



Inspection Report

VERNON MILLER
6255 NORTH 1000 WEST
SHIPSHEWANA, IN 46565

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

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 14-SEP-2023

2.40(a)(1)

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.

To be corrected by September 22, 2023

2.40(b)(2) Direct

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

- One fallow deer had two lesions on the right side of its neck. One lesion was approximately one inch by two inches. The affected area was hairless and crusting. The top portion of the lesion was reddened with scabbing. The second lesion was approximately three inches by four inches. The affected area was hairless with significant scabbing and dried blood. Cracks in the scabbing revealed bright red patches, consistent with bloody and reddened skin.

- One gray fox had a yellowish green discharge from both eyes. The skin around both eyes had areas that were bright pink. The globe of each eye was also grayish blue with a cloudy appearance.

- A young camel in the petting area of the zoo was thin. The entire length of both back hindlimbs and the tail were caked with dried fecal material. The tail was so severely affected that the hair was matted with fecal balls.

- One lionhead rabbit had areas of matting hair around the neck and front legs.

Lack of veterinary diagnosis and treatment can lead to prolonged suffering and pain.

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 September 21, 2023

2.50(c)(1)

Time and method of identification.

Prepared By: CARRIE BONGARD
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

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There was one adult female Bernese Mountain dog, one adult female cockapoo, one adult female goldendoodle, and fourteen 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.

To be corrected by September 22, 2023

2.75(b)(1)

Records: Dealers and exhibitors.

The facility did not have a record demonstrating the type and number of animals on hand used within the zoo area of the facility. Additionally, there were no records of animal acquisition, disposition, births, or deaths for the zoo area animals. An accurate animal inventory is required so that USDA inspectors can ensure all animals are accounted for and receiving adequate veterinary care. Records of animal acquisition and disposition, including births and deaths, must be kept by the facility to ensure animals can be traced in case of an animal disease outbreak and to ensure there are not high mortality rates in the animals.

An accurate inventory and records of animal acquisition and disposition, including births and death, must be maintained by the facility.

To be corrected by September 22, 2023

2.131(b)(1)

Direct

Handling of animals.

-While on the wagon ride used for the public to feed the animals in the drive-thru portion of the facility a zebra was seen kicking a duck with its back leg causing the duck to roll on its back and was unable to right itself. After the zebra kicked the single duck, an eland was startled at the wagon and ran away stepping on numerous other ducks.

-According to the facility, one round bale of hay is fed nightly. The animals receive their daily grain allotment throughout the day from wagon ride participants. The wagon the inspectors were on the first wagon ride of the day. There was no evidence of a round hay bale in the enclosure. The animals gathering around the wagon were very aggressive to get at the grain being fed. Animals with horns and antlers were observed pushing other animals away. The llamas, alpacas, and sheep would not approach the wagon. The licensee stated that this was normal for the first wagon ride of the day. Inappropriate feeding and handling of animals can lead to compatibility issues causing unnecessary animal injury or distress. Handling of all animals shall be done as expeditiously and carefully as possible in a manner that does not cause trauma, overheating, excessive cooling, behavioral stress, physical harm, or unnecessary discomfort.

Animals must be fed in a manner that does not cause trauma, behavioral stress, physical harm, or unnecessary discomfort.

To be corrected from this day forward, September 19, 2023

2.131(c)(1)

Handling of animals.

There were no barriers for the animals in the walk-thru portion of the zoo. These animals include emus, rheas, turkeys, two white-tailed deer fawns, one young camel, two zebu, parrots, macaws, three African crested porcupine, two raccoons, four rabbits, two wallabies, 1 red kangaroo, one striped skunk, one Patagonian cavy, one cow, fifteen goats, one Prevost

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squirrel. 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 so as to assure the safety of animals and the public.

To be corrected by September 22, 2023

2.134(a)

Contingency planning.

During the inspection, a contingency plan was not made available to inspectors for review. 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.

To be corrected from this day forward, September 19, 2023

3.3(e)(1)

Sheltered housing facilities.

The adult dogs and six puppies had access to outside runs. These runs were composed of cement floors. The cement floors were not sealed. Unsealed concrete is not impervious moisture. Thus, it is not able to be appropriately cleaned and sanitized which can increase the risk for disease transmission.

