



**United States  
Department of  
Agriculture**

**Animal and  
Plant Health  
Inspection  
Service**

# **Animal Welfare Enforcement FY 1981**

**Report of the Secretary of Agriculture  
to the President of the Senate and the  
Speaker of the House of Representatives**

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The Secretary of Agriculture annually prepares a report on enforcement and administration of the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. Sections 2131 et. seq.), as required by section 25 of the act. The present report covers fiscal year 1981, which began October 1, 1980, and ended September 30, 1981.

#### Summary

Compliance inspections to enforce the Animal Welfare Act during fiscal year 1981 were made at an average rate of 2.3 times per year at licensed or registered facilities, excluding registered carriers and intermediate handlers. The majority of these inspections were performed in the last two quarters of the fiscal year; earlier, inspections were severely curtailed by budgetary restrictions.

This inspection rate does not represent an intended target or objective--it is merely the mathematical result when the time available for inspections under present funding is equally divided among the approximately 7,000 sites at which licensees and registrants keep animals. The rate of inspection was inadequate for proper enforcement although some progress was made in improving the care and handling of animals and in taking action against flagrant and chronic offenders.

#### Legislation

Animal welfare legislation, as first enacted in 1966 (PL 89-544), regulated trade in dogs and cats procured for laboratory research, as well as dogs, cats, hamsters, guinea pigs, rabbits, and non-human primates held by certain research facilities.

Amendments in 1970 broadened coverage to most other warmblooded animals, including those used in research, exhibitions, and the wholesale pet trade. At that point, the law became known as the Animal Welfare Act. An amendment in 1976 (PL 94-279) extended coverage further, notably over live-animal transportation.

#### Regulations

Administration and enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act is assigned to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). The act requires USDA to develop regulations assuring humane care and treatment of animals. These regulations include minimum standards for proper handling, housing, feeding, watering, sanitation, ventilation, shelter from extremes of weather and temperature, separation of incompatible animals, veterinary care, and transportation. Not protected under the law are farm animals used for production or agricultural research; and all coldblooded animals, such as reptiles and fish. (Birds and laboratory rats and mice are exempted by regulation.)

No new regulations were either proposed or implemented during fiscal year 1981. However, all animal welfare regulations are being reviewed, as required of all Federal regulations on a 5-year cycle. Comments were solicited from the public as to needed changes, and 114 people responded. They made more than 200 suggestions, centering on 23 aspects of regulation. A revision is being drafted for part I of the regulations (Definitions), which is expected to be published as proposed rulemaking in 1982.

## 2. Staff Support

The Animal Care Staff of Veterinary Services prepares and publishes rules and regulations, provides consultation about investigations, and reviews reports of alleged violations for prosecution or other action. At the request of the regional director, the staff also conducts reviews in the field to assess the effectiveness of animal welfare enforcement. Staff members include specialists on laboratory animals, exhibition animals (including marine mammals), animal transportation, and compliance methods and procedures. Except for the first few months of the year, no specialist on pet animals and the pet trade was available.

## 3. Training

APHIS designs and conducts training courses for the field force on effective enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act. Instructors are drawn from specialists inside and outside of Government. Whenever possible, field officers also have the opportunity to attend outside training, such as seminars and conferences conducted by such organizations as the American Association for Laboratory Animal Science, the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums, the Humane Society of the United States, and the American Humane Association.

New inspectors are required to take at least 28 hours of instruction. This includes both practical discussions and field trips that show how to evaluate the facilities of licensees and registrants.

During fiscal 1981, courses were held for:

--compliance officers in Kansas City, Mo., in October of 1980 and in Dallas, Tex., in December of 1980,

--newly hired veterinarians and animal health technicians in Des Moines, Iowa, in October of 1980, and

--regional animal care specialists in Hyattsville, Md., in January and September of 1981.

## Licensing and Registration

Persons subject to the Animal Welfare Act must be licensed or registered by USDA. Lists of licensees and registrants are furnished with this report as separates.

