



## Inspection Report

HAND ME DOWN ZOO  
1056 Highway 211 N W  
WINDER, GA 30680

Customer ID: **502959**  
Certificate: **57-C-0376**  
Site: 001  
HAND ME DOWN ZOO

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION  
Date: 07-NOV-2024

### 2.40(a)(2)

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

The licensee acquired a coyote hybrid dog in June 2024 with no history of vaccines and did not follow the attending veterinarian's program of veterinary care to quarantine for 30 days. Instead, the licensee placed the coyote hybrid, within 24 hours of acquisition, with the two wolf hybrid dogs in their primary outdoor enclosure. Also, the coyote dog thus far has not received any vaccines, heartworm, or intestinal parasite preventatives as directed by the program of veterinary care for dogs. If the facility does not consult with or give the appropriate authority to the veterinarian, the health and well-being of the animals may be affected. Disease or parasite transmission could have occurred due to not quarantining, testing, treating, or vaccinating as per the program of veterinary care. The exhibitor shall assure that the facility employs an attending veterinarian under formal arrangements and assures that the veterinarian has appropriate authority to ensure the provision of adequate veterinary care and to oversee the adequacy of other aspects of animal care and use. Correct by 12/02/24.

### 2.50(c)

#### Time and method of identification.

Since the last inspection, an adult coyote hybrid dog was obtained in June 2024, but does not have official identification as required by the Animal Welfare Act. Currently, the hybrid dog has a pet collar on but there are no tags attached. Not having proper identification can cause misidentification of animals on inspections, veterinary care documentation, acquisition and disposition records, as well as legal tracking. The Licensee must ensure that an official USDA sequentially numbered tag is placed on the animals with a collar or kept on the door of the animals' cage or run, or an approved tattoo or microchip is used to positively identify the animal. If tags are maintained on the enclosure (rather than a collar) then the licensee must have a record book containing each animal's tag number, a written description of each animal, and a clear photograph of each animal. Each tag must contain the letters "USDA", the certificate number identifying the state as well as the facility, and a number identifying the animal. A duplicate tag must also accompany each cat whenever it leaves the premise. Correct by 1/15/2025.

### 3.6(a)(1)

#### Primary enclosures.

Prepared By: LISA EKMAN  
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care  
Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

Date:  
13-NOV-2024

Received by Title: Facility Representative

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The current outdoor wooden doghouse-like shelter provided to the hybrid dogs is damaged and missing half of the rear wall where the young adult coyote hybrid dog has been pulling the boards off the structure, per the licensee. The opening created by the damage, approximately 2 feet in height for most of the width of the wooden shelter structure's rear wall, could cause sharp points to be exposed, create an entrapment hazard, or other injury. This large gap also does not protect the animals from wind, precipitation, or cold. Primary enclosures and their associated structures for dogs must be designed and constructed so they are structurally sound, kept in good repair, and must protect the animals from injury. Correct by 12/01/2024.

### 3.78(d)

#### Outdoor housing facilities.

Since the last inspection, a new primary outdoor enclosure for two lemurs was built with an incomplete perimeter fence surrounding it. Currently, there are only three sides, approximately 8 feet tall, and therefore, it is not continuous. The side facing the parking area has no perimeter fence in place. The lack of an adequate perimeter fence presents a safety risk to the non-human primates within the facility in that there isn't an adequate secondary containment system to hold animals that may escape their primary enclosures or a sufficient barrier to keep animals and unauthorized persons out. A continuous perimeter fence that is at least 6 feet high, as well as a minimum of 3 feet away from the primary enclosures, is needed. The perimeter fence must be constructed to prevent unauthorized humans and other animals the size of dogs, skunks, and raccoons from going through or under it. The facility shall ensure the primary enclosures for the non-human primates, are enclosed by an appropriate perimeter fence, or a variance, if appropriate, needs to be obtained and can be requested from the Administrator/Regional Office.

Correct by 1/15/2025.

### 3.127(d)

#### Facilities, outdoor.

Since the last inspection, the kangaroos, kinkajous, and a newly acquired coati, have been placed in primary outdoor enclosures without an adequate perimeter fence as follows:

- Two sides of the kangaroos' enclosure (one side facing the front of the property and the other facing the neighboring property) has a perimeter fence that is only 4 feet high in varying degrees of disrepair (leaning posts, gaps below the fence, and loose wire fencing) and therefore, not effective.

- In a shared enclosure at the front of the property, the kinkajous and a coati have an incomplete perimeter fence surrounding it. Currently, there are only three sides, approximately 8 feet tall, and therefore, not continuous. The side facing the parking area has no perimeter fence in place.

