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Agriculture

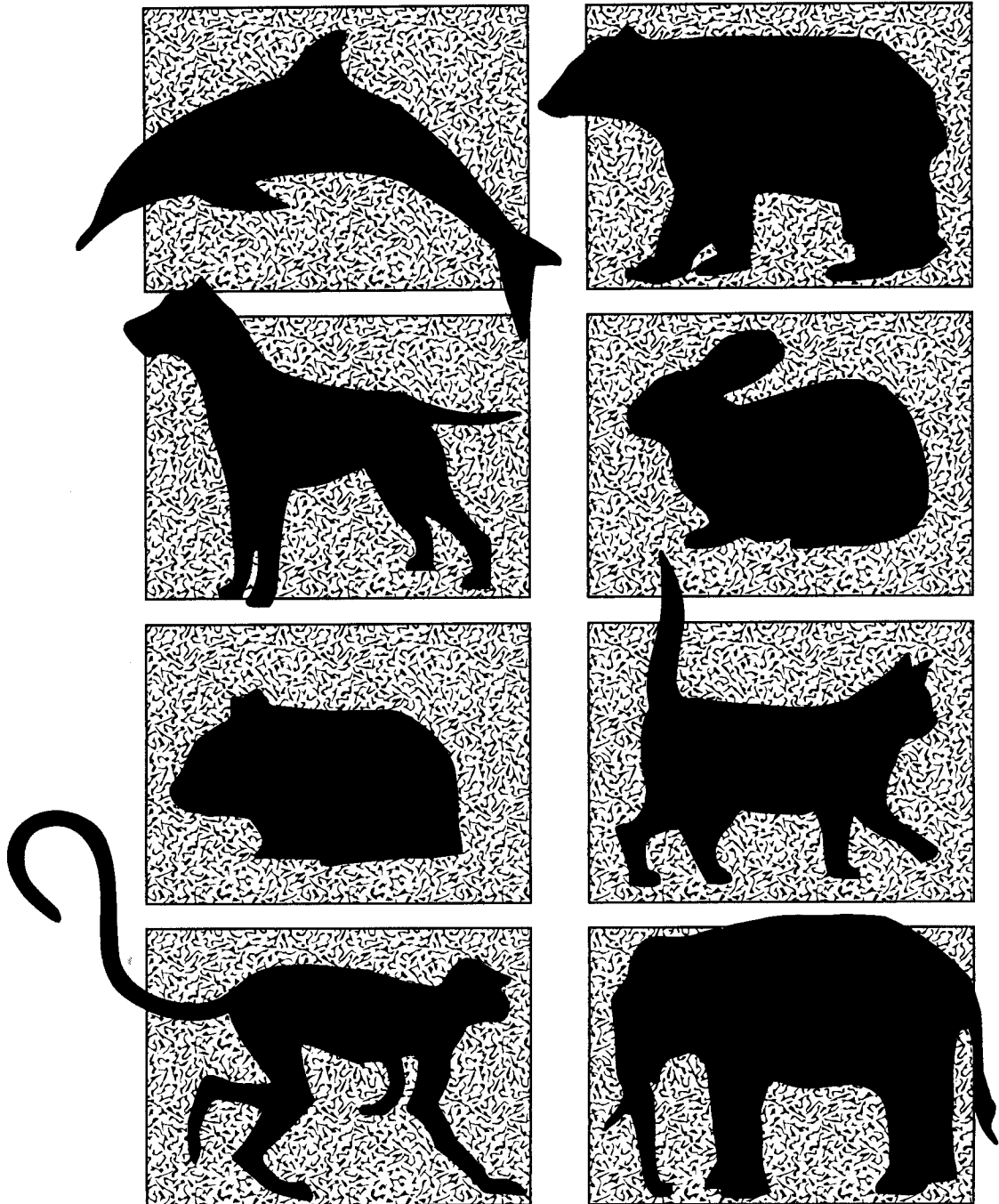
Animal and
Plant Health
Inspection
Service

APHIS 41-35-034

Animal Welfare Enforcement

Fiscal Year 1994

Report of the Secretary of Agriculture
to the President of the Senate and the
Speaker of the House of Representatives



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Attachments

Animal Welfare: List of Licensed Dealers
Animal Welfare: List of Registered Research Facilities
Animal Welfare: List of Licensed Exhibitors
Animal Welfare: List of Registered Exhibitors
*Animal Welfare: List of Registered Carriers and
Intermediate Handlers*

Report of 1994 Activities

Summary

Each year, the Secretary of Agriculture reports on administration and enforcement activities of the Animal Welfare Act (AWA) (7 U.S.C. 2131 et seq.) as required by Section 25 of the AWA. Furthermore, Section 25 states that: "[t]his report as well as any supporting documents, data, or findings shall not be released to any other persons, non-Federal agencies, or organizations unless and until it has been made public by an appropriate committee of the Senate or the House of Representatives."

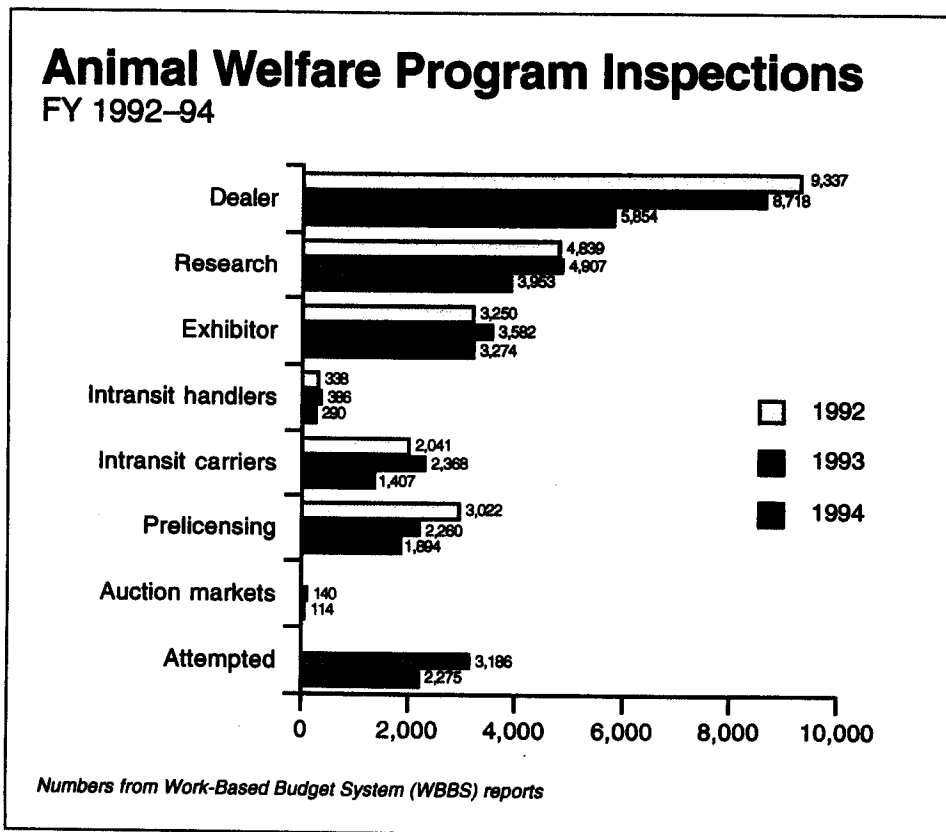
The present report covers fiscal year (FY) 1994, from October 1, 1993, through September 30, 1994.

In FY 1994, 14,778 compliance inspections and reinspections were conducted by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service's (APHIS) Regulatory Enforcement and Animal Care (REAC) field personnel at 10,705 facilities and sites. Several important categories of inspection work that do not meet the definition of compliance inspections were excluded. These inspections include precicensing (1,894), inspections at auction markets (114), and attempted inspections (2,275). The total of all categories of inspection for FY 1994 was 19,061.

The AWA requires that APHIS perform at least one compliance inspection per year on each research facility that uses animals in experimentation. Agency policy sets the same minimum for all other regulated entities using animals. The average number of compliance inspections for FY 1994 was 1.38. The number of field inspectors (veterinary medical officers and animal care inspectors) at the end of FY 1994 was 79, 9 fewer than in FY 1993.

Chart 1 shows inspection numbers for all categories for FY 1992-94.

Chart 1



Animal Welfare Accomplishments for FY 1994

	Total number of sites ¹	Average number of inspections per site	Number of inspections by category
Inspections for Compliance²			
Dealers	4,556	1.28	5,854
Research facilities	2,992	1.32	3,953
Exhibitors	2,268	1.44	3,274
Intransit handlers	276	1.05	290
Intransit carriers ³	613	2.30	1,407
Totals	10,705	1.38	14,778

Other Types of Inspections

Prelicensing inspections ⁴	NA	NA	³ 1,894
Auction market inspections	NA	NA	114
Attempted inspections of dealers and exhibitors	NA	NA	2,275
Total			4,283

Total of Inspections for Compliance and Other Inspections

19,061

Inspections for Compliance Made During FY 1992-94

FY	Total facilities (sites)	Total inspections for compliance
1994	7,869 (10,705)	14,778
1993	7,695 (9,411)	¹ 17,593
1992	7,751 (9,483)	¹ 17,764

¹For FY 1992 and 1993, these totals do not include inspections of intransit carriers.

¹See the glossary of terms for the definition of "site."