Indoor floor areas, outdoor floor areas, all walls, boxes, houses, dens, and other surfaces in contact with the dogs must be impervious to moisture. The cement runs must be sealed.

To be corrected by September 29, 2023

3.6(a)(2)

Primary enclosures.

- There were dig barriers in the exercise yard for the dogs. There were numerous areas of this dig barrier fence that had been dug up and were sticking up above the ground.

- The shade shelter in the exercise yard had two, two by four boards with sharp points. These points were the tips of screws sticking downward at the point where the animals access the shelter.

- The dividers for the outside pens were composed of aluminum rods. The gaps between the rods were approximately 3-4 inches. To prevent small dogs and puppies from squeezing between the rods, the licensee lined the rods with a one-inch by one-inch welded wire fence. This additional fencing was rusted.

Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they protect the animals from injury. Surfaces in contact with dogs must be able to be readily sanitized or removed or replaced when worn or soiled to reduce odor, pests, and the possibility of disease transmission.

Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained in good repair and without rust.

To be corrected by September 22, 2023

3.13(b)

Veterinary care for dogs.

The medical records for dogs/puppies were incomplete. The only available information for the adult dogs was rabies proof of vaccination and heartworm tests. The records must include fecal exams, distemper series vaccine, routine care including grooming, toenail trims, exams conducted by the licensee and findings, and treatment logs for any dogs/puppies

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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, 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.

To be corrected by September 23, 2023

3.52(b)

Facilities, outdoor.

-The only shelter for a singly housed dwarf rabbit was the top of a plastic transport enclosure with ventilation holes.

- The shelter in the primary enclosure for three rabbits was in disrepair. There was a large hole measuring approximately six inches by eight inches in the front left corner of the roof.

The ventilation holes in the top of the transport enclosure can allow rain and wind into the shelter for the dwarf rabbit. The hole in the roof would allow rain, snow and wind in the shelter. These shelters are not adequate to protect the rabbits from the elements and remain dry.

Rabbits kept outdoors shall be provided with access to shelter.

To be corrected by September 22, 2023

3.53(a)(1)

Primary enclosures.

- A hole was noticed under the restaurant. When an inspector asked the licensee what the hole was from the licensee stated a rabbit had escaped its enclosure and dug the den.

- The primary enclosure housing 3 rabbits had dig barrier that had been exposed. There was also an area of fencing approximately two feet by three feet that has been used for a patch had sharp points on the edges.

Primary enclosures shall be structurally sound and maintained in good repair to protect the rabbits from injury, to contain them, and to keep predators out.

All enclosures for rabbits must be constructed and maintained in good repair.

To be corrected by October 1, 2023

3.78(b)

Outdoor housing facilities.

- The shelters used for the three ring-tailed lemurs was a plastic dog feeder with no bedding and no windbreak.

- The shelter used for the spider monkey was a plastic barrel with no bedding and no windbreak.

- The shelter for the macaque was a plastic barrel with no bedding and no windbreak.

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Low temperatures listed for the city of the facility were recorded as 47 degrees F for Tuesday, and 44 degrees F for Wednesday night. Plastic shelters have no insulative value to protect from the cold.

Outdoor housing facilities for nonhuman primates must provide adequate shelter from the elements at all times. It must provide protection from the sun, rain, snow, wind, and cold, and from any weather conditions that may occur. Appropriate shelter must be provided to all nonhuman primates for the comfort of the primates. The shelter must safely provide heat to the nonhuman primates to prevent the ambient temperature from falling below 45 °F to protect the nonhuman primates from discomfort from the cold.

All nonhuman primates housed outside must be provided sufficient shelter for the elements and safely provide heat if temperatures fall below 45 degrees F.

To be corrected by October 1, 2023

3.80(a)(2)(i)

Primary enclosures.

The primary enclosure housing the spider monkey had a chicken wire patch that measures approximately 12 inches by 12 inches. There were sharp points around the perimeter of the patch.

Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they have no sharp points or edges that could injure the nonhuman primates.

All primary enclosures for nonhuman primates must be constructed and maintained in good repair.

To be corrected by October 1, 2023

3.81

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 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.

To be corrected by October 1, 2023

3.82(a)

Feeding.

