



Inspection Report

Georgia Southern University
261 Forest Drive - Box 8005
Statesboro, GA 30460

Customer ID: **37673**

Certificate: **57-C-0238**

Site: 001

GEORGIA SOUTHERN
UNIVERSITY

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: 05-DEC-2024

3.152(b)

Repeat

Facilities, outdoor

At the alternate housing location, a bald eagle does not have sufficient shelter from inclement weather. The bald eagle is housed in a large chain link enclosure with a panel attached on top of the enclosure, centered above the area the eagle is tethered to, and the second panel is attached to the back side partially covering 1/3 of this side of the enclosure. The placement of these two panels do not connect and therefore do not provide adequate protection from precipitation, wind, or other inclement weather. Due to the tethered nature for this bird, the bird is not able to fully utilize the space of the area to move, further reducing the bird's ability to have shelter. Lack of adequate shelter from inclement weather may cause discomfort and/or stress to the bird which may have a negative impact on their health and well-being. All outdoor housing facilities for birds must provide adequate shelter, appropriate to the species and physical condition of the birds, for the local climatic conditions to protect the birds from any adverse weather conditions, and prevent their discomfort from direct sunlight, precipitation, or wind.

3.153(a)(2)

Repeat

Primary enclosures.

At the alternate housing location, two primary outdoor enclosures for bald eagles, which is a species that rests by perching, do not have adequate perching available for the species contained within. Both birds are provided only a tire lying on its side as its only perching option so they cannot perch with their feet in a normal perching position, nor have access to other perching options. Failure to provide species appropriate perches may result in injury to the birds such as development of foot sores and can contribute to their discomfort. Furniture-type objects such as perches must be species-appropriate and designed and maintained so that they prevent harm to the bird.

3.155(a)

Feeding

The current method of thawing frozen whole prey diets for the raptors is not sufficient to protect the food from potential contamination. The facility is currently thawing frozen whole prey food items (quail, rodents, chicks) at room temperature in a plastic tub. The diet items are left in a tub overnight to thaw and are kept clumped together in zip lock bags and cardboard boxes. This manner of thawing does not uniformly thaw the food at controlled temperatures and increases likelihood that different parts of the animal products will thaw at different times. Incorrect thawing increases the potential

Prepared By: LISA EKMAN

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

13-DEC-2024

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for nutrient loss, lipid peroxidation (rancidity), microbial buildup, and loss of palatability. The facility needs to address the manner of thawing and handling whole prey diet items for the health and welfare of the birds which ideally is under controlled refrigerated temperatures.

Correct by: 12/16/2024

3.158(a)(1)

Repeat

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

At the alternate housing location, the outdoor primary enclosure for one bald eagle has an excessive accumulation of feces, remnant of rodents previously offered and not ingested, as well as pellet casts (regurgitated undigestible materials) present. Excrement is covering most of the only perch provided, a tire laying on its side, and a significant area of the indoor/outdoor carpet underneath the tire. There is an accumulation of remnants of whole prey diet previously fed and pellet casts piled up in the center of the tire perch, as well as scattered beside the tire perch. Per a facility representative, this bird's enclosure was not fully cleaned as frequently as the other enclosures in order to disturb her less since she was in training and last cleaned at least a few months ago. Being exposed to an excessive accumulation of waste may cause soiling of the birds which could lead to odors, pests, and/or disease. The facility must establish a system for timely removal of waste material to prevent excessive accumulation within the enclosures.

3.162(a)

Primary enclosures used to transport live birds.

A bald eagle is transported back and forth to a second location daily, per a facility representative, that is not contained in a transport enclosure that meets AWA requirements. The bald eagle is loaded and tethered onto a perch attached to a sliding apparatus inside the cargo area of a sport utility vehicle. This manner of transport does not protect the bird from injury. It's important for the bird's safety to be transported in an appropriate enclosure that completely contains the bird, with no sharp edges or points, can be easily and quickly removed in an emergency, have appropriate ventilation, a solid leak-proof bottom or a removable, leak-proof collection tray, and if not permanently affixed to the conveyance, has projecting rims with handholds, be marked with the words "Live Animals" and arrows to indicate the correct upright position in letters not less than 1 inch high. Birds that are transported from their facility must be contained in compliant transport enclosures.

Correct by: 01/31/2025

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with facility representatives.

Additional Inspectors:

ANDREA D AMBROSIO, ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Prepared By: LISA EKMAN

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Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL
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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
37673	57-C-0238	001	GEORGIA SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY	05-DEC-2024

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000001	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	STRIPED SKUNK
000004	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	BALD EAGLE
000001	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	GOLDEN EAGLE
000003	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	RED-TAILED HAWK
000002	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	RED-SHOULDERED HAWK
000002	<i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i>	HARRIS'S HAWK
000003	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	EURASIAN EAGLE-OWL
000002	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	GREAT HORNED OWL
000012	<i>Anas acuta</i>	NORTHERN PINTAIL
000003	<i>Tyto alba</i>	BARN OWL / WESTERN BARN OWL / AMERICAN BARN OWL / EASTERN BARN OWL
000002	<i>Strix varia</i>	BARRED OWL
000004	<i>Megascops asio</i>	EASTERN SCREECH-OWL
000001	<i>Anas fulvigula</i>	MOTTLED DUCK
000002	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	TURKEY VULTURE
000001	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	BLACK VULTURE / MEXICAN VULTURE
000001	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	BROAD-WINGED HAWK
000002	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	AMERICAN KESTREL
000011	<i>Anas rubripes</i>	AMERICAN BLACK DUCK
000009	<i>Mareca americana</i>	AMERICAN WIGEON
000009	<i>Spatula discors</i>	BLUE-WINGED TEAL
000004	<i>Anas crecca</i>	GREEN-WINGED TEAL / COMMON TEAL
000001	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	CANADA GOOSE
000024	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	FULVOUS WHISTLING-DUCK
000005	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	GADWALL
000008	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	HOODED MERGANSER
000015	<i>Aythya americana</i>	REDHEAD
000027	<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>	BLACK-BELLIED WHISTLING-DUCK
000026	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	RUDDY DUCK
000051	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	WOOD DUCK / CAROLINA DUCK
000004	<i>Aythya affinis</i>	LESSER SCAUP
000010	<i>Aythya collaris</i>	RING-NECKED DUCK
000250	Total	



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