Dealers, operators of auction sales selling dogs and cats, and most exhibitors are required to be licensed and must pay an annual fee. Licenses remain valid until terminated voluntarily by the licensee, revoked or suspended by USDA, or canceled automatically if not renewed when the annual fee is due.

The amount of a license fee is determined by two graduated schedules, one for dealers and another for exhibitors. Dealers (including operators of auction sales) pay between \$5 and \$500; exhibitors, between \$5 and \$100. Collections are deposited in the U.S. Treasury as "miscellaneous receipts." By law, no portion of fees collected is available to USDA for any purpose.

During fiscal year 1981, fees collected from 4,832 license holders brought in \$86,754.

Research facilities, carriers, and intermediate handlers are required to register; certain exhibitors have the option to register rather than become licensed. Registrations require no fee and continue in effect until facilities are disbanded or merged into the operations of another registrant.

### 1. Licensed Dealers

Licensed dealers are breeders, wholesale pet dealers, operators of auction sales, suppliers of laboratory animals, traders and importers of wild animals, and animal brokers.

Exempt from the licensing requirement are: (1) Retail pet stores that do not sell wild animals; (2) persons who derive

49 voluntarily terminated their registrations; many of the terminated registrations came about because the exhibitors were required to become licensed.

#### 4. Research Facilities

Almost all registered research facilities are State-owned and privately owned clinics, hospitals, laboratories, universities, colleges, drug firms, cosmetic testing firms, or diagnostic laboratories. Exempt from registration as research facilities are elementary and secondary schools, institutions using only exempted species of live animals in research, and Federal agencies.

At the end of fiscal 1981, there were 1,120 active research facilities, 56 of which were registered during the year (appendix, table 1).

Registration of a research facility is automatically canceled if officials of the facility report no regulated animals were used there for 2 years in succession. However, the officials can request the area veterinarian-in-charge to place the facility on an "inactive" status if future use of regulated animals is foreseen. (No other types of registrants are eligible for "inactive" status.)

At the end of fiscal 1981, there were 49 inactive research facilities.

Registered research facilities and Federal agencies must comply with USDA standards for animal care and treatment. Federal agencies have internal systems for monitoring compliance, and registered facilities are monitored by USDA inspectors.

During the fiscal year, APHIS inspectors found seven instances in which registered research facilities were violating the standards for the proper care and treatment of laboratory animals, problems that could have been avoided by proper supervision. APHIS is insisting that all

research facilities have a written program of veterinary care under the supervision of an actively involved veterinarian. The attending veterinarian must be a consultant, a member of the staff, or a member of the institutional animal care committee. APHIS inspectors are working with these veterinarians to be sure that they use recognized techniques to give laboratory animals proper care and treatment.

#### 5. Reports from Research Facilities

Registered research facilities, both active and inactive, and all Federal research facilities are required to send USDA an annual report by December 1 of each year. The report must list the species and number of laboratory animals used during the year and must identify any animals that were exposed to procedures involving pain or distress. The reporting requirement is not intended to interfere with research procedures. Rather, it assures that research and experimentation deemed necessary by the institution is done with proper attention to the care and treatment of laboratory animals.

The report must verify that the institution's veterinarian or its animal care committee has approved the types and amounts of anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilizing drugs that were used. If pain relief is not provided, the report must indicate that use of the drugs would have interfered with the intended purpose of the research, tests, or experiments.

During fiscal year 1981, APHIS received 919 reports from active registered research facilities. In addition, 131 Federal research facilities submitted annual reports (appendix, table 2). Reports were neither required nor received from the 49 inactive research facilities.

Negative reports were filed as required by 138 research facilities. These neg-

blatant violations of the reporting requirement. In both cases, a cease-and-desist order was issued by a Federal administrative law judge.

Improvements were noted in that only 13 facilities did not submit reports for inclusion in this report covering fiscal year 1981. Nonetheless, some researchers still are treating the annual report with indifference or even scorn in private and public discussions.

