



Inspection Report

VERNON MILLER
6255 NORTH 1000 WEST
SHIPSHEWANA, IN 46565

Customer ID: **323233**
Certificate: **32-C-0224**
Site: 001
VERNON D MILLER

Type: FOCUSED INSPECTION
Date: 18-OCT-2023

3.150(a)

Facilities, general.

- There was exposed electrical wire on the ground in the drive through park in the corner approximately 15 feet from where the automatic waterer is located. There are five geese that had access to these wires.
The facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the birds involved. The housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals. All housing facilities for animals must be structurally sound and maintained in good repair.
To be corrected by October 31, 2023

2.40(a)(1)

Repeat

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

The licensee did not provide the inspectors with a copy of the program of veterinary care (PVC). Failure to provide a PVC does not allow USDA inspectors to verify the adequacy of the care being provided to the animals or confirm the facility has an attending veterinarian to provide guidance on appropriate veterinary care for all aspects of animal health and well-being. Each 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.

2.40(b)(2)

Repeat

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

There were 2 dogs that had matted hair. Janie (no ID#) a cream female cockapoo, born on 2/15/2022, had clumps of matted hair on her ears, and on all four paws. Macy, (no ID#) a light red female goldendoodle, had hair clumps and mats on the ears, tail, back feet and a few on the underside of the abdominal area. Matted hair can twist and pull at the skin and irritate the dog's skin causing irritation or infection.
Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include: the use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries to include proper care of haircoats.

2.40(b)(3)

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

Prepared By: KRISTIN RAY

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-One ostrich was seen to be plucking feathers from other large birds and there were two other ostrich and at least one emu that had extensive areas of feathers missing with some scabbing and little to no feather regrowth. One ostrich had an area with no feathers that covered at least 20 percent of the area over its hips and back. No treatment had been sought for the feather plucking or the skin lesions.

-The umbrella cockatoo had evidence of significant feathers missing on the fount of the bird. No treatment had been sought for the feather plucking.

-There was a scarlet macaw that was being house with the blue-and-yellow macaw that had very short tail feathers. No treatment had been sought for the missing or broken tail feathers.

Each dealer shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care including the use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries. Each exhibitor must contact the attending veterinarian for proper diagnosis and treatment of all veterinary issues.

To be corrected by October 26th, 2023

2.50(c)(1)

Repeat

Time and method of identification.

There was one adult female Bernese Mountain dog, one adult female cockapoo, one adult female Goldendoodle, one sheltie type "Oakley", one cattle dog "Sandy" and nine puppies that did not have identification. All dogs, including puppies, must have distinctive identification so that animals can be identified in the case of an animal disease outbreak, and to identify specific animals that may require routine or veterinary care. Class "C" exhibitors shall identify all dogs under his control or on his premises, whether held, purchased, or otherwise acquired. All dogs and puppies held at the facility must have a distinctive identification.

2.75(a)(1)

Records: Dealers and exhibitors.

-The licensee had two female dogs onsite, a blue heeler named "Sandy" and a sheltie type dog named "Oakley" that were not listed on the facility's record of animals on hand. Additionally, the licensee was unable to provide the age or date of birth for the two dogs and reported that neither dog was spayed, and that "Oakley" was bred.

-Most records for the puppies did not include the dates animals were sold.

-The records utilized puppy identification numbers that could not be traced back to any litter records for the facility.

Accurate record keeping is crucial for ensuring a thorough inspection and needed to rapidly identify and trace animals in a potential disease outbreak. Each dealer and/or exhibitor shall make, keep, and maintain records or forms which fully and correctly disclose the information in 2.75(a)(1)(i) through 2.75(a)(1)(ix) for each dog purchased or otherwise acquired, owned, held, or otherwise in his or her possession or under his or her control, or which is transported, euthanized, sold, or otherwise disposed of by that licensee. The licensee must ensure accurate records are created and maintained for all dogs at the facility.

To be corrected by October 31st 2023

2.131(c)(1)

Repeat

Handling of animals.

There were no barriers for the animals in the walk-through portion of the zoo. These animals include emus, ostrich, rheas, turkeys, two white-tailed deer fawns, one young camel, two zebu, one Amazonian parrot, one red-bellied macaw, two

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sheep, three African crested porcupine, two raccoons, four rabbits, two wallabies, 1 red kangaroo, one Patagonian cavy, five cows, one striped skunk, fifteen goats, one Prevost's squirrel, five pigs, three chickens, five ducks, two African crowned-cranes, and the birds in the walk-through aviary. A lack of barriers can lead to unnecessary animal or human injury. During public exhibition, any animal must be handled so there is minimal risk of harm to the animal and to the public, with sufficient distance and/or barriers between the animal and the general viewing public to assure the safety of animals and the public.

