

An Information Packet Pertaining to Animal Ownership in Oregon Specifically SB 611 & HB 3046

“One generation and out. We have no problem with the extinction of domestic animals. They are creations of human selective breeding...We have no ethical obligation to preserve the different breeds of livestock produced through selective breeding.”

Wayne Pacelle, President of HSUS, former director of the Fund for Animals, Animal People, May 1993

Prepared by Kat Mills

**Board of Directors National Wolfdog Alliance
Director of Public Relations Phoenix Exotics Wildlife Association, Inc.
Member Association of Pet Dog Trainers
Education Committee Wolfdog Sentinels**

Oregon Exotics Regulations

In the 2005 Legislative Session, there are several bills regarding animal ownership, such as, SB 661 and HB 3046. The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) is pushing to re-structure Oregon's exotic regulations, and reframe laws regulating animal ownership. **The HSUS is NOT affiliated in any way with our local animal shelters, even though they share the title “Humane Society” in their common name. (see below)** Upon light research, the Oregon regulations already in place are quite inclusive and cover all contingencies. The Law as it stands reads: Pursuant to **609.309 Policy on exotic animals.** (see OR ST § 609.205 - 609.335 Oregon Department of Agriculture) **“It is the policy of this state that the keeping of exotic animals be regulated so as to ensure the health, welfare and safety of those animals and to ensure the security of facilities in which they are kept, so as to avoid undue physical or financial risk to the public. It is the policy of this state that regulation place no more burden upon the keepers of exotic animals than is required to accomplish the purposes expressed in this section.”** [1985 c.437 §1; 1999 c.699 §4] Oregon does not have a problem with exotic animals at large. Oregon's private owner base is peopled with dedicated & responsible persons, who are already regulated by common sense laws. Oregon law even includes a very common sense dangerous/nuisance dog law. <http://tinyurl.com/6j7v8> (see Oregon Statute Title 48, Chapter 609 Citation: OR ST § 609.010 - OR ST § 609.994)

It is logical then to assume that restricting future responsible and already-regulated ownership would constitute a burden on the keepers of exotic animals, and would not be the accepted policy of Oregon state regulations. Oregon does not have a public safety issue with exotic animals, and as inclusive, common sense regulations are already in place, does not have any need of a new layer of laws introduced by out-of-state lobbyists for Animal Rights organizations. SB 661 and HB 3046 are highly redundant, will entail financial burdens at the local community level for implementation, and does not include any funding for those financial requirements, nor provisions for the thousands of animals who will be displaced.

Oregon Department of Agriculture – Definitions & Regulations

<http://tinyurl.com/4f8hf>

"Exotic Animal" is defined in Oregon law ([ORS 609.205 - 609.335](#)) and includes only four kinds of animals:

- non-indigenous felines, except domestic cats
(Cougar, bobcat, & lynx fall under [Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife](#) [ODFW] regulations)
- non-human primates,
- non-indigenous bears,
(American Black bears fall under [ODFW](#) regulations) and
- wolves and non-indigenous canines, except domestic dogs
(Coyote and fox (*vulpes vulpes*) fall under [ODFW](#) regulations)

The administrative rules ([OAR 603-011-0700](#)) are very specific about caging requirements. Anyone who keeps one or more of these four types of exotic animals must have either an ODA Exotic Animal Facility Permit or a breeder, dealer, or exhibitor license from USDA Animal Care. If you have one or more of these animals without the proper permit(s), please call us at 503-986-4680. We will help you comply with the law. Aardvarks and antelopes, cobras and capybaras, kinkajous and kangaroos, and penguins and pheasants.

There are other animals we're not accustomed to seeing every day and are not covered by ODA's Exotic Animal Law, but may fall under [Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife](#) rules.

Dept. of Agriculture 603-011-0700

<http://tinyurl.com/4nx9n> (see ORS 609.335(3) and in OAR 603-011-0705 to 603-011-0725 Department of Agriculture)

Exotic Animals

603-011-0700 Definitions

As used in ORS 609.335(3) and in OAR 603-011-0705 to 603-011-0725, unless the context requires otherwise:

- (1) "Exotic animal" has the meaning given by ORS 609.305.
- (2) "Facility" means the cage(s), compound(s), room(s), building(s), or other premises specified in a Permit in which the exotic animal(s) is/are to be confined or maintained.
- (3) "Keep" does not include the temporary holding of an exotic animal at an animal shelter operated by a city or county, or the immediate transportation of an abandoned, neglected or abused exotic animal to such a Facility.
- (4) "Permit" means a document issued by the Department which authorizes (subject to other laws) the Permittee to keep one or more specified exotic animals in captivity at a Facility for a stated period of time.

(5) "Permittee" means the person authorized by a Permit to keep an identified species of exotic animal.