²Inspections for compliance are "unannounced" inspections/reinspections and do not include prelicensing, auction market, or attempted inspections. Prelicensing inspections are "announced" inspections. Inspections at auction markets are made at unlicensed markets to locate unlicensed dealers. Attempted inspections could not be performed.

³Intransit Carriers is a category representing commercial airlines. Each airline may have two or more animal transportation "sites" at each airport it serves. Due to frequent changes in airline activities and other factors, the number of sites is constantly changing. Prior to FY 1994, Intransit Carriers were not included in Inspections for Compliance.

⁴Prelicensing Inspections includes 42 preregistering inspections. Preregistering inspections are not required, but many facilities request REAC to perform them.

Legislative History

In 1966, Congress enacted Public Law 89-544, known as the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act. This law regulated dealers who handle dogs and cats, as well as laboratories that use dogs, cats, hamsters, guinea pigs, rabbits, and nonhuman primates in research.

The first amendment to the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act was passed in 1970 (P.L. 91-579) and changed the name of the law to the Animal Welfare Act (AWA). This amendment authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate other warmblooded animals when used in research, exhibition, or the wholesale pet trade.

An amendment in 1976 (P.L. 94-279) prohibited most animal fighting ventures and regulated the commercial transportation of animals. In 1985, the Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals Act was enacted as part of the Food Security Act and further amended the AWA. These amendments required the Secretary to issue additional standards for the use of animals in research.

Injunctive relief and pet protection provisions were passed as part of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990. The injunctive relief provision authorized the Secretary to seek an injunction to stop a licensed entity from continuing to violate the AWA while charges are pending. (Injunctions pertain to cases of stolen animals or in cases where an animal's health is in serious danger.) The pet protection provision mandated that the Secretary issue additional regulations pertaining to random source dogs and cats. (Random source means "dogs and cats obtained from animal pounds or shelters, auction sales, or from any person who did not breed and raise them on his or her premises.")

Regulations

With regard to animals used in research, the Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals Act required the Secretary of Agriculture to promulgate standards for the exercise of dogs and for a physical environment adequate to promote the psychological well-being of nonhuman primates. Additional requirements of the 1985 amendments included the establishment of Institutional Animal Care and Use Committees at research facilities; standards to ensure that pain and distress are minimized, and that anesthetics, analgesics, and tranquilizers are used appropriately; and standards that require a researcher to consider alternatives to painful procedures. In order to implement the Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals Act, the final regulations for Parts 1 and 2 of 9 CFR, Chapter 1, Subchapter A, were published on August 31, 1989; those for Part 3 were published on February 15, 1991.

Revised standards for guinea pigs, hamsters, and rabbits were published in final form in the *Federal Register* on July 15, 1990, and became effective on August 15, 1990. These standards increased the minimum space requirements and provided additional requirements to protect animals being transported via common carrier.

On April 5, 1990, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) APHIS published a notice in the *Federal Register* of its intent to regulate horses used for biomedical or other nonagricultural research, and other farm animals used for biomedical or other nonagricultural research or for nonagricultural exhibition. The final rule became effective on June 4, 1990. Until specific regulations can be promulgated, the standards in Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Chapter 1, Subchapter A, Part 3, Subpart F, for "other warmblooded animals" will be applied.

The Pet Protection Act, which was passed in November 1990 by Congress as part of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990, sets specific holding periods for animals in public or private pounds or shelters and requires certification that the holding period has been met. The regulations for this Act, proposed on November 15, 1991, were published as a final rule on July 22, 1993, and became effective August 23, 1993.

Appropriations for FY 1994

In FY 1994, two important legal decisions affected USDA's regulations. On May 20, 1994, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit reversed an earlier order by the U.S. District Court (January 8, 1992) that ordered USDA to cover rats, mice, and birds under the Animal Welfare regulations. Under the Secretary of Agriculture's discretionary authority, common rats and mice bred for laboratory use, and birds, are not currently regulated. The Appeals Court opinion said that the plaintiffs lacked the constitutional standing to sue and the statutory right to judicial review under the Administrative Procedure Act.

In another ruling, on July 22, 1994, the U.S. Court of Appeals reversed an earlier order by the U.S. District Court, dated February 25, 1993, that would have invalidated USDA's performance-based regulations concerning exercise for dogs and psychological well-being of primates. The Appeals Court opinion said that the plaintiffs lacked the legal standing to bring suit against the Government; therefore, the Court did not have jurisdiction to rule.

The FY 1994 Animal Welfare program was appropriated \$9,262,000 for activities related to animal welfare. The tabulation below indicates APHIS' animal-welfare-related appropriations for FY 1994 and the preceding 2 fiscal years.

Appropriations for Animal Welfare, FY 1992-94

FY	Annual appropriations for animal welfare enforcement
	<i>(Millions)</i>
1994	\$9.262
1993	\$9.188
1992	\$9.094

Organization and Administration of the AWA

USDA is charged with developing and implementing regulations to support the AWA. These regulations, which appear in 9 CFR, Chapter 1, Subchapter A, Parts 1-3, provide minimum standards for the care and handling of covered animals. Included are requirements for handling, housing, feeding, sanitation, ventilation, shelter from extreme weather, veterinary care, and separation of species when necessary. Birds and laboratory rats and mice are currently excluded from these regulations.

Within USDA, APHIS is responsible for administering the AWA. The REAC unit of APHIS has direct responsibility for administration of this program. REAC was established within APHIS in 1988 to administer and enforce the AWA and the Horse Protection Act (HPA).

By maintaining a separate component for animal care under REAC, APHIS has provided a means for the Animal Care (AC) program to benefit from its visibility and unique position. AC employees are highly qualified and have an excellent professional support system and communication network. All of these individuals are well trained, and many have specialized interest and expertise in such areas as the care of laboratory animals, zoo animals, and marine mammals.

The Regulatory Enforcement (RE) component of APHIS/REAC brings together the professional investigators of the agency into a single unit. RE is an integral part of an overall approach to achieving compliance with APHIS regulations through sound enforcement and strong educational efforts.

APHIS/REAC Headquarters Activities

The assistant deputy administrator for AC supervises the field inspection force. The AC staff provides technical support and assists in developing program direction, goals, priorities, policies, procedures, and regulations to carry out the AC program effectively and efficiently. The AC staff serves as the source of the agency's expertise in the areas of laboratory animals and research facilities, horse protection, exhibition animals, and animal dealers.

In cooperation with APHIS' Recruitment and Development group, the AC staff provides program training for AC personnel. The staff also cooperates with other Federal agencies in enforcing the AWA and in maintaining liaison and working relations with regulated professional groups, industry organizations, humane groups, and other concerned groups or individuals.

The RE staff is the investigative arm of APHIS that ensures compliance with APHIS regulations concerning plants and animals. Compliance with APHIS' regulations is accomplished through comprehensive investigations, sound enforcement, and strong educational efforts.

RE works closely with USDA's Office of the General Counsel (OGC) and other Federal agencies, State and local governments, and industry groups. RE's primary clients within APHIS are AC; Biotechnology, Biologics and Environmental Protection; Plant Protection and Quarantine; and Veterinary Services. Each year, RE handles an average of 850 violations of APHIS regulations.

APHIS/REAC Field Activities

The AC program is regionally administered through sector offices in Annapolis, MD, Sacramento, CA, Fort Worth, TX, and Tampa, FL. Each sector office is responsible for administering the AWA in the specific States within its jurisdiction. Based in each sector office is a supervisory veterinary medical officer who manages the AC program and a supervisory investigator who manages the RE program. Licensing, registration, and investigation of complaints and alleged violations are accomplished by APHIS/REAC administrative, technical, and clerical employees also based at the sector offices. The AC field force consists of veterinary medical officers and animal care inspectors. RE field personnel are investigators who are responsible for investigating alleged compliance violations.

Animal Welfare Information Center

The Animal Welfare Information Center (AWIC) is part of the National Agricultural Library at Beltsville, MD. The Center was established in December 1986, as mandated by the 1985 Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals Act. AWIC is specifically mandated to provide information concerning (1) methods of humane animal care and use, (2) alternatives to the use of live animals in research, (3) methods to minimize pain and distress to animals, (4) possible duplication of research involving animals, (5) materials for the training of personnel, and (6) other topics that support the administration and regulatory requirements of the AWA.

In FY 1994, the AWIC staff responded to approximately 3,000 requests for information and publications and distributed about 45,000 publications, newsletters, and promotional items. AWIC's quarterly informational newsletter was distributed to about 6,000 scientists and other interested parties.

Licensing and Registration

Training

Two veterinary inspectors completed the 6-week Research Intern Preceptor Program, a training program developed to augment the interns' knowledge of research and improve inspection abilities. Participants will use their newly acquired knowledge and skills to instruct other inspectors.

The Preceptor Program was implemented with assistance and cooperation from the American Society of Laboratory Animal Practitioners, an organization composed of veterinarians who work in research-related fields. Since completing the 6-week Preceptor Program, the FY 1994 participants have presented their insights at a joint meeting with headquarters personnel, Society members, and a representative from the Animal Welfare Institute; planned the next Preceptor Program; given a presentation at the "Public Responsibility in Medicine and Research" annual conference; given training presentations at sector work conferences; and prepared several informational papers.

