



Inspection Report

RYEN SHIVELEY
240 Poole Road
West Union, OH 45693

Customer ID: **501670**
Certificate: **31-C-0275**
Site: 001
RYEN SHIVELEY

Type: FOCUSED INSPECTION
Date: 09-AUG-2023

2.40(b)(2)

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

The licensee is not following the Program of Vet Care as prescribed. The Program of Vet Care prescribes for camelids and bovine species to be tested for Tuberculosis (TB) annually. There are no records indicating testing in the past year and the licensee also states that it has not been done. Tuberculosis is a contagious disease of mammals, including humans. Close contact with an infected animal is necessary for transmission. It is characterized as a slowly progressive disease with a long incubation period. Annual testing, as stated in the Program of Vet Care, is the most accurate way to monitor a herd for TB. To correct, the licensee must follow the prescribed Program of Vet Care, by testing annually for TB, to utilize the most appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases. Correct by: October 9, 2023

A red and white male goat has overgrown hind hooves. The right and left hind outside (lateral) claws are too long and are curving upward. The facility representative states this goat's hooves grow quickly and almost always needs them done monthly but isn't sure if he was done last month or not. Overgrown hooves can cause issues with ambulation which can lead to tendon and muscle strain. Overgrown hooves may get caught on housing structures or vegetation, thus leading to injury. Additionally, overgrown hooves are more prone to infection. The facility must ensure that appropriate methods are being used to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases. Correct by establishing and maintaining a regular foot care maintenance program, along with records of animal identification, to ensure individual animals are receiving regular hoof care. Correct by: August 16, 2023.

2.131(c)(1)

Handling of animals.

The public has direct access to several species with no attendant present or public barriers in place. The animals of concern are fallow deer, kangaroo, grey fox, fennec fox, cavy, prairie dog, hedgehog, ferret, guinea pig, and muntjac deer. Public contact with animals can be dangerous as injury to the animals or to the humans may occur. Additionally, it is important for the facility to ensure that the animals are not being fed undesirable food by members of the public (public feeding is offered by the facility, the facility provides feed). During public exhibition, an animal must be handled (exhibited) 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 both. Correct by: August 13, 2023.

2.131(d)(2)

Prepared By: LAUREN MURPHY
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL
OFFICER

Date:
17-AUG-2023

Received by Title: Licensee

Date:
17-AUG-2023



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Handling of animals.

There was not an employee present during periods of public contact with animals. The facility offers the public opportunities to feed the animals. The facility provides feed in plastic cups. During the inspection, the public was feeding several species of animals (cows, donkey, llama, and alpaca) with no attendant present. There was one attendant present at the goat/sheep enclosure, however, they were not able to see or monitor all areas of the facility that public feeding and the potential for contact with animals was occurring. It is important for an attendant to be present to ensure that the animals are not being fed something not provided by the facility, and to minimize risk of harm to the animals or to the public. Correct by ensuring a responsible, knowledgeable, and readily identifiable attendant be present at all times during periods of public contact. Correct by: August 16, 2023

3.75(a)

Housing facilities, general.

One juvenile Ring Tail Lemur was able to enter an adjoining enclosure of a Squirrel monkey. At the beginning of the inspection both primates were housed in individual enclosures that shared one galvanized fencing wall. Upon further inspection later in the day, inspectors noticed the juvenile Ring Tail Lemur was in the Squirrel monkey primary enclosure. The facility representative stated that the Ring Tail Lemur was able to get through the shared fencing and enter the Squirrel monkey enclosure. Failure to provide housing that restricts other animals from entering and contains the animals securely can lead to stress in the animals, compatibility issues, and injury. Correct by ensuring that housing facilities are kept in good repair, protect the animals from injury, contain the animals securely and restrict other animals from entering. Correct by August 10, 2023.

3.81(b)

Environment enhancement to promote psychological well-being.

A juvenile Ring Tail Lemur is being housed in an enclosure that does not provide the opportunity to perform species-typical activities. The enclosure contains minimal enrichment, one platform (windowsill) that is insufficient to support natural behaviors. The animal is co-housed with one adult Stripped Skunk that inhabits the bottom of the enclosure.

Three adult Ring Tail Lemurs are housed in an enclosure that does not provide adequate opportunity to perform species-typical activities. The enclosure contains minimal enrichment with one hanging rope ladder and 2 vertical branches provided for the primates.

Failure to provide non-human primates with adequate environmental enrichment can result in stress in the animals and abnormal behavioral patterns forming. The physical environment in the primary enclosures must be enriched by providing means of expressing non injurious species-typical activities. Examples of environmental enrichments include providing perches, swings, mirrors, and other increased cage complexities; providing objects to manipulate; varied food items; using foraging or task-oriented feeding methods; and providing interaction with the care giver or other familiar and knowledgeable person consistent with personnel safety precautions. Correct by ensuring that non-human primates are provided a physical environment in the primary enclosure that are enriched by providing means of expressing species typical activities. Correct by August 10, 2023.

3.125(a)

Prepared By: LAUREN MURPHY
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL
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Facilities, general.

During inspection, a goat kid escaped from its enclosure. The goat kid went underneath the woven wire fencing. The bottom fencing along the entirety of the enclosure is loose and curls under. The facility representative reports that the goat kid does this a lot but never goes far because it won't leave the mother goat. The goat kid returned to the enclosure on its own by crawling underneath the fencing after approximately 5 minutes.

There is a wooden play structure in the goat and sheep enclosure. On one platform, there is a missing section of a wooden board with two exposed nail heads remaining. The missing section is approximately 1.5 feet in length. There is an approximately 5 feet drop to the ground underneath the play structure.