2.134(a)

Repeat

Contingency planning.

During the inspection the licensee presented an incomplete contingency plan. An inadequate contingency plan could affect animal health and well-being. All exhibitors must develop, document, and follow an appropriate plan to provide for the humane handling, treatment, transportation, housing, and care of their animals in the event of an emergency or disaster.

3.1(e)

Housing facilities, general.

There were 20 closed bags of dog food that were sitting on the ground in the entry area of the dog facility. Supplies of bedding and food kept on the floor can be spoiled, contaminated, and/or infested with vermin, creating potentially hazardous situations for dogs.

Supplies of food and bedding must be stored in a manner that protects the supplies from spoilage, contamination, and vermin infestation. Supplies of bedding must be stored off the floor to allow for cleaning underneath and around the supplies.

To be corrected by October 27th 2023

3.8

Exercise for dogs.

The exercise plan provided to the inspectors at the time of inspection was incomplete.

Breeders must develop, document, and follow an appropriate plan to provide dogs with the opportunity to exercise. The plan must be approved by the attending veterinarian. The plan must include written standard procedures to be followed. The plan must be made available during inspection. The plan, at a minimum, must provide dogs over 12 weeks of age, except bitches with litters, two times the required floor space for that dog as indicated by 3.6(c)(1).

To be corrected by October 31st 2023

3.13(b)

Repeat

Veterinary care for dogs.

The medical records for dogs/puppies were incomplete. The only available information for the adult dogs was proof of fecal exam for two dogs. The records must include distemper series vaccine and treatment logs for any dogs/puppies under veterinary treatment. Medical records must be kept for all dogs and puppies to ensure the facility is following the written program of veterinary care and properly treating any dog or puppy with any veterinary issues. Dealers must keep copies of medical records for dogs/puppies and make the records available for APHIS inspection. These records must include: The identity of the animal, including identifying marks, tattoos, or tags on the animal and the animal's breed, sex,

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and age; Provided, however, that routine husbandry, such as vaccinations, preventive medical procedures, or treatments, performed on all animals in a group (or herd), may be kept on a single record; 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; The names of all vaccines and treatments administered and the dates of administration; and The dates and findings/results of all screening, routine, or other required or recommended test or examination.

3.75(e)

Housing facilities, general.

There was one open bag of Mazuri monkey biscuits sitting on the floor in the food storage area. Supplies of bedding and food kept open on the floor can be spoiled, contaminated, and/or infested with vermin, creating potentially hazardous situations for non-human primates. Supplies of food and bedding must be stored in a manner that protects the supplies from spoilage, contamination, and vermin infestation. Open food and bedding supplies must be kept in leakproof containers with tightly fitting lids to prevent spoilage and contamination.
To be corrected by October 27th 2023

3.77(g)

Sheltered housing facilities.

The barrier around the three ring tailed lemurs was leaning towards the enclosure in such a way that it was possible to come into physical contact with the lemurs. An insufficient barrier can lead to unnecessary animal or human injury. During public exhibition, any animal must be handled so there is minimal risk of harm to the animal and to the public, with sufficient distance and/or barriers between the animal and the general viewing public to assure the safety of animals and the public.
To be corrected by October 24, 2023

3.78(c)

Outdoor housing facilities.

There was an outdoor dog house being used as a shelter for the spider monkey. The shelter did not appear to be tall enough to provide comfortable protection to the spider monkey. Lack of a comfortable shelter could prevent a non-human primate from using the shelter for protection from the elements or cause discomfort if used. The shelter must be sufficiently large to comfortably provide protection for each non-human primate housed in the facility.
To be corrected by November 1, 2023.

3.81

Repeat

Environment enhancement to promote psychological well-being.

There was no written and documented program for the environmental enrichment of the nonhuman primates held at the facility. The lack of an enrichment program for the nonhuman primates can lead to boredom, stress, behavioral issues and self-injurious behaviors. Exhibitors must develop, document, and follow an appropriate plan for environment enhancement adequate to promote the psychological well-being of nonhuman primates. The plan must be in accordance with the

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currently accepted professional standards as cited in appropriate professional journals or reference guides, and as directed by the attending veterinarian. This plan must be made available to APHIS upon request.

3.82(a) Repeat

Feeding.

