

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

CASE NUMBER:
AL170008

VIOULATOR:
Southern Research Institute

Customer# 878
License# 64-R-0001

ADDRESS (City, State):
Birmingham, AL

OFFICIAL WARNING

NOTICE OF ALLEGED VIOLATION

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has evidence that on or about October 19, 2016, you failed to comply with the regulations issued under the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. § 2131 *et seq.*) (AWA), as documented in the attached inspection report(s).

APHIS published Federal regulations to ensure the welfare of animals and help prevent the spread of animal and plant pests and diseases. Since violations of the regulations can have serious and costly impacts that are detrimental to animals and the public interest, APHIS is providing you with this Official Warning. This Official Warning is not to be construed as a final agency action or an adjudicated finding of a violation. If APHIS obtains evidence of any violation of these Federal regulations in the future, APHIS may pursue civil penalties and other sanctions for these alleged violations and for any future violations. If you have any questions concerning this Official Warning, please contact the APHIS office telephone number listed in this notice.

APHIS OFFICIAL (Name):
Gerald Rushin

OFFICE ADDRESS:
4700 River Road
Riverdale, MD 30737

APHIS OFFICIAL (TITLE):
Assistant Deputy Administrator
Animal Care

DATE ISSUED: September 1, 2017 **TELEPHONE NO:** (970) 494-7478

CERTIFIED MAIL RECEIPT NO:
7017 0530 0000 3207 5194



Inspection Report

Southern Research Institute
2000 Ninth Avenue South
P.O. Box 55305
Birmingham, AL 35255

Customer ID: **878**
Certificate: **64-R-0001**

Site: 001

SOUTHERN RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Type: FOCUSED INSPECTION
Date: 19-OCT-2016

2.38(f)(1) CRITICAL

MISCELLANEOUS.

*** On September 23, 2016 two ferrets on protocol 16-06-024B escaped their cage. The staff observed through the window during the AM check that the bottom cage door was ajar. Once the staff accessed the room he was only able to locate one of the two ferrets. Ferret #15145 was not found and the facility has yet to discern how the animal escaped the room. The staff was trained to double check the enclosures with the understanding that they have the potential to not latch. During questioning the staff member mentioned that there could be a chance that the door was not properly secured. There are other advantage points in which the animal could have escaped the secondary containment but not the primary containment.

Animals should be handled carefully, in such a manner that does not cause them trauma, physical harm, or unnecessary discomfort. The facility should ensure that corrective actions for handling issues will prevent similar problems from occurring in the future.

The facility has implemented additional enclosure locks on the cage to ensure they are secured once closed. Also there have been other corrections implemented on the second containment. The facility self-reported the incident to APHIS officials.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the Attending Veterinarian.

Prepared By:

ANNETTE CHAPMAN USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

19-OCT-2016

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6048

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: ATTENDING VETERINARIAN
18-00296_000007

Date:
19-OCT-2016



United States Department of Agriculture Customer: 878
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Inspection Date: 19-OCT-16

Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
878	64-R-0001	001	SOUTHERN RESEARCH INSTITUTE	19-OCT-16

Count	Species
000001	DOMESTIC FERRET
000001	Total

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

CASE NUMBER:
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

VIOLEATOR:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

ADDRESS (City, State):

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

**OFFICIAL WARNING
NOTICE OF ALLEGED VIOLATION**

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has evidence that on or about **(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)** 2017, you failed to comply with the regulations issued under the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. § 2131 *et seq.*) (AWA), as documented in the attached inspection report(s).

APHIS published Federal regulations to ensure the welfare of animals and help prevent the spread of animal and plant pests and diseases. Since violations of the regulations can have serious and costly impacts that are detrimental to animals and the public interest, APHIS is providing you with this Official Warning. This Official Warning is not to be construed as a final agency action or an adjudicated finding of a violation. If APHIS obtains evidence of any violation of these Federal regulations in the future, APHIS may pursue civil penalties and other sanctions for these alleged violations and for any future violations. If you have any questions concerning this Official Warning, please contact the APHIS office telephone number listed in this notice.

APHIS OFFICIAL (Name):
Gerald Rushin

OFFICE ADDRESS:
4700 River Road
Riverdale, MD 30737

APHIS OFFICIAL (TITLE):
Assistant Deputy Administrator
Animal Care

DATE ISSUED: September 5, 2017 TELEPHONE NO: (970) 494-7478

CERTIFIED MAIL RECEIPT NO:
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)



Inspection Report

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Customer ID: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Certificate:

Site: 001

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

2.40(b)(2)

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

The following medications were past the labeled expiration date: Vanguard 5 vaccine expired Dec 2016, and an anti-histamine dispensed by a veterinarian. These medications were intermingled with other products that are currently being used at the facility and are therefore ready for use. Expired drugs may not work as anticipated, could become contaminated, and could harm the animals. The applicant must ensure that all medications used in the facility are not expired, labeled properly in accordance with standard veterinary practices, and are stored in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

Licensee corrected non-compliance at time of inspection. Correct from this day forward.

2.40(b) DIRECT REPEAT

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

A one-year-old male English Bulldog named Pork Chop with chip (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) was found to have a "cherry eye" involving his right eye. The inner corner of his eye was inflamed and dark red with some greenish/yellow discharge coming from his right eye. Cherry eye can occur due to foreign material in the eye and both cherry eye and the resultant discharge can also occur due to infection, allergies, injury, irritation or other medical conditions and can be painful. The applicant must have this animal examined by a veterinarian to obtain an accurate diagnosis and appropriate treatment plan. The outcome of this consultation must be documented and provided to the inspector upon request. The applicant must ensure that all animals receive adequate veterinary care at all times.

Correct by: end of business on June 22, 2017.

Prepared By:

BOONE BONNIE, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6119

Received By:

SENT VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

Title: LICENSEE
18-00296_000039

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



Inspection Report

2.50(a)(2)

TIME AND METHOD OF IDENTIFICATION.

In the kennel building there are two 3-month-old puppies that are caged seperately with no acceptable identification. All class ``A" dealers (breeders) shall identify all live dogs on the premises at all times to insure traceability. Identification is required in order to ensure that each animal's identity can be known with certainty and to facilitate record keeping requirements.

Affects two puppies.

Correct from this day forward.

3.1(e)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

The food bags were elevated off the floor but were in contact with the wall. Food must be stored off the floor and six inches away from the wall in a manner that protects them from vermin infestation in order to maximize healthy nutritive absorption of the food for the dogs and/or puppies.

Licensee corrected non-compliance at time of inspection. Correct from this day forward.

This inspection and exit briefing were conducted with facility representatives.

Prepared By:

BOONE BONNIE, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6119

Received By:

SENT VIA ELECTRONI MAIL

Date:

Title: LICENSEE
18-00296_000040

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Customer:

Inspection Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

17

Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	001	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)		17

Count	Species
000011	DOG PUPPY
000047	DOG ADULT
000058	Total

CASE NUMBER:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

VIOLATOR:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

ADDRESS (City, State):

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

USDA
OFFICIAL WARNING
NOTICE OF ALLEGED VIOLATION

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has evidence that on or about (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017, you failed to comply with the regulations issued under the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. § 2131 *et seq.*) (AWA), as documented in the attached inspection report(s).

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APHIS OFFICIAL (Name):

Gerald Rushin

OFFICE ADDRESS:

4700 River Road
Riverdale, MD 30737

APHIS OFFICIAL (TITLE):

Assistant Deputy Administrator
Animal Care

DATE ISSUED:

September 7, 2017

TELEPHONE NO:

(970) 494-7478

CERTIFIED MAIL RECEIPT NO:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

APHIS FORM 7060

Previous editions may be used

Rev. March 2017



Inspection Report

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Customer ID: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Certificate:

Site: 001

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

2.40(b)(3) DIRECT

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

At the time of inspection there were three rams observed in the front pasture that were limping, and noticeably lame. The licensee had not noticed the lameness, and had not contacted the veterinarian.

Failure to observe animals on a daily basis in order to detect any problems that might affect their well-being could result in unnecessary suffering, and / or a poor medical outcome for the animals.

The licensee must consult with his veterinary practitioner as soon as possible, and initiate a treatment plan for any currently lame animals within 48 hours. All animals should be observed on a daily basis, with any problems promptly reported to the attending veterinarian, from this time forward.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the licensee.

Prepared By:

SMITH PAMELA, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6036

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: LICENSEE
18-00296_000048

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	001	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)		17

Count	Species
000005	DOMESTIC GOAT
000089	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000094	Total

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

USDA
OFFICIAL WARNING
NOTICE OF ALLEGED VIOLATION

CASE NUMBER:
FL170326

VIOLATOR:
University of South Florida

Customer# 930
License# 58-R-0015

ADDRESS (City, State):
Tampa, FL

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has evidence that on or about February 22, 2017 and January 26, 2016, you failed to comply with the regulations issued under the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. § 2131 *et seq.*) (AWA), as documented in the attached inspection report(s).

APHIS published Federal regulations to ensure the welfare of animals and help prevent the spread of animal and plant pests and diseases. Since violations of the regulations can have serious and costly impacts that are detrimental to animals and the public interest, APHIS is providing you with this Official Warning. This Official Warning is not to be construed as a final agency action or an adjudicated finding of a violation. If APHIS obtains evidence of any violation of these Federal regulations in the future, APHIS may pursue civil penalties and other sanctions for these alleged violations and for any future violations. If you have any questions concerning this Official Warning, please contact the APHIS office telephone number listed in this notice.

APHIS OFFICIAL (Name):
Gerald Rushin

OFFICE ADDRESS:
4700 River Road
Riverdale, MD 30737

APHIS OFFICIAL (TITLE):
Assistant Deputy Administrator
Animal Care

DATE ISSUED: September 1, 2017 **TELEPHONE NO.:** (970) 494-7478

CERTIFIED MAIL RECEIPT NO.:
7017 0530 0000 3207 5217



Inspection Report

University Of South Florida
12901 Bruce B Downs Blvd Mdc 20
Tampa, FL 33612

Customer ID: 930
Certificate: 58-R-0015
Site: 001

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 22-FEB-2017

2.38(f) CRITICAL REPEAT

MISCELLANEOUS.

On August 7, 2016, there was an incident involving gerbils in which intraperitoneal injections were administered and next day 4 gerbils were found dead and 4 were euthanized by the attending veterinarian.

The PI self reported the incident to the IACUC and had a discussion with the research staff which concluded that the culture media was contaminated due to a change in color of the culture media (yellow) which indicates that the ph had change and there was a possibility of contamination. Regardless of the observation the staff decided to wash the cultures with antibiotic media and proceeded to administer it to the animals.

The PI acknowledge that this is not an acceptable or standard working practice.

The PI provided a corrective action plan to the IACUC containing an sop for injection of gerbils and another sop for retraining the staff involved in handling of materials used for injection in the study. Also samples suspected of been contaminated will be reported to the PI and not injected to the animals. The PI will monitor laboratory staff to ensure the corrective actions are properly followed.

The Plan was reviewed by the IACUC and approved and later implemented by the PI. The IACUC considered the matter resolved in the September monthly meeting.

The incident was managed and corrected by September 23, 2016.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the facility representatives.

Prepared By:

NAVARRO LUIS, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

22-FEB-2017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6025

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date:

23-FEB-2017

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE
18-00296_000028



United States Department of Agriculture Customer: 930
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Inspection Date: 22-FEB-17

Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
930	58-R-0015	001	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA	22-FEB-17

Count Species

000002 MONGOLIAN GERBIL (INCLUDING MOST COMMON US PET AND RESEARCH VARIETIES)

000004 DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG

000006 Total



Inspection Report

University Of South Florida
12901 Bruce B Downs Blvd Mdc 20
Tampa, FL 33612

Customer ID: 930

Certificate: 58-R-0015

Site: 001

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Jan-26-2016

2.38 (f)

MISCELLANEOUS.

According to the April 2015 IACUC minutes, on April 3 2015, a technician was restraining a rabbit who jumped off the exam table and as a result the rabbit had a fracture at L-7 and was euthanized. The incident was reported to OLAW and the facility has taken steps to correct the situation by retraining the employees on animal restraint. It has been corrected.

An exit interview was conducted with the facility representative.

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

LUIS A NAVARRO, DVM USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 6025

Jan-26-2016

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date:

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE

Jan-26-2016

**Animals Inspected at Last Inspection**

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
930	58-R-0015	001	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA	Jan-26-16

Count Species

000002 CAT ADULT
000003 GERBIL
000007 EUROPEAN RABBIT
000011 GUINEA PIG
000032 GOLDEN HAMSTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

CASE NUMBER:
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

VIOULATOR:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

ADDRESS (City, State):

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

**OFFICIAL WARNING
NOTICE OF ALLEGED VIOLATION**

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has evidence that on or about **(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)** 2017 and **(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)** 2016, you failed to comply with the regulations issued under the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. § 2131 *et seq.*) (AWA), as documented in the attached inspection report(s).

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APHIS OFFICIAL (Name):
Gerald Rushin

OFFICE ADDRESS:
4700 River Road
Riverdale, MD 30737

APHIS OFFICIAL (TITLE):
Assistant Deputy Administrator
Animal Care

DATE ISSUED: September 7, 2017
TELEPHONE NO: (970) 494-7478

CERTIFIED MAIL RECEIPT NO:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

APHIS FORM 7060

Previous editions may be used

Rev. March 2017



Inspection Report

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Customer ID: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Certificate: --

Site: 001

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

2.1(a)(1)

REPEAT

REQUIREMENTS AND APPLICATION.

Any person operating or intending to operate as a dealer, exhibitor, or operator of an auction sale, must have a valid license. This facility has 2 prairie dogs on the sales floor at time of this search. This facility has not been licensed since October 02, 2012, when the facility requested to be terminated. As documented at time of termination, you may not engage in any covered activates regulated under the Animal Welfare Act without first obtaining a new licensee.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the President.

Prepared By:

ADAMS MEGAN, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 1027

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: PRESIDENT
18-00296_000000

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 017



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Customer:

Inspection Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

17

Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	na	001	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	17

Count	Species
000002	BLACK-TAILED PRAIRIE DOG
000002	Total



Inspection Report

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Customer ID (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Certificate

Site: 001

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Type: --RESCINDED--

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2016

2.1 (a) (1)

REQUIREMENTS AND APPLICATION.

Any person operating or intending to operate as a dealer, exhibitor, or operator of an auction sale, must have a valid license. Another licensee purchased a hedgehog from this facility in the past month. This facility has not been licensed since October 02, 2012, when the facility requested to be terminated. As documented at time of termination, you may not engage in any covered activates regulated under the Animal Welfare Act without first obtaining a new licensee.

This inspection report is being sent to the owner of the facility by certified mail as he was not present at time of the inspection.

Prepared By:

MEGAN E ADAMS, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 1027

Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2016

Received By:

SENT BY CERTIFIED MAIL

Title: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

18-00296_000050

Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2016



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Customer:

Inspection Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

16

Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	001	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)		(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 16

No Animals were Inspected.

Count	Species
000000	NONE
000000	Total



Inspection Report

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Customer ID: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Certificate: --

Site: 001

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2016

2.1 (a) (1)

REQUIREMENTS AND APPLICATION.

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This inspection report is being sent to the owner of the facility by certified mail as he was not present at time of the inspection.

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

MEGAN E ADAMS, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 1027

Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2016

Received By:

SENT BY CERTIFIED MAIL

Title: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

18-00296_000058

Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2016



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Customer:
Inspection Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

16

Animals Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	--	001	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 16

Count Species
000000 NONE

0

Site Total

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

CASE NUMBER:
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

VIOLATOR:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

ADDRESS (City, State):

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

**OFFICIAL WARNING
NOTICE OF ALLEGED VIOLATION**

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has evidence that on or about **(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)** 2017 and **(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)** 2017, you failed to comply with the regulations issued under the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. § 2131 *et seq.*) (AWA), as documented in the attached inspection report(s).

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APHIS OFFICIAL (*Name*):
Gerald Rushin

OFFICE ADDRESS:
4700 River Road
Riverdale, MD 30737

APHIS OFFICIAL (*TITLE*):
Assistant Deputy Administrator
Animal Care

DATE ISSUED: September 1, 2017 TELEPHONE NO: (970) 494-7478

CERTIFIED MAIL RECEIPT NO:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

APHIS FORM 7060

Previous editions may be used

Rev. March 2017



Inspection Report

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Customer ID: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Certificate:

Site: 001

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

3.125(a) REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

***The shelter structure in the camel enclosure is in disrepair. The wall of the shelter has a piece of plywood that has been knocked down. The support posts have been chewed on and whittled away leaving it not structurally sound. The corners of the tin roof have been bent and ripped leaving sharp edges at a level accessible to the camels which may allow the camels to become injured. There is one tin panel that is lifting or buckling on the structure. The shelter shall be repaired, all sharp edges and broken wood removed from the enclosure to protect the camels from injury.

***The latch for the back gate of the camel enclosure is not functional. The fence has pulled away from the gate leaving a gap too wide for the latch to catch around the fence post. The gate is currently held closed by one chain. This does not fully secure the gate. The gate entrance shall be repaired to completely secure the gate.

3.127(b) REPEAT

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

***The two "shelters" provided for the camels are not constructed to sufficiently protect the camels from the cold. On the first shelter there is only one wall which is composed of one sheet of plywood laying down lengthwise affording a 4 ft high wind break. There is two feet of open space above this plywood and nothing provided on any other side of the shelter. The second "shelter" similarly has a sheet of plywood on its' side and no other sides to the shelter. The slanted roof of this structure is suspended above the plywood leaving a gap of open space approximately 4 ft leaving the windbreak only 4 ft high.

The design of these structures is insufficient to provide adequate protection from the wind, rain and cold.

Extended exposure to extreme temperatures may lead to discomfort and/or illness. Adequate shelter shall be

Prepared By:

WILLIAMS MICHELLE, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 2028

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: OWNER
18-00296_000060

Date:
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



Inspection Report

provided to protect the camels health and well-being.

3.127(c) DIRECT REPEAT

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

***The side of the camel enclosure that has the feeding area is still very muddy. It is not currently possible for the camels to access their water and feed without walking through the mud and water. There is a concrete pad just before the opening in the fence leading to where the camels are fed. The camels walk across this pad to get to the food. There is a layer of wet, slippery mud at least a foot deep in some areas on top of this concrete pad.

The slippery mud and standing water present safety and health hazards that may allow the camels to become injured or develop foot diseases and lameness.

A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water to prevent the camels from being subjected to these conditions and protect their health and well-being.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the owner.

Prepared By:

WILLIAMS MICHELLE, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 2028

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: OWNER
18-00296_000065

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Date:



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Customer:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

17

Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	001	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)		(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 17

Count	Species
000001	SALT'S DIKDIK / SALTS DIK-DIK
000002	DROMEDARY CAMEL
000003	Total



Inspection Report

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Customer ID: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Certificate:

Site: 001

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Type: --RESCINDED--

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

2.40(a)

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

***There is no formal agreement with an attending veterinarian and therefore there is no written program of veterinary care. Formal arrangements shall be made with a local veterinarian who will provide adequate veterinary care to the animals and guidance to personnel involved in the care of the animals. The arrangements shall include a written program of veterinary care and regularly scheduled visits to the premises,

Correct by February 25, 2017

2.40(b)(3) DIRECT

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

***The older male camel (uncertain of exact age as no records are available for review) appears very thin. The ribs are easily seen through his coat, the flank area is sunken and the pelvic ridges are prominent. The owner indicates the camels are dewormed on a routine basis and he dewormed them about 6 weeks ago. There are no records to determine when the camels were last examined by the veterinarian and the owners states they have not been examined recently. The camel shall be examined by the veterinarian to determine current health status and to ensure appropriate treatment is provided accordingly. Documentation of evaluation, treatment and recommendations shall be maintained for future review by APHIS Officials during inspection.

Correct by February 25, 2017.

2.126(a)(2)

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

***There are no records concerning animals on hand available for review. All records of acquisition of animals purchased or otherwise acquired (donations, transfers, born on premises), and disposition (sales, deaths, donations transfers, etc) shall be maintained and made accessible for review during inspection. Correct by February 25, 2017.

Prepared By:

WILLIAMS MICHELLE, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 2028

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: VIA EMAIL
18-00296_000062

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



Inspection Report

3.125(a)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

***The shade roof provided for the camels has been knocked down and is leaning on the fence. The broken structure and pieces of wood are a safety hazard which may allow the camels to become injured. The structure and broken wood shall be removed or repaired to protect the camels from injury.

***The shelter structure in the camel enclosure is in disrepair. The wall of the shelter is/was covered on the bottom half by a panel of wood approximately 4 feet high. The camels have chewed on it, kicked it, and broken it leaving wood pieces and a panel on the ground around the shelter. The corners of the tin roof have been bent and ripped leaving sharp edges at a level accessible to the camels which may allow the camels to become injured. The shelter shall be repaired, all sharp edges and broken wood removed from the enclosure to protect the camels from injury.

***In the camel enclosure the top cross bar on one section of the back fence was damaged by a fallen tree. The bar is bent in and detached from the fence post. It no longer secures the top of the chain-link fence weakening the fences structural strength. The fence shall be repaired to protect the camels and contain them securely within their enclosure.

Correct by March 1, 2017.

3.127(c) DIRECT

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

***With the recent rains the majority of the camel enclosure is very muddy and has several large areas of standing water. I observed the camels feet sinking deep into the mud while walking. It is not currently possible for the camels to access their water and feed without walking through the mud and water. The slippery mud and standing water present safety and health hazards that may allow the camels to become injured or develop foot diseases and lameness. A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water to prevent the camels from being subjected to these conditions and protect their health and well-being.

Correct by March 1, 2017.

3.127(d)

Prepared By:

WILLIAMS MICHELLE, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 2028

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: VIA EMAIL
18-00296_000069

Date:
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



Inspection Report

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

***The camel shelter has three sides open with a half wall on the fourth side. This is insufficient protection from the wind and cold. Exposure to inclement weather for an extended period of time may cause discomfort and increase the risk of illness. The shelter shall be constructed to afford adequate protection from inclement weather and provide comfort for the camels.

Correct by March 1, 2017.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the Owner.

Prepared By:

WILLIAMS MICHELLE, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 2028

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: VIA EMAIL
18-00296_0000040

Date:
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



United States Department of Agriculture Customer: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Inspection Date: [REDACTED] 17

Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	001	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)		17

Count	Species
000001	SALT'S DIKDIK / SALTS DIK-DIK
000002	DROMEDARY CAMEL
000003	Total



Inspection Report

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Customer ID: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Certificate:

Site: 001

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

2.40(a)

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

***There is no formal agreement with an attending veterinarian and therefore there is no written program of veterinary care. Formal arrangements shall be made with a local veterinarian who will provide adequate veterinary care to the animals and guidance to personnel involved in the care of the animals. The arrangements shall include a written program of veterinary care and regularly scheduled visits to the premises,

Correct by February 25, 2017

2.40(b)(3) DIRECT

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

***The older male camel (uncertain of exact age as no records are available for review) appears very thin. The ribs are easily seen through his coat, the flank area is sunken and the pelvic ridges are prominent. The owner indicates the camels are dewormed on a routine basis and he dewormed them about 6 weeks ago. There are no records to determine when the camels were last examined by the veterinarian and the owners states they have not been examined recently. The camel shall be examined by the veterinarian to determine current health status and to ensure appropriate treatment is provided accordingly. Documentation of evaluation, treatment and recommendations shall be maintained for future review by APHIS Officials during inspection.

Correct by February 25, 2017.

2.126(a)(2)

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

***There are no records concerning animals on hand available for review. All records of acquisition of animals purchased or otherwise acquired (donations, transfers, born on premises), and disposition (sales, deaths, donations transfers, etc) shall be maintained and made accessible for review during inspection. Correct by February 25, 2017.

Prepared By:

WILLIAMS MICHELLE, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 2028

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: VIA EMAIL
18-00296_000059



Inspection Report

3.125(a)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

***The shade roof provided for the camels has been knocked down and is leaning on the fence. The broken structure and pieces of wood are a safety hazard which may allow the camels to become injured. The structure and broken wood shall be removed or repaired to protect the camels from injury.

***The shelter structure in the camel enclosure is in disrepair. The wall of the shelter is/was covered on the bottom half by a panel of wood approximately 4 feet high. The camels have chewed on it, kicked it, and broken it leaving wood pieces and a panel on the ground around the shelter. The corners of the tin roof have been bent and ripped leaving sharp edges at a level accessible to the camels which may allow the camels to become injured. The shelter shall be repaired, all sharp edges and broken wood removed from the enclosure to protect the camels from injury.

***In the camel enclosure the top cross bar on one section of the back fence was damaged by a fallen tree. The bar is bent in and detached from the fence post. It no longer secures the top of the chain-link fence weakening the fences structural strength. The fence shall be repaired to protect the camels and contain them securely within their enclosure.

Correct by March 1, 2017.

3.127(c) DIRECT

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

***With the recent rains the majority of the camel enclosure is very muddy and has several large areas of standing water. I observed the camels feet sinking deep into the mud while walking. It is not currently possible for the camels to access their water and feed without walking through the mud and water. The slippery mud and standing water present safety and health hazards that may allow the camels to become injured or develop foot diseases and lameness. A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water to prevent the camels from being subjected to these conditions and protect their health and well-being.

Correct by March 1, 2017.

3.127(d)

Prepared By:

WILLIAMS MICHELLE, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 2028

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: VIA EMAIL
18-00296_000080

Date:
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



Inspection Report

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

***The camel shelter has three sides open with a half wall on the fourth side. This is insufficient protection from the wind and cold. Exposure to inclement weather for an extended period of time may cause discomfort and increase the risk of illness. The shelter shall be constructed to afford adequate protection from inclement weather and provide comfort for the camels.

Correct by March 1, 2017.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the Owner.

Prepared By:

WILLIAMS MICHELLE, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 2028

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: VIA EMAIL
18-00296_000085

Date:
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	001	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)		17

Count	Species
000001	SALT'S DIKDIK / SALTS DIK-DIK
000002	DROMEDARY CAMEL
000003	Total

CASE NUMBER:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

VIOULATOR:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

ADDRESS (City, State):

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

**OFFICIAL WARNING
NOTICE OF ALLEGED VIOLATION**

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has evidence that on or about (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017, you failed to comply with the regulations issued under the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. § 2131 *et seq.*) (AWA), as documented in the attached inspection report(s).

APHIS published Federal regulations to ensure the welfare of animals and help prevent the spread of animal and plant pests and diseases. Since violations of the regulations can have serious and costly impacts that are detrimental to animals and the public interest, APHIS is providing you with this Official Warning. This Official Warning is not to be construed as a final agency action or an adjudicated finding of a violation. If APHIS obtains evidence of any violation of these Federal regulations in the future, APHIS may pursue civil penalties and other sanctions for these alleged violations and for any future violations. If you have any questions concerning this Official Warning, please contact the APHIS office telephone number listed in this notice.

APHIS OFFICIAL (*Name*):
Gerald Rushin

OFFICE ADDRESS:
4700 River Road
Riverdale, MD 30737

APHIS OFFICIAL (*Title*):
Assistant Deputy Administrator
Animal Care

DATE ISSUED: September 5, 2017 TELEPHONE NO: (970) 494-7478

CERTIFIED MAIL RECEIPT NO:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)



Inspection Report

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Customer ID: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Certificate:

Site: 001

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

2.131(c)(1) CRITICAL

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

A seven year old, female, white-faced capuchin monkey named Kaytee, bit an adult male person on July 17, 2017 while on public display. The licensee stated that the incident occurred when an adult male entered the business and unknowingly stood too close to the area where the capuchin was located. The licensee also stated that the capuchin was startled by the distracted person who stepped back into the public barrier. It subsequently bit the person on the back of the left leg, leaving multiple bite wounds above the ankle. The monkey was on a leash behind the public barrier which consisted of a single chain attached to plastic posts. The chain had enough slack or was loose enough, to allow the person to unintentionally enter the animal area.

Failure to provide sufficient distance and/or barriers during public exhibition can be a safety hazard for the animal and/or the public. During public exhibition, the animals 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: 5:00 PM on July 19th, 2017.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the licensee.

Prepared By:

RANSLEM CORBIN, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 6079

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: SENT VIA EMAIL
18-00296_000006

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Customer:
Inspection Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

17

Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	001	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)		(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 17

Count Species

000001 WHITE-FACED CAPUCHIN / WHITE-HEADED CAPUCHIN / WHITE-THROATED CAPUCHIN

000001 Total

CASE NUMBER:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

VIOLATOR:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

ADDRESS (City, State):

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

**OFFICIAL WARNING
NOTICE OF ALLEGED VIOLATION**

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has evidence that on or about [REDACTED] (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017, (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017, [REDACTED] (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017 and [REDACTED] (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017, you failed to comply with the regulations issued under the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. § 2131 *et seq.*) (AWA), as documented in the attached inspection report(s).

APHIS published Federal regulations to ensure the welfare of animals and help prevent the spread of animal and plant pests and diseases. Since violations of the regulations can have serious and costly impacts that are detrimental to animals and the public interest, APHIS is providing you with this Official Warning. This Official Warning is not to be construed as a final agency action or an adjudicated finding of a violation. If APHIS obtains evidence of any violation of these Federal regulations in the future, APHIS may pursue civil penalties and other sanctions for these alleged violations and for any future violations. If you have any questions concerning this Official Warning, please contact the APHIS office telephone number listed in this notice.

APHIS OFFICIAL (Name):
Gerald Rushin

OFFICE ADDRESS:
4700 River Road
Riverdale, MD 30737

APHIS OFFICIAL (TITLE):
Assistant Deputy Administrator
Animal Care

DATE ISSUED: September 5, 2017 TELEPHONE NO: (970) 494-7478

CERTIFIED MAIL RECEIPT NO:
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)



Inspection Report

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Customer ID: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Certificate:

Site: 001

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

2.40(b)(2)

REPEAT

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

Female Chihuahua (microchip (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)) has a buildup of brown tartar on the upper left canine tooth and upper left cheek teeth and the front teeth.

Female Chihuahua (microchip (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)) has a buildup of brown tartar on both upper canine teeth and the upper front teeth.

Poor dental health could cause pain and discomfort to the dog as well as lead to further health issues. The above mentioned dogs must be evaluated by a licensed veterinarian for a proper diagnosis and to establish an effective treatment plan. The diagnosis and treatment plan must be documented in writing and available to the inspector upon request. The licensee must ensure that all dogs receive adequate veterinary care at all times.

The following dogs listed under 2.40 (b)(2) on the previous inspection report dated (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017 have received toenail maintenance:

Female Yorkshire terrier (microchip (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)) previously had no ID.

Female Yorkshire terrier (microchip (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)) previously had no ID.

Inspection and exit interview conducted with ACI, Kelly Maxwell, VMO Autumn Unck, and the facility representative.