In FY 1994, the sector offices held a 1-week workshop session to train and inform their REAC field inspectors, conducted 2- or 3-day training sessions with all field personnel participating a few at a time throughout the year, and conducted training and informational teleconferences on a regular basis.

Also in FY 1994, a team comprised of headquarters, sector, and field personnel (AC and RE) conducted a monthlong internal program review to evaluate the quality of inspection and the level of compliance. The team examined the administrative methods used by the sector offices and how the field went about the day-to-day enforcement of the AWA. Results from this program review will be used to plan future training so that REAC can continue to ensure the high quality of inspection and increase compliance with the AWA.

The AWA regulations require the licensing of animal dealers, exhibitors, and operators of animal auction sales where animals regulated under the AWA are sold. Licenses are valid unless the licensee terminates the license voluntarily or fails to renew it, or an administrative law judge suspends or revokes the license in an enforcement proceeding. The Department terminates licenses that are not renewed within the time requirements set forth in the regulations. Following the investigation of an alleged violation, a license may be revoked or suspended by an administrative law judge after notice and opportunity for a hearing. Licensing fees for dealers and exhibitors are determined by a graduated schedule listed in the regulations [9 CFR 2.6(5)(c)]. Dealers pay between \$30 and \$750, and exhibitors pay between \$30 and \$300 per year. These fees are deposited as "miscellaneous receipts" in the U.S. Treasury.

The AWA also requires all carriers, intermediate handlers, exhibitors not subject to licensing, and non-Federal research facilities to register with the Secretary of Agriculture. There is no charge to register.

Research Facilities

Research facilities that use animals include hospitals, colleges and universities, diagnostic laboratories, and many private firms in the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries.

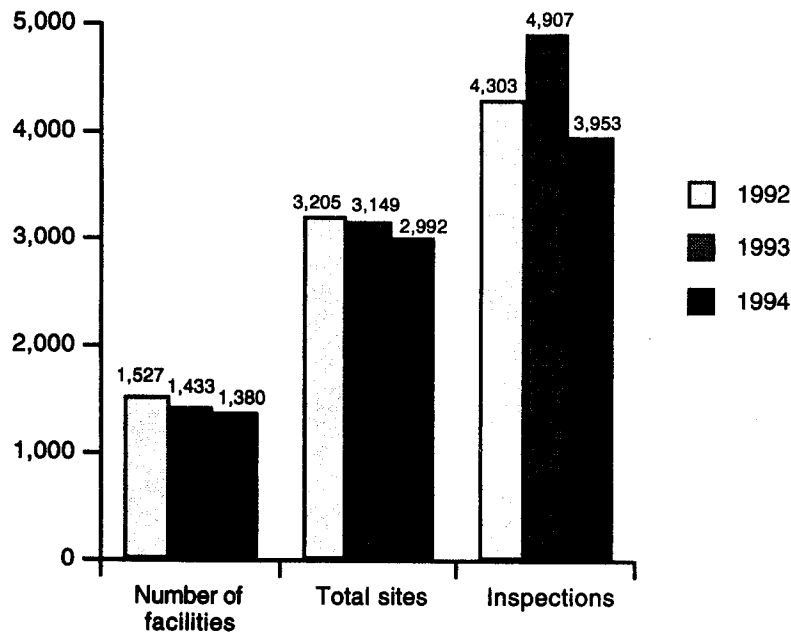
All such research facilities are required to comply with the AWA's regulations. Even though Federal facilities are not registered or inspected under the AWA, they are responsible for maintaining compliance with the AWA's regulations and standards. The AWA requires that non-Federal research facilities receive at least one unannounced inspection per year to determine compliance. Listed below are the number of active and inactive registered research facilities for FY 1992-94. Inactive facilities are those where no regulated animals are kept at the present time. Chart 2 shows the number of inspections of research facilities for FY 1992-94.

Registered Research Facilities, FY 1992-94

FY	Total sites	Active facilities	Inactive facilities	Additional sites
1994	2,992	1,380	56	1,556
1993	3,149	1,400	33	1,716
1992	3,205	1,473	54	1,678

Registered Research Facilities and Total Sites

FY 1992-94



Numbers from Work-Based Budget System (WBBS) reports

Chart 2

Reports From Research Facilities

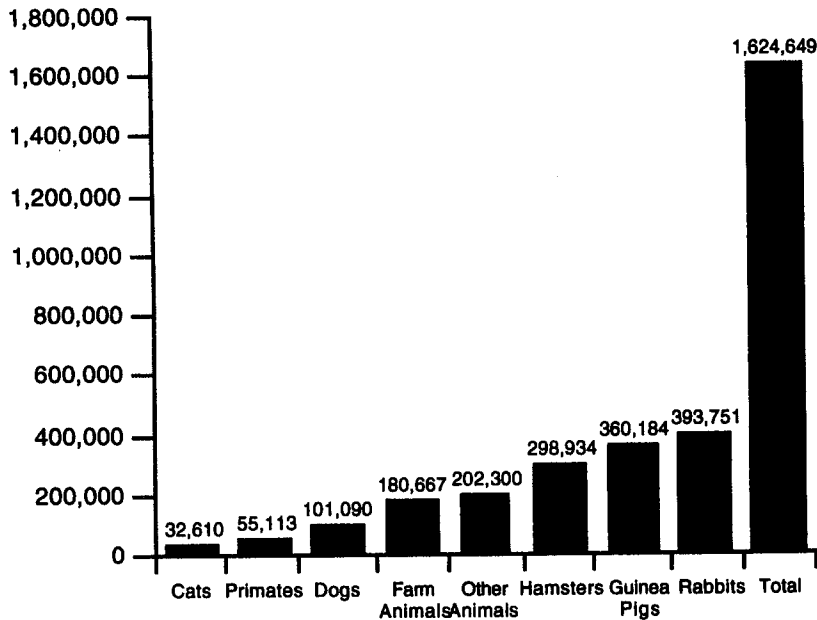
Each research facility registered under the AWA and each Federal research facility is required to submit an annual report, signed and certified by the Institutional Official, covering the previous fiscal year. The report lists the number and species of animals used in research, testing, and experimentation, and indicates whether pain-/distress-relieving drugs were administered. If such drugs were not administered, the report must explain why their use would have interfered with the research or experiment. The report must also assure that professionally acceptable standards, including the appropriate use of pain-/distress-relieving drugs, were followed; that each principal investigator considered alternatives to painful/distress-causing procedures; and that the facility adhered to the regulations under the AWA and that any exception to such adherence was justified by the principal investigator and approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee.

In FY 1994, 1,624,649 warmblooded animals were used in research, testing, or experimentation. This number excludes birds, laboratory rats and mice, and farm animals used exclusively in agricultural research. Chart 3 shows the number and species of animals used in research for FY 1994. Chart 4 shows the number of animals used in research that involved no pain/distress, or that involved pain/distress alleviated with drugs, or that involved pain/distress without relief because use of pain-/stress-relieving drugs would interfere with the results of the research or testing. Tables 1 through 5 of the appendix contain further details.

In FY 1994, there were 16 facilities (9 non-Federal and 7 Federal) whose data are not included in this report because they either did not submit a report or submitted it too late for tabulation. It is a violation of the AWA for a facility, whether active or inactive, not to submit a timely report. The violating parties are subject to legal action. In FY 1993, 153 facilities (74 non-Federal and 79 Federal) were in violation. The improvement in FY 1994 is largely due to a new system of collecting and reporting annual report information. At the start of FY 1994, REAC implemented the Licensing Applications and Registrant Information System in each of REAC's four sector offices. Decentralizing of the data-collection system enables sector offices to keep closer watch on the submitted annual reports, follow up on missing reports, and obtain corrections more efficiently.

Animals Used in Research, Experiments, Testing, and Teaching

FY 1994

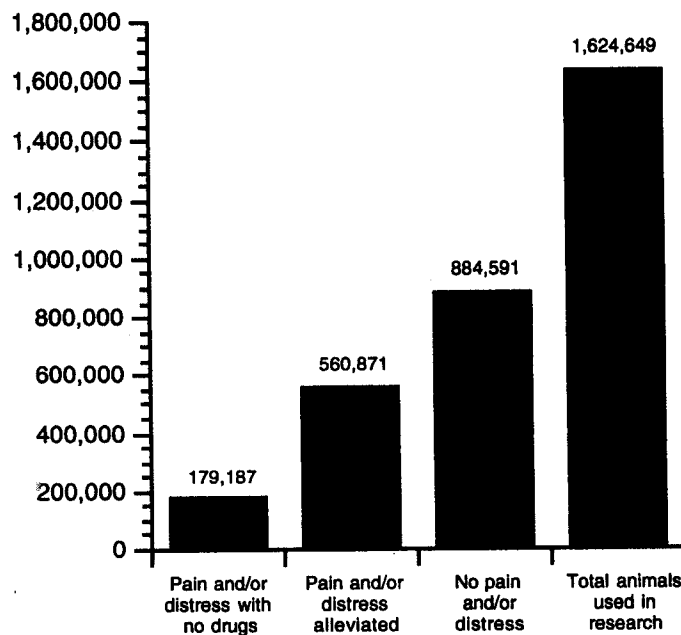


Numbers recorded from APHIS form 7023 as collected in APHIS' Licensing Applications and Registrant Information System

Chart 3

Animals Experiencing Pain and/or Distress, Pain/Distress Relief, or No Pain/Distress During Experiments

