



Inspection Report

Barn Hill Preserve Inc
11342 Hwy 955 E
Ethel, LA 70730

Customer ID: **329414**
Certificate: **72-C-0238**
Site: 001

Barn Hill Preserve Inc.

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 23-AUG-2023

2.40(b)(2) Direct

Attending veterinarian and adequate veterinary care (dealers and exhibitors).

The facility failed to follow the instructions contained in the written Program of Veterinary Care (PVC) provided by the Attending Veterinarian (AV), resulting in sickness and death of multiple animals. Additionally, the facility has not followed the vaccination schedule written in the program of veterinary care and is using an expired supplement for animals.

The program states that most exotic animals will have fecal exams (to detect parasites) every 6 months, and camelids (camels, alpacas) and giraffes will have fecal exams performed every 3 months. According to medical records and discussion with the Director and the AV, animals have not been getting fecal exams performed as outlined in the PVC.

***A 2-year-old male giraffe currently living at the facility has not had fecal exams every 3 months as stated in the written program of veterinary care. The animal arrived at the facility in December 2022 and was dewormed at that time. According to the PVC, this animal should have had a fecal exam performed every 3 months, but there were no fecal exams performed from December 2022 to July 2023.

According to the Assistant Director, a fecal exam was submitted for laboratory testing earlier this week (results are pending). At the time of the inspection, the giraffe was extremely thin, with prominent hip and shoulder bones, clearly visible neck bones, and a protruding spine; weight loss in giraffes can be caused by untreated parasite infections.

***A 2-year-old female alpaca ("Babette") experienced severe weight loss (10 lbs lost in 3.5 months) and required emergency hospitalization (beginning on August 17, 2023) and a blood transfusion due to heavy parasite infection. Medical records for this animal, who has been on the property for 2 years, do not include any fecal exams. A deworming treatment was scheduled for June 2023 but it is unknown if this treatment was administered.

***A male alpaca ("Simba") died on June 17, 2023 and a necropsy found severe parasite infection ("high parasite load"). This animal had lived on the property for 5 years and was last dewormed in December 2022. No fecal exam or parasite treatment had been performed in 2023.

***A male alpaca ("Carson") died in November 2022 and a necropsy found severe parasite infection. This animal last had a fecal exam in December 2021 and was last dewormed in June 2022.

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Date:
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***A female red river hog died on July 19, 2023 and a necropsy found a large number of parasites in the animal's intestines. The necropsy report stated that the high number of parasites is a predisposing factor for cause of death (which was intestinal volvulus). This animal had been on the premises since January 2023, but had not had any fecal exams or deworming treatments.

Additionally, the PVC states that carnivores should be vaccinated for rabies annually. Review of medical records showed that only carnivores used for public encounters were being vaccinated for rabies. Carnivores not used for public contact- such as 2 binturong and 2 serval cats- have not been vaccinated for rabies annually.

The facility is giving 4 penguins a daily supplement which expired in March 2023.

The AV was contacted and confirmed that the instructions in the written PVC have not changed and should be followed. It is important to follow the AV's instructions for animal care, testing, vaccination, and treatment. Failure to follow the AV's instructions can result in animal's becoming sick or dying. Medications and supplements that have expired may no longer be effective, potent, or safe.

Correct immediately, by August 24, 2023 at 3:00PM Central time, by following all of the AV's instructions for the care and treatment of animals.

2.40(b)(3) Direct

Attending veterinarian and adequate veterinary care (dealers and exhibitors).

A 2-year-old male giraffe currently living at the facility is extremely thin. The giraffe has prominent hip and shoulder bones, clearly visible neck bones, and a protruding spine. The facility had noticed that the animal had lost weight and sometimes had decreased appetite in the mornings. This animal had not been receiving regular fecal checks as recommended by the attending veterinarian. The facility failed to identify the serious nature of this giraffe's thin body condition and did not alert the Attending Veterinarian about the severity of the problem (AV). The Attending Veterinarian was contacted and confirmed she had not been made aware of the severity of this animal's condition.

