February 15, 2024

Representative Judy Aron  
Chair, House Environment and Agriculture Committee  
The General Court of New Hampshire  
107 North Main St, Concord NH 03301

Re: HB1325-FN (An act relative to allowing private ownership of small tailed monkeys, raccoons, foxes, otters, skunks, and kangaroos)

To Ms. Aron and the Committee,

We write to you in opposition to HB1325-FN, a bill that allows the private ownership of small tailed monkeys and other exotic species.

The use of primates in the exotic pet trade is unethical, and endangers not only animals, but humans:

- All primates are wild animals that cannot be domesticated. Aggression and physical attacks on humans are not an “if”, but a “when.”
- Human homes cannot meet the complex needs of primates.
- It is illegal to own primates in most U.S. states.
- Primates bred for the pet trade suffer greatly, including self-injurious behavior, depression, and social disorders. These are the result of infants being separated from mothers for sale – years earlier than they would separate in the wild.

The North American Primate Sanctuary Alliance (NAPSA) is a coalition of eight of the leading primate sanctuaries on the continent. Amongst its other functions, NAPSA serves as a central point of contact and expertise for issues relating to captive primates. NAPSA member sanctuaries collectively provide exceptional care to close to 800 nonhuman primates, many of whom were formerly privately owned as pets. We are contacted constantly by people who purchased a baby monkey and then lived to regret it.

NAPSA’s position statement on the topic (attached) includes more details and supporting references. We strongly urge your Committee members to make the right choice and encourage increased public safety, higher standards of animal welfare, and a stronger commitment to end this archaic industry so that animals may lead more species-appropriate lives. For the protection of your constituents, we urge New Hampshire to vote NO on HB-1325-FN.

Sincerely,

Erika Fleury  
Director

NAPSA is a fiscally sponsored project of Community Initiatives, an Oakland, CA-based 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization.  
1000 Broadway • Suite 480 • Oakland, CA 94607  
Visit our website at www.Primatesanctuaries.org
Advocacy Position Statement
Private Ownership of Primates

The North American Primate Sanctuary Alliance (NAPSA) is opposed to the private ownership of primates.

Unlike dogs and cats, apes and monkeys are not domesticated animals. Non-human primates are extremely social animals whose normal development requires the company of others of their own kind. Ideally, primates should live in the wild. Their natural habitats include species-typical social groups that allow them to learn from their families and have a rich emotional life. In reality, however, there is an active industry that breeds primates to sell as pets in human homes.

As infants, primates in the pet trade are removed from their mothers years before they would naturally separate, which causes psychological suffering that manifests throughout their entire life. Teeth are often removed for ease of handling, which can limit the foods they can eat. Qualified veterinary care for pet primates can be difficult, if not impossible, to find.

Primates are inquisitive animals whose proper care requires daily mental stimulation and extensive physical activity, which is often impossible for the average household to provide. Primates kept in human homes are rarely, if ever, monitored by animal welfare officials, which means they are often kept in unsuitable living conditions resulting in neglect, mistreatment, and myriad psychological and physical ailments that can lead to death. There are a range of zoonotic diseases that are transmitted by primates and can be harmful, even fatal, to humans.

Once primates reach adolescence, which can be just a few years into a 40+ year lifespan, they inevitably become too unmanageable to handle. Primates can and will bite. They have strong jaws and sharp teeth, and bites can result in significant and potentially fatal injuries to humans. Realizing that living with an adult primate is not sustainable, owners often seek to surrender their pets or are forced to surrender them due to a threat to public safety.

Many primates that were privately owned end up living in roadside zoos, recycled as breeders to produce the next generation of ill-fated pets, or in other abusive situations. In the best cases, former pets may end up in a NAPSA member sanctuary, where they live their remaining years in an enriched environment more typical to their species. Even in sanctuary, former pets often struggle with learning how to socialize with other primates and many exhibit abnormal behaviors for the rest of their lives.

The private ownership of primates is never in the best interest of the animal or the owner.

For more information:
“Legislative Recommendations to Prohibit the Possession, Sale, Breeding, Import, or Transfer of Dangerous Wild Animals,” American Bar Association
“White Paper: Personal Possession of Non-Human Primates,” Association of Zoos and Aquariums
“The Phenomenon of Monkeys as ‘Surrogate Children’,” Linda J. Howard
“Private Ownership of Nonhuman Primates,” International Primatological Society
“Atypical Experiences of Captive Chimpanzees (Pan Troglodytes) Are Associated with Higher Hair Cortisol Concentrations as Adults,” S.L. Jacobson, H.D. Freeman, R.M. Santymire, S.R. Ross
“My Child is a Monkey,” and “The Perils of Keeping Monkeys as Pets,” National Geographic
“The Science Behind Why Chimps Are Not Pets,” PBS
“Significant Zoonotic Disease of Non-Human Primates,” Walter Reed Army Institute

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