

Rules Of Practice (1)**Rules Of Practice (1)****Part I****20-196-1. Procedure governed**

These regulations govern the use of any facility for the treatment of animals, used by a veterinarian licensed by the State of Connecticut for the practice of veterinary medicine, surgery and dentistry.

(Effective March 14, 1974.)

20-196-2. [REPEALED]

(Effective June 16, 1982.)

Part II**20-196-3. Definitions as used in these regulations**

- (a) "Office" means a building, room or series of rooms in which the practice of a veterinarian is conducted.
- (b) "Clinic" means a veterinary clinic is a facility giving medical and surgical care to patients. A facility that meets the definition of a hospital may be called either hospital or clinic, but if the facility meets the definition of a clinic and not a hospital, it must be called a clinic.
- (a) "Hospital" means a veterinary hospital is a facility for medical and surgical treatment of animals. The practice conducted within this facility includes the confinement as well as the treatment of patients. Veterinary service should be available 7 days a week and emergency service should be available on a 24-hour basis.

TYPES OF HOSPITALS

- (a) Private or partnership hospital - a facility operated by one or two individuals.
- (b) Group hospital - a facility organized, controlled and operated by a group of veterinarians for the medical and surgical treatment of their own patients.
- (c) Central hospital - a central veterinary hospital organized, controlled and operated by licensed veterinarians as a facility with a fixed location, which receives patients from offices, clinics or other hospitals, is equipped to care for medical, surgical and dental cases and has a resident veterinarian in attendance at all times.
- (d) Veterinary medical center - a veterinary medical center is a facility that performs full and complete consultative, clinical, and hospital services by an adequate staff of duly accredited veterinary scientists who perform scientific research and conduct advanced professional educational programs.
- (e) Large animal veterinary medical facility - any facility used as a treatment center for the care of equines and bovines under the direct supervision of a veterinarian identified as such.

(Effective March 14, 1974.)

Part III**20-196-4. Standards for all facilities**

- (a) Structural strength. Housing facilities for animals shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury, to contain the animals and to restrict the entrance of other animals.
- (b) Water and electrical power. Reliable and adequate electrical power and adequate potable water shall be available.
- (c) Storage. Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against infestation or contamination by vermin and rodents. Refrigeration shall be provided for supplies of perishable food.
- (d) Washrooms and sinks. Facilities such as washrooms, basins or sinks shall be provided to maintain cleanliness among animal caretakers.

Current with materials published in Connecticut Law Journal through 09/01/2009

Rules Of Practice (1)

(Effective March 14, 1974.)

20-196-5. Standards for indoor facilities

- (a) Heating. Indoor housing facilities for animals shall be sufficiently heated when necessary to protect the animals from cold and provide for their health and comfort.
- (b) Ventilation. Indoor housing facilities for animals shall be adequately ventilated to provide for the health and comfort of the animals at all times.
- (c) Lighting. Indoor housing facilities for animals shall have ample light by natural or artificial means, of good quality and well distributed routine examination and cleaning during the entire working period. The enclosure shall be so placed as to protect the animals from excessive illumination.
- (d) Interior surfaces. The interior building surfaces of indoor housing facilities shall be constructed and maintained so that they are substantially impervious to moisture and shall be readily sanitized.
- (e) Drainage. A suitable method shall be provided in rapidly eliminating excess water from indoor housing facilities. If drains are used, they shall as be equipped with traps and so installed as to prevent any backup of sewerage onto the floor of the room.
- (f) Solid wastes. All solid wastes must be removed from enclosures as often as is necessary.

(Effective March 14, 1974.)

20-196-6. Standards for outdoor facilities

- (a) Shelter from sunlight. When sunlight causes overheating or discomfort, sufficient shade shall be provided to allow all animals kept outdoors to protect themselves from tee direct rays of the sun.
- (b) Shelter from rain or snow. Animals kept outdoors shall be provided with access to shelter to allow them to remain dry during rain or snow.
- (c) Drainage. A suitable method shall be provided in rapidly eliminating excess water from outdoor housing facilities. If drains are used, they shall be equipped with traps and so installed as to prevent any back-up of sewerage.
- (d) Solid wastes. All solid wastes must be removed from animal enclosure as often as is necessary.

(Effective March 14, 1974.)

20-196-7. Enclosures for animals for all facilities shall conform to the following requirements

- (a) Primary enclosures shall be structurally sound and maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury, to contain them and to keep predators out.
- (b) Primary enclosure shall be constructed and maintained so as to enable the animals to remain dry and clean.
- (c) Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so that the animals contained therein have convenient access to clean food and water as required for their general health and well-being.
- (d) The floors, doors, and gates of the primary enclosure shall be constructed so as to protect the animals feet and legs from injury.

