

**INDIRECT &  
DIRECT  
NONCOMPLIANT  
ITEMS**

A noncompliant item documented on the inspection report must be determined by the inspector to be either “Indirect” or “Direct”.

**Indirect  
Noncompliance**

An “Indirect” noncompliant item does NOT have a high potential to adversely affect the health and well-being of the animal. This NCI should be followed up as part of the next routine complete inspection.

No special designation for an indirect NCI is required on the inspection report.

Examples of “Indirect” NCIs include, but are not limited to:

- surfaces not impervious to moisture
- inadequate records
- lack of a perimeter fence

**Direct  
Noncompliance**

A “Direct” noncompliance is a noncompliance that:

- is currently adversely affecting the health and well-being of the animal, **or**
- has the high potential to adversely affect the health and well-being of the animal in the near or immediate future

*Required Reinspection*

A **complete or partial reinspection** of a facility with a “Direct” NCI **must** be completed no more than 45 days after the correction date. NOTE: The correction date for a direct noncompliance should be short and **never** exceed 30 days (See Section 7.4 - Correction Dates).

For a serious direct noncompliance, such as a severe veterinary care problem:

- the correction date should be very short, e.g., 1 day, and
- the reinspection should occur the next day and/or whenever needed to verify the correction

For a “Direct” NCI, **in the LARIS database**, you should:

1. highlight “DIRECT” in the NCI Severity Category field
2. assign a “HIGH DEGREE OF RISK” in the NCI Significance field
3. check that the word “DIRECT” prints next to the regulation/standard Section number and title on the Inspection Report

NOTE: If you enter an NCI into LARIS as a “Direct”, you must reinspect the licensee within 45 days of the correction date, even if the NCI was corrected at the time of the inspection.

If you have to use the **word-processing or hand-written Inspection Report**:

- type or write the word “DIRECT” next to the regulation/standard Section number and title
- follow the above procedure when you enter the Inspection Report into the LARIS database

Examples of “Direct” NCIs include, but are not limited to:

- grossly inadequate space
- lack of adequate shelter for weather or temperature extremes
- animals in need of urgent veterinary care, e.g.
  - excessive (frequent and voluminous) diarrhea and/or vomiting
  - bloody (red, dark, and/or tarry) diarrhea and/or vomiting
  - infestation with large numbers of ticks, fleas or other parasites
  - excessively thin
  - severe injuries or wounds
  - moribund - recumbent, labored breathing, little response to stimuli, etc.
- inadequate feed and water
- contaminated food and water which could make the animal ill
- heavy vermin infestation in storage or feeding areas

- contaminated, moldy, or spoiled feed being provided for public feeding of animals
- excessive accumulations of fecal or other waste material to the point where odors, disease hazards, or pest control problems exist
- animals that are heavily soiled from a buildup of fecal material
- primary enclosures and/or housing facility in severe structural disrepair
- inadequate ventilation that threatens the animal's health and well-being
- incompatible animals which are aggressive towards each other
- lack of or dangerously inadequate barrier to protect the animal or public
- immediate danger of an animal escaping from a primary enclosure
- public can touch a dangerous animal and no employee is present
- handler uses aggressive training or handling methods, such as:
  - overuse of ankus
  - physical abuse to control or punish