



## Inspection Report

Mount Hope Auction Inc  
PO Box 82  
Mt Hope, OH 44660

Customer ID: **2156**

Certificate: **31-B-0031**

Site: 001

MOUNT HOPE AUCTION, INC.

Type: FOCUSED INSPECTION

Date: 14-SEP-2023

### 2.40(b)(3) Direct

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

The facility failed to identify an animal with a significant medical issue. On 9/16/23 at approximately 9:40AM a member of the public informed USDA personnel that there was a calf who couldn't stand up, and who had been in the same position since yesterday. USDA personnel observed the animal, which was lying down with its back legs splayed out in an abnormal position. USDA personnel notified one of the auction veterinarians, who oversaw the movement of the animal into a trailer. The animal was unable to stand so employees carried the animal. The veterinarian stated that the animal had not been consigned to the auction this weekend, but was left over from an earlier sale. The veterinarian stated that he did not have the authority to treat the animal and so it was loaded on a trailer and taken off site without receiving medical treatment. Daily observation of animals is important for the prompt identification and treatment of medical issues. Animals who are not observed adequately may suffer from medical problems that go untreated. Correct by 9/17/23 by ensuring that daily observation is conducted so that medical issues are identified and communicated to the Attending Veterinarian promptly and so that medical care can be provided.

### 2.131(c)(1) Repeat

#### Handling of animals.

In the warm room building, members of the public were observed touching rabbits who were in cages stacked on wagons. Additionally, during the auction, in the staging areas near the sale ring, members of the public were observed touching several animals including a capuchin monkey, a kinkajou, a fox, and skunks. In these areas, although the facility sporadically had readily identifiable employees on hand, the employees did not serve as effective barriers to stop members of the public from touching the animals. Effective distance and/or barriers are important for ensuring that members of the public do not cause harm to the animals or become injured themselves. Correct by ensuring that animals are exhibited so there is minimal risk of harm to the animal and public and the facility must ensure that there are barriers with sufficient distance to assure the safety of both.

### 3.61(a) Repeat

#### Primary enclosures used to transport live rabbits.

A majority of the primary transport enclosures for rabbits did not contain adequate handholds or projecting rims. Approximately 90% of enclosures did not have projecting rims to ensure adequate ventilation is maintained, or handholds to prevent tilting and contact with the animal. Projecting rims and handholds on transport enclosures is important for

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ensuring adequate ventilation when cages are stacked, and proper handling when moving cages. Correct by ensuring that rabbit transport crates are complaint with the AWA regulations including having projecting rims and handles.

### 3.63(a) Direct

#### Food and water requirements.

On the morning of September 15, 2023 at approximately 9:00 AM Eastern Time, USDA personnel inspected rabbits which were located in the "warm room" building; most or all of these rabbits had been present overnight. Some of the rabbits had no drinking water. When water was provided some rabbits drank ravenously for a prolonged time. A black male Flemish giant rabbit (tag #6659) drank for over 4 minutes, requiring the water cup to be refilled. A grey and black female rabbit (tag #4058) drank for over 2.5 minutes when water was provided (this animal had small babies in the enclosure with her). A female white lionhead rabbit (tag #4059) drank for more than 40 seconds when water was provided (this animal also had small babies in the enclosure with her). The facility representative was informed and the remaining rabbits who didn't have water were promptly provided with water. One female white rabbit and 7 kits (tag #4102) was extremely restless and hungry. The rabbits were trying to reach a half-eaten carrot that was beside their cage. When USDA personnel placed the carrot into the cage, the rabbits ravenously ate it, pushing each other out of the way. The kits continued to lick the bars of the cage where the carrot had been. Facility staff were informed and the rabbit was provided with food. The morning of 9/16/23 some cages of rabbits had empty or no water bowls. USDA personnel requested that water be provided to the cages, and when it was provided the rabbits showed signs of extreme thirst: A brown lop eared rabbit (tag 5626) drank water for 4 minutes, a grey rabbit (tag 4454) drank for 2 minutes, a brown Flemish giant rabbit (tag 7725) drank for over 2.5 minutes, and 5 young rabbits in one cage (tag 7716) drank for 5 minutes (pushing each other out of the way to get to the water bowl). Food and water are important for animal health and wellbeing. Animals that do not have adequate food and water may suffer from thirst, hunger, dehydration, low blood sugar, or death. Lactating female animals require more water in order to produce milk for their offspring. Correct by 9/17/23 by ensuring that rabbits in transport for more than 6 hours have adequate quantity and quality of food and drinking water.