Woven wire fencing between the camel and camelid (two llamas and one alpaca) enclosures is bent and sagging. The affected area is located near the corner of the barn. The top part of the fencing is affected, approximately 4 feet in length. There is an exposed nail head in one post.

There are three unprotected, loose, and hanging electrical cords in the sloth enclosure (the sloth was in an enclosure with an iguana). One is attached to an unplugged heat lamp on the ceiling. There is an orange extension cord plugged into a socket but is not powering anything (it is meant to attach to the free end of the heat lamp). The last electrical cord is attached to a heater on the right side of the enclosure.

The situations above indicate potential hazards to the animals housed within the enclosures. Rotted, broken boards; loose, sagging fencing; and loose, uncovered electrical cords that animals can come into contact with increase the potential for serious injury, such as electrocution, entanglement/entrapment, lacerations or puncture wounds, and falling. Animals that can escape their enclosure are at risk for trauma, ingestion of poisonous materials, theft, loss, and death. The facility is responsible for constructing enclosures that are structurally sound and maintained in good repair so as to protect animals from injury and also safely contain the animals. Correct by ensuring that enclosures undergo regular maintenance as often as necessary for the upkeep of structural integrity, that fencing is strong and appropriate for the species in which it is meant to contain, and that other hazards such as electrical cords are placed in a manner in which the animals cannot come into contact with them or become entangled. Correct by: August 23, 2023

3.125(c)

Facilities, general.

The facility's area for storing animal food (the kitchen) has food that is rotten and moldy and there is evidence of rodent droppings.

- The refrigerator had a large cardboard box filled with rotten, moldy zucchini. There was a large puddle of brownish liquid pooled on the bottom of the refrigerator.
- In the center of the kitchen there is a cardboard box of rotten and brown green peppers.
- On top of a filing cabinet there is a liquefying zucchini.
- Along counter tops and on top of plastic food storage containers in the kitchen are rodent droppings. The facility representative reports they have caught a mouse in this room previously.

In the barn, there is a container of gasoline located next to the hay that is being fed to the animals.

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USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

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Inspection Report

Mold, spoilage, and contamination from vermin in and around food fed to regulated animals is unsanitary. Unsanitary food storage may cause weight loss, illness, or food refusal in the regulated animals, as well as attract additional vermin. Toxic substances, such as gasoline, should not be stored near food intended for animals. Employees must be sure to regularly inspect food for signs of spoilage or contamination. Correct by ensuring supplies of food be stored in facilities which adequately protect the supplies against deterioration, molding, or contamination from vermin. The box of green peppers was removed at the time of inspection, as was the liquifying zucchini. Correct by: August 11, 2023.

3.127(a)

Facilities, outdoor.

One Adult African Crested Porcupine housed at the facility did not have adequate access to shelter from sunlight. The enclosure does not have any natural shade to provide protection from direct sunlight. There was one plastic igloo doghouse provided for shade. However, the animal would not be able to be completely and comfortably housed in the interior of the structure without its quills touching the sides when performing species typical behaviors (extending quills). Failure to provide sufficient shade to animals from direct sunlight can lead to stress, dehydration, and overall discomfort. Correct by ensuring that all animals have sufficient shade by natural or artificial means to allow all animals kept outdoors to protect themselves from direct sunlight. Correct by August 10, 2023.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the licensee.

Additional Inspectors:

Mark Sanderbeck, ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Prepared By: LAUREN MURPHY

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL
OFFICER

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
501670	31-C-0275	001	RYEN SHIVELEY	09-AUG-2023

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000002	<i>Atelerix albiventris</i>	FOUR-TOED HEDGEHOG
000003	<i>Chinchilla lanigera</i>	CHINCHILLA
000004	<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>	BLACK-TAILED PRAIRIE DOG
000001	<i>Cavia porcellus</i>	DOMESTIC GUINEA PIG
000017	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	DOMESTIC RABBIT / EUROPEAN RABBIT
000022	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000002	<i>Cebus capucinus</i>	WHITE-HEADED / WHITE-THROATED CAPUCHIN
000001	<i>Choloepus didactylus</i>	LINNAEUS'S TWO-TOED SLOTH
000001	<i>Saimiri sciureus</i>	COMMON SQUIRREL MONKEY
000004	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000006	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000002	<i>Bos primigenius indicus</i>	ZEBU
000001	<i>Coendou prehensilis</i>	PREHENSILE-TAILED PORCUPINE
000001	<i>Nasua narica</i>	WHITE-NOSED COATI
000001	<i>Osphranter rufus</i>	RED KANGAROO
000001	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	GRAY FOX / GREY FOX
000003	<i>Bos taurus</i>	CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI
000003	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000002	<i>Lama glama</i>	LLAMA
000001	<i>Lama pacos</i>	ALPACA
000001	<i>Dolichotis patagonum</i>	PATAGONIAN CAVY / MARA
000001	<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>	DROMEDARY CAMEL
000004	<i>Dama dama</i>	FALLOW DEER
000002	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	STRIPED SKUNK
000002	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)
000001	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	RACCOON
000001	<i>Vulpes zerda</i>	FENNEC FOX
000001	<i>Nasuella olivacea</i>	MOUNTAIN COATI
000001	<i>Acomys russatus</i>	GOLDEN SPINY MOUSE
000001	<i>Chaetophractus vellerosus</i>	SCREAMING ARMADILLO
000002	<i>Hystrix cristata</i>	AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE
000001	<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>	REEVE'S MUNTJAC
000001	<i>Mustela putorius furo</i>	DOMESTIC FERRET
000002	<i>Equus asinus asinus</i>	DONKEY / BURRO / ASS
000001	<i>Spermophilus richardsonii</i>	RICHARDSON'S GROUND SQUIRREL
000100	Total	



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