



Inspection Report

City Of Idaho Falls
P. O. Box 50220
Idaho Falls, ID 83405

Customer ID: **3488**
Certificate: **82-C-0074**
Site: 001
CITY OF IDAHO FALLS

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 27-OCT-2015

2.40(b)(2)

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

****Elective and pre-shipment physical exams were performed on 11 wallabies on 15 Oct 2015 in the wallaby barn area. The wallaby identified as "White Left" stopped breathing while anesthetized with isoflurane via a mask. The veterinary staff attempted to resuscitate the animal but she and her joey eventually died. While attempting resuscitation on this animal, the veterinary staff did not have emergency drugs or an ambu bag available in the barn. Endotracheal tubes were available but a fully functional laryngeal scope with which to place the endotracheal tube was not. In addition, the "bag" on the isoflurane machine fell off at some point in the process, preventing staff from assisting with respiration for the animal. The absence of emergency drugs and appropriate equipment hinders the ability to respond in case of a medical emergency. The facility must use appropriate methods to diagnose, treat diseases and injuries, and provide emergency care. To be corrected by 29 October 2015.

****Two separate enclosures housing the four Lar (white handed) gibbons contained loose-watery stool. One singly housed female Lar gibbon was observed expelling watery stool during the inspection. When asked, a primate keeper and interim superintendent stated that it is normal for white handed gibbons to have loose stool. They also stated that these animals have always had loose stool since arriving at the facility. As part of the facility's preventative program of veterinary care, the animals undergo parasite screening via fecal exams twice per year. However, these exams have not been done recently, to screen for potential causes of the watery stool. Additionally, no other diagnostic tests have been done in order to determine the cause of the on-going current problems.

Watery stool is abnormal and may be an indication of an underlying health issue including bacterial or parasitic infection, increased stress or inappropriate diet.

As part of the programs of adequate veterinary care, the facility must ensure that all animals showing potential signs of health problems are evaluated by a veterinarian in a timely manner, including appropriate diagnostic tests, in order to receive an accurate diagnosis and appropriate treatment plan.

****The male singing dog (ID 13M016) was observed to persistently pace in a circular pattern within his enclosure. The AC personnel observed the animal two different times, for approximately 10 minutes each, while the animal nearly continuously paced in the circular pattern. No notations were present in the animal's veterinary medical

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record regarding this abnormal behavior. When asked about this abnormal behavior, the attending veterinarian stated to the VMOs that she was aware that the animal paced but had not been consulted regarding the behavior by the zoo staff. This abnormal behavior suggests that the animal may be experiencing psychological stress. The AV must evaluate the animal and be involved in the development of a plan, implementation and follow-up of that plan, to minimize the stress and abnormal behavior of this animal.

As part of the programs of adequate veterinary care, the facility must ensure that all animals showing potential signs of veterinary medical problems, including abnormal behavior, are evaluated by a veterinarian in a timely manner in order to receive an accurate diagnosis and appropriate treatment plan.

****Several expired medications and suture material were found intermingled with current drugs in the storage areas during this inspection: Rimadyl expired 12/2012, Artificial Tears expired 2012 October, PDS II expired Jul 01, and Vicryl expired Jan 07 and Jul 00.

The use of expired medications is not considered to be safe or appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries since the expected results cannot be guaranteed and the animals may experience pain and distress due to mistreatment, unrelieved symptoms, or due to unexpected side effects.

The program for providing adequate veterinary care shall include the use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries. To be corrected by 11 November 2015

2.40(b)(5)

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

Elective and pre-shipment physical exams were performed on 11 wallabies on 15 Oct 2015 in the wallaby barn area. All of the animals were reported to be stressed to some degree and not easily corralled during the capture process according to facility representatives. Two of the wallabies ("yellow right" and "white right") were showing signs of significant stress and/or medical problems as a result of the capture procedure.

The wallabies were recovered from anesthesia in crates in the barn area and allowed to return to the exhibit when they were ambulatory. All animals, including those with veterinary medical problems, were left in the multi-species exhibit (swans and emus) with access to the outdoor yard and heated barn overnight. The animals were monitored until the close of business at 5pm. According to the weather history on the Weather Underground website, the low temperature the night of 15 October was 36 degrees F. This facility did not have or arrange to make available an appropriate space suitable for housing of the compromised animals following the procedures for monitoring and treatment consistent with veterinary medical and nursing care. "Yellow right" was found dead in the enclosure upon start of business on 16 Oct 2015. "White right" died during the day on 16 Oct 2015. Another wallaby identified as "left blue" and her joey died on 16 Oct 2015.

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Failing to separate compromised animals from the multi-species exhibit and allowing the animals with known stress and medical issues to remain in the exhibit overnight subjected them to the possibility of exposures to cold temperature, compatibility issues with other animals, and physical exertion that could exacerbate the underlying conditions. The facility must ensure that pre and post procedural care is provided in accordance with established veterinary medical and nursing procedures. To be corrected by 29 October 2015.

2.131(b)(1)

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

***On 10/15-10/16/15, four red-necked wallabies died during or shortly after capture for physical exams. On 10/15/15, the facility's 11 adult wallabies were scheduled to undergo capture for routine physical exam processing. During the capture process, several of the wallabies became stressed and sustained injuries which ranged from superficial abrasions to a maxilla fracture. Although signs of behavioral stress, distress, and injuries were observed by several staff members, including management and the attending veterinarian, the capture and exam process was continued. Four adults and 2 joeys subsequently died or were euthanized from what the attending veterinarian stated and diagnosed as "capture myopathy".