(6) "Species" means the class of an exotic feline, non-human primate, exotic canine or any exotic bear.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 561 & ORS 609

Stats. Implemented: ORS 609.305 & ORS 609.335

Hist.: AD 9-1986, f. & ef. 5-27-86; AD 18-1997(Temp), f. & cert. ef. 12-8-97 thru 6-5-98; DOA 8-1998, f. & cert. ef. 9-14-98; DOA 30-2000, f. & cert. ef. 11-6-00

603-011-0705 Permit Application, Issuance, and Renewal

(1) A person intending to keep an exotic animal in captivity shall before acquiring the animal, apply to the Department for the issuance of a Permit by submitting an application therefore to the Animal Health Division of the Department at its address of Agriculture Building, 635 Capitol Street N.E., Salem, OR 97301, accompanied by a permit fee. Holders of a valid license or registration from the U.S. Department of Agriculture under the federal Animal Welfare Act of 1970, or holders of a valid permit from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife to operate a wildlife rehabilitation facility are not subject to OAR 603-011-0700 through 603-011-0725, including the requirement to obtain a Permit from the Department. Permit fees shall be:

(a) \$300 for Class 1 felines, Class 1 primates and bears.

(b) \$100 for Class 2 felines, Class 2 primates, and Class 1 canines.

(c) \$50 for Class 3 felines, Class 3 primates, and Class 2 canines.

(2) Prior to the stated date of expiration of a Permit, the holder of the Permit may apply to the Department for a renewal thereof for an additional term of up to two years from the stated expiration date, and thereafter for additional two-year renewals of the permit. Notwithstanding the term of the Permit, the Department may modify in writing the conditions and/or limitations of the Permit at any time. Renewal fees shall be:

(a) \$100 for Class 1 felines, Class 1 primates and bears.

(b) \$25 for Class 2 felines, Class 2 primates, and Class 1 canines.

(c) \$25 for Class 3 felines, Class 3 primates, and Class 2 canines.

(3) An application for a Permit shall be on a form prescribed by the Department, shall be signed by the Permittee, and shall include:

(a) The name, address and telephone number of the Permittee, and the owner of the animal(s) if different than the Permittee;

(b) The specific location and nature of the proposed Facility. If the real property containing the proposed Facility is leased, the application shall also include the name and written consent of the owner to the keeping of the exotic animals on the property. For Class 1 and 2 exotic felines, Class 1 and 2 non-human primates, bears, and Class 1 exotic canines the application shall include a sketch map of the premises owned or leased by the Permittee with dimensions of the real

property and description of all adjacent properties;

(c) The species and number of exotic animals for which the Permit is sought;

(d) A certification by the Permittee that all federal, state, county and city permitting requirements have been met, including copies of each relevant permit;

(e) The name, address and telephone number of the veterinarian intended to provide medical care for the exotic animal(s);

(f) The experience, training and education of the Permittee relating to the care and keeping of the particular species of exotic animal(s) for which application is being made;

(g) A written plan for nutrition, health maintenance, and general welfare of the animal which has been prepared by or approved by an authoritative reference person. Such approval or plan shall include the name, title, position, qualification, address and telephone number of the reference person. The plan will be reviewed by the Department prior to approval; and

(h) The date upon which the proposed Facility will be available for inspection by the Department, which shall be not less than 7 days prior to the time the exotic animal(s) is/are kept at the proposed Facility.

(4) The Department shall review the permit application and in determining whether to issue or renew the Permit shall consider factors relating to public safety and health, welfare and safety of the animal. For Class 1 and 2 exotic felines, Class 1 and 2 non-human primates, bears, and Class 1 exotic canines, such factors include but are not limited to:

(a) Proximity of the Facility to public routes of travel, residential neighborhoods, schools, and other public gathering places;

(b) Potential for unintended or accidental public access to the Facility;

(c) Potential for vandalism that compromises the security of the Facility; and

(d) Potential for willful harassment or disturbance of the animal(s).

(e) Whether, based on the Permittee's certification and any other evidence received by the Department in connection with the proposed Facility, all federal, state, county and city laws applicable to the Facility have been met.

(5) The Department shall conduct an interview with the Permittee to determine if the Permittee is likely to be able to keep the exotic animal(s) so as to assure the health, welfare and safety of the animal(s) and the security of the proposed Facility so as to avoid undue risk to the public. In determining whether to issue or renew the Permit, the Department shall also consider whether:

(a) The Permittee has adequate knowledge, experience and training to maintain the health, welfare and safety of the animal(s), and to handle the animal(s) with safety and competence. This will include review of the written plan for nutrition and health maintenance and consideration for the needs of infant animal(s). Approval of permits for Class 1 & 2 exotic felines, Class 1 non-human primates, and bears shall require a minimum of 500 hours of hands-on experience including nutrition, feed preparation, safe handling, transportation, and general welfare and maintenance of the animal type involved or of other species of exotic felines, non-human primates, or bears. At least one-half of such experience must be with

animals of the classification for which the permit is sought. Such experience may be documented by a log book, employment records, or other means by which experience may be authenticated; and

(b) The Facility is adequately designed, constructed, and is likely to be managed to protect the public from escape of the confined animal(s) including when the Permittee is not on the premises.

(6) Prior to issuing a Permit the Department may perform an inspection of the Facility to determine its design, construction and proposed operation is consistent with the applicable provisions of OAR 603-011-0700 to 603-011-0725 and ORS 609.309.