FY 1994



Numbers recorded from APHIS form 7023 as collected in APHIS' Licensing Applications and Registrant Information System

Chart 4

Animal Exhibitors

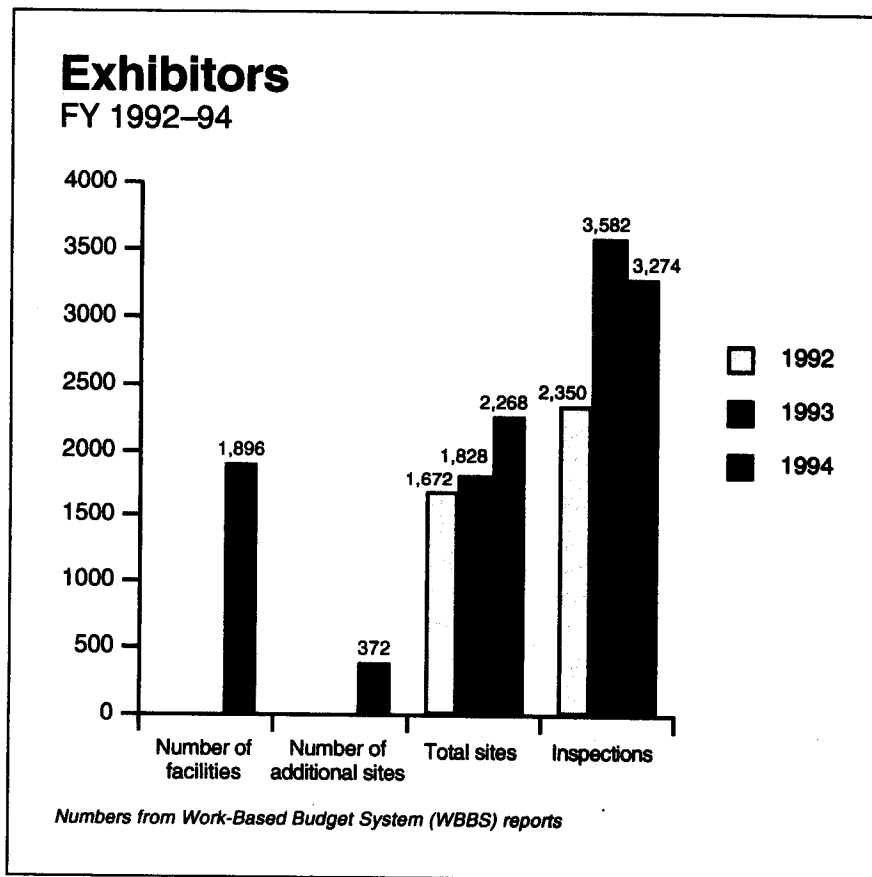
Licensed exhibitors operate animal acts, carnivals, circuses, public zoos, roadside zoos, and marine mammal displays. Most of the animals exhibited are species not native to the United States (e.g., nonhuman primates, hoof stock, carnivores, and wild rodents), but exhibited species may also include domestic farm animals and wild animals native to this country. During FY 1994, 1,861 exhibitors held USDA licenses, and 35 were registered. Licensed exhibitors are those entities that either obtain or dispose of animals in commerce or exhibit them for compensation. Registered exhibitors do not buy, sell, or transport animals and do not accept compensation. Listed below are the number of exhibitors regulated during FY 1992–94. Chart 5 shows the number of inspections for that same period.

Regulated Exhibitors, FY 1992–94

FY	Exhibitors		
	Total sites	Licensed facilities	Registered facilities
1994	12,268	1,861	35
1993	1,828	1,773	55
1992	1,672	1,618	54

¹This figure includes 372 additional sites managed by the licensed and registered facilities; totals for prior fiscal years do not include additional sites.

Chart 5



Carriers and Intermediate Handlers

Carriers registered with USDA include airlines, motor freight lines, railroads, and other shipping lines. Registered intermediate handlers include ground freight handlers.

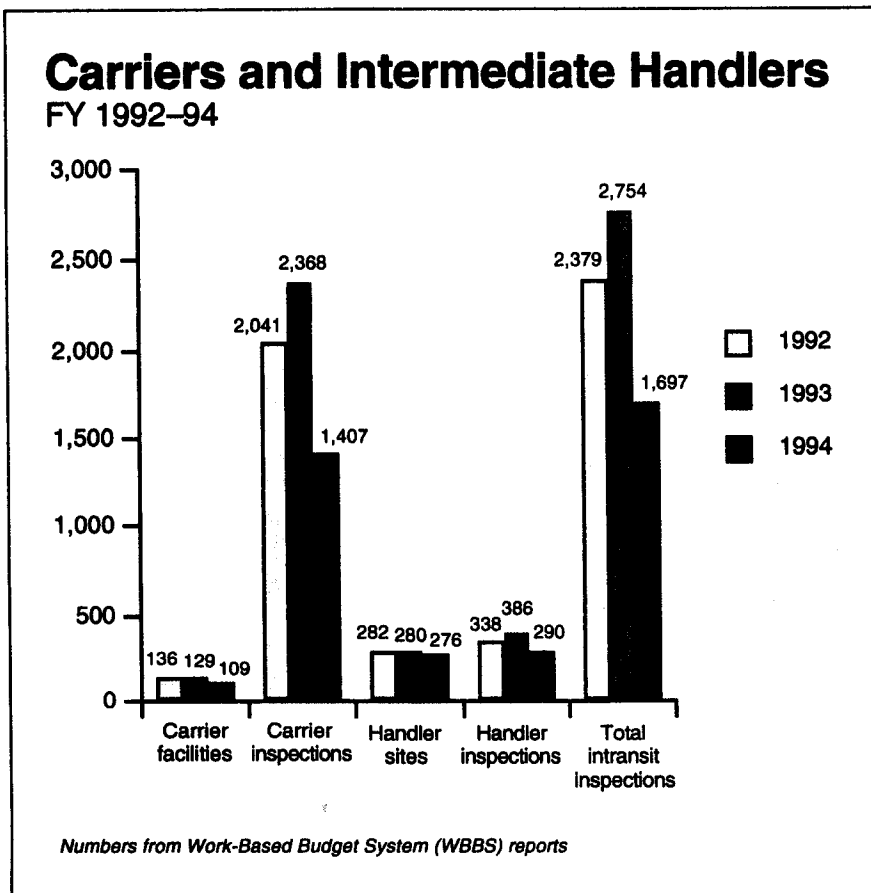
Intermediate handlers usually provide services for animals between consignor and carrier and from carrier to consignee. They also care for animals delayed in transit.

The number of registered carriers and intermediate handlers for FY 1992-94 is listed in the next tabulation. The number of carrier and intermediate handler inspections for FY 1992-94 is shown on chart 6.

Registered Carriers and Intermediate Handlers, FY 1992-94

FY	Registered carriers/sites	Intermediate handlers/sites
1994	109/613	246/276
1993	129/NA	280/NA
1992	136/NA	282/NA

Chart 6



Licensed Dealers

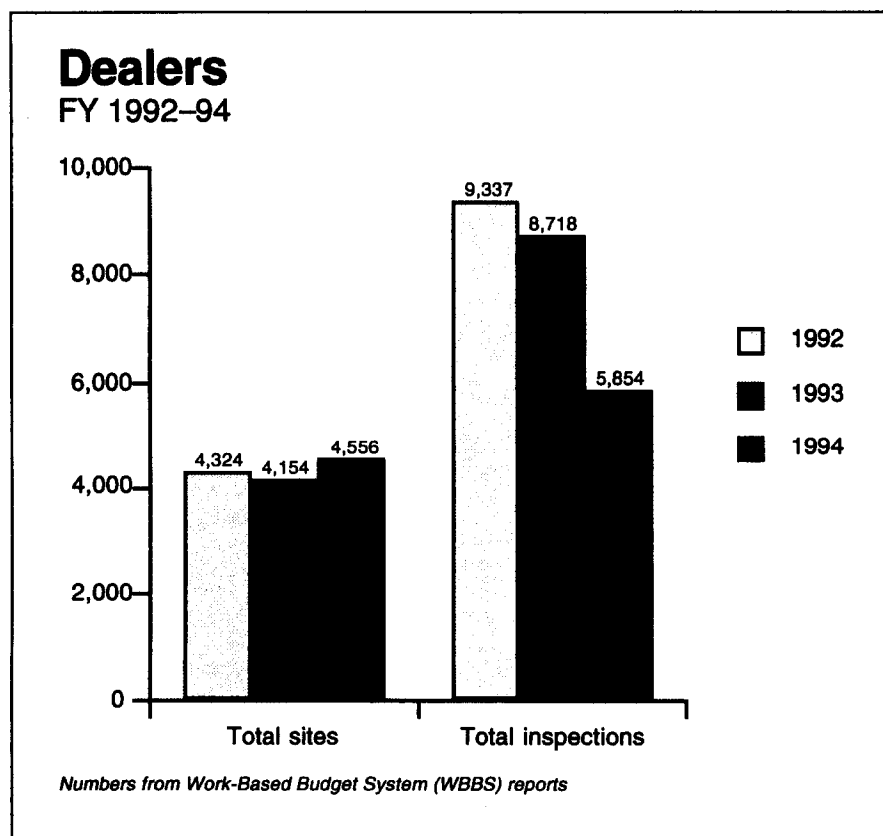
Dealers—defined as persons selling regulated animals for research or teaching; wild or exotic animals in retail channels for exhibition, or for pets; or domestic pet animals at the *wholesale level*—must be licensed by APHIS/REAC. There are two classes of dealer licensees. The Class A licensees are breeders dealing only in animals that they breed and raise. The Class B licensees include brokers, “bunchers,” and operators of auction sales. APHIS estimates that in FY 1994 there were about 85 B dealers supplying animals for research. These dealers are usually bunchers and obtain their animals from random sources which include pounds, individuals, and other B dealers.