The lack of an adequate perimeter fence presents a safety risk to the animals within the facility in that there isn't an adequate secondary containment system to hold animals that may escape their primary enclosures or a sufficient barrier to keep animals and unauthorized persons out. The facility must ensure that the animals, when housed outdoors, are enclosed by a perimeter fence that can function as a secondary containment, is an effective barrier, continuous, 6 feet tall (for non-dangerous species listed above), and at least 3 feet in distance from the primary enclosures or obtain a variance approved in writing by the Administrator.

Correct by 1/15/2025.

### 3.129(a)

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### Feeding.

Three primary outdoor enclosures containing capybaras, Patagonian caviars, and a group of juvenile animals (a swamp wallaby, a white tail deer, a muntjac, and a red kangaroo) have rotting pumpkins available to the animals for consumption. These pumpkins were previously offered to the capybaras and the Patagonian caviars as part of their food enrichment in addition to their regular diet. Per the licensee, in the juvenile animal enclosure, the pumpkins had not been removed yet after pigs were previously housed in this enclosure. Most of the pumpkins observed were soft in texture and splitting open causing the interior of the pumpkins to be exposed revealing their color which was generally black with white fuzzy mold-like material growing on them. Some pumpkins were attracting flies and yellow jackets in the capybara enclosure. Additionally, rotting lemons were also available to the capybaras and present in the juvenile animals' enclosure in which approximately half were rotten as well, as demonstrated by their soft appearance and white color with green fuzzy mold-like material growing on them. Food items contaminated with rot or mold may be unwholesome as well as unpalatable to the animals and could result in illness. Feeding and/or making such items available for consumption, may negatively impact the animal's health and overall well-being. The facility must ensure the food given to the animals is wholesome, palatable, and free from contamination and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain all animals in good health. Correct by 11/15/2024.

### 3.131(a)

#### Sanitation.

Many outdoor primary enclosures have feces that have not been removed at an adequate frequency as follows:

- In the singly housed artic fox enclosure, there is an excessive amount of excrement present on multiple surfaces. Approximately one third of the highest raised resting surface has piles of feces present, multiple piles were observed on the floor of the enclosure, and on top of the plastic dog shelter.
- In the singly housed grey fox enclosure, multiple piles of feces are accumulated in the fox's preferred elimination corner, including feces that was dried and white in color with white fuzzy material on top of it as well. Also, the fox's enrichment toy was found contaminated by sitting on top of the piles of feces.
- The pair housed porcupines' enclosure has multiple piles of feces located in their preferred elimination corner with about one third of the piles being white, dry, and covered in a white fuzzy material. Having feces covered in white fuzzy material can be indicative of infrequent removal and/or mold spores growing that can create a disease hazard for the animals. The facility shall ensure that excreta is removed from primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent contamination, reduce odors, and minimize disease hazards.

Correct by 11/15/2024.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with a facility representative.

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USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

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13-NOV-2024

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OFFICER

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### Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
502959	57-C-0376	001	HAND ME DOWN ZOO	07-NOV-2024

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000004	<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i>	BENNETT'S WALLABY / RED-NECKED WALLABY
000003	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	RACCOON
000007	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	WHITE-TAILED DEER
000001	<i>Vulpes lagopus</i>	ARCTIC FOX
000002	<i>Leptailurus serval</i>	SERVAL
000002	<i>Canis lupus X C. familiaris</i>	WOLF/DOG HYBRID
000002	<i>Dolichotis patagonum</i>	PATAGONIAN CAVY / MARA
000002	<i>Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris</i>	CAPYBARA
000006	<i>Osphranter rufus</i>	RED KANGAROO
000003	<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>	BLACK-TAILED PRAIRIE DOG
000002	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000003	<i>Vulpes zerda</i>	FENNEC FOX
000002	<i>Potos flavus</i>	KINKAJOU
000002	<i>Hystrix cristata</i>	AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE
000001	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	GRAY FOX / GREY FOX
000001	<i>Canis latrans x C. familiaris</i>	COYOTE-DOG HYBRID / COYDOG
000003	<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i>	SOUTHERN OPOSSUM
000001	<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	SWAMP WALLABY
000001	<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>	REEVE'S MUNTJAC
000002	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	BOBCAT
000002	<i>Procyon cancrivorus</i>	CRAB-EATING RACCOON
000001	<i>Nasuella olivacea</i>	MOUNTAIN COATI
000053	<b>Total</b>	