(Effective March 14, 1974.)

20-196-7-1. Additional requirements for primary enclosures housing cats

- (a) In all enclosures having a solid floor, sufficient clean litter shall be provided to contain excreta.
- (b) Each primary enclosure housing more than one cat shall be provided with a solid resting surface or surfaces which shall be of adequate size to hold all the occupants of the

Current with materials published in Connecticut Law Journal through 09/01/2009

Rules Of Practice (1)

primary enclosure at the same time comfortably. Such resting surface or surfaces shall be elevated in primary enclosures housing two or more cats. (Effective March 14, 1974.)

20-196-7-2. Space requirements

- (a) Dogs and cats. Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient space to allow each dog and cat to turn out freely and to stand, sit and lie in a comfortable, normal position with ease.
(b) Dogs. Each dog housed in any primary enclosure shall be provided a minimum square footage of floor space equal to the mathematical square (1.) of the sum of the length of the dog in inches as measured from the tip of its nose to the base of its tail expressed in square feet. Not more than 12 adult non-conditioned dogs shall be housed in the same primary enclosure. Cats - Each adult cat housed in any primary enclosure shall be provided a minimum of 2 1/2 square feet of floor space; not more than 12 adult non-conditioned cats shall be housed in the same primary enclosure.
(1.) This requirement may be figured by using the following equation:

(length of dog in inches)x(length of dog in inches)----- =
144
Required square feet of floor space.
(Effective March 14, 1974.)

20-196-8. Feeding

- (a) Animals shall be fed at least once each day except as otherwise might be required to provide adequate veterinary care.
(b) Food receptacles shall be accessible to all animals and shall be located so as to minimize contamination by body wastes.
(Effective March 14, 1974.)

20-196-9. Watering

If potable water is not accessible to the animals at all times, potable liquids shall be offered to such animals at least twice daily for periods of not less than one hour except as might otherwise be required to provide adequate veterinary care. (Effective March 14, 1974.)

20-196-10. Sanitation

- (a) Cleaning of primary enclosures. Body waste shall be removed from primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent contamination of animals contained therein and to reduce disease hazards and odors.
(b) Sanitation of primary enclosures. Prior to the introduction of non-conditioned animals into empty primary enclosures previously occupied, such enclosures shall be sanitized by washing them with hot water and soap or detergent, followed by a safe and effective sanitizing agent.
(Effective March 14, 1974.)

20-196-11. Housekeeping

- (a) Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to promote their good health. Premises shall remain free of accumulations of trash.
(b) Pest control. An effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites and avian and mammalian pests, shall be established and maintained.
(Effective March 14, 1974.)

Current with materials published in Connecticut Law Journal through 09/01/2009

Rules Of Practice (1)**20-196-12. Employees**

A sufficient number of employees shall be utilized to maintain the prescribed level of husbandry practices set forth in this section. Such practices shall be under the direct supervision of the veterinarian in charge.

(Effective March 14, 1974.)

20-196-13. Veterinary care

(a) All programs of disease control and prevention, euthanasia and veterinary care shall be established and maintained under the supervision and assistance of a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine who shall assume direct responsibility for meeting the requirements of these regulations by the Connecticut State Board of Veterinary Registration and Examination. Each animal shall be observed daily by the veterinarian in charge or by qualified person under his direct supervision.

(b) Animals under quarantine or treatment for a communicable disease shall be separated from other animals and other susceptible species of animals in such a manner as to minimize dissemination of such disease.

(Effective March 14, 1974.)

20-196-14. Large animal veterinary medical facility

(a) Surgery area should be a minimum of 20' x 20' with the ceiling sealed overhead, and constructed with impervious material to facilitate cleaning.

(b) Surgical area should be dust free.

(c) Holding pen size should be a minimum of 10' x 10' and should be covered, preferably.

(d) Box stalls shall be covered and cleaned daily when in use.

(e) Fly control shall be maintained.

(f) Adequate storage facilities shall be provided.

(g) Feed stuffs and bedding shall be maintained in a separate room in the hospital barn.

(h) Adequate drainage for holding pens shall be provided.

(i) Floors may be dirt or of impervious material, but must be kept clean and free of manure.

(j) Recovery stalls must be padded, and should be a minimum of 10' x 10'.

(k) Bovine chutes must be kept clean.

(1) Solid waste shall be kept in a covered area and removed daily.

(Effective March 14, 1974.)