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901:1-2-01 Dangerous wild animal care, housing, and caging standards.

- (A) "Animal" as used in this chapter refers to any "dangerous wild animal" as defined by section 935.01(C) of the Revised Code and registered with the department pursuant to section 935.04 of the Revised Code.
- (B) Animals are to be monitored regularly for evidence of disease, injury and parasites and corrective measures under veterinary guidance must be taken when such evidence is found.
- (C) Food and water:
- (1) Animals must receive food and water on a regular basis of sufficient quantity and quality to ensure maintenance of normal body condition and/or growth.
 - (2) Food and water receptacles must be kept clean and sanitary.
 - (3) Food provided shall be unspoiled and uncontaminated.
- (D) Unless otherwise specified, all enclosures must meet the following minimum requirements:
- (1) Animal primary enclosures are those enclosures that directly house the animal, and in which the animals have direct contact with the enclosure material.
 - (2) The enclosure shall be sufficiently strong to prevent escape, to protect the contained animal from injury, and equipped with structural barriers to prevent any contact with the public.
 - (3) Cantilever fencing must be:
 - (a) Made of chain link with an electrified top wire, hot cables, or a combination;
 - (b) A minimum of three feet in width from the base of the cantilever to the top of the cantilever;
 - (c) Attached to the top of the enclosure at a forty-five degree angle into the enclosure; and,
 - (d) Made of the same material as the primary enclosure or an equivalent material.
 - (4) The enclosure shall be of sufficient size to allow the animal to engage in adequate movements, behavioral needs, and enrichment opportunities.
 - (5) The cage shall provide protection from harmful extremes of temperature, air movement, moisture, light and other climatic conditions to ensure the proper health and well-being of the animal.
 - (6) Fecal and food waste shall be removed from the enclosure daily and stored or disposed of in a manner to protect the health and well-being of the animals, owners and staff.

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(7) Enclosures, including perches, shelves, and any other materials in the enclosure shall be spot cleaned daily and disinfected a minimum of once weekly.

(8) Aggressive or incompatible animals shall be housed separately.

(9) Reptile enclosures shall include smooth walls or other materials which protect the reptiles from injury.

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901:1-2-02 Family – ursidae; common name - bears.

- (A) Enclosures shall be constructed of not less than six gauge chain link or equivalent.
- (B) The frame of the enclosure must be constructed using three inch steel vertical posts, two inch steel for cross bracing and door frames, and top and bottom rails.
- (C) The primary enclosure shall have at least one elevated platform or bedding material for resting.
- (D) For one animal, a minimum primary enclosure of four hundred square feet, eight feet high roofed, or twelve feet high with a cantilever as defined in paragraph (D)(3) of rule 901:1-2-01 of the Administrative Code. For each additional animal, increase the enclosure size by two hundred square feet.
- (E) Polar bears shall have a minimum of a ten foot by ten foot pool, five feet deep; and for each additional bear, the surface area must be increased by forty square feet.

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901:1-2-03 Family – hyaenidae.

(A) Enclosure construction materials shall consist of not less than nine gauge chain link or equivalent.

(B) For one or two animals, a minimum primary enclosure of four hundred square feet, eight feet high covered or a cantilever as defined in paragraph (D)(3) of rule 901:1-2-01 of the Administrative Code. For each additional animal, increase the primary enclosure size by one thousand square feet.

(C) Each enclosure shall have at least one elevated platform or bedding material for resting to accommodate all animals in the enclosure simultaneously.

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901:1-2-04 Family – canidae; common names – gray wolf (excluding hybrids) and african wild dog.

(A) Enclosure construction materials shall consist of not less than nine gauge chain link or equivalent.

(B) For one or two animals, a minimum primary enclosure of four hundred square feet, eight feet high covered or a cantilever as defined in paragraph (D)(3) of rule 901:1-2-01 of the Administrative Code. For each additional animal, increase the primary enclosure size by one thousand square feet.

(C) Each enclosure shall have at least one elevated platform or bedding material for resting to accommodate all animals in the enclosure simultaneously.

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901:1-2-05 Family – felidae; common names: cheetah, lion, tiger, jaguar, leopard, snow leopard, puma, caracal, serval, canada lynx, eurasian lynx, iberian lynx, sunda clouded leopard, and clouded leopard.

(A) Outdoor enclosures shall be constructed of not less than nine gauge chain link or equivalent.

(B) Indoor enclosures shall be constructed of not less than nine gauge chain link or equivalent. Sleeping perches or bedding material shall be provided so the animal does not have to be on the floor.

(C) Large felids- Pantherids; Common names: cheetah, lion, tiger, jaguar, leopard, snow leopard, and puma.

(1) For one or two animals, a minimum primary enclosure of six hundred square feet by twelve feet high and covered. For each additional animal, increase cage size by three hundred square feet.

(2) Each enclosure shall have as a minimum, enough elevated platforms to accommodate all animals simultaneously.

(3) Each enclosure shall have a claw log.

(4) Jaguars, leopards, and pumas shall not be kept in uncovered enclosures.

(5) Lions and tigers may be kept in a primary enclosure twelve feet high but must have a cantilever as defined in paragraph (D)(3) of rule 901:1-2-01 of the Administrative Code.

(D) Small felids; Common names: caracal, serval, Canada lynx, Eurasian lynx, Iberian lynx, sunda clouded leopard, clouded leopard.

(1) For one or two animals, a minimum primary enclosure of two hundred square feet, eight feet high, and covered. For each additional animal, increase cage size by one hundred square feet.