Additional Inspectors

Unck Autumn, Veterinary Medical Officer

Prepared By:

MAXWELL KELLY, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 6080

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date:

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE
18-00296_000008

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Customer: [REDACTED]
Inspection Date: [REDACTED]

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

17

Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)		001	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 17

Count	Species
000005	DOG PUPPY
000018	DOG ADULT
000023	Total



Inspection Report

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Customer ID: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Certificate:

Site: 001

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Type: FOCUSED INSPECTION

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

2.40(b)(2)

REPEAT

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

The following dogs were cited on the previous inspection report dated (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 017 and the inspection report stated that each dog must have their toenails trimmed by noon on (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017.

Female Yorkshire terrier (No ID)

Female Yorkshire terrier (No ID)

After noon on (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017 the inspectors conducted a focused inspection of all the dogs cited under 2.40 (b) (2) on the (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017 inspection report. The above mentioned female Yorkshire terriers have not received toenail maintenance. The toenails of both dogs have become excessively long and have developed a severe curve. Overgrown toenails could cause pain and discomfort to the dogs, as well as, affect the dog's natural gait.

Both female Yorkshire terriers must have their toenails trimmed to an acceptable length. The licensee must ensure that the toenails of all dogs are kept at a reasonable length at all times to support their health and well-being.

The following dogs were evaluated by a licensed veterinarian and are under a treatment plan:

Female Yorkshire terrier (No ID)

Female Yorkshire terrier (No ID)

Female Shih tzu (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Male Chihuahau ("Merle", No ID)

Female Chihuahua (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

The following dogs have received toenail maintenance:

Male Yorkshire terrier (No ID)

Prepared By:

MAXWELL KELLY, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 6080

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE
18-00296_000106

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



Inspection Report

Female Chihuahua (No ID)

The following dog has received hair coat maintenance:

Male Yorkshire terrier (No ID)

The following dogs are no longer at the facility:

Female Yorkshire terrier (microchip (b) (6), (b) (7)(C))

Female Yorkshire terrier (No ID)

Male Yorkshire terrier (microchip (b) (6), (b) (7)(C))

Female Shih tzu (microchip (b) (6), (b) (7)(C))

Male Shih tzu (microchip (b) (6), (b) (7)(C))

Female Yorkshire terrier (No ID)

Female Shih tzu (No ID)

Female Yorkshire terrier (microchip (b) (6), (b) (7)(C))

Female Yorkshire terrier (No ID)

Male Shih tzu (No ID)

Inspection and exit interview conducted with ACI, Kelly Maxwell, VMO Autumn Unck, and the facility representative.

Additional Inspectors

Unck Autumn, Veterinary Medical Officer

Prepared By:

MAXWELL KELLY, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 6080

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE
18-00296_000102

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Customer:

Inspection Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
[REDACTED] 17

Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	001	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	17

Count	Species
000007	DOG ADULT
000007	Total



Inspection Report

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Customer ID: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Certificate:

Site: 001

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

2.40(b)(2)

DIRECT

REPEAT

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

Female Yorkshire terrier (microchip (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)) has poor dental health and overgrown toenails. There is a heavy buildup of brown/yellow tartar on the teeth. The entire surface of both the upper left and right canine teeth are completely covered in tartar and the majority of the surface of both the lower left and right canine teeth are covered in tartar. A thick yellow/grey creamy discharge is located along the gum-line of the upper right canine tooth. The gums are bright red and inflamed above the upper right canine tooth and gums have severely receded away from this tooth. The upper and lower cheek teeth on both sides of the mouth are also covered in tartar. The toenails of all four feet have become excessively long and have developed a severe curve.

Female Yorkshire terrier (No ID) has poor dental health, excessive matting of the hair coat, and overgrown toenails. The upper and lower cheek teeth on both sides of the mouth have a heavy buildup of brown/yellow tartar. The upper left canine tooth and lower left canine tooth have a heavy buildup of tartar on the majority of the surface. A grey creamy discharge is located along the gum line of the upper right cheek teeth and along the lower gum line and between the lower cheek teeth. Tartar buildup is also located on the majority of the surface of the upper front teeth. The gums are moderately reddened. The dog also has heavy matting located on the lower back across the rump. The toenails of all four feet have become excessively long and have developed a severe curve.

Male Yorkshire terrier (No ID) has excessive matting of the hair coat and overgrown nails. There are clumps of matted hair along the length of both hind legs and the hair coat is heavily matted across the dog's back. The toenails have become excessively long and have developed a severe curve.

Female Yorkshire terrier (No ID) has poor dental health and excessively long toenails. There is a buildup of brown/yellow tartar along the gum line of the front teeth and the upper left and right canine teeth. The surfaces of the cheek teeth on both sides of the mouth have a buildup of tartar. The gums have become slightly reddened. The toenails of all four feet have become excessively long and have developed a severe curve.

Prepared By:

MAXWELL KELLY, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 6080

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE
18-00296_000126

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



Inspection Report

Female Yorkshire terrier (No ID) has a poor dental health and overgrown nails. There is a heavy buildup of brown/yellow tartar covering the surface of the upper and lower cheek teeth on both sides of the mouth. The upper left canine tooth has a buildup of tartar on the surface near the gum line and the upper right canine tooth has a buildup of tartar in a small area along the gum line. The gums have become slightly reddened. The toenails of all four feet have become excessively long and have developed a severe curve.

Female Chihuahua (microchip (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)) has poor dental health. The cheek teeth on both sides of the mouth are heavily coated in a buildup of brown/yellow tartar. The gums are slightly reddened.

Male Yorkshire terrier (microchip (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)) has poor dental health. The teeth have an excessively heavy buildup of grey/green/black colored tartar on the upper and lower canine teeth on both sides of the mouth. The gums appear to be eroding away from the upper left and right canine teeth. A grey creamy discharge is located along the gum line of the upper left canine tooth. The lower right canine tooth is loose and moved easily when touched by the inspector. There is a hard mass above the upper left cheek teeth that the licensee had not noticed. When the inspector gently pushed on the mass a creamy yellow discharge came out between the eyeball and the lower eye lid. The dog is currently under veterinary treatment for the eyes.

Female Shih tzu (microchip (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)) has poor dental health. There is a buildup of brown/yellow tartar on the cheek teeth and canine teeth on the left side of the mouth.

Female Shih tzu (microchip (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)) has excessively matted hair coat and overgrown toenails. Large dense mats are located behind both ears and the mats are tightly bound against the skin. A single large, heavy, dense mat is located along the entire length of the outside of both front legs. These mats are tightly bound against the skin of the front legs. A large clump of matted hair is located on the top of both front feet. Both hind feet have a large dense mat that is continuous from the top of the foot to the bottom of the foot. The paw pads of both hind feet are covered by this mat and the inspector had difficulty locating the toe nails embedded within this mat. A single large, heavy, dense mat is located along the entire length of the outside of both hind legs. Matted clumps of hair are found throughout the rest of the hair coat. The toenails have become excessively long and have developed a severe curve.

Male Shih tzu (microchip (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)) has poor dental health, excessively matted hair coat, overgrown toenails and open abrasion of the foot. There is a buildup of brown/yellow tartar on the cheek teeth and upper canine teeth on both sides of the mouth. The gums are moderately reddened. There is a large, dense mat running the entire length of the outside of both the left and right hind legs. Densely matted hair was also located along the hips, across the back and along the sides of the dog. The toenails have become excessively long and have developed a severe curve. The front left foot has pinkish, red discoloration on the white fur. Closer inspection revealed that the

Prepared By:

MAXWELL KELLY, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 6080

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE
18-00296_000102

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



Inspection Report

hair is wet and when the hair was pulled back a raw, shiny, red blister-like appearance to the paw was seen. The center of this affected section of the paw has a distinct pin-hole that is darker red than the rest of the area.

Female Yorkshire terrier (No ID) has poor dental health. A heavy buildup of brown/yellow tartar is located on the entire surface of the upper and lower left cheek teeth and canine teeth. A heavy buildup of the tartar is located on the entire surface of the upper and lower right cheek teeth and canine teeth. A grey creamy discharge is located along the gum line of the upper right cheek teeth. The gums are moderately reddened. The toenails have become excessively long and have developed a severe curve.

Female Shih tzu (No ID) has poor dental health and an excessively matted hair coat. A heavy buildup of brown/yellow tartar is located on nearly the entire surface of the upper left and right canine tooth and the entire surface of the lower right and left cheek teeth. The gums have become moderately reddened. A large, dense mat is covering both the left and right hind foot. The paw pads are covered in hair and the inspector had difficulty finding the toenails that were embedded within the matted hair. A large clump of matted hair is located on the top of both front paws. A large, dense, continuous mat is running up the entire length of the outside of both front legs to the chest area. Large areas of densely matted hair is located along both sides of the face and behind both ears. Clumps of matted hair were found throughout the rest of the hair coat. All areas of matted hair are bound tightly against the skin. The toenails have become excessively long and have developed a severe curve.

Female Chihuahua (No ID) has overgrown toenails. The toenails have become excessively long and have developed a severe curve.

Male Chihuahua ("Merle", No ID) has poor dental health. A heavy buildup of brown/yellow tartar is located on the surface of the upper left and right canine teeth and left and right upper cheek teeth. A grey creamy discharge is located along the gum line between the upper left canine tooth and the front tooth. A grey creamy discharge is located along the gum line between the upper right canine tooth and the incisor. The upper right front tooth was loose and moved freely back and forth as the dog was licking. The gums were moderately reddened. When the inspector made contact with the dog's mouth he would pull away and thrash about and the dog cried out while the inspectors were examining the mouth.

Female Yorkshire terrier (microchip **(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)**) has poor dental health and overgrown toenails. A heavy buildup of brown/yellow tartar is located on the surface of the upper left and right canine teeth and left and right upper cheek teeth. The toenails have become excessively long and developed a severe curve.

Female Yorkshire terrier (No ID) has poor dental health. A heavy buildup of thick brown/yellow tartar is located on

Prepared By:

MAXWELL KELLY, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 6080

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE
18-00296_000128

Date:
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



Inspection Report

the surface of the upper and lower cheek teeth and canine teeth on both sides of the mouth. A grey creamy discharge is located along the gum line of the lower cheek teeth on both sides of the mouth. The gums are moderately reddened.

Male Shih tzu (No ID) has poor dental health, heavy matting of the hair coat and overgrown toenails. A heavy buildup of brown/yellow tartar is located on the surface of the upper left and right canine teeth and left and right upper cheek teeth. The gums are moderately reddened. A large dense mat is located on the top of both the right and left front feet. Clumps of matted hair are located along the length of the hind legs and large, dense mats are located on the top of the left and right hind feet. Matted clumps of hair are found throughout the hair coat and behind the ears. The toenails have become excessively long and have begun to develop a curve.

Poor dental health, matted hair coats, and blister-like skin conditions could cause pain and discomfort to the dog, as well as, lead to further health issues.

Overgrown toenails could cause pain and discomfort to the dog, as well as, affect the dog's natural gait.

2.40(b)(2) DIRECT REPEAT

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

The following dogs must be evaluated by a licensed veterinarian for a diagnosis and to establish an effective treatment plan:

Female Yorkshire terrier (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) must also receive toenail trimming

Female Yorkshire terrier (No ID)-must also receive hair coat maintenance

Female Yorkshire terrier (No ID)-must also receive toenail trimming

Female Yorkshire terrier (No ID)-must also receive toenail trimming

Female Chihuahua (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Male Yorkshire terrier (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Female Shih tzu (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) must also receive toenail trimming and hair coat maintenance

Male Shih tzu (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) must also receive toenail trimming and hair coat maintenance

Female Yorkshire terrier (No ID)-must also receive toenail trimming

Female Shih tzu (No ID)-must also receive hair coat maintenance and toenail maintenance

Male Chihuahua ("Merle", No ID)

Female Yorkshire terrier (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) must also receive toenail trimming

Female Yorkshire terrier (No ID)

Prepared By:

MAXWELL KELLY, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 6080

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE
18-00296_000120



Inspection Report

Male Shih tzu (No ID)-must also receive hair coat maintenance and toenail trimming

The diagnosis and treatment plan must be documented in writing and available to the inspector upon request. A verbal correction date of noon on May 10, 2017 was given to the licensee at the time of the inspection.

The following dog must receive hair coat maintenance:

Female Shih tzu (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Male Yorkshire terrier (No ID)

A verbal correction date of noon on May 10, 2017 was given to the licensee at the time of the inspection.

The following dog must receive toenail trimming:

Female Chihuahua (No ID)

Male Yorkshire terrier (No ID)

A verbal correction date of noon on May 10, 2017 was given to the licensee at the time of the inspection.

A bottle of Oxytocin was found in the first kennel building and had expired in June 2014. Expired medical products may lose their effectiveness and the health of the dogs may suffer. The expired Oxytocin must be either disposed of or clearly labeled expired and that it is not to be used on regulated dogs. The licensee must ensure that all medical products used for the dogs has not expired. The licensee disposed of the Oxytocin at the time of the inspection.

2.50(a)(1)

TIME AND METHOD OF IDENTIFICATION.

At least ten adult dogs do not have any USDA approved form of identification. Official identification is necessary to identify the animals and to accurately complete the required paperwork. The licensee must give each adult dog the USDA approved microchip, tag, or tattoo.

Correction date: June 08, 2017

Prepared By:

MAXWELL KELLY, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 6080

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE
18-00296_000206

Date:
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



Inspection Report

2.75(a)(1)(vi) REPEAT

RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

There is no official USDA identification tag, tattoo, or microchip number for most of the dogs listed on APHIS form 7005 Acquisition of Dogs and Cats on Hand. The official USDA form of identification is necessary to fully complete the required paperwork and to physically identify each dog. The licensee must add the official USDA form of identification for each dog to the Acquisition of Dogs and Cats on Hand form.

3.1(c)(2) REPEAT

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

In the "Adult" building there are at least three enclosures whose access doors have a thick buildup of dark colored dirt and grime on their surfaces. There are a total of four dogs housed in these affected enclosures. In the first building there are at least two enclosures whose access doors have a thick buildup of dirt and grime on their surfaces. There are a total of two adult dogs and two puppies housed in these enclosures.

A buildup of dirt and grime could increase the risk of disease towards the dogs and the health of the dogs could suffer. All surfaces of housing facilities must be maintained on a regular basis. Any surface that cannot be readily cleaned or sanitized must be replaced when worn or soiled. The licensee must remove the buildup of dirt and grime from all the access doors. The licensee must ensure that all surfaces within the housing facility remain free of a buildup of dirt and grime at all times.

Inspection and exit interview conducted with ACI, Kelly Maxwell, VMO Autumn Unck, and the facility representative.

Additional Inspectors

Unck Autumn, Veterinary Medical Officer

Prepared By:

MAXWELL KELLY, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 6080

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE
18-00296_000206

Date:
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Customer:

Inspection Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
[REDACTED] 17

Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	001	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	[REDACTED]	17

Count	Species
000003	DOG PUPPY
000033	DOG ADULT
000036	Total



Inspection Report

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Customer ID: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Certificate: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Site: 001

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Type: --RESCINDED--

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

2.40(b)(2)

DIRECT

REPEAT

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

Female Yorkshire terrier (microchip #(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)) has poor dental health and overgrown toenails. There is a heavy buildup of brown/yellow tartar on the teeth. The entire surface of both the upper left and right canine teeth are completely covered in tartar and the majority of the surface of both the lower left and right canine teeth are covered in tartar. A thick yellow/grey creamy discharge is located along the gum-line of the upper right canine tooth. The gums are bright red and inflamed above the upper right canine tooth and gums have severely receded away from this tooth. The upper and lower cheek teeth on both sides of the mouth are also covered in tartar. The toenails of all four feet have become excessively long and have developed a severe curve.

Female Yorkshire terrier (No ID) has poor dental health, excessive matting of the hair coat, and overgrown toenails. The upper and lower cheek teeth on both sides of the mouth have a heavy buildup of brown/yellow tartar. The upper left canine tooth and lower left canine tooth have a heavy buildup of tartar on the majority of the surface. A grey creamy discharge is located along the gum line of the upper right cheek teeth and along the lower gum line and between the lower cheek teeth. Tartar buildup is also located on the majority of the surface of the upper front teeth. The gums are moderately reddened. The dog also has heavy matting located on the lower back across the rump. The toenails of all four feet have become excessively long and have developed a severe curve.

Male Yorkshire terrier (No ID) has excessive matting of the hair coat and overgrown nails. There are clumps of matted hair along the length of both hind legs and the hair coat is heavily matted across the dog's back. The toenails have become excessively long and have developed a severe curve.

Female Yorkshire terrier (No ID) has poor dental health and excessively long toenails. There is a buildup of brown/yellow tartar along the gum line of the front teeth and the upper left and right canine teeth. The surfaces of the cheek teeth on both sides of the mouth have a buildup of tartar. The gums have become slightly reddened. The toenails of all four feet have become excessively long and have developed a severe curve.

Prepared By:

MAXWELL KELLY, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 6080

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE
18-00296_000200



Inspection Report

Female Yorkshire terrier (No ID) has a poor dental health and overgrown nails. There is a heavy buildup of brown/yellow tartar covering the surface of the upper and lower cheek teeth on both sides of the mouth. The upper left canine tooth has a buildup of tartar on the surface near the gum line and the upper right canine tooth has a buildup of tartar in a small area along the gum line. The gums have become slightly reddened. The toenails of all four feet have become excessively long and have developed a severe curve.

Female Chihuahua (microchip #(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)) has poor dental health. The cheek teeth on both sides of the mouth are heavily coated in a buildup of brown/yellow tartar. The gums are slightly reddened.

Male Yorkshire terrier (microchip #(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)) has poor dental health. The teeth have an excessively heavy buildup of grey/green/black colored tartar on the upper and lower canine teeth on both sides of the mouth. The gums appear to be eroding away from the upper left and right canine teeth. A grey creamy discharge is located along the gum line of the upper left canine tooth. The lower right canine tooth is loose and moved easily when touched by the inspector. There is a hard mass above the upper left cheek teeth that the licensee had not noticed. When the inspector gently pushed on the mass a creamy yellow discharge came out between the eyeball and the lower eye lid. The dog is currently under veterinary treatment for the eyes.

Female Shih tzu (microchip #(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)) has poor dental health. There is a buildup of brown/yellow tartar on the cheek teeth and canine teeth on the left side of the mouth.

Female Shih tzu (microchip #(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)) has excessively matted hair coat and overgrown toenails. Large dense mats are located behind both ears and the mats are tightly bound against the skin. A single large, heavy, dense mat is located along the entire length of the outside of both front legs. These mats are tightly bound against the skin of the front legs. A large clump of matted hair is located on the top of both front feet. Both hind feet have a large dense mat that is continuous from the top of the foot to the bottom of the foot. The paw pads of both hind feet are covered by this mat and the inspector had difficulty locating the toe nails embedded within this mat. A single large, heavy, dense mat is located along the entire length of the outside of both hind legs. Matted clumps of hair are found throughout the rest of the hair coat. The toenails have become excessively long and have developed a severe curve.

Male Shih tzu (microchip #(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)) has poor dental health, excessively matted hair coat, overgrown toenails and open abrasion of the foot. There is a buildup of brown/yellow tartar on the cheek teeth and upper canine teeth on both sides of the mouth. The gums are moderately reddened. There is a large, dense mat running the entire length of the outside of both the left and right hind legs. Densely matted hair was also located along the hips, across the back and along the sides of the dog. The toenails have become excessively long and have developed a severe curve. The front left foot has pinkish, red discoloration on the white fur. Closer inspection revealed that the

Prepared By:

MAXWELL KELLY, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 6080

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE
18-00296_000296

Date:
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Inspection Report

hair is wet and when the hair was pulled back a raw, shiny, red blister-like appearance to the paw was seen. The center of this affected section of the paw has a distinct pin-hole that is darker red than the rest of the area.

Female Yorkshire terrier (No ID) has poor dental health. A heavy buildup of brown/yellow tartar is located on the entire surface of the upper and lower left cheek teeth and canine teeth. A heavy buildup of the tartar is located on the entire surface of the upper and lower right cheek teeth and canine teeth. A grey creamy discharge is located along the gum line of the upper right cheek teeth. The gums are moderately reddened. The toenails have become excessively long and have developed a severe curve.

Female Shih tzu (No ID) has poor dental health and an excessively matted hair coat. A heavy buildup of brown/yellow tartar is located on nearly the entire surface of the upper left and right canine tooth and the entire surface of the lower right and left cheek teeth. The gums have become moderately reddened. A large, dense mat is covering both the left and right hind foot. The paw pads are covered in hair and the inspector had difficulty finding the toenails that were embedded within the matted hair. A large clump of matted hair is located on the top of both front paws. A large, dense, continuous mat is running up the entire length of the outside of both front legs to the chest area. Large areas of densely matted hair is located along both sides of the face and behind both ears. Clumps of matted hair were found throughout the rest of the hair coat. All areas of matted hair are bound tightly against the skin. The toenails have become excessively long and have developed a severe curve.

Female Chihuahua (No ID) has overgrown toenails. The toenails have become excessively long and have developed a severe curve.

Male Chihuahua ("Merle", No ID) has poor dental health. A heavy buildup of brown/yellow tartar is located on the surface of the upper left and right canine teeth and left and right upper cheek teeth. A grey creamy discharge is located along the gum line between the upper left canine tooth and the front tooth. A grey creamy discharge is located along the gum line between the upper right canine tooth and the incisor. The upper right front tooth was loose and moved freely back and forth as the dog was licking. The gums were moderately reddened. When the inspector made contact with the dog's mouth he would pull away and thrash about and the dog cried out while the inspectors were examining the mouth.

Female Yorkshire terrier (microchip #(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)) has poor dental health and overgrown toenails. A heavy buildup of brown/yellow tartar is located on the surface of the upper left and right canine teeth and left and right upper cheek teeth. The toenails have become excessively long and developed a severe curve.

Female Yorkshire terrier (No ID) has poor dental health. A heavy buildup of thick brown/yellow tartar is located on

Prepared By:

MAXWELL KELLY, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 6080

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE
18-00296_000222



Inspection Report

the surface of the upper and lower cheek teeth and canine teeth on both sides of the mouth. A grey creamy discharge is located along the gum line of the lower cheek teeth on both sides of the mouth. The gums are moderately reddened.

Male Shih tzu (No ID) has poor dental health, heavy matting of the hair coat and overgrown toenails. A heavy buildup of brown/yellow tartar is located on the surface of the upper left and right canine teeth and left and right upper cheek teeth. The gums are moderately reddened. A large dense mat is located on the top of both the right and left front feet. Clumps of matted hair are located along the length of the hind legs and large, dense mats are located on the top of the left and right hind feet. Matted clumps of hair are found throughout the hair coat and behind the ears. The toenails have become excessively long and have begun to develop a curve.

Poor dental health, matted hair coats, and blister-like skin conditions could cause pain and discomfort to the dog, as well as, lead to further health issues.

Overgrown toenails could cause pain and discomfort to the dog, as well as, affect the dog's natural gait.

2.40(b)(2) DIRECT REPEAT

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

The following dogs must be evaluated by a licensed veterinarian for a diagnosis and to establish an effective treatment plan:

Female Yorkshire terrier (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) must also receive toenail trimming

Female Yorkshire terrier (No ID)-must also receive hair coat maintenance

Female Yorkshire terrier (No ID)-must also receive toenail trimming

Female Yorkshire terrier (No ID)-must also receive toenail trimming

Female Chihuahua (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Male Yorkshire terrier (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Female Shih tzu (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) must also receive toenail trimming and hair coat maintenance

Male Shih tzu (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) must also receive toenail trimming and hair coat maintenance

Female Yorkshire terrier (No ID)-must also receive toenail trimming

Female Shih tzu (No ID)-must also receive hair coat maintenance and toenail maintenance

Male Chihuahua ("Merle", No ID)

Female Yorkshire terrier (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) must also receive toenail trimming

Female Yorkshire terrier (No ID)

Prepared By:

MAXWELL KELLY, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 6080

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE
18-00296_000288

Date:
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



Inspection Report

Male Shih tzu (No ID)-must also receive hair coat maintenance and toenail trimming

The diagnosis and treatment plan must be documented in writing and available to the inspector upon request. A verbal correction date of noon on May 10, 2017 was given to the licensee at the time of the inspection.

The following dog must receive hair coat maintenance:

Female Shih tzu (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Male Yorkshire terrier (No ID)

A verbal correction date of noon on May 10, 2017 was given to the licensee at the time of the inspection.

The following dog must receive toenail trimming:

Female Chihuahua (No ID)

Male Yorkshire terrier (No ID)

A verbal correction date of noon on May 10, 2017 was given to the licensee at the time of the inspection.

A bottle of Oxytocin was found in the first kennel building and had expired in June 2014. Expired medical products may lose their effectiveness and the health of the dogs may suffer. The expired Oxytocin must be either disposed of or clearly labeled expired and that it is not to be used on regulated dogs. The licensee must ensure that all medical products used for the dogs has not expired. The licensee disposed of the Oxytocin at the time of the inspection.

2.50(a)(1)

TIME AND METHOD OF IDENTIFICATION.

At least ten adult dogs do not have any USDA approved form of identification. Official identification is necessary to identify the animals and to accurately complete the required paperwork. The licensee must give each adult dog the USDA approved microchip, tag, or tattoo.

Correction date: June 08, 2017

Prepared By:

MAXWELL KELLY, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 6080

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE
18-00296_000220

Date:
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



Inspection Report

2.75(a)(1)(vi) REPEAT

RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

There is no official USDA identification tag, tattoo, or microchip number for most of the dogs listed on APHIS form 7005 Acquisition of Dogs and Cats on Hand. The official USDA form of identification is necessary to fully complete the required paperwork and to physically identify each dog. The licensee must add the official USDA form of identification for each dog to the Acquisition of Dogs and Cats on Hand form.

3.1(c)(2) REPEAT

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

In the "Adult" building there are at least three enclosures whose access doors have a thick buildup of dark colored dirt and grime on their surfaces. There are a total of four dogs housed in these affected enclosures. In the first building there are at least two enclosures whose access doors have a thick buildup of dirt and grime on their surfaces. There are a total of two adult dogs and two puppies housed in these enclosures.

Inspection and exit interview conducted with ACI, Kelly Maxwell, VMO Autumn Unck, and the facility representative.

Additional Inspectors

Unck Autumn, Veterinary Medical Officer

Prepared By:

MAXWELL KELLY, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 6080

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE
18-00296_000256

Date:
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Customer:

Inspection Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

17

Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	001	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)		17

Count	Species
000003	DOG PUPPY
000033	DOG ADULT
000036	Total



Inspection Report

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Customer ID: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
Certificate: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
Site: 001
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

2.40(a)(1)

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

The facility has a Program of Veterinary Care but the section for intestinal parasites is not complete. The puppy deworming schedule is not documented on the Program of Veterinary Care. The licensee stated that she deworms the puppies every three weeks, but there is no documentation from the attending veterinarian approving this schedule. The deworming schedule must be documented on the Program of Veterinary Care and approved by the attending veterinarian to ensure that the animals are receiving adequate veterinary care.

To be corrected by: February 21, 2017

2.40(b)(2) DIRECT REPEAT

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

Male Maltese (microchip (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)) was observed holding his left front foot off the flooring. The dog was mostly non-weight bearing on this foot when he moved around the enclosure. Closer inspection of the dog revealed that the toenails on all four feet are extremely overgrown and all the toenails have developed a severe curve. While examining the left front foot, the inspector noticed that the toenails were growing under the foot towards the paw pads. There is also a large ball of matted hair on the bottom of both front feet. This dog has a large clump of brown tartar covering the top half of the surface of the left upper canine tooth and nearly the entire surface of the upper right canine tooth is also coated in a thick buildup of brown tartar.

Male Chihuahua ("Earl", microchip (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)) is observed holding his tongue out the right side of his mouth. Examination of the dog's mouth revealed that the upper right canine tooth is heavily coated in a thick buildup of grey and brown colored tartar. This tooth is also loose and moved easily when touched by the inspector.

Female Yorkshire terrier (microchip (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)) has a very thick buildup of dark brown tartar covering nearly the

Prepared By:

MAXWELL KELLY, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 6080

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE
18-00296_000350

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



Inspection Report

entire surface of the upper left and right canine teeth. The gums have become slightly reddened. This dog also has excessive matting of the hair coat on the right side of her body. The matted hair is beginning to become tightly adhered to the body. The license stated that she grooms all the dogs once a year.

Male Maltese (No ID found) has a very thick buildup of dark brown tartar covering the entire surface of the cheek teeth on both sides of the mouth. Nearly the entire surface of both upper and lower canine teeth and all the front teeth are coated in the dark brown tartar. The gums have become moderately reddened. This dog also has multiple sections of matted hair along the front and inside of both hind legs. The matted areas have entrapped dirt and grime and are nearly black in color. Clumps of matted hair are also found on the bottom of the feet and the toenails on all four feet are overgrown and developing a severe curve. The inspector observed the toenails laid out sideways from the foot when the dog was standing on the flooring.

Poor dental health could cause pain and discomfort to the dog and could lead to further health issues. The above mentioned dogs must be evaluated by a licensed veterinarian for a proper diagnosis and to develop an effective treatment plan. The diagnosis and treatment plan must be documented in writing and available to the inspector upon request.

Matted hair coats could cause pain and discomfort to the dog. Female Yorkshire terrier (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) male Maltese (No ID found), and male Maltese (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) must also receive hair coat maintenance to remove the matted hair from their coats and the bottom of their feet. The licensee must establish an effective hair coat maintenance plan that will keep the hair coats free of matting at all times.

Male Shih tzu (microchip (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)) has excessively long toenails on all four feet. The toenails have developed a severe curve and are beginning to grow towards the bottom of the dog's foot. Overgrown toenails could also cause pain and discomfort, as well as, affect the dog's natural gait. This dog, as well as, male Maltese (No ID found), and male Maltese (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) must have their toenails trimmed to an acceptable length. The licensee must develop a plan to maintain the toenails of all the dogs at a proper length at all times.

2.75(a)(1)(vi)

RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

There is no official USDA identification tag, tattoo, or microchip number for each dog listed on APHIS form 7005 Acquisition of Dogs and Cats on Hand. The official USDA form of identification is necessary to fully complete the required paperwork and to physically identify each dog. The licensee must add the official USDA form of

Prepared By:

MAXWELL KELLY, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 6080

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE
18-00296_000386



Inspection Report

identification for each dog to the Acquisition of Dogs and Cats on Hand form.

To be corrected by: February 21, 2017

3.1(c)(2) REPEAT

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

In the "Adult" building there are at least five enclosures whose access doors have a thick buildup of dark colored dirt and grime on their surfaces. There are seven dogs housed in these affected enclosures.