(7) Following its review of the application and any other relevant information, the Department shall either issue the Permit or deny the application and notify the applicant. If the Department issues the Permit, it may include any conditions intended to ensure the health, welfare and safety of the animal(s) covered by the Permit and, where the Department finds it necessary, conditions intended to assure the security of the Facility so as to avoid undue risk to the public. Such conditions may include limitations on the number of animals that can be kept at the Facility.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 561 & ORS 609

Stats. Implemented: ORS 609.205 - ORS 609.335

Hist.: AD 9-1986, f. & ef. 5-27-86; AD 18-1997(Temp), f. & cert. ef. 12-8-97 thru 6-5-98; DOA 8-1998, f. & cert. ef. 9-14-98; DOA 30-2000, f. & cert. ef. 11-6-00; DOA 30-2000, f. & cert. ef. 11-6-00

603-011-0710 Felines -- Special Requirements

(1) Animal Classification:

(a) Class 1 exotic felines shall include all individuals of the genus *Panthera*, including lions, tigers, leopards, snow leopards, jaguars; ligers or any other hybrids of genus *Panthera*; and individuals of any other non-indigenous feline species not listed in Class 1 or Class 2 that weigh 100 pounds or more when fully mature;

(b) Class 2 exotic felines shall include cheetahs, clouded leopards, and individuals of any other non-indigenous felines not listed in Class 3 that weigh more than 50 pounds but less than 100 pounds when fully mature; and

(c) Class 3 exotic felines shall include wild cat, jungle cat, desert cat, sand cat, black-footed cat, Pallas's cat, caracal, serval, marbled cat, golden cat, leopard cat, rusty-spotted cat, fishing cat, flat-headed cat, iriomote cat, pampas cat, ocelot, margay, Geoffroy's cat, kodkod, mountain cat, jaguarundi, caucasus cat, and other such species of small exotic cats that weigh 50 pounds or less when fully mature.

(2) Any Facility for Class 1 and Class 2 exotic felines shall comply with one or more of the following:

(a) Outdoor Facilities -- Cages: If exotic felines are maintained in cages, the cage shall include adequate-size loafing shelves, den boxes, and shelter(s) from adverse weather conditions, and shall provide sufficient space for the animals to make normal postural and social adjustments with freedom of movement. Provisions for shade shall be made so that shade is available somewhere in the cage during all daylight hours, preferably over the den box, loafing shelves, or shelter. The floor of the cage shall not be constructed of wood or uncovered wire materials. Floors of chain link or woven wire must be covered a minimum depth of four inches with dirt, pea gravel, and/or sand. Excepting concrete slab floors, a strip of 14 gauge or heavier chain link fencing extending to the interior of the cage at least two feet and to the exterior of the cage at least one foot shall be laid around the perimeter, shall be buried to a minimum depth of four inches, and shall be securely

attached to the bottom retaining rail. Concrete slab floors must incorporate the chain link fencing into the concrete slab or otherwise be firmly anchored. Aluminum wire is not acceptable for use in anchoring the chain link fencing. The cage shall include a suitable drainage system for the rapid elimination of excess water. The top of the cage shall be securely covered. There shall be a double-gate safety entrance installed in each cage which will not reduce the required minimum size of the cage. A ground-level retaining rail, or equivalent barrier, shall be provided around each cage. The cage shall be securely locked except during cleaning. The structure shall be designed and constructed so as to prevent escape by the animal(s) or entrance by the public, and shall be located consistent with any applicable local setback requirements but in any case no closer than six feet from the nearest public access or the nearest property line unless an impervious wall on the property line is used as a wall of the primary enclosure.

(A) The cage for Class 1 exotic felines shall be constructed of at least 9-gauge chain link fencing or equivalent. The cage of an individual animal shall be minimally six feet in height, 400 square feet area (800 square feet area for a pair of animals), and be securely covered.

(B) The cage for Class 2 animals shall be constructed of at least 14-gauge chain link fencing or equivalent, having not more than 2 x 4-inch openings. The cage for an individual animal shall be minimally six feet in height, 200 square feet area (400 square feet for a pair of animals), and be securely covered.

(b) Outdoor Facilities -- Range Areas: If exotic felines are maintained in large areas simulating natural surroundings of a park-like nature, the areas need not be roofed, but shall have perimeter fencing constructed of chain link fencing of a gauge required for the class of exotic felines to be maintained in the area, and of a height required for this class of exotic felines, which fencing shall be topped with an internal overhang of three feet in width so as to prevent the escape by the animal(s). The exterior fencing of the Facility shall be embedded to a depth of at least six inches in either concrete or other material that cannot be destroyed or removed by the exotic felines. The Facility shall include shelters from adverse weather conditions which shall include sufficient space for the animals to make normal postural and social adjustments with freedom of movement. Provisions for shade shall be made so that shade is available somewhere in the Facility during all daylight hours.