The feed tubes used by the public to give food to the nonhuman primates had a thick coating of black dirt and grime all the way down. These feed tubes were 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 potential animal disease.

The feed tubes must be cleaned as often as necessary to prevent contamination of the food fed to the nonhuman primates.

To be corrected by October 1, 2023

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Inspection Report

3.84

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

-The shelters in the primary enclosures for the three ring-tailed lemurs, the one spider monkey and the one macaque have not been cleaned or removed since the animals were put in their enclosures this spring.

There is debris in the plastic dog feeder used as a shelter for the ring-tailed lemurs. The plastic barrel used for the spider monkey was rusted and dirty and when asked when the last time the spider monkey shelter was cleaned the licensee stated that he couldn't remember the last time someone crawled up there to clean it. The plastic barrel for the macaque was covered in a layer of dirt and grime.

-There were bird nests in various areas of the primary enclosures for the three ring-tailed lemurs, the spider monkey and the macaque. There were large accumulations of bird feces on the majority of the perches.

Cleaning of primary enclosures and shelters is necessary to prevent odors, pest infestation and reduce the risk of disease transmission. Avian pests and feces can contain disease hazards that can affect the health of the nonhuman primates.

Primary enclosures and shelters must be cleaned. A method to eliminate birds from nesting inside the primary enclosures for the nonhuman primates must be established and maintained.

To be corrected by October 1, 2023

3.125(a)

Facilities, general.

-There were two areas of fence in the primary enclosure for the pig housed with two sheep in disrepair. One in the left front corner where one strand of the four inch by four inch wire has come loose, and another the entire six foot length of fence on the right front of the enclosure. Both of these areas had sharp points.

- The primary enclosure housing three African crested porcupine had a patch of fencing materials that measures approximately eight feet by four feet with both ends having sharp, rusty points. The food dish had a hole in it that has sharp points facing upward into the bowl and the dig barrier fencing has been exposed under the tree limbs.

- The two adult production pigs had an area of fencing that measures approximately two feet by three feet that has been cut out leaving sharp points around the cutout.

- The primary enclosure for eight goats had a large propane tank for the restaurant. A goat was standing on top of the propane tank where there are valves and tubing that go into the restaurant for use.

- The primary enclosure for the two silver fox had several areal in the corners where the dig barrier was exposed.

- The primary enclosure housing two calves and two donkeys had a wire running through the middle of it. When the lead inspector asked what it was the licensee stated it was an electrical wire that used to be used. When the lead inspector asked if it was a "hot" wire the licensee stated yes.

- The primary enclosure for the two white-tailed deer fawns had an enclosure clad in metal. The metal flashing around the door has been pulled away on the outside and the inside, causing sharp edges and points.

- The primary enclosure housing two zebu and two cows had an area of fencing that had become loose. There were two stands of the two inch by four inch fence that have sharp points.

- 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.

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3.127(b)

Facilities, outdoor.

- There was no shelter from inclement weather provided for the animals in the drive-thru primary enclosures. There was limited shade provided by the line of trees outside of the fence. These animals include the three eland, three water buffalo, one wildebeest, five nilgai, five zebra, three camels, three llamas, two pigs, seventeen fallow deer, eight alpaca, five elk, approximately thirty cows, and three yak.
- The shelter provided for the skunk was an open-ended plastic tube.
- The primary enclosure housing the seven pigmy goats did not have a shelter.
- There was no shelter in the primary enclosure of the marbled fox. The licensee stated that he had taken the shelter out because it was falling apart and thought that building a new one would be a good winter project.
- There was only one calf hut shelter in the primary enclosure for the ten sheep and one Scottish highland calf. Not all animals were able to fit in the shelter at the same time.
- The shelter in the primary enclosure of the red kangaroo did not provide shelter from the elements. There were vertical gaps of approximately one inch between all of the pieces of wood on the three sides of the shelter.
- The shelter in the primary enclosure for the three dairy goats was too small to contain all three animals at the same time.
- The shelter in the primary enclosure of the two cows and two donkeys was not large enough to contain all the animals at the same time.

Providing shelter and shelter large enough to protect all animals simultaneously from the elements is important to prevent discomfort of the animals. Exposure to direct sunlight can cause animals discomfort and can cause them to overheat. All animals must be provided with shelter and shade appropriate for the local climatic conditions.

