I. Policy:

Social housing is the default method of housing unless otherwise justified based on social incompatibility resulting from inappropriate behavior, standard husbandry practices, veterinary concerns regarding animal well-being, or scientific necessity approved by the IACUC. In general, social animals must be housed in stable pairs or groups of compatible individuals. If singly housing animals is deemed necessary, it should be limited to the minimum period necessary and animals should be rehoused with other appropriate conspecifics if possible. During single housing, where possible, visual, auditory, olfactory and, depending on the species, protected tactile contact with compatible conspecifics should be provided. In the absence of other animals, additional enrichment should be offered, such as positive interaction with humans, periodic release into larger enclosures, supplemental enrichment items, and/or the addition of a companion animal in the room or housing area.

II. Exceptions:

Social animals may need to be singly housed for a variety of reasons. The following are the known general categories of exceptions to social housing and the IACUC approval requirements for each:

1. **Standard animal husbandry and management practices**: Brown standard animal husbandry and management practices include single housing of social animals in situations where attempts to socially house the animals could jeopardize animal welfare. When animals are single housed for one or more of such reasons, a specific justification in the animal use protocol and case by case approval by the IACUC ARE NOT required.

Examples of such situations include, but are not limited to:

- separation of aggressive or incompatible conspecifics (for example adult males of certain species such as mice, rabbits, dogs and primates where aggression is a documented issue)
- individual housing due to attrition of cage/pen mates or uneven number of animals
- pregnant females separated to prevent overcrowding following birth of offspring
• individual housing in preparation for pending parturition
• quarantine prior to entering or reentering a facility or herd
• separation of littermates at weaning when the number of offspring does not allow for all animals in a litter to be placed with a compatible cage mate (for example, single male weanlings)
• animals housed singly for short term recovery post-operatively; single housing must be for the minimum amount of time post-operatively necessary for recovery and/or healing as determined by the PI in consultation with the Animal Care veterinarians
• individual housing when an animal is considered a danger to other animals, to itself or personnel

2. Clinical reasons: Animal Care veterinary staff may require individual housing of animals due to medical concerns. In such cases, IACUC approval is not required. The responsible veterinarian will record the period of single housing and the frequency of reevaluation in the animals’ medical record, will monitor the animal as noted and re-house the animal when the clinical concern is resolved. These cases will be reported to the IACUC at the discretion of the Attending Veterinarian.

3. Experimental Requirements: When the single housing of social species (other than short term recovery from experimental manipulation) is necessitated for experimental reasons, a scientific justification must be described in the animal use protocol, submitted for review and approval by the IACUC, and the single housing cannot begin until approval is granted by the IACUC for that protocol.

References:
• http://www.aaalac.org/accreditation/positionstatements.cfm#social
• Primate Enrichment policy