The number of Class A and Class B licensed dealers for FY 1992–94 is listed in the next tabulation. The number of compliance inspections for dealers during the same period is shown on chart 7.

Licensed Dealers, FY 1992–94

FY	Total sites	Class A sites	Class B sites
1994	4,556	3,230	1,326
1993	4,154	3,042	1,112
1992	4,324	3,334	990

Chart 7



Summary of Inspections

APHIS/REAC performs preclicensing inspections because license applicants are required by law to be in full compliance with regulations and standards before a license is issued. After a license has been issued, APHIS performs unannounced inspections and reinspections to ensure continued compliance with the AWA. Reinspections are mandatory followup inspections conducted on those facilities that were found to have one or more violations that might endanger the health or well-being of the animal.

In FY 1994, APHIS conducted 14,778 inspections for compliance, 1,894 preclicensing/preregistration inspections, 114 auction market inspections, and 2,275 attempted inspections. In addition, there were 2,354 searches for unlicensed/unregistered facilities and 642 inspections due to public complaints.

Prelicensing/Preregistration Inspections

Before a license is granted to dealer or exhibitor applicants, their facilities must pass a preclicensing inspection. Prelicensing inspections are done to determine if a facility is in compliance with the AWA before it is granted a license.

For registration purposes, a preinspection is not required. However, many facilities request REAC consultation. Whenever possible, REAC honors these requests.

Prelicensing/Preregistration Inspections, FY 1992-94

FY	Total	Prelicensing inspections of		Preregistration inspections of research facilities
		Dealers	Exhibitors	
1994	1,894	1,361	491	42
1993	2,260	1,568	645	47
1992	3,022	3,022	NA	NA

Inspections of Animals in Transit

APHIS/REAC conducts unannounced inspections of registered carriers and intermediate handlers for animals in transit. Registrants are required to refuse to ship animals if the shipper does not meet regulatory standards. REAC inspectors perform unannounced inspections at airports and intermediate handler facilities to ensure humane care and handling of animals in transit. Inspectors choose times when animals are most likely to be present for inspections.

Intransit Inspections, FY 1992-94

FY	Intransit inspections
1994	1,697
1993	2,754
1992	2,379

Inspections for Compliance

APHIS/REAC routinely makes unannounced inspections of all licensees and registrants to ascertain compliance with the regulations. If conditions are discovered that are not in compliance with the regulations, REAC establishes a deadline for correction of these items. Inspectors are required to make a reinspection following the deadline date for correction. If the conditions remain uncorrected, REAC documents them for possible legal action. Listed in the next tabulation are the number of compliance inspections (including reinspections) for dealers, exhibitors, research facilities, carriers, and intermediate handlers for FY 1992-94. The numbers do not include inspections for preclicensing, auction market, or attempted inspections.

Inspections for Compliance, FY 1992-94

FY	Inspections for compliance
1994	¹ 14,778
1993	² 17,593
1992	² 17,764

¹The decrease in the total number of inspections performed in FY 1994 is due in part to the continued erosion of all other dollars available for program delivery. Salary and benefit costs continue to rise as the Animal Care program is responsible for absorbing increases in locality and regular pay.

²These figures do not include carrier inspections.

Complaints

APHIS/REAC investigates complaints about licensed or registered facilities to ensure that regulated animals are receiving proper care. APHIS searches continually for dealers, exhibitors, or research facilities that are unlicensed or unregistered. The number of searches for unlicensed or unregistered facilities and the number of complaints investigated during FY 1992-94 are tabulated next.

Complaints Investigated and Searches Made, FY 1992-94

FY	Complaints	Searches
1994	642	2,354
1993	689	2,984
1992	589	2,490

Violations and Investigations

APHIS' RE personnel investigate alleged violations when corrective measures have not been taken by licensees or registrants as required.

Investigations disclosing violations are acted on in a variety of ways depending on their severity. Less serious infractions may be settled with an official notice of warning. More serious cases may be settled with a stipulation offer. Stipulations allow alleged violators to pay a fine, have their licenses suspended, or both, in lieu of formal administrative proceedings.

Cases appearing to warrant formal prosecution undergo Departmental review for legal sufficiency prior to issuance of a formal administrative complaint. Formal cases may be resolved by license suspensions, revocations, cease-and-desist orders, civil penalties, or combinations of these penalties through administrative procedures.

Numbers of Investigations Conducted and Disposition, FY 1992-94

Cases Investigated and Reviewed

FY	Cases	Submitted to Regulatory Enforcement staff	Submitted for formal prosecution
1994	719	147	91
1993	921	92	69
1992	980	105	107

Cases Resolved

FY	Official warnings	Stipulations offered/settled	Administrative law judges' decisions
1994	389	108/ 78	44
1993	597	181/141	29
1992	616	169/115	63

Sanctions Imposed

FY	Fines imposed by administrative law judges	Fines imposed by stipulation	Revocations, suspensions, and disqualifications
1994	\$296,000	\$49,900	23
1993	\$97,750	\$67,500	13
1992	\$236,700	\$49,750	20

Liaison With Other Federal Agencies

APHIS/REAC has a representative on the Interagency Research Animal Committee, whose members come from Federal agencies involved in the care and use of animals in biomedical research. This committee is responsible for interagency coordination of animal care-and-use concerns and for making contributions to policy development. It also serves as a forum for information exchange and regulation development.

REAC works closely with the Animal Welfare Information Center, a part of the National Agricultural Library. In FY 1994, REAC staff personnel presented four training sessions on alternative methods of research at the Center's training sessions and contributed two articles on regulatory issues to the AWIC quarterly newsletter.

APHIS/REAC also maintains close working relationships with the following Federal agencies regarding regulation and enforcement of the AWA: the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' National Institutes of Health and Food and Drug Administration; the Department of Defense; the Department of Veterans Affairs; the Marine Mammal Commission; the U.S. Department of Commerce's National Marine Fisheries Service; the U.S. Department of the Interior's U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; the Environmental Protection Agency, and USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service.

Other Activities

Animal welfare regulations governing captive marine mammals are undergoing review and revision. An Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking announcing the proposed revision was published in August 1993. A liaison committee from REAC, the National Marine Fisheries Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Marine Mammal Commission was formed to monitor the rulemaking process and address other common marine mammal issues.

Also in the rulemaking process is a revision of the regulations concerning the humane care, treatment, and transportation of farm animals used for nonagricultural activities regulated by the AWA. To ensure that the regulation addresses all concerns, REAC has conducted two public meetings with participants from the general public, the regulated industry, animal welfare organizations, and Federal agencies.

APHIS' AC personnel actively participate in organizations concerned with the humane care of animals. REAC maintains an active role in the American Zoo and Aquarium Association (AZA), the American Association of Laboratory Animal Science, the International Association for Aquatic Animal Medicine, the Alliance for Marine Mammal Parks and Aquariums, the American Association for Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care, the Air Transport Association, and the Society of Marine Mammalogy. REAC is also represented in the United States Animal Health Association and has members on both its animal welfare and zoological committees. REAC AC personnel from headquarters and the field are often invited by Federal agencies and nongovernmental organizations to give presentations concerning animal welfare.

The AC staff published four papers during FY 1994. Two papers, "Zoo Animal Welfare" and "The Federal Regulation of Experimental Animal Use in the United States," were submitted to the Office International des Epizooties (OIE) and published in OIE's *Scientific and Technical Review*. "Marine Mammal Welfare: The Role of USDA, APHIS" and "Future Development of USDA Standards for Farm Animals Under the Authorities of the Animal Welfare Act" were published by the Animal Welfare Information Center.

During FY 1994, REAC continued working with member institutions of the AZA toward successful completion of the first Exhibition Animal Intern Program, a program that trained two field inspection personnel. This internship was revised in FY 1994 and will be implemented in the revised form in FY 1995.

Public Information

A joint project between USDA, the Federal Aviation Administration, and the carrier industry continued a study begun in 1992 to measure and evaluate physical conditions within the cargo holds of commercial aircraft transporting regulated animals. When completed, this study will make available more information on monitoring ventilation, humidity, and temperature aboard aircraft to benefit the well-being of animals transported in cargo holds.

In FY 1994, REAC personnel worked closely with representatives from several regulated entities to enhance and update the Research Intern Preceptor Program. Joint meetings between REAC and the regulated industry were held to discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the 6-week FY 1994 program and to plan the FY 1995 training.

APHIS issued 33 press releases concerning animal welfare during FY 1994. These included reports of animal welfare cases resolved, suspension of licenses, and new regulations.

Public Correspondence

During FY 1994, APHIS received and responded to numerous inquiries about animal welfare from individual citizens and concerned groups. Also, APHIS received correspondence referred through the Office of the President and Members of Congress. Other Federal agencies also refer animal welfare concerns to APHIS for appropriate responses. Listed in the next tabulation are the numbers of animal welfare inquiries received by APHIS during FY 1992-94.