- There was a bag of LabDiet Primate biscuits in the feed storage area that expired 17MAR2023.
- The feed tubes used by the public to give food to the rhesus macaque had a coating of black dirt and grime all the way down. This feed tube was approximately four to six feet in length and made of PVC. The food passing through these feed tubes may be contaminated from the feed tubes that are not clean. The food fed to nonhuman primates must be clean, wholesome, and palatable to the animals to maintain a healthy condition, weight range and prevent potential animal disease. The feed tubes must be cleaned as often as necessary to prevent contamination of the food fed to the nonhuman primates.

3.84(a) Repeat

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

The play structure in the enclosure with the three ring-tailed lemurs had a buildup of brown debris as well as multiple smears of what appeared to be fecal material on the slide portion of the structure.

Cleaning of primary enclosures and shelters is necessary to prevent odors, pest infestation and reduce the risk of disease transmission. Feces can contain disease hazards that can affect the health of the nonhuman primates. Primary enclosures and shelters must be cleaned.

3.125(a) Repeat

Facilities, general.

- The primary enclosure housing three African crested porcupine had a patch of dig barrier fencing exposed in the southeast corner of the enclosure with the food bowl and a rock sitting on top of it and a hole below it.
- The two adult production pigs in the area to the west of the entrance of the drive through portion of the facility had shade shelter with severely leaning poles for support.
- The primary enclosure for four cattle on the east side of the chicken barn had a raised large diesel tank with exposed wires on the ground under it.
- The primary enclosure housing three adult female goats had a run behind the barn with a section of fence that was not attached at one end.

The facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved. The indoor and outdoor housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals. All housing facilities for animals must be structurally sound and maintained in good repair.

3.127(b) Repeat

Facilities, outdoor.

- The primary enclosure housing the three African crested porcupines did not have a shelter.
- The primary enclosure housing the three Prevost's squirrel did not have a shelter.
- The shelter in the primary enclosure for the two cattle and two zebu was too small to contain all three animals at the

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same time. The external house measured 62" by 74".

Providing adequate shelter, and shelter large enough to protect all animals simultaneously from the elements, are important to prevent discomfort of the animals. Exposure adverse climatic conditions can cause animals discomfort. All animals must be provided with shelter appropriate for the local climatic conditions.

3.127(c)

Facilities, outdoor.

- In the primary enclosure for the two cattle and two zebu there was a large puddle with soft mud in front of the entire entrance to the shelter.
- The ground of the shelter for the three cows and two donkeys was entirely wet.
- The primary enclosure for four cattle on the east side of the chicken barn had thick mud that the animals had to walk through to access food, water, or shelter.

Having a dry resting area and way to walk to food, water, and shelter for animals is necessary for their comfort and their ability to access needed resources. A suitable method to rapidly eliminate excess water must be provided. The method of drainage shall comply with local, state, and federal laws and regulations relating to pollution control or the protection of the environment.

To be corrected by October 31, 2023

3.129(a)

Repeat

Feeding.

- The food dish for the striped skunk was contaminated with bird feces.

The feces in the bowl can cause contamination which could lead to disease and illness. All animals must have access to wholesome, palatable food that is free of contamination and in sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain good health. All feeding receptacles and feeding tubes must kept be clean and sanitary.

3.129(b)

Repeat

Feeding.

- The food dish of the kangaroo had caked and discolored feed adhered to the inside of the bowl.

The caking and decolorization could lead to illness and disease and could cause the food to not be wholesome and palatable. All animals must have access to wholesome, palatable food that is free of contamination and in sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain good health. All feeding receptacles and adequate measures shall be taken to prevent molding, contamination, and deterioration or caking of food.

3.130

Repeat

Watering.

- The automatic waterer in the drive through portion of the park is 22" tall at the level of drinking. There are 3 pot-bellied pigs house in the area that would not be able to reach the water.

Lack of potable water can lead to disease and illness or may cause the animals to stop drinking water leading to dehydration. All animals must have access to clean, potable water and receptacles shall be kept clean and sanitary.

3.131(a)

Repeat

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Sanitation.

- There was an excessive accumulation feces and food waste in the shelter of the primary enclosure for one cavy.
 - There were five cattle, two zebra, one wildebeest, one zebu, one fallow deer, four nilgai, and three eland housed to stalls in the lower part of the barn. The licensee stated that these stalls have not been cleaned out since the spring. There was three to 12 inches of feces in the stalls.
- Insufficient cleaning can lead to disease hazards, insects, pest and odors. Excreta must be removed from the primary enclosures to prevent disease transmission, odor and pests.

3.131(c)

Sanitation.

