



Inspection Report

Chase Animal Rescue and Sanctuary
6127 SE 122nd Blvd
Webster, FL 33597

Customer ID: **6003397**

Certificate: **58-C-1244**

Site: 001

Chase Animal Rescue and
Sanctuary

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: 13-MAY-2024

2.1(b)(2)(ii)

Requirements and application

At the time of inspection, the facility has 6 bat-eared foxes on exhibit. The facility's current 3-year license does not have authorization for wild and exotic canids.

Not acquiring the correct license designations prior to obtaining restricted animal species can result in animals being held by unauthorized or untrained personnel for the species. Per the regulations, licenses authorize the use of animals subject to subparts A through F in part 3 of this subchapter, except that, for animals subject to subparts D and F, licenses must specifically authorize the use of each of the following groups of animals: Group 5 (baboons and nonbrachiating species larger than 33 lbs.) and Group 6 (great apes over 55 lbs. and brachiating species) nonhuman primates; exotic and wild felids (including but not limited to lions, tigers, leopards, cheetahs, jaguars, cougars, lynx, servals, bobcats, and caracals, and any hybrid cross thereof); hyenas and/or exotic and wild canids (including but not limited to wolves, coyotes, foxes, and jackals); bears; and mega-herbivores (including but not limited to elephants, rhinoceroses, hippopotamuses, and giraffes). A licensee must obtain a new license before using any animal beyond those types or numbers of animals authorized under the existing license.

To be corrected by July 13, 2024.

2.131(c)(1)

Repeat

Handling of animals.

The facility has multiple guest interactions that allow the public to come in contact with their animals, including the lemurs. During these public interactions, there continues to be instances where the lemurs are able to sit on the heads and shoulders of guests.

Allowing nonhuman primates to sit on the heads and shoulders of guests and come in close contact with their faces increases the likelihood of injury and the spread of zoonotic disease. During public exhibition, any animal must be handled so there is minimal risk of harm to the animal and to the public.

3.77(f)

Repeat

Sheltered housing facilities.

The facility does not have a complete perimeter fence that encloses the property. There is a large gap in the perimeter fence at the back of the property around a fallen tree where the fence does not connect. There is also a section near the

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callitrichid enclosures where the fence is not 6 feet tall. This leaves multiple nonhuman primate enclosures without an adequate perimeter fence, including the sheltered housing facilities for the red ruffed lemurs, the black-and-white ruffed lemurs, the brown lemurs, the ring-tailed lemurs, the cotton-top tamarins, the squirrel monkeys, and the marmosets. An insufficient or incomplete perimeter fence can allow unwanted animals or people to enter the facility and potentially harm the animals within. The perimeter 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 height (at least six feet high) to keep unwanted species out. It must be of sufficient distance (at least three feet) from the outside wall or fence of the primary enclosure to prevent physical contact between animals inside the enclosure and outside the perimeter fence.

3.80(a)(2)(iii) Critical

Primary enclosures.

On the morning of February 13, 2024, the facility found one adult male vervet missing from its enclosure. Both the enclosure door and the secondary lockout door were found open. The enclosure door is kept closed using a carabiner clip and the lockout door is kept closed using a combination lock. According to the facility representatives, they are unsure if the combination lock had been locked the night before and believe that the vervet opened both doors himself. At the time of the inspection, the vervet has not been recovered.

Enclosures and containment measures that are not adequate for the species involved can lead to injury and escape. All primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they contain the nonhuman primates securely and prevent accidental opening of the enclosure, including opening by the animal.

To be corrected from this day, May 23, 2024, forward.

3.125(a) Critical Repeat

Facilities, general.

According to the facility representatives, one male tamandua "Otis" escaped from his enclosure due to poor construction. The tamandua was able to break out of the enclosure and was missing for 3 weeks between December 2022 and January 2023. On social media, the facility stated that during this time "Otis" lost weight and had a superficial wound on his leg. At the time of inspection, there is a section of metal wire fencing lining the primary enclosure wall for two African crested porcupines that has been torn apart by the animals. There are multiple sharp wires pointing into the enclosure and wire fragments spread around the area.

Using materials that are inappropriate for the species can allow animals to damage enclosures, leading to injury or escape. All housing facilities 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.

3.127(d) Repeat

Facilities, outdoor.