(2) Each primary enclosure shall have as a minimum, enough elevated platforms to accommodate all animals simultaneously.

(3) Each enclosure shall have a claw log.

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901:1-2-06 Family – hippopotamidae, elephantidae, rhinocerotidae, bovidae (cape buffalo only).

(A) Enclosures:

- (1) Shall be constructed of steel bars, masonry block, rock wall or equivalent.
- (2) Vertical posts must not be more than sixteen feet apart with horizontal cables not more than twelve inches apart, or vertical post with no cables not more than twelve inches apart. If wooden posts are used they must be a minimum of twelve inches in diameter and not be treated with creosote.

(B) Family – hippopotamidae

- (1) For one animal, a minimum primary enclosure of one thousand two hundred square feet, five feet high, for each additional animal, increase the primary enclosure area by six hundred square feet.
- (2) A Nile hippopotamus shall be provided with a pool of water four hundred square feet, five feet deep, equipped with a ramp or steps. For each additional animal, increase the pool surface area by two hundred square feet.
- (3) A Pygmy hippopotamus shall be provided with a pool of water one hundred twenty square feet, five feet deep, equipped with a ramp or steps. For each additional animal, increase the pool surface area by sixty square feet.
- (4) Access to a shelter shall be provided.

(C) Family – Elephantidae

- (1) Primary enclosures shall have a twenty-five foot high ceiling for an indoor enclosure, or an outdoor enclosure with access to a shelter, and:
 - (a) For one female a minimum primary enclosure of two thousand square feet, for each additional animal, increase the primary enclosure area by one thousand square feet;
 - (b) For one male a minimum primary enclosure of four thousand square feet, for each additional animal, increase the primary enclosure area by two thousand square feet; and,
 - (c) For one female with a calf a minimum primary enclosure of four thousand square feet, for each additional animal, increase the primary enclosure area by two thousand square feet.
- (2) Elephants which are tethered within such enclosure shall be provided with a daily unrestrained movement period.

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(D) Family – Rhinocerotidae.

(1) For one animal, a minimum primary enclosure of one thousand five hundred square feet, eight feet high. For each additional animal, increase the primary enclosure area by seven hundred fifty square feet.

(2) Access to a shelter shall be provided.

(E) Family – Bovidae; Common name: Cape buffalo

(1) For one animal, a minimum primary enclosure a minimum of seven hundred square feet and eight feet high, and for each additional animal, increase the primary enclosure area by three hundred fifty square feet.

(2) Primary enclosure may use chain link, but it shall be 4 gauge or equivalent.

(3) Must have access to a water source for swimming and/or mud wallowing.

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901:1-2-07 Species – komodoensis (komodo dragon).

(A) Enclosures shall be bounded by a fence of not less than nine gauge chain link or equivalent, at least five feet in height and a cantilever as defined in paragraph (D)(3) of rule 901:1-2-01 of the Administrative Code.

(B) Enclosures must be constructed of concrete, nine gauge chain link, galvanized wire mesh, three-quarter inch plexiglass or a combination of these or equivalent material.

(C) The primary enclosure must be a minimum of two hundred square feet and must be a minimum six feet high, and for each additional animal, increase the primary enclosure area by one hundred square feet.

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901:1-2-08 Order – crocodilia; family – alligatoridae (excluding dwarf caiman); family - crocodylidae; family – gavialidae.

- (A) Outdoor enclosures shall be constructed of at least nine gauge chain link or equivalent.
- (B) Indoor enclosures shall be constructed of at least nine gauge chain link or equivalent. Sleeping perches shall be provided.
- (C) The dry space in the primary enclosure must be two and half times the length and width as the largest animal in the enclosure. All animals must be able to stretch out without touching each other.
- (D) The water space in the primary enclosure must be two times the length of the largest animal in the enclosure and the animal must be able to submerge at least six inches under water. All animals must be able to submerge at the same time without touching each other.

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901:1-2-09 Nonhuman primates.

(A) Each primary enclosure shall have multiple elevated platforms that shall accommodate all animals in the enclosure simultaneously and a visual physical barrier.

(B) Sub-family – Cercopithecinae; Common names: guenons, vervets, baboons, macaques Sub-family – Colobinae; Common names: colobuses, langurs, proboscis monkeys, gibbons, siamangs.

(1) The primary enclosure shall be constructed of a minimum of nine gauge wire mesh or the equivalent.

(2) The primary enclosure must be a minimum of one hundred square feet, ten feet high roofed, with eight feet of useable climbing vertical height. The primary enclosure space must be increased twenty-five square feet for each additional animal.

(C) Sub-family – Homininae; Common names: chimpanzees, bonobos Sub-family – Ponginae; Common name: orangutans.

(1) The primary enclosure shall be constructed of steel bars, two inch galvanized pipe, masonry block or their equivalent, or six gauge chain link.

(2) The primary enclosure must be a minimum of three hundred square feet, ten feet high roofed, with eight feet of useable climbing vertical height. The primary enclosure space must be increased seventy-five square feet for each additional animal.

(D) Sub-family – Gorillinae; Common name: gorilla.

(1) The primary enclosure shall be constructed of steel bars, two inch galvanized pipe, masonry block or their equivalent, or six gauge chain link.

(2) The primary enclosure must be a minimum of four hundred square feet, ten feet high roofed, with eight feet of useable climbing vertical height. The primary enclosure space must be increased one hundred square feet for each additional animal.