



### Inspection Report

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BRYAN HOVATTER  
291 WAGNER LANE  
KINGWOOD, WV 26537

Customer ID: **2880**  
Certificate: **54-C-0119**  
Site: 001  
BRYAN K HOVATTER

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION  
Date: 26-JUL-2021

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#### 2.40(b)(3)

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

A squirrel monkey was observed moving in an abnormal behavior pattern. For several minutes the monkey would run from top right of exhibit down a branch, perform a very specific head turn and run back up the branch to top of exhibit. The animal had hair loss at the base of the tail and is thin with ribs and the pelvic bone visible.

The Licensee had noticed these issues and the veterinarian was aware of the of the concerns regarding the animal being thin. However, the veterinarian was not aware of the abnormal behavior patterns. The animal had been treated for internal parasites under direction of the veterinarian but the animal did not gain weight.

Repetitive abnormal behavior patterns can be an indicator of stress or illness and the condition of the monkey should be conveyed to the vet for diagnosis and treatment options.

A lynx was observed to be thin with a concaved abdomen and prominent hip bones. The facility stated this was a normal body condition for this individual but had done some dietary modifications and provided parasite treatment. The condition of the lynx was not conveyed to the attending veterinarian.

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**Prepared By:** MARK SANDERBECK  
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care  
**Title:** ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

**Date:**  
06-AUG-2021

**Received by Title:** Licensee

**Date:**  
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Although abnormalities regarding the health and well-being are being recognized, the facility staff is not communicating them to the attending veterinarian in a timely manner. Failure to communicate issues pertaining to health and well-being quickly, can delay necessary care or prevent appropriate diagnosis and treatment.

Correct by ensuring that there is a mechanism of direct and frequent communication so that timely and accurate information of problems of animal health, behavior, and well-being are conveyed to the attending veterinarian.

Correct by 07/29/2021.

#### 3.84(b)(2)

##### **Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.**

The indoor shelter area of the primary enclosure containing Olive Baboons has metal perching platforms attached to the wire fencing. The perching platforms and wire fencing have excessive accumulations of waste and rust.

The Snow Macaque and Ring Tail Lemur indoor housing areas have unsealed wood frame. According to the licensee, the facility currently sanitizes the indoor holding areas for all primates as needed, or a few times a year.

Unsealed wood frames are not able to be properly cleaned and sanitized. Failure to clean and sanitize as often as necessary increases the risk of disease transmission.

Indoor primary enclosures must be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks and as often as necessary to prevent an excessive accumulation of dirt, debris, waste, food waste, or disease hazard.

Correct by 08/12/2021.

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#### 3.125(a)

##### Facilities, general.

The lynx enclosure contained a wooden perching platform that was in disrepair, a nail head was exposed that was used to secure the platform. The wood on the corner of the platform was rotted out and missing.

The platform no longer being completely intact compromises the ability for it to safely hold the lynx.

The wooden den box used in the coyote enclosure is rotting from the elements. The den box is no longer structurally sound or able to effectively provide sufficient shelter for the coyotes housed in the enclosure.

The structure rotting and having holes in it can lead to the den box collapsing and can lead to exposure of the hardware used to build the den to the animals.

The goat barn had metal siding that had been broken and bent outward. The breaks in the metal siding is exposing the animals to sharp edges.

The metal barn in muntjac enclosure had a small hole, approximately 2 feet from the entrance of the barn. The hole had created sharp points in the metal that were protruding from the barn where the muntjac had access.

Platforms and den boxes that can no longer hold the weight of the animal can collapse and injure the animals. Sharp metal points from holes in the barn can cause lacerations to the animals housed.

The enclosures and additional structures inside the enclosure must be maintained in good repair to ensure the enclosures are structurally sound to protect the animals from injury.

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Correct by 08/05/2021.

### 3.131(a)

#### Sanitation.

Multiple species enclosures (leopard, coyote, zebra) need to have their enclosures and den boxes cleaned out of excess feces, bones, debris etc.

Enclosures should be cleaned as often as necessary to reduce an accumulation of bones fed and not consumed and feces to minimize disease hazards and odors.

Correct by: July 29, 2021

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the Licensee.

Additional Inspectors:

ANDREA D AMBROSIO, ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

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### Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
2880	54-C-0119	001	BRYAN K HOVATTER	26-JUL-2021

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000006	<i>Cebus capucinus</i>	WHITE-HEADED / WHITE-THROATED CAPUCHIN
000002	<i>Saimiri sciureus</i>	COMMON SQUIRREL MONKEY
000005	<i>Macaca fuscata</i>	JAPANESE MACAQUE / SNOW MACAQUE
000004	<i>Pan troglodytes</i>	CHIMPANZEE
000004	<i>Canis latrans</i>	COYOTE
000007	<i>Canis lupus</i>	GRAY WOLF / GREY WOLF / TIMBER WOLF
000003	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	LEOPARD
000003	<i>Panthera leo</i>	LION
000002	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	BOBCAT
000004	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	TIGER
000013	<i>Hystrix cristata</i>	AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE
000015	<i>Callosciurus prevostii</i>	PREVOST'S SQUIRREL / TRI-COLORED SQUIRREL
000005	<i>Connochaetes taurinus</i>	BRINDLED WILDEBEEST
000007	<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>	COMMON ELAND
000002	<i>Tragelaphus spekii</i>	SITATUNGA
000006	<i>Tragelaphus strepsiceros</i>	GREATER KUDU
000005	<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>	DROMEDARY CAMEL
000017	<i>Dama dama</i>	FALLOW DEER
000004	<i>Muntiacus crinifrons</i>	BLACK MUNTJAC
000004	<i>Equus quagga</i>	BURCHELL'S / GRANT'S / CHAPMAN'S / PLAINS ZEBRA
000012	<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i>	NILGAI
000050	<i>Lama glama</i>	LLAMA
000003	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>	GIRAFFE
000009	<i>Osphranter rufus</i>	RED KANGAROO
000001	<i>Choloepus didactylus</i>	LINNAEUS'S TWO-TOED SLOTH
000007	<i>Nasuella olivacea</i>	MOUNTAIN COATI
000010	<i>Papio anubis</i>	OLIVE BABOON
000001	<i>Ursus arctos syriacus</i>	SYRIAN BROWN BEAR
000002	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000033	<i>Cervus elaphus canadensis</i>	ELK
000031	<i>Camelus bactrianus</i>	BACTRIAN CAMEL
000002	<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>	SPOTTED HYENA
000055	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000002	<i>Ursus arctos</i>	BROWN BEAR
000003	<i>Lontra canadensis</i>	NORTH AMERICAN RIVER OTTER
000003	<i>Phacochoerus africanus</i>	WARTHOG
000005	<i>Chlorocebus aethiops</i>	AFRICAN GREEN MONKEY / GRIVET
000006	<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i>	BENNETT'S WALLABY / RED-NECKED WALLABY
000004	<i>Sapajus appella</i>	BROWN CAPUCHIN / TUFTED CAPUCHIN
000002	<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	CANADIAN LYNX
000002	<i>Cercopithecus neglectus</i>	DE BRAZZA'S MONKEY



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2880	54-C-0119	001	BRYAN K HOVATTER	26-JUL-2021
000002			<i>Mandrillus sphinx</i>	MANDRILL
000006			<i>Bos taurus</i>	CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI
000003			<i>Hylobates lar</i>	LAR GIBBON
000008			<i>Mustela putorius furo</i>	DOMESTIC FERRET
000003			<i>Bison bison</i>	AMERICAN BISON
000002			<i>Arctictis binturong</i>	BINTURONG
000385			<b>Total</b>	