APHIS officials reviewing this year's reports again noted a lack of uniformity in the reports on pain relief. This problem develops because pain and distress are highly subjective concepts that depend on the observer's own experience with pain. Further, the observer has to interpret subtle behavioral changes indicating that animals are suffering, because animals are unable to communicate pain as an abstract concept.

To pull together scientific approaches to pain and stress in animals, the American Veterinary Medical Association will hold a symposium, "Pain Perception in Animals," in April of 1982. An APHIS representative will attend to gather information that can help researchers know more precisely what constitutes "pain" for the purposes of the animal welfare program.

### Inspections and Investigations

Central to enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act are various inspections and investigations by APHIS to assure that Federal laws, regulations, and standards are being followed.

During fiscal 1981, APHIS conducted 21,541 inspections of all kinds, a decrease of 46 percent from the number inspected in 1980.

## 1. Inspections of Animals in Transit

Most inspections of animals in transit are made at airports. Airport inspections permit APHIS to assess compliance by both the carriers and the shippers. The carriers must have facilities and personnel adequate to handle animals. They also must make sure that nonregulated shippers follow the Federal shipping requirements.

Compliance by licensed and registered shippers can be monitored effectively at airports by checking the health and condition of animals as they pass through the airport facilities. Inspectors monitor the length of time animals spend in transit; size and construction of the container; temperature and ventilation; and feeding, watering, and health care for animals in transit.

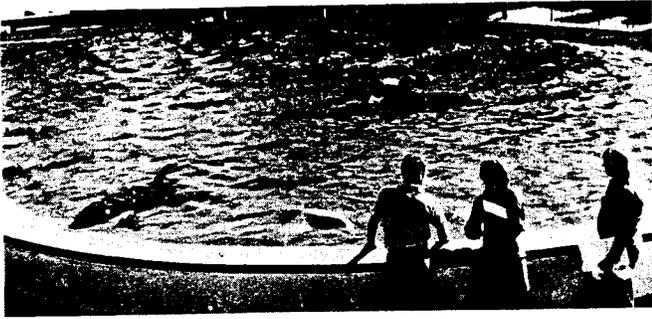
Inspections at airports are made more frequently than at other locations because the turnover rate of animals is high. Animals shipped by several licensees can be checked in a single visit, and the facilities of several carriers can be visited at a typical airport.

During the fiscal year, 5,184 inspections were made at airports.

APHIS-funded research on ventilation and temperature requirements of animals in transit continues at the veterinary college of Kansas State University and the Federal Aviation Administration unit in Oklahoma. Research at the veterinary college at the University of Florida was terminated, however, because of lack of funds.

## 2. Federal Health Certificates

The 1976 amendments to the act required a health certificate for any dog, cat, or nonhuman primate to be transported, but the law did not specify the type of



APHIS representatives conducted 1,399 such inspections during fiscal 1981 (appendix, table 5).

### 7. Compliance Inspections

Unannounced inspections are made at the places of business of all licensees and registrants and at the more than 7,000 sites at which they keep regulated animals. Whenever inspectors find that USDA regulations and standards are not being met, they attempt to secure needed corrections. To avoid misunderstandings, inspectors note deficiencies on an inspection form and give a copy to the licensee or registrant involved. A time limit is set for making corrections.

A total of 20,142 compliance inspections were completed during the fiscal year (appendix, table 5). This constitutes an average rate of 2.3 compliance inspections per licensee or registrant, exclusive of inspections at airports and intermediate handlers. Included in this total are follow-up inspections conducted to verify that earlier deficiencies were corrected.

To improve the effectiveness of their inspections, inspectors concentrated on facilities that have a long history of deficiencies or that operate illegally without a USDA license or registration. Resources also were shifted among regions to concentrate enforcement in the areas of greatest need.

