



Inspection Report

Tammy Virgin
1768 Sweet Home Road
Broken Bow, OK 74728

Customer ID: **6013384**
Certificate: **73-C-0251**
Site: 001
Tammy Virgin

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 17-APR-2024

2.40(a)(1)

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

At the time of the inspection the facility did not have documentation of the last attending veterinarian visit. The attending veterinarian was called and she stated that she was not licensed in Oklahoma and has never been to the facility. She also said the licensee brings animals to her clinic for examination and treatment.

Veterinary visits are required of the attending veterinarian so that they can learn and know about the facility and the animals to be able to better advise them on husbandry and other important matters related to proper animal care. Veterinary visits must be done at least annually.

Each dealer and exhibitor shall employ an attending veterinarian under formal arrangements. In the case of a part-time attending veterinarian or consultant arrangements, the formal arrangements shall include a written program of veterinary care and regularly scheduled visits to the premises of the dealer or exhibitor.
Correct by: 5/18/2024

2.40(b)(1)

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

At the time of the inspection there was a Whitetail deer with overgrown hooves. An employee stated that they had attempted to get them trimmed by a farrier earlier, but the deer would not cooperate with the hired professional. A deviation in the gait was not observed at the time of the inspection, but the overgrown hooves can cause lameness, tripping hazards, or limb deformity if left unaddressed. This can cause unnecessary stress and discomfort to the animal affecting its ability to ambulate properly. The farrier could not complete the hoof trim because they didn't have the proper equipment or sedatives to complete the hoof trim safely. The facility had not yet enlisted a veterinarian for assistance with the hoof trim after the farrier's visit. The availability of appropriate facilities, personnel, equipment, and services to comply with the provisions of adequate care must be provided in a timely manner.
Correct by: 5/2/2024

2.40(b)(2) Direct

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

Prepared By: BRITTANY LIGHT
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Date:
23-MAY-2024

Received by Title: Licensee

Date:
23-MAY-2024



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At the time of the inspection several animals had health and vet care issues.

--In the main building a dove has a head wound with a loss of feathers and a raised circumscribed pink/red swelling and hasn't been evaluated by a veterinarian. The animal's condition had been observed and the animal was being treated with Vetericyn (anti-microbial medication) daily by a staff member at the facility.

--In an enclosure housing approximately eighteen whitetail deer in the middle section of the petting zoo three of the deer were observed to have various vet care issues. One female deer appeared to have a lip avulsion where the lower lip appeared to have separated from the gum line. Another young deer appeared to have had a broken jaw with a partial lip avulsion as well. These appear to be old injuries that have healed because the tissue and gums showed no redness or irritation and there were no open wounds or blood present and the staff member stated that they had occurred some time ago and the deer came to the facility with the injuries. None of the deer had been evaluated by a veterinarian. Both deer otherwise appeared in good health and were observed eating and drinking acceptably. Another young deer in the enclosure had a fresh, small, open, superficial wound on her back. It had fresh, bright red blood present.

--A couple of Patagonian caviars that are housed just outside the back of the main building entrance had what appeared to be fly bites and open wounds on both ears with several flies present on the tips of both ears. They were both visually uncomfortable and shaking their heads in order to deter or remove the flies. They had not been examined/evaluated by a veterinarian at the time of the inspection. Two of the four caviars seemed to be impacted the most. Only two of them were observed to have active flies landing on the ears, the other two didn't show any signs of being physically bothered or affected by the flies. These open wounds can increase the risk of infection and other veterinary medical concerns. Fly bites to the ears can be painful causing discomfort for the caviars. Left untreated it could delay the healing process affecting the health & well-being for the animals. The licensee must have these animals examined by a licensed veterinarian so that an accurate diagnosis can be made and appropriate treatment plans can be developed and followed. The licensee must ensure that all animals receive adequate veterinary care at all times.

Correct by: 4/22/24

2.40(b)(3) Direct

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

There was an adult male Royal Palm turkey in the open middle section of the petting zoo who was visibly limping on his left foot and expressing lameness. The turkey had not been seen or evaluated by a veterinarian at the time of the inspection and the representative stated that he hadn't noticed the issue. The left leg and foot were noticeably swollen, and he could not bear much weight on the sore, injured foot. He would walk with an abnormal gate for a few steps and then lie down.

The turkey had not been seen or evaluated by a veterinarian at the time of the inspection and the representative stated that he hadn't noticed the issue.

