



Inspection Report

Jerry Holly
13204 Duley Station Rd
Upper Marlboro, MD 20772

Customer ID: **10274**
Certificate: **51-A-0016**
Site: 002
JERRY HOLLY

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 30-NOV-2017

2.40(a)(1) REPEAT

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

The plans of veterinary care (PVC) were not corrected since the last inspection. The licensee has two plans, one for nonhuman primates (NHP) and one for hoofstock, with different veterinarians. There were some scribbled notes on the plan indicating some things that needed to be changed but the date on the plan was still 2/21/2107 so it had not been updated. Previously noted items that needed correction included: specifying clearly the frequency of regularly scheduled veterinary visits, specifying dosages and routes of administration for internal and external parasite control as well as for euthanasia. This issue applies to the hoofstock PVC as well. The NHP plan did not indicate who would be administering, and for which species of NHPs the preventatives or treatments were intended. The euthanasia section was unclear in that it appears that the licensee could potentially be administering euthanasia by injections to nonhuman primates but no explanation is provided on training or qualification for this procedure. It also lists gunshot as an emergency option but there is no explanation of when or why that procedure would be used, what gun type and caliber, proper placement of the bullet, and who is trained to do this in the case of nonhuman primates. The lack of details and clarity on preventatives and/or treatments and euthanasia procedures could lead to inappropriate or harmful drug administration, improper euthanasia (resulting in prolonged/painful death) and inadequate veterinary care. The plans of veterinary care must be fully completed with adequate and clear detail.

2.40(b)(3)

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

A ring-tailed lemur was observed with a significant injury to a toe of its left hind foot covering an area of approximately 1 inch long and encircling the entire toe. There was no hair on most of the toe. There was bright pink tissue on the upper part and bright red inflamed tissue on the underside of the toe. There was no normal skin in the area of the wound and the appearance of the lesion suggested a degloving-type injury (where a section of skin is completely torn off the underlying tissue). The wound was not actively bleeding at the time it was observed, and the pink tissue and overall appearance was consistent with an injury that was in healing stages and more than one day old (likely several days at least). The animal caretaker stated that she and/or the other staff had not noticed the injury. This type of injury is usually a painful condition and could easily have become infected or resulted in complications that could severely affect the health and well-being of the animal (such as, but not limited to, infection that causes the animal to become septic, death, or loss of the toe). Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and

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maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that includes daily observation of all animals to assess their health and well-being and communication is required so that timely and accurate information on problems of animal health, behavior, and well-being is conveyed to the attending veterinarian.

At the exit interview the caretaker stated that they have an appointment for the animal to see the veterinarian.

Correct immediately

2.75(b)(1) REPEAT

RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

* Acquisition and disposition records continue to have missing required information. The animal caretaker presented a list of animals that still did not have acquisition dates (including date of birth for animals born on-site), addresses, USDA license numbers (or drivers license number and vehicle tag#). Some entries only had a first name listed or a generalized location. The caretaker stated that she was still trying to update/organize/reconstruct records. The caretaker said that the records had been lost when a previous employee had departed some time before she started work with the licensee so she believes some of the information is not recoverable. She also stated that updating records was delayed because of hurricane cleanup. However, hurricane Irma happened about two and a half months prior to this inspection, and the records problems were cited in both January 2017 and August 2017. Detailed discussions on record requirements have been conducted during those other inspections with the caretaker (who has indicated she is responsible for the records now). She has been told that for lost records they still need to be filled out with as much information as can be obtained and at least estimates of acquisition dates. Based on the current information it cannot be determined which animals have been acquired since the stated loss of records. Based on the inventory provided, since the last inspection, there appears to be an acquisition of one white-faced capuchin and disposition of a ring-tailed lemur with no records.

*Accurate acquisition and disposition records must be kept for all regulated animals that come into or leave the possession of the licensee.

* By the time of the exit interview the caretaker had updated the inventory to correct some of the missing acquisition dates, and stated that the missing ring-tailed lemur had died but it hadn't been recorded. The discrepancy in white-face capuchin numbers could not be reconciled.

3.80(a)(2)(iii)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

The enclosure doors on multiple lemur enclosures did not have adequately secured latches. In some cases there were slide bolts and some had other latches but without an additional clasp, lock, or other fixation. It is possible that the animals could reach through and manipulate the latches and open these doors. The primary enclosure must contain the nonhuman primates securely and prevent accidental opening of the enclosure, including opening by the animal.

