



Inspection Report

Tyler Cleckley
11706 Dorrance
Stafford, TX 77477

Customer ID: 41415
Certificate: 74-A-1451
Site: 002
Tyler Cleckley

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 08-JUN-2015

2.4(d)

NON-INTERFERENCE WITH APHIS OFFICIALS.

At the beginning of the inspection the licensee was asked by APHIS officials if any additional animals under his control were housed at other sites or locations. He stated there were no other animals except those housed on the current premises. Toward the end of the inspection the licensee told Brazoria County officials, who were present during this inspection, that animals were in fact housed where he was currently living at a location that had not been disclosed to APHIS.

Providing fraudulent or false information to federal officials regarding the location of animals available for inspection is paramount to interfering with APHIS officials trying to carrying out their duties. The licensee was attempting to prevent inspection of animals for the purpose of evaluating his compliance with the standards and regulations under the Animal Welfare Act.

Correct by: Immediate

2.8(h)

NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE OF NAME, ADDRESS, CONTROL, OR OWNERSHIP OF BUSINESS.

The licensee is currently housing regulated animals including two non-human primates, one sugar glider, two coati mundis and two dogs at a location that has not been disclosed or reported to the regional office. Prompt notification by certified mail of any change in operation including additional sites or locations must be given to facilitate communication and inspection of facilities and animals.

Correct by: June 20, 2015

2.40(a)(1) REPEAT

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

The licensee stated during this inspection that the attending veterinarian has not visited the facility in over a year. Regular visits to the premises must be done by the attending veterinarian at least annually to fulfill the provisions for adequate veterinary care and oversight under the Animal Welfare Act.

Prepared By: MARY MOORE, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

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2.40(b)(2) DIRECT

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

The 1 1/2 year old Golden Retriever "Farah" is thin with ribs visible, prominent hip bones and minimal muscle mass in the upper rear legs. The gums and conjunctiva appear slightly pale and a moderate number of fleas were noted. The licensee stated this animal may never have been treated or tested for internal parasites.

This geographical region supports potentially high internal and external parasite loads that can, untreated, cause symptoms such as weight loss and anemia and eventually become potentially life threatening. This dog should be examined and treated as determined by a veterinarian.

Correct by: June 11, 2015.

2.75(b)(1) REPEAT

RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

There were no records kept for the animals sold from August 2014 to January 2015. Records which fully and correctly disclose the required information regarding the acquisition and disposition of animals other than dogs and cats is required to ensure that the transactions are done legally, so that animals may be properly tracked through during the inspection process, and to ensure the humane care and use of animals during transport and housing.

2.126(b)(2) REPEAT

ACCESS AND INSPECTION OF RECORDS AND PROPERTY; SUBMISSION OF ITINERARIES.

The facility's written Program of Veterinary Care was not available for review. This does not allow the inspector to determine if the plan is current, reflect the care being provided to the animals and is appropriate for the species of animals. The acquisition forms were not available upon request for 5 brown lemurs, 5 prairie dogs, 2 owl monkeys, and two striped opossums that the licensee acquired since the last inspection. The documented inventory of animals on hand at the facility was not available for review. The Program of Veterinary Care, acquisition documentation and record of animals on hand must be made available for examination by APHIS officials.

2.132

PROCUREMENT OF DOGS, CATS, AND OTHER ANIMALS; DEALERS.

The licensee recently purchased an infant ring tailed lemur from an individual who is not licensed with the USDA. The sale of this regulated animal requires a valid USDA license and no dealer may obtain an animal from any person who is required to be licensed but does not hold a current, valid license.

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Correct by: From this day forward

3.1(a)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

The door on one of the wire dog kennels is in disrepair. The metal strips have separated from the frame of the door and sharp ends are pointed inward. The bottom right part of the door is bent upward causing a gap large enough for the dog to escape. The pointed ends pose a risk of injuring the animals and the large gap in the gate does not securely contain the animal. The broken gate must be repaired or replaced to securely contain the animal and protect the animal from injury. Correct by: June 10, 2015

3.11(c)

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

In the room containing the dog enclosures, there is an excessive accumulation of feces and dried urine on the floor. The piles of feces exceed 35 in number and 2 dogs reside on the premises. Multiple and excessive piles of feces were also noted in the general living area of the building that the dogs have access to. Animal waste can be a harbor for vermin, disease hazards, and odors. Eliminate the excessive buildup of animal waste through proper waste disposal to minimize infestations, odors, and disease hazards to protect the health and well-being of the animals.