(c) Indoor Facilities: If exotic felines are maintained in a structure with a solid roof and walls, the Facility shall be designed and constructed so as to prevent the escape of the animal(s). The window openings of the Facility, other than openings directly to adjacent cages, shall be covered with wire mesh or gratings made of the same materials as the cage for the class of exotic felines to be maintained. The Facility shall be adequately ventilated, through the installation and use of windows, vents, doors or air conditioning, so as to minimize drafts, odors and moisture condensation. The Facility shall be sufficiently lighted, either through natural or artificial means, so as to permit thorough inspection and cleaning of the Facility and so as to protect the animal(s) from excessive illumination. The Facility shall be structurally sound and maintained in good repair so as to protect the animal(s) from injury, to keep the animal(s) dry and clean, to contain the animal(s), and to restrict entry of other animals. The Facility shall also be supplied with adequate electrical power, potable water, and equipment for the removal and disposal of animal excreta and debris.

(3) The primary enclosure for Class 3 exotic felines shall be no less than 10 times the area occupied by the animal when standing on four feet.

(4) No exotic feline may be restrained by a tether as primary means of confinement.

(5) Security: In order to provide for the safety of the public, exotic felines shall be handled in accordance with the following:

(a) Cages and outdoor Facilities for Class 1 and 2 exotic felines shall be surrounded by a fence or wall that is of sufficient

strength and construction so as to prevent entrance by the public. The fence shall be at least six feet in height and six feet distant from the cage. Impervious walls on the outside perimeter of the property used as wall(s) of the primary enclosure do not require the additional perimeter fence. The area enclosed by the fence or wall required by this section is not part of the Facility for purposes of the confinement area requirement; and

(b) All classes of exotic felines shall be confined inside the permitted Facility and shall only be allowed outside the Facility for medical treatment or for removal to another approved Facility. When being transported the animal(s) shall be restrained inside a cage within the vehicle so as to prevent escape from, or interference with, the operator of the vehicle.

(6) Sanitation: Excreta and debris shall be removed from indoor and outdoor Facilities as often as necessary to prevent contamination of the food or water supplies, reduce disease hazards, and reduce odors.

(7) The Department may modify or waive the confinement requirements established in sections (2), (3), and (5) of this rule subject to the following:

(a) The animal is determined by the Department to be less than 180 days of age;

(b) The Departments's approval to modify or waive the requirements must be in writing and must include an expiration date; and

(c) The Department may impose reasonable conditions on such approval.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 561 & ORS 609

Stats. Implemented: ORS 609.205 - ORS 609.335

Hist.: AD 9-1986, f. & ef. 5-27-86; AD 18-1997(Temp), f. & cert. ef. 12-8-97 thru 6-5-98; DOA 8-1998, f. & cert. ef. 9-14-98

603-011-0715 Bears -- Special Requirements

Any Facility for bears shall comply with the following:

(1) Outdoor Facilities -- Cages: An area of at least 400 square feet shall be provided for each animal, so as to provide sufficient space for the animal(s) to make postural and social adjustments with freedom of movement. The floor shall be four-inch reinforced concrete, sloped for free drainage, and provided with a drainage grating of adequate strength to prevent removal by a bear. The floor shall be surrounded by a curb of six-inch reinforced concrete, not less than 12 inches in height. Each pen or cage shall be at least six feet in height and be roofed to prevent escape of the bears, and areas of shade shall be provided for the animal(s).

(2) Cage construction: Securely attached to cage, there shall be at least one feed trough, not less than 12 inches in depth with a capacity of not less than three cubic feet; at least one water trough, not less than 18 inches in depth with a capacity of not less than three cubic feet; and at least one den box for each animal, emplaced not less than six inches above floor level of the cage, which provides 15 square feet of floor area and at least 30 inches of inside height, with a floor sloped to provide free drainage. If of frame and mesh construction, the cage shall consist of a support framework, top and sides of steel pipes or beams equivalent in strength to 1-1/2 inch steel pipe, securely welded, bolted or threaded together, with framework members at intervals of no more than five feet. The wire mesh covering shall be five-gauge chain link fencing or equivalent, securely bolted together and to the framework. If a bar-type construction, the cage shall consist of steel pipes or bars equivalent in strength to 3/4-inch steel pipe, spaced at intervals not to exceed six inches, supported at intervals not

to exceed 36 inches with 3/8 x 2-inch steel bars drilled to receive the vertical boards at the support intervals, with all joints or points of meeting securely bolted or welded at the top and sides. The skirt of the cage shall be embedded in a concrete curb to a depth of not less than six inches.

(3) Security: In order to provide for the safety of the public, bears shall be handled in accordance with the following:

(a) A gate to the main cage shall be installed and constructed so as to provide strength equivalent to the rest of the cage, and the hinges and fasteners shall be adequate to provide strength equivalent to the rest of the cage;

(b) The animal(s) shall be confined inside the permitted Facility and shall only be allowed outside the Facility for medical treatment or for removal to another approved Facility. The animal(s) shall be restrained inside a cage within the vehicle so as to prevent escape from, or interference with the operator of, the vehicle; and

(c) The cage shall be securely padlocked except during cleaning. An additional fence of sturdy construction, not less than six feet in height and not less than six feet removed from the cage shall be erected and maintained. Impervious walls on the outside perimeter of the property used as wall(s) of the primary enclosure do not require the additional fence. No person except the keeper of the bears shall be allowed to approach the cage beyond this fence.