At least seven of the lower enclosures have a buildup of dirt, grime, old food and hair on the plastic tubes directly beneath and next to the gates and on some of the gates. There are at least ten dogs housed in these enclosures.

Two plastic feeders are excessively chewed around the front edge of the feed cup. Dark colored dirt and food waste has penetrated into these damaged areas and caked feed is also located along the inside of the front of the cup of both feeders. Four dogs have access to these feeders.

There is a drain that runs along the back wall of the "Adult" building and there is a buildup of dirt, grime, old food and hair in the drain and on the floor around the drain. Some items stored on the floor in front of the drain are also coated with dirt, hair and grime.

A buildup of dirt, grime, hair and food waste could increase the risk of disease towards the dogs and the health of the dogs could suffer. All surfaces of housing facilities must be maintained on a regular basis. Any surface that cannot be readily cleaned or sanitized must be replaced when worn or soiled. The licensee must remove the buildup of dirt, grime, hair and food waste from all surfaces within the housing facility, as well as, replace, repair, or alter the damaged self-feeders in a manner that allows them to be properly cleaned and sanitized. The licensee must ensure that all surfaces within the housing facility remain free of dirt, grime, food waste, and hair and remain in good repair at all times.

Exit interview conducted with Kelly Maxwell, ACI and the facility representative.

The following dog cited on the previous inspection report has received toenail maintenance:

Female Chihuahua (previously identified as (b) (6), (b) (7)(C))

Prepared By:

MAXWELL KELLY, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 6080

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE
18-00296_000386

Date:
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



Inspection Report

The following dog cited on the previous inspection report was evaluated by a licensed veterinarian:

Male Yorkie (No ID)

The following dog cited on the previous inspection report was evaluated by a licensed veterinarian and received treatment:

Male Shih tzu (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

MAXWELL KELLY, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 6080

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE
18-00296_000362



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Customer:
Inspection Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

17

Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	001	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)		17

Count	Species
000004	DOG PUPPY
000037	DOG ADULT
000041	Total

CASE NUMBER:
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

VIOULATOR:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

ADDRESS (City, State):
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

**OFFICIAL WARNING
NOTICE OF ALLEGED VIOLATION**

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has evidence that on or about **(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)**, 2017, **(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)** 2017 and **(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)** 2017, you failed to comply with the regulations issued under the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. § 2131 *et seq.*) (AWA), as documented in the attached inspection report(s).

APHIS published Federal regulations to ensure the welfare of animals and help prevent the spread of animal and plant pests and diseases. Since violations of the regulations can have serious and costly impacts that are detrimental to animals and the public interest, APHIS is providing you with this Official Warning. This Official Warning is not to be construed as a final agency action or an adjudicated finding of a violation. If APHIS obtains evidence of any violation of these Federal regulations in the future, APHIS may pursue civil penalties and other sanctions for these alleged violations and for any future violations. If you have any questions concerning this Official Warning, please contact the APHIS office telephone number listed in this notice.

APHIS OFFICIAL (Name): Gerald Rushin	OFFICE ADDRESS: 4700 River Road Riverdale, MD 30737	
APHIS OFFICIAL (TITLE): Assistant Deputy Administrator Animal Care	DATE ISSUED: 20 Sept. 2017	TELEPHONE NO: (970) 494-7478
CERTIFIED MAIL RECEIPT NO: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)		



Inspection Report

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Customer ID: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Certificate:

Site: 001

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

2.40(b)(2)

REPEAT

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

* Buck III, a male Pug (I.D. (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) has a left eye sphere with a slight to moderate conical shaped protrusion that comes to a point over the pupil. When viewing the eye from the side it also looks like the pointed protrusion area has a little bubble on the tip. Underneath the conical shape appears to be a hazy white to blueish discoloration resembling fog. There is a small amount of mucoid -like discharge on the lower eyelid. The right eye sphere has a slight conical shape with a flattened point over the pupil. There also appears to be a hazy white coloration underneath the protrusion. This type of disfigurement of the eye sphere may be indicative of injury, disease or other health issues. Licensee must consult a veterinarian to ensure that this disfigurement is not painful, indicative of other disease or health issues or cause impending blindness and that any treatment required is provided for the well-being of the dog.

3.1(a)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

* A bottom enclosure with vinyl wire flooring on the westside of New Kennel is broken and corroding away along where the flooring and back wall meet.

The vinyl wire for a top row enclosure on the westside of the New Kennel is broken, separating along the vertical seam and coming apart along the bottom of the enclosure door. The broken section of wire is starting to protrude outward.

These two enclosures, housing five adult dogs total, with broken wire can allow for the dogs feet or face get stuck in the wire potentially causing injury. Dogs could try to escape from the gap caused by the broken wire in the top enclosure potentially causing injury.

For the prevention of injury, all enclosures must be kept in good repair and contain the animals.

Prepared By:

WAGNER RANDALL, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 4038

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: E-MAIL
18-00296_000602

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



Inspection Report

To be corrected by, 26-August-2017.

3.1(c)(1)(i)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

* The outside part of two enclosures on the northeast sided of the Old Kennel had vinyl wire dividers. The vinyl was coming off these dividers in areas exposing bare wire. This bare wire was excessively rusty and corroding. The end enclosure had a metal gate that was excessively rusty and corroding in areas. This can prevent the required cleaning and sanitization of these surfaces that could harbor disease organisms. The structural strength can be jeopardized as well.

All surfaces must be free of excessive rust that can cause the prevention of required cleaning and sanitization, and affects the structural strength for the three adult dogs.

To be corrected by, 10-September-2017.

3.1(f)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

* Feces and other waste is starting to accumulate outside an opening approximately 3 yards from the dog enclosures housing a total of 11 adult dogs. The close location of waste and opening in the building are a insect, rodent and other vermin attraction. There were also puddles of water on the floor from a recent cleaning. The attraction of standing water inside and fecal waste located so close to the building with available openings will attract flying insects (mosquitoes, flies, gnats) that can cause injury, disease and stress to the animals.

Licensee must ensure that regular and frequent collection of waste, fluids and other debris are conducted in such a way as to minimize vermin and pest infestation, insects, odors and disease hazards.

To be corrected by, 26-August-2017.

This inspection and verbal exit interview were conducted with licensee on (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017.

This inspection will be sent by e-mail.

Prepared By:

WAGNER RANDALL, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 4038

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: E-MAIL
18-00296_000608

Date:
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

RWAGNER

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) Insp_id

Inspection Report

Additional Inspectors

Depoe Angela, Animal Care Inspector

Prepared By:

WAGNER RANDALL, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 4038

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: E-MAIL
18-00296_000600

Date:
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Customer:
Inspection Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
17

Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)		001	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	17

Count	Species
000016	DOG PUPPY
000070	DOG ADULT
000086	Total



Inspection Report

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Customer ID: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Certificate:

Site: 001

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Type: --RESCINDED--

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

2.126(a) CRITICAL

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

The USDA inspection team arrival at facility at 4:55 PM. Licensee arrived to premise within 1 minute after arrival of inspectors. The licensee stated to the USDA inspectors that they had two customers coming, one at 5:10 PM and 5:30 PM and it was not a good time for the inspection. Licensee further stated that they needed to bathe puppies and that they would also need to go back to work at 6:30. The inspector informed the licensee that the inspection was to be a focused and was to check two dogs. The licensee requested the inspectors return at 5:40 PM to perform the inspection.

At 5:11 p.m., the licensee texted the inspectors stating, "My person just told me 530 it will not work tonight sorry

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

At approximately 5:13 p.m. the inspector texted back, "Are you saying the inspection will not work or that the puppy sale will not work?"

At approximately 5:21 p.m. the licensee texted the inspectors, "Inspection will not work".

Then at approximately 5:30 p.m. the inspectors texted back, "Are you refusing an inspection at this time?"

The licensee did not respond to this text and this was the end of the text communication.

Inspectors returned to licensee facility at 5:45 p.m. and met licensee as he was going to his mailbox. The licensee stated that they could not do the inspection at this time. Licensee stated a customer had texted that they were late and would be coming at 6:10 PM. Inspector asked if the licensee was refusing inspection at this time. The licensee stated that they were not refusing inspection but nobody would be available tonight for inspection. The licensee stated that they did not want the inspectors present when the customer arrived. Inspector told the licensee that if they were not able to inspect that it would be considered a refusal to inspect. Inspector further explained that today's inspection was intended to be a focused inspection and would likely be no longer than 15 minutes to check two dogs (previously cited on the (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017 inspection report).

Unannounced inspections are required to allow APHIS officials to assess the health and welfare of the animals in

Prepared By:

WAGNER RANDALL, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 4038

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date:

Title: CERT. MAIL: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
18-00296_000656

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



Inspection Report

order to enforce the Animal Welfare Act regulations and standards. Failure to allow access for inspection interferes with the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to enforce the Animal Welfare Act. If the licensee cannot be available during normal business hours, a person (over age 18) should be designated to accompany the inspector during the inspection.

From this day forward, the licensee must provide inspectors access for inspection when requested by APHIS officials.

USPS Tracking #: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

This focused inspection was attempted by Randall Wagner (ACI).

This inspection will be sent both regular and certified mail.

Additional Inspectors

Secor Thomas, Veterinary Medical Officer

Prepared By:

WAGNER RANDALL, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 4038

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: CERT. MAIL (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
18-00296_000656



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Customer:
Inspection Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

17

Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	001	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)		(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 17

No Animals were Inspected.

Count	Species
000000	NONE
000000	Total



Inspection Report

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Customer ID: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Certificate:

Site: 001

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

2.126(a) CRITICAL

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

The USDA inspection team arrival at facility at 4:55 PM. Licensee arrived to premise within 1 minute after arrival of inspectors. The licensee stated to the USDA inspectors that they had two customers coming, one at 5:10 PM and 5:30 PM and it was not a good time for the inspection. Licensee further stated that they needed to bathe puppies and that they would also need to go back to work at 6:30. The inspector informed the licensee that the inspection was to be a focused and was to check two dogs. The licensee requested the inspectors return at 5:40 PM to perform the inspection.

At 5:11 p.m., the licensee texted the inspectors stating, My person just told me 530 it will not work tonight sorry the licensee.

At approximately 5:13 p.m. the inspector texted back, "Are you saying the inspection will not work or that the puppy sale will not work?"

At approximately 5:21 p.m. the licensee texted the inspectors, "Inspection will not work".

Then at approximately 5:30 p.m. the inspectors texted back, "Are you refusing an inspection at this time?"

The licensee did not respond to this text and this was the end of the text communication.

Inspectors returned to licensee facility at 5:45 p.m. and met licensee as he was going to his mailbox. The licensee stated that they could not do the inspection at this time. Licensee stated a customer had texted that they were late and would be coming at 6:10 PM. Inspector asked if the licensee was refusing inspection at this time. The licensee stated that they were not refusing inspection but nobody would be available tonight for inspection. The licensee stated that they did not want the inspectors present when the customer arrived. Inspector told the licensee that if they were not able to inspect that it would be considered a refusal to inspect. Inspector further explained that today's inspection was intended to be a focused inspection and would likely be no longer than 15 minutes to check two dogs (previously cited on the (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017 inspection report).

Unannounced inspections are required to allow APHIS officials to assess the health and welfare of the animals in

Prepared By:

WAGNER RANDALL, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 4038

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date:

Title: CERT. MAIL (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
18-00296_000662

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



Inspection Report

order to enforce the Animal Welfare Act regulations and standards. Failure to allow access for inspection interferes with the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to enforce the Animal Welfare Act. If the licensee cannot be available during normal business hours, a person (over age 18) should be designated to accompany the inspector during the inspection.

From this day forward, the licensee must provide inspectors access for inspection when requested by APHIS officials.

USPS Tracking #: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

This focused inspection was attempted by Randall Wagner (ACI).

This inspection will be sent both regular and certified mail.

Additional Inspectors

Secor Thomas, Veterinary Medical Officer

Prepared By:

WAGNER RANDALL, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 4038

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: CERT. MAIL (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
18-00296_00068

Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



United States Department of Agriculture Customer: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Inspection Date: [REDACTED] 17

Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	001	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)		-17

No Animals were Inspected.

Count	Species
000000	NONE
000000	Total



Inspection Report

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Customer ID: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Certificate:

Site: 001

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Type: --RESCINDED--

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

2.40(b)(2)

REPEAT

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

Direct Non-compliance

* A white intact female beagle identified by the licensee as "Snow," with a (date of birth of 01-02-2014) was observed to have abnormal eye discharge and red glandular tissue protruding from the 3rd eyelid area of both eyes. The surface of the left eye also appeared cloudy. Examination of the mouth revealed a buildup of dense brown material in contact with the gums along the upper right and left cheek teeth with reddening of the gum lines. The licensee stated that the dog had not been seen by a veterinarian and there was no documentation provided at the time of inspection to indicate that the dog was being treated for any ocular conditions.

Cloudiness, discharge and protrusion of tissue from eyes can be an indication of on-going eye disease. Untreated eye diseases may lead to increased animal discomfort, acute eye pain and blindness. Reddening or inflammation of the gums with debris/plaque buildup on teeth and at the gum line may be an indication of beginning dental disease. Untreated dental issues may result lead to animal discomfort, difficulty chewing and weight loss.

This dog must be examined by a licensed veterinarian within the next 72 hours to ensure that an accurate diagnosis is obtained and an appropriate treatment plan is developed and followed. This information, including the diagnosis, treatment and resolution of all identified conditions, must be documented and made available to the inspector upon request. The licensee must ensure that all animals receive appropriate veterinary care at all times.

Direct Non-compliance

* A female Shih Tzu, identified by the owner as Ruuds Red Cool 3 with a (date of birth of 07-11-2011) was found to have dense brown debris/plaque material covering the upper cheek teeth and upper canine teeth. There was also evidence of gum swelling, abnormal cream-colored discharge and retraction of gums from the teeth in areas in contact with heavy debris/plaque buildup.

Prepared By:

WAGNER RANDALL, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 4038

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: OWNER
18-00296_000060



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Inspection Report

Yellow or cream colored discharge from the gums can be an indication of serious gum infection. Excessive tartar buildup on teeth and dental disease may also lead to discomfort, difficulty chewing and weight loss. These conditions can further impact the overall health and comfort of animals. The animal listed above must be examined by a licensed veterinarian within 72 hours in order to ensure that an accurate diagnosis is obtained and an appropriate treatment plan is developed and followed. This information, including the diagnosis, treatment and resolution of the condition must be documented and made available to the inspector upon request. The licensee must ensure that all animals receive appropriate veterinary care at all times.

** The above mentioned two dogs need to see a licensed veterinarian by C.O.B. on 03-25-2017.

* A pregnant female red Pomeranian originally identified by the licensee as "Purdy" with an age of 10 years, and later identified by the owner as "Sasha" (date of birth 06-10-2017), was found to have dense brown debris/plaque covering the upper left canine tooth with evidence of gum swelling and retraction at the area of contact with the heavy debris buildup. The majority of its teeth were no longer present.

* A black/white colored female Shih Tzu, identified by the licensee as "Silver Chocky 2" with a (date of birth of 07-11-2017) was found to have brown debris/plaque covering the upper right canine tooth with evidence of gum swelling and retraction at the area of contact with the heavy debris buildup. The majority of this dog's teeth were also no longer present.

Excessive tartar buildup on teeth, dental disease and tooth loss may lead to discomfort, difficulty chewing and weight loss. These conditions can further impact the overall health and comfort of animals. The animals listed above must be examined within 10 days by a licensed veterinarian in order to ensure that an accurate diagnosis is obtained and an appropriate treatment plan is developed and followed. This information, including the diagnosis, treatment and resolution of the condition must be documented and made available to the inspector upon request. The licensee must ensure that all animals receive appropriate veterinary care at all times.

Unable to identify, with certainty, the dogs cited under Section 2.40 (b) (2) from inspection dated (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2016, received veterinary care.

These dogs were:

*An adult, white, female Bichon (ID (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)) and a white, female, Bichon approximately four years old (ID #16) both have an accumulation of dark brown and tan colored material coating the surface of the upper cheek teeth. The gum line is red and swollen and has receded away from the upper cheek teeth. The buildup of abnormal

Prepared By:

WAGNER RANDALL, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 4038

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date:
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: OWNER
18-00296_000576



Inspection Report

material on the teeth can be painful and lead to a decrease in appetite. It can impact the ability of the dogs to eat, affecting the health and well-being of the dog.

* An adult, female, Beagle with no identification, has excessively long toe nails on all four paws. Some of the toes nails were curving around and underneath the dog's foot pads. Long toe nails can get stuck in the holes of the flooring and break off causing injury. This can be very painful for the dog and affect the normal gait. All dogs must have regular toe nail maintenance. From regular toe nail maintenance, the prevention of abnormal gait, injury from long toe nails breaking off and growing is minimized.

* There was a bottle of Oxytocin intermingled with other medications and ready for use that had an expiration date of Feb 17.

Medications must be labeled with appropriate and accurate information in order to ensure that the contents of the container can be known with certainty, that the drugs are used at safe doses, and that medications are not used past their expiration dates. Expired drugs may not work as anticipated, could become contaminated, and could harm the animals. The licensee must ensure that all medications used in the facility are not expired, labeled properly in accordance with standard veterinary practices, and are stored in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

2.50(a)(1)

REPEAT

TIME AND METHOD OF IDENTIFICATION.

At least four dogs (those examined and listed above) had no means of identification as required under 9 CFR 2.50 (a)(1). The licensee stated the dogs had been micro-chipped but there was no available microchip scanner to identify animals due to the scanner having been previously eaten by dogs in the kennel. Three additional dogs, previously identified on inspection on [REDACTED] 2016 with veterinary care issues, were also unable to be identified for follow up verification of treatment. The inability of the licensee to readily and correctly identify animals within the facility may lead to errors in treatment or care which can directly impact the health of the animals. All animals must

Prepared By:

WAGNER RANDALL, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 4038

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: OWNER
18-00296_000546

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



Inspection Report

be identified by one of the following: 1) a collar that contains the letters USDA, a unique identifying number, and the license number; 2) a tattoo approved by USDA; or 3) a microchip that can be scanned by the licensee.

2.75(a)(1)

RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

* The full microchip identification number was not completed for the identification block of the Records of Dogs on Hand (APHIS from 7005) for 64 adult dogs.

Complete and accurate records must be kept in order to ensure that each animal's identity can be known with certainty and to facilitate tracking/tracing of animals.

To be corrected by, 05-April-2017.

3.1(c)(2) REPEAT

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

* One enclosure on the west side of the Corncrib Kennel housing five adult dogs had an accumulation of brown grime on the back wall and dog door.

* 10 enclosures within the kennel, all housing 27 adult dogs, have an accumulation of fecal waste on the flooring. Some enclosures had fecal waste stuck in the openings of the vinyl flooring. There was dog hair and fecal waste hanging from underneath the vinyl flooring.

For the prevention of an accumulation of excrement and disease hazards, all hard surfaces must be spot-cleaned daily and sanitized when necessary.

3.6(a)(2)(i) REPEAT

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

Prepared By:

WAGNER RANDALL, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 4038

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: OWNER
18-00296_000872

Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



Inspection Report

* Four enclosures housing 10 adult dogs and eight puppies had sharp wires or points protruding into the enclosures. These protruding points were at eye level and lower for the dogs in these enclosures. One enclosure had wire securing and feed. This wire was protruding into the enclosure. This could cause injury to the dogs.

All enclosures must be free of sharp protruding points that could injure the animals.

3.6(a)(2)(ii)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

* Heat lamps with exposed bulbs were found in two primary enclosures located in the whelping building. The heat lamps were found to be within reach of adult dogs located in both enclosures. Neither heat lamp contained a guard to prevent contact of the heat lamp bulb or heat lamp with adult dogs held within the enclosures.

Heat lamps with exposed heat lamp bulbs placed within contact reach of animals may present a burn or electrical hazard to those animals held in the enclosure. Bulbs may additionally become broken and pose a sharp physical hazard to 2 adult dogs and 4 puppies.

All heat lamps need to be placed out of physical reach of animals or provided with guards to prevent direct contact with animals within the enclosures.

To be corrected by 03-23-2017.

3.6(a)(2)(x)

REPEAT

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

* The northwest enclosure in the Corncrib Kennel had a long large gap between where the vinyl wire flooring and enclosure paneling meet. The vinyl wire was broken along this gap exposing sharp points. The four adult dogs housed in this enclosure could be injured from the legs and feet passing through the gap or from getting their legs or feet stuck in the gap.

All grid or vinyl wire type flooring must not allow the feet and legs of the dogs to pass through any openings for the prevention of injury to the animals.

Prepared By:

WAGNER RANDALL, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 4038

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: OWNER
18-00296_000578

Date:
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



Inspection Report

3.11(a) REPEAT

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

* The underneath areas and wash down for the Corn Crib Kennel, and Wash down and underneath area for east outdoor enclosures had an accumulation of fecal waste, fluid waste and dog hair. A strong odor of urine and waste was present in the Corn Crib Kennel. This was noticed with strong draft and open doors. The accumulation of fecal waste, fluid waste and dog hair can increase disease hazards and attract insects and pests affecting the 18 adult dogs housed in these areas.

For the prevention of an accumulation of dog hair fecal and fluid waste, and for the reduction of orders, insects, pests and disease hazards, all areas underneath the enclosures must be cleaned more frequently.

3.11(b)(2) REPEAT

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

Two large hog feeders being used for feeding 12 adult dogs in two occupied kennel enclosures were found to be contaminated with bird feces on their interior surfaces. The affected kennels were located on the north end of the corn crib kennel building. One of the feeders also supplied food for dogs in a third adjoining kennel. A total of twelve dogs were being fed from the feeders.

Contamination of animal food receptacles with bird feces may result in the transmission of disease causing organisms which can pose a health hazard to dogs being fed from the receptacles.

Food receptacles must be cleaned and sanitized, utilizing one of the methods described under 3.11 (b)(3), at least every two weeks or more often as necessary to prevent accumulation of dirt, debris, food waste, excreta and other disease hazards.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the facility representative and Randall Wagner (ACI).

Prepared By:

WAGNER RANDALL, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 4038

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: OWNER
18-00296_000570



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

RWAGNER

Insp_id

Inspection Report

Additional Inspectors

Secor Thomas, Veterinary Medical Officer

Prepared By:

WAGNER RANDALL, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 4038

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: OWNER
18-00296_000858

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Customer:
Inspection Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

17

Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)		001	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	17

Count	Species
000034	DOG PUPPY
000092	DOG ADULT
000126	Total



Inspection Report

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Customer ID: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Certificate:

Site: 001

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Type: --RESCINDED--

Date: 2017

2.40(b)(2)

DIRECT

REPEAT

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

Direct Non-compliance

* A white intact female beagle identified by the licensee as "Snow" (with a date of birth of 01-02-2014) was observed to have abnormal eye discharge and red glandular tissue protruding from the 3rd eyelid area of both eyes. The surface of the left eye also appeared cloudy. Examination of the mouth revealed a buildup of dense brown material in contact with the gums along the upper right and left cheek teeth with reddening of the gum lines. The licensee stated that the dog had not been seen by a veterinarian and there was no documentation provided at the time of inspection to indicate that the dog was being treated for any ocular conditions.

Cloudiness, discharge and protrusion of tissue from eyes can be an indication of on-going eye disease. Untreated eye diseases may lead to increased animal discomfort, acute eye pain and blindness. Reddening or inflammation of the gums with debris/plaque buildup on teeth and at the gum line may be an indication of beginning dental disease. Untreated dental issues may result lead to animal discomfort, difficulty chewing and weight loss.

This dog must be examined by a licensed veterinarian within the next 72 hours to ensure that an accurate diagnosis is obtained and an appropriate treatment plan is developed and followed. This information, including the diagnosis, treatment and resolution of all identified conditions, must be documented and made available to the inspector upon request. The licensee must ensure that all animals receive appropriate veterinary care at all times.

Direct Non-compliance

* A female Shih Tzu, identified by the owner as Ruuds Red Cool 3 (with a date of birth of 07-1-2011) was found to have dense brown debris/plaque material covering the upper cheek teeth and upper canine teeth. There was also evidence of gum swelling, abnormal cream-colored discharge and retraction of gums from the teeth in areas in contact with heavy debris/plaque buildup.

Prepared By:

WAGNER RANDALL, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 4038

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: CERT. MAIL (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
18-00296_000852

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Inspection Report

Yellow or cream colored discharge from the gums can be an indication of serious gum infection. Excessive tartar buildup on teeth and dental disease may also lead to discomfort, difficulty chewing and weight loss. These conditions can further impact the overall health and comfort of animals. The animal listed above must be examined by a licensed veterinarian within 72 hours in order to ensure that an accurate diagnosis is obtained and an appropriate treatment plan is developed and followed. This information, including the diagnosis, treatment and resolution of the condition must be documented and made available to the inspector upon request. The licensee must ensure that all animals receive appropriate veterinary care at all times.

** The above mentioned two dogs need to see a licensed veterinarian by C.O.B. on 03-25-2017.

* A pregnant female red Pomeranian originally identified by the licensee as "Purdy" with an age of 10 years, and later identified by the owner as "Sasha" (date of birth 06-10-2007), was found to have dense brown debris/plaque covering the upper left canine tooth with evidence of gum swelling and retraction at the area of contact with the heavy debris buildup. The majority of its teeth were no longer present.

* A black/white colored female Shih Tzu, identified by the licensee as "Silver Chocky 2" with a (date of birth of 07-1-2011) was found to have brown debris/plaque covering the upper right canine tooth with evidence of gum swelling and retraction at the area of contact with the heavy debris buildup. The majority of this dog's teeth were also no longer present.

Excessive tartar buildup on teeth, dental disease and tooth loss may lead to discomfort, difficulty chewing and weight loss. These conditions can further impact the overall health and comfort of animals. The animals listed above must be examined within 10 days by a licensed veterinarian in order to ensure that an accurate diagnosis is obtained and an appropriate treatment plan is developed and followed. This information, including the diagnosis, treatment and resolution of the condition must be documented and made available to the inspector upon request. The licensee must ensure that all animals receive appropriate veterinary care at all times.

** Unable to identify, with certainty, the dogs cited under Section 2.40 (b) (2) from inspection dated [REDACTED] (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2016, received veterinary care.

These dogs were:

*An adult, white, female Bichon (ID [REDACTED] (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)) and a white, female, Bichon approximately four years old (ID #16) both have an accumulation of dark brown and tan colored material coating the surface of the upper cheek teeth. The gum line is red and swollen and has receded away from the upper cheek teeth. The buildup of abnormal

Prepared By:

WAGNER RANDALL, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 4038

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: CERT. MAIL: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
18-00296_000458

Date:
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



Inspection Report

material on the teeth can be painful and lead to a decrease in appetite. It can impact the ability of the dogs to eat, affecting the health and well-being of the dog.

* An adult, female, Beagle with no identification, has excessively long toe nails on all four paws. Some of the toes nails were curving around and underneath the dog's foot pads. Long toe nails can get stuck in the holes of the flooring and break off causing injury. This can be very painful for the dog and affect the normal gait. All dogs must have regular toe nail maintenance. From regular toe nail maintenance, the prevention of abnormal gait, injury from long toe nails breaking off and growing is minimized.

* The last document visit by the attending veterinarian (AV) was on 20-April-2016. With potential veterinary care issues cited for three dogs from the inspection on [REDACTED] 2016, and dogs on this inspection, another yearly visit by the (AV) is needed.

* There was a bottle of Oxytocin intermingled with other medications and ready for use that had an expiration date of February 2017.

Medications must be labeled with appropriate and accurate information in order to ensure that the contents of the container can be known with certainty, that the drugs are used at safe doses, and that medications are not used past their expiration dates. Expired drugs may not work as anticipated, could become contaminated, and could harm the animals. The licensee must ensure that all medications used in the facility are not expired, labeled properly in accordance with standard veterinary practices, and are stored in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

2.50(a)(1)

REPEAT

TIME AND METHOD OF IDENTIFICATION.

At least four dogs (those examined and listed above) had no means of identification as required under 9 CFR 2.50 (a)(1). The licensee stated, the dogs had been micro-chipped but there was no available microchip scanner to

Prepared By:

WAGNER RANDALL, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 4038

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: CERT. MAIL (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
18-00296_000550

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



Inspection Report

identify animals due to the scanner having been previously eaten by dogs in the kennel. Three additional dogs, previously identified on inspection on [REDACTED] 2016 with veterinary care issues, were also unable to be identified for follow up verification of treatment. The inability of the licensee to readily and correctly identify animals within the facility may lead to errors in treatment or care which can directly impact the health of the animals. All animals must be identified by one of the following: 1) a collar that contains the letters USDA, a unique identifying number, and the license number; 2) a tattoo approved by USDA; or 3) a microchip that can be scanned by the licensee.

2.75(a)(1)

RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

* The full microchip identification number was not completed for the identification block of the Records of Dogs on Hand (APHIS from 7005) for 64 adult dogs.

Complete and accurate records must be kept in order to ensure that each animal's identity can be known with certainty and to facilitate tracking/tracing of animals.

To be corrected by, 05-April-2017.

3.1(c)(2) REPEAT

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

* One enclosure on the west side of the Corncrib Kennel, housing five adult dogs, had an accumulation of brown grime on the back wall and dog door.

* 10 enclosures within the kennel, all housing 27 adult dogs, had an accumulation of fecal waste on the flooring. Some enclosures had fecal waste stuck in the openings of the vinyl flooring. There was dog hair and fecal waste hanging from underneath the vinyl flooring.

For the prevention of an accumulation of excrement and disease hazards to the dogs, all hard surfaces must be spot-cleaned daily and sanitized when necessary.

Prepared By:

WAGNER RANDALL, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 4038

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: CERT. MAIL (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
18-00296_000686

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



Inspection Report

3.6(a)(2)(i) REPEAT

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

* Four enclosures housing 10 adult dogs and eight puppies had sharp wires or points protruding into the enclosures. These protruding points were at eye level and lower for the dogs in these enclosures. One enclosure had wire securing a self-feeder. This wire was protruding into the enclosure. This could cause injury to the dogs.

All enclosures must be free of sharp protruding points that could injure the animals.

3.6(a)(2)(ii)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

* Heat lamps with exposed bulbs were found in two primary enclosures located in the whelping building. The heat lamps were found to be within reach of adult dogs located in both enclosures. Neither heat lamp contained a guard to prevent contact of the heat lamp bulb or heat lamp with adult dogs held within the enclosures.

Heat lamps with exposed heat lamp bulbs placed within contact reach of animals may present a burn or electrical hazard to those animals held in the enclosure. Bulbs may additionally become broken and pose a sharp physical hazard to 2 adult dogs and 4 puppies.

All heat lamps need to be placed out of physical reach of animals or provided with guards to prevent direct contact with animals within the enclosures.