As a result, a good facility received fewer than the average number of inspections. Unfortunately, one or two inspec-

tions done in the course of the year provided no assurance that a facility was in compliance most of the time, even if no deficiencies were noted.

### 8. Searches

Investigations are conducted to find persons subject to regulation under the Animal Welfare Act who have not become licensed or registered.

During fiscal 1981, APHIS conducted 1,625 searches (appendix, table 5).

#### Apparent Violations

APHIS conducts investigations whenever officials become aware of apparent violations that have not been corrected by the deadline.

During fiscal 1981, APHIS conducted 912 investigations of apparent violations (appendix, table 5), of which 283 were considered for legal action. Some 113 of these violations were caused by 56 repeat violators.

Analysis of the violations showed that 90 (32 percent) of the 283 violations involved technical or "paperwork" infractions and 193 (68 percent) involved the standards relating to the actual care and treatment of animals.

The 283 violations involved the following:

Type	Number	Percent
Dealers	125	44
Research facilities	51	18
Carriers only	38	13
Carriers and dealers	27	10
Carriers and re- search facilities	2	0.7
Carriers and inter- mediate handlers	1	0.4
Carriers and exhibitors	1	0.4
Exhibitors	34	12
Intermediate handlers	1	0.4
Dogfighting	1	0.4

and exhibitions sponsored by industry and humane associations. Such occasions permit APHIS to better acquaint regulated parties with APHIS requirements and limitations.

### 1. Information Released

During fiscal 1981, APHIS issued 55 press releases and four feature articles on the animal welfare program. In addition, APHIS filled requests for a large quantity of various program information materials.

APHIS also continued a written information service directed specifically to licensees and registrants. This service provides news to regulated persons about inspection trends and suggests how they can avoid problems. Keeping regulated persons in touch with APHIS animal welfare concerns helps reduce some of the negative effects caused by the ever declining number of personal visits made by inspectors.

Further, APHIS released three new slide presentations, each less than 15 minutes long. They are available from area offices of APHIS Veterinary Services and from the Animal Care Staff in Hyattsville, Md.

"Who Speaks for the Animals?" gives an overview of the humane movement and the laws passed over the years to protect animals. "Sanitation--The Sign of Quality" tells commercial puppy breeders about the standards of care and treatment required under the Animal Welfare Act, centering on sanitation as an indicator of overall good management. "Regulating Care of Exhibit Animals" covers the principles of exhibit animal care and the rationale behind USDA requirements.

### 2. Discussions on Farm Animal Welfare

There is continuing public interest in the welfare of farm animals raised in confinement, including veal calves, hogs,

and poultry. USDA takes no position in the controversy, but officials try to act as an intermediary or liaison between the disparate groups active in this area.

APHIS staff officers discussed this subject before State and national farm organizations and at an international conference on poultry welfare held in Denmark. They also taped two video presentations which were distributed to nearly 90 TV stations as part of the USDA-produced series, "Down to Earth."

### 3. Public Correspondence

APHIS continued to receive inquiries about animal welfare from citizens--directly, or on referral from members of Congress or other Departments of Government. In addition to requests that were filled by sending documents, lists, regulations, and procedures, the inquiries required 726 personal letters.

Topics on which responses were given included:

- Hazards from wild exhibit animals (218)
- Inspection of research facilities (132)
- Prosecution of animal fighting (44)
- Transportation of pets (31)
- Transportation of primates (28)

The balance (273) included such topics as protection for laboratory rats and mice under the Animal Welfare Act, animal rights and farm animal welfare, care of dogs at breeding kennels, marine mammal standards, use of the Draize eye irritation test on rabbits, inhumane treatment of movie animals, alternatives to the use of live animals in research, retail pet stores selling sick puppies, and veterinary accreditation.

### 4. Freedom of Information Requests

Regulated persons and humane interests use provisions of the Freedom of Information Act to obtain public documents on animal welfare. In 1981, APHIS received 155 requests, mainly from humane socie-

was then submitted and an administrative law judge imposed a cease-and-desist order.