- There were cobwebs covering the upper part of all the stalls in the downstairs of the barn.
 - There was a sandwich bag and a plastic water bottle in the primary enclosure with the 15 goats. One of the goats of chewing on the plastic bag during the inspection.
 - There were extra fencing supplies in with the animals in the drive through portion of the park.
- Trash, materials, and poor housekeeping can injury animals and prevent good animal husbandry and cleaning. Premises shall be kept clean and in good repair. Trash shall be places in designated areas and cleared as necessary to protect the health of the animals.
- To be corrected by October 31, 2023

3.131(d)

Repeat

Sanitation.

- There were birds' nests in the shelter of the white-tailed deer.
 - There were birds' nests in the shelter with one cow and two zebu.
- Allowing wild birds to nest in animal shelters can lead to disease transmission and accumulation of bird excreta. A safe and effective method to control avian pests must be established and maintained.

3.150(e)

Facilities, general.

There was one open bag of bird feed sitting on the floor in the food storage area.

Supplies of bedding and food kept on the floor can be spoiled, contaminated, and/or infested with vermin, creating potentially hazardous situations for birds. Supplies must be stored in a manner that protects from food from deterioration of its nutritive value and off the floor and away from the walls.

To be corrected by October 27th, 2023

3.153(a)(1)(i)

Primary enclosures.

- The primary enclosure that contained the budgies and two of the lovebirds had the broken back of a nest box on the wall that had the pointed ends of six nails exposed.
- Exposed nails could lead to injury of the birds. Primary enclosures must be maintained in good repair to prevent injury.
- To be corrected by October 27, 2023

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3.153(b)

Primary enclosures.

- The housing for one scarlet macaw and the blue-and-gold macaw is not large enough to allow both birds to make normal postural and social adjustments and allow adequate freedom of movement. The scarlet macaw is missing tail feathers.
 - The housing for the umbrella cockatoo does not allow the bird to make normal postural adjustments when perched. The cockatoo has more feather plucking on its chest since being moved to the indoor enclosure.
 - The number and size of perches provided for the budgies do not allow all the birds to perch at the same time and have normal social adjustments. In order to move perches, the birds must displace other birds.
- Lack of ability to make normal postural and social adjustments can cause malnutrition, poor condition, stress, or abnormal behaviors. Each bird must be able to make normal postural and social adjustments with adequate freedom of movement and freedom to escape from aggression demonstrated by other animals.
- To be corrected by October 31, 2023

3.154

Repeat

Environment enhancement to promote psychological well-being.

- There was no written environmental enrichment plan for the birds.
- Insufficient enrichment for birds can cause psychological distress to birds and can lead to aggression or self-injurious behavior. A written enrichment plan must be established, approved by the attending veterinarian and available to USDA inspectors.

3.155(b)

Feeding

- The food dish of the red-bellied macaw had caked and discolored feed inside of it and spilling on the floor of the enclosure.
- The caking and contamination could lead to illness and disease and could cause the food to not be wholesome and palatable. Adequate measures must be taken to prevent molding, contamination, and deterioration or caking of food.
- To be corrected by October 25, 2023

3.158(a)(1)

Repeat

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

- The primary enclosure housing three ducklings in the log cabin had a buildup of wet excrement and food waste that covered about two thirds of the bottom in the enclosure.
 - The aviary housing the seven peacocks, twelve doves, the lady Amherst pheasant and the golden pheasant had a significant buildup of excreta.
 - The walk-through aviary had a significant buildup of excreta on the floor of the enclosure.
 - The primary enclosure of the red-bellied macaw had a significant buildup of excreta on the floor of the enclosure.
- Insufficient cleaning can lead to disease hazards, insects, pest and odors. Allowing wild birds to nest in animal shelters can lead to disease transmission and accumulation of bird excreta. Excreta and food waste must be removed from within, under, and around the primary enclosure often enough to prevent excessive accumulation.

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3.158(c)

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

-There was a peacock in the non-walk-through aviary that had twine wrapped around both of its feet. It was able to move. Having debris in the primary enclosure with birds greatly increases the risk of entanglement and injury. Premises must be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect birds from injury and disease and to facilitate required husbandry practices.

To be corrected by October 24, 2023

3.160(b)

Repeat

Compatibility and separation

-One larger ostrich was seen to be plucking feathers from another ostrich. There were two ostrich and one emu that had extensive areas of feathers missing with some scabbing and little to no feather regrowth. One ostrich had an area with no feathers that covered at least 20 percent of the area over its hips and back, with skin lesions and bleeding. The larger ostrich appeared to have placed the smaller ostrich in a corner where it could not easily escape while plucking its feathers.