To be corrected by 03-23-2017.

3.6(a)(2)(x) REPEAT

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

* The northwest enclosure in the Corncrib Kennel had a long large gap between where the vinyl wire flooring and enclosure paneling meet. The vinyl wire was broken along this gap exposing sharp points. The four adult dogs housed in this enclosure could be injured from their legs and feet passing through the gap or from getting their legs or feet stuck in the gap.

Prepared By:

WAGNER RANDALL, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 4038

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: CERT. MAIL: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
18-00296_00066

Date:
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



Inspection Report

All grid or vinyl wire type flooring must not allow the feet and legs of the dogs to pass through any openings for the prevention of injury to the animals.

3.11(a) REPEAT

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

* The underneath areas and wash down for the Corn Crib Kennel, and Wash down and underneath area for east outdoor enclosures had an accumulation of fecal waste, fluid waste and dog hair. A strong odor of urine and waste was present in the Corn Crib Kennel. This was noticed with strong draft and open doors. The accumulation of fecal waste, fluid waste and dog hair can increase disease hazards and attract insects and pests affecting the 18 adult dogs housed in these areas.

For the prevention of an accumulation of dog hair fecal and fluid waste, and for the reduction of orders, insects, pests and disease hazards, all areas underneath the enclosures must be cleaned more frequently.

3.11(b)(2) REPEAT

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

Two large hog feeders being used for feeding 12 adult dogs in two occupied kennel enclosures were found to be contaminated with bird feces on their interior surfaces. The affected kennels were located on the north end of the Corn Crib Kennel building. One of the feeders also supplied food for dogs in a third adjoining kennel. A total of twelve dogs were being fed from the feeders.

Contamination of animal food receptacles with bird feces may result in the transmission of disease causing organisms which can pose a health hazard to dogs being fed from the receptacles.

Food receptacles must be cleaned and sanitized, utilizing one of the methods described under 3.11 (b)(3), at least every two weeks or more often as necessary to prevent accumulation of dirt, debris, food waste, excreta and other disease hazards.

Prepared By:

WAGNER RANDALL, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 4038

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: CERT. MAIL: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
18-00296_000682

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



Inspection Report

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the facility representative and Randall Wagner (ACI).

This inspection will be sent by both regular and certified mail.

USPS Tracking# (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Additional Inspectors

Secor Thomas, Veterinary Medical Officer

Prepared By:

WAGNER RANDALL, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 4038

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: CERT. MAIL (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
18-00296_000688

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Customer:

Inspection Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

17

Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	001	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)		(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 17

Count	Species
000034	DOG PUPPY
000092	DOG ADULT
000126	Total



Inspection Report

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Customer ID: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Certificate: [REDACTED]

Site: 001

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

2.40(b)(2)

DIRECT

REPEAT

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

Direct Non-compliance

* A white intact female beagle identified by the licensee as "Snow" (with a date of birth of 01-02-2014) was observed to have abnormal eye discharge and red glandular tissue protruding from the 3rd eyelid area of both eyes. The surface of the left eye also appeared cloudy. Examination of the mouth revealed a buildup of dense brown material in contact with the gums along the upper right and left cheek teeth with reddening of the gum lines. The licensee stated that the dog had not been seen by a veterinarian and there was no documentation provided at the time of inspection to indicate that the dog was being treated for any ocular conditions.

Cloudiness, discharge and protrusion of tissue from eyes can be an indication of on-going eye disease. Untreated eye diseases may lead to increased animal discomfort, acute eye pain and blindness. Reddening or inflammation of the gums with debris/plaque buildup on teeth and at the gum line may be an indication of beginning dental disease. Untreated dental issues may result lead to animal discomfort, difficulty chewing and weight loss.

This dog must be examined by a licensed veterinarian within the next 72 hours to ensure that an accurate diagnosis is obtained and an appropriate treatment plan is developed and followed. This information, including the diagnosis, treatment and resolution of all identified conditions, must be documented and made available to the inspector upon request. The licensee must ensure that all animals receive appropriate veterinary care at all times.

Direct Non-compliance

* A female Shih Tzu, identified by the owner as Ruuds Red Cool 3 (with a date of birth of 07-1-2011) was found to have dense brown debris/plaque material covering the upper cheek teeth and upper canine teeth. There was also evidence of gum swelling, abnormal cream-colored discharge and retraction of gums from the teeth in areas in contact with heavy debris/plaque buildup.

Prepared By:

WAGNER RANDALL, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 4038

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: CERT. MAIL (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
18-00296_000680

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



Inspection Report

Yellow or cream colored discharge from the gums can be an indication of serious gum infection. Excessive tartar buildup on teeth and dental disease may also lead to discomfort, difficulty chewing and weight loss. These conditions can further impact the overall health and comfort of animals. The animal listed above must be examined by a licensed veterinarian within 72 hours in order to ensure that an accurate diagnosis is obtained and an appropriate treatment plan is developed and followed. This information, including the diagnosis, treatment and resolution of the condition must be documented and made available to the inspector upon request. The licensee must ensure that all animals receive appropriate veterinary care at all times.

* A pregnant female red Pomeranian originally identified by the licensee as "Purdy" with an age of 10 years, and later identified by the owner as "Sasha" (date of birth 06-10-2007), was found to have dense brown debris/plaque covering the upper left canine tooth with evidence of gum swelling and retraction at the area of contact with the heavy debris buildup. The majority of its teeth were no longer present.

* A black/white colored female Shih Tzu, identified by the licensee as "Silver Chocky 2" with a (date of birth of 07-1-2011) was found to have brown debris/plaque covering the upper right canine tooth with evidence of gum swelling and retraction at the area of contact with the heavy debris buildup. The majority of this dog's teeth were also no longer present.

Excessive tartar buildup on teeth, dental disease and tooth loss may lead to discomfort, difficulty chewing and weight loss. These conditions can further impact the overall health and comfort of animals. The animals listed above must be examined within 10 days by a licensed veterinarian in order to ensure that an accurate diagnosis is obtained and an appropriate treatment plan is developed and followed. This information, including the diagnosis, treatment and resolution of the condition must be documented and made available to the inspector upon request. The licensee must ensure that all animals receive appropriate veterinary care at all times.

** Unable to identify, with certainty, the dogs cited under Section 2.40 (b) (2) from inspection dated [REDACTED] (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2016, received veterinary care.

These dogs were:

*An adult, white, female Bichon [REDACTED] (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) and a white, female, Bichon approximately four years old (ID #16) both have an accumulation of dark brown and tan colored material coating the surface of the upper cheek teeth. The gum line is red and swollen and has receded away from the upper cheek teeth. The buildup of abnormal material on the teeth can be painful and lead to a decrease in appetite. It can impact the ability of the dogs to eat, affecting the health and well-being of the dog.

Prepared By:

WAGNER RANDALL, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) [REDACTED] 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 4038

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: CERT. MAIL (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
18-00296_000606

Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) [REDACTED] 2017



Inspection Report

* An adult, female, Beagle with no identification, has excessively long toe nails on all four paws. Some of the toes nails were curving around and underneath the dog's foot pads. Long toe nails can get stuck in the holes of the flooring and break off causing injury. This can be very painful for the dog and affect the normal gait. All dogs must have regular toe nail maintenance. From regular toe nail maintenance, the prevention of abnormal gait, injury from long toe nails breaking off and growing is minimized.

* The last document visit by the attending veterinarian (AV) was on 20-April-2016. With potential veterinary care issues cited for three dogs from the inspection on (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2016, and dogs on this inspection, another yearly visit by the (AV) is needed.

* There was a bottle of Oxytocin intermingled with other medications and ready for use that had an expiration date of February 2017.

Medications must be labeled with appropriate and accurate information in order to ensure that the contents of the container can be known with certainty, that the drugs are used at safe doses, and that medications are not used past their expiration dates. Expired drugs may not work as anticipated, could become contaminated, and could harm the animals. The licensee must ensure that all medications used in the facility are not expired, labeled properly in accordance with standard veterinary practices, and are stored in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

2.50(a)(1)

REPEAT

TIME AND METHOD OF IDENTIFICATION.

At least four dogs (those examined and listed above) had no means of identification as required under 9 CFR 2.50 (a)(1). The licensee stated, the dogs had been micro-chipped but there was no available microchip scanner to identify animals due to the scanner having been previously eaten by dogs in the kennel. Three additional dogs, previously identified on inspection on (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2016 with veterinary care issues, were also unable to be identified for

Prepared By:

WAGNER RANDALL, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 4038

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: CERT. MAIL: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
18-00296_000606

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



Inspection Report

follow up verification of treatment. The inability of the licensee to readily and correctly identify animals within the facility may lead to errors in treatment or care which can directly impact the health of the animals. All animals must be identified by one of the following: 1) a collar that contains the letters USDA, a unique identifying number, and the license number; 2) a tattoo approved by USDA; or 3) a microchip that can be scanned by the licensee.

2.75(a)(1)

RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

* The full microchip identification number was not completed for the identification block of the Records of Dogs on Hand (APHIS from 7005) for 64 adult dogs.

Complete and accurate records must be kept in order to ensure that each animal's identity can be known with certainty and to facilitate tracking/tracing of animals.

To be corrected by, 05-April-2017.

3.1(c)(3) REPEAT

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

* One enclosure on the west side of the Corncrib Kennel, housing five adult dogs, had an accumulation of brown grime on the back wall and dog door.

* 10 enclosures within the kennel, all housing 27 adult dogs, had an accumulation of fecal waste on the flooring. Some enclosures had fecal waste stuck in the openings of the vinyl flooring. There was dog hair and fecal waste hanging from underneath the vinyl flooring.

For the prevention of an accumulation of excrement and disease hazards to the dogs, all hard surfaces must be spot-cleaned daily and sanitized when necessary.

Prepared By:

WAGNER RANDALL, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 4038

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: CERT. MAIL: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
18-00296_000602

Date:
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



Inspection Report

3.6(a)(2)(i) REPEAT

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

* Four enclosures housing 10 adult dogs and eight puppies had sharp wires or points protruding into the enclosures. These protruding points were at eye level and lower for the dogs in these enclosures. One enclosure had wire securing a self-feeder. This wire was protruding into the enclosure. This could cause injury to the dogs.

All enclosures must be free of sharp protruding points that could injure the animals.

3.6(a)(2)(ii)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

* Heat lamps with exposed bulbs were found in two primary enclosures located in the whelping building. The heat lamps were found to be within reach of adult dogs located in both enclosures. Neither heat lamp contained a guard to prevent contact of the heat lamp bulb or heat lamp with adult dogs held within the enclosures.

Heat lamps with exposed heat lamp bulbs placed within contact reach of animals may present a burn or electrical hazard to those animals held in the enclosure. Bulbs may additionally become broken and pose a sharp physical hazard to 2 adult dogs and 4 puppies.

All heat lamps need to be placed out of physical reach of animals or provided with guards to prevent direct contact with animals within the enclosures.

To be corrected by 03-23-2017.

3.6(a)(2)(x) REPEAT

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

* The northwest enclosure in the Corncrib Kennel had a long large gap between where the vinyl wire flooring and enclosure paneling meet. The vinyl wire was broken along this gap exposing sharp points. The four adult dogs housed in this enclosure could be injured from their legs and feet passing through the gap or from getting their legs or feet stuck in the gap.

All grid or vinyl wire type flooring must not allow the feet and legs of the dogs to pass through any openings for the prevention of injury to the animals.

Prepared By:

WAGNER RANDALL, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 4038

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: CERT. MAIL: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
18-00296_000608

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



Inspection Report

3.11(a) REPEAT

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

* The underneath areas and wash down for the Corn Crib Kennel, and Wash down and underneath area for east outdoor enclosures had an accumulation of fecal waste, fluid waste and dog hair. A strong odor of urine and waste was present in the Corn Crib Kennel. This was noticed with strong draft and open doors. The accumulation of fecal waste, fluid waste and dog hair can increase disease hazards and attract insects and pests affecting the 18 adult dogs housed in these areas.

For the prevention of an accumulation of dog hair fecal and fluid waste, and for the reduction of orders, insects, pests and disease hazards, all areas underneath the enclosures must be cleaned more frequently.

3.11(b)(2) REPEAT

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

Two large hog feeders being used for feeding 12 adult dogs in two occupied kennel enclosures were found to be contaminated with bird feces on their interior surfaces. The affected kennels were located on the north end of the Corn Crib Kennel building. One of the feeders also supplied food for dogs in a third adjoining kennel. A total of twelve dogs were being fed from the feeders.

Contamination of animal food receptacles with bird feces may result in the transmission of disease causing organisms which can pose a health hazard to dogs being fed from the receptacles.

Food receptacles must be cleaned and sanitized, utilizing one of the methods described under 3.11 (b)(3), at least every two weeks or more often as necessary to prevent accumulation of dirt, debris, food waste, excreta and other disease hazards.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the facility representative and Randall Wagner (ACI).

Prepared By:

WAGNER RANDALL, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 4038

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: CERT. MAIL (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
18-00296_000600

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



Inspection Report

This inspection will be sent by both regular and certified mail.

USPS Tracking# (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Additional Inspectors

Secor Thomas, Veterinary Medical Officer

Prepared By:

WAGNER RANDALL, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 4038

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: CERT. MAIL (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
18-00296_0006#0

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Customer:
Inspection Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
[REDACTED] 17

Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	001	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	[REDACTED]	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 17

Count	Species
000034	DOG PUPPY
000092	DOG ADULT
000126	Total

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

USDA
OFFICIAL WARNING
NOTICE OF ALLEGED VIOLATION

CASE NUMBER:
KS170009

VIOLATOR:
Tanganyika Wildlife Park LLC

Customer# 324586
License# 48-C-0156

ADDRESS (City, State):
Goddard, KS

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has evidence that on or about November 16, 2016, you failed to comply with the regulations issued under the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. § 2131 *et seq.*) (AWA), as documented in the attached inspection report(s).

APHIS published Federal regulations to ensure the welfare of animals and help prevent the spread of animal and plant pests and diseases. Since violations of the regulations can have serious and costly impacts that are detrimental to animals and the public interest, APHIS is providing you with this Official Warning. This Official Warning is not to be construed as a final agency action or an adjudicated finding of a violation. If APHIS obtains evidence of any violation of these Federal regulations in the future, APHIS may pursue civil penalties and other sanctions for these alleged violations and for any future violations. If you have any questions concerning this Official Warning, please contact the APHIS office telephone number listed in this notice.

APHIS OFFICIAL (Name):

Gerald Rushin

OFFICE ADDRESS:

4700 River Road
Riverdale, MD 30737

APHIS OFFICIAL (TITLE):

Assistant Deputy Administrator
Animal Care

DATE ISSUED:

September 7, 2017

TELEPHONE NO:

970-494-7481

CERTIFIED MAIL RECEIPT NO:

7017 0530 0000 3207 5323

APHIS FORM 7060

Previous editions may be used

Rev. March 2017



Inspection Report

Tanganyika Wildlife Park L L C
1037 So 183rd St W
Goddard, KS 67052

Customer ID: **324586**

Certificate: **48-C-0156**

Site: 001

Tanganyika Wildlife Park L L C

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: 16-NOV-2016

2.131(c)(1) CRITICAL

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

During a public feeding opportunity on 16 October 2016, a child was bitten by a pygmy hippo. The child was allowed to get close enough to the pygmy hippo that when she tried to throw the food, the animal bit her hand. The child required medical attention due to the bite. 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 from this point forward.

3.75(c)(1)(ii)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

The wire for the guillotine door system for two enclosures in the colobus building goes through an opening in the metal ceiling. The metal ceiling is torn at both of these openings, resulting in a jagged edge. In addition, the wire for one of the door systems in this building is rusted and fraying. The frayed ends of this metal wire are sharp to the touch. Both the torn metal on the ceiling and the frayed wire are within reaching distance for the nonhuman primates in the enclosures. Sharp and jagged metal can cause injury. Any surfaces that come in contact with nonhuman primates must be free of jagged edges or sharp points that might injure the animals. To be corrected by 23 November 2016.

3.75(e)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

A bale of peat moss stored in the large barn and used to enhance the bedding of nonhuman primates has been opened and is not being stored in a sealed container. Also, an open bag of primate biscuits being stored in the freezer near the large barn is open and not being stored in a sealed container. Unprotected food and bedding can deteriorate and can become contaminated with pests. Open food and bedding supplies for nonhuman primates must be kept in leak-proof containers with tightly fitting lids to prevent spoilage and contamination. To be corrected by 19 November 2016

Prepared By:

MARGARET SHAVER USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

17-NOV-2016

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6034

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: 18-00296_0000866

Date:
17-NOV-2016



Inspection Report

3.125(a) REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

There is a board missing which creates a gap on the top of a resting platform in both a honey badger enclosure and a lynx enclosure. There is a rusted metal support on the sliding door in a serval enclosure. There is a broken wood board at the base of a warthog enclosure. These structures are not structurally sound and can lead to injury. 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.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with facility representatives.

Additional Inspectors

Michael Tygart, Veterinary Medical Officer

Prepared By:

MARGARET SHAVER USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

17-NOV-2016

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6034

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title:
18-00296_000082

Date:
17-NOV-2016



United States Department of Agriculture Customer: 324586
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Inspection Date: 16-NOV-16

Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
324586	48-C-0156	001	Tanganyika Wildlife Park L L C	16-NOV-16

Count	Species
000001	BAT-EARED FOX
000001	BONGO
000001	CHINCHILLA
000001	GIANT ANTEATER
000001	LLAMA
000001	RED PANDA
000002	BLACK RHINOCEROS
000002	DROMEDARY CAMEL
000002	FOSSA
000002	FOUR-TOED HEDGEHOG (INCLUDES MOST COMMON US PET HEDGEHOGS)
000002	INDIAN RHINOCEROS
000002	JAGUAR
000002	NORTHERN/EURASIAN LYNX
000002	OKAPI
000002	PALLAS'S CAT
000002	PYGMY HIPPOPOTAMUS
000002	WARTHOG
000003	BLACK HOWLER
000003	DOMESTIC FERRET
000003	FISHING CAT
000003	MANDRILL
000003	MOUNTAIN ANOA
000003	SOUTHERN THREE-BANDED ARMADILLO
000004	CHEETAH
000004	LEOPARD
000004	SIAMANG
000005	AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE
000005	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000005	Serval
000005	TIGER
000006	DE BRAZZA'S MONKEY
000006	LAR GIBBON
000007	BINTURONG
000007	SPRINGBOK
000008	RATEL / HONEY BADGER
000008	RED RIVER HOG
000009	BLACK-AND-WHITE RUFFED LEMUR
000009	GIRAFFE
000009	SUGAR GLIDER
000010	JAVAN LUTUNG

Count	Species
000011	ALPACA
000011	RED KANGAROO
000012	RED-TAILED MONKEY
000013	GREVY'S ZEBRA
000014	SNOW LEOPARD
000015	EASTERN BLACK-AND-WHITE COLOBUS / GUEREZA
000019	CLOUDED LEOPARD
000032	EUROPEAN RABBIT
000034	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000038	DOMESTIC GOAT
000356	Total

CASE NUMBER:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

VIOULATOR:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

ADDRESS (City, State):

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

**OFFICIAL WARNING
NOTICE OF ALLEGED VIOLATION**

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has evidence that on or about (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017, you failed to comply with the regulations issued under the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. § 2131 *et seq.*) (AWA), as documented in the attached inspection report(s)

APHIS published Federal regulations to ensure the welfare of animals and help prevent the spread of animal and plant pests and diseases. Since violations of the regulations can have serious and costly impacts that are detrimental to animals and the public interest, APHIS is providing you with this Official Warning. This Official Warning is not to be construed as a final agency action or an adjudicated finding of a violation. If APHIS obtains evidence of any violation of these Federal regulations in the future, APHIS may pursue civil penalties and other sanctions for these alleged violations and for any future violations. If you have any questions concerning this Official Warning, please contact the APHIS office telephone number listed in this notice.

APHIS OFFICIAL (Name):

Gerald Rushin

OFFICE ADDRESS:

4700 River Road
Riverdale, MD 30737

APHIS OFFICIAL (TITLE):

Assistant Deputy Administrator
Animal Care

DATE ISSUED:

September 1, 2017

TELEPHONE NO:

(970) 494-7478

CERTIFIED MAIL RECEIPT NO:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

APHIS FORM 7060

Previous editions may be used

Rev. March 2017



Inspection Report

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Customer ID: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Certificate: --

Site: 001

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

2.1(a)(1)

REQUIREMENTS AND APPLICATION.

This individual is selling puppies sight unseen. She is acquiring puppies and shipping them to the buyer. The State of Michigan has 400+ CVI's since 2013 that have puppies being shipped from this individual.

A USDA, APHIS, AC license must be obtained before any more sight unseen sales are conducted.

NO REGULATED ACTIVITIES MAY BE CONDUCTED UNTIL A VALID USDA LICENSE IS OBTAINED.

Information and exit conducted with the individual.

Prepared By:

BONGARD CARRIE, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 1053

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: PUPPY DEALER
18-00296_000708

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Customer:
Inspection Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

17

Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	na	001	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	17

No Animals were Inspected.

Count	Species
000000	NONE
000000	Total



CASE NUMBER:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

VIOULATOR:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

ADDRESS (City, State):

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has evidence that on or about (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017, you failed to comply with the regulations issued under the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. § 2131 *et seq.*) (AWA), as documented in the attached inspection report(s).

APHIS published Federal regulations to ensure the welfare of animals and help prevent the spread of animal and plant pests and diseases. Since violations of the regulations can have serious and costly impacts that are detrimental to animals and the public interest, APHIS is providing you with this Official Warning. This Official Warning is not to be construed as a final agency action or an adjudicated finding of a violation. If APHIS obtains evidence of any violation of these Federal regulations in the future, APHIS may pursue civil penalties and other sanctions for these alleged violations and for any future violations. If you have any questions concerning this Official Warning, please contact the APHIS office telephone number listed in this notice.

APHIS OFFICIAL (Name):

Gerald Rushin

OFFICE ADDRESS:

4700 River Road
Riverdale, MD 30737

APHIS OFFICIAL (TITLE):

Assistant Deputy Administrator
Animal Care

DATE ISSUED:

21 Sept. 2017

TELEPHONE NO:

(970) 494-7478

CERTIFIED MAIL RECEIPT NO:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

APHIS FORM 7060

Previous editions may be used

Rev. March 2017



Inspection Report

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Customer ID: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Certificate:

Site: TRA

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

2.131(b)(1) DIRECT

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

The licensee has an adult red kangaroo that was on stage with him at a musical event. The kangaroo was running back and forth and showing signs of behavioral stress and unnecessary discomfort. The performer, loud music and the crowd were causing this animal to look for an escape. At one point in the video footage the kangaroo is inches from the crowd and could have been physically harmed. Handling of all animals shall be done as carefully as possible in manner that does not cause trauma, overheating, behavioral stress or physical harm. The licensee must never exhibit this animal or any potentially dangerous animals in this manner from this day forward.

Correct from this day forward

2.131(c)(1) DIRECT

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

The licensee has an adult red kangaroo that was on stage with him at a musical performance. The kangaroo was shown to be inches from the audience at the edge of the stage. The licensee had no control over the animal that could have jumped into the audience and been injured or worse. During public exhibition, any animal must be handled so there is minimal risk of harm to the animal and/or sufficient distance and/or barriers between the animal and the general viewing public so as to assure the safety of the animal. The licensee must never exhibit this animal or any animal in this manner from this day forward.

Correct from this day forward

(This exit interview was conducted with the licensee in (b) (6), (b) (7)(C).)

Prepared By:

KOVACH JOSEPH, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 1024

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: LICENSEE
18-00296_000786



United States Department of Agriculture Customer:
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Inspection Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
17

Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)		TRA	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	17

Count	Species
000001	RED KANGAROO
000001	Total



Inspection Report

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Customer ID:

Certificate:

Site: TRA

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

No non-compliant items identified during this inspection.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the licensee.

(The inspection and exit interview was conducted at a TRA exhibit location in (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) MI)

(Note: An inspection was generated from a prior complaint and delivered to the licensee after he was inspected that has the same date of (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017).

Prepared By:

KOVACH JOSEPH, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 1024

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: LICENSEE
18-00296_000782



Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)		TRA	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	17

Count	Species
000001	AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE
000001	CANADIAN LYNX
000001	CHINCHILLA (DOMESTICATED)
000001	DOMESTIC RABBIT / EUROPEAN RABBIT
000001	KINKAJOU
000001	RED KANGAROO
000001	WHITE-NOSED COATI
000002	STRIPED SKUNK
000009	Total

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE



**OFFICIAL WARNING
NOTICE OF ALLEGED VIOLATION**

CASE NUMBER:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

VIOLATOR:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

ADDRESS (City, State):

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has evidence that on or about (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017, you failed to comply with the regulations issued under the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. § 2131 *et seq.*) (AWA), as documented in the attached inspection report(s).

APHIS published Federal regulations to ensure the welfare of animals and help prevent the spread of animal and plant pests and diseases. Since violations of the regulations can have serious and costly impacts that are detrimental to animals and the public interest, APHIS is providing you with this Official Warning. This Official Warning is not to be construed as a final agency action or an adjudicated finding of a violation. If APHIS obtains evidence of any violation of these Federal regulations in the future, APHIS may pursue civil penalties and other sanctions for these alleged violations and for any future violations. If you have any questions concerning this Official Warning, please contact the APHIS office telephone number listed in this notice.

APHIS OFFICIAL (Name):
Gerald Rushin

OFFICE ADDRESS:
4700 River Road
Riverdale, MD 30737

APHIS OFFICIAL (TITLE):
Assistant Deputy Administrator
Animal Care

DATE ISSUED: September 1, 2017 TELEPHONE NO: (970) 494-7478

CERTIFIED MAIL RECEIPT NO:
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

APHIS FORM 7060

Previous editions may be used

Rev. March 2017



Inspection Report

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Customer ID:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Certificate:

Site: 002

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

2.75(b)(1)

RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

The licensee was missing paperwork for at least one fox that had been sold in the past six months. In addition, the licensee's current inventory was not up-to-date. Not properly keeping sales records or maintaining an up-to-date inventory does not allow for proper tracking of the animals by an APHIS official. All sales records must be kept for one year after the animal leaves the facility. The inventory must be updated as animals enter or leave the facility. Correct immediately.

2.131(b)(1) CRITICAL

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

During inspection the licensee informed me that one of her foxes ("Notchi", a silver and white male born April 2016) had escaped from her while she was walking it on January 1st, 2017. As of the time of inspection, the licensee had not captured the fox. A fox that escapes from the control of the licensee is at risk of being preyed upon by other animals. In addition, the fox may not have the skill set to survive on its own when it is not under control of the licensee. The licensee must ensure that the foxes have no means of escaping from the licensee's control. Correct immediately.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the licensee.

End of report.

Prepared By:

WILKEN KEVIN, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 6099

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: SENT BY ELECTRONIC MAIL
18-00296_000780

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Customer:
Inspection Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

17

Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)		002	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	17

Count	Species
000003	RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)
000003	Total

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

CASE NUMBER:
MO170033

VIOLATOR:
Washington University

Customer# 1444
Registration # 43-R-0008

ADDRESS (City, State):
Saint Louis, MO

**OFFICIAL WARNING
NOTICE OF ALLEGED VIOLATION**

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has evidence that on or about March 7, 2017, August 23, 2017, you failed to comply with the regulations issued under the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. § 2131 *et seq.*) (AWA), as documented in the attached inspection report(s).

APHIS published Federal regulations to ensure the welfare of animals and help prevent the spread of animal and plant pests and diseases. Since violations of the regulations can have serious and costly impacts that are detrimental to animals and the public interest, APHIS is providing you with this Official Warning. This Official Warning is not to be construed as a final agency action or an adjudicated finding of a violation. If APHIS obtains evidence of any violation of these Federal regulations in the future, APHIS may pursue civil penalties and other sanctions for these alleged violations and for any future violations. If you have any questions concerning this Official Warning, please contact the APHIS office telephone number listed in this notice.

APHIS OFFICIAL (<i>Name</i>): Gerald Rushin	OFFICE ADDRESS: 4700 River Road Riverdale, MD 30737	
APHIS OFFICIAL (<i>Title</i>): Assistant Deputy Administrator Animal Care	DATE ISSUED: Sept. 27, 2017	TELEPHONE NO: (970) 494-7478
CERTIFIED MAIL RECEIPT NO: 7016 3010 0001 0727 8423		



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

ELEISNER

2016082568133862 Insp_id

Inspection Report

Washington University
660 S Euclid
Campus Box 8106
Saint Louis, MO 63110

Customer ID: **1444**

Certificate: **43-R-0008**

Site: 001

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: 07-MAR-2017

No non-compliant items identified during this inspection.

This inspection was conducted on March 7-9, 2017 and an exit interview was conducted on March 9, 2017 with facility representatives.

Prepared By:

LEISNER ERIKA, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

09-MAR-2017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6037

Received By:

Title:
18-00296

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date:
09-MAR-2017



United States Department of Agriculture Customer: 1444
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Inspection Date: 07-MAR-17

Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
1444	43-R-0008	001	WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY	07-MAR-17

No Animals were Inspected.

Count	Species
000000	NONE
000000	Total



Inspection Report

Washington University
660 S Euclid
Campus Box 8106
Saint Louis, MO 63110

Customer ID: 1444
Certificate: 43-R-0008
Site: 004
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 07-MAR-2017

2.33(b)(4) CRITICAL

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE.

***In September 2016 the facility self-reported an incident to the Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare (OLAW) and USDA. The facility suspended a protocol as a result of inadequate intraoperative monitoring, as approved in the study protocol, and subsequent failure to identify a malfunctioning heating pad that may have contributed to the unexpected death of a rabbit undergoing a non-survival surgical procedure. According to anesthesia records, there was a period of approximately 4 hours in which no temperature was recorded while the animal was under anesthesia for this procedure. This is contrary to the approved protocol which states that a rectal temperature will be monitored and recorded every 15 minutes. Written records indicate that the animal died while under anesthesia and it is recorded that the animal's blood pressure dropped due to hypothermia and hemodilution. It was also noted in the records that the water-heated mat under the animal had turned off, leading to hypothermia. The veterinary staff was not immediately notified of intraoperative problems or of the animal's death. A necropsy was not performed on the rabbit. By monitoring the temperature at more frequent intervals, changes in temperature may be identified and addressed sooner. The facility identified that proper steps to ensure the health and welfare of the animal may not have been taken because records to substantiate those efforts were inadequately maintained. The facility must ensure that proper guidance is provided to principal investigators and their personnel involved in the care and use of animals regarding handling, immobilization, anesthesia, analgesia, tranquilization and euthanasia at all times. The research facility acted promptly to address this incident by conducting an investigation, reporting the incident to OLAW and USDA, and swiftly implementing appropriate corrective actions to prevent future occurrences. Corrective actions taken include, but are not limited to, retraining of all personnel involved, a submitted plan to ensure adequate expertise of the research team performing procedures and amending the protocol to include contacting veterinary staff immediately if complications occur. This item has been corrected by the facility.