Giraffes that are thin may have serious underlying health issues such as intestinal parasites or anemia. Giraffes that are thin have less ability to fight infection or handle stress and may die as a result of their compromised condition. Prompt, accurate, complete communication with the Attending Veterinarian is essential for identifying and treating animal health problems.

Correct by 8/24/23 at 3:00PM Central by ensuring that all regulated animals are observed daily to assess their health and well-being, and that there is a mechanism of direct and frequent communication with the AV so that timely and accurate information on problems of animal health, behavior, and well-being are conveyed to the attending veterinarian.

2.131(c)(1)

Handling of animals.

A 2-year-old male giraffe is housed in an enclosure that does not have a sufficient public barrier. Members of the public can participate in an encounter during which they sit at picnic tables under a wooden shade structure/platform next to the

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giraffe enclosure. Participants can offer browse to the giraffe from this location. The encounter is supervised by at least one staff member. The only barrier between the public and the giraffe is one horizontal wooden rail, which is approximately 3-4 feet from the ground. The rail is at the height of the giraffe's knees (carpal joints). There is nothing to prevent people or children from going under or over this rail.

Public barriers are essential for protecting the public and animals during animal encounters and exhibits. Giraffes are extremely large and potentially dangerous animals, and an attendant cannot effectively intervene to protect a person at ground level from this animal. Giraffes can kick powerfully and can swing their heads with great force.

Correct by 9/8/23 by installing a barrier that will protect members of the public from potential injury and which will prevent members of the public from easily going under or over the barrier.

3.125(a)

Facilities, general.

The structural strength and security of multiple animal enclosures was inadequate.

***The lockout/night quarters of the hyena enclosure has walls of wire mesh/chain link; in many places the bottom bar of this chain link is severely rusted and includes holes in the rusted areas.

***One juvenile male Indian porcupine was housed in an indoor enclosure; the door of this enclosure is made of a wood frame with wire mesh/chicken wire. The animal was observed chewing and pulling at the wires, causing the wires to break. The wood was also splintered and worn along the bottom of the door. This animal was moved to a different enclosure the day of the inspection.

***The "South American" sloth enclosure is a wooden building. Along the top of the walls, where the wall meets the roof, two pieces of wood have been dislodged creating a gap approximately 3 inches wide and 10 inches long. The sloths were moved to a different enclosure shortly after the inspection.

***The enclosure in the gift shop housing 2 armadillos contains two round holes in the exterior wall. The holes are approximately 1.5 inches in diameter and sunlight can be seen through the holes. The holes were fixed prior to the exit briefing.

Enclosures that are not structurally sound and maintained in good repair may allow animals to escape or become entrapped or may permit entry of pests or other animals that could be harmful.

Correct by September 8th, 2023 by ensuring that all animal enclosures are structurally sound and maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and contain the animals.

3.127(b)

Facilities, outdoor.

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The enclosure housing two hyenas does not provide adequate shelter to protect the animals from inclement weather. The hyena enclosure contains a burrow/den that the animals have dug into the ground, a few small trees, and two hard plastic "igloo" style dog houses under a small tin roof. One of the dog houses is badly chewed and a large section of the windbreak and part of the side of the doghouse is missing. The shelter structures available are not adequate to protect from local climatic conditions such as heavy rain with wind. Animals without adequate protection from inclement weather may suffer from stress, low body temperature, and decreased immune system function. Correct by September 8, 2023 by ensuring that outdoor animal enclosures provide the animals protection from inclement weather and protect the animals from discomfort.

3.131(d)

Sanitation.