Birds being incompatibly housed can lead to interactions that are hazardous to their health and well-being, such as feather plucking. Birds may not be housed with other animals, including members of their own species, unless they are compatible. Compatibility must be determined in accordance with generally accepted professional practices and by actual observations to ensure that the birds are, in fact, compatible.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the licensee.

This is a continuation of the report for the routine inspection conducted 18-October-2023 and contains the remaining non-compliances found during the inspection. The exit briefing for the items included on this report was conducted on 23-October-2023.

This inspection was conducted with the licensee on 18-October-2023. The exit interview was conducted with the licensee on 23-October-2023.

Additional Inspectors:

CARRIE BONGARD, ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

JUSTINE O MALLEY, VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
323233	32-C-0224	001	VERNON D MILLER	18-OCT-2023

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000024	<i>Bos taurus</i>	CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI
000001	<i>Brachyteles arachnoides</i>	WOOLLY SPIDER MONKEY
000003	<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>	ASIATIC WATER BUFFALO
000011	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000006	<i>Cervus canadensis</i>	ELK / WAPITI
000001	<i>Connochaetes gnou</i>	BLACK WILDEBEEST
000003	<i>Lama glama</i>	LLAMA
000010	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000054	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000003	<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>	COMMON ELAND
000004	<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>	DROMEDARY CAMEL
000021	<i>Dama dama</i>	FALLOW DEER
000001	<i>Dolichotis patagonum</i>	PATAGONIAN CAVY / MARA
000010	<i>Lama pacos</i>	ALPACA
000003	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000001	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	RHESUS MACAQUE
000004	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	DOMESTIC RABBIT / EUROPEAN RABBIT
000001	<i>Osphranter rufus</i>	RED KANGAROO
000002	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	RACCOON
000005	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)
000003	<i>Hystrix cristata</i>	AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE
000004	<i>Bos grunniens</i>	YAK
000002	<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i>	BENNETT'S WALLABY / RED-NECKED WALLABY
000001	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	STRIPED SKUNK
000004	<i>Equus quagga</i>	BURCHELL'S / GRANT'S / CHAPMAN'S / PLAINS ZEBRA
000004	<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i>	NILGAI
000019	<i>Canis familiaris</i>	DOG ADULT
000009	<i>Canis familiaris</i>	DOG PUPPY
000005	<i>Bos primigenius indicus</i>	ZEBU
000001	<i>Amazona aestiva</i>	TURQUOISE-FRONTED PARROT / TURQUOISE-FRONTED AMAZON / BLUE-FRONTED AMAZON
000005	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	COCKATIEL
000014	<i>Columba livia domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIGEON INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000002	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	GRAY FOX / GREY FOX
000001	<i>Chrysolophus amherstiae</i>	LADY AMHERST'S PHEASANT
000001	<i>Chrysolophus pictus</i>	GOLDEN PHEASANT
000004	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	EMU
000003	<i>Struthio camelus</i>	COMMON OSTRICH
000001	<i>Callosciurus prevostii</i>	PREVOST'S SQUIRREL / TRI-COLORED SQUIRREL
000002	<i>Ara macao</i>	SCARLET MACAW
000005	<i>Anser anser domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC GOOSE
000002	<i>Meleagris gallopavo domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC TURKEY
000005	<i>Rhea americana</i>	GREATER RHEA / AMERICAN RHEA
000002	<i>Balearica regulorum</i>	GRAY CROWNED-CRANE / AFRICAN CROWNED-CRANE / GOLDEN CROWNED-CRANE
000003	<i>Agapornis spp hybrid</i>	LOVEBIRD HYBRID
000001	<i>Orthopsittaca manilatus</i>	RED-BELLIED MACAW
000001	<i>Ara ararauna</i>	BLUE-AND-YELLOW MACAW / BLUE-AND-GOLD MACAW
000001	<i>Cacatua alba</i>	WHITE COCKATOO / UMBRELLA COCKATOO



Species Inspected

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323233	32-C-0224	001	VERNON D MILLER	18-OCT-2023
000008	<i>Anas platyrhynchos domesticus</i>		DOMESTIC DUCK INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS	
000007	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>		INDIAN PEAFOWL / COMMON PEAFOWL / PEAHEN / PEACOCK	
000040	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>		BUDGERIGAR / BUDGIE / COMMON PARAKEET / SHELL PARAKEET	
000002	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>		WHITE-TAILED DEER	
000012	<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>		BARBARY DOVE / RINGED TURTLE-DOVE / RINGNECK DOVE	
000002	<i>Lonchura striata domestica</i>		SOCIETY FINCH / BENGALISE FINCH	
000344	Total			