### 3.87(a)

#### Primary enclosures used to transport nonhuman primates.

A capuchin monkey (tag 8219) was contained in a transport enclosure that had no handle, no protruding rim for ventilation, and for which the openings in the sides of the enclosure were large enough to allow the animal to reach through. Cages for other nonhuman primates including an infant ring-tailed lemur (tag 8036), and an infant squirrel monkey (tag 6756), also had ventilation openings that were large enough to allow the animals to put limbs outside the enclosure in a way that could cause injury to the animal. The squirrel monkey was observed repeatedly putting its arms through the openings in the wire door of the enclosure. Animals that put body parts outside of their transport enclosure may become injured or may injure other animals nearby. Correct by ensuring that nonhuman primates are contained in enclosures that keep all body parts inside the enclosure.

### 3.137(a) Repeat

#### Primary enclosures used to transport live animals.

Many animal transport enclosures did not have projecting rims, adequate ventilation, or handles. For example, two chinchillas (tag 4545 and 4544) were in wood and wire enclosures that lacked handles and projecting rims. Three foxes (tag 7702, 7701, 7700) did not have adequate space to turn around and make normal postural adjustments. A fox (tag

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7871) was contained in a wire crate that did not have handles or protruding rims. A juvenile opossum (tag 7870) was contained in a crate that only had ventilation openings on the top. Numerous hedgehogs were contained in wood and wire transport enclosures that did not have protruding rims or handles. A lack of appropriate openings, adequate space and ventilation, projecting rims, and handholds on primary transport enclosures can make it difficult to remove the animal in the case of an emergency, allow for inadequate ventilation particularly when the cages are stacked when placed on the cart to move between the auction floor and holding area, and can cause unintentional contact between the handler and the animal during transport. Correct by ensuring that all primary transport enclosures for subpart F animals contain openings that are always easily accessible for emergency removal of live animals, contain projecting rims or other devices on the exterior walls to prevent obstruction of the ventilation, provide the animals with adequate space and ventilation openings on the sides of the enclosures, and provide adequate handholds for lifting animals without tilting or risk of contact with the animal.

### 3.162(a)

#### Primary enclosures used to transport live birds.

Two primary enclosures failed to securely contain the birds within- one Pigeon escaped on 9/14/23, and a pheasant was observed in the rafters of the barn on the morning of 9/15/23. Numerous birds were observed sticking their heads or tails outside of their enclosures. Many enclosures were constructed so that birds could not be safely removed in the event of an emergency. Birds that escape or put body parts outside of the enclosure may become injured or killed. Correct by 9/17/23 by ensuring that bird transport enclosures securely contain the birds to prevent injury and escape.

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

#### Additional Inspectors:

Jonathan Tomkovitch, VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

Mark Sanderbeck, ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Charles Palmer, VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

Lauren Murphy, VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

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### Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
2156	31-B-0031	001	MOUNT HOPE AUCTION, INC.	14-SEP-2023