#### 5. Interference with Inspections

Two types of remedies have been tried in cases where licensees and registrants obstruct or interfere with inspectors. One approach, administrative action, was used in the case of a licensed dog dealer in Iowa. During an inspection in July 1980, the dealer's husband interfered, threatening that he would get a shotgun. The case is scheduled for a hearing before an administrative law judge on March 31, 1982.

A second method is to refer such cases to the U.S. Department of Justice. This approach was used after a dealer angrily confronted and obstructed a USDA inspector. The U.S. attorney in that district was informed of the matter and issued a strongly worded warning letter to the licensee.

#### Legislative Recommendations

Section 25 of the Animal Welfare Act, which mandates an annual report on animal

welfare enforcement, requires that: "This report as well as any supporting documents, data, or findings shall not be released to any other persons, non-Federal agencies, or organizations unless and until it has been made public by an appropriate committee of the Senate or the House of Representatives."

Many people have complained to APHIS that they cannot secure the report before the data in it become outdated. The information published in the report is available in other documents accessible through the Freedom of Information Act, so that it may not be necessary to safeguard the annual report to Congress until the appropriate committee specifically approves its release.

For these reasons, it would be helpful if this paragraph of section 25 were repealed.

The Department is continuing to analyze other problems and concerns related to enforcing the Animal Welfare Act. At this point, no further suggestions for amending the act are ready for submission.

Table 2.--Animals used in experimentation (FY 1981)

State	Number of reporting facilities	Number of animals							
		Total	Dogs	Cats	Primates	Guinea Pigs	Hamsters	Rabbits	Wild Animals
TOTAL U.S.	1,050	1,658,439	188,649	58,090	57,515	432,632	397,522	473,922	50,111
Alabama	7	14,084	4,017	879	462	582	5,020	2,558	566
Alaska	1	252	3	0	0	50	0	2	197
Arizona	8	9,998	1,432	647	199	1,739	2,350	3,312	319
Arkansas	2	1,477	403	129	7	631	0	302	5
California	103	179,451	10,848	4,034	10,604	20,788	63,267	64,518	5,392
Colorado	19	20,758	4,562	1,016	197	4,217	3,686	6,835	245
Connecticut	13	15,239	2,251	568	448	4,891	2,007	4,971	103
