



Inspection Report

Richard M Evola
11660 Grass Lake Rd
Hillsdale, MI 49242

Customer ID: 11268
Certificate: 34-C-0169
Site: 002
RICHARD EVOLA

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 20-SEP-2016

2.40(a)(1)

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

The Program of Veterinary Care (PVC) is incomplete. It does not contain written instruction on each species held by the owner. The only recommendation it has is that every primate is TB tested prior to sale.

Each exhibitor shall employ an attending veterinarian. In the case of a part-time veterinarian, the formal arrangements shall include a written program of veterinary care and regularly scheduled visits to the premises of the exhibitor.

A written program of veterinary care must be developed to ensure that routine veterinary care is being followed by the owner. The program of veterinary care must be updated annually and at any time there are additional species added to the facility. This is to ensure that all animals kept at the facility are maintained in good health.

2.40(a)(2)

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

A camel named Romeo is in an extremely thin condition and is under the care of the facilities attending veterinarian. In a phone call on September 20, 2016 between Dr. Hammel and one of the associates at the attending veterinarian's clinic it was related to Dr. Hammel that it was the recommendation of the attending veterinarian that Romeo not be taken to exhibit at the Michigan Renaissance Festival. The veterinarian did not want to expose this camel to additional stress that might exacerbate its condition. Mr. Evola did take the camel to the festival despite the attending veterinarian's recommendation. In a conversation with APHIS inspectors on September 8, 2016, Mr. Evola stated that he only used Romeo for giving rides to small children. Mr. Evola did not follow the advice of his attending veterinarian. The lack of authority of the attending veterinarian for the facility puts all the animals at this facility at risk. Mr. Evola must follow the guidance and recommendations of his attending veterinarian. This is especially a concern in the case of Romeo, a camel in an extremely poor condition. Using this camel for rides despite the recommendation of the veterinarian put the health of the camel at risk and could adversely affect the camel's recovery.

2.40(b)(2)

Prepared By: CARRIE BONGARD, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

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ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

There are several goats that have overgrown hooves and need to have them trimmed. There are also multiple drugs kept on hand that have no veterinary approval or instruction for use by the attending veterinarian.

Each 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.

Trim the goat hooves as often as necessary to prevent pain and injury. Any medications kept on hand must be approved by the attending veterinarian and include written instruction for use and dosage.

2.131(c)(1)

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

The owner took an emaciated camel to an exhibit against the recommendations of the attending veterinarian. Because of the condition of the camel it could have collapsed at the time it was giving rides to the public causing injury to members of the public and the camel.

During public exhibition, any animal must be handled so there is minimal risk of harm to the animal and to the public.

All animals must be kept and maintained in good health to prevent injury to the public and the animal.

2.132(d)

PROCUREMENT OF DOGS, CATS, AND OTHER ANIMALS; DEALERS.

The owner obtained a coatimndi from a person who did not have a USDA, APHIS, AC license.

No exhibitor shall obtain any animal from a person who is required to be licensed but who does not hold a current license.

Do not obtain any wild or exotic animal from a person who does not have a current and valid license with the USDA, APHIS, AC.

3.56(a)(3)

SANITATION.

There is a large accumulation of feces in the tray under the rabbit.

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If primary enclosures are equipped with wire or mesh floors, the troughs or pans under such enclosures shall be cleaned at least once each week.

Clean the trays under rabbits a minimum of once a week and more often if necessary to reduce odor and insect pests.

3.78(d)

OUTDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

The ring-tailed lemurs and male vervet monkey are housed outdoors and have no perimeter fence.

An outdoor housing facility must be enclosed by a fence that is of sufficient height to keep unwanted species out. The fence must be constructed so that it protects nonhuman primates by restricting unauthorized humans, and animals the size of dogs, skunks, and raccoons from going through it or under it and having contact with the nonhuman primates. It must be of sufficient distance from the outside wall or fence of the primary enclosure to prevent physical contact between animals inside the enclosure and outside the perimeter fence.

A perimeter fence must be constructed to prevent access to the non-human primates by humans or other animals for their safety and health.

3.84(b)(2)

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

The primary enclosures for the ring-tailed lemurs and vervets are made of wood and rusted wire. Rusted metal and wood are not impervious to moisture and therefore cannot be sanitized.

Indoor primary enclosures must be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks and as often as necessary to prevent an excessive accumulation of dirt, debris, waste, food waste, excreta, or disease hazard.

Replace the wire with new wire and replace or seal the wood so that it can be sanitized a minimum of once every two weeks for the health of the non-human primates.