The facility does not have a complete perimeter fence that encloses the property. There is a large gap in the perimeter fence at the back of the property around a fallen tree where the fence does not connect. There is also a section near the callitrichid enclosures where the fence is not 6 feet tall. The enclosure for the cavies at the front of the property utilizes the perimeter fence as part of the enclosure walls. This leaves multiple enclosures without an adequate perimeter fence,

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including the outdoor enclosures for the cavies, the tamandua, the sloths, the armadillos, and the porcupines. An insufficient or incomplete perimeter fence can allow unwanted animals or people to enter the facility and potentially harm the animals within. An incomplete perimeter fence is also not able to act as secondary containment for the animals and can lead to escape. The 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 height (at least six feet high) to keep animals and unauthorized persons out. It must be of sufficient distance (at least three feet) from the outside of the primary enclosure to prevent physical contact between animals inside the enclosure and animals or persons outside the perimeter fence.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with facility representatives.

Additional Inspectors:

Patricia Laracuente, VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
6003397	58-C-1244	001	Chase Animal Rescue and Sanctuary	13-MAY-2024

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000004	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000002	<i>Antilope cervicapra</i>	BLACKBUCK
000003	<i>Chlorocebus pygerythrus</i>	VERVET
000005	<i>Dolichotis patagonum</i>	PATAGONIAN CAVY / MARA
000001	<i>Callonetta leucophrys</i>	RINGED TEAL
000002	<i>Ara ararauna</i>	BLUE-AND-YELLOW MACAW / BLUE-AND-GOLD MACAW
000002	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	WHITE-TAILED DEER
000017	<i>Varecia variegata</i>	BLACK-AND-WHITE RUFFED LEMUR
000002	<i>Amazona auropalliata</i>	YELLOW-NAPED PARROT / YELLOW-NAPED AMAZON
000001	<i>Balearica regulorum</i>	GRAY CROWNED-CRANE / AFRICAN CROWNED-CRANE / GOLDEN CROWNED-CRANE
000001	<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>	WHITE-THROATED TOUCAN / RED-BILLED TOUCAN
000001	<i>Columba livia</i>	ROCK PIGEON
000002	<i>Pteroglossus torquatus</i>	COLLARED ARACARI
000002	<i>Corvus albicollis</i>	WHITE-NECKED RAVEN
000001	<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>	CONGO AFRICAN GREY PARROT / GRAY PARROT
000003	<i>Tamandua tetradactyla</i>	SOUTHERN TAMANDUA
000007	<i>Choloepus hoffmanni</i>	HOFFMANN'S TWO-TOED SLOTH
000010	<i>Varecia rubra</i>	RED RUFFED LEMUR
000002	<i>Ramphastos toco</i>	TOCO TOUCAN
000002	<i>Callithrix kuhlii</i>	BLACK TUFTED-EAR MARMOSET
000003	<i>Callithrix jacchus</i>	COMMON MARMOSET
000022	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000002	<i>Cacatua alba</i>	WHITE COCKATOO / UMBRELLA COCKATOO
000009	<i>Saguinus oedipus</i>	COTTON-TOP TAMARIN
000002	<i>Saimiri sciureus</i>	COMMON SQUIRREL MONKEY
000002	<i>Cyanocorax chrysops</i>	PLUSH-CRESTED JAY
000002	<i>Euphractus sexcinctus</i>	YELLOW ARMADILLO
000002	<i>Saguinus midas</i>	RED-HANDED TAMARIN
000002	<i>Coendou prehensilis</i>	PREHENSILE-TAILED PORCUPINE
000001	<i>Eulemur fulvus</i>	BROWN LEMUR
000001	<i>Pteroglossus beauharnaisii</i>	CURL-CRESTED ARACARI
000001	<i>Tolypeutes tricinctus</i>	BRAZILIAN THREE-BANDED ARMADILLO
000002	<i>Hystrix cristata</i>	AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE
000006	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000007	<i>Eulemur albifrons</i>	WHITE-FRONTED LEMUR
000006	<i>Otocyon megalotis</i>	BAT-EARED FOX
000001	<i>Ceratogymna atrata</i>	BLACK-CASQUED HORNBILL
000011	<i>Chloebia gouldiae</i>	GOULDIAN FINCH
000006	<i>Bathilda ruficauda</i>	STAR FINCH
000004	<i>Serinus canaria domestica</i>	DOMESTIC CANARY / COMMON CANARY
000162	Total	



United States Department of Agriculture
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