The inspection was conducted on March 7-9, 2017 and an exit interview was conducted on March 9, 2017 with facility representatives.

Prepared By:

LEISNER ERIKA, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

09-MAR-2017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6037

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title:
18-00296

Date:
09-MAR-2017



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Inspection Report

Prepared By:

LEISNER ERIKA, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

09-MAR-2017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6037

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title:
18-00296

Date:
09-MAR-2017



United States Department of Agriculture Customer: 1444
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Inspection Date: 07-MAR-17

Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
1444	43-R-0008	004	WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY	07-MAR-17

Count	Species
000002	ARMENIAN HAMSTER / MIGRATORY HAMSTER
000007	CRAB-EATING MACAQUE / LONG-TAILED MACAQUE / CYNOMOLGUS MONKEY
000012	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000013	SYRIAN HAMSTER / GOLDEN HAMSTER (INCLUDES COMMON NON-DWARF PET STORE VARIETIES)
000014	DOG ADULT
000024	MONGOLIAN GERBIL (INCLUDING MOST COMMON US PET AND RESEARCH VARIETIES)
000027	EUROPEAN RABBIT
000049	RHESUS MACAQUE *MALE
000070	DOMESTIC GUINEA PIG
000218	Total



Inspection Report

Washington University
660 S Euclid
Campus Box 8106
Saint Louis, MO 63110

Customer ID: 1444
Certificate: 43-R-0008
Site: 004
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 23-AUG-2017

2.33(b)(4) CRITICAL REPEAT

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE.

In August 2017 the facility self-reported the following incident to the USDA. On June 1, 2017 an adult male cynomolgus macaque died unexpectedly during transport to necropsy after the conclusion of a MRI and PET scan procedure. The IACUC self-identified that there was non-compliance with the facility's IACUC policies and a failure to follow the protocol. The animal was under anesthesia during the procedure and there were gaps in physiological monitoring (i.e. SpO₂, PR, RR, EtCO₂, body temperature and BP) based on the records, which should have occurred every 15 minutes. For example, there were no entries on anesthetic monitoring recorded between 3:47 am and 4:26 am (39 minutes); there were no entries for temperature or EtCO₂ from 3:47 am to 8:20 am (4 hours, 33 minutes); and there was a lack of physiologic monitoring recorded between 7:00 am to 8:20 am (80 minutes). Also, the animal experienced ongoing complications such as hypothermia, hypotension, wet lung sounds and fluid in the endotracheal tube during the anesthetic procedure. The first documented rectal temperature near the start of the procedure at 3:47 am was recorded as 95.7 degrees F. Although a Bair Hugger had been placed on the animal around 4:25am, the next recorded temperature continued to be decreased at 94.8 degrees F at 8:20 am. Although the animal's temperature began to slowly increase after this time, the animal's recorded SpO₂ dropped to 85% at 9:25 am (ranging 81%-91% from 9:25 am to 11:05 am) while previously being recorded mostly in the mid to upper 90's. Wet lung sounds and removal of some fluid from the endotracheal tube were first documented by the laboratory veterinary technician at 8:00 am. A veterinarian was contacted by phone by the PI approximately 6 hours into the approximately 8 hour procedure, at which time the veterinarian's suggestions were followed. Although interventional steps were taken, including assistance from the Division of Comparative Medicine's (DCM) veterinary technicians, and the laboratory staff felt the animal was stable, the animal's SpO₂ values continued to be low and the animal died before the planned euthanasia. The IACUC also determined that the on-call veterinary staff should have been contacted prior to when a veterinarian had been called given the ongoing complications noted throughout the procedure.

By monitoring and recording physiologic parameters during anesthetic procedures at regular intervals, and as according to the protocol and facility's policies, changes in those parameters may be identified and addressed sooner. This can decrease possible negative effects on the health and well-being of the animal.

Prepared By:

LEISNER ERIKA, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

25-AUG-2017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6037

Received By:

Title: 18-00296_000726

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date:
25-AUG-2017



Inspection Report

The research facility acted promptly to address this incident by conducting an investigation, reporting the incident to OLAW and USDA, and swiftly implementing appropriate corrective actions to prevent future occurrences. Corrective actions taken include, but are not limited to, retraining of the PI and laboratory staff, requiring use of DCM's anesthesia monitoring record and a period of increased monitoring of the laboratory's physiological records. This item has been corrected by the facility. The facility must ensure that it maintains programs of adequate veterinary care that include guidance to principal investigators and other personnel involved in the care and use of animals regarding handling, immobilization, anesthesia, analgesia, tranquilization, and euthanasia at all times.

The inspection was conducted on August 23-25, 2017 and an exit interview was conducted on August 25, 2017 with facility representatives.

Prepared By:

LEISNER ERIKA, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6037

Received By:

Title: 18-00296_000702

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



United States Department of Agriculture Customer: 1444
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Inspection Date: 23-AUG-17

Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
1444	43-R-0008	004	WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY	23-AUG-17

Count	Species
000002	DOG ADULT
000004	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000005	CRAB-EATING MACAQUE / LONG-TAILED MACAQUE / CYNOMOLGUS MONKEY
000011	DOMESTIC FERRET
000016	ARMENIAN HAMSTER / MIGRATORY HAMSTER
000017	DOMESTIC RABBIT / EUROPEAN RABBIT
000027	SYRIAN HAMSTER / GOLDEN HAMSTER (INCLUDES COMMON NON-DWARF PET STORE VARIETIES)
000050	RHESUS MACAQUE
000053	MONGOLIAN GERBIL (INCLUDING MOST COMMON US PET AND RESEARCH VARIETIES)
000063	DOMESTIC GUINEA PIG
000248	Total

CASE NUMBER:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

VIOLATOR:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

ADDRESS (City, State):

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

**OFFICIAL WARNING
NOTICE OF ALLEGED VIOLATION**

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has evidence that on or about (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017 and (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017, you failed to comply with the regulations issued under the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. § 2131 *et seq.*) (AWA), as documented in the attached inspection report(s).

APHIS published Federal regulations to ensure the welfare of animals and help prevent the spread of animal and plant pests and diseases. Since violations of the regulations can have serious and costly impacts that are detrimental to animals and the public interest, APHIS is providing you with this Official Warning. This Official Warning is not to be construed as a final agency action or an adjudicated finding of a violation. If APHIS obtains evidence of any violation of these Federal regulations in the future, APHIS may pursue civil penalties and other sanctions for these alleged violations and for any future violations. If you have any questions concerning this Official Warning, please contact the APHIS office telephone number listed in this notice.

APHIS OFFICIAL (<i>Name</i>): Gerald Rushin	OFFICE ADDRESS: 4700 River Road Riverdale, MD 30737	
APHIS OFFICIAL (<i>TITLE</i>): Assistant Deputy Administrator Animal Care	DATE ISSUED: September 5, 2017	TELEPHONE NO: 970-494-7478
CERTIFIED MAIL RECEIPT NO: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)		



Inspection Report

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Customer ID: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Certificate:

Site: 001

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Type: FOCUSED INSPECTION

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

3.3(b) REPEAT

SHELTERED HOUSING FACILITIES.

***Although air conditioning and two ceiling fans were operating appropriately in the whelping facility, there was a strong odor of ammonia. This odor was observed by the inspectors by sensations of stinging and burning to their eyes and nose and causing coughing during the entire inspection of this building. These symptoms lasted approximately thirty minutes after the inspectors left the facility. This building was equipped with an exhaust fan, yet the timer was broken and the fan had to be turned on manually. Windows were opened during the inspection to release the air in the building. High levels of ammonia can cause serious medical conditions in the dogs. The licensee must ventilate this building for appropriate air exchange to minimize conditions that can harm the animals and assure that all buildings are ventilated as required.

Items listed on the (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017 report:

***The female Pomeranian was at the veterinarian's office receiving treatment, during this inspection.

***All dogs had potable water.

***All enclosures had been cleaned to where there was no more than a day's worth of feces in the enclosures.

This focus inspection began at 1550.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the facility representative.

End of report.

Additional Inspectors

Heine William, Animal Care Inspector

Prepared By:

HICKS BEVERLY, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 5051

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: SENT CERTIFIED MAIL (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
18-00296_0000806

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



United States Department of Agriculture Customer:
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Inspection Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 17

Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	001	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)		17

Count	Species
000022	DOG PUPPY
000046	DOG ADULT
000068	Total



Inspection Report

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Customer ID: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Certificate:

Site: 001

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

2.40(b)(2) CRITICAL

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

***According to the hands on veterinary inspection conducted on October 28, 2016, there were three adult dogs identified as Bella, a Toy Poodle (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) DOB 10/1/11, Raven, a Toy Poodle (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) DOB 1214/05 and Prince, a Toy Poodle, (b) (6), (b) (7)(C). These three dogs were diagnosed with severe periodontal disease according to the veterinarian's records. The licensee stated that these dogs were no longer at the facility. When asked if they had received treatment for the periodontal disease prior to leaving the facility, the licensee stated that the veterinarian had not been contacted for treatment and had received no treatment prior to being re-homed. Lack of veterinary care for appropriate diagnosis or treatment can worsen the current condition, delay healing or result in death. The licensee must assure that all regulated animals receive adequate veterinary care as required. The licensee understands that this is to be corrected from this day, June 15, 2017, forward.

***There was a female Pomeranian identified as Cookie (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) DOB 9/3/10 that had been diagnosed on October 28, 2016 with severe periodontal disease, according to the hands on veterinary inspection. The licensee stated that this dog had not been taken to the veterinarian for treatment nor had there been any discussion with the veterinarian concerning treatment. Upon observation of this dog, thick amounts of brown, yellow and green substance covered approximately 30%-60% of the front teeth, the back teeth were completely encased with a thick brown substance. The gum lines appeared to be receded. Dental care is essential for prevention of infection, oral injuries, diseases and promotes the overall health of the animal. The licensee must have this dog evaluated by a veterinarian, the treatment plan documented, followed and assure that all of the dogs receive adequate veterinary care as required.

To be corrected by June 17, 2017.

3.1(f)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

***Beside the door in whelping house, there was a trash receptacle that was full of discarded material including feces. This receptacle did not have a tight fitting lid. Trash that is not contained in a leakproof container with a tight

Prepared By:

HICKS BEVERLY, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 5051

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: LICENSEE
18-00296_0000335



Inspection Report

fitting lid attracts pests which increase the risk of disease to the animals. The licensee must place a tight fitting lid on this trash receptacle and assure that all trash is stored as required.

To be corrected by June 20, 2017.

3.3(b)

SHELTERED HOUSING FACILITIES.

***In the whelping facility, there was a strong odor of ammonia. This odor was observed by the inspectors by sensations of stinging and burning to their eyes and nose during the entire inspection of this building. When asked about the ventilation of this building, the facility representative stated that the timer on the exhaust fan was broken and that it had to be turned on manually. High levels of ammonia can cause serious medical conditions in the dogs. The licensee must ventilate this building appropriately to minimize conditions that can harm the animals and assure that all buildings are ventilated as required.

To be corrected by June 18, 2017.

3.10 DIRECT

WATERING.

***In the whelping house, there was an enclosure containing one adult Miniature Pinscher and 10 puppies. A gallon bucket was in this enclosure and used for a water receptacle. This bucket was empty when first observed by the inspectors. When asked how often water is offered to the animals, the facility representative stated that they are given water in the mornings and again between 5pm and 7pm each day. When asked when the last time this enclosure had been offered water, the facility representative stated, "Last night between 5pm and 7pm." At 1330 the inspectors requested that the dogs in this enclosure be offered water. As soon as the bucket was filled, the adult dog began drinking and continuously drank for one minute and fifty six seconds. The abdominal area of this dog increased in size dramatically as the dog drank. Lack of water can cause dehydration, cause other medical issues or result in death. The licensee must assure that all of the dogs are offer potable water as required.

This was corrected during the inspection and the licensee understands that this is to stay corrected from this day, June 15, 2017, forward.

3.11(a) DIRECT

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

***In the outdoor enclosures, there were at least six enclosures containing ten adult dogs and three puppies that had enough feces that the dogs were having to walk through it to maneuver through the enclosure. The feces was mashed and dried into the cracks of the pavers that constructed the floor in the Husky enclosure. Also, there was

Prepared By:

HICKS BEVERLY, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 5051

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: LICENSEE
18-00296_0008336

Date:
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



Inspection Report

hair embedded into the dried feces in this enclosure. Mold was observed growing on the feces in the outdoor portion of the whelping building in an enclosure containing one adult Saint Bernard and six puppies. There was also 2-4 cups of food waste observed on the ground in at least two of these enclosures. When asked how often these enclosures were cleaned, the facility representative stated every 2-3 days.

***In the whelping house, there was an enclosure containing an adult female Miniature Pinscher and 10 puppies approximately three weeks old. This enclosure floor was completely covered with feces (including the plastic type box that some of the puppies were in). The adult nor the puppies could not walk, stand, sit or lay anywhere in this enclosure that was not covered in feces. A blanket was on the floor of this enclosure, yet it too contained feces. The puppies were soiled on their feet and on their backs. Accumulations of waste products increase the risk of disease by attracting and providing a harboring place for pests and creating an unhealthy environment for the animals. The licensee must assure that all waste material is removed from the primary enclosures daily as required.

To be corrected by June 17, 2017.

3.11(d)

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

***In the whelping building, there was an open trash receptacle beside the door. There were ants crawling from the trash, up the wall to the window above. Pests carry diseases which increases the risks of contamination to the dogs, water and food supply. The licensee must rid this area of the ants and assure that measures are taken to reduce contamination by pests as required.

To be corrected by June 20, 2017.

3.11

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

***In the outdoor portion of the sheltered facility, there was an enclosure containing two adult Miniature Pinschers. On the south side of this enclosure, grass was growing through the fence. Tall weeds and grass create a harboring place for pests and parasites and increases the risks for contact between pests, parasites and the dogs. The licensee must clear the grass so that it does not enter the primary enclosure and assure that such items are controlled as required.

To be corrected by June 20, 2017.

This inspection began at 1308.

Prepared By:

HICKS BEVERLY, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 5051

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: LICENSEE
18-00296_000833

Date:
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



Inspection Report

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the facility representative and the licensee.
End of report.

Additional Inspectors

Heine William, Animal Care Inspector

Prepared By:

HICKS BEVERLY, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 5051

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: LICENSEE
18-00296_000838

Date:
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



United States Department of Agriculture Customer:
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Inspection Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
[REDACTED] 17

Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	001	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)		17

Count	Species
000022	DOG PUPPY
000046	DOG ADULT
000068	Total

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE



**OFFICIAL WARNING
NOTICE OF ALLEGED VIOLATION**

CASE NUMBER:
NY170056

VIOULATOR:
Zoological Society of Buffalo, Inc.
DBA Buffalo Zoological Garden

Customer# 2114
License# 21-C-0027

ADDRESS (City, State):
Buffalo, NY

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has evidence that on or about November 23, 2016, you failed to comply with the regulations issued under the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. § 2131 *et seq.*) (AWA), as documented in the attached inspection report(s).

APHIS published Federal regulations to ensure the welfare of animals and help prevent the spread of animal and plant pests and diseases. Since violations of the regulations can have serious and costly impacts that are detrimental to animals and the public interest, APHIS is providing you with this Official Warning. This Official Warning is not to be construed as a final agency action or an adjudicated finding of a violation. If APHIS obtains evidence of any violation of these Federal regulations in the future, APHIS may pursue civil penalties and other sanctions for these alleged violations and for any future violations. If you have any questions concerning this Official Warning, please contact the APHIS office telephone number listed in this notice.

APHIS OFFICIAL (Name):
Gerald Rushin

OFFICE ADDRESS:
4700 River Road
Riverdale, MD 30737

APHIS OFFICIAL (TITLE):
Assistant Deputy Administrator
Animal Care

DATE ISSUED: September 1, 2017 TELEPHONE NO: (970) 494-7478

CERTIFIED MAIL RECEIPT NO:
7017 0530 0000 3207 5231



Inspection Report

Zoological Society Of Buffalo Inc
300 Parkside Avenue
Buffalo, NY 14214

Customer ID: 2114

Certificate: 21-C-0027

Site: 001

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BUFFALO INC

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: 23-NOV-2016

2.40(b)(3) CRITICAL

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

On April 25, 2016 two groups of Japanese Macaque's were introduced. One female identified as "Yoko" was injured during the introduction and sustained more injuries overnight according to keeper records. The animal was observed to have additional injuries on April 27 and on April 28 she was observed huddling in a corner and did not eat her mid-day or pm diet. There were no daily observations made for this animal the next two days and on May 1, 2016 she had wounds apparent, her eyes were closed and she was shaking. On May 3, 2016 she was examined by the vet and humanely euthanized due to extent of her injuries. There is no indication in the records that "Yoko's" condition was communicated to the vet in a timely manner. The facility stated that the veterinarian can access the daily keeper logs for all animals and is sent a report for these issues but there is no follow up information indicating the vet was aware of the extent of injuries. Given the number of animals at the facility and the severity of these injuries reliance on checking daily logs is not considered adequate communication. Additionally there are no records for three days when the animal was showing visible signs that she was in pain and potential distress. The facility needs to address the mechanism of direct and frequent communication so that accurate and timely information for problems on animal health and behavior is conveyed to the attending vet.

Correct by: Dec 2, 2016

2.131(b)(1) CRITICAL

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

On April 25, 2016 two groups of Japanese Macaque's were introduced. One female identified as "Yoko" was injured during the introduction and sustained more injuries over the next several days, went off feed and began to separate from the troupe. This lasted for a period of 9 days until she was examined by the vet and then euthanized due to injuries. Records noted the animal was following the troupe but also staying away from the other animals. Two animals in particular "Kathy" and "Debbi" were noted to be aggressive to "Yoko". Despite observations that the introduction with "Yoko" was going poorly and resulted in multiple injuries over the entire period, the facility made no

Prepared By:

ANDREA D AMBROSIO USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

26-NOV-2016

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 6003

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date:

26-NOV-2016

Title: SENT VIA EMAIL
18-00296_000856



Inspection Report

alterations to the introduction plan that could have minimized additional injury and stress. Additionally there were multiple days for which no observations were recorded despite the seriousness of this issue. It is recognized that non-human primate introductions can be challenging due to the nature of the animals, however the handling of these animals during introductions needs to minimize physical harm and unnecessary discomfort.

Correct by: Dec 1, 2016

3.75(a) REPEAT

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

*** The roof over the Vanishing South building which houses several species of non human primates still needs to have one section addressed. There is one large hole in the ceiling that has not been patched up where water damage is still evident. Housing facilities for non human primates must be kept in good repair for the safety of the animals and to facilitate cleaning of the area.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with Assistant Animal Curator.

Prepared By:

ANDREA D AMBROSIO USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

26-NOV-2016

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 6003

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: SENT VIA EMAIL
18-00296_000853

Date:
26-NOV-2016



United States Department of Agriculture Customer: 2114
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Inspection Date: 23-NOV-16

Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
2114	21-C-0027	001	ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BUFFALO INC	23-NOV-16

Count	Species
000001	CALIFORNIA SEA LION
000001	CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI
000001	DOMESTIC GOAT
000001	DRILL
000001	DRILL *MALE
000001	EUROPEAN POLECAT
000001	INDIAN RHINOCEROS
000001	MANED WOLF
000001	WHITE-FACED SAKI
000001	YELLOW ARMADILLO
000002	ASIAN ELEPHANT
000002	BLACK HOWLER
000002	CAPYBARA
000002	CHINCHILLA
000002	COMMON SQUIRREL MONKEY
000002	COMMON ZEBRA / BURCHELL'S ZEBRA / GRANT'S ZEBRA / CHAPMAN'S ZEBRA / PLAINS ZEBRA
000002	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000002	GIANT ANTEATER
000002	GOLDEN LION TAMARIN
000002	JAPANESE MACAQUE *MALE
000002	LINNAEUS'S TWO-TOED SLOTH
000002	NORTHERN/EURASIAN LYNX
000002	POLAR BEAR
000002	ROAN ANTELOPE
000002	ROCK HYRAX
000002	Serval
000002	TIGER
000003	AMERICAN BISON
000003	EUROPEAN RABBIT
000003	GEMS BOK
000003	JAPANESE MACAQUE / SNOW MACAQUE
000003	OCELOT
000003	SOUTHERN TAMANDUA
000003	SPOTTED HYENA
000004	ADDAX
000004	DESERT COTTONTAIL RABBIT
000004	LION
000004	NORTH AMERICAN RIVER OTTER
000004	PREHENSILE-TAILED PORCUPINE
000004	WESTERN GORILLA

Count	Species
000005	BROWN CAPUCHIN / TUFTED CAPUCHIN
000005	GIRAFFE
000005	REINDEER
000005	TAMMAR WALLABY
000006	SULAWESI CRESTED MACAQUE
000007	BRAZILIAN AGOUTI
000009	AXIS DEER / SPOTTED DEER / CHITAL
000010	BIGHORN SHEEP
000012	SLENDER-TAILED MEERKAT
000030	COMMON VAMPIRE BAT
000183	Total

**OFFICIAL WARNING
NOTICE OF ALLEGED VIOLATION**

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has evidence that on or about **(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)** 2017, you failed to comply with the regulations issued under the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. § 2131 *et seq.*) (AWA), as documented in the attached inspection report(s).

APHIS published Federal regulations to ensure the welfare of animals and help prevent the spread of animal and plant pests and diseases. Since violations of the regulations can have serious and costly impacts that are detrimental to animals and the public interest, APHIS is providing you with this Official Warning. This Official Warning is not to be construed as a final agency action or an adjudicated finding of a violation. If APHIS obtains evidence of any violation of these Federal regulations in the future, APHIS may pursue civil penalties and other sanctions for these alleged violations and for any future violations. If you have any questions concerning this Official Warning, please contact the APHIS office telephone number listed in this notice.

APHIS OFFICIAL (Name):
Gerald Rushin

OFFICE ADDRESS:
4700 River Road
Riverdale, MD 30737

APHIS OFFICIAL (TITLE):
Assistant Deputy Administrator
Animal Care

DATE ISSUED: September 1, 2017 TELEPHONE NO: (970) 494-7478

CERTIFIED MAIL RECEIPT NO:
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)



Inspection Report

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Customer ID: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Certificate:

Site: 001

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

2.40(b)(2) DIRECT

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

Poodle female #204 has a moderate to excessive accumulation of brown dental calculi adhered to her teeth. In addition, she has several areas where the gum line has receded and there is white discharge present at the gum line on both the right and left side of her mouth.

Shih-tzu female #189 was noticed to be shaking her head. Upon further examination, it was noticed that her left ear had an accumulation of brown to red matter within the ear and adhered to the hair around the inside of her ear. In addition, this dog had a moderate accumulation of brown dental calculi adhered to her teeth. There were several areas where the gum line had receded. In addition at least 2 front teeth were loose to the touch. Both the inspector and the Licensee were able to move these teeth with a light amount of pressure with their fingers.

Dental issues that are left untreated can be painful to the dogs and lead to sever health issues. Both Dogs listed above must be seen by a Licensed veterinarian. Documentation of the examination, diagnosis and treatment plan must be made available for inspection by APHIS officials.

Correct By: Close of Business on 2/24/2016.

2.40(b)(3)

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

There are two dogs identified on today's report as having dental issues. The Licensee'e had not noticed, documented or started treatment for either of these dogs prior to today's inspection. Dental issues that are left unnoticed and untreated can lead to several other heath issues for the dog. The licensee must preform daily observation to identify all health issues, to include dental issues. In addition, the Licensee must have frequent communication with the attending veterinarian to ensure all health issues are conveyed and treated within a timely manor.

Prepared By:

SEBERA SHANNON, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 6020

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date:

Title: LICENSEE
18-00296_000859

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



Inspection Report

Correct from this day forward

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the Licensee.

Prepared By:

SEBERA SHANNON, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 6020

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: LICENSEE
18-00296_000860

Date:
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



United States Department of Agriculture Customer:
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Inspection Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

17

Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)		001	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	17

Count	Species
000022	DOG PUPPY
000073	DOG ADULT
000095	Total



CASE NUMBER:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

VIOULATOR:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

ADDRESS (City, State):

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has evidence that on or about (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017, you failed to comply with the regulations issued under the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. § 2131 *et seq.*) (AWA), as documented in the attached inspection report(s).

APHIS published Federal regulations to ensure the welfare of animals and help prevent the spread of animal and plant pests and diseases. Since violations of the regulations can have serious and costly impacts that are detrimental to animals and the public interest, APHIS is providing you with this Official Warning. This Official Warning is not to be construed as a final agency action or an adjudicated finding of a violation. If APHIS obtains evidence of any violation of these Federal regulations in the future, APHIS may pursue civil penalties and other sanctions for these alleged violations and for any future violations. If you have any questions concerning this Official Warning, please contact the APHIS office telephone number listed in this notice.

APHIS OFFICIAL (Name):

Gerald Rushin

OFFICE ADDRESS:

4700 River Road
Riverdale, MD 30737

APHIS OFFICIAL (TITLE):

Assistant Deputy Administrator
Animal Care

DATE ISSUED:

September 7, 2017

TELEPHONE NO:

(970) 494-7478

CERTIFIED MAIL RECEIPT NO:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

APHIS FORM 7060

Previous editions may be used

Rev. March 2017



Inspection Report

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Customer ID: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Certificate: --

Site: 001

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

2.1 REPEAT

REQUIREMENTS AND APPLICATION.

At the time of search, this facility had two sugar gliders offered for sale. The owner confirmed that these animals were obtained from a breeder and he was advertising and selling the sugar gliders in the store. The retail sale of exotic animals (including small exotics such as sugar gliders not bred by the seller) require a USDA License under the Animal Welfare Act.

Additionally, the facility had 2 adult sugar gliders with at least 2 babies on exhibit in the middle of the store. The enclosure for these animals did not advertise the sale of these animals and both the employee in the store owner confirmed that these animals were not for sale.

The current business model (both resale and exhibition of sugar gliders) require a valid USDA License to be in compliance with the Animals Welfare Act.

Correct by discontinuing all exhibition and regulated activities until a valid USDA License has been obtained. No regulated activity can be conducted until a USDA License is obtained.

An Employee of the business was present at the facility during the search.

The exit briefing was conducted with the Owner of the facility by phone at the time of inspection.

Prepared By:

SEBERA SHANNON, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 6020

Received By:

SENT BY CERTIFIED MAIL

Title: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
18-00296

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Customer:

Inspection Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

17

Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	na	001	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	17

Count	Species
000006	SUGAR GLIDER
000006	Total

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

USDA
OFFICIAL WARNING
NOTICE OF ALLEGED VIOLATION

CASE NUMBER:
PA170021

VIOULATOR:
University of Pittsburgh

Customer# 289
License# 23-R-0016

ADDRESS (City, State):
Pittsburgh, PA

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has evidence that on or about May 24, 2016, you failed to comply with the regulations issued under the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. § 2131 *et seq.*) (AWA), as documented in the attached inspection report.

APHIS published Federal regulations to ensure the welfare of animals and help prevent the spread of animal and plant pests and diseases. Since violations of the regulations can have serious and costly impacts that are detrimental to animals and the public interest, APHIS is providing you with this Official Warning. This Official Warning is not to be construed as a final agency action or an adjudicated finding of a violation. If APHIS obtains evidence of any violation of these Federal regulations in the future, APHIS may pursue civil penalties and other sanctions for these alleged violations and for any future violations. If you have any questions concerning this Official Warning, please contact the APHIS office telephone number listed in this notice.

APHIS OFFICIAL (Name): Gerald Rushin	OFFICE ADDRESS: 4700 River Road Riverdale, MD 30737	
APHIS OFFICIAL (TITLE): Assistant Deputy Administrator Animal Care	DATE ISSUED: September 1, 2017	TELEPHONE NO: (970) 494-7478
CERTIFIED MAIL RECEIPT NO: 7017 0530 0000 3207 5200		



Inspection Report

University Of Pittsburgh
3500 Terrace Street
S1040 Te Starzl Biomedical Science Tower
Pittsburgh, PA 15261

Customer ID: 289

Certificate: 23-R-0016

Site: 001

OAKLAND CAMPUS

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: May-24-2016

2.33 (b) (5)

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE.

The self-reported incident from August 26, 2015 associated with protocol # 13041668 indicated that 23 adult rabbits had tissue samples collected via ear snip. The protocol indicates that these tissue samples should only be collected from 10 day or 25 day old rabbits. The principal investigator followed the protocol for the use of analgesia, however this approved analgesia was meant for the 10 day or 25 day old rabbit and not the adult. According to the document reporting this incident as well as in discussions with members of the IACUC, the attending veterinarian at the time of the incident determined that the analgesia used at the time of the procedure was not adequate to alleviate the associated pain, and that adequate follow-up analgesic treatments were not provided.

After a full investigation of this incident by the IACUC, corrective actions were taken by the principal investigator to ensure that this incident would not occur again. A letter of reprimand was sent from the IACUC to the principal investigator and their supervisor regarding this incident. This investigator and their staff completed of retraining on protocol adherence. The protocol has been further reviewed by the IACUC and amended to include non-invasive sample collection methods for the adult rabbits.

The self-reported incident from October 13, 2015 associated with protocol # 1414544 indicated that an adult rabbit (R463-15) had died following being anesthetized for protocol approved imaging. This animal was returned to its cage while still in lateral recumbancy. On October 14, 2015 the animal was found deceased. The necropsy by the veterinarian noted lung consolidation with respiratory distress and subsequent arrest as the likely cause of death. The universities surgical policy at the time of this event stated that animals must be observed and monitored post operatively until they are awake and show evidence of spontaneous and voluntary movement within their cage, before returning to their respective animal holding rooms. This policy was not followed by the investigator at the time the animal being returned to the caging area.

After a full investigation of this incident by the IACUC, corrective actions were taken by the principal investigator to ensure that this incident would not occur again. A letter of reprimand was sent from the IACUC to the principal investigator and their supervisor regarding this incident .The principal investigator and their staff were retrained on the universities surgical policy and were counselled on their responsibilities in caring for these animals. The surgeon for this protocol completed an in-person training

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

MICHAEL F NEAFSEY USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 6094

May-26-2016

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title:

Date:

May-26-2016



Inspection Report

related to the care of animals in this protocol. The protocol has been further reviewed by the IACUC and amended to include reversal agents to ensure that animals are able to regain consciousness as expected at the completion of a procedure.

As a result of the principal investigators departing from established SOPs for care, adequate pre-and post-procedural care was not provided in accordance with established veterinary procedures. All personnel at the university, including principal investigators that have direct care for animals, are responsible for ensuring that these standards are maintained.