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000010	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000010	<i>Chinchilla lanigera</i>	CHINCHILLA
000012	<i>Osphranter rufus</i>	RED KANGAROO
000003	<i>Vulpes lagopus</i>	ARCTIC FOX
000004	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000500	<i>Gallus gallus domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC CHICKEN (INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS / TURKIN / COCK / HEN / ROOSTER)
000002	<i>Chaetophractus vellerosus</i>	SCREAMING ARMADILLO
000004	<i>Monodelphis domestica</i>	GREY SHORT-TAILED OPOSSUM
000015	<i>Pyrrhura molinae</i>	GREEN-CHEEKED PARAKEET / GREEN-CHEEKED CONURE
000116	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	COCKATIEL
000003	<i>Coendou prehensilis</i>	PREHENSILE-TAILED PORCUPINE
000002	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	WOOD DUCK / CAROLINA DUCK
000155	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	DOMESTIC RABBIT / EUROPEAN RABBIT
000001	<i>Aratinga nenday</i>	NANDAY PARAKEET
000002	<i>Pionites melanocephalus</i>	BLACK-HEADED PARROT
000003	<i>Tragelaphus strepsiceros</i>	GREATER KUDU
000344	<i>Numida meleagris</i>	DOMESTIC GUINEAFOWL / HELMETED GUINEAFOWL / PEARL HEN
000006	<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>	DROMEDARY CAMEL
000002	<i>Marmota monax</i>	GROUNDHOG / WOODCHUCK
000004	<i>Choloepus didactylus</i>	LINNAEUS'S TWO-TOED SLOTH
000058	<i>Atelerix albiventris</i>	FOUR-TOED HEDGEHOG
000020	<i>Bos taurus</i>	CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI
000003	<i>Bison bison</i>	AMERICAN BISON
000010	<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>	ZEBRA FINCH / TIMOR ZEBRA FINCH
000001	<i>Lama glama</i>	LLAMA
000003	<i>Meleagris gallopavo domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC TURKEY
000708	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	INDIAN PEAFOWL / COMMON PEAFOWL / PEAHEN / PEACOCK
000006	<i>Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris</i>	CAPYBARA
000003	<i>Canis latrans</i>	COYOTE
000020	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	STRIPED SKUNK
000047	<i>Dama dama</i>	FALLOW DEER
000030	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000002	<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i>	NILGAI
000002	<i>Cacatua alba</i>	WHITE COCKATOO / UMBRELLA COCKATOO
000003	<i>Dasypus novemcinctus</i>	NINE-BANDED ARMADILLO
000001	<i>Arctictis binturong</i>	BINTURONG
000003	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	RACCOON
000005	<i>Graphiurus lorrainus</i>	AFRICAN DORMOUSE
000001	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>	GIRAFFE
000027	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)
000001	<i>Arctictis binturong</i>	BINTURONG
000005	<i>Vulpes zerda</i>	FENNEC FOX
000003	<i>Aonyx cinereus</i>	ORIENTAL SMALL-CLAWED OTTER
000008	<i>Dolichotis patagonum</i>	PATAGONIAN CAVY / MARA
000007	<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i>	BENNETT'S WALLABY / RED-NECKED WALLABY
000005	<i>Callithrix penicillata</i>	BLACK-EARED MARMOSET



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2156	31-B-0031	001	MOUNT HOPE AUCTION, INC.	14-SEP-2023
000015	<i>Rhea americana</i>		GREATER RHEA / AMERICAN RHEA	
000007	<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i>		BENNETT'S WALLABY / RED-NECKED WALLABY	
000003	<i>Equus quagga</i>		BURCHELL'S / GRANT'S / CHAPMAN'S / PLAINS ZEBRA	
000002	<i>Bassariscus astutus</i>		RINGTAIL	
000005	<i>Saimiri sciureus</i>		COMMON SQUIRREL MONKEY	
000001	<i>Callithrix jacchus</i>		COMMON MARMOSET	
000004	<i>Camelus bactrianus</i>		BACTRIAN CAMEL	
000006	<i>Glaucomys volans</i>		SOUTHERN FLYING SQUIRREL	
000005	<i>Rousettus aegyptiacus</i>		EGYPTIAN FRUIT BAT	
000005	<i>Hystrix cristata</i>		AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE	
000002	<i>Lemur catta</i>		RING-TAILED LEMUR	
000001	<i>Otocyon megalotis</i>		BAT-EARED FOX	
000003	<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>		VIRGINIA OPOSSUM	
000008	<i>Chloebia gouldiae</i>		GOULDIAN FINCH	
000001	<i>Sapajus appella</i>		BROWN CAPUCHIN / TUFTED CAPUCHIN	
000001	<i>Felis margarita</i>		SAND CAT	
000001	<i>Ara, Anodorhynchus, Primolius, Diopsittaca</i>		MACAW HYBRID	
	<i>spp hybrid</i>			
000005	<i>Potos flavus</i>		KINKAJOU	
000010	<i>Cervus canadensis</i>		ELK / WAPITI	
000002	<i>Felis lybica</i>		AFRICAN WILDCAT	
000003	<i>Ara ararauna</i>		BLUE-AND-YELLOW MACAW / BLUE-AND-GOLD MACAW	
000002	<i>Ara macao</i>		SCARLET MACAW	
000001	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>		RED DEER	
000002	<i>Bubo bubo</i>		EURASIAN EAGLE-OWL	
000004	<i>Branta canadensis</i>		CANADA GOOSE	
000004	<i>Ammotragus lervia</i>		BARBARY SHEEP	
000001	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>		RING-NECKED PHEASANT / COMMON PHEASANT	
000001	<i>Columba livia</i>		ROCK PIGEON	
002285	<b>Total</b>			