3.131(d) There are pests and evidence of pests throughout the facility including ants, flies, other flying insects, rodent nests, bird nests, and cobwebs. There is a thick line of ants on the ground around the sand cat enclosure. There are ants on the ground inside the clinic building. There are ants, cobwebs, and insect nests, and a bird nest in the South American sloth enclosure. There are large cobwebs in the armadillo enclosure in the gift shop. There are a large number of rodent droppings in the bird housing/food storage shed, and there are two bags of feed with holes in them. There are at least three bird nests and bird droppings in the overhead rafters behind the adult otter enclosure near the encounter pool. Pests can transmit disease, contaminate food and surfaces, and can harm animals. Correct by 9/8/23 by establishing and maintaining a safe and effective program for the control of pests. Pest control must also be compliant with AWA regulation 3.158(d).

3.150(e)

Facilities, general.

In the kitchen/food prep building, there are both cleaning supplies and clean food bowls (that may be used for birds) stored on a wire shelving unit. In the shed used to store enrichment items, cleaning supplies are stored on shelving near and above enrichment items that may be used for birds. Cleaning supplies stored near food, bedding, or enrichment items can contaminate those objects resulting in harm to birds. Correct by 9/8/23 by storing chemicals and cleaning supplies in a secure manner to prevent potential harm to birds.

3.153(a)(1)(i)

Primary enclosures.

One approximately 2-year-old blue-throated macaw is housed alone in a wire outdoor enclosure which contains multiple sharp points that could injure the bird. Along the roof of the enclosure, there is a seam between two panels of wire mesh. There are sharp points approximate 1/2 inch long all along this seam. Enclosures with sharp points may cause injury to the birds within. Correct by September 8, 2023 by ensuring that enclosures housing birds do not contain sharp points. Corrected at the time of inspection.

3.153(a)(1)(vi) Direct

Primary enclosures.

Two primary enclosures for birds do not protect the animals from extremely hot climatic conditions.

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*17 rhea chicks are housed in an outdoor enclosure within a barn. At the time of the inspection, the temperature in front of the rhea enclosure was 102 degrees Fahrenheit. All 17 chicks were breathing with open mouths and holding their wings out from their bodies. No fans or other methods of cooling was being provided for these birds.

*One approximately 2-year-old blue-throated macaw is housed alone in an outdoor enclosure. Part of the roof of the enclosure provides shade. The ambient temperature at the time of inspection was 104.9 degrees Fahrenheit. The bird was breathing with his mouth open and the pale skin around the base of the beak was pink/flushed. No fans, misters, or other methods of cooling were provided for this bird.

Birds housed in enclosures that do not provide adequate protection from hot temperatures may suffer from stress, discomfort, heat stroke, dehydration, or death.

Correct by August 24, 2023 at 3PM by housing these and all other resident birds in enclosures that provide shelter and protection from climatic and environmental conditions that may be detrimental to the health and wellbeing of the birds. Fans were added to both bird enclosures at the time of inspection.

3.154(c)

Environment enhancement to promote psychological well-being.

The facility's bird enrichment plan does not include special considerations for young birds (nestlings, chicks, fledglings), birds showing signs of psychological distress, or individually housed birds that are unable to see and hear birds of their own or compatible species. The facility currently has very young birds and singly housed birds that cannot see or hear other birds. Birds have complex social and environmental needs; failure to meet these needs can result in stress, obesity, or the development of abnormal/harmful behaviors. Correct by 9/8/23 by updating the enrichment plan for birds to include special considerations for young birds (nestlings, chicks, fledglings), birds showing signs of psychological distress, and individually housed birds that are unable to see and hear birds of their own or compatible species.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the Director and Assistant Director.

