



Inspection Report

JEFFREY LOWE
21619 Jimbo Road
THACKERVILLE, OK 73459

Customer ID: **332646**
Certificate: **73-C-0230**
Site: 002
Jeffrey Lowe- 002

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 20-JAN-2021

2.75(b)(1) Repeat

Records: Dealers and exhibitors.

---The disposition records presented during this inspection for the following animals were not complete: Sloth (27 Aug 2020), Grizzly bear, Black Bear, 3 Tigers, 11 Wolves, 11 pigs (3 Oct 2020), 2 Skunks (1 Oct 2020).

---Acquisition and disposition records were missing or unavailable at time of inspection and at least 60 animals could not be accounted for when comparing inventories. The following are examples of the unaccounted animals: tiger, lion, other large felids, hedgehog, wooly opossum, nonhuman primate, raccoon, bobcat, and skunk. 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.

The facility representatives must make, keep, and maintain records or forms which fully and correctly disclose all required information concerning animals other than dogs or cats, purchased, or otherwise acquired, owned, held, leased, or otherwise in his or her possession or under his or her control, or which is transported, sold, euthanized or otherwise disposed of.

3.125(a) Repeat

Facilities, general.

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At least 2 of the cats were observed to have hair loss and thickening of the skin on their elbows (elbow calluses). This usually occurs when the elbows are subjected to continuous trauma from laying on hard surfaces. Elbow calluses can become ulcerated and infected if not addressed early. Most of the floors in these enclosures are constructed of wood or concrete and have no other surfaces for the cats to lay on. Housing facilities must be constructed of materials that protect the animals from injury.

3.127(b)

Repeat

Facilities, outdoor.

Many of the outdoor enclosures housing the animals do not provide shelter from inclement weather. The facility representatives have added bedding, shelter structures or wind breaks to some of the enclosures, but many are still without shelter from inclement weather. While big cats are generally cold weather tolerant, protections from discomfort due to climatic conditions such as wind, rain, and snow is required. Even animals that are cold weather tolerant may be adversely affected by windy and wet conditions and be uncomfortable. The facility representative must ensure that natural or artificial shelter appropriate to the local climatic conditions for the species concerned shall be provided for all the animals kept outdoors to afford them protection and to prevent discomfort to such animals.

3.128

Repeat

Space requirements.

Many of the big cats are still being housed in enclosures that measure 8 feet wide by 14 feet long by 7 feet tall according to the facility representative. During this inspection at least four of the big cats were observed pacing back and forth in their enclosure. There did not appear to be anything distracting these cats to cause the pacing. Also, this pacing did not appear to be excitement in response to our presence. Pacing for no reason can be a stereotypical behavior caused by boredom and stress in large cats.

Adult cats must be able to exhibit normal postural adjustments and require more than 7 feet of height in an enclosure in

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order to freely stand on their rear legs and stretch. The facility representative must ensure that all animals are housed in enclosures that are constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient space to allow each animal to make normal postural and social adjustments in order to prevent boredom and stress.

3.127(d)

Repeat

Facilities, outdoor.

One of the two front gates that are part of the perimeter fence is still less than 8 feet in height. This gate has sides that slope down on each side to a height of approximately 6 feet. The other front gate was altered so that it is compliant at this time. Problems with the perimeter fence can provide unwanted and unauthorized people and animals access to the facility. Based on the animal species maintained within the facility, the facility representative must ensure that the perimeter fence is at least 8 feet high. The perimeter fence must be constructed so that it protects the animals in the facility by restricting animals and unauthorized people from going through it or under it and so that it can function as a secondary containment system for the animals in the facility.

2.40(b)(2)

Critical

Repeat

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

---A young tiger named "Bubbles" died shortly after the last USDA inspection. According to the conversation during the inspection with the facility representative, the cub choked on a chicken bone. They explained that they were able to remove the bone, but the cub "never acted right" after that, then choked again and died a couple of days later. The facility representative failed to communicate this to a veterinarian and therefore this cub failed to receive adequate veterinary care in a timely manner (after the first incident of choking). If the facility representative had communicated this immediately to a veterinarian, this cub could have received adequate veterinary care as soon as it was noticed to not be "acting right" and it may not have died.

---During the last USDA inspection, a geriatric wolf hybrid named "Cochise" was observed to be extremely thin (hip bones

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easily visible) and moving very slowly. During this inspection the facility representative explained that the wolf had died. A medical note dated 11/2/2000 addressing only his limping was provided during this inspection. This medical note was dated prior to the last inspection. No medical records were provided indicating that the facility representatives communicated "Cochise's" condition to a veterinarian after the last inspection. He therefore received no medical assessment and care from a veterinarian addressing his condition as instructed on the last inspection report. Weight loss, especially in geriatric animals, can be a result of problems such as, but not limited to, numerous metabolic diseases and other illnesses, changing dietary requirements, and/or intestinal parasites.