(4) Sanitation: Excreta and debris shall be removed from the facilities as often as necessary to prevent contamination of the food or water supplies, reduce disease hazards, and reduce odors.

(5) The Department may modify or waive the confinement requirements established in sections (1), (2), and (3) of this rule subject to the following:

(a) The animal is determined by the Department to be less than 180 days of age;

(b) The Department's approval to modify or waive the requirements must be in writing and must include an expiration date; and

(c) The Department may impose reasonable conditions on such approval.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 561 & ORS 609

Stats. Implemented: ORS 609.305 - ORS 609.335

Hist.: AD 9-1986, f. & ef. 5-27-86; AD 18-1997(Temp), f. & cert. ef. 12-8-97 thru 6-5-98; DOA 8-1998, f. & cert. ef. 9-14-98; DOA 30-2000, f. & cert. ef. 11-6-00

603-011-0720 Non-Human Primates -- Special Requirements

(1) Animal Classification:

(a) Class 1 non-human primates shall be all great apes and larger primates of infraorder Catarrhini, including but not limited to gorillas, chimpanzees, orangutans, baboons, and gibbons;

(b) Class 2 non-human primates shall be all old-world monkeys of infraorder Catarrhini, including but not limited to macaques of all subclassifications (pig-tailed, rhesus, Japanese, cynomolgus, crab-eating, long-tailed, java, Barbary, and any other macaques), all guenons (African Green monkey grouping), patas monkeys, and mangabeys; and

(c) Class 3 non-human primates shall include all old-world primates of the suborder Prosimii (prosimians) and all new-world monkeys of infraorder Platyrrhini, including but not limited to squirrel monkeys and all other Saimiri species, spider monkeys and all other Ateles species, capuchins and all other Cebus species, marmosets and tamarinds of all subclassifications, owl monkeys, howler monkeys, and wooley monkeys.

(2) Any Facility for Class 1 non-human primates shall comply with the following provisions for Outdoor Facilities. The cage shall include sufficient shade areas so as to protect the animal(s) from direct sunrays; provide the animal(s) with access to shelter which will allow the animal(s) to remain dry and comfortable during inclement weather; include a suitable drainage system for the rapid elimination of excess water; provide sufficient space for the animal(s) to make normal postural and social adjustments; include apparatus for normal behavioral activities, and have a minimum floor space equal to 10 times the area occupied by each animal when it is standing on four feet. Any indoor Facility for Class 1 non-human primates shall be in compliance with the caging requirements stipulated in (5)(b) below. Outdoor facilities for Class 2 non-human primates are optional, but if provided must meet the specifications of this section.

(3) Any Facility for Class 1 and Class 2 non-human primates shall comply with the following provisions for Indoor Facilities: The indoor facilities shall be heated so as to protect the animal(s) from cold, with an ambient temperature of not less than 50°F; be adequately ventilated through the installation and use of windows, vents, doors, or air conditioning, so as to minimize drafts, odors, and moisture condensation, and have auxiliary ventilation provided when the ambient temperature exceeds 85°F; be sufficiently lighted, through either natural or artificial means, so as to permit thorough inspection and cleaning of the facilities and so as to protect the non-human primate from excessive illumination; be structurally sound and maintained in good repair, so as to protect the animal(s) from injury and to keep the animal(s) dry and clean, to contain the animal(s), and to restrict entry of other animal(s); to be supplied with adequate electrical power, potable water; and to have disposal facilities for the sanitary removal and disposal of animal waste, bedding, dead animals, and debris. Any indoor Facility for Class 1 non-human primates shall be in compliance with the primary caging space requirements as stipulated in (5)(b) below. Any indoor Facility for Class 2 non-human primates shall be in compliance with the caging requirements as stipulated in (5)(c) below.

(4) The primary enclosure for Class 3 non-human primates shall be in compliance with requirements as stipulated in (5)(c) below.

(5) Security:

(a) In order to provide reasonable precautions for the safety to the public, all classes of non-human primates shall be confined inside the permitted Facility and shall only be allowed outside the Facility for medical treatment or for removal to another approved Facility. When being transported, the animal(s) shall be restrained inside a cage within the vehicle so as to prevent escape from, or interference with the operation of, the vehicle;

(b) Minimum caging space for Class 1 non-human primates shall be: up to 44 lbs., floor space 10 sq. feet, minimal height 55 in.; from 45 to 77 lbs, floor space 15 sq. feet, minimal height 60 in.; more than 78 lbs, floor space 25 sq. feet, minimal height 84 in.;

(c) Minimum caging space for Class 2 and 3 non-human primates shall be: up to 2.2 lbs, floor space 1.6 sq. feet, minimal height 20 in.; from 2.3 to 6.6 lbs., floor space 3.0 sq. feet, minimal height 30 in.; from 6.7 to 22 lbs, floor space 4.3 sq. feet, minimal height 30 in.; from 23 to 33 lbs., floor space 6.0 sq. feet, minimal height 32 in.; from 34-55 lbs., floor space 8.0 sq. feet, minimal height 36 in.; from 56-66 lbs., floor space 10.0 sq. feet, minimal height 46 in.; more than 67 lbs., floor space 15.0 sq. feet, minimal height 46 in.

