



Inspection Report

Daniel Pradon Bobbi Pradon
1101 N Tripp Ave.
Odessa, TX 79763

Customer ID: **3913**
Certificate: **74-B-0708**
Site: 001
Bobbi Pradon & Daniel Pradon

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 06-DEC-2021

2.40(a)(2) Direct

Attending veterinarian and adequate veterinary care (dealers and exhibitors).

The current program of veterinary care (PVC) created by the attending veterinarian is inadequate.

The PVC states that the "Licensee may perform humane termination if recommended by licensee" and "Worming products, vaccines, antibiotics, and other indicated medication may be purchased through Angel Veterinary Clinic as needed. and it allows the licensee to pick up "worming products, vaccines, antibiotics, and other indicated medications as needed from the veterinarian" Allowing the licensee to determine when an animal should be euthanized or what medications may be needed are not considered adequate veterinary care.

Failure to establish, maintain and follow a written program of veterinary care can decrease the ability to ensure optimal care of all the animals. Each dealer and exhibitor shall assure that the attending veterinarian has appropriate authority to ensure the provision of adequate veterinary care and to oversee the adequacy of other aspects of animal care and use. In addition, an adequate program of veterinary care must be established, maintained and followed, so that the licensee has a plan for providing adequate preventative care and treatments as necessary.

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Date:
09-DEC-2021

Received by Title: Licensee

Date:
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TO BE CORRECTED BY DECEMBER 21, 2021.

2.40(b)(2) Direct Repeat

Attending veterinarian and adequate veterinary care (dealers and exhibitors).

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The following animals continue to suffer from poor body condition and/or poor hair coat and/or an undiagnosed/untreated medical condition:

- White-tailed deer: One female remains thin with an unthrifty hair coat and prominent ribs, vertebrae and hips with little muscle covering the hindquarters.
- White-tailed deer: One male remains thin with limited muscle over the ribs, vertebrae, hips and hindquarters.
- Addax: There are approximately six addax in the "back" pen and one addax in the "front" pen that remain thin with prominent ribs and hips, with decreased muscle covering the hindquarters. Eight Addax are suspected to be pregnant.
- Hog Deer: There are two hog deer that appear thin with prominent spines and sunken flanks and long bones are visible. One of these animals appears to be pregnant.
- There is one adult (sex unknown) muntjac that appears thin and unkempt with a dull haircoat. The vertebrae and hip bones are prominent and the ribs are visible.
- The female ibex with a left forelimb lameness continues to be lame. No further diagnostics were performed to determine the actual cause and no treatments are planned by the veterinarian as of the date of this report.
- There is a female spider monkey that appears thin (prominent vertebrae) with a dull and unthrifty hair coat,

Minimal diagnostics have been employed to determine the exact cause of the problems in the above animals and there has been insufficient response to the treatments provided thus far. Without proper diagnostics and treatment based on the results of the diagnostics, the condition of the animals may not improve or could worsen, especially in light of upcoming

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colder environmental temperatures. The attending veterinarian needs to consult with a veterinarian experienced with these species to determine an adequate diagnostic and treatment plan.

2.75(b)(1)

Repeat

Records: Dealers and exhibitors.

Records of disposition for the following animals have not been provided by the licensee.

- (7) Addax: On Nov 5, 2019 the facility had 25 Addax. In Feb 2021, the facility had 18 Addax. Disposition records for 7 Addax have not been provided.
- (2) Barasingha: On Nov 5, 2019 the facility had 2 barasingha. The facility currently has no barasingha. Disposition records for 2 barasingha have not been provided.
- (1) Bennet Wallaby: On Nov 5, 2019 the facility had 7 wallaby. Records of disposition dated April 11, 2021 for 6 wallaby have been provided. Disposition records for 1 wallaby have not been provided.
- (2) Cotton-Topped Tamarin: On Nov 5, 2019 the facility had 2 cotton-topped tamarins. The facility currently has no cotton-topped tamarins. Disposition records for 2 tamarins have not been provided.
- (2) Fennec Fox: On Nov 5, 2019 the facility had 5 foxes. The facility currently has 3 foxes. Disposition records for 2 foxes have not been provided.
- (1) Geoffroy's Tamarin: On Nov 5, 2019 the facility had 1 Geoffroy Tamarin. The facility currently has no Geoffroy's Tamarins. Disposition records for 1 Geoffroy Tamarin have not been provided.
- (2) Grevy's zebra: On Nov 5, 2019 the facility had 5 Grevy's zebra. The facility had one zebra die earlier this year. Disposition records dated Nov 8, 2021 were provided for 2 zebra. Disposition records for 2 zebra have not been provided.
- (2) Red Deer: On Nov 5, 2019 the facility had 5 red deer. Disposition records for RAZ Auctions were provided and indicated 3 deer were sold through the auction. Disposition records for 2 deer have not been provided.