Correct from this point forward.

Inspection was conducted with Compliance Coordinator and Veterinary Medical Officers Kurt Hammel and Michael Neafsey.

The exit briefing was conducted with the Co-Director of Research Conduct and Compliance Office, Compliance Coordinator and Veterinary Medical Officers Kurt Hammel and Michael Neafsey.

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

MICHAEL F NEAFSEY

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 6094

May-26-2016

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title:

Date:

May-26-2016

**Animals Inspected at Last Inspection**

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
289	23-R-0016	001	OAKLAND CAMPUS	May-24-16

Count Species

000001 BONNET MACAQUE
000003 OLIVE BABOON
000004 SQUIRREL MONKEY
000005 PIG
000008 BROWN CAPUCHIN
000008 CAT ADULT
000008 DOG ADULT
000009 SHEEP OR MOUFLON
000011 GUINEA PIG
000016 CRAB-EATING MACAQUE
000050 COMMON MARMOSET
000080 HOUSE SHREW
000083 EUROPEAN RABBIT
000108 RHESUS MACAQUE



Inspection Report

University Of Pittsburgh
3500 Terrace Street
S1040 Te Starzl Biomedical Science Tower
Pittsburgh, PA 15261

Customer ID: 289
Certificate: 23-R-0016
Site: 002
PBRC

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: May-24-2016

No non-compliant items identified during this inspection.

Exit interview conducted with Compliance Coordinator and Veterinary Medical Officers, Kurt Hammel and Michael Neafsey.

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

MICHAEL F NEAFSEY USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 6094

May-26-2016

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title:

Date:

18-00296_000880

May-26-2016



Animals Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
289	23-R-0016	002	PBRC	May-24-16

Count Species

000001 OLIVE BABOON
000017 PIG-TAILED MACAQUE
000020 CRAB-EATING MACAQUE
000022 GREEN MONKEY
000095 RHESUS MACAQUE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

USDA
OFFICIAL WARNING
NOTICE OF ALLEGED VIOLATION

CASE NUMBER:
TN170053

VIOULATOR:
Wilson Horse & Mule Sale, Inc.
DBA Triple W Arena

Customer# 38048
License# 63-B-0180

ADDRESS (City, State):
Cookeville, TN

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has evidence that on or about August 14, 2017, May 4, 2017 December 6, 2016, June 27, 2016, March 3, 2016, December 8, 2015, September 11, 2015, and May 7, 2015, you failed to comply with the regulations issued under the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. § 2131 *et seq.*) (AWA), as documented in the attached inspection report(s).

APHIS published Federal regulations to ensure the welfare of animals and help prevent the spread of animal and plant pests and diseases. Since violations of the regulations can have serious and costly impacts that are detrimental to animals and the public interest, APHIS is providing you with this Official Warning. This Official Warning is not to be construed as a final agency action or an adjudicated finding of a violation. If APHIS obtains evidence of any violation of these Federal regulations in the future, APHIS may pursue civil penalties and other sanctions for these alleged violations and for any future violations. If you have any questions concerning this Official Warning, please contact the APHIS office telephone number listed in this notice.

APHIS OFFICIAL (Name):
Gerald Rushin

OFFICE ADDRESS:
4700 River Road
Riverdale, MD 30737

APHIS OFFICIAL (TITLE):
Assistant Deputy Administrator
Animal Care

DATE ISSUED: September 1, 2017
TELEPHONE NO: (970) 494-7478

CERTIFIED MAIL RECEIPT NO:
7017 0530 0000 3207 5224

APHIS FORM 7060

Previous editions may be used

Rev. March 2017



Inspection Report

Wilson Horse & Mule Sale Inc
1050 W Cemetery Rd
Cookeville, TN 38506

Customer ID: **38048**
Certificate: **63-B-0180**
Site: 001

WILSON HORSE & MULE SALE INC

Type: FOCUSED INSPECTION
Date: 14-AUG-2017

2.126(a)(2) REPEAT

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

Review of auction records shows that one of the auction principal's (#77) sold a female African Crested porcupine (#082) at the March 2017 exotic sale. The inspector was told that he bought the porcupine at an exotic sale in Mississippi and then resold it in Tennessee. No acquisition records were available to confirm the acquisition in Mississippi. The inspector was told they were in the principal's truck. Each dealer shall have all records including all required acquisition records available to allow APHIS officials to examine records required to be kept by the Act.

2.132(d) REPEAT

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

A serval (#295) was consigned by JK (#5189) and sold during the March 2017 auction. The consignor, JK, was not licensed under the Animal Welfare Act as required to sell exotic cats. No one time exemption form was noted on file. The facility may not consign any animal from a person required to be licensed but who does not hold a current, valid, unsuspended license.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with undersigned facility representative.

This is a focused records inspection.

Prepared By:

BRUNKHORST SUSANNE, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care 14-AUG-2017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1076

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE
18-00296_000862

Date:
14-AUG-2017



United States Department of Agriculture Customer: 38048
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Inspection Date: 14-AUG-17

Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
38048	63-B-0180	001	WILSON HORSE & MULE SALE INC	14-AUG-17

No Animals were Inspected.

Count	Species
000000	NONE
000000	Total



Inspection Report

Wilson Horse & Mule Sale Inc
1050 W Cemetery Rd
Cookeville, TN 38506

Customer ID: **38048**
Certificate: **63-B-0180**
Site: 001
WILSON HORSE & MULE SALE INC

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 04-MAY-2017

2.40(b)(2) REPEAT

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

During this auction inspection, the inspectors identified two animals that were in need of acute veterinary care:

1) During a walk through of the back barn area a male mini Highland bull on 5/5/17 was noted lying on its right side and minimally responsive to the opening of its stall door at approximately 10:15 am. A few minutes later the bull had a seizure. The inspectors notified an auction staff member and the attending veterinarian. No one was observed going to evaluate or treat the bull. Over the rest of the day the bull was observed again by the inspectors at 11:15 am, 12:20 pm, 4:40 pm and 6:00 pm. Seizure activity of varying intensity and duration was observed at multiple time points. The attending veterinarian was asked about the bull at about 2 pm and stated that he gave a penicillin injection about 1 pm. The inspectors again talked to the veterinary staff about the bulls declining condition and asked if the veterinarian was considering providing any pain relieving medication or treatment. The inspectors learned later from the veterinarian that a steroid injection was administered. By the 6:00 pm observation point the bull was completely unresponsive with fixed eyes but was still warm and breathing. On the morning of 5/6 the bull was no longer in the stall. The veterinarian stated that it had died overnight. No documentation of veterinary care was available for review.

2) On 5/5/17 one brown and white goat was noted lying down on its side in a pen housing multiple goats. The other goats were stepping on and over the goat with no response by the goat. An auction employee was notified and asked to remove the goat. The goat was rehoused in a pen by itself. It was noted to be weak but was able to sit up by leaning against a solid wall. The auction staff did not contact the veterinarian to obtain an evaluation of the trampled, weak goat.

Adequate veterinary care is necessary for acute conditions that can lead to distress and suffering of the animals. The facility is responsible for identifying veterinary issues, communicating with the veterinarian about the issues and ensuring adequate veterinary care to include treatment for those animals needing emergency care while at the auction.

2.131(b)(1) REPEAT

Prepared By:

BRUNKHORST SUSANNE, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care 06-MAY-2017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1076

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE
18-00296_000868

Date:
06-MAY-2017



Inspection Report

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

On the morning of 5/4/17 the inspectors watched the auction staff moving llamas from the auction ring back into their holding pens. One adult male auction staff member was noted kicking and using a short crop to move the llamas into their pen. One particular llama that was deemed to be aggressive was shoved into a separate pen using the pen fence by the same adult male auction staff member.

A young male auction staff member was observed relocating a lamb by grasping the wool on its back with one hand and dropping it over a 4 foot high fence into a pen.

On the afternoon of 5/5/17 a Watusi was observed by the inspectors running loose in the parking area at the rear of auction building. The animal escaped during the loading process. Several auction staff members were seen to be chasing the animals on foot as well as with a fork lift. The inspectors lost sight of the animal when the Watusi ran off the auction property. The animal was eventually secured.

Kicking, whipping, shoving and mishandling of animals causes behavioral stress, discomfort and can result in injury to the animals. All animals shall be handled as expeditiously and carefully as possible in a manner that does not cause trauma, behavioral stress, physical harm or unnecessary discomfort.

2.131(e) REPEAT

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

*Numerous outdoor pens/enclosures in the back behind the covered barn pens/stalls are open to the elements with no sides or overhead protection from inclement weather. The weather on 5/4/17 started out grey, overcast, and cool. During the day it remained cool and rained most of the day. The weather remained cold, windy and rainy on 5/5. The watusi, cattle, bison, and water buffalo were noted to be wet and several were seen shivering. One very young nearly newborn watusi calf housed by itself was noted to be wet and shivering and lying curled up in the mud in the corner closest to the barn on 5/5. Another watusi calf was also noted shivering in a pen by itself. The very young calf was watched for 10 minutes and was noted to be full-body shivering throughout the observation period. The inspectors notified an auction worker about the calves. The worker moved the calves into stalls in the sheltered area of the barn.

*Several wire cages of very young pigs including pot belly piglets were placed on the ground just inside the arena barn loading area. The large door was open and a strong wind was blowing in cold air and rain. Multiple pigs were noted shivering especially those with wet bedding. All the employees in the area were wearing jackets/coats. The piglets had no protection from the cold wind. The inspectors notified staff and asked that the situation for the pigs be improved and the staff built a windbreak out of bales of hay and closed the damaged door as far as was possible.

Cold weather coupled with wind and rain makes it difficult for animals, especially young animals, to maintain their

Prepared By:

BRUNKHORST SUSANNE, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care 06-MAY-2017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1076

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE
18-00296_000869

Date:
06-MAY-2017



Inspection Report

core body temperature. Inability to maintain appropriate body temperatures can predispose animals, especially young animals, to increased risk of disease due to stress, discomfort and hypothermia. When climatic conditions present a threat to the animals health or well-being, appropriate measures must be taken to alleviate the impact of these conditions.

3.36(a)(1)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES USED TO TRANSPORT LIVE GUINEA PIGS AND HAMSTERS.

On the morning of 5/5/17 the inspectors observed 2 young guinea pigs running loose on the floor of the warm room. The guinea pigs had escaped out of a hole in the side of the cage that was comprised of plastic mesh. The guinea pigs were secured and returned to the cage by the auction staff without incident. The auction staff then secured the hole in the cage using plastic coated wire.

Animals that escape their primary enclosures may be injured, predated, or die. To protect the animals from these potential outcomes the primary enclosures must be constructed such that structural strength is sufficient to contain the animals.

The cage was secured during the inspection.

3.125(a)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

On days 5/4-5/17 the inspectors observed goats and sheep of various ages and sizes running loose in the arena barn.

There was a green metal fence panel that comprised the wall of a pen housing goats and sheep that was damaged. The panel section was broken such that a substantial gap was created which could allow animals to escape. The panel also had a bent, torn metal rod that created a potentially injurious object to animals housed in each adjacent pen.

There were two adjacent pens housing sheep and goats that had a gap between the wall of the building and the panel separating the two pens. One goat was noted to have placed its head through the gap into the adjacent pen.

The wooden support beams of the section of the back barn that has isolated pens (for exotic hoofstock) were observed to be broken and soaked with water. One board acting as a ceiling over the pens was so soaked and waterlogged that it was held up only by a pen door that was partially open. Water was observed to be dripping from the ceiling of the broken area inside the barn.

Prepared By:

BRUNKHORST SUSANNE, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care 06-MAY-2017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1076

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE
18-00296_000880

Date:
06-MAY-2017



Inspection Report

A rubber hose, one standing metal fan and a black, broken plastic bucket were being stored in a pen used to house a single sheep in the arena barn.

Indoor and outdoor housing facilities need to be structurally sound and in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain them. Correct from this day forward.

3.127(b) REPEAT

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

Numerous outdoor enclosures/pens in the back behind the covered barn stalls/pens are open to the elements with no sides or overhead protection from inclement weather. The weather on 5/4-5/6/17 was rainy, windy and cold. The animals outside including water buffalo, watusi, bison and cattle had no protection or shelter to allow them to remain dry. The dirt in their enclosures quickly became wet sloppy mud and standing water. The animals' haircoats became wet. Several animals were noted shivering, especially two young watusi calves. Wet haircoats make it difficult for animals, especially the young, to maintain their core body temperature. The standing water and mud in the enclosures was over ankle deep for many of the animals. The animals' feet made sucking sounds when they lifted them to move about in their enclosure. This may lead to slipping of the animals, hoof problems and injury. In addition the inability to get out of the wet weather may lead to distress to the animals. Live animals shall be provided protection to allow them to remain dry during inclement weather.

3.137(d)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES USED TO TRANSPORT LIVE ANIMALS.

During the morning of the 5/5/17 the inspector observed a single housed hedgehog in a plastic container with wood shavings on the bottom that were thoroughly soaked with fluid such that the bedding was a dark brown instead of a light yellow. The walls of the plastic container had visible condensation.

On the afternoon of 5/5/17 the inspectors observed a single housed pot belly pig in a wire mesh cage with a wooden floor to be standing in wood shavings that were completely soaked and dark brown. The cage was placed on the ground in front of a large sliding door at the back of the arena barn. The animal had no dry spot to lay in and was showing evidence of discomfort by shivering.

On the morning of 5/6/17 the inspectors observed a young fox housed in a plastic crate with a solid plastic bottom floor in the warm room with no bedding material.

Wet bedding can no longer absorb and cover excreta which can cause the animal injury, distress, and increased

Prepared By:

BRUNKHORST SUSANNE, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care 06-MAY-2017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1076

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE
18-00296_000887

Date:
06-MAY-2017



Inspection Report

risk of disease. Animals must be provided clean litter of a suitable absorbent material that can absorb and cover excreta.

The primary enclosures housing the pig and hedgehog had the litter changed during the inspection.

The fox enclosure should have litter added by the end of this inspection.

This auction inspection was conducted 5/4/17 - 5/6/17. Records were not inspected.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with undersigned facility representative.

Additional Inspectors

Cohen Kimberley, Veterinary Medical Officer

Prepared By:

BRUNKHORST SUSANNE, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care 06-MAY-2017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1076

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE
18-00296_000888

Date:
06-MAY-2017



United States Department of Agriculture Customer: 38048
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Inspection Date: 04-MAY-17

Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
38048	63-B-0180	001	WILSON HORSE & MULE SALE INC	04-MAY-17

Count	Species
000001	BINTURONG
000001	BONNET MACAQUE
000001	BONTEBOK / BLESBOK
000001	BROWN (WHITE-BELLIED) SPIDER MONKEY
000001	GROUNDHOG / WOODCHUCK
000001	RED KANGAROO
000001	SERVAL
000001	WARTHOG
000002	BACTRIAN CAMEL
000002	BLACK-HANDED SPIDER MONKEY
000002	CANADIAN LYNX
000002	KINKAJOU
000002	SCIMITAR-HORNED ORYX
000002	YAK
000003	COMMON SQUIRREL MONKEY
000003	RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)
000003	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000004	AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE
000004	AMERICAN MINK
000004	RACCOON
000005	AMERICAN BISON
000005	BARBARY SHEEP
000005	NILGAI
000006	ASIATIC WATER BUFFALO
000006	DROMEDARY CAMEL
000006	ZEBU
000010	COMMON ZEBRA / BURCHELL'S ZEBRA / GRANT'S ZEBRA / CHAPMAN'S ZEBRA / PLAINS ZEBRA
000016	CHINCHILLA (DOMESTICATED)
000016	SUGAR GLIDER
000017	FALLOW DEER
000018	PATAGONIAN CAVY / MARA
000021	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000023	ARCTIC FOX
000037	ALPACA
000043	LLAMA
000069	DOMESTIC GUINEA PIG
000091	CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI
000160	FOUR-TOED HEDGEHOG (INCLUDES MOST COMMON US PET HEDGEHOGS)
000174	BLACK-TAILED PRAIRIE DOG
000235	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS

Count	Species
000527	DOMESTIC GOAT
001531	Total



Inspection Report

Wilson Horse & Mule Sale Inc
1050 W Cemetery Rd
Cookeville, TN 38506

Customer ID: **38048**
Certificate: **63-B-0180**
Site: 001
WILSON HORSE & MULE SALE INC

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 06-DEC-2016

2.76(a) REPEAT

RECORDS: OPERATORS OF AUCTION SALES AND BROKERS.

Review of records for auctions held in Sept. 2016 and Nov 2016 reveals multiple consignment forms that are missing required information including one or more of the following: USDA number of the person selling/consigning the animal or the driver's license number/state and vehicle plate number/state if not USDA licensed and a complete description of the animal to include sex, date of birth or approximate age (missing in most non-warm room records) and color/markings (missing for most animals). The following records are representative examples of missing the USDA number or driver's license information for consignor:

Consignor 6672 (DMF) consigned fallow and sika deer in Nov auction

Consignor 371 (NF) consigned zebu, watusi and ibex in Nov auction

Consignor 310 (WW) consigned zebu in Nov auction

Consignor 1030 (VM) consigned zebra in Nov auction

Consignor 821 (DO) consigned zebra in Sept auction

Consignor 1422 (RS) consigned zebu and oryx in Sept auction

Consignor 1274 (CW) consigned fallow deer in Sept auction

Consignor 7142 (MK) consigned oryx in Sept auction

Consignor 881 (CL) consigned camel in Sept auction

All required information for each consigned animal needs to be kept and maintained to allow for proper identification of the animals. The required information must include: the name and address of the person who owned or consigned the animal, the USDA license number of the person or the vehicle license number and state and driver's license number and state of the person if not licensed under the AWA, the date of consignment, and a description of the animal which shall include the species and breed/type, the sex, date of birth/approximate age, color and any distinctive markings.

Prepared By:

SUSANNE BRUNKHORST USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

07-DEC-2016

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1076

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date:

07-DEC-2016

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE
18-00296_000020



Inspection Report

2.132(d) REPEAT

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

Records reviewed revealed the following regulated animals were consigned and sold without the owner/consignor having a valid USDA license:

- *Nov auction 837/CR sold 8 capybara
- *Nov auction 1030/VM sold 1 zebra
- *Nov auction RF sold 2 capybara and 1 african crested porcupine
- *Sept auction 3011/JH sold 1 coatiundi
- *Sept auction 3056/LD sold 2 cavy
- *Sept auction 1138/ES sold 1 zebra

No USDA one time exemption forms were noted on file with the auction records

The facility may not consign or purchase any animal from a person required to be licensed but who does not hold a current, valid, unsuspended license.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with undersigned facility representative.

This is a focused inspection-records review. No animals inspected.

This is an electronic version of the Word report completed on 6-Dec-16.

Prepared By:

SUSANNE BRUNKHORST USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

07-DEC-2016

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1076

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date:

07-DEC-2016

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE
18-00296_000027



United States Department of Agriculture Customer: 38048
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Inspection Date: 06-DEC-16

Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
38048	63-B-0180	001	WILSON HORSE & MULE SALE INC	06-DEC-16

No Animals were Inspected.

Count	Species
000000	NONE
000000	Total



Inspection Report

Wilson Horse & Mule Sale Inc
Triple W Arena
1050 W Cemetery Rd
Cookeville, TN 38506

Customer ID: **38048**

Certificate: **63-B-0180**

Site: 001

WILSON HORSE & MULE SALE INC

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Jun-27-2016

2.126 (a) (2) REPEAT

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

Review of the May 2016 auction records show a consignment form for the sale of seven hedgehogs (#117-123) for which the consignor is one of the facility principals. It was established by conversation with the facility representative that the animals were purchased at another auction the previous weekend and resold at the May 2016 auction. There were no records available during the inspection to show where or when the hedgehogs were originally acquired. Each dealer shall have all records including all required acquisition records available to allow APHIS officials to examine records required to be kept by the Act.

Exit conducted with undersigned facility representative.

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

SUSANNE BRUNKHORST, V M O USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 1076

Jun-27-2016

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date:

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE

Jun-27-2016



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Customer: 38048
Inspection Date: Jun-27-16

Animals Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
38048	63-B-0180	001	WILSON HORSE & MULE SALE INC	Jun-27-16
Count	Species			
000000	NONE			

0

Site Total



Inspection Report

Wilson Horse & Mule Sale Inc
Triple W Arena
1050 W Cemetery Rd
Cookeville, TN 38506

Customer ID: **38048**

Certificate: **63-B-0180**

Site: 001

WILSON HORSE & MULE SALE INC

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Mar-03-2016

2.40

(b) (2)

REPEAT

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

During this inspection, the inspectors identified two animals that were in need of acute veterinary care:

- 1) On 3-3-16 several people were noted congregated in front of a stall housing goats. Two of the people were overheard voicing concern and were upset over a couple of newborn goat kids in the enclosure that appeared weak and unable to rise on their own and thus could not nurse. One very small brown goat kid was noted making high pitched crying noises. Every few minutes it would try to lift its head or one of its legs but could not do so for more than a couple of seconds. It was unable to rise on its own. A second white with brown on face goat kid was also noticed to be weak and lying in a position with its legs unnaturally splayed. Both kids appeared thin with a pronounced bone structure especially compared to the other set of newborn goat kids in the same enclosure. An auction staff member was notified and tried to assist the kids with nursing by holding them up to the mother goat. The staff member stated that the vet tech staff knew about the birth that morning but had not been informed about their current weakness. The attending veterinarian was consulted by the inspectors and had not been notified about the goat kids. The goat kids were no longer present at the auction on 3-4-16.
- 2) During a walk through the auction barn on 3-4-16 an addax (#7628) was noted missing its left horn. There was freshly clotted blood on its head and running down the left side of its face from the wound where the horn had been. Review of the consignment form indicated "broken horn". A conversation with auction staff indicated they consigned the addax with a horn that broke off during transport to the auction. The attending veterinarian was unaware of the addax.
- 3) On the morning of 3-5-16 one capybara (#176) was noted with a fresh moist bright red lesion on the top of its nose about 1/2 in x 1 inch in size. No veterinary attention had been sought.

Lack of adequate veterinary care for acute conditions can lead to distress and suffering of the animals. The facility is responsible for identifying veterinary issues, communicating with the veterinarian about the issues and ensuring adequate veterinary care to include diagnosis and treatment for those animals needing emergency care while at the auction.

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

SUSANNE BRUNKHORST, V M O USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 1076

Mar-05-2016

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date:

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE

Mar-05-2016



Inspection Report

2.131 (b) (1)

REPEAT

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

On the morning of 3-3-16 the inspectors watched the auction staff moving goats and sheep from their enclosures to the auction ring. One young adult man with reddish hair was noted kicking and using a whip on the animals that he considered moving along too slowly. When a second auction staff member noted us observing them, the young adult man was taken aside and the whip was exchanged for a plastic guide pole. Later that same day, several young boys helping out with the movement of the sheep and goats were noted physically pushing, shoving and pulling goats and sheep rather than allowing them to move along at their preferred speed. During this entire time the boys were loudly yelling at the animals. Again when the older more experienced staff noted the presence of the inspectors, they told the younger boys to end the aggressive behavior.

Kicking, whipping and shoving of animals results in behavioral stress, discomfort and possible injury to the animals. All animals shall be handled as expeditiously and carefully as possible in a manner that does not cause trauma, behavioral stress, physical harm or unnecessary discomfort.

2.131 (e)

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

Numerous outdoor pens/enclosures in the back behind the covered barn pens/stalls are open to the elements with no sides or overhead protection from inclement weather. The weather on 3/3/16 started out grey, overcast and snowy. After a couple of hours, the snow changed over to rain that continued through the afternoon. One young watusi was noted to be wet and shivering and exhibited a tucked-up body, indicating discomfort. The calf was watched for 10 minutes and was noted to be full-body shivering throughout the observation period. The temperature at that time was recorded at 40.1 degrees Fahrenheit. Cold weather coupled with snow and rain makes it difficult for animals, especially young animals, to maintain their core body temperature. Inability to maintain appropriate body temperatures can predispose animals, especially young animals, to increased risk of disease due to stress, discomfort and hypothermia. The calf was rechecked on 3-4-16 and appeared to be more comfortable and dry and was no longer shivering. When climatic conditions present a threat to the animals health or well-being, appropriate measures must be taken to alleviate the impact of these conditions. Correct from this day forward.

3.38 (a)

FOOD AND WATER REQUIREMENTS.

On 3-5-16 the inspectors noticed several hamsters curled up inside the water receptacle in an enclosure housing 17 young hamsters. The auction staff emptied the receptacle of the hamsters-it was dry. Water was added to the water receptacle and seven hamsters immediately started trying to drink simultaneously with several trying to push their way to the water. The hamsters' drinking continued for at least 10 minutes. A small amount of dry pelleted food was present in the food receptacle. Access to potable water is necessary for the health and well-being of all animals. Hamsters shall have access to food and water or a type of food which provides the requirements for food and water sufficient to satisfy their food and water needs. Corrected during the inspection.

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

SUSANNE BRUNKHORST, V M O USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 1076

Mar-05-2016

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date:

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE

Mar-05-2016



Inspection Report

On 3-5-16 the inspectors noticed several hamsters curled up inside the water receptacle in an enclosure housing 17 young hamsters. The auction staff emptied the receptacle of the hamsters-it was dry. Water was added to the water receptacle and seven hamsters immediately started trying to drink simultaneously with several trying to push their way to the water. The hamsters' drinking continued for at least 10 minutes. A small amount of dry pelleted food was present in the food receptacle. Access to potable water is necessary for the health and well-being of all animals. Hamsters shall have access to food and water or a type of food which provides the requirements for food and water sufficient to satisfy their food and water needs. Corrected during the inspection.

3.127 (b)

REPEAT

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

Numerous outdoor pens/enclosures in the back behind the covered barn pens/stalls are open to the elements with no sides or overhead protection from inclement weather. The weather on 3/3/16 started out grey, overcast and snowy. After a couple of hours the snow changed over to rain. The animals outside (including water buffalo, watusi, bison, cattle) had no protection or shelter to allow them to remain dry during the snow and rain. The dirt in their enclosures quickly became wet sloppy mud and standing water. The animals' haircoats became wet. One young watusi was noted shivering during the afternoon. Wet haircoats make it difficult for animals, especially young animals, to maintain their core body temperature. The following morning on 3/4/16 the standing water and mud in the enclosures was over ankle deep on the animals. A second watusi calf was noted trying to stand in a corner with a tiny patch of green growth and drier ground to avoid the mud. The animals' feet made sucking sounds when they lifted them to move about in their enclosure. This may lead to slipping of the animals, hoof problems and injury. Live animals shall be provided protection to allow them to remain dry during inclement weather such as snow and rain.

3.128

REPEAT

SPACE REQUIREMENTS.

Two pens in newer smaller barn next door to the large arena barn were noted containing so many sheep and goats that the animals could not turn around freely or lie down without being trampled by other animals on 3-3-16. The animals were of multiple sizes and some of the smaller animals were noted standing underneath the larger/taller ones as they had nowhere else to go. The pens measured approximately 6ft x 9.75 ft. One contained 28 animals. The second contained 20 animals.

Two pens in the large arena barn were noted containing so many llamas and alpacas that the animals could not turn around freely or lie down without risk of getting trampled on 3-3-16. The pens measured 5ft x5ft and 5ft x 6ft and each contained five llamas/alpacas .

Overcrowding can lead to stress, discomfort, injury and overheating. Enclosures/pens used to house animals shall be large enough to ensure that each animal contained therein has sufficient space to turn about freely and to make normal postural adjustments (stand, sit and lie down).

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

SUSANNE BRUNKHORST, V M O USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 1076

Mar-05-2016

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date:

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE

Mar-05-2016



Inspection Report

3.131 (c)

REPEAT

SANITATION.

Varying lengths of twine were noted on the ground and tied to enclosures and within easy reach of the animals throughout the facility. One goat and one watusi cross, housed in different areas of the facility, were noted chewing and eating the twine. Twine ingestion can lead to intestinal tract issues. The facility premises and grounds shall be kept clean in order to protect the animals and facilitate prescribed husbandry practices. Accumulations of trash shall be placed in designated areas and cleared as necessary.

3.137 (a) (1)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES USED TO TRANSPORT LIVE ANIMALS.

An adult African Crested Porcupine was housed in a wood and wire enclosure that had a damaged door and two palm-sized openings close to and above the door. The damage to the door and the holes in the wire mesh appeared to have been created by chewing and pulling by the animal inside the enclosure, as the door leaned precariously into the cage. The whole door-side of the enclosure was unstable. Unsecure doors and open holes can lead to injury to the animal and enable its escape. A temporary stabilization to the door was attempted but did not correct the structural deficiencies noted above. Primary transport enclosures must be constructed in such a manner that the structural strength of the enclosure is sufficient to contain the live animal and withstand the normal rigors of transportation. Correct from this day forward.

Inspection conducted during the auction on 3-3-16 through 3-5-16.

Exit conducted by Susanne Brunkhorst, VMO, Mary Ann McBride, VMO and undersigned facility representative on 3/5/16.

Prepared By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

SUSANNE BRUNKHORST, V M O USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 1076

Date:

Mar-05-2016

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE

Date:

Mar-05-2016

**Animals Inspected at Last Inspection**

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
38048	63-B-0180	001	WILSON HORSE & MULE SALE INC	Mar-03-16
Count	Species			
000001	AFRICAN BUSH PIG			
000002	AFRICAN SPINY MOUSE			
000002	AMERICAN MINK			
000002	ARCTIC SOUSLIK			
000002	COMMON MARMOSET			
000002	DROMEDARY			
000002	FALLOW DEER			
000002	NILGAI			
000002	RED FOX			
000002	RED-NECKED WALLABY			
000002	WHITE-FRONTED MARMOSET			
000003	ADDAX			
000003	BARBARY SHEEP			
000003	DOMESTIC FERRET			
000004	BACTRIAN CAMEL			
000004	RACCOON			
000005	AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE			
000005	COMMON ZEBRA			
000005	SUGAR GLIDER			
000006	ARCTIC FOX			
000006	CHINCHILLA			
000006	NUBIAN IBEX			
000008	AMERICAN BISON			
000008	YAK			
000009	ASIATIC WATER BUFFALO			
000009	CAPYBARA			
000009	PATAGONIAN CAVY			
000011	KINKAJOU			
000018	SYRIAN HAMSTER (GOLDEN HAMSTER)			
000020	GUINEA PIG			
000028	BLACKBUCK			
000032	ALPACA			
000035	HEDGEHOG			
000035	LLAMA			
000039	ZEBU			
000049	COW OR OX			
000049	PIG			
000106	SHEEP OR MOUFLON			
000249	GOAT			



Inspection Report

Wilson Horse & Mule Sale Inc
Triple W Arena
1050 W Cemetery Rd
Cookeville, TN 38506

Customer ID: **38048**

Certificate: **63-B-0180**

Site: 001

WILSON HORSE & MULE SALE INC

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Dec-08-2015

2.76 (a)

REPEAT

RECORDS: OPERATORS OF AUCTION SALES AND BROKERS.