- (6) No non-human primate may be restrained by a tether as primary means of confinement.
- (7) Sanitation: Excreta and debris shall be removed from the facilities as often as necessary to prevent contamination of the food or water supplies, reduce disease hazards, and reduce odors.
- (8) The Department may modify or waive the confinement requirements established in sections (2), (3), (4), and (5) of this rule subject to the following:
 - (a) The animal is determined by the Department to be less than 180 days of age;
 - (b) The Department's approval to modify or waive the requirements must be in writing and must include an expiration date; and
 - (c) The Department may impose reasonable conditions on such approval.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 561 & ORS 609

Stats. Implemented: ORS 609.205 - ORS 609.335

Hist.: AD 9-1986, f. & ef. 5-27-86; AD 18-1997(Temp), f. & cert. ef. 12-8-97 thru 6-5-98; DOA 8-1998, f. & cert. ef. 9-14-98

603-011-0725 Wolves and Other Exotic Canines -- Special Requirements

- (1) Animal Classification:
 - (a) Class 1 exotic canines shall include wolves and any non-indigenous canine whose weight is 50 pounds or more; and
 - (b) Class 2 exotic canines shall include all non-indigenous canines whose weight is less than 50 pounds.
- (2) Any Facility for Class 1 exotic canines shall comply with the following:
 - (a) Outdoor and Indoor Facilities: Outdoor and indoor facilities shall be constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient space for each animal to make normal postural and social adjustments with freedom of movement; to keep the animal(s) clean, dry, and safe from injury; and to provide the animal(s) ready access to clean water and wholesome food. All outdoor pens shall have an exterior fence of such height and construction so as to prevent the animal(s) within to surmount it, and to prevent entry of the public;
 - (b) Security: In order to provide reasonable precautions for the safety of the public, all classes of exotic canines shall be confined inside the permitted Facility and shall only be allowed outside the Facility for medical treatment or for removal to another approved Facility. When being transported the animal(s) shall be restrained inside a cage within the vehicle so as to prevent escape from, or interference with the operator of, the vehicle;
 - (c) All exotic canines that are held within a single enclosure shall be selected so as to be compatible with each other and shall not be housed near other animals whose presence may cause them stress or other discomfort; and
 - (d) Sanitation: Excreta and debris shall be removed from the Facility as often as necessary to prevent contamination of the food or water supplies, reduce disease hazards, and reduce odors.

- (3) The primary enclosure or caging for Class 2 exotic canines shall be no less than 10 times the area occupied by the animal when standing on four feet.
- (4) No exotic canine may be restrained by a tether as primary means of confinement.
- (5) The Department may modify or waive the confinement requirements established in sections (2) and (3) of this rule subject to the following:
 - (a) The animal is determined by the Department to be less than 180 days of age;
 - (b) The Department's approval to modify or waive the requirements must be in writing and must include an expiration date; and
 - (c) The Department may impose reasonable conditions on such approval.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 561 & ORS 609

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Other Applicable Regulatory Departments

[Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife](#) [ODFW] has regulations for holding native species and for species which could pose a threat to native species. Call 503-947-6300 for details.

[USDA APHIS Animal Care](#) requires licensing or registration for exhibitors, breeders, and dealers of many exotic or wildlife species (mammals only). Call 916-857-6205 for further details.

[US Fish & Wildlife Service](#) requires a permit to hold birds of prey (raptors: owls, falcons, hawks, kestrels, etc) and has information about requirements for holding threatened or endangered species. Call the Portland office at 503-682-6131.

[Local jurisdictions](#) may require owners of "exotic" pets to meet special requirements. Check with your city or county zoning compliance office or animal control office for details.

So, Who is Sponsoring These New Laws?

HSUS – Humane Society of the United States

API – Animal Protection Institute

Some Facts About Animal Rights Groups

“One generation and out. We have no problem with the extinction of domestic animals.

They are creations of human selective breeding...We have no ethical obligation to preserve the different breeds of livestock produced through selective breeding."

Wayne Pacelle, HSUS, former director of the Fund for Animals, Animal People, May 1993

The Animal Rights movement views humans and animals as essentially equal and condemns any and all use of animals for human benefit. Animal rights advocates do not distinguish between human beings and animals. In the words of Ingrid Newkirk, founder of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PeTA), **"There is no rational basis for saying that a human being has special rights. A rat is a pig is a dog is a boy. They're all mammals."** Michael Fox of the Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) has said, **"The life of an ant and the life of my child should be accorded equal respect."**

Animal rights supporters reject all animal use, no matter how humane. Some animal rights advocates have even suggested that animal welfare reforms actually impede progress toward animal rights because they improve the conditions under which "animal exploitation" occurs, making it more difficult to stimulate public opposition to animal use.