Daily observation of all animals in order to assess their health and well-being is an essential element of adequate care, and any issues related to health and well-being must be promptly communicated to the veterinarian, who can then make a determination as to whether any additional assessment / intervention / treatment may be needed. Prompt identification of health problems and the provision of timely, adequate veterinary care is important to ensure animal health and alleviate suffering and discomfort. In this case the lack of identification of the problem with the turkey's foot or skin problems is resulting in discomfort and pain and could lead to secondary infections. This lameness and pain are also causing the turkey to have difficulty moving around to access food, water, or shelter.

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The facility representative must observe all animals daily and then ensure a mechanism of direct and frequent communication with a veterinarian so that timely and accurate information on problems of health, behavior, and well-being are conveyed. This includes communication regarding problems that have previously been evaluated but are ongoing. This communication must allow the veterinarian to be able to examine the animal and ensure that appropriate treatment is provided as required by section 2.40(b)(2) Correct by: 4/22/2024

2.75(a)(2)

Records: Dealers and exhibitors.

At the time of the inspection there were no records on hand for dogs and cats, (APHIS form 7005). There were also no records of acquisition or disposition records (APHIS form 7006) of the puppies and kittens that were previously rescued and re-homed. These forms help to protect animal health by making the tracing of animal movement possible. APHIS forms 7005 and 7006 must be used to make, keep, and maintain the information required.

Correct by: 4/18/2024, forward

2.75(b)(1)

Records: Dealers and exhibitors.

At the time of the inspection no records of sales (disposition) or acquisition for all other animals were available for inspection to APHIS officials. Acquisition and disposition records are necessary to be able to accurately track animals being used in regulated activities to ensure their legal acquisition, proper care, and humane transportation. Animals transferred to or acquired from other licensees must have disposition records containing all required information specified in the Animal Welfare Regulations available for inspection. The facility shall make, keep, and maintain records which fully disclose all the required information concerning animals purchased or otherwise acquired or disposed of. The record shall include any offspring born of any animal while in his or her possession or under his or her control.

The licensee acknowledged that that she did have at one point have the following animals at her facility: two Bald eagles, two raccoons (each with a broken pelvis), a vulture, a screech owl, a pelican, an opossum with a piece of foot missing, or a skunk with a broken pelvis. These animals were not present during the inspection, however and there are no records of sales, transfers, or donations.

Correct by: 4/18/2024, forward.

3.8

Exercise for dogs.

At the time of the inspection there was no written exercise plan approved by the attending veterinarian available for inspection. There were twelve puppies in three separate enclosures. Exercise is important for the physical, social and behavioral development of puppies. All puppies must be provided the opportunity to exercise.

Correct by: 5/2/2024

3.13(a)(3)

Veterinary care for dogs.

At the time of the inspection there were no specific instructions written in the Program of Veterinary Care for the sampling and treatment of parasites and other pests including fleas, worms, coccidia, giardia, and heartworms in accordance with a schedule approved by the attending veterinarian. There were twelve puppies in three separate enclosures at the facility.

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Preventive health care is essential for maintaining the optimal health of dogs and must be included and followed with documentation as written in the program of veterinary care for dogs. The license must follow an appropriate program of veterinary care for dogs that is developed, documented in writing, and signed by the attending veterinarian. It must include a plan for sampling and treatment of parasites and other pests (including fleas, worms, coccidia, giardia, and heartworm) in accordance with a schedule approved by the attending veterinarian.

Correct by: 5/2/2024

3.13(b)(2)

Veterinary care for dogs.

At the time of the inspection there was a male, red roan heeler mix puppy approximately 6-8 weeks old who is being treated for a broken tail according to the verbal directions given by the attending veterinarian. However, the licensee is not keeping medical records to document this injury or a plan for the treatment and care. Complete medical records allow the licensee and the veterinarian to keep track of the animal's preventative care and health problems over its lifetime and ensures that treatments are given as directed. Injured and/or ill dogs must receive timely veterinary care and the recommendations of the attending veterinarian must be followed. Records documenting proper care must be kept and made available at time of inspection. If a problem is identified (such as a disease, injury, or illness), the date and a description of the problem, examination findings, test results, plan for treatment and care, and treatment procedures performed, when appropriate must be documented and kept for APHIS officials.

Correct by: 4/18/2024, forward.

3.125(a)

Repeat

Facilities, general.

--There were two outdoor enclosures side by side housing arctic foxes and a grey fox with exposed buried wire that could injure or trap a foot or limb. In the enclosure housing two arctic foxes, the area with exposed wire was located underneath the shelter and appeared to be approximately twelve inches across and about eight to ten inches in depth.

--In an outdoor enclosure housing four prairie dogs, the wooden structures, ramps, and boxes have been chewed beyond repair and need to be replaced.