Correct by: June 9, 2015

3.75(a)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

* The primary enclosures housing the brown lemurs are constructed of black metal panels on the upper half. In multiple areas the bottom of the panels in both enclosures are excessively rusted. Many of the rusted sections flake to the touch and the damage is extensive enough to result in holes in the metal. This level of deterioration likely impacts structural integrity of the enclosure.

* The brown lemurs, owl monkeys and spider monkeys have tarps on top of the enclosures to provide shade and weather protection. In these enclosures sections of the tarps had been pulled through the wire panels and were hanging inward into the enclosures accessible to the animals. The tarps were damaged and had frayed ends. The frayed pieces could be accidentally wrapped around a body part or ingested resulting in injury or illness in the animals.

Housing facilities must be designed, constructed and maintained in a manner to be structurally sound and protect the animals from injury. Housing facilities must be kept in good repair. The damaged areas above should be

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repaired or replaced. Correct by: July 9, 2015.

3.75(c)(1)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

*The elevated plastic shelter structure in the primary enclosure housing two Java macaques is no longer secured at the middle seam and appears unstable. The shelf underneath the shelter designed to provide support is wobbly and bent.

*The gibbon and spider monkey enclosures have green garden hoses installed for the animals to use as brachiating features and for perching. This type of hose when attached only in a single vertical direction presents a risk of injury to the animal. The hose could be inadvertently wrapped around a body part. Additionally, the hoses are thin enough to be easily damaged by the animals. Two unattached ends of the hosing in the gibbon enclosure were noted to have ingestible size pieces broken off at the ends. Accidental ingestion by the animal could cause life threatening gastrointestinal illness.

Furnishings and cage accessories must be sturdily constructed and strong enough to provide for safe activity. These enclosure furnishings should be repaired or replaced. Correct by: June 24, 2015.

3.75(c)(3)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

* The enclosure housing the owl monkeys contains an elevated plastic shelter structure that is coated with dark debris on the interior and exterior surfaces.

*The enclosure housing the spider monkeys contains a plastic shelter structure that has been placed on the floor. The interior floor of the shelter has a confluent layer of loose dirt and debris in it.

The licensee stated that he does not sanitize enclosure furnishings. All surfaces that come in contact with non-human primates must be cleaned and sanitized as necessary to minimize opportunity for disease transmission and meet acceptable husbandry standards. A program should be implemented to address cleaning and sanitizing of all surfaces inside enclosures that come in contact with the animals. Correct by: June 23, 2015

3.75(e)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

An open bag of non-human primate biscuits was stored on the floor in the sugar glider housing facility. This building is infested with cockroaches, flies and spiders. The risk of contamination by pests is very high for any food source that is not sealed. Food must be stored in a manner that minimizes the risk of contamination, spoilage, deterioration of nutritive value and vermin infestation.

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Open food must be kept in leakproof containers with tightly fitting lids and unopened bags must be kept off the floor to allow cleaning underneath.

Correct by: June 10, 2015.

3.75(f)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Several animal carcasses (non-food) were stored with non-human primate food in the food storage freezer. Dead animals and animal parts must not be stored in food freezers or refrigerators to prevent potential contamination and spoilage of food that could adversely effect the health of the animals.

Correct by June 10, 2015.

3.80(a)(2)(1) DIRECT

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

*The primary enclosure housing two red ruffed lemurs has a broken, dislodged wire panel on the interior of the enclosure on the south side adjacent to the secondary. The broken wires, with a sharp points were jutting inward toward the enclosure and were accessible to the animals.

*The primary enclosure housing three brown lemurs had a broken wire panel on the interior of the enclosure on the west side. The broken wire, with a sharp point was jutting at a 90 degree angle into the enclosure with a high risk and probability of access to and contact with the animals. This non-compliance was corrected during the inspection.

Wire strands with sharp points can injure the animals. Primary enclosures must be maintained so that they have no sharp points or edges that could cause injury to the animals. The remaining broken wire should be repaired or replaced.

Correct by: June 10, 2015.