When the interests of humans and animals come in conflict, animal rights advocates put the animals first. PeTA's Newkirk has said, **"Even if animal research produced a cure for AIDS, we'd be against it."**

HSUS –

Many people confuse the Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) with their local shelters, called Humane Societies. They are not the same organization, nor are they affiliated. Their goals are very different. The Humane Society of the US with its 1.5 million members calls itself the nation's largest animal protection organization. Few people know that the HSUS animal protection philosophy is not animal welfare but an animal rights philosophy that says it is morally wrong for humans to use or kill animals and that they have been guided by that philosophy since 1980. ² (**HSUS A Discussion ... *Rights for Animals*, HSUS pamphlet 1990.**) From HSUS' own website; **"While many people believe that The Humane Society of the United States is a parent or governing organization for local animal shelters, we actually do not operate or oversee any animal shelters or have any legal control over them. Each is an independent organization, governed by its own board of directors or local officials."**

- This article by Americans for Medical Progress <http://tinyurl.com/3sqpl> explains; "For the past two decades, concern over the threat to the biomedical research community by the animal rights movement was centered on groups such as People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA), the Animal Liberation Front, (ALF) and the thirty or so other organizations that openly advocate radical opposition to scientists working with animals. During this time, The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) has worked methodically to gain a great deal of access to the public, the media and the research community because of its supposedly moderate public stance.

The fact is that HSUS is not a moderate animal welfare organization. A closer look at the Humane Society of the United States, including its personnel and programs, reveals a portrait of a hardcore animal rights group positioned, by virtue of its wealth and carefully crafted national and international affiliations, to do more damage to biomedical research than those organizations that openly espouse the radical animal rights ideology and

agenda.”

- The HSUS is not the same organization as our local Humane Societies, AKA Animal Shelters. According to the Sportsmen-Review, “The Spokane Humane Society verified that it receives no funds from HSUS to care for the continuing epidemic of abandoned and abused pets. In fact, HSUS, with assets of more than \$100 million, may be more of a detriment than a help to the local Humane Society shelters in this, (and other) states. “People donate money to the Humane Society of the United States and they think they’re helping local shelters, but the money doesn’t come to us,” said one shelter manager who asked to remain anonymous. “We’re always struggling for money.”
- The HSUS Comparative Financial Operations Report for 1999, a general breakdown of income and expenses the group provides to the media, indicates expenses of nearly \$55 million. What was the highest single line item expenditure? Fund-raising- more than \$16 million worth.

----- Rich Landers (206) 459-5577, extension 5508.

In recent years, HSUS has sought to abolish:

- circuses, rodeos, horse and dog racing, and other uses of animals in entertainment;
- the use of animals for educational purposes, including animal dissection in high school and college biology classes and the keeping of marine mammals in aquariums;
- the hunting of seals, whales, and elephants and the trapping and raising of fur-bearing mammals;
- modern livestock and poultry farming, including the use of cages for layer hens and broiler chickens and single stall housing for veal calves;
- the commercial breeding of dogs.

A Brief Numbers Crunch

Humane Society of the U.S.

TYPE:	AEW	
DONATED & EARNED INCOME:		\$ 65,222,618
EXPENDITURES:	\$ 67,272,795	
PROGRAM SERVICE:	\$ 38,620,876	
FUNDRAISING & ADMINISTRATION:	\$ 23,453,737	
% FUNDRAISING & ADMINISTRATION, AS DECLARED:	35%	
% FUNDRAISING & ADMINISTRATION, OUR ANALYSIS:	53%	
TOTAL ASSETS:	\$ 85,810,587	
TANGIBLE (DEPRECIABLE) ASSETS:	\$ 8,570,833	
CASH & SECURITIES:	\$ 80,786,874	
NOTE:		

The Humane Society of the U.S. transferred \$5,198,882 to subsidiaries, including the Wildlife Land Trust, Humane Society International, Center for Respect For Life & Environment, Earthvoice International, National Association for

Humane & Environmental Education, Meadowcreek Inc. (an Arkansas-based organic vegetable-growing project), and Worldwide Network, Inc. Since the end of 2001 HSUS has also absorbed the Ark Trust, producers of the Genesis Awards for animal-friendly screen productions, and now sponsors the Remote Access Medical project headed by Eric Davis, DVM, who formerly operated under the auspices of the University of Tennessee. In addition, HSUS in mid-2002 took over fiscal responsibility for maintaining Keiko, the orca star of the Free Willy! films, whose care had been funded by Ocean Futures, formed by merger of the Jean Michel Cousteau Institute with the Free Willy/Keiko Foundation. Keiko swam to Norway soon after HSUS took over his supervision. There he lived in coastal fjords until his death on December 12, 2003. HSUS paid \$264,073 to the Free Willy/Keiko Foundation in 2002. HSUS made \$1,321,527 in grants and payments in 2002 to 271 animal charities and projects in all.