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- (4) Reeve's Muntjac: In Feb 2021 the facility reported having 11 muntjac. The facility currently has 7 muntjac. Disposition records for 4 muntjac have not been provided.
- (4) Scimitar-Horned Oryx: On Nov 5, 2019 the facility had 14 oryx. Disposition records dated Nov 11, 2021 were provided for 10 oryx. Disposition records for 4 oryx have not been provided.
- (8) Sika Deer: On Nov 5, 2019 the facility had 13 sika deer. The facility had one sika deer die earlier this year and a disposition record dated Nov 11, 2021 was provided for one deer. Disposition records for 8 deer have not been provided.
- (11) Nubian Ibex: On Nov 5, 2019 the facility had 29 ibex. A disposition record dated Nov 16, 2021 was provided for one ibex. Currently the facility has 17 ibex. Disposition records for 11 ibex have not been provided.
- (5) White-tailed Deer: On Nov 5, 2019 the facility had 18 white-tailed deer. The facility currently has 5 white-tailed deer. One deer was euthanized by Texas Parks and Wildlife earlier this year. Disposition records for 12 white-tailed deer have not been provided.

Every dealer other than operators of auction sales and brokers to whom animals are consigned, and exhibitor shall make, keep, and maintain records or forms which fully and correctly disclose the following information concerning animals other than dogs and cats, purchased or otherwise acquired, owned, held, leased, or otherwise in his or her possession or under his or her control, or which is transported, sold, euthanized, or otherwise disposed of by that dealer or exhibitors.

Records are required so that USDA officials can track the movement of covered animals. There are currently 51 animals unaccounted for. When disposition records are not provided, the assumption is that the animals have died. Records of disposition for the above animals need to be provided.

3.77(a) Critical Sheltered housing facilities.

At the time of this inspection it was 49F in the area where the food bowls are located in the sheltered portion of the gibbon enclosure. The outdoor temperature, according to the National Weather Service, at the same time period (~12pm) was

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46F in Odessa, TX.

The National Weather Service projects the overnight low to be 32F in the Midland/Odessa, TX area and below 45F from 10:00 p.m. until 10:00 a.m. the following morning. Therefore it can be assumed the temperatures within the indoor portion of the gibbon enclosures will fall below 45F overnight.

The sheltered part of sheltered housing facilities must be sufficiently heated and cooled when necessary to protect the nonhuman primates from temperature extremes, and to provide for the health and well-being. The licensee must ensure the ambient temperature in the sheltered part of the gibbon facility does not fall below 45F for more than four consecutive hours when nonhuman primates are present.

TO BE CORRECTED BY 6PM ON DECEMBER 7, 2021.

3.77(b) Direct Sheltered housing facilities.

There is a kerosene/diesel-powered heater in the sheltered portion of the spider monkey enclosure that is emitting noxious exhaust that is not adequately ventilated to the outside of the building. The smell was immediately evident, strong and irritating to mucous membranes and eyes of the inspectors.

Exhaust fumes can be irritating or deadly, causing respiratory and other illnesses. The sheltered portions of animal facilities must be sufficiently ventilated at all times to provide for the health and well-being of the nonhuman primates and to minimize odors, drafts, ammonia levels, and moisture condensation. Ventilation must be provided by windows, doors, vents, fans or air conditioning.

TO BE CORRECTED BY DECEMBER 8, 2021.

3.80(a)(2)(ii) Primary enclosures.

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On the outside of the middle enclosure housing one, male white-handed (lar) gibbon, there is a metal electrical box with a rheostat and electrical wires protruding from it, fastened directly to the cage with zip ties. Some of the wires are on the outside of the enclosure, but some wires are inside the enclosure and accessible to the animal. This poses a risk for injury or death due to electric shock. Primary enclosures for nonhuman primates must be constructed and maintained so that they protect the non-human primates from injury.

TO BE CORRECTED BY DECEMBER 8, 2021.

3.81

Repeat

Environment enhancement to promote psychological well-being.

The current written plan for environmental enhancement for the two spider monkeys and three white-handed (lar) gibbons is not adequate.