3.80(a)(2)(2) DIRECT

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

*The primary enclosure housing two spider monkeys had multiple pieces of broken glass on the floor of the enclosure.

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*A large light bulb was on the floor of the same enclosure housing the spider monkeys.

Shards of glass can cause serious injury to the animals. Although the light bulb appeared unbroken the risk for breakage and subsequent injury to the animals is very high. Primary enclosures must be maintained to prevent injury to the animals.

Correct by June 9, 2015.

3.83 DIRECT

WATERING.

*The enclosure housing two brown lemurs had two water bottles attached that were noted to be empty. After requesting the licensee to provide water to the animals, the lemurs became excited and appeared anxious as the bottles were re-attached to the cages. Both lemurs drank from the bottles profusely and continuously for 5-6 minutes. Lack of adequate drinking water can cause distress and dehydration. Insufficient water can contribute to life threatening health conditions. Water must be provided in sufficient quantity as often as necessary to ensure health and well-being. This non-compliance was corrected by the licensee during the inspection.

*One of the water bottles used in the brown lemur enclosure had an almost confluent, thick layer of green algae coating the interior surfaces of the bottle. Water receptacles must be cleaned as often as necessary to keep them free from contamination that could adversely effect the health of the animals.

Correct by: June 10, 2015.

3.84(c)

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

*Plastic bags, pieces of plastic and sections of frayed plastic tarp were noted on the floor of the gibbon, lemur and spider monkey enclosures.

Plastic, if accidentally ingested by the animals could cause serious life threatening illness. Premises, including housing facilities and primary enclosures must be kept free of trash and discarded materials to meet acceptable housekeeping standards and protect the animals from injury. Correct by: June 9, 2015.

3.84(d)

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

The licensee stated that he has no pest control program in place. The non-human primates are housed adjacent to

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buildings that are infested with cockroaches, flies and spiders. During this inspection numerous flies were noted in and around the non-human primate enclosures and seen to rest on water bottles, food receptacles, and debris on the floor of the enclosures. Multiple spider webs containing large spiders were noted adjacent and attached to the enclosures.

An effective pest control program appropriate for the non-human primates housed outdoors should be designed and implemented in order to treat and control applicable pests including insects. Insects can facilitate disease transmission as well as cause distress to the animals from biting or swarming. Correct by: July 9, 2015

3.125(a) REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

*The prairie dog enclosure is lifted up off the ground by four wooden leg posts. The back right leg post is leaning inward and is not structurally sound. The cage is at least 2 foot off the ground and does not appear to be safe for the animals contained. The enclosure needs to be structurally sound and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals.

*Inside building #2, the paint on the ceiling is peeling off. The ceiling needs to be repaired and maintained in order to be cleaned and sanitized. Part of the door trim to building #2 has come off. The inspectors observed roaches coming out of the door where the trim should be. The door trims needs to be repaired in order to protect the health of the animals from pests and maintained in good repair.

*During the inspection there were 3 sugar gliders outside of their enclosure. Two of the animals were loose inside the building, while one sugar glider was inside of a condensation tub that was full of water. Animals loose outside their enclosures could potentially be injured. The enclosures must be structurally sound to protect and contain the animals. This non-compliance was corrected during the inspection.

*There is excessive amount of rust on many of the sugar glider cages and most cage stands. The cages and metal stands holding the cages have severe pitting and parts of the rusted metal have broken off due to the excessive rusting. Due to the excessive rust, the stands are not structurally sound and the cages cannot be sanitized properly. All enclosures must be free of rust that affects the structural strength of the enclosures and allow for proper sanitation of the cages. The licensee must repair or replace the rusted cages and stands in order to maintain the structural integrity of the cages.

3.125(d)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

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The two buildings containing the sugar gliders, has an excessive accumulation of trash, animal and food wastes, and animal bedding lying between the cages. The trash, debris, and animal waste can be a harbor for vermin, disease hazards, and odors. Eliminate the excessive buildup of animal waste, trash, and debris through proper disposal from the facility to minimize vermin infestation, odors, and disease hazards.

Correct by: June 10, 2015

3.126(b) DIRECT

FACILITIES, INDOOR.

*The sugar glider buildings have a strong ammonia odor at the entrance of the doors. The inspectors had difficulty breathing during the inspection and experienced discomfort. The strong ammonia odors remained throughout the inspection of these two buildings. Chronic respiratory irritation can contribute to medical compromises in the animals.

