



Inspection Report

Dennis Connolly
Gail Connolly
1010 Perry Street
Knoxville, IA 50138

Customer ID: **18422**
Certificate: **42-B-0259**
Site: 001
DENNIS & GAIL CONNOLLY

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 15-AUG-2016

3.81 REPEAT

ENVIRONMENT ENHANCEMENT TO PROMOTE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING.

The facility has two lemurs but there is no documented environmental enhancement plan that is approved by the attending veterinarian. The plan for environmental enhancement is necessary to ensure the mental health of the non-human primates. Approval by the attending veterinarian is important to affirm the type of enrichment is appropriate for the species. The licensee must develop, document, and follow an appropriate plan for environmental enhancement for the lemurs and the plan must be approved by the attending veterinarian. The documented plan must be available to the inspector upon request.

3.125(a) REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Within the enclosure that contains ten pine squirrels, there is a wooden den structure that has received damage and the sharp ends of two nails are exposed.

In the enclosure housing male black bear "Gibby", the resting platform is attached to the frame by metal wire. The ends of the wires have created sharp points that the bear can come in contact with.

In the enclosure containing two lemurs, there is a raised platform for the animals to sit on. There are two nails sticking out of the surface of the platform and the lemurs can come into contact with the sharp ends of the nails.

In the enclosure containing two grey foxes, there are two raised platforms that are attached together by wire and the ends of the wires have created sharp points that the foxes can come in contact with.

In the enclosure containing female black bear "Molly", there are multiple sharp points created by wire and broken fence prongs. Some of the sharp wires are attached to the top of the enclosure but "Molly" was observed to climb the primary fence to the top of the enclosure and can come into contact with these sharp points. At least two broken fence prongs were located along the bottom of the primary fence and bent inward toward the bear. Attached to the primary fence is a metal self-feeder that the bear has damaged resulting in sharp points and edges.

Prepared By: KELLY MAXWELL, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

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15-SEP-2016

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Sharp points and edges can cause injury to the animals. The housing facility shall be structurally sound and maintained in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury. The licensee must remove all sharp points and edges or alter them in a manner that eliminates the injury risk to the animals. The licensee must ensure that all enclosures are safe for the animals at all times.

3.130 REPEAT

WATERING.

In the enclosure containing ten pine squirrels, there are two water containers that have a thick layer of algae coating the inside surfaces. The algae is also floating in the water and the water has turned a dark brown and dark green color.

In the enclosure containing male black bear "Gibby", the water contained in the water receptacle is a dark brown color, contains a large amount of hair and appears slightly thickened.

In the enclosure containing female black bear "Molly", the bottom surface inside the water receptacle is coated with a layer of green algae.

Water receptacles shall be kept clean and sanitary. The licensee must remove the algae from all water receptacles and must ensure that all water receptacles remain clean and sanitary at all times.

3.131(a)

SANITATION.

In the enclosure containing male black bear "Gibby", there are multiple large piles of feces, old food items, and hair scattered across the floor of the enclosure. These waste items are attracting a large number of flies. Flies were observed swarming around and sitting on the feces and old food. The flies were also sitting on the resting platform and on the areas of the primary fence located near the piles of feces. A buildup of waste materials and flies can increase the disease risk towards the animals.

Excreta shall be removed from the primary enclosure as often as necessary to prevent the contamination of the animals and to minimize disease hazards. The licensee must remove the feces, food, and hair as often as necessary to reduce the number of flies attracted to such waste and to promote the health and well-being of the animals.

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Correction date: August 24, 2016

Female ring-tailed lemur has been evaluated by a licensed veterinarian.

Exit interview conducted with Kelly Maxwell, ACI and the facility representative.

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
18422	42-B-0259	001	DENNIS & GAIL CONNOLLY	15-AUG-16

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000002	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000004	<i>Marmota monax</i>	GROUNDHOG / WOODCHUCK
000010	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	EURASIAN RED SQUIRREL
000002	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	GRAY FOX / GREY FOX
000002	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR
000020	Total	