Delaware	6	21,968	615	163	48	6,955	11,421	2,511	255
Florida	29	28,613	3,020	1,026	1,183	4,928	3,412	10,916	4,128
Georgia	3	34,779	1,689	389	2,056	801	23,882	5,880	82
Hawaii	2	1,933	30	200	277	500	400	500	26
Idaho	1	253	19	0	0	0	0	84	150
Illinois	45	85,380	9,674	1,512	1,193	21,508	16,505	29,093	5,895
Indiana	16	43,464	6,696	2,374	139	20,100	3,761	9,583	811
Iowa	10	30,773	2,589	1,098	217	4,110	16,364	5,975	420
Kansas	14	20,988	1,924	319	39	2,110	12,792	3,197	609
Kentucky	5	7,614	1,453	238	26	2,109	2,790	988	10
Louisiana	11	18,122	3,108	1,285	3,383	2,901	1,035	5,412	998
Maine	11	5,758	0	6	1	80	270	5,125	276
Maryland	17	24,061	4,004	404	1,834	2,946	7,789	7,075	9
Massachusetts	57	62,433	6,081	1,854	1,272	10,703	19,708	19,661	3,154
Michigan	37	74,951	10,900	2,088	1,320	30,024	8,327	21,968	324
Minnesota	15	23,873	6,319	1,965	110	5,303	1,304	8,362	510
Mississippi	3	2,808	124	149	149	678	247	1,374	87
Missouri	21	39,991	6,305	1,668	394	7,612	14,331	8,315	1,366
Montana	2	447	16	70	0	80	5	142	134
Nebraska	6	28,693	1,887	519	63	2,527	20,783	2,827	87
Nevada	1	1,005	1	11	0	380	200	293	120
New Hampshire	3	2,640	125	311	0	42	1,559	256	347
New Jersey	54	152,744	10,602	2,186	1,714	65,789	13,757	57,507	1,189
New Mexico	8	10,222	2,037	30	894	1,248	4,738	748	527
New York	96	164,570	15,760	10,391	4,125	67,873	17,725	42,124	6,572
North Carolina	17	37,257	5,185	2,250	2,008	13,789	3,065	7,263	3,697
North Dakota	2	590	131	9	0	96	20	305	29
Ohio	50	60,236	9,081	2,860	453	25,789	5,508	15,579	996
Oklahoma	8	3,724	900	428	149	364	114	1,263	506
Oregon	12	8,000	544	350	2,849	1,827	759	985	686
Pennsylvania	71	106,829	10,031	3,047	1,911	32,622	22,787	35,463	968
Rhode Island	8	1,950	348	613	116	422	37	304	110
South Carolina	5	5,195	1,470	182	36	404	2,198	766	139
South Dakota	2	1,466	160	30	0	992	0	279	5
Tennessee	10	31,135	4,931	343	383	5,685	13,676	5,872	245
Texas	40	65,706	11,943	1,977	5,197	7,843	12,464	24,161	2,121
Utah	7	8,358	1,132	685	10	1,050	102	4,710	669
Vermont	4	2,246	78	4	17	314	449	1,129	255
Virginia	11	21,703	2,676	1,577	4,072	5,255	859	5,373	1,891
Washington	14	23,525	2,822	751	1,669	1,294	12,437	4,427	125
West Virginia	4	4,027	383	97	29	2,385	413	669	51
Wisconsin	12	26,436	3,543	1,387	1,435	4,178	10,166	5,214	513
Wyoming	4	676	25	12	0	46	386	31	176
Puerto Rico	6	7,729	307	79	1,734	90	125	5,394	0
District of Columbia	6	2,284	535	697	12	487	155	359	39
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Agencies	131	110,025	13,930	3,183	3,081	33,495	32,367	21,962	2,007