Compensation info--

PAUL IRWIN	President	HSUS	\$315,898
Patricia Forkan	ExecVP	HSUS	\$179,217
Andrew Rowan	SeniorVP	HSUS	\$170,995
G Thomas Waite	CFO/Treas	HSUS	\$160,473
Roger Kindler	GenCounsel	HSUS	\$152,767
John Grandy	VP	HSUS	\$145,124
Jan Hartke	ExecDirector	HSUS	\$133,517
John Kullberg	WldlfLandTrst	HSUS	\$131,453
(John Kullberg died in April 2003.)			
Michael Fox	SeniorScholar	HSUS	\$128,419
Wayne Pacelle	SeniorVP	HSUS	\$124,745
Janet Frake	AsstSecty	HSUS	\$ 82,514
TOTAL			\$4,541,000

The Humane Society of the U.S. paid 60 additional salaries in excess of \$50,000 in 2002. (Excess of \$3 million more)
Executive Salaries paid over \$7.5 million

HSUS has PETA Connections

- According to the Center for Consumer Freedom, the HSUS and PETA are also financially connected. The HSUS employs several former PeTA employees, and Ingrid Newkirk, president and founder of PeTA has allies within the HSUS directors. One of Newkirk's allies would be Wayne Pacelle, president of HSUS. Pacelle was hired by the HSUS directly from Cleveland Amory's Fund for Animals. Amory is also interestingly the mentor of PeTA co-founder Alex Pacheco.
- Newkirk used the help of Amory in 1987 when she seized corporate and financial control of the anti-research New England Anti-Vivisection Society and its multi-million dollar bank account, the first of her moves to consolidate the animal movement under her influence.
- Other former PeTA employees and associates who are now employed at HSUS include the chief computer programmer, the head of its national and international investigations who by the way, also oversees its lucrative Wildlife Lands Trust, two key HSUS investigators and many other people throughout the HSUS corporate structure, including its lab animal section, which handles the medical research issue.

- In April 2000 the Humane Society of the United States sent John "J.P." Goodwin as its emissary on an anti-fur junket to China. Goodwin is not just any animal-rights zealot: he was an avowed member of the terrorist group Animal Liberation Front (ALF). Less than a year later, HSUS identified Goodwin as their newest legislative affairs staffer. He is now the Grassroots Coordinator of the HSUS. He has publicly stated, **"My goal is the abolition of all animal agriculture."**

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- API has signed on to the IDA (In Defense of Animals) "Guardian Campaign" <http://www.guardiancampaign.com/> otherwise known as the "They Are Not Our Property" campaign. This campaign is designed to strip responsible owners of the right to own any animal, and the right to protect their animals and their livelihood against those who take moral issue against the ownership of animals. This campaign essentially gives the State "legal Guardianship" of all animals.
- The Council of State Governments CGS Governing Board passed a formal Resolution in response to the Animal Guardianship and Liability Legislation <http://tinyurl.com/5x3t2> If you cannot view this page, please try <http://tinyurl.com/677ro> and click on Fall 2004 Policy Resolutions [Resolution on Animal Guardianship and Liability Legislation](#)
- **ALF** -- The Animal Liberation Front, an FBI-certified domestic terrorist organization started in Great Britain by "hunt saboteurs" looking to interrupt or otherwise ruin organized fox hunts. Today's ALF is active in more than 20 countries, engaging in violent "direct actions" against restaurants, meat & dairy producers, animal entertainment companies, fur retailers, biomedical research labs, and others. Attacks have included massive arsons, bombings, physical assaults, and death threats. The FBI considers the ALF America's most serious domestic terror problem, ranking it above the Ku Klux Klan, the Aryan Nation, and Operation Rescue (known for bombing family-planning clinics). **In the United States, groups that have financially supported or publicly endorsed the ALF include People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, the Humane Society of the United States, and Farm Sanctuary.**

In Summary

In summary, Oregon does not have a problem with exotic animals at large. Oregon's private owner base is peopled with dedicated & responsible persons, who are already regulated by common sense laws. Oregon laws are built around the policy of not placing any unnecessary burdens on the responsible owner, as long as that owner is responsible. Oregon owners have lived up to their part of the bargain. The people who are pushing for these broad ban laws, reorganization laws, and regulatory laws, are animal rights activists with a long-reaching agenda to legislate against ALL private ownership of ALL animals. The people who are pushing these laws are out-of-state residents with no experience in the common-sense manner of law-making Oregon has ever been known for. Will Oregon be subjected to out-of-state interests and outsider agendas? Only you, our representatives, can know that answer. If you listen to the people, which you have always done in the past, and listen to your common sense and to your heart, you know that Oregon interests lie within Oregon's own. We do not need to be tricked into burdening our responsible exotic owners with unnecessary and duplicative legislation and unnecessary burdens. I urge our legislative body to reject any new bills which spawn from the HSUS lobby machine. We

have good laws in place to protect Society in case of a problem. Enforce the common sense laws we have.

Sincerely,

Kat Mills

Oregon Resident and Concerned Citizen