3.125(a)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

The fennec fox den box is made of press board that crumbles with very little manipulation. The shelter for the singly housed camel "Romeo" is made of metal and corrugated plastic this shelter has several holes in it that have sharp

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points. Two of the shelters for the goats, sheep and alpaca are made of metal and are rusted and have sharp points.

Outdoor housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury.

Replace or repair these shelters to protect the animals from injury.

3.127(a)

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

The 5 camel that are housed together have two small shelters and there are no trees in or near the enclosure to provide shade.

Sufficient shade by natural or artificial means shall be provided to allow all animals kept outdoors to protect themselves from direct sunlight.

Natural or artificial shade must be provided to the camels to prevent discomfort or overheating.

3.127(b)

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

There are two small shelters in the enclosure housing 4 adult and 1 juvenile camel. The shelter for the singly housed emaciated camel has several holes in it.

Shelter appropriate to the local climatic conditions for the species concerned shall be provided for all animals kept outdoors to afford them protection and to prevent discomfort to such animals.

Appropriate shelter for the climactic condition in Michigan must be provided for the camels, with consideration to their body condition, to prevent discomfort ,decline in health or death.

3.127(d)

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

There is no perimeter fence for the camel, fennic fox porcupine and coatimumdi.

All outdoor housing facilities (i.e., facilities not entirely indoors) must be enclosed by a perimeter fence that is of

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sufficient height to keep animals and unauthorized persons out. The fence must be constructed so that it protects the animals in the facility by restricting animals and unauthorized persons from going through it or under it and having contact with the animals in the facility, and so that it can function as a secondary containment system for the animals in the facility.

A perimeter fence must be constructed for the safety of the animals.

3.129(a)

FEEDING.

There are toxic substances stored above dietary supplements used for the animals.

The food shall be wholesome, palatable, and free from contamination and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain all animals in good health.

Do not store anything that may be considered toxic above anything that would be given orally to the animals.

3.130

WATERING.

The water and water receptacle for the singly housed male pot-bellied pig and the female pot-bellied pig with four babies has excessive dirt and algae in it.

All water receptacles shall be kept clean and sanitary.

Clean and sanitize water receptacles as often as necessary to ensure the water is potable for the pigs.

3.131(a)

SANITATION.

There is a large accumulation of feces in the porcupine enclosure.

Excreta shall be removed from primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent contamination of the animals contained therein and to minimize disease hazards and to reduce odors.

Remove excreta from the enclosure to ensure the health of the porcupines, reduce odors and insect pests.

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The inspection was conducted with the owner, manager, Dr. Kurt Hammel, VMO and Carrie Bongard, ACI. The exit was conducted with the manager and Carrie Bongard, ACI.

NO REGULATED ACTIVITIES MAY BE CONDUCTED UNTIL A VALID USDA LICENSE IS OBTAINED.

This was a pre-site usage inspection. All items must be in compliance before any regulated activities can be conducted. There can be no exhibiting or disbursement of regulated animals until the license is valid. Contact me at 240 308-2455 when you have addressed all non-compliant items and are ready for another inspection.

Additional Inspectors

Hammel Kurt, Veterinary Medical Officer

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
11268	34-C-0169	002	RICHARD EVOLA	20-SEP-16

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000002	<i>Atelerix albiventris</i>	FOUR-TOED HEDGEHOG (MOST COMMON PET HEDGEHOG)
000001	<i>Bos primigenius indicus</i>	ZEBU
000002	<i>Callithrix jacchus</i>	COMMON MARMOSET
000006	<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>	DROMEDARY CAMEL
000023	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000001	<i>Chaetophractus nationi</i>	BOLIVIAN HAIRY ARMADILLO
000002	<i>Chinchilla lanigera</i>	CHINCHILLA
000004	<i>Chlorocebus pygerythrus</i>	VERVET
000001	<i>Cynomys gunnisoni</i>	GUNNISON'S PRAIRIE DOG
000003	<i>Hystrix africaeaustralis</i>	CAPE PORCUPINE
000002	<i>Lama pacos</i>	ALPACA
000004	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000001	<i>Mustela putorius furo</i>	DOMESTIC FERRET
000001	<i>Nasua nasua</i>	SOUTH AMERICAN COATI
000001	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	DOMESTIC RABBIT / EUROPEAN RABBIT
000004	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000001	<i>Spermophilus richardsonii</i>	RICHARDSON'S GROUND SQUIRREL
000005	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000002	<i>Vulpes zerda</i>	FENNEC FOX
000066	Total	