- It does not address social grouping for each species. The 3 adult gibbons are housed singly in adjacent but separate enclosures. The enclosures are covered with a corrugated plastic that allows light but does not allow the animals to adequately see or hear a conspecific which is a requirement if the animals are not housed together.
- There is limited environmental enrichment within the enclosures. There are limited items for climbing and swinging, but none to facilitate true brachiation or cognitive/sensory enrichment. In addition, the licensee states the animals do not use the "toys" or items provided for climbing and swinging, therefore she does not experiment with different types of enrichment.

Environmental enhancement is important to promote the psychological well-being of nonhuman primates, and it is important that the enrichment provided varies so that the animals can have novel experiences to keep them engaged. A plan for environmental enhancement that provides novel and engaging activity must be developed and followed for each nonhuman primate at the facility. This plan must be in accordance with the currently accepted professional standards and approved by the attending veterinarian.

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3.84(a)

Repeat

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

The 2 spider monkey and 3 white-handed (lar) gibbon enclosures have an excessive accumulation of bird feces on all horizontal surfaces. There were bird nests along the ceiling of the outdoor spider monkey enclosure.

Accumulation of fecal material, food waste and other debris encourages soiling of the animals and contamination of food.

Routine cleaning and sanitation must be done daily to protect the health and well-being of nonhuman primates. The licensee's log reflects that cleaning is not done on a daily basis. Fecal material, food waste, and other debris must be removed daily to prevent contamination of food, prevent nonhuman primates from becoming soiled and to reduce disease hazards.

3.85

Critical

Repeat

Employees.

The licensees state that they and their employees do what they can to provide adequate cleaning, feeding, general husbandry and facility maintenance for all of the non-human primates. Despite this, adequate cleaning, feeding, general husbandry, environmental enhancement, and facility maintenance for all of the non-human primates and other animals remains insufficient. This is evident throughout the facility as noted in the non-compliances cited throughout this report. Without an adequate labor force, animals and facilities cannot be properly managed and cared for, leading to circumstances that compromise the health and well-being of the animals. Every person subject to the Animal Welfare regulations maintaining non-human primates must have enough employees to carry out the required level of husbandry practices and care.

3.125(a)

Repeat

Facilities, general.

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- The “front” addax enclosure housing three addax and the enclosure housing two adult, male white-tailed deer, have shelters with rusted metal panels and jagged edges that the animals could come into contact with.
- The wooden shelter door in the muntjac enclosure is broken in many places, sagging on its hinges and not kept in good repair.
- The section of fencing behind the water troughs in the muntjac enclosure is in poor condition. The wood is broken and splintered in multiple places, forming large holes. The fence is made of rotting plywood that is coming apart.
- There are multiple areas where the fencing has not been maintained and in good repair. There are areas in which large round bales have, over time, forced the bottoms of the fences outward.
- There is a long section of fence (approximately 20 feet), extending along the sections of enclosures containing domestic goats and white-tailed deer, that has large gaps and holes, through which animals were seen passing, and that could injure the animals.

All enclosures must be kept in good repair and free of sharp points, protruding edges, and gaps/openings in order to protect the animals from injury. Failure to maintain housing facilities in a structurally sound manner can cause injury to the animals. A system of monitoring and maintenance should be in place so that all housing facilities remain structurally sound and in good repair.

3.125(c)

Repeat

Facilities, general.

Under the haybarn where hay and feed is stored for all hoofstock on premises, there are open bags of chicken feed and bags of grain covered in dirt and cobwebs. There were bags of dewormer pellets lying directly on the ground. There are bird feathers, bird droppings and other animal droppings accumulated on the dirt floor and on top of bags of food. Junk and other materials are also stored in the haybarn among the food. Opened bags of feed can attract pests and vermin. Food must be protected from contamination and spoilage. Fecal material on and around the hay and feed can cause

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contamination and disease. Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against deterioration, molding or contamination by vermin.

3.127

Repeat

Facilities, outdoor.

***There is no shade or shelter in a pen enclosure containing one adult domestic pig and an enclosure containing one pregnant, adult female camel. These animals have no means to escape the direct sunlight or adverse climatic conditions.

***There is poor drainage in the pig enclosure; at least 75% of the enclosure is covered in several inches of standing water, leaving very little dry space for the animal to lie down. The animal must walk through and stand in the water to drink and access food.

***There is no true perimeter fence surrounding the facility because the tall fence that is adjacent to the street is actually the primary enclosure fence for hoofstock pens.