Animal Welfare Correspondence Received by APHIS, FY 1992-94

FY	Correspondence received/dispatched by headquarters	Correspondence received/dispatched by sector offices
1994	6,594	7,403
1993	6,359	12,221
1992	16,424	NA

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Requests

In FY 1994, APHIS received 486 FOIA requests related to animal welfare. The following tabulation lists the numbers of such requests received for the past 3 fiscal years.

Animal-Welfare-Related FOIA Requests Received by APHIS, FY 1992-94

FY	FOIA requests
1994	486
1993	482
1992	573

Legislative and Regulatory Recommendations

USDA is proceeding with the regulatory rulemaking process to revise 9 CFR, Chapter 1, Subchapter A, Part 3, Subpart E (Marine Mammal Captive Care and Maintenance).

A proposed rule for Swim-With-the-Dolphins program was prepared in FY 1994 and published in January 1995. (Swim-With-the-Dolphins is an interactive public display program that allows direct contact of people and dolphins under controlled conditions.)

Also in the rulemaking process during FY 1994 is the proposed revision of 9 CFR, Chapter 1, Subchapter A, Part 3, Subpart F, for the humane care, treatment, and transportation of horses used for biomedical or other nonagricultural research, and other farm animals used for biomedical or other nonagricultural research or for nonagricultural exhibition.

A proposal to revise portions of 9 CFR, Subchapter A, Part 2 pertaining to licensing and records was also initiated in FY 1994. The final rule is expected to be published in FY 1995.

Glossary of Terms

Airport inspection—Individual airline inspections of cargo and baggage areas made at airports for compliance with the AWA regulations and standards.

Alleged violation—A violation of the Animal Welfare Act regulations or standards that has been documented as existing but has not been legally concluded.

Carrier—The operator of any airline, railroad, motor carrier, shipping line, or other enterprise that is engaged in the business of transporting any animals for hire.

Commerce—Trade, traffic, or transportation that is between a place in a State and any place outside of such State (including foreign countries), or between points within the same State but through any place outside of the State.

Complaints—(1) A civil or administrative complaint informs the alleged violator of the AWA about allegations charged against him/her. (2) A public complaint is information received from citizens, humane groups, or others concerning possible violations of the AWA, regulations, or standards at animal facilities.

Compliance—Compliance indicates that a facility meets all of the regulatory requirements set forth in the AWA regulations and standards.

Dealer—Any person who, in commerce, for compensation or profit, delivers for transportation, or transports, except as a carrier, buys, or sells, or negotiates the purchase or sale of any dog or other animal whether alive or dead (including unborn animals, organs, limbs, blood, serum, or other parts) for research, teaching, testing, experimentation, exhibition, or for use as a pet; or any dog for hunting, security, or breeding purposes. The term dealer does not include: a retail pet store unless such store sells any animals to a research facility, an exhibitor, or to a dealer (wholesale); or any person who does not sell, or negotiate the purchase or sale, of any wild or exotic animal, dog, or cat and who derives no more than \$500 gross income from the sale of animals, dogs, or cats, during any calendar year.

Enforcement—The activities undertaken by USDA and APHIS/REAC personnel to ensure that the AWA's regulations and standards are met. Enforcement includes developing alleged violation cases and taking action in the form of Letters of Warning, warning tickets, stipulations, administrative complaints, hearings, trials, and other legal procedures and methods to obtain compliance.

Exhibitor—Any person (public or private) exhibiting any animals which were purchased in commerce or the intended distribution of which affects commerce, or will affect commerce, to the public for compensation. Exhibitors include carnivals, circuses, animal acts, zoos, and educational exhibits, whether exhibiting for profit or not. The term exhibitor excludes most retail pet stores, horse and dog races, organizations sponsoring, and all persons participating in State and county fairs, livestock shows, rodeos, field trials, coursing events, purebred dog and cat shows, and any other fairs or exhibitions intended to advance agricultural arts and sciences.

Inspections—

- **Attempted inspection**—An inspection that could not be completed, including those where representatives of the inspected entities were not onsite or transportation facilities were found to have no animals present.
- **Compliance inspection**—An inspection completed, after licensing or registration, to determine the facility's compliance with the AWA regulations and standards. Compliance inspections include reinspections.
- **Prelicensing inspection**—An inspection made, after application for licensure has been submitted, to ascertain compliance with the AWA regulations and standards prior to licensing the facility. Preregistration inspections, although not required, are often performed upon request of the facility.
- **Reinspection**—An inspection made following a compliance inspection in which one or more violations were documented.

Intermediate handler—Any person who is engaged in any business receiving custody of animals in connection with their transportation in commerce. This definition excludes dealers, research facilities, exhibitors, operators of auction sales, and carriers.

Investigation—Inquiries and examination of allegation(s) that a person or facility is not complying with the AWA or its regulations or standards.

License classes—There are three categories of licensees, Class A, Class B, and Class C.

- A **Class A licensee** is anyone meeting the definition of "dealer" whose business consists only of animals that are bred and raised on the premises in a closed or stable colony and those animals acquired for the sole purpose of maintaining or enhancing the breeding colony.

- A *Class B licensee* is anyone meeting the definition of a “dealer” whose business includes the purchase and/or resale of any animal. Class B licensees include brokers and operators of auction sales, as such individuals negotiate or arrange for the purchase, sale, or transport of animals in commerce.

- A *Class C licensee* is anyone meeting the definition of an “exhibitor” whose business involves the showing or displaying of animals to the public.

Random source dogs and cats—Animals acquired from animal pounds and shelters, auction sales, or from any person who did not breed and raise the animals on his or her premises.

Registrant—Any research facility, carrier, intermediate handler, or any exhibitor that is not required to be licensed by the AWA.

Research facility—Any school (other than elementary or secondary), institution, organization, or person that uses or intends to use live animals in research, tests, or experiments, and that (1) purchases or transports live animals in commerce or (2) receives funds under a grant, award, loan, or contract from a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States for the purpose of carrying out research, tests, or experiments.

- An *active registered research facility* is a USDA-registered research facility that currently utilizes animals covered by the AWA for teaching, testing, or experimentation.

- An *inactive registered research facility* is a USDA-registered research facility that *currently* does not utilize animals covered by the AWA for teaching, testing, or experimentation.

Retail pet store—Any outlet where only the following animals are sold or offered for sale, at retail, for use as pets: dogs, cats, rabbits, guinea pigs, hamsters, gerbils, rats, mice, gophers, chinchillas, domestic ferrets, domestic farm animals, birds, coldblooded species, and other common small pets. Retail pet stores do not include any establishment or persons who: (1) deal in dogs used for hunting, security, or breeding purposes; (2) exhibit, sell, or offer to exhibit or sell, any wild or exotic or other nonpet species of warmblooded animals (except birds) such as skunks, raccoons, nonhuman primates, squirrels, ocelots, foxes, coyotes, etc.; (3) sell warmblooded animals (except birds and laboratory rats and mice) for research or exhibition purposes; (4) wholesale any animals (except birds and laboratory rats and mice); (5) exhibit pet animals in a room that is

separate from or adjacent to the retail pet store, or in an outside area, or anywhere off the retail pet store premises.

Search—Activity associated with finding unlicensed or unregistered persons or animal facilities.

Site—The physical location where animals are used, housed, or maintained by a licensed or registered facility. A licensed or registered facility may have one or more animal sites. A site may be a room, building, outdoor run area, or similar type of facility used to hold or work on animals.

Stipulation—An agreement by a violator to accept assessment of a civil penalty, license suspension, or combination of both. The stipulation procedure is used instead of formal administrative hearings. Alleged violators are offered the opportunity to waive a hearing by agreeing to enter into a stipulation, in which case they will pay a specified civil penalty and/or have their license suspended for a specified period.

Violation—An area or item, at a registered or licensed facility, found to be out of compliance with the regulations or standards of the AWA.

Appendix

Table 1. Number of Licensees and Registrants (FY 1994)

	Registered	Registered	Licensed	Animal exhibitors		Registered
	intermediate handlers			carriers	Licensed	
Total United States	246	109	4,238	1,861	35	1,380
Alabama	2	0	14	18	0	15
Alaska	2	5	0	14	0	3
Arizona	13	2	14	32	0	11
Arkansas	0	0	132	20	0	10
California	23	9	48	210	2	179
Colorado	6	3	25	25	0	25
Connecticut	6	2	9	39	0	20
Delaware	0	0	3	1	0	7
District of Columbia	0	0	0	2	0	7
Florida	18	6	108	224	0	33
Georgia	15	2	27	31	2	20
Guam	1	0	0	1	0	0
Hawaii	25	4	6	14	0	2
Idaho	1	1	8	11	0	4
Illinois	5	3	99	106	3	49
Indiana	3	3	80	53	0	26
Iowa	0	1	385	14	6	17
Kansas	0	1	428	20	0	20
Kentucky	2	0	17	12	1	9
Louisiana	1	0	25	13	0	14
Maine	0	1	8	7	0	19
Maryland	7	1	11	17	1	38
Massachusetts	5	3	21	31	1	89
Michigan	1	0	45	53	7	36
Minnesota	1	1	104	42	2	26
Mississippi	0	0	4	12	0	6
Missouri	4	1	1,057	36	0	39
Montana	0	0	7	16	0	5
Nebraska	2	2	186	13	0	14
Nevada	4	1	6	47	0	3
New Hampshire	0	0	2	18	0	3
New Jersey	7	2	26	35	0	57
New Mexico	5	4	7	13	0	9
New York	12	11	57	105	0	122
North Carolina	2	0	30	25	1	26
North Dakota	1	0	31	10	1	2
Ohio	6	2	69	50	4	55
Oklahoma	1	0	365	19	0	17
Oregon	5	1	79	28	0	12
Pennsylvania	14	3	159	76	0	94
Puerto Rico	1	6	6	9	0	12
Rhode Island	0	0	0	7	0	11
South Carolina	0	0	12	11	0	7
South Dakota	0	0	83	16	2	4
Tennessee	3	2	24	21	0	20
Texas	17	8	313	140	0	86
Utah	4	4	4	9	0	8
Vermont	0	0	5	5	0	5
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	9	3	14	29	1	14
Washington	7	8	25	24	0	32
West Virginia	0	0	12	9	0	5
Wisconsin	5	3	38	67	1	31
Wyoming	0	0	0	1	0	2

