

REGULATING DANGEROUS, WILD ANIMALS WORKGROUP MEETING NOTES August 12, 2011

Phone: Henry Heffner, Ohio Association of Animal Owners; **Present:** Evan Huesinkveld, US Sportsmen's Alliance; Alan Sironen, Zoo Association of America; Mike Bumgarner, Ohio Farm Bureau; Dale Schmidt, Columbus Zoo; Debbie Leahy, Humane Society US; Carolyn McKinnie, USDA, APHIS, Animal Care; Lewis Greene, American Zoo Association; Michelle Holdrege, Ohio Veterinary Medical Association; Scott Zody, ODNR-Administration; Ron Ollis and Paul Kurfis, ODNR- Division of Wildlife; Ben Pendery, ODNR-Legislative Liaison; Kim Berridge, ODNR-Administration; Dee Hammel (Facilitator).

Handouts: Nonhuman primates-A sample of Scientific and Common Names, Guidelines for Investigating Bites and Other Exposures From Nonhuman Primates,(Chart)-Potential Zoonoses From Nonhuman Primates, AZA Primate Advisory Groups' Primate Pet Trade Position Statement(Association of Zoos & Aquariums),(Testimony) Concerning the Captive Primate Safety Act.

Introductions & Discussion of Meeting Notes (Scott):

- Scott welcomed everyone to the Workgroup.
- Scott asked if everyone received copy of meeting notes from July 22nd. Also, he wanted to make sure the notes were posted on the ODNR website. Please take time to review the notes. Please send us an email letting us know of any changes that need to be made.
- Scott introduced Carolyn McKinnie –USDA APHIS Animal Care.
- Carolyn-Spoke about her position with USDA.

What animals should be listed as DWA/Comments

- Primates- We were given a list from Michelle/OVMA- of Nonhuman Primates, which listed the primates in categories-New World Monkeys, Old World Monkeys, Great Apes, Lesser Apes and Lower Primates. The workgroup then discussed which of these primates would be considered to be DWA. From the assistance of Alan, Lewis and Dale we were able to list the following:
Macaca arctoides, Mandrillus (drills, mandrills), Papio (baboons), Gelada, Gorilla, Pan troglodytes (chimpanzee), Pongo pygmaeus(orangutan),Pan paniscus (pygmy chimpanzee, bonobo) and Hylobates (gibbons).
- **Coyote, timber and gray wolf, excluding wolf-dog hybrids.** Coyotes are currently regulated by the Division of Wildlife and you must have a permit to have them. **Debbie** wants wolves and coyotes to be added to the list of dangerous wild animals. **Ron/ODNR** against adding coyotes and wolves to the list. **Lewis/The** issue is that wolves are breeding with dogs and a DNA Test would be the only way to determine a wolf or hybrid. **Group/agreed** except for **Debbie** that coyotes and wolves wouldn't be listed as dangerous wild animals.
- **All venomous snakes.** **Scott/How** to classify snakes, native vs. non-native. We need to have a list of neurotoxic vs. hemotoxic snakes. **Lewis/concern** is that the individuals that have these snakes have no antivenin serum if bitten. Therefore the

zoos have to provide a serum, which the cost associated, could be very expensive and the serum is never replaced. **Scott/** should we consider obtaining information from the state of Illinois, regarding their permit system which is already in place. **Dale/handlers** as well as law enforcement could be in danger if snakes are not handled properly. **Scott/**need to list most dangerous snakes. What size do we consider dangerous. **Lewis/how** do you pick a length? Where do you draw the line on the size of a snake? **Mike/we** should revisit snakes after list is made. **Dale/you** need to know what kind of snake you're dealing with and how to handle them in order to follow all the appropriate steps. **Debbie/**there are many venomous snakes, hard to detect them all.

➤ **Primates, excluding humans.**

The group concerned with the disease and viruses that a primate could carry. **Michelle/OVMA** provided a list of potential zoonoses from nonhuman primates. This list was provided by Kathy Smith-State Public Health Veterinarian at Ohio Department of Health.

Some of the Zoonotic diseases of interest were Rabies, B Virus, Tuberculosis, Enteric Diseases, Simian Immunodeficiency Virus (SIV), Marburg and Ebola.

Debbie/ primates pose a risk to the public health through disease. Especially Herpes B, which can cause death. **Michelle/**primates can transmit disease to humans and humans can pass it on to other humans, which is a big concern. Humans have developed illness from Marburg infection when exposed to tissues from African Green Monkeys. **Dr. Heffner/**not sure he agrees with the statement from the handout "Guidelines for Investigating Bites and Other Exposures from Nonhuman Primates", the statement indicates that about 90%of adult Macaques can be carriers of B-virus. **Alan/**he also thinks that the statement could be tweaked. **Scott/** is concerned with the physical threat of primates to humans. What size is your typical Mandrill? **Lewis/**2 or 3 ft. in height and weighs about 40 lbs. **Dale/** need to be beware of the strength primates. **Dr. Heffner/**Question to Group: Are we trying to protect the handler of the animals or the public? **Debbie/** Primates are not suitable to have as pets.

Next Meeting Dates: The next meeting will be August 30th in C-4 from 10:00 a.m. – Noon.

Parking Lot: snakes (until more information is gathered for the next meeting)

Tasks/Action Items:

- Dale- Columbus Zoo- Will compile list of neurotoxic vs. hemotoxic snakes-Will pass on to Alan-ZAA, and Michelle-OVMA for comment/review.
- Dale/Columbus Zoo-Will provide list of snakes (lengths)
- Scott-Will send list out of Dangerous Wild Animals.
- Everyone will bring their own list to the next meeting.
- Ron-ODNR Wildlife will send list of ODNR's permits to Scott.
- Carolyn McKinnie-USDA Aphis Animal Care-List of What they license/permit.

Adjournment (Scott): Scott thanked everyone for their participation and looks forward to our next meeting on August 30th.