To be corrected by November 1, 2023

3.127(d)

Facilities, outdoor.

There was no perimeter fence for the drive-thru primary enclosure that housed the three eland, three water buffalo, one wildebeest, five nilgai, and three yak.

A perimeter fence is required to ensure that the animals are protected from unauthorized persons and animals which may intend to have contact with them and functions as a secondary containment system for the animals.

A perimeter 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. It must be of sufficient distance from the outside of the primary enclosure to prevent physical contact between animals inside the enclosure and animals or persons outside the perimeter fence. A perimeter fence variance can also be requested.

To be corrected by April 1, 2024

3.128

Space requirements.

- There was a cow tethered in a stall in the barn of the walk-thru petting area. This stall was approximately four feet in width. The cow was able to stand up and lay down but was not able to turn around, walk, or make normal postural adjustment.

A lack of freedom of movement may cause animals physical and/or behavioral distress.

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The cow must be provided with adequate freedom of movement.
To be corrected by September 20, 2023

3.129

Feeding.

- The food dish for three African crested porcupines had a layer of brown dirt like material adhered to ninety percent of the interior of the dish.
- The PVC feeding tube, used by the public to drop food into the primary enclosure of two racoons, had a build-up of black/green filth on nearly the entire interior of the tube. The filth in the feeding tube and 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 be kept clean and sanitary.
To be corrected by September 20, 2023

3.130

Watering.

- Five water containers, used for two raccoons and seven fox, had a layer of green organic material in the plastic bottle type waterers.
- The striped skunk exhibit had a water bowl with a layer of green organic material.
- The only water source in the wallaby enclosure, housing two wallabies, was a running water feature with fish and green organic film.

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.
To be corrected by September 20, 2023

3.131

Sanitation.

- There was excessive fecal accumulation in the primary enclosure for the two racoons. The licensee stated that the enclosure is cleaned in the spring.
- There was an excessive accumulation feces and food waste in the shelter of the primary enclosure for one cavy.
- There was excessive fecal accumulation in the four primary enclosures housing the seven foxes. The licensee reports that when there is feces build up on the boards of the elevated runs/tunnels they flip the boards over to let the feces fall to the ground. There was feces trapped in the bottom of the raised run of the primary enclosure of the two grey foxes.
- There were two birds' nest in the top edge of the interior of the shelter of the five piglets.
- There was bird feces, evidence of wild birds roosting, in the primary enclosure containing two sheep and a pig.
- There was bird feces, evidence of wild birds roosting, in the primary enclosure of the Scottish highland calf and young Watusi cow.

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 feces.
Excreta must be removed from the primary enclosures to prevent disease transmission, odor and pests. A safe and

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effective method to control avian pests must be established and maintained.
To be corrected by September 22, 2023

3.153(a)

Primary enclosures.

- The primary enclosure that contained the ostrich, rhea, and emu had an area of fencing with protruding sharp points approximately three foot in vertical length.
- The metal roof of the primary enclosure of the Amazonian parrot had pulled away from the primary enclosure in the back left. This left a gap large enough for a wild bird to enter and nest.
- The outdoor shelters for the scarlet macaw, the blue and gold macaw and the umbrella cockatoo had been chewed on by the birds leaving large missing sections. There were three screws were that only partly screwed into an area of the blue and gold macaw leaving shelter with over an inch of exposed screw.

These shelters did not provide shelter from inclement weather or shade from the sun, and exposed screws could lead to injury of the birds.

Primary enclosures must be maintained in good repair and sufficient to provide shelter from inclement weather and to provide shade.

To be corrected by October 1, 2023

3.154

Environment enhancement to promote psychological well-being.

- There was no written environmental enrichment plan for the birds.
- The was no enrichment devices present within the enclosures for the umbrella cockatoo or the blue and gold macaw. The umbrella cockatoo has patchy breast feathers. The licensee reports that the patchy feathers are an improvement from his previous feather loss. There was also no enrichment devices in the enclosure for the Amazonian parrot or the red-bellied macaw.

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.

To be corrected by September 22, 2023

3.156

Watering

- The water container in the walk-in aviary had a layer of green organic material in the plastic bottle type waterer.
- The only water source of water in the primary enclosures of two African crowned crane, two ducks, and three chickens was a water feature with fish in it and had a green organic film.
- The only water available to the ducks and geese in the large drive thru pasture was a pond with a surface covered in duckweed.