Review of records for auctions held in Sep. 2015 and Nov. 2015 reveals multiple consignment forms that are missing required information including one or more of the following: USDA number of the person selling/consigning the animal, or the driver's license number/state and vehicle plate number/state if not USDA licensed, and complete description of the animal to include sex, date of birth or approximate age and color/markings. The following records are representative examples of missing required information noted:

Consignor 245 (CG) consigned a male zebra in the Sept. auction-no USDA license number and no vehicle plate driver's license numbers and states are recorded.

Consignor 457 (KM) consigned 8 prairie dogs at the Sept. auction-no sex or age is listed for the prairie dogs

Consignor 818 (DH) consigned 2 male zebra and 2 male camels at the Sept auction-no USDA license number and no vehicle plate/driver's license numbers and states are recorded.

Consignor 5515 (RF) consigned 1 chinchilla and 2 cavy at the Nov. auction-no sex or age is listed for the animals

Consignor 383 (DS) consigned one male and one female camel at the Nov. auction-no USDA license number and no vehicle plate/driver's license numbers and states are recorded.

Consignor 664 (PM) consigned 2 male cavy at the Nov.auction-no USDA license number and no vehicle plate/driver's license numbers and states are recorded.

All required information for each consigned animal needs to be kept and maintained to allow for proper identification of the animals consigned/auctioned. The required information must include: the name and address of the person who owned or consigned the animal, the USDA license number of the person selling/consigning the animal or the vehicle license number and state and the driver's license number and state of the person if not licensed under the Act, the date of consignment, and a description of the animal which shall include the species and breed/type, sex, date of birth/approximate age, color and any distinctive markings and the auction sales number assigned to the animal.

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

SUSANNE BRUNKHORST, V M O USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 1076

Dec-08-2015

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date:

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE

Dec-08-2015



Inspection Report

2.126 (a) (2) REPEAT

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

Review of the Nov. 2015 auction records show multiple consignment forms in which the consignor is one of the facility principals. It was established by conversation with the consignor that the animals were purchased elsewhere (at an auction in Mississippi in Sept. 2015) and resold (brokering). There are no records available during the inspection to show where or when the animals were originally acquired. They include the following: a total of thirty four hedgehogs and one porcupine.

Each dealer shall have all records including all required acquisition records available to allow APHIS officials to examine records required to be kept by the Act.

2.132 (d) REPEAT

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

*At the Nov. 2015 auction, two male capybara (consignor 837) were accepted/consigned without the owner/consignor having a valid USDA license.

*At the Nov. 2015 auction, nine hedgehogs (five female and four male) were accepted/consigned (consignor #40 SF) without the owner having a valid USDA license.

*At the Sept. 2015 auction, one neutered male kinkajou was "purchased in the parking lot" by an auction principal/representative according to a conversation with the inspector and was then consigned under the auction representative's name since the kinkajou owner did not have a valid USDA license. A Florida Health Certificate was attached to the auction consignment record with the name and address of the unlicensed individual.

No USDA one time exemption forms were noted on file with the auction's records.

The facility may not consign or purchase any animal from a person required to be licensed but who does not hold a current, valid, unsuspended license.

Exit conducted with facility representative.

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

SUSANNE BRUNKHORST, V M O USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 1076

Dec-08-2015

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date:

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE

Dec-08-2015



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Customer: 38048
Inspection Date: Dec-08-15

Animals Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
38048	63-B-0180	001	WILSON HORSE & MULE SALE INC	Dec-08-15

Count Species
000000 NONE

0 Site Total



Inspection Report

WILSON HORSE & MULE SALE INC

Customer ID: **38048**

Certificate: **63-B-0180**

Site: 001

WILSON HORSE & MULE SALE INC

TRIPLE W ARENA

1050 W CEMETERY RD

COOKEVILLE, TN 38506

Type: --RESCINDED--

Date: Sep-11-2015

2.40 (b) (2)

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

On the morning of 9/11/15 the inspector identified three animals that were in need of veterinary care that had not been thusly identified by facility staff.

- 1) A capybara (#1132) had red material resembling thickened blood on its nose.
- 2) A red banteng female (#6164) was noted squinting its left eye with a large amount of active tearing and tear staining down the entire length of the right side of her face underneath the eye. She appeared agitated and tried to turn her neck to rub the eye on her side.
- 3) A member of the public addressed me thinking I worked for the auction as she saw a newborn alpaca cria that was having difficulty breathing and appeared very weak and the female alpaca (#2542) did not seem to be taking care of it.

Review of consignment records did not document any health issues regarding these animals. The inspector notified one of the principals of the auction who stated he would contact his veterinarian (on site). One of the vet techs later notified me that the animals were being "monitored".

Followup of the three animals on 9/12/15 was conducted. The capybara had been sold. The banteng's eye appeared much improved. She was no longer squinting and drainage was minimal. The alpaca cria had died.

The facility is responsible for identifying veterinary issues and ensuring adequate veterinary care to include diagnosis and treatment for those animals needing emergency care while at the auction. Correct from this day forward.

2.131 (d) (2)

REPEAT

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

*On 9/11/15 the USDA inspector was asked a couple of times by members of the public about animals as the person assumed the inspector was an employee of the auction. One person who was extremely upset about the newborn alpaca cria was desperately trying to find a staff member to notify. The inspector also

Prepared By:

SUSANNE BRUNKHORST, V M O USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 1076

Sep-12-2015

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date:

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE

Sep-12-2015



Inspection Report

could not identify who the auction staff were as none were readily identifiable. No one was wearing identifying clothing or identification tags.

*On 9/11/15 the inspector noticed a man entering a stall with a large camel to interact with the camel. When asked if he owned the camel, the man replied no and left the area. On 9/12/15 several members of the public were noted crowding around a pen housing two baby zebra. The zebras became agitated and started bucking/trying to get away from the people trying to touch them. No facility personnel were noted in the area monitoring the activity.

The licensee must provide readily identifiable, responsible and knowledgeable attendants during all periods of public contact to ensure the safety of both the public and the animals. The public must be able to identify whom to contact with concerns/questions. Failure to provide this oversight during public contact may lead to injury to the animals or the public.

2.132 (d)

REPEAT

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

During the auction, an unlicensed individual attempted to consign multiple hedgehogs that they had bred. The individual stated they had sent in a USDA Animal Welfare Act license application and were in the process of obtaining their license but had not yet completed the process. They were informed that a valid license had to be issued before they could conduct regulated activity. A few hours later another unlicensed person brought in the same hedgehogs in the same exact enclosures. When questioned, she stated that she had not bred the hedgehogs-she stated she had gotten them from someone else. When informed that the brokering of exotic animals requires a USDA license, she told the USDA inspector that that was not the case because she specifically asked one of the auction principals if it was legal for her to sell the hedgehogs and he told her that it was. Once learning this information, she said she would give the hedgehogs back to the person who gave them to her. No dealer shall knowingly obtain any animal from any person who is required to be licensed but who does not hold a current, valid and unsuspended license.

3.125 (d)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Two dead animals were noted in an enclosure pen in the auction building section housing sheep and goats on the morning of 9/11/15: one 2 horn Jacobs (#76) and one tan & black billy (#120). A strong unpleasant odor was noted while standing in front of the pen. In the adjacent pen were live sheep and goats. Consignment forms were reviewed for the animals and no notations of any health issues were noted. Multiple staff members were asked about what had happened to the animals and why they were in the pen-most had no idea. One staff person stated that they stressed and died during the auction process the previous day. Another staff person stated that they were still in the pen as they still needed to have their ear tags removed prior to disposal. Disposal of dead animals needs to be done in a timely manner to prevent distress to any nearby live animals and to prevent odors/attraction of pests. Corrected the afternoon of 9/11/15.

Prepared By:

SUSANNE BRUNKHORST, V M O USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 1076

Sep-12-2015

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date:

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE

Sep-12-2015



Inspection Report

3.131 (c)

REPEAT

SANITATION.

*The outside locked area holding the cages for the exotic and pet species to include ferrets, prairie dogs, capybara, cavy and wallabies needs cleaning. Spilled feed and discarded portions of bananas/banana skins were lying on the shelves next to the cages attracting a large number of flies. Flies can lead to spread of disease and may bother the animals. Empty soda/drink bottles were piled up behind a couple of the prairie dog enclosures.

*Twine and string pieces were noted on the ground and tied to enclosure stall boards in several of the stalls housing the exotic hoofstock. A couple of fallow deer were noted chewing and eating the twine. Twine ingestion can lead to intestinal tract issues.

The facility premises and grounds shall be kept clean in order to protect the animals and facilitate prescribed husbandry practices. Accumulations of trash shall be placed in designated areas and cleared as necessary.

3.137 (c)

REPEAT

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES USED TO TRANSPORT LIVE ANIMALS.

Several pens in the arena barn and in the newer smaller barn next door were noted containing so many sheep and goats that the animals could not turn around freely or lie down without being trampled by the other animals on 9/11/15. The animals were of multiple sizes and some of the smaller animals were noted standing underneath the larger/taller ones as they had nowhere else to go. One pen measuring 5ft by 8ft contained 19 sheep and goats. A second pen measuring 6ft by 9 ft contained 27 sheep and goats. Two animals in one of the pens were noted trying to fight--the surrounding animals tried to push their way away from the fighting ones but had no place to go. Overcrowding can lead to stress, discomfort, injury and overheating. Enclosures/pens used to house animals shall be large enough to ensure that each animal contained therein has sufficient space to turn about freely and to make normal postural adjustments (stand, sit and lie down).

3.142 (a) (1)

REPEAT

HANDLING.

Numerous outdoor pens/enclosures in back of the covered barn pens/stalls are open to the elements with no sides or overhead protection from inclement weather. On 9/11/15 the day started out bright and sunny and warmed up fairly quickly. Animals housed in the outdoor enclosures include watusi, bison, cattle and water buffalo. The animals had no shade provided to protect them from the direct rays of the sun.

Prepared By:

SUSANNE BRUNKHORST, V M O USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 1076

Sep-12-2015

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date:

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE

Sep-12-2015



Inspection Report

3.142 (a) (2)

HANDLING.

Numerous outdoor pens/enclosures in back off the covered barn pens/stalls are open to the elements with no sides or overhead protection from inclement weather. The weather on 9/11/15 started out dry, bright and sunny. A thunderstorm with lots of rain appeared in the late afternoon/early evening. The animals outside (including water buffalo, watusi, bison, cattle) had no protection or shelter to allow them to remain dry during the rain. The dirt in their enclosures quickly became wet sloppy mud and standing water. One young water buffalo was noted bawling during the storm. The rain stopped overnight. The following morning on 9/12/15 the standing water and mud in the enclosures was over ankle deep on the bison. The animals' feet made sucking sounds when they lifted them to move about in their enclosure. This may lead to slipping of the animals, hoof problems and injury. Fresh hay was thrown on top of the wet mud which may lead to contamination of the hay being eaten by the animals. Live animals shall be provided protection to allow them to remain dry during rain. Correct from this day forward.

Inspection conducted over two days 9/11/15-9/12/15. Exit conducted with undersigned facility representative.

Prepared By:

SUSANNE BRUNKHORST, V M O USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 1076

Sep-12-2015

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date:

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE

Sep-12-2015



United States Department of Agriculture Customer: 38048
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Inspection Date: 11-SEP-15

Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
38048	63-B-0180	001	WILSON HORSE & MULE SALE INC	11-SEP-15

Count	Species
000001	BANTENG
000001	COATI MUNDI
000001	GREY SHORT-TAILED OPOSSUM
000001	RED KANGAROO
000001	RED-HANDED TAMARIN
000001	SIBERIAN CHIPMUNK
000001	SPOTTED GROUND SQUIRREL
000002	NEW GUINEA SINGING DOG
000003	ADDAX
000003	BARBARY SHEEP
000003	DOMESTIC DROMEDARY CAMEL
000003	FENNEC FOX
000003	RED-NECKED WALLABY
000004	BLACKBUCK
000004	COMMON MARMOSET
000004	KINKAJOU
000004	RHESUS MACAQUE
000005	CAPYBARA
000005	DOMESTIC BACTRIAN CAMEL
000006	ASIATIC WATER BUFFALO
000006	CHINCHILLA
000007	AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE
000007	COMMON ZEBRA
000008	DOMESTIC FERRET
000009	AMERICAN BISON
000009	BLACK-TAILED PRAIRIE DOG
000011	GOLDEN HAMSTER
000016	SUGAR GLIDER
000019	FALLOW DEER
000024	PATAGONIAN CAVY
000026	ZEBU
000030	LLAMA
000034	PIG
000046	ALPACA
000076	HEDGEHOG
000079	GUINEA PIG
000112	COW OR OX
000122	GOAT
000178	SHEEP OR MOUFLON
000875	Total



Inspection Report

Wilson Horse & Mule Sale Inc
Triple W Arena
1050 W Cemetery Rd
Cookeville, TN 38506

Customer ID: **38048**

Certificate: **63-B-0180**

Site: 001

WILSON HORSE & MULE SALE INC

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Sep-11-2015

2.40 (b) (2)

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

On the morning of 9/11/15 the inspector identified three animals that were in need of veterinary care that had not been thusly identified by facility staff.

- 1) A capybara (#1132) had red material resembling thickened blood on its nose.
- 2) A red banteng female (#6164) was noted squinting its left eye with a large amount of active tearing and tear staining down the entire length of the right side of her face underneath the eye. She appeared agitated and tried to turn her neck to rub the eye on her side.
- 3) A member of the public addressed me thinking I worked for the auction as she saw a newborn alpaca cria that was having difficulty breathing and appeared very weak and the female alpaca (#2542) did not seem to be taking care of it.

Review of consignment records did not document any health issues regarding these animals. The inspector notified one of the principals of the auction who stated he would contact his veterinarian (on site). One of the vet techs later notified me that the animals were being "monitored".

Followup of the three animals on 9/12/15 was conducted. The capybara had been sold. The banteng's eye appeared much improved. She was no longer squinting and drainage was minimal. The alpaca cria had died.

The facility is responsible for identifying veterinary issues and ensuring adequate veterinary care to include diagnosis and treatment for those animals needing emergency care while at the auction. Correct from this day forward.

2.131 (d) (2)

REPEAT

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

*On 9/11/15 the USDA inspector was asked a couple of times by members of the public about animals as the person assumed the inspector was an employee of the auction. One person who was extremely upset about the newborn alpaca cria was desperately trying to find a staff member to notify. The inspector also

Prepared By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

SUSANNE BRUNKHORST, V M O USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 1076

Nov-02-2015

Received By:

SENT BY CERTIFIED MAIL

Date:

Title: 70140510000218265332

Nov-02-2015



Inspection Report

could not identify who the auction staff were as none were readily identifiable. No one was wearing identifying clothing or identification tags.

*On 9/11/15 the inspector noticed a man entering a stall with a large camel to interact with the camel. When asked if he owned the camel, the man replied no and left the area. On 9/12/15 several members of the public were noted crowding around a pen housing two baby zebra. The zebras became agitated and started bucking/trying to get away from the people trying to touch them. No facility personnel were noted in the area monitoring the activity.

The licensee must provide readily identifiable, responsible and knowledgeable attendants during all periods of public contact to ensure the safety of both the public and the animals. The public must be able to identify whom to contact with concerns/questions. Failure to provide this oversight during public contact may lead to injury to the animals or the public.

2.132 (d)

REPEAT

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

During the auction, an unlicensed individual attempted to consign multiple hedgehogs that they had bred. The individual stated they had sent in a USDA Animal Welfare Act license application and were in the process of obtaining their license but had not yet completed the process. They were informed that a valid license had to be issued before they could conduct regulated activity. A few hours later another unlicensed person brought in the same hedgehogs in the same exact enclosures. When questioned, she stated that she had not bred the hedgehogs-she stated she had gotten them from someone else. When informed that the brokering of exotic animals requires a USDA license, she told the USDA inspector that that was not the case because she specifically asked one of the auction principals if it was legal for her to sell the hedgehogs and he told her that it was. Once learning this information, she said she would give the hedgehogs back to the person who gave them to her. No dealer shall knowingly obtain any animal from any person who is required to be licensed but who does not hold a current, valid and unsuspended license.

3.125 (d)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Two dead animals were noted in an enclosure pen in the auction building section housing sheep and goats on the morning of 9/11/15: one 2 horn Jacobs (#76) and one tan & black billy (#120). A strong unpleasant odor was noted while standing in front of the pen. In the adjacent pen were live sheep and goats. Consignment forms were reviewed for the animals and no notations of any health issues were noted. Multiple staff members were asked about what had happened to the animals and why they were in the pen-most had no idea. One staff person stated that they stressed and died during the auction process the previous day. Another staff person stated that they were still in the pen as they still needed to have their ear tags removed prior to disposal. Disposal of dead animals needs to be done in a timely manner to prevent distress to any nearby live animals and to prevent odors/attraction of pests. Corrected the afternoon of 9/11/15.

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

SUSANNE BRUNKHORST, V M O USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 1076

Nov-02-2015

Received By:

SENT BY CERTIFIED MAIL

Date:

Title: 70140510000218265332

Nov-02-2015



Inspection Report

3.127 (a) REPEAT

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

Numerous outdoor pens/enclosures in back of the covered barn pens/stalls are open to the elements with no sides or overhead protection from inclement weather. On 9/11/15 the day started out bright and sunny and warmed up fairly quickly. Animals housed in the outdoor enclosures include watusi, bison, cattle and water buffalo. The animals had no shade provided to protect them from the direct rays of the sun.

3.127 (b)

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

Numerous outdoor pens/enclosures in back off the covered barn pens/stalls are open to the elements with no sides or overhead protection from inclement weather. The weather on 9/11/15 started out dry, bright and sunny. A thunderstorm with lots of rain appeared in the late afternoon/early evening. The animals outside (including water buffalo, watusi, bison, cattle) had no protection or shelter to allow them to remain dry during the rain. The dirt in their enclosures quickly became wet sloppy mud and standing water. One young water buffalo was noted bawling during the storm. The rain stopped overnight. The following morning on 9/12/15 the standing water and mud in the enclosures was over ankle deep on the bison. The animals' feet made sucking sounds when they lifted them to move about in their enclosure. This may lead to slipping of the animals, hoof problems and injury. Fresh hay was thrown on top of the wet mud which may lead to contamination of the hay being eaten by the animals. Live animals shall be provided protection to allow them to remain dry during rain. Correct from this day forward.

3.128 REPEAT

SPACE REQUIREMENTS.

Several pens in the arena barn and in the newer smaller barn next door were noted containing so many sheep and goats that the animals could not turn around freely or lie down without being trampled by the other animals on 9/11/15. The animals were of multiple sizes and some of the smaller animals were noted standing underneath the larger/taller ones as they had nowhere else to go. One pen measuring 5ft by 8ft contained 19 sheep and goats. A second pen measuring 6ft by 9 ft contained 27 sheep and goats. Two animals in one of the pens were noted trying to fight--the surrounding animals tried to push their way away from the fighting ones but had no place to go. Overcrowding can lead to stress, discomfort, injury and overheating. Enclosures/pens used to house animals shall be large enough to ensure that each animal contained therein has sufficient space to turn about freely and to make normal postural adjustments (stand, sit and lie down).

3.131 (c) REPEAT

SANITATION.

*The outside locked area holding the cages for the exotic and pet species to include ferrets, prairie dogs, capybara, cavy and wallabies needs cleaning. Spilled feed and discarded portions of bananas/banana skins

Prepared By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

SUSANNE BRUNKHORST, V M O USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 1076

Date:

Nov-02-2015

Received By:

SENT BY CERTIFIED MAIL

Date:

Nov-02-2015

Title: 70140510000218265332



Inspection Report

were lying on the shelves next to the cages attracting a large number of flies. Flies can lead to spread of disease and may bother the animals. Empty soda/drink bottles were piled up behind a couple of the prairie dog enclosures.

*Twine and string pieces were noted on the ground and tied to enclosure stall boards in several of the stalls housing the exotic hoofstock. A couple of fallow deer were noted chewing and eating the twine. Twine ingestion can lead to intestinal tract issues.

The facility premises and grounds shall be kept clean in order to protect the animals and facilitate prescribed husbandry practices. Accumulations of trash shall be placed in designated areas and cleared as necessary.

Inspection conducted over two days 9/11/15-9/12/15. Exit conducted with undersigned facility representative.

Prepared By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

SUSANNE BRUNKHORST, V M O USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 1076

Date:

Nov-02-2015

Received By:

SENT BY CERTIFIED MAIL

Title: 70140510000218265332

18-00296_000990

Date:

Nov-02-2015

**Animals Inspected at Last Inspection**

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
38048	63-B-0180	001	WILSON HORSE & MULE SALE INC	Sep-11-15
Count	Species			
000001	BANTENG			
000001	COATI MUNDI			
000001	GREY SHORT-TAILED OPOSSUM			
000001	RED KANGAROO			
000001	RED-HANDED TAMARIN			
000001	SIBERIAN CHIPMUNK			
000001	SPOTTED GROUND SQUIRREL			
000002	NEW GUINEA SINGING DOG			
000003	ADDAX			
000003	BARBARY SHEEP			
000003	DOMESTIC DROMEDARY CAMEL			
000003	FENNEC FOX			
000003	RED-NECKED WALLABY			
000004	BLACKBUCK			
000004	COMMON MARMOSET			
000004	KINKAJOU			
000004	RHESUS MACAQUE			
000005	CAPYBARA			
000005	DOMESTIC BACTRIAN CAMEL			
000006	ASIATIC WATER BUFFALO			
000006	CHINCHILLA			
000007	AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE			
000007	COMMON ZEBRA			
000008	DOMESTIC FERRET			
000009	AMERICAN BISON			
000009	BLACK-TAILED PRAIRIE DOG			
000011	GOLDEN HAMSTER			
000016	SUGAR GLIDER			
000019	FALLOW DEER			
000024	PATAGONIAN CAVY			
000026	ZEBU			
000030	LLAMA			
000034	PIG			
000046	ALPACA			
000076	HEDGEHOG			
000079	GUINEA PIG			
000112	COW OR OX			
000122	GOAT			
000178	SHEEP OR MOUFLON			



Inspection Report

WILSON HORSE & MULE SALE INC

Customer ID: **38048**

Certificate: **63-B-0180**

Site: 001

WILSON HORSE & MULE SALE INC

TRIPLE W ARENA

1050 W CEMETERY RD

Type: --RESCINDED--

COOKEVILLE, TN 38506

Date: May-07-2015

2.131 (b) (1)

REPEAT DIRECT NCI

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

*During observation of the moving of the llamas and alpacas from their pens to the auction ring on Thursday 5/7/15 it was noted that several of the llamas became stressed and agitated. They were noted spinning around and jumping about in their pen instead of calmly moving out of the pen. One adult male employee dressed in a brown T shirt was noted lifting his right leg completely off the ground and kicking one of the llamas repeatedly in the right side and ventral abdomen and yelling at it. Other llamas also received kicks to speed along their movement.

*Also during observation of the moving of the llamas and alpacas for auction, one young boy in a blue and white checkered woven shirt was noted carrying a white plastic guide pole. Randomly every now and then he was noted jabbing a llama or alpaca through the enclosure bars with the pole. He and a couple of other boys then came up to a llama in the aisle. He hit the llama on the head with the pole and then when the llama tried to run away he chased it hitting it on its back and rump with the pole.

Kicking, jabbing and hitting of animals results in behavioral stress, discomfort and possible injury to the animals. All animals shall be handled as expeditiously and carefully as possible in a manner that does not cause trauma, behavioral stress, physical harm or unnecessary discomfort. Correct from this day forward.

2.131 (d) (2)

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

One young dromedary camel was housed in an enclosure in the arena barn near the snackbar where young animals are typically housed for auction attendees to view. During a ten minute span of observation by the inspector on Friday 5/8/15, every person/member of the public who walked by the camel stopped and petted it. One young man even lifted up a Mayfield container of ice cream and let the camel lick the container. No readily identifiable employee was noted in the vicinity. No employee came to tell the young man to remove the ice cream container from the camel's reach. The licensee must provide readily identifiable, responsible and knowledgeable attendants during all periods of public contact to ensure the safety of both the public and the animals. Failure to provide this oversight during public contact may lead to injury to the animals or the public. Correct from this day forward.

Prepared By:

SUSANNE BRUNKHORST, V M O USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 1076

May-08-2015

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date:

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE

May-08-2015



Inspection Report

3.131 (c)

SANITATION.

The arena barn has sheets of insulation covering the walls and ceiling. Some areas are covered by plastic but in others the plastic has been ripped and loose insulation is visible and falling down into the pens. Freshly fallen insulation was noted in some enclosures housing goats and pigs. In addition, one pen housing two goats had a piece of wood forming the back wall moved to the side and a large segment of exposed insulation was present at goat height on the back wall. Insulation can be an irritant and may cause problems if ingested. The exposed insulation needs to be removed or covered to prevent the insulation from coming in contact with or in reach of the animals. Correct by Sept. 1, 2015.

3.137 (c)

DIRECT NCI

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES USED TO TRANSPORT LIVE ANIMALS.

Several pens in the arena barn were noted containing so many sheep that the sheep could not turn around freely or lie down without being trampled by the other sheep. For example, one 3.75ftx4ft pens contained 5 adult sheep. Another pen approximately 6ftx10ft contained 21 sheep. One sheep was noted lying down in the very back of the pen underneath the others and was getting stepped on. Some of the sheep had long thick coats and were noted breathing heavier and faster than the short haired ones. Overcrowding can lead to stress, discomfort, injury and overheating. Enclosures/pens used to house animals shall be large enough to ensure that each animal contained therein has sufficient space to turn about freely and to make normal postural adjustments (stand, sit and lie down). Correct from this day forward.

3.142 (a) (1)

DIRECT NCI

HANDLING.

Numerous outdoor pens/enclosures have been added to the area in back of the covered pens/enclosures. These pens are open to the elements with no sides or overhead protection from direct sunlight. During the inspection, these pens contained large hoofstock including bison, water buffalo, exotic cattle and watusi. The high temperatures during the day ranged from 87 to 90 Degrees F. The temperatures measured by Kestrel measured from 87 to 91. Some of the animals were noted in the same pen on both Thursday and Friday. On Friday one very young brown exotic bovine calf (#4038) was noted with rapid respiration. It tried to find some shade where the bars created striped shadows. The calf's respiratory rate was 122 breaths per minute in the early afternoon. The attending veterinarian was asked and also considered this rate above normal. Elevated respiratory rates can be an indication of early heat stress. When sunlight is likely to cause overheating or discomfort, sufficient shade shall be provided to protect the live animals from the direct rays of the sun. Correct from this day forward.

Inspection conducted over two days 5/7/15-5/8/15. Exit conducted with undersigned facility representative.

Prepared By:

SUSANNE BRUNKHORST, V M O USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 1076

May-08-2015

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date:

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE

May-08-2015



United States Department of Agriculture Customer: 38048
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Inspection Date: 07-MAY-15

Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
38048	63-B-0180	001	WILSON HORSE & MULE SALE INC	07-MAY-15

Count	Species
000001	BLACK-EARED MARMOSET
000001	BLACK-TAILED PRAIRIE DOG
000001	BROWN CAPUCHIN
000001	COMMON SQUIRREL MONKEY
000001	CRAB-EATING MACAQUE
000001	GOLDEN HAMSTER
000001	NEW GUINEA SINGING DOG
000001	RED-NECKED WALLABY
000002	COATI MUNDI
000002	COMMON MARMOSET
000002	DOMESTIC FERRET
000002	SPOTTED GROUND SQUIRREL
000003	COMMON ZEBRA
000003	RED KANGAROO
000003	RHESUS MACAQUE
000005	AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE
000005	SUGAR GLIDER
000005	YAK
000006	GREY SHORT-TAILED OPOSSUM
000007	SIBERIAN CHIPMUNK
000008	DOMESTIC DROMEDARY CAMEL
000008	FALLOW DEER
000009	CHINCHILLA
000013	AMERICAN BISON
000014	PATAGONIAN CAVY
000016	ARCTIC FOX
000025	ASIATIC WATER BUFFALO
000028	ZEBU
000030	HEDGEHOG
000032	LLAMA
000037	GUINEA PIG
000045	ALPACA
000046	PIG
000122	COW OR OX
000223	GOAT
000348	SHEEP OR MOUFLON



Inspection Report

Wilson Horse & Mule Sale Inc
Triple W Arena
1050 W Cemetery Rd
Cookeville, TN 38506

Customer ID: **38048**

Certificate: **63-B-0180**

Site: 001

WILSON HORSE & MULE SALE INC

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: May-07-2015

2.131 (b) (1)

REPEAT DIRECT NCI

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

*During observation of the moving of the llamas and alpacas from their pens to the auction ring on Thursday 5/7/15 it was noted that several of the llamas became stressed and agitated. They were noted spinning around and jumping about in their pen instead of calmly moving out of the pen. One adult male employee dressed in a brown T shirt was noted lifting his right leg completely off the ground and kicking one of the llamas repeatedly in the right side and ventral abdomen and yelling at it. Other llamas also received kicks to speed along their movement.

*Also during observation of the moving of the llamas and alpacas for auction, one young boy in a blue and white checkered woven shirt was noted carrying a white plastic guide pole. Randomly every now and then he was noted jabbing a llama or alpaca through the enclosure bars with the pole. He and a couple of other boys then came up to a llama in the aisle. He hit the llama on the head with the pole and then when the llama tried to run away he chased it hitting it on its back and rump with the pole.

Kicking, jabbing and hitting of animals results in behavioral stress, discomfort and possible injury to the animals. All animals shall be handled as expeditiously and carefully as possible in a manner that does not cause trauma, behavioral stress, physical harm or unnecessary discomfort. Correct from this day forward.

2.131 (d) (2)

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

One young dromedary camel was housed in an enclosure in the arena barn near the snackbar where young animals are typically housed for auction attendees to view. During a ten minute span of observation by the inspector on Friday 5/8/15, every person/member of the public who walked by the camel stopped and petted it. One young man even lifted up a Mayfield container of ice cream and let the camel lick the container. No readily identifiable employee was noted in the vicinity. No employee came to tell the young man to remove the ice cream container from the camel's reach. The licensee must provide readily identifiable, responsible and knowledgeable attendants during all periods of public contact to ensure the safety of both the public and the animals. Failure to provide this oversight during public contact may lead to injury to the animals or the public. Correct from this day forward.