Exposed wire, chewed or damaged wood, and poorly maintained structures for animal enclosures can cause injury to the animals if not regularly maintained. Ingesting splintered wood could potentially cause health or digestive issues for the prairie dogs contained. The licensee must maintain primary enclosures so that they are structurally sound, protect the animals from injury and restrict other animals from entering.

3.128

Space requirements.

In a barn housing two mountain coatimundis there wasn't sufficient vertical space for the housed species to make normal postural movements and adjustments. There were no shelves, platforms, perches, or elevated resting surfaces for the animals to rest on. Both coatis were observed laying together on the concrete floor in the back corner of the enclosure. There was a hammock hanging towards the front entrance of the enclosure, but it was not free-hanging and was at an awkward angle and resting against the wire making it difficult for the animals to enter and would not allow for a comfortable, stable resting surface. Normal postural adjustments for coatis include running, climbing, jumping, and resting on elevated surfaces. Coatis who do not have the opportunities or the space to make normal postural adjustments such

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as resting on an elevated platform or climbing may suffer from stress, poor condition, debility, or abnormal behavior patterns. The enclosure needs to be constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient space to allow each animal to make normal postural and social adjustments for the health and well-being of the animals. Correct by: 4/25/2024

3.130

Watering.

In an outdoor enclosure housing two whitetail deer there was a water receptacle that contained dark green-brown water. There didn't appear to be any other accessible drinking water. This appeared to be the only water source in the enclosure. The water receptacle had an algae-looking substance in it. You could not visualize the bottom of the receptacle through the drinking water. Contaminated water that is no longer potable could lead to potential health risks. Animals who do not have adequate access to potable water may suffer from discomfort, thirst, dehydration, or constipation. Water receptacles containing an algae-looking substance indicates a lack of cleaning and sanitation. They must be sanitized as often as necessary to prevent an accumulation of dirt, debris, food waste, excreta, and other disease hazards. The licensee must ensure all water receptacles are cleaned and sanitized more often for the health and well-being of the birds at all times. Corrected on: 4/17/24

3.33(b)

Classification and separation.

In the main building just past the front entrance to the petting zoo, there was an enclosure housing a hamster and a degu. Housing degus and hamsters in the same enclosure can increase the risk of stress, disease hazards, and interspecies aggression. The facility must ensure that hamsters are not housed in the same primary enclosure with any other species of animals. Correct by: 4/18/2024

3.152(b)

Facilities, outdoor

In the peacock enclosure housing ten peacocks, there were only three shelters for the birds to go into during inclement weather. The two larger shelters measuring approximately four feet wide by four feet deep appeared to be only large enough for approximately two birds at a time. The smaller of the three shelters, measuring approximately two feet wide by two feet deep was only large enough for one bird. Lack of adequate protection from the elements can lead to discomfort and potential distress. Correct by ensuring adequate shelter to protect all of the birds at the same time from any adverse weather conditions. Correct by: 5/9/2024

3.153(a)(2)

Repeat

Primary enclosures.

Several enclosures throughout the facility housing pigeons and doves did not have enough or lacked appropriate perches for the birds housed within. An enclosure near the front entrance of facility housing two pigeons had wooden perches, but they had fallen to the bottom of the enclosure and were not being utilized by the pigeons. They were perched instead on thin, round, smooth, metal frames that are meant to hold food receptacles. Just inside the main building there were two grey doves in an enclosure, and they were also perched precariously on thin, round, smooth metal frames meant to hold food receptacles. One dove was seen rocking unsteadily on a metal frame. The narrow, smooth metal frame is very slippery and doesn't allow for bird to grip it properly and comfortably. This can cause stress and discomfort to the bird. No

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other perches were being provided. In an enclosure housing approximately seventy-five doves and pigeons, there weren't near enough perches for the birds contained so that each bird could have a variety of places to rest. The large pigeon and dove enclosure had vertical branches in the middle but lacked a sufficient number of horizontal perches. Perches enrich a bird's environment and must be maintained in good condition and of sufficient size and are species appropriate. A sufficient number of perches must be available that vary in size, shape, strength, texture and placement to comfortably house all the birds contained. The perching for these birds needs to be addressed for their psychological and physiological well-being.