Lack of potable water can lead to disease and illness or may cause the animals to stop drinking water leading to dehydration.

All birds must have access to clean, potable water and receptacles shall be kept clean and sanitary.

To be corrected by September 20, 2023

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3.158(a)(1)

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

-The primary enclosure housing eight ducklings had a buildup of excrement and food waste that covered about one third of the ground in the enclosure. There was a swarm of flies on the fecal/food material.

-The walk-thru aviary had a significant buildup of food waste, fecal material and feathers on the walls and floor of the enclosure. The licensee states that he cleans the aviary every spring.

-There was a wild bird's nest on the chicken wire above the Amazonian parrot with fecal buildup and on the interior and exterior of the primary 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 feces.

Excreta and food waste must be removed from within, under, and around the primary enclosure often enough to prevent excessive accumulation. A safe and effective method to control avian pests must be established and maintained.

To be corrected by September 28, 2023

3.160(b)

Direct

Compatibility and separation

All of the birds in the drive through area of the zoo were housed with mammals of various size. These animals include eland, nilgai, buffalo, elk, zebra, camel, cattle, and yak. While on the wagon ride used for the public to feed the animals in the drive-thru portion of the facility a zebra was seen kicking a duck with its back leg causing the duck to roll on its back and was unable to right itself. After the zebra kicked the single duck, an eland was startled at the wagon and ran away stepping on numerous other ducks. The lead inspector had to ask the driver to stop to pick up the duck that was kicked by the zebra so that veterinarian could be called, and the duck could receive veterinary attention. The duck was put at the drivers feet and was unable to stand. The licensee stated that the animals get their only ration of grain from the wagon rides. The licensee also stated a round bale of hay is fed every night. Birds do not eat hay and therefore only get their ration of food during the wagon rides. The ducks competing with these large animals for food shows that they are hungry. This co-mingling of mammals and birds when feeding is leading to bird distress and injury.

Birds cannot be housed with other birds and/or mammals that prevent access to food, water, or shelter by individual animals, or be hazardous to the health and well-being of each other.

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.

To be corrected from this day forward, September 19, 2023

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with _____.

Additional Inspectors:

Kristin Ray, VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

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	14-SEP-2023

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000004	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	EMU
000026	<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
000022	<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
000007	<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
000018	<i>Canis familiaris</i>	DOG ADULT
000014	<i>Canis familiaris</i>	DOG PUPPY
000001	<i>Struthio camelus</i>	COMMON OSTRICH
000001	<i>Ara macao</i>	SCARLET MACAW
000001	<i>Callosciurus prevostii</i>	PREVOST'S SQUIRREL / TRI-COLORED SQUIRREL
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
000001	<i>Amazona aestiva</i>	TURQUOISE-FRONTED PARROT / TURQUOISE-FRONTED AMAZON / BLUE-FRONTED AMAZON
000001	<i>Orthopsittaca manilatus</i>	RED-BELLIED MACAW
000001	<i>Ara ararauna</i>	BLUE-AND-YELLOW MACAW / BLUE-AND-GOLD MACAW
000030	<i>Anas platyrhynchos domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC DUCK INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000006	<i>Anser anser domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC GOOSE
000001	<i>Chrysolophus amherstiae</i>	LADY AMHERST'S PHEASANT
000001	<i>Chrysolophus pictus</i>	GOLDEN PHEASANT
000007	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	INDIAN PEAFOWL / COMMON PEAFOWL / PEAHEN / PEACOCK
000014	<i>Columba livia domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIGEON INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000042	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	BUDGERIGAR / BUDGIE / COMMON PARAKEET / SHELL PARAKEET



Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
323233	32-C-0224	001	VERNON D MILLER	14-SEP-2023
000005	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>		COCKATIEL	
000001	<i>Cacatua alba</i>		WHITE COCKATOO / UMBRELLA COCKATOO	
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 / BENGALINE FINCH	
000001	<i>Vidua macroura</i>		PIN-TAILED WHYDAH	
000012	<i>Agapornis spp hybrid</i>		LOVEBIRD HYBRID	
000378	Total			