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

SUSANNE BRUNKHORST, VMO USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 1076

Nov-02-2015

Received By:

SENT BY CERTIFIED MAIL

Date:

Title: 70140510000218265332

Nov-02-2015



Inspection Report

3.127 (a)

DIRECT NCI

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

Numerous outdoor pens/enclosures have been added to the area in back of the covered pens/enclosures. These pens are open to the elements with no sides or overhead protection from direct sunlight. During the inspection, these pens contained large hoofstock including bison, water buffalo, exotic cattle and watusi. The high temperatures during the day ranged from 87 to 90 Degrees F. The temperatures measured by Kestrel measured from 87 to 91. Some of the animals were noted in the same pen on both Thursday and Friday. On Friday one very young brown exotic bovine calf (#4038) was noted with rapid respiration. It tried to find some shade where the bars created striped shadows. The calf's respiratory rate was 122 breaths per minute in the early afternoon. The attending veterinarian was asked and also considered this rate above normal. Elevated respiratory rates can be an indication of early heat stress. When sunlight is likely to cause overheating or discomfort, sufficient shade shall be provided to protect the live animals from the direct rays of the sun. Correct from this day forward.

3.128

DIRECT NCI

SPACE REQUIREMENTS.

Several pens in the arena barn were noted containing so many sheep that the sheep could not turn around freely or lie down without being trampled by the other sheep. For example, one 3.75ftx4ft pens contained 5 adult sheep. Another pen approximately 6ftx10ft contained 21 sheep. One sheep was noted lying down in the very back of the pen underneath the others and was getting stepped on. Some of the sheep had long thick coats and were noted breathing heavier and faster than the short haired ones. Overcrowding can lead to stress, discomfort, injury and overheating. Enclosures/pens used to house animals shall be large enough to ensure that each animal contained therein has sufficient space to turn about freely and to make normal postural adjustments (stand, sit and lie down). Correct from this day forward.

3.131 (c)

SANITATION.

The arena barn has sheets of insulation covering the walls and ceiling. Some areas are covered by plastic but in others the plastic has been ripped and loose insulation is visible and falling down into the pens. Freshly fallen insulation was noted in some enclosures housing goats and pigs. In addition, one pen housing two goats had a piece of wood forming the back wall moved to the side and a large segment of exposed insulation was present at goat height on the back wall. Insulation can be an irritant and may cause problems if ingested. The exposed insulation needs to be removed or covered to prevent the insulation from coming in contact with or in reach of the animals. Correct by Sept. 1, 2015.

Inspection conducted over two days 5/7/15-5/8/15. Exit conducted with undersigned facility representative.

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

SUSANNE BRUNKHORST, V M O USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 1076

Nov-02-2015

Received By:

SENT BY CERTIFIED MAIL

Date:

Title: 70140510000218265332

Nov-02-2015

**Animals Inspected at Last Inspection**

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
38048	63-B-0180	001	WILSON HORSE & MULE SALE INC	May-07-15
Count Species				
000001	BLACK-EARED MAMMOSET			
000001	BLACK-TAILED PRAIRIE DOG			
000001	BROWN CAPUCHIN			
000001	COMMON SQUIRREL MONKEY			
000001	CRAB-EATING MACAQUE			
000001	GOLDEN HAMSTER			
000001	NEW GUINEA SINGING DOG			
000001	RED-NECKED WALLABY			
000002	COATI MUNDI			
000002	COMMON MAMMOSET			
000002	DOMESTIC FERRET			
000002	SPOTTED GROUND SQUIRREL			
000003	COMMON ZEBRA			
000003	RED KANGAROO			
000003	RHESUS MACAQUE			
000005	AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE			
000005	SUGAR GLIDER			
000005	YAK			
000006	GREY SHORT-TAILED OPOSSUM			
000007	SIBERIAN CHIPMUNK			
000008	BLACK-TAILED PRAIRIE DOG			
000008	DOMESTIC DROMEDARY CAMEL			
000008	FALLOW DEER			
000009	CHINCHILLA			
000013	AMERICAN BISON			
000014	PATAGONIAN CAVY			
000016	ARCTIC FOX			
000025	ASIATIC WATER BUFFALO			
000028	ZEBU			
000030	HEDGEHOG			
000032	LLAMA			
000037	GUINEA PIG			
000045	ALPACA			
000046	PIG			
000122	COW OR OX			
000223	GOAT			
000348	SHEEP OR MOUFLON			

1065 Site Total

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

CASE NUMBER:
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

VIOLATOR:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

ADDRESS (City, State):

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

**OFFICIAL WARNING
NOTICE OF ALLEGED VIOLATION**

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has evidence that on or about **(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)** 2017, **(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)** 2016, **(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)** 2015 and **(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)** 2015, you failed to comply with the regulations issued under the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. § 2131 *et seq.*) (AWA), as documented in the attached inspection report(s).

APHIS published Federal regulations to ensure the welfare of animals and help prevent the spread of animal and plant pests and diseases. Since violations of the regulations can have serious and costly impacts that are detrimental to animals and the public interest, APHIS is providing you with this Official Warning. This Official Warning is not to be construed as a final agency action or an adjudicated finding of a violation. If APHIS obtains evidence of any violation of these Federal regulations in the future, APHIS may pursue civil penalties and other sanctions for these alleged violations and for any future violations. If you have any questions concerning this Official Warning, please contact the APHIS office telephone number listed in this notice.

APHIS OFFICIAL (Name):
Gerald Rushin

OFFICE ADDRESS:
4700 River Road
Riverdale, MD 30737

APHIS OFFICIAL (TITLE):
Assistant Deputy Administrator
Animal Care

DATE ISSUED: September 1, 2017 TELEPHONE NO: (970) 494-7478

CERTIFIED MAIL RECEIPT NO:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

APHIS FORM 7060

Previous editions may be used

Rev. March 2017



Inspection Report

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Customer ID: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Certificate:

Site: 001

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

2.40(a)(1)

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

The written program of veterinary care (PVC) form signed by the facility owner on 4/6/16 has not been completed by the attending veterinarian. The attending veterinarian did sign the addendum/signature page on 4/6/16 but did not identify the frequency of vet visits to the facility, sign the PVC or include any written instructions for veterinary care. A written program of veterinary care is essential to ensure that preventative health care and emergency care for the animals are agreed upon by the attending veterinarian and the facility owner. Formal arrangements between the attending veterinarian and the exhibitor shall include a written program of veterinary care and regularly scheduled visits to the premises. Correct by 4/30/17.

2.40(b)(2)

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

One female brown and white goat was noted to have a thin haircoat over her back, sides and the outside of her rear legs. The skin visible on her abdomen appeared pinker than normal. In addition she was noted frequently licking at her flanks and scratching at her ears/neck. Itching and hair loss can be symptoms of several conditions some of which may be contagious. The goats need to be examined by a veterinarian to ensure that a diagnosis is made regarding the itching and hairloss and that a treatment plan is instituted. Correct by 4/30/17.

3.55 REPEAT

WATERING.

The water receptacle for the rabbits is dirty and requires cleaning and sanitizing. There is a visible green layer of algae and growth along sides and bottom of the water pan. There is small amount of greenish debris floating on the top surface of the water. Drinking contaminated water can lead to disease and illness or may cause animals to stop drinking leading to dehydration. All water receptacles must be cleaned and sanitized when dirty and at least once every 2 weeks.

Prepared By:

BRUNKHORST SUSANNE, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1076

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE
18-00296_000068

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



Inspection Report

3.130(c) REPEAT

WATERING.

The water receptacles for the sheep enclosure housing two sheep is in need of cleaning. The sides and bottom surfaces are coated with a green brown slimy material. Debris and animal fur is floating on the surface of the water. Drinking contaminated water can lead to disease and illness or may cause the animals to stop drinking water leading to dehydration. All water receptacles shall be kept clean and sanitary.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with undersigned facility representative.

Prepared By:

BRUNKHORST SUSANNE, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1076

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE
18-00296_000069

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Customer:

Inspection Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

17

Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	001	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)		17

Count	Species
000002	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000004	DOMESTIC GOAT
000004	DOMESTIC RABBIT / EUROPEAN RABBIT
000012	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000022	Total



Inspection Report

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Customer ID (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Certificate

Site: 001

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2016

3.55 REPEAT

WATERING.

The water receptacle for the rabbits is dirty and requires cleaning and sanitizing. There is a thick visible green layer of algae and growth along sides and bottom of the water pan. Drinking contaminated water can lead to disease and illness or may cause animals to stop drinking leading to dehydration. Water receptacles must be cleaned and sanitized with a sanitizing agent. All water receptacles must be cleaned and sanitized when dirty and at least once every 2 weeks.

3.125(c)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Two open bags of feed were noted resting on the floor of the feed/maintenance/storage shed. Four open cans without lids contained feed and/or open feed bags. Open feed containers/bags attract pests such as flies and mice which may transmit disease and lead to contamination/deterioration of the feed. All open feed bags/containers shall be stored in a manner that protects the feed against deterioration, molding or contamination. Correct by 10/23/16.

3.130(c)

WATERING.

The two water receptacles for the sheep enclosure housing two sheep are in need of cleaning. The sides and bottom surfaces are coated with a green brown slimy material. Drinking contaminated water can lead to disease and illness or may cause the animals to stop drinking water leading to dehydration. All water receptacles shall be kept clean and sanitary. Correct by 10/19/16.

The exit interview was conducted with undersigned facility representative.

Prepared By:

SUSANNE BRUNKHORST, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2016

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1076

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE
18-00296_000080

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2016



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Inspection Report

Prepared By:

SUSANNE BRUNKHORST, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2016

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1076

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE
18-00296_000063

Date:
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2016



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Customer:

Inspection Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
16

Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	001	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)		16

Count	Species
000002	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000004	DOMESTIC GOAT
000004	EUROPEAN RABBIT
000011	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000021	Total



Inspection Report

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Customer ID: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Certificate:

Site: 001

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2015

2.40 (a) (2)

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

*Review of the "Animal Notebook" during this inspection revealed a signature sheet signed by the attending veterinarian on 9/12/14 documenting a visit by the vet. There was no copy of the actual written program of veterinary care in the notebook. The owner was reached by phone and asked if the attending veterinarian had been out to the facility since 9/12/14 and he stated that the vet had been out to the farm for the spring exhibit season. The veterinary clinic was reached by phone and stated that the clinic records show that the most recent farm visit by the veterinarian was the 9/12/14 visit.

*A sick black and white pig was noted during the (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 15 inspection. The veterinarian was not consulted about the pig for a diagnosis and treatment plan.

Regular veterinary care to include preventative care and diagnosis and treatment of illnesses and injuries is necessary for the health and well-being of the animals and to help prevent the spread of potential zoonotic conditions. The facility must provide daily observation of all animals and must communicate directly in a timely manner with the veterinarian to ensure that the veterinarian has accurate information on problems of animal health, behavior and well-being. The facility shall ensure that the attending veterinarian has appropriate authority to ensure the provision of adequate veterinary care. Correct from this day forward.

2.40 (b) (2)

REPEAT

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

On the (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2015 inspection one sick black and white racing pig was noted in an enclosure by itself. The pig exhibited a slight whole body tremor, a wide based stance to the rear limbs and a stiff legged gait on the rear limbs. In addition, the ridges of the spines were more prominent than on the other pigs. During today's inspection it was noted that the pig is no longer at the facility. One facility staff person stated that the pig was returned to the person from whom it was acquired. A second person stated that they thought the pig had died. No veterinary treatment records were available for review. The owner was reached by phone and stated that a veterinarian had not been consulted as the pig is a farm animal and that it was returned to the person from whom it was acquired. Attempts to reach the person who supplied the pig were made and were unsuccessful. The inspection report dated (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 15 stated that a

Prepared By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

SUSANNE BRUNKHORST, V M O USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 1076

Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2015

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE

Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2015



Inspection Report

veterinarian needed to be consulted to determine a diagnosis and treatment plan for the pig. This was not done. Adequate veterinary care requires that the veterinarian be involved in decisions regarding all sick and injured animals in order to ensure the use of appropriate methods to diagnose and treat all diseases and injuries.

2.75 (b) (1)

RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

Review of the "Animal Notebook" during this inspection revealed that:

- 1) The acquisition records for the fall 2014 exhibit animals are not complete. Goats, rabbits and pigs are listed but information is incomplete. There was no number of goats or rabbits in the shipment listed. The cow on exhibit was not noted on the record. The name and address were listed for the people from whom the animals were acquired but there was no USDA number or drivers license number and state/vehicle plate number and state recorded.
- 2) There are no disposition records for the fall 2014 exhibit animals.
- 3) There are no acquisition or disposition records for the 2015 exhibit animals.

Complete and accurate records must be kept in order to ensure that each animal's identity can be known with certainty and to facilitate tracking/tracing of animals. The facility shall make, keep and maintain records containing all of the required acquisition and disposition information for all animals used on exhibit. Correct by Nov. 21, 2015.

This is a focused inspection on the citations of the [REDACTED] 2015 inspection report.

Exit conducted with owner by phone on [REDACTED] 15.

Second exit conducted in person with undersigned facility representative and report delivered on [REDACTED] 15.

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

SUSANNE BRUNKHORST, V M O USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 1076

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2015

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE

Date:

18-00296_000086

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2015



Animals Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)		001	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	15

Count Species

000013 PIG



Inspection Report

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Customer ID

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Certificate

Site: 001

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2015

2.40 (b) (2)

DIRECT NCI

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

One black and white racing pig was noted in an enclosure by itself. The pig exhibited a slight whole body tremor, a wide based stance to the rear limbs and a stiff legged gait on the rear limbs. In addition, the ridges of the spines were more prominent than on the other pigs. Staff reported that the pig had been used in races up until a couple of days ago when it didn't want to run when the starting gate was opened. A veterinarian has not yet been contacted about the pig. A veterinarian needs to be consulted to determine a diagnosis and treatment plan for the pig. The facility shall consult with a veterinarian in order to ensure the use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat all animal diseases and injuries. Correct by 10/16/15.

2.126 (a) (2)

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

Records to include veterinary records and animal acquisition/disposition records were not available for review today. Records are necessary to document health care and ownership information about the animals. Each exhibitor shall allow APHIS officials to examine records required to be kept by the Act and the regulations. Correct by 10/19/15.

Exit conducted with facility representative.

Prepared By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

SUSANNE BRUNKHORST, V M O USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 1076

Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2015

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE

Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2015

**Animals Inspected at Last Inspection**

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)		001	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	15
Count	Species			
000001	COW OR OX			
000004	GOAT			
000012	EUROPEAN RABBIT			
000014	PIG			

CASE NUMBER:
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

VIOLATOR:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

ADDRESS (City, State):

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

**OFFICIAL WARNING
NOTICE OF ALLEGED VIOLATION**

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has evidence that on or about **(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)** 2017, you failed to comply with the regulations issued under the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. § 2131 *et seq.*) (AWA), as documented in the attached inspection report(s).

APHIS published Federal regulations to ensure the welfare of animals and help prevent the spread of animal and plant pests and diseases. Since violations of the regulations can have serious and costly impacts that are detrimental to animals and the public interest, APHIS is providing you with this Official Warning. This Official Warning is not to be construed as a final agency action or an adjudicated finding of a violation. If APHIS obtains evidence of any violation of these Federal regulations in the future, APHIS may pursue civil penalties and other sanctions for these alleged violations and for any future violations. If you have any questions concerning this Official Warning, please contact the APHIS office telephone number listed in this notice.

APHIS OFFICIAL (Name):
Gerald Rushin

OFFICE ADDRESS:
4700 River Road
Riverdale, MD 30737

APHIS OFFICIAL (TITLE):
Assistant Deputy Administrator
Animal Care

DATE ISSUED: September 5, 2017 TELEPHONE NO: (970) 494-7478

CERTIFIED MAIL RECEIPT NO:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)



Inspection Report

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Customer ID: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Certificate:

Site: 002

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Type: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) NSPECTION

Date: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

2.40(b)(2) DIRECT

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

An adult female fallow deer " Penny" was noted to have a firm swelling protruding from the jawline under the ear on the right side. The swelling was approximately 6 inches in diameter, missing hair from the affected skin, appeared inflamed, was red and crusted in the center. The licensee stated he first noticed the swelling about one week ago and had discussed the problem with a veterinarian but the animal had not yet received any treatment.

Abnormal swellings can be a sign of infection, disease or other condition that could adversely affect the health of the animal and/or cause discomfort if left untreated. The deer must be seen and assessed by a veterinarian and receive appropriate treatment and follow-up applicable to the diagnosis.

Correct by: This non-compliant item was corrected by close of business June 12, 2017.

3.125(a) REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

An enclosure primarily housing deer, a guanaco and some pigs and goats at the rear of the facility:

*Has fencing on the north side of the enclosure that is bent and broken in two sections. The original height of the fence is compromised in the damaged areas.

*Has a damaged and bent section of fencing on the west side. The fencing is partially wrapped or attached around a metal support and has sharp points protruding from the edges that could be accessible to the animals.

*Has two single strands of tightly anchored barbed wire on or next to the ground on the interior of the enclosure. The barbed wire can be stepped on or tripped over by the animals. The licensee stated the wire was a foundation for fence construction that had not been completed.

Prepared By:

MOORE MARY, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1044

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: LICENSEE
18-00296_000005



Inspection Report

Housing facilities must be kept in good repair to safely contain the animals and prevent injury. The enclosure fencing should be repaired or replaced and the animals should be protected from contact with barbed wire.

3.131(a)

SANITATION.

The floor of the coati mundi enclosure is constructed of wood. The floor was damp, appeared soft and was splintered in some areas. A build up of food, hair and wood pieces were noted on the south end at the junction of the wall and floor. Eggshell, wood pieces and flies were spread throughout the floor. The licensee stated that the floor is currently cleaned only by flushing with water.

The enclosure floor appears water logged and unsealed and is therefore unable to be adequately cleaned. Unsealed wood, continuously saturated with moisture, animal waste, food debris, flies and subsequently cleaned only with water, can become a breeding ground for bacteria and contribute to disease hazards. To protect the health of the animals changes should be implemented to ensure appropriate sanitation of this enclosure.

Correct by: June 20, 2017.

3.131(c) REPEAT

SANITATION.

Several goats and a guanaco were housed in an enclosed area in front of the facility that contained a storage building. The building contents were open to the enclosure because one half of the door was missing. Directly adjacent to and in front of the building were solid metal panels, fence panels, plastic sheets and wire projecting from a trash can. Accidental access to and contact with these items could result in injury to the animals. Accumulations of trash, discarded and unused items should be cleared as necessary from animal enclosures to maintain the health of the animals and protect them from injury.

3.131(d) REPEAT

SANITATION.

Excessive numbers of black flies covered the wooden floor of the primary enclosure housing the two coati mundis. Hundreds of flies were noted in the enclosure, on cage furnishings and the chain link walls. Insects can cause irritation to the animal by biting or swarming. Flies can also transmit disease causing pathogens. A safe and effective program for insect control must be established and maintained.

Prepared By:

MOORE MARY, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1044

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date:

Title: LICENSEE
18-00296_000096

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



Inspection Report

The inspection was conducted with the licensee on [REDACTED] (b) (6), (b) (7)(G) 2017. The exit interview was conducted with the licensee on [REDACTED] (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017.

Prepared By:

MOORE MARY, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1044

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date:

Title: LICENSEE
18-00296_000093

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) 2017



Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	002	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)		17

Count	Species
000001	BENNETT'S WALLABY / RED-NECKED WALLABY
000002	GUANACO
000002	SOUTH AMERICAN COATI
000003	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000014	FALLOW DEER
000033	DOMESTIC GOAT
000055	Total

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

USDA
OFFICIAL WARNING
NOTICE OF ALLEGED VIOLATION

CASE NUMBER:

WA170033

VIOLATOR:

Jubilant Hollister-Stier (JHS)

Customer# 1021

Registrant# 91-R-0011

ADDRESS (City, State):

Spokane, WA

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has evidence that on or about August 8, 2017 and April 11, 2017, you failed to comply with the regulations issued under the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. § 2131 *et seq.*) (AWA), as documented in the attached inspection report(s).

APHIS published Federal regulations to ensure the welfare of animals and help prevent the spread of animal and plant pests and diseases. Since violations of the regulations can have serious and costly impacts that are detrimental to animals and the public interest, APHIS is providing you with this Official Warning. This Official Warning is not to be construed as a final agency action or an adjudicated finding of a violation. If APHIS obtains evidence of any violation of these Federal regulations in the future, APHIS may pursue civil penalties and other sanctions for these alleged violations and for any future violations. If you have any questions concerning this Official Warning, please contact the APHIS office telephone number listed in this notice.

APHIS OFFICIAL (Name):

Gerald Rushin

OFFICE ADDRESS:

4700 River Road
Riverdale, MD 30737

APHIS OFFICIAL (TITLE):

Assistant Deputy Administrator
Animal Care

DATE ISSUED:

September 7, 2017

TELEPHONE NO.:

(970) 494-7478

CERTIFIED MAIL RECEIPT NO:

7017 0530 0000 3207 5330

APHIS FORM 7060

Previous editions may be used

Rev. March 2017



Inspection Report

Jubilant Hollister-Stier (J H S)
N. 3525 Regal Street
Spokane, WA 99207

Customer ID: **1021**
Certificate: **91-R-0011**
Site: 001

JUBILANT HOLLISTER-STIER (J H S)

Type: FOCUSED INSPECTION
Date: 08-AUG-2017

2.31(d)(1)(xi) CRITICAL REPEAT

INSTITUTIONAL ANIMAL CARE AND USE COMMITTEE (IACUC).

This inspection was a focused inspection to verify correction of items previously documented as non-compliant during the previous USDA inspection on April 11 2017. The facility has not yet corrected deficiencies previously cited under 2.31 (d)(1)(xi) for euthanasia of guinea pigs with carbon dioxide gas. This is a repeat critical non-compliance.

The method of euthanasia for guinea pigs in the facility utilizes tanked carbon dioxide gas delivered to a euthanasia chamber. The chamber is a galvanized tub covered with a clear acrylic plastic lid. A pressure reducing regulator is connected to the gas tank and is used to control gas pressure from the tank to the gas supply line going to the tub enclosure. No flow meter or other monitoring device is present in the system to monitor gas flow rates into the chamber. A facility manager stated the outflow pressure of gas from the tank is set at 30 psi at the regulator. The facility written euthanasia procedure states "turn on the CO₂ at 20 to 50 pounds PSI until no further animal movement is observed."

The described facility procedure for euthanasia of guinea pigs with carbon dioxide gas does not meet current standards set forth in the AVMA Guidelines for the Euthanasia of Animals: 2013 Edition. The procedure in use by the facility lacks a flow meter to accurately maintain and monitor consistent gas flow rates to the chamber during the euthanasia process. The use of a tank regulator pre-set at a specific psi is not sufficient of itself to ensure that an accurate flow rate of carbon dioxide gas is being consistently delivered to the euthanasia chamber and recommended gas displacement rates are being achieved. Without an appropriate sized flow meter in place, chamber gas displacement rates may be too high or too low. This may then lead to significant pain and distress to guinea pigs during the euthanasia process.

AVMA guidelines for carbon dioxide gas usage recommend a chamber displacement rate of 10-30% of chamber volume/minute. This displacement rate has been found to produce less pain and distress during the onset of unconsciousness than other rates.

Prepared By:

SECOR THOMAS, V M O USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

11-AUG-2017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6108

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date:

11-AUG-2017

Title: SENT E-MAIL/ CERTIFIED MAIL #70132630000234151914
18-00296_001096



Inspection Report

Overall, methods of euthanasia used must be in accordance with AVMA species guidelines and in accordance with 9 CFR part 1, unless a deviation has been previously justified in writing and approved by the IACUC.

A flow meter and appropriate methodology shall be employed to ensure that accurate carbon dioxide gas flow rates and chamber displacement rates are consistently maintained and monitored by facility personnel during the euthanasia process. In conjunction, animals need to be visually monitored by personnel throughout the euthanasia process and SOPs updated with required flow meter settings. Retraining of all employees who perform euthanasia shall also be done and documented.

Regarding deficiencies previously cited on last inspection under 2.33 (b)(2), the facility has corrected the deficiencies. Contact information for the attending veterinarian and provision of emergency, weekend and holiday veterinary care have also been posted within the animal facility.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the Manager of Regulatory Affairs, Director of Regulatory Affairs, QC- Microbiology Supervisor and the QC - Microbiology Manager.

Prepared By:

SECOR THOMAS, V M O USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

11-AUG-2017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6108

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Date:

11-AUG-2017

Title: SENT E-MAIL/ CERTIFIED MAIL #70132630000234151914
18-00296_001099



United States Department of Agriculture Customer: 1021
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Inspection Date: 08-AUG-17

Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
1021	91-R-0011	001	JUBILANT HOLLISTER-STIER (J H S)	08-AUG-17

Count	Species
000020	DOMESTIC GUINEA PIG
000020	Total



Inspection Report

Jubilant Hollister-Stier (J H S)
N. 3525 Regal Street
Spokane, WA 99207

Customer ID: **1021**
Certificate: **91-R-0011**
Site: 001
JUBILANT HOLLISTER-STIER (J H S)

Type: --RESCINDED--
Date: 08-AUG-2017

2.31(d)(1)(xi) CRITICAL REPEAT

INSTITUTIONAL ANIMAL CARE AND USE COMMITTEE (IACUC).

2.31 (d) (1) (xi)

This inspection was a focused inspection to verify correction of items previously documented as non-compliant during the previous USDA inspection on April 11 2017. The facility has not yet corrected deficiencies previously cited under 2.31 (d)(1)(xi) for euthanasia of guinea pigs with CO2. This is a repeat critical non-compliance.

Facility procedure for euthanasia of guinea pigs with carbon dioxide does not adhere to standards listed in the current AVMA Guidelines for the Euthanasia of Animals: 2013 Edition. The guidelines allow for carbon dioxide euthanasia of laboratory rodents (which include guinea pigs) when the flow of carbon dioxide provides a displacement rate of 10-30% of chamber volume/min. This is best achieved by the use of flow meter to ensure an accurate flow rate of carbon dioxide gas is being delivered to the chamber at the recommended displacement rate (10-30% chamber volume/min).

The method currently employed by the facility lacks a flow meter and method for accurately determining the chamber displacement rate. The output dial in current use by the facility utilizes regulator pressure readings (psi) which do not provide accurate flow rates for carbon dioxide into the chamber.

Carbon dioxide exposure using a gradual fill method with chamber displacement rates from 10-30% is less likely to produce pain and distress prior to onset of unconsciousness than higher or lower rates. Methods of euthanasia used must be in accordance with AVMA species guidelines and in accordance with 9 CFR part 1, unless a deviation has been previously justified in writing and approved by the IACUC.

A flow meter must be installed, SOPs updated with required flow meter settings, and retraining of employees who perform euthanasia shall be documented.

Prepared By:

SECOR THOMAS, V M O USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

08-AUG-2017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6108

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title:
18-00296_001026

Date:
08-AUG-2017



Inspection Report

Regarding deficiencies previously cited on last inspection under 2.33 (b)(2), the facility has corrected the deficiencies. Contact information for the attending veterinarian and provision of emergency, weekend and holiday veterinary care have also been posted within the animal facility.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the Manager of Regulatory Affairs, Director of Regulatory Affairs, QC- Microbiology Supervisor and the QC - Microbiology Manager.

Prepared By:

SECOR THOMAS, V M O USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

08-AUG-2017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6108

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title:
18-00296_001025

Date:
08-AUG-2017



United States Department of Agriculture Customer: 1021
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Inspection Date: 08-AUG-17

Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
1021	91-R-0011	001	JUBILANT HOLLISTER-STIER (J H S)	08-AUG-17

Count	Species
000078	DOMESTIC GUINEA PIG
000078	Total



Inspection Report

Jubilant Hollister-Stier (J H S)
N. 3525 Regal Street
Spokane, WA 99207

Customer ID: **1021**
Certificate: **91-R-0011**
Site: 001

JUBILANT HOLLISTER-STIER (J H S)

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 11-APR-2017

2.31(d)(1)(xi) CRITICAL

INSTITUTIONAL ANIMAL CARE AND USE COMMITTEE (IACUC).

2.31 (d) (1) (xi)

Facility procedure for euthanasia of guinea pigs with carbon dioxide does not adhere to standards laid forth in the current AVMA Guidelines for the Euthanasia of Animals: 2013 Edition. The guidelines allow for carbon dioxide euthanasia of laboratory rodents (which include guinea pigs) when the flow of carbon dioxide provides a displacement rate of 10-30% of chamber volume/min. This is best achieved by the use of flow meter to ensure an accurate flow rate of carbon dioxide gas is being delivered to the chamber at the recommended displacement rate (10-30% chamber volume/min).

The method currently employed by the facility lacks a flow meter and method for accurately determining the chamber displacement rate. The output dial in current use by the facility utilizes regulator pressure readings (psi) which do not provide accurate flow rates for carbon dioxide into the chamber.

Carbon dioxide exposure using a gradual fill method with chamber displacement rates from 10-30% is less likely to produce pain and distress prior to onset of unconsciousness than higher or lower rates. Methods of euthanasia used must be in accordance with AVMA species guidelines and in accordance with 9 CFR part 1, unless a deviation has been previously justified in writing and approved by the IACUC.

A flow meter must be installed, SOPs updated with required flow meter settings, and retraining of employees who perform euthanasia shall be documented.

Correct by 05-15-2017

Prepared By:

SECOR THOMAS, V M O USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

18-APR-2017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6108

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: SENT BY E-MAIL
18-00296_001029

Date:
18-APR-2017



Inspection Report

2.33(b)(2)

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE.

The program of veterinary care lacks detail regarding facility procedures for contacting the attending veterinarian for animal related issues and for provision of emergency, weekend and holiday veterinary care.

Timely and direct communication of animal related issues by animal facility staff to the attending veterinarian is important for the well-being and health of research animals.

Each research facility shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include the use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose and treat diseases and injuries, and the availability of emergency, weekend and holiday care. Contact information for emergency, weekend and holiday veterinary care needs to be prominently posted in the animal facility and outlined in the written program of veterinary care.

Correct by 05-15-2017

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the Microbiology Manager, Microbiology Supervisor, Regulatory Affairs Specialist and Director of Regulatory Affairs.

Additional Inspectors

Goplen Ann, Veterinary Medical Officer

Mckinnie Carolyn, Supervisory Animal Care Specialist

Prepared By:

SECOR THOMAS, V M O USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

18-APR-2017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6108

Received By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Title: SENT BY E-MAIL
18-00296_001028

Date:
18-APR-2017



United States Department of Agriculture Customer: 1021
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Inspection Date: 11-APR-17

Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
1021	91-R-0011	001	JUBILANT HOLLISTER-STIER (J H S)	11-APR-17

Count	Species
000078	DOMESTIC GUINEA PIG
000078	Total