

**IACUC-Approved Exceptions to the Guide
Fiscal Year 2020, October 1, 2019 to September 30, 2020**

- a. AIR RECIRCULATION at the Field Research Station at Fort Missoula is currently approved for 55% recirculated air and 45% fresh air available to bird housing rooms. The justification is that this is the air recirculation capacity of the facility for the indoor housing rooms (44 Peromyscus).
- b. RODENT CAGES (including dwarf hamsters and Peromyscus) for new weanlings, animals that are ill, post-operative or geriatric may have FOOD PELLETS AND SOFT FOOD placed on the cage floor. The justification is for health or scientific purposes.
- c. DWARF HAMSTERS housed in ventilated cage racks undergo a COMPLETE CAGE CHANGE every 10-14 days. The justification includes the reduction of stress and litter mortality (via cannibalism), and the species is urine concentrating/water-conserving, which reduces urine and ammonia output (84 dwarf hamsters).
- d. PEROMYSCUS BREEDING PAIRS housed in static micro-isolators undergo a COMPLETE CAGE CHANGE every two weeks to increase breeding efficiency and decrease litter mortality. The justification includes reducing stress and litter mortality via cannibalism through less frequent disturbance of the animals (10 breeding pairs).
- e. PEROMYSCUS GIVING BIRTH AND PEROMYSCUS PRIOR TO EXPERIMENTAL EUTHANASIA housed in static micro-isolators may have the COMPLETE CAGE CHANGE DELAYED FOR UP TO 2 DAYS. The justification includes reducing stress and litter mortality via cannibalism and reducing stress in experimental animals just prior to euthanasia and tissue harvest (20 breeding pairs).
- f. DEGU are housed a minimum of 2 to a large cage and are FED DAILY ON THE CAGE FLOOR ½ cup of Guinea pig chow. The justification is the Guinea pig chow is pelleted in a smaller form than the mouse and rat chow and will not fit in the feed hoppers without dropping through. The University of Toronto (where the degus originated) placed the chow in bowls on the floor, but the degus rapidly dispersed the food onto the floor. Therefore, that university elected to feed the animals on the floor of the cage and recommended that we follow suit (48 degu).
- g. DEGU are housed in cages without filter tops to allow greater airflow and vocal communication between animals within all cages (48 degu).
- h. HARES are housed FREE-RANGE in two large outdoor enclosures at the Field Research Station Fort Missoula (FRSFM) – one for males and one for females. The justification is that hares in the wild are solitary creatures but are known to coexist at high densities. It is also not the nature of hares to tunnel or dig burrows, and thus they cannot escape from the aviaries as they are currently constructed. This free-range setting is beneficial to social interactions and living in a more naturalistic setting. The hares will each have one or both ears dyed with nontoxic fur dye to enable the husbandry and veterinary staff to visualize and identify any hare that is aggressive and endangering the welfare of other hares co-habited. Should a hare need to be removed from social housing, it will be housed in a home cage within the aviary. This plan was vetted by the USDA Inspector, Gwenn Hallberg, DVM (18 snowshoe hares).
- i. HARES housed outdoors within home cages will have their cage-pans cleaned weekly, and a COMPLETE CAGE CHANGE for deep cleaning and disinfection will occur on a monthly basis, rather than bi-weekly. The justification for this altered cleaning schedule is that these wild hares have previously demonstrated the ability to harm themselves in their attempts to move away from human interaction. Therefore, limiting human interaction limits the possibility of self-inflicted harm (nosebleeds, scratches, lacerations, and broken backs) (6 snowshoe hares).