United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

2016082568041506 Insp id

Inspection Report

Brandon Angel 16051 S.E. 30th Street Morriston, FL 32668 Customer ID: **333474**

Certificate: --

Site: 001
BRANDON ANGEL

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: 13-DEC-2016

2.1(a) REPEAT

REQUIREMENTS AND APPLICATION.

During the visit at the premises with two Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission investigators the facility owner indicated that he has continued to sell wild, exotic and domestic animals since the last visit of the previous USDA Animal care inspector in July of 2015. He stated he sold a macaque to someone in Texas. He also breeds exotics and sells them as well as buys and sells regulated animals at auctions not just in Florida but in other states as well. He and another individual at the facility stated they breed and sell hairless cats, nonhuman primates, zebras, and other animals. The owner indicated that they intended to become USDA license down the road but were really not ready for that now. There was extensive discussion including regulated activity without a USDA license, specific regulated activities and covered species, types of licenses, the licensing process, standards, exemptions, health certificates, housing animals at other facilities, covered species, covered activities and other items related to the licensing processes, inspections, and regulations. A copy of the AWA regulations ("Blue Book") and an application packet was provided and the contents discussed and explained. It was clearly communicated that conducting regulated activity without a valid USDA License is a violation of the Animal Welfare Act and that no regulated activity must occur without obtaining a valid USDA License.

3.75(a)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

The enclosure housing four nonhuman primates, that the owner identified as Patas monkeys, had a loose wire cable attached to the door to the lockout area. This wire formed a loop that could pose an entanglement risk for the monkeys. The dirt floor of that cage also had a large area of wire panel that was exposed which could pose an injury risk to the animals.

An enclosure with lemurs had severely chipping and flaking paint on the wires and metal posts. The door latch on this enclosure was not secured well and had no supplemental lock, clasp or other mechanism to prevent the monkeys from lifting the latch.

Housing facilities for nonhuman primates must be designed and constructed so that they are structurally sound for the species, they must be kept in good repair, and they must protect the animals from injury, and contain the

Prepared By: SUZAN LOERZEL, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care Date: 16-DEC-2016

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animals securely.

3.75(c)(1)(ii) REPEAT

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

An enclosure with four ring-tailed lemurs had numerous sharp wire ends pointing into the pen that pose a risk of injury to the animals. The primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they have no sharp points or edges that could injure the nonhuman primate.

3.78(b)

OUTDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

Several of the nonhuman primate enclosures do not have adequate protection from the elements. The Patas monkey and one of the brown lemur enclosures did not have any wind breaks and the shelter containers (plastic barrels open on one side) had no wind break for the opening. There were heating lamps attached to the outsides of the enclosures where the primates could reach through and touch the bulbs or grab the electric cord and potentially injure themselves. These heating lamps were also at a distance from the plastic nest barrels, and several enclosure had no wind breaks, so the small heating lamps would not be able to keep the ambient temperature from falling below 45 degrees Fahrenheit.

Outdoor housing facilities for nonhuman primates must provide protection from the sun, rain, snow, wind, and cold and from any weather conditions that may occur. The shelter must safely provide heat to the nonhuman primates to prevent the ambient (surrounding) temperature form falling below 45 degrees Fahrenheit.

3.78(c)

OUTDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

There was not sufficient shelter space in the enclosure housing four Patas monkeys. The plastic barrel provided as shelter did not have space for four. There was a large plastic tube that created a tunnel on the floor of the enclosure but if it rained this structure would likely have water enter it making it unusable as shelter. The shelter must be sufficiently large to comfortably provide protection for each nonhuman primate housed in the enclosure.

3.127(d)

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

Three zebras were housed in a pasture which did not have a perimeter fence. The primary enclosure appeared to be eight foot high fencing on three sides and the fourth was a lower fence bordering a paddock. The paddock also housed a young zebra and Nilgai antelope, and at least one side of that enclosure did not have a perimeter fence. The eight foot fence also went around the front of the property. Outdoor housing facilities must be enclosed by a

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perimeter fence at least eight feet high for potentially dangerous animals or at least six feet high for other animals and must be at least three feet from the primary enclosure. Fencing that does not meet these requirements must be approved in writing by the Administrator.

The owner allowed a partial inspection of the facility. Noncompliant items were identified and discussed during the tour of the facility.

The inspection was conducted with the VMO, two Florida Fish and Wildlife Investigators, the facility owner and another resident at the facility.

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Customer: 333474
Inspection Date: 13-DEC-16

Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
333474	na	001	BRANDON ANGEL	13-DEC-16

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000001	Boselaphus tragocamelus	NILGAI
000004	Equus quagga	GRANTS ZEBRA
000004	Erythrocebus patas	PATAS MONKEY
000004	Eulemur fulvus	COMMON BROWN LEMUR
800000	Felis silvestris catus	CAT ADULT
000007	Lemur catta	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000001	Mephitis mephitis	STRIPED SKUNK
000029	Total	