Appendix

Table 2. Animals Used in Research (FY 1994)

	Number of registrants	Number of all animals	Dogs	Cats	Primates	Guinea pigs	Hamsters	Rabbits	Farm animals	Other
Total United States	1,761	1,624,649	101,090	32,610	55,113	360,184	298,934	393,751	180,667	202,300
Total Research Federal Agencies	1,511	1,470,574	96,440	30,791	48,864	344,789	275,621	373,119	124,852	176,098
	250	154,075	4,650	1,819	6,249	15,395	23,313	20,632	55,815	26,202
Alabama	15	14,125	2,338	470	932	1,156	1,516	2,871	4,147	695
Alaska	3	238	21	6	0	0	0	0	0	211
Arizona	12	5,329	493	131	106	1,099	765	2,000	682	53
Arkansas	10	2,733	317	52	16	198	267	1,110	335	438
California	207	200,596	4,490	3,659	4,729	36,402	37,213	80,551	18,932	14,620
Colorado	28	10,976	1,588	965	48	2,422	931	2,618	1,897	507
Connecticut	23	12,363	1,095	124	315	2,120	2,008	4,975	895	831
Delaware	8	29,659	1,400	51	116	14,521	8,580	3,368	135	1,488
District Of Columbia	7	2,563	477	473	15	267	213	527	535	56
Florida	42	9,397	795	487	127	1,751	736	2,704	2,088	709
Georgia	23	40,588	2,504	675	3,652	827	8,233	16,433	3,744	4,520
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	2	1,261	0	7	26	487	415	258	43	25
Idaho	5	414	49	7	0	27	15	94	26	196
Illinois	61	62,347	4,849	1,351	794	19,315	14,069	17,246	3,101	1,622
Indiana	28	19,243	2,478	529	457	7,604	1,343	4,707	1,602	523
Iowa	18	94,116	3,860	1,189	56	7,909	31,804	7,592	6,048	35,658
Kansas	20	40,957	1,938	1,009	53	7,435	13,687	4,299	1,891	10,645
Kentucky	11	9,770	453	313	103	548	2,117	1,664	1,887	2,685
Louisiana	13	18,098	1,511	942	7,814	1,131	329	2,558	930	2,883
Maine	18	871	53	56	0	16	15	392	299	40
Maryland	41	28,683	1,501	767	1,289	5,907	3,358	7,891	1,880	6,090
Massachusetts	94	62,599	1,723	232	2,867	16,830	14,021	17,985	5,779	3,162
Michigan	41	42,188	4,204	1,288	828	7,084	3,242	8,170	4,691	12,681
Minnesota	30	41,636	4,022	1,455	77	7,419	13,315	5,797	8,744	807
Mississippi	7	2,198	664	46	96	16	298	289	600	189
Missouri	41	48,385	6,394	3,609	104	8,840	13,176	9,741	4,005	2,516
Montana	5	3,084	2	8	19	347	7	1,394	121	1,186
Nebraska	13	52,036	1,420	955	85	2,870	31,492	3,950	9,533	1,731
Nevada	3	3,078	139	0	522	1,111	0	145	4	1,157
New Hampshire	4	854	11	95	0	26	165	273	260	24
New Jersey	63	127,558	7,307	598	3,415	59,715	15,937	32,191	2,436	5,959
New Mexico	10	2,587	353	2	574	66	570	185	251	586
New York	131	73,546	6,120	1,496	2,003	20,065	16,250	12,754	3,360	11,498
North Carolina	30	44,614	3,921	1,048	1,958	13,724	2,744	13,449	4,441	3,329
North Dakota	3	1,077	27	19	0	27	527	104	368	5
Ohio	62	68,792	4,790	787	374	25,825	4,154	17,184	6,011	9,667
Oklahoma	20	4,568	1,053	550	135	327	158	844	670	831
Oregon	15	5,452	241	115	680	1,674	856	1,103	394	389
Pennsylvania	96	90,611	6,905	1,730	1,288	36,220	5,663	30,027	3,676	5,102
Puerto Rico	14	4,650	154	2	3,636	36	107	663	34	18
Rhode Island	11	2,401	65	105	106	78	128	250	832	837
South Carolina	7	7,279	303	238	303	701	954	808	279	3,693
South Dakota	4	1,691	28	13	3	45	15	152	53	1,382
Tennessee	23	13,251	1,463	271	339	1,683	1,452	5,188	1,816	1,039
Texas	86	63,900	4,911	1,277	3,328	7,670	6,042	23,762	8,530	8,380
Utah	9	5,835	357	118	2	1,116	436	2,157	517	1,132
Vermont	5	1,657	39	19	0	298	114	710	70	407
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	17	23,724	2,174	490	1,536	1,341	3,125	5,723	1,323	8,012
Washington	31	23,901	1,304	177	1,563	8,820	4,098	3,529	819	3,591
West Virginia	5	1,654	92	91	0	611	348	144	107	261
Wisconsin	33	41,185	4,022	686	2,375	9,062	8,613	10,569	4,020	1,838
Wyoming	3	256	22	8	0	0	0	21	11	194

Appendix

Table 3. Animals Used in Research, No Pain or Distress—No Drugs Needed for Relief (FY 1994)

	Number of registrants	Number of all animals	Dogs	Cats	Primates	Guinea pigs	Hamsters	Rabbits	Farm animals	Other
Total United States	985	884,591	42,065	14,796	32,020	211,550	154,749	220,539	107,867	101,005
Total Research	880	790,368	41,512	14,409	29,440	203,456	139,948	216,274	61,784	83,545
Federal Agencies	105	93,223	553	387	2,580	8,094	14,801	4,265	46,083	17,460
Alabama	10	8,441	757	200	898	1,114	1,230	522	3,604	116
Alaska	1	145	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	139
Arizona	4	1,599	80	0	79	647	109	633	17	34
Arkansas	7	1,063	120	40	16	60	175	451	167	34
California	118	126,534	1,363	1,716	3,905	25,090	20,110	51,403	12,415	10,532
Colorado	16	4,403	1,215	473	18	695	423	1,001	215	363
Connecticut	16	3,281	167	4	75	925	965	562	18	565
Delaware	8	16,652	827	20	58	5,549	7,980	1,345	78	795
District Of Columbia	4	345	9	0	8	137	160	31	0	0
Florida	17	4,048	315	135	72	900	577	799	741	509
Georgia	12	25,403	1,192	403	1,714	162	5,247	12,877	528	3,280
Hawaii	1	524	0	2	18	487	0	1	0	16
Idaho	4	117	0	0	0	27	0	62	26	2
Illinois	37	35,991	2,070	692	418	12,099	7,865	10,948	1,271	628
Indiana	13	10,482	550	272	410	4,651	381	2,931	1,067	220
Iowa	10	18,041	1,288	633	7	2,546	4,567	3,556	5,185	259
Kansas	16	21,810	1,477	950	0	1,373	8,988	1,602	1,587	5,833
Kentucky	7	2,662	55	50	0	95	183	635	1,608	36
Louisiana	7	11,709	933	657	6,497	147	196	271	474	2,534
Maine	9	598	5	6	0	4	10	372	181	20
Maryland	28	9,795	106	6	657	2,541	2,428	3,263	32	762
Massachusetts	57	24,979	315	34	548	8,353	4,308	8,358	1,944	1,119
Michigan	18	25,737	2,131	222	342	4,918	1,214	4,902	2,939	9,069
Minnesota	14	13,898	829	792	38	2,411	4,93	2,539	2,098	253
Mississippi	2	461	39	3	0	12	2	19	283	103
Missouri	29	24,683	4,962	3,040	32	3,017	3,179	6,755	2,732	966
Montana	4	2,034	0	4	19	87	7	956	22	939
Nebraska	10	36,378	1,094	393	49	2,482	20,141	2,685	8,883	651
Nevada	2	2,547	131	0	290	832	0	137	0	1,157
New Hampshire	3	332	0	55	0	5	108	157	2	5
New Jersey	40	79,934	3,675	110	1,878	38,879	10,977	19,924	237	4,254
New Mexico	5	1,228	169	2	374	35	191	153	0	304
New York	70	42,867	2,578	631	841	14,026	11,341	5,974	283	7,193
North Carolina	20	23,392	1,216	371	1,072	8,616	2,111	7,909	1,028	1,069
North Dakota	2	762	0	0	0	2	527	69	159	5
Ohio	35	45,736	2,299	423	211	21,254	1,271	12,804	1,006	6,468
Oklahoma	13	1,763	450	229	0	17	88	300	514	165
Oregon	6	1,361	30	38	245	200	461	18	0	369
Pennsylvania	60	56,542	4,095	736	595	21,279	2,137	24,086	1,732	1,882
Puerto Rico	7	2,177	0	0	1,500	20	39	618	0	0
Rhode Island	6	1,100	1	0	9	0	128	99	126	737
South Carolina	4	3,093	0	0	0	112	642	300	10	2,029
South Dakota	2	558	8	13	0	14	4	9	10	500
Tennessee	14	4,165	270	46	156	1,047	876	1,457	104	209
Texas	53	34,775	872	585	2,284	4,997	2,297	11,481	4,828	7,431
Utah	6	4,175	123	68	2	833	436	1,528	105	1,080
Vermont	3	446	2	2	0	143	114	174	1	10
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	13	10,782	1,206	68	798	1,020	472	2,311	395	4,512
Washington	16	8,675	448	63	1,240	507	2,300	752	316	3,049
West Virginia	2	482	0	0	0	292	163	21	0	6
Wisconsin	18	31,499	2,040	216	2,067	8,797	7,882	6,493	2,813	1,191
Wyoming	1	164	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	143