--- During the last USDA inspection, a geriatric lion named "Simba" was observed to be thin and have areas of hair loss on his upper back legs. The medical notes that were provided during the inspection did not indicate that the facility representatives communicated "Simba's" condition to a veterinarian. The veterinarian referenced by the facility representatives during the inspection verified that he had not been contacted about this animal's conditions since the last inspection. "Simba" therefore, received no medical assessment and care from a veterinarian for his current conditions as instructed on the last inspection report. Weight loss and hair coat changes, especially in geriatric animals, can be a result of problems such as, but not limited to, numerous metabolic diseases and other illnesses, changing dietary requirements, and/or intestinal parasites.

--- During the last USDA inspection, A liliger named "Django" was observed to be limping. The daily medical documents show that the facility monitored the limping and found it to be improving in the days after the inspection. When the limping returned on 12/21/2020, a prescription medication was given to "Django" for 7 days. The medical notes that were provided during the inspection did not indicate that the facility representatives communicated "Django's" condition to a veterinarian as instructed on the last inspection report. The medical records do not show communication with the veterinarian regarding instructions or approval for the use of any medication for this animal's condition. The veterinarian referenced by

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the facility representatives during the inspection verified that he had not been contacted about this animals since the last inspection. Gait abnormalities can result from problems such as, but not limited to, injury, orthopedic problems, and/or metabolic and diet problems. Limping also indicates the animal is painful. The use of medications not approved by a veterinarian can result in the failure of the condition to be addressed and for unintended side effects from the medication.

The facility representative must ensure that all animals receive adequate veterinary approved nutritional and medical care at all times as directed by a veterinarian which includes appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose and treat diseases and injuries.

2.40(b)(3) Direct Repeat

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

---An arctic fox was limping during the inspection. It appears that the right front limb is affected. The facility representatives had not previously observed the limping and had not consulted a veterinarian regarding this animal's condition prior to the inspection. Gait abnormalities can result from problems such as but not limited to injury, orthopedic disease, and other neurologic medical problems. Limping also indicates the animal is painful.

---The black jaguar "Bagheera" had hair loss on the end and sides of his tail. The facility representatives said they have noticed limited tail sucking in the past with Bagheera but were not aware of the extent of the hair loss that is now present. They have not consulted with a veterinarian regarding this animal's condition prior to the inspection. Coat/hair loss can be caused by problems such as but not limited to trauma, parasites, stress/behavior, and other dermatologic medical problems.

Failure to observe medical problems and/or communicate those problems to a veterinarian can result in prolonged pain, suffering, and even death. The facility representative must observe all animals daily and then ensure a mechanism of

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direct and frequent communication with a veterinarian so that timely and accurate information on problems of health, behavior, and well-being are conveyed.

***The facility currently does not have an attending veterinarian and therefore also does not have a written program of veterinary care or an environmental enhancement plan for nonhuman primates. These are all required by the Animal Welfare Act. According to a court order, the facility has until January 29 to employ an attending veterinarian.

This inspection was conducted with facility representatives.

Additional Inspectors:

CYNTHIA DIGESUALDO, VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

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Species Inspected

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Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000003	<i>Hystrix cristata</i>	AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE
000002	<i>Puma concolor</i>	PUMA / MOUNTAIN LION / COUGAR
000001	<i>Lama pacos</i>	ALPACA
000008	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000003	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)
000003	<i>Sheep</i>	SHEEP
000001	<i>Vulpes lagopus</i>	ARCTIC FOX
000006	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	BOBCAT
000001	<i>Camelus dromedarius domestic</i>	DOMESTIC DROMEDARY CAMEL
000005	<i>Caracal caracal</i>	CARACAL
000001	<i>Canis latrans</i>	COYOTE
000001	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000001	<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	CANADIAN LYNX
000007	<i>Panthera leo</i>	LION
000001	<i>Panthera onca</i>	JAGUAR
000001	<i>Potos flavus</i>	KINKAJOU
000004	<i>Mustela putorius furo</i>	DOMESTIC FERRET
000060	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	TIGER
000016	<i>Panthera leo X P. tigris</i>	LION X TIGER HYBRID / LIGER / TIGON
000001	<i>Caluromys philander</i>	BARE-TAILED WOOLLY OPOSSUM
000002	<i>Atelerix albiventris</i>	FOUR-TOED HEDGEHOG
000009	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	RACCOON
000001	<i>Saguinus midas</i>	RED-HANDED TAMARIN
000003	<i>Canis lupus</i>	GRAY WOLF / GREY WOLF / TIMBER WOLF
000003	<i>Callithrix jacchus</i>	COMMON MARMOSET
000001	<i>Galago senegalensis</i>	NORTHERN LESSER BUSHBABY
000001	<i>Canis aureus</i>	GOLDEN JACKAL
000001	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	RHESUS MACAQUE
000001	<i>Macaca nemestrina</i>	PIG-TAILED MACAQUE
000001	<i>Otocyon megalotis</i>	BAT-EARED FOX
000001	<i>Martes pennanti</i>	FISHER
000150	Total	



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