Corrected by Dec. 11, 2017

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3.81 REPEAT

ENVIRONMENT ENHANCEMENT TO PROMOTE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING.

There continues to be no written environmental enhancement plan for nonhuman primates specific to the facility and the species, and approved by the attending veterinarian. The animal caretaker had general articles and other reference materials on primate enrichment, however, there was no specific program developed for this facility.

* There were a number of animals with thin hair; a couple of those had significant hair loss and signs that over-grooming was occurring. Over-grooming can be a sign of psychological distress associated with insufficient environmental enhancement or other stressors. Throughout the facility, nonhuman primate enclosures contained only very limited types of environmental enrichment which consisted mainly of plastic balls and occasionally other small plastic toys. These are the only types of enrichment that have been observed during the past three routine inspections; some enclosures did not contain any enrichment items. There was no indication that enrichment was being changed or adjusted for the behavioral and enrichment needs of different species present, or alternated to keep the animals engaged. The lack of adequate enrichment can lead to health and welfare impacts in the primates.

* A capuchin monkey housed with two other capuchins had severe hair loss that the animal caretaker stated was the result of one of the other monkeys over-grooming her. She stated that she has discussed the issue with the veterinarian and they plan to move the one with hair loss to another enclosure because they felt that there was a compatibility issue. These three monkeys had been housed together for a long time. Previous moderate hair loss was observed in this individual and according to the caretaker it improved somewhat but then worsened considerably when they were moved to the different enclosure after Hurricane Irma. The only environmental enrichment present were a couple of plastic balls. One of the nest barrels had been dislodged from the wall and was rolling around loosely on the floor and one monkey was playing with it.

* Another capuchin housed with three other capuchins was observed to have thin hair and was being groomed constantly by another pen mate during the entire time we observed them. There were no toys or other forms of environmental enrichment in this enclosure housing four monkeys.

* The facility breeds nonhuman primates for sale and sometimes sends the infants to other off-site locations to be hand-raised and bottle fed. There was no written plan for the care, handling and enrichment of these infants. Such a plan should be in place and include details on: if and at what age infants are removed from the parents, feeding and nutritional needs, socialization, environmental enrichment, as well as location and experience of the responsible person(s) caring for the infants. Infant nonhuman primates require special attention regarding enhancement of their environment, their care, and promotion of their psychological well-being. Their needs should be based on the needs of the individual species and in accordance with the instructions of the attending veterinarian.

The licensee must develop, document, and follow an appropriate plan for environment enhancement adequate to promote the psychological well-being of nonhuman primates. The plan must be in accordance with the currently accepted professional standards as cited in appropriate professional journals or reference guides, and as directed by the attending veterinarian.

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This inspection and exit interview were conducted with an authorized person (animal caretaker).

Additional Inspectors

Brandes Robert, Veterinary Medical Officer

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
10274	51-A-0016	002	JERRY HOLLY	30-NOV-17

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000005	<i>Ateles chamek</i>	BLACK SPIDER MONKEY
000001	<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>	DROMEDARY CAMEL
000016	<i>Cebus albifrons</i>	BROWN PALE-FRONTED CAPUCHIN
000011	<i>Cebus capucinus</i>	WHITE-HEADED / WHITE-THROATED CAPUCHIN
000003	<i>Cercocebus torquatus</i>	RED-CAPPED MANGABEY
000002	<i>Cercopithecus diana</i>	DIANA MONKEY
000007	<i>Chlorocebus pygerythrus</i>	VERVET
000003	<i>Equus quagga</i>	BURCHELL'S / GRANT'S / CHAPMAN'S / PLAINS ZEBRA
000002	<i>Erythrocebus patas</i>	PATAS MONKEY
000006	<i>Eulemur fulvus</i>	BROWN LEMUR
000002	<i>Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris</i>	CAPYBARA
000007	<i>Hylobates lar</i>	LAR GIBBON
000018	<i>Lama glama</i>	LLAMA
000013	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000011	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	RHESUS MACAQUE
000001	<i>Mandrillus sphinx</i>	MANDRILL
000002	<i>Osphranter rufus</i>	RED KANGAROO
000003	<i>Sapajus appella</i>	BROWN CAPUCHIN / TUFTED CAPUCHIN
000009	<i>Varecia variegata</i>	BLACK-AND-WHITE RUFFED LEMUR
000122	Total	