3.158(a)(1)

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

In an outdoor chicken coop enclosure, there was a excessive accumulation of excreta covering a portion of the wire flooring housing nine chickens. Excreta and food waste must be removed from the enclosures as often as necessary to prevent excessive accumulations. Failure to clean accumulations of excreta and food waste can increase disease hazards, insects, pests, and odors. The licensee must ensure animal enclosures are kept clean to prevent accumulations of excreta and food waste at all times. Corrected on: 4/17/24

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

Additional Inspectors:

BONNIE BOONE, VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
6013384	73-C-0251	001	Tammy Virgin	17-APR-2024

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000005	<i>Mustela putorius furo</i>	DOMESTIC FERRET
000014	<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>	VIRGINIA OPOSSUM
000004	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	RACCOON
000007	<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>	BLACK-TAILED PRAIRIE DOG
000014	<i>Cavia porcellus</i>	DOMESTIC GUINEA PIG
000010	<i>Chinchilla lanigera</i>	CHINCHILLA
000002	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	DOMESTIC RABBIT / EUROPEAN RABBIT
000001	<i>Mesocricetus auratus</i>	SYRIAN / GOLDEN HAMSTER
000001	<i>Octodon degus</i>	DEGU
000004	<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	NORTHERN FLYING SQUIRREL
000002	<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	SUGAR GLIDER
000002	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	STRIPED SKUNK
000019	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	WHITE-TAILED DEER
000002	<i>Vulpes lagopus</i>	ARCTIC FOX
000013	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000009	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000001	<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	EASTERN GREY KANGAROO
000005	<i>Hystrix cristata</i>	AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE
000001	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	GRAY FOX / GREY FOX
000001	<i>Equus grevyi</i>	GREVY'S ZEBRA
000001	<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>	DROMEDARY CAMEL
000002	<i>Lama pacos</i>	ALPACA
000011	<i>Bos taurus</i>	CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI
000003	<i>Nasua olivacea</i>	MOUNTAIN COATI
000002	<i>Nasua narica</i>	WHITE-NOSED COATI
000002	<i>Potos flavus</i>	KINKAJOU
000013	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000003	<i>Ammotragus lervia</i>	BARBARY SHEEP
000001	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)
000001	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	ROSE-RINGED PARAKEET
000002	<i>Aratinga solstitialis</i>	SUN PARAKEET
000001	<i>Rhea pennata</i>	LESSER RHEA / DARWIN'S RHEA
000001	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	BLUE JAY
000001	<i>Lontra canadensis</i>	NORTH AMERICAN RIVER OTTER
000020	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	MOURNING DOVE
000002	<i>Amazona oratrix</i>	YELLOW-HEADED PARROT / YELLOW-HEADED AMAZON / DOUBLE YELLOW-HEADED AMAZON
000001	<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>	CONGO AFRICAN GREY PARROT / GRAY PARROT
000001	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	AMERICAN CROW
000001	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	COCKATIEL
000037	<i>Gallus gallus domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC CHICKEN (INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS / TURKIN / COCK / HEN / ROOSTER)
000005	<i>Meleagris gallopavo domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC TURKEY
000010	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	INDIAN PEA FOWL / COMMON PEA FOWL / PEAHEN / PEACOCK
000003	<i>Ara ararauna</i>	BLUE-AND-YELLOW MACAW / BLUE-AND-GOLD MACAW
000001	<i>Pyrilia caica</i>	CAICA PARROT
000001	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	GREEN HERON
000004	<i>Dolichotis patagonum</i>	PATAGONIAN CAVY / MARA



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6013384	73-C-0251	001	Tammy Virgin	17-APR-2024
000001	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>		SULPHUR-CRESTED COCKATOO / GREATER SULPHUR-CRESTED COCKATOO	
000014	<i>Anas platyrhynchos domesticus</i>		DOMESTIC DUCK INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS	
000009	<i>Equus asinus asinus</i>		DONKEY / BURRO / ASS	
000005	<i>Bos primigenius indicus</i>		ZEBU	
000009	<i>Equus caballus</i>		DOMESTIC HORSE	
000001	<i>Pionites melanocephalus</i>		BLACK-HEADED PARROT	
000070	<i>Columba livia domestica</i>		DOMESTIC PIGEON INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS	
000001	<i>Canis latrans</i>		COYOTE	
000012	<i>Canis familiaris</i>		DOG PUPPY	
000002	<i>Felis catus</i>		CAT KITTEN	
000004	<i>Felis catus</i>		CAT ADULT	
000001	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>		ALEXANDRINE PARAKEET	
000005	<i>Anser anser domesticus</i>		DOMESTIC GOOSE	
000004	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>		BUDGERIGAR / BUDGIE / COMMON PARAKEET / SHELL PARAKEET	
000004	<i>Pyrrhura molinae</i>		GREEN-CHEEKED PARAKEET / GREEN-CHEEKED CONURE	
000389	Total			