Appendix

Table 4. Animals Used in Research, With Pain or Distress—Drugs Used for Relief (FY 1994)

	Number of registrants	Number of all animals	Dogs	Cats	Primates	Guinea pigs	Hamsters	Rabbits	Farm animals	Other
Total United States	1,002	560,871	56,441	16,894	22,374	94,409	81,458	162,586	65,734	60,975
Total Research	866	507,692	52,666	15,465	19,069	89,639	75,060	146,530	56,700	52,563
Federal Agencies	136	53,179	3,775	1,429	3,305	4,770	6,398	15,056	9,034	8,412
Alabama	10	5,648	1,557	270	34	42	286	2,337	543	579
Alaska	3	93	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	72
Arizona	8	3,730	413	131	27	452	656	1,367	665	19
Arkansas	7	1,089	55	12	0	138	92	220	168	404
California	103	68,084	2,999	1,943	803	7,051	16,760	28,048	6,412	4,068
Colorado	15	5,701	358	492	30	909	508	1,598	1,682	124
Connecticut	15	7,194	892	120	232	1,177	1,043	2,599	865	266
Delaware	5	6,415	554	31	58	2,527	600	1,895	57	693
District Of Columbia	5	2,218	468	473	7	130	53	496	535	56
Florida	14	5,137	480	352	34	765	159	1,800	1,347	200
Georgia	17	14,276	1,207	238	1,938	665	2,326	3,556	3,141	1,205
Hawaii	2	737	0	5	8	0	415	257	43	9
Idaho	2	297	49	7	0	0	15	32	0	194
Illinois	31	23,288	2,699	623	376	5,264	5,552	6,126	1,654	994
Indiana	13	7,104	1,883	257	42	1,447	922	1,770	535	248
Iowa	11	12,681	1,843	281	49	5,307	290	4,022	863	26
Kansas	12	7,734	461	59	53	700	699	2,332	241	3,189
Kentucky	7	7,108	398	263	103	453	1,934	1,029	279	2,649
Louisiana	8	6,389	578	285	1,317	984	133	2,287	456	349
Maine	4	273	48	50	0	12	5	20	118	20
Maryland	27	18,187	1,388	761	630	2,686	930	4,616	1,848	5,328
Massachusetts	64	35,823	1,391	198	2,295	7,526	9,071	9,589	3,710	2,043
Michigan	23	12,957	1,864	905	476	1,176	1,468	2,929	532	3,607
Minnesota	19	15,769	3,014	326	39	4,997	1,074	3,116	2,649	554
Mississippi	3	1,712	625	43	83	4	296	258	317	86
Missouri	25	13,800	1,393	569	65	2,879	3,485	2,959	1,273	1,177
Montana	4	677	2	4	0	0	0	408	16	247
Nebraska	12	4,500	269	562	36	372	267	1,265	649	1,080
Nevada	3	531	8	0	232	279	0	8	4	0
New Hampshire	3	522	11	40	0	21	57	116	258	19
New Jersey	38	40,311	3,630	488	1,464	15,087	4,960	10,799	2,178	1,705
New Mexico	7	1,336	172	0	189	31	379	32	251	282
New York	77	27,732	3,422	865	1,132	5,822	3,402	6,764	3,077	3,248
North Carolina	18	16,305	2,597	633	886	1,932	633	4,496	2,993	2,135
North Dakota	2	315	27	19	0	25	0	35	209	0
Ohio	41	19,057	2,443	364	125	1,742	2,603	3,843	5,005	2,932
Oklahoma	12	2,276	603	321	135	310	70	544	127	166
Oregon	10	4,091	211	77	435	1,474	395	1,085	394	20
Pennsylvania	49	28,431	2,733	964	693	9,833	3,507	5,561	1,944	3,196
Puerto Rico	6	2,473	154	2	2,136	16	68	45	34	18
Rhode Island	4	1,266	64	105	97	78	0	151	671	100
South Carolina	6	4,186	303	238	303	589	312	508	269	1,664
South Dakota	2	910	20	0	3	31	11	143	37	665
Tennessee	11	7,697	1,193	225	183	636	576	2,342	1,712	830
Texas	50	28,785	4,039	692	1,029	2,628	3,681	12,065	3,702	949
Utah	5	1,660	234	50	0	283	0	629	412	52
Vermont	2	1,211	37	17	0	155	0	536	69	397
Virginia	9	12,867	968	422	663	321	2,653	3,412	928	3,500
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	20	6,945	792	114	321	146	1,798	2,746	503	525
West Virginia	5	1,172	92	91	0	319	185	123	107	255
Wisconsin	15	8,911	1,982	470	308	218	731	3,616	1,207	379
Wyoming	2	81	22	8	0	0	0	0	11	40

Appendix

Table 5. Animals Used in Research, With Pain or Distress—No Drugs Used for Relief (FY 1994)

	Number of registrants	Number of all animals	Dogs	Cats	Primates	Guinea pigs	Hamsters	Rabbits	Farm animals	Other
Total United States	198	179,187	2,584	920	719	54,225	62,727	10,626	7,066	40,320
Total Research	178	172,514	2,262	917	355	51,694	60,613	10,315	6,368	39,990
Federal Agencies	20	6,673	322	3	364	2,531	2,114	311	698	330
Alabama	1	36	24	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	1	581	142	0	0	0	0	439	0	0
California	17	5,978	128	0	21	4,261	343	1,100	105	20
Colorado	6	872	15	0	0	818	0	19	0	20
Connecticut	4	1,888	36	0	8	18	0	1,814	12	0
Delaware	3	6,592	19	0	0	6,445	0	128	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	4	212	0	0	21	86	0	105	0	0
Georgia	1	909	105	34	0	0	660	0	75	35
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	8	3,068	80	36	0	1,952	652	172	176	0
Indiana	3	1,657	45	0	5	1,506	40	6	0	55
Iowa	3	63,394	729	275	0	56	26,947	14	0	35,373
Kansas	5	11,413	0	0	0	5,362	4,000	365	63	1,623
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	5	701	7	0	2	680	0	12	0	0
Massachusetts	13	1,797	17	0	24	951	642	38	125	0
Michigan	6	3,494	209	161	10	990	560	339	1,220	5
Minnesota	4	11,969	179	337	0	11	7,303	142	3,997	0
Mississippi	1	25	0	0	13	0	0	12	0	0
Missouri	7	9,902	39	0	7	2,944	6,512	27	0	373
Montana	3	373	0	0	0	260	0	30	83	0
Nebraska	3	11,158	57	0	0	16	11,084	0	1	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	16	7,313	2	0	73	5,749	0	1,468	21	0
New Mexico	1	23	12	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
New York	12	2,947	120	0	30	217	1,507	16	0	1,057
North Carolina	8	4,917	108	44	0	3,176	0	1,044	420	125
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	9	3,999	48	0	38	2,829	280	537	0	267
Oklahoma	2	529	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	500
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	15	5,638	77	30	0	5,108	19	380	0	24
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	1	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0
South Dakota	1	223	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	217
Tennessee	1	1,389	0	0	0	0	0	1,389	0	0
Texas	6	340	0	0	15	45	64	216	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	1	75	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	3	8,281	64	0	2	8,167	0	31	0	17
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	3	775	0	0	0	47	0	460	0	268
Wyoming	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11

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Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Regulatory Enforcement and Animal Care
4700 River Road, Unit 84
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Northeast Animal Care Sector Office:

Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois,
Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan,
Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York,
Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia,
West Virginia, Wisconsin

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Sector Supervisor
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North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas

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Southeast Animal Care Sector Office:

Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North
Carolina, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virgin
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Western Animal Care Sector Office:

Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho,
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ton, Wyoming

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Animal Welfare Information Center:

AWIC Coordinator
National Agricultural Library
10301 Baltimore Blvd.
Beltsville, MD 20705
(301) 504-6212
Internet: AWIC@NALUSDA.GOV

USDA's Voice Response Service:

(800) 545-USDA (-8732)

This menu-driven phone system has some animal care
requirements on the subjects of transportation,
recordkeeping, and identification.