HANDLING OF ANIMALS	An animal must be handled as expeditiously and carefully as possible. [2.131, Policy #27]
Criteria	Handling includes, but is not limited to: • petting • feeding/watering • cleaning • manipulating • loading/crating • shifting/transferring • immobilizing/restraining • treating • any similar activity A dealer must handle an animal(s) in a manner to prevent: [2.131(a)(1)] • trauma • overheating • excessive cooling • behavioral stress • physical harm • unnecessary discomfort Physical abuse shall not be used to: [2.131(a)(2)(i)] • train animals • work animals • handle animals • work animals • work animals • work animals • handle animals
	NOTE: Short-term withholding of food and water by a dealer is permitted if each affected animal receives its full dietary and nutritional requirements daily.

Species Specific	 Possible evidence of improper handling includes: excessive pacing cowering in the corner excessive vocalization visible injuries or wounds excessive shivering or panting wild-eyed/apprehensive look open-mouthed breathing hissing/spitting/bar charging Other Animals <i>Prairie Dogs</i> [Policy #27] Methods used to capture free-living prairie dogs from their natural habitat must be: humane cause the least amount of stress and discomfort to the animals be in compliance with the AWA regulations Unacceptable methods for capturing prairie dogs include, but are not limited to: vacuuming animals from their burrows flooding burrows introducing noxious gases into burrows
Public Exhibition	B-dealer operations may include public exhibition.
	 The dealer must protect the safety of the animal and the public during public exhibition by ensuring there is: [2.131(b)(1)] minimal risk of harm to the animal minimal risk of harm to the viewing public a sufficient distance between the animal and the public or barriers between the animals and the viewing public a knowledgeable and experienced handler for the dangerous animals. Dangerous animals include, but are not limited to: [2.131(c)(3)] lions tigers

	► bears
	► wolves
	► cougars
	► leopards
	► jaguars
	► elephants
	► polar bears
	 nonhuman primates
	Animals shall be exhibited only for periods of time and under
	conditions consistent with their good health and well-being.
	[2.131(c)(1)]
	It is recommended that wild and exotic animals on public display
	have an area where they can hide from public view.
	Performing animals will be allowed a rest period between
	performances at least equal to the time for one performance.
	[2.131(b)(2)]
	Young or immature animals must not be exhibited for periods of
	time that would be detrimental to their health or well-being.
	[2.131(b)(3)]
	Possible signs of distress in young animals include, but are not
	limited to:
	• lethargy
	• excessive crying
	struggling when handled
Public Contact	Public contact is considered to be any direct contact with an animal
	by a person not an employee of the licensee.
	Public contact may consist of:
	• handling
	• petting/touching
	• holding, as for a photograph
	• feeding
	• riding

Venues where direct public contact may occur include, but are not limited to:

- circuses
- carnivals
- animal rides
- photo opportunities
- petting zoos
- magic acts

It is recommended that animals in direct contact with the public have an area where they can escape from public contact.

Young or immature animals must **not** be exposed to rough or excessive public handling. [2.131(b)(3)]

Drugs, such as tranquilizers, must **not** be used to:[2.131(b)(4)]

- facilitate public handling of animals
- allow public handling of animals
- provide for public handling of animals

For public feeding of animals, the food must be:[2.131(c)(4)]

- provided by the animal facility
- appropriate for:
 - the type of animal
 - the nutritional needs and diet of the animal
 - the age of the animal

An employee or attendant must be present at all times during periods of public contact. This employee should be: [2.131(c)(2)]

- responsible
- knowledgeable
- readily identifiable by means of a:
 - ▶ uniform
 - ► name tag
 - sign