The handling of these animals to facilitate physical exams was not conducted in a manner that prevented trauma, behavioral stress, and physical harm. 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. To be corrected by 29 October 2015

2.131(c)(1)

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

The public viewing area of the lion exhibit is above the enclosure and overlooks the animal area. The distance between the base of the enclosure below the viewing area to closest public space is 8 feet 5 inches on one side and 8 feet 7 inches on the other. This distance is not sufficient to prevent contact between the public and the animals under all circumstances. The facility must ensure that there is sufficient distance and and/or barriers between the animals and the general viewing public so as to ensure the safety of the animals and the public. To be corrected by 4 November 2015

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3.125(c)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

***In the zebra barn, a bottle of comet cleaning powder with a shaker style top was found stored on a wire shelf above two buckets of feed without lids. Storing cleaning supplies/chemicals above food for animals poses a risk of feed contamination. Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored adequately to protect such supplies against deterioration, molding or contamination. Corrected at the time of inspection.

3.131(c)

SANITATION.

***There is a large accumulation of building materials and recycling near the back part of the enclosure housing 4 guanacos. The VMO noted that the accumulation was approximately 10 ft. from the animal enclosure, was wet from recent precipitation and included cardboard boxes that likely were contaminated with food materials.

Accumulation of debris near animal enclosures can lead to pest infestation, disease transmission and reduced health of the animals. Accumulations of debris shall be cleared as necessary to protect the health of the animals. To be corrected by 4 November 2015.

Inspection was conducted on 10/27/15 and 10/28/15 with the interim superintendent, Veterinary Medical Officer Margaret A Shaver and Supervisory VMO Kate Ziegerer.

Exit briefing was conducted on 10/28/15 with facility representative, Veterinary Medical Officer Margaret A Shaver and Supervisory VMO Kate Ziegerer

Additional Inspectors

Ziegerer Kathryn, Supervisory Animal Care Specialist

Shaver Margaret, Veterinary Medical Officer

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Species Inspected

| Cust No | Cert No | Site | Site Name | Inspection |
|---------|-----------|------|---------------------|------------|
| 3488 | 82-C-0074 | 001 | CITY OF IDAHO FALLS | 27-OCT-15 |

| Count | Scientific Name | Common Name |
|---------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 000002 | <i>Ailurus fulgens</i> | RED PANDA |
| 000001 | <i>Bos grunniens</i> | YAK |
| 000002 | <i>Callimico goeldii</i> | GOELDI'S MONKEY |
| 000002 | <i>Callosciurus prevostii</i> | PREVOST'S SQUIRREL / TRI-COLORED SQUIRREL |
| 000002 | <i>Camelus bactrianus</i> | BACTRIAN CAMEL |
| 000008 | <i>Capra hircus</i> | DOMESTIC GOAT |
| 000001 | <i>Cephalophus rufilatus</i> | RED-FLANKED DUIKER |
| 000002 | <i>Cercopithecus neglectus</i> | DE BRAZZA'S MONKEY |
| 000002 | <i>Colobus guereza</i> | EASTERN BLACK-AND-WHITE COLOBUS / GUEREZA |
| 000003 | <i>Dolichotis patagonum</i> | PATAGONIAN CAVY / MARA |
| 000004 | <i>Equus quagga</i> | BURCHELL'S / GRANT'S / CHAPMAN'S / PLAINS ZEBRA |
| 000004 | <i>Hylobates lar</i> | LAR GIBBON |
| 000002 | <i>Hylobates muelleri</i> | GREY GIBBON |
| 000001 | <i>Lama glama</i> | LLAMA |
| 000004 | <i>Lama guanicoe</i> | GUANACO |
| 000001 | <i>Lama pacos</i> | ALPACA |
| 000010 | <i>Lemur catta</i> | RING-TAILED LEMUR |
| 000005 | <i>Leptailurus serval</i> | SERVAL |
| 000002 | <i>Lontra canadensis</i> | NORTH AMERICAN RIVER OTTER |
| 000002 | <i>Lupus hallstromi</i> | NEW GUINEA SINGING DOG |
| 000002 | <i>Melursus ursinus</i> | SLOTH BEAR |
| 000003 | <i>Muntiacus reevesi</i> | REEVE'S MUNTJAC |
| 000001 | <i>Nasua narica</i> | WHITE-NOSED COATI |
| 000007 | <i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i> | BENNETT'S WALLABY / RED-NECKED WALLABY |
| 000003 | <i>Ovis aries aries</i> | SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS |
| 000002 | <i>Panthera leo</i> | LION |
| 000001 | <i>Panthera tigris</i> | TIGER |
| 000007 | <i>Procavia capensis</i> | ROCK HYRAX |
| 000003 | <i>Saguinus oedipus</i> | COTTON-TOP TAMARIN |
| 000001 | <i>Sus domestica</i> | DOMESTIC PIG |
| 000004 | <i>Uncia uncia</i> | SNOW LEOPARD |
| 000002 | <i>Varecia rubra</i> | RED RUFFED LEMUR |
| 000096 | Total | |