Additional Inspectors:

Kem Singletary, VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
329414	72-C-0238	001	Barn Hill Preserve Inc.	23-AUG-2023

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000005	<i>Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris</i>	CAPYBARA
000003	<i>Lophochroa leadbeateri</i>	PINK COCKATOO / LEADBEATER'S COCKATOO / MAJOR MITCHELL'S COCKATOO
000002	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	NORTHERN/EURASIAN LYNX
000004	<i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i>	SPECTACLED OWL
000001	<i>Ara chloropterus</i>	RED-AND-GREEN MACAW / GREEN-WINGED MACAW
000003	<i>Amazona oratrix</i>	YELLOW-HEADED PARROT / YELLOW-HEADED AMAZON / DOUBLE YELLOW-HEADED AMAZON
000002	<i>Ara militaris</i>	MILITARY MACAW
000007	<i>Aonyx cinereus</i>	ORIENTAL SMALL-CLAWED OTTER
000001	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	LAUGHING KOOKABURRA
000003	<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>	COMMON ELAND
000008	<i>Ara ararauna</i>	BLUE-AND-YELLOW MACAW / BLUE-AND-GOLD MACAW
000002	<i>Ara macao</i>	SCARLET MACAW
000008	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	EMU
000001	<i>Polyplectron napoleonis</i>	PALAWAN PEACOCK-PHEASANT
000002	<i>Arctictis binturong</i>	BINTURONG
000001	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	INDIAN PEAFOWL / COMMON PEAFOWL / PEAHEN / PEACOCK
000001	<i>Casuarus casuarus</i>	SOUTHERN CASSOWARY / DOUBLE-WATTLED CASSOWARY
000001	<i>Leopardus geoffroyi</i>	GEOFFROY'S CAT
000002	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	MALLARD
000003	<i>Lama pacos</i>	ALPACA
000003	<i>Echinops telfairi</i>	LESSER MADAGASCAR HEDGEHOG TENREC
000007	<i>Osphranter rufus</i>	RED KANGAROO
000001	<i>Tapirus bairdii</i>	BAIRD'S TAPIR
000002	<i>Cairina moschata</i>	MUSCOVY DUCK
000001	<i>Cariama cristata</i>	RED-LEGGED SERIEMA
000003	<i>Hystrix indica</i>	INDIAN CRESTED PORCUPINE
000007	<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>	RAINBOW LORIKEET
000001	<i>Potamochoerus porcus</i>	RED RIVER HOG
000004	<i>Bos primigenius indicus</i>	ZEBU
000002	<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>	STRIPED HYENA
000001	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	EURASIAN EAGLE-OWL
000002	<i>Felis margarita</i>	SAND CAT
000003	<i>Leptailurus serval</i>	SERVAL
000002	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	WESTERN SWAMPHEN
000006	<i>Connochaetes taurinus</i>	BRINDLED WILDBEEST
000005	<i>Gallus gallus domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC CHICKEN (INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS / TURKIN / COCK / HEN / ROOSTER)
000001	<i>Ara glaucogularis</i>	BLUE-THROATED MACAW
000004	<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>	AFRICAN PENGUIN / CAPE PENGUIN
000002	<i>Balearica regulorum</i>	GRAY CROWNED-CRANE / AFRICAN CROWNED-CRANE / GOLDEN CROWNED-CRANE
000002	<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>	DROMEDARY CAMEL
000004	<i>Equus quagga</i>	BURCHELL'S / GRANT'S / CHAPMAN'S / PLAINS ZEBRA
000001	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>	GIRAFFE
000006	<i>Tolypeutes tricinctus</i>	BRAZILIAN THREE-BANDED ARMADILLO
000001	<i>Pionites melanocephalus</i>	BLACK-HEADED PARROT



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329414	72-C-0238	001	Barn Hill Preserve Inc.	23-AUG-2023
000001	<i>Caluromys philander</i>		BARE-TAILED WOOLLY OPOSSUM	
000004	<i>Choloepus didactylus</i>		LINNAEUS'S TWO-TOED SLOTH	
000017	<i>Capra hircus</i>		DOMESTIC GOAT	
000003	<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i>		BENNETT'S WALLABY / RED-NECKED WALLABY	
000017	<i>Rhea americana</i>		GREATER RHEA / AMERICAN RHEA	
000173	Total			