Adequate and suitable shelter is a basic necessity and failure to provide it can lead to stress/distress, or illness. The inadequate drainage is resulting in uncomfortable conditions for the pig and can lead to contamination of food and disease. Lack of a perimeter fence does not allow for secondary containment in the case of escape, allows other animals and the public easy access to the hoofstock and can result in harm to these animals or humans. Sufficient shade by natural or artificial means shall be provided to allow all animals kept outdoors to protect themselves from direct sunlight, and natural or artificial shelter appropriate for the local climatic conditions for the species concerned shall be provided for all animals kept outdoors to afford them protection and to prevent discomfort to such animals. A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water. The method of drainage shall comply with applicable Federal, State and local laws and regulations relating to pollution control or the protection of the environment.

3.130

Repeat

Watering.

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At the time of the inspection, the water receptacle in the enclosure containing one male bobcat contains water that is brown and cloudy with what appears to be fecal material dissolved within the water. The bobcat water does not appear to have been cleaned recently.

Unpotable water can be unpalatable and result in dehydration and disease. If potable water is not accessible to the animals at all times, it must be provided as often as necessary for the health and comfort of the animal. All water receptacles shall be kept clean and sanitary.

3.131(a) **Repeat**
Sanitation.

There are multiple enclosures that have mounds of decaying hay and/or excessive fecal accumulations that cover the majority of the areas, including where the feed is placed. These include the enclosures containing six addax (the "back" addax pen), one camel, eight ibex and seven muntjac. The licensee stated previously they never enter the pens to clean them. Fecal accumulation attracts pests and increases the likelihood of disease for the animals. Excreta must be removed as often as necessary to prevent contamination of the animals and reduce hazards and odors.

3.131(c) **Repeat**
Sanitation.

There are numerous piles of debris, rubble, junk and items unrelated to the husbandry needs of the animals accumulated throughout the facility grounds. Piles of debris such as this harbor insects and vermin that could injure the animals or cause disease. Accumulation of trash shall be placed in designated areas and cleared as necessary to protect the health of the animals.

In the pens containing one camel, eight ibex, 24 hog deer, and in the "front" addax pen containing six Addax, there are piles of twine on the ground and twine around the bale of hay in the pen where animals were actively eating. This material poses a risk of illness due to ingestion or injury due to entrapment.

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Premises shall be kept clean, free of trash accumulation, and in good repair in order to protect animals from injury and illness and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in the regulations. Accumulation of trash shall be placed in designated areas and cleared as necessary to protect the health of the animals.

3.132 **Direct** **Repeat**

Employees.

The licensees state that they and their employees do what they can to provide adequate cleaning, feeding, general husbandry and facility maintenance for all of the animals. Despite this, adequate cleaning, feeding, general husbandry, environmental enhancement, and facility maintenance for the animals remains insufficient. Without an adequate labor force, animals and facilities cannot be properly managed and cared for, leading to circumstances that compromise the health and well-being of the animals. The licensee must ensure that there is a sufficient number of adequately trained employees to maintain the professionally acceptable level of husbandry practices as set forth in the regulations.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the licensees.

Additional Inspectors:

CYNTHIA DIGESUALDO, VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

TANYA TIMS, Supervisory Animal Care Specialist

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
3913	74-B-0708	001	Bobbi Pradon & Daniel Pradon	06-DEC-2021

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000002	<i>Ateles chamek</i>	BLACK SPIDER MONKEY
000013	<i>Axis axis</i>	AXIS DEER / SPOTTED DEER / CHITAL
000003	<i>Hylobates lar</i>	LAR GIBBON
000000	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000015	<i>Addax nasomaculatus</i>	ADDAX
000024	<i>Axis porcinus</i>	HOG DEER
000001	<i>Ammotragus lervia</i>	BARBARY SHEEP
000004	<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>	DROMEDARY CAMEL
000000	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	RED DEER
000003	<i>Cervus nippon</i>	SIKA DEER
000001	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	BOBCAT
000007	<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>	REEVE'S MUNTJAC
000000	<i>Equus grevyi</i>	GREVY'S ZEBRA
000005	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	WHITE-TAILED DEER
000000	<i>Oryx dammah</i>	SCIMITAR-HORNED ORYX
000001	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000002	<i>Vulpes zerda</i>	FENNEC FOX
000008	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000017	<i>Capra nubiana</i>	NUBIAN IBEX
000106	Total	



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