Table 4.--Animals to which pain relieving drugs were administered to avoid pain or distress (FY 1981)

State	Number of reporting facilities	Number of animals							
		Total	Dogs	Cats	Primates	Guinea Pigs	Hamsters	Rabbits	Wild Animals
TOTAL U.S.	726	493,681	136,584	40,104	18,311	95,363	66,882	128,894	7,543
Alabama	6	8,963	3,464	801	171	177	2,509	1,627	214
Alaska	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Arizona	8	3,988	1,016	647	89	1,124	475	603	34
Arkansas	1	1,294	403	129	7	631	0	124	0
California	59	44,705	8,880	1,984	1,272	6,513	4,396	21,089	571
Colorado	10	5,895	2,850	378	9	522	41	2,089	6
Connecticut	10	6,737	2,041	147	211	2,516	426	1,378	18
Delaware	5	2,369	139	97	20	0	1,400	703	10
Florida	18	9,426	1,910	932	126	1,184	2,218	2,878	178
Georgia	3	7,932	1,381	298	311	586	698	4,643	15
Hawaii	1	197	10	0	37	0	0	150	0
Idaho	1	253	19	0	0	0	0	84	150
Illinois	33	25,580	6,412	885	323	6,639	7,006	3,955	360
Indiana	11	12,191	4,830	2,080	42	3,077	294	1,585	283
Iowa	6	5,211	1,796	726	73	747	202	1,628	39
Kansas	6	3,312	835	70	0	108	425	1,855	19
Kentucky	3	4,058	1,211	227	2	234	1,970	406	8
Louisiana	9	12,102	2,816	1,078	779	2,128	587	4,297	417
Maine	10	328	0	6	0	5	132	175	10
Maryland	12	12,497	3,381	390	430	906	3,427	3,963	0
Massachusetts	39	28,795	4,643	1,764	536	3,588	8,759	9,347	158
Michigan	27	18,877	7,145	1,764	536	4,411	1,985	2,865	171
Minnesota	9	10,343	6,002	1,898	25	1,362	0	1,044	12
Mississippi	2	1,028	110	142	12	0	247	517	0
Missouri	16	8,312	3,465	410	15	2,649	777	994	2
Montana	2	59	12	2	0	0	0	35	10
Nebraska	5	3,772	351	122	34	54	2,106	1,105	0
Nevada	1	105	0	11	0	0	74	0	20
New Hampshire	2	588	125	311	0	0	120	32	0
New Jersey	31	30,839	5,701	791	697	16,766	3,097	3,726	61
New Mexico	4	2,269	420	7	10	1,167	280	377	8
New York	63	36,886	10,437	6,371	2,005	3,072	4,756	9,699	546
North Carolina	12	11,686	4,249	1,624	298	734	1,627	2,771	383
North Dakota	2	309	118	0	0	14	0	153	24
Ohio	39	19,891	6,624	1,624	161	5,087	1,506	4,751	138
Oklahoma	6	2,845	869	404	104	351	82	958	77
Oregon	7	4,333	204	240	1,466	1,011	690	422	300
Pennsylvania	46	30,104	6,345	2,206	1,248	11,773	1,659	6,442	431
Rhode Island	7	1,374	282	613	0	260	34	161	24
South Carolina	5	1,785	1,350	135	6	43	24	122	105
South Dakota	1	661	80	15	0	466	0	100	0
Tennessee	7	7,971	3,956	304	64	1,182	110	2,223	132
Texas	28	24,643	10,006	1,696	3,110	1,754	1,999	5,571	507
Utah	6	2,344	1,091	667	6	0	0	441	139
Vermont	2	44	2	2	0	0	0	40	0
Virginia	8	14,238	2,066	1,464	2,149	4,444	686	2,679	750
Washington	8	9,119	1,732	570	645	371	3,602	2,137	62
West Virginia	2	428	269	0	0	8	60	87	4
Wisconsin	9	9,262	2,063	732	382	1,227	1,102	3,694	62
Wyoming	3	418	15	2	0	19	285	6	91
Puerto Rico	1	361	280	65	0	0	0	16	0
District of Columbia	5	1,099	422	472	8	24	0	149	24
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Agencies	108	41,851	12,756	2,801	892	6,429	5,009	12,998	966

Table 6.--Number of cases closed (FY 1981)

State	Total closed	By Prosecution	Cases closed without prejudice*	Warning issued	Information Letters
TOTAL U.S.	259	23	61	156	19
Alabama	7	1	5	0	1
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	1	0	0	1	0
California	18	2	2	12	2
Colorado	4	0	1	3	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	11	2	5	4	0
Georgia	15	0	5	7	3
Hawaii	1	0	0	1	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	17	0	2	14	1
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	8	4	0	4	0
Kansas	4	1	0	3	0
Kentucky	1	0	1	0	0
Louisiana	9	0	4	5	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	5	0	0	4	1
Massachusetts	24	1	1	21	1
Michigan	4	1	0	3	0
Minnesota	12	0	4	8	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	25	4	6	15	0
Montana	1	0	0	1	0
Nebraska	3	1	0	2	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	3	0	1	2	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0
New York	16	1	1	13	1
North Carolina	2	0	0	1	1
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	20	3	2	13	2
Oklahoma	1	1	0	0	0
Oregon	1	0	1	0	0
Pennsylvania	3	0	0	3	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	1	0	1	0	0
South Dakota	1	1	0	0	0
Tennessee	3	0	2	1	0
Texas	16	0	6	7	3
Utah	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	14	0	11	1	2
Washington	1	0	0	1	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	4	0	0	3	1
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	3	0	0	3	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0

\*Includes cases for which further action is not warranted.