*In March 2015 the licensee left the area and caretakers were responsible for the animals in his absence. Eleven sugar gliders died prior to his return. The cause of death was related to excessive moisture condensation in the room housing the effected sugar gliders according to the licensee. Dehumidifiers are run continuously in the sugar glider buildings as a normal husbandry practice at this facility. A dehumidifier was not operational or present in the room during the time of death of the animals. Both buildings housing sugar gliders were noted to have functioning dehumidifiers at the time of this inspection.

Indoor housing facilities shall be adequately ventilated by natural or mechanical means to provide for the health and to prevent discomfort of the animals at all times. Such facilities shall be provided with fresh air either by means of windows, doors, vents, fans, or air-conditioning and shall be ventilated as necessary so as to minimize drafts, odors, and moisture condensation. Frequent cleaning of enclosures (as often as necessary) and increased ventilation will help maintain healthy air quality to protect the health and welfare of the animals.

Correct by: June 16, 2015

3.127(d)

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

*The facility perimeter fence is damaged on the north end. The fence is leaning, loose and a gap exists at the bottom of the damaged area that can allow small animals to pass through.

*On the north end of the facility brush and weeds adjacent to the perimeter fence are dense and high prohibiting any visual access of the fence.

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The perimeter fence must be kept in good repair to prevent unwanted animals and persons from gaining access to the facility, and to function as a secondary containment system in case of animal escape. Visual and physical access to the fence must be maintained so that the fence can be inspected for structural integrity and repairs.

Correct by: July 9, 2015.

3.131(a)

SANITATION.

The sugar glider cages have excreta and food particles inside and along the edges of the cages. The catch pans for fecal matter and urine has accumulation of excreta built up on the pans. Excreta should be removed as often as necessary to prevent contamination of the animals contained, reduce disease hazards and odors. The cleaning schedule of these enclosures should be more timely and effective to prevent the build-up of excreta and odors.

Correct by: June 10, 2015

3.131(c)

SANITATION.

*The two sugar glider buildings have an accumulation of brownish material on the ceilings, walls, and window sills.

*There is excessive amount of dirt, brownish material, and debris on the floors throughout each building.

*The coati-mundi babies are housed in an enclosure located inside a room that houses two dogs. The room had an excessive amount of dog urine and feces throughout the entire room.

*The premises have debris and trash lying on the ground throughout the facility. Inadequate cleaning of the buildings and premises can lead to pest infestation, odors, and harbor diseases that are harmful to the animals. All buildings and premises must be kept clean, cleared, and in good repair to protect the health of the animals.

Correct by: June 10, 2015

3.131(d)

SANITATION.

The two buildings containing the sugar gliders have an excessive amount of flies, roaches, and spiders throughout each of the buildings. At the undisclosed site, the baby sugar glider cage had an accumulation of flies swarming around inside of the cage. Pests can transmit disease and can act as an irritant. The excessive accumulation of flies, roaches, and spiders is an indicator of an ineffective pest control program. The facility needs to develop an effective pest control program to control insects and other pests.

Correct by: July 9, 2015

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The inspection was conducted with the licensee, APHIS officials and Brazoria County officials.

The exit interview was conducted with the licensee and APHIS officials.

Additional Inspectors

Irwin Bryan, Compliance Specialist

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
41415	74-A-1451	002	Tyler Cleckley	08-JUN-15

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000002	<i>Aotus</i>	NIGHT MONKEY
000002	<i>Ateles geoffroyi</i>	BLACK-HANDED SPIDER MONKEY
000002	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	DOG ADULT
000005	<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>	BLACK-TAILED PRAIRIE DOG
000002	<i>Dactylopsila trivirgata</i>	STRIPED POSSUM
000006	<i>Eulemur fulvus</i>	COMMON BROWN LEMUR
000001	<i>Hylobates lar</i>	LAR GIBBON
000001	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000002	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	CRAB-EATING MACAQUE / CYNOMOLGUS MONKEY
000002	<i>Nasua nasua</i>	SOUTH AMERICAN COATI
000589	<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	SUGAR GLIDER
000002	<i>Varecia rubra</i>	RED RUFFED LEMUR
000616	Total	