



## Inspection Report

TIMOTHY STARK

Customer ID: **11620**

Certificate: **32-C-0204**

Site: 001

TIM STARK

3320 JACK TEEPLE RD

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: 25 June 2013

CHARLESTOWN, IN 47111

### 2.40 (a)(1)

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

(a) Each dealer or exhibitor shall have an attending veterinarian who shall provide adequate veterinary care to its animals in compliance with this section.

(1) Each dealer and exhibitor shall employ an attending veterinarian under formal arrangements. In the case of a part -time attending veterinarian or consultant arrangements, the formal arrangements shall include a written program of veterinary care and regularly scheduled visits to the premises of the dealer or exhibitor.

During the inspection the licensee provided a copy of APHIS 7002 (the Program of Veterinary Care form) dated 17 January 2013 and reportedly signed by a licensed veterinarian that had agreed to function as the attending veterinarian. On 25 June 2013 the Veterinary Medical Officer present at the time of inspection contacted the purported Attending Veterinarian to seek documentation for veterinary care that was reportedly provided to various animals. During that conversation the veterinarian stated that while they had previously functioned as the attending veterinarian for this facility, that they had ceased that relationship several years ago and clearly informed the licensee of that. While they continue to provide veterinary care to some personal pets belonging to the licensee and wife of the licensee they no longer act as the Attending Veterinarian for this facility and had not visited the facility in approximately least 2-3 years. Furthermore, the veterinarian stated that they did not sign the APHIS form 7002 at any point in 2013. Based on this discussion it appears that the APHIS 7002 form was altered and that the relationship with this veterinarian was misrepresented to APHIS Officials. At this time the facility lacks a current active Attending Veterinarian. During the facility inspection the relationship between the purported Attending Veterinarian and Licensee was discussed at length as it relates to various aspects of the Animal Welfare Act and Regulations. The licensee repeatedly referred to their "Attending Veterinarian" and alluded to difficulties in retaining a qualified veterinarian given the diverse species maintained at the facility. At no point did the licensee inform APHIS Officials that they had no active attending veterinarian despite ample opportunities. Failing to have an ongoing relationship with an Attending Veterinarian risks the health and well-being of all animals at the facility should illness or injury occur. Additionally, the prolonged lack of an Attending Veterinarian increases this risk by excluding a veterinarian from necessary oversight of veterinary care and other aspects of humane animal care and use. Correct this by employing a qualified licensed veterinarian with experience relevant to the species being maintained by the licensee. This employment must include a formal arrangement of this agreement including a written program of Veterinary Care.

Prepared By:

JUAN ARANGO, A C I

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title:

ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

28 June 2013

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:

Title:

28 June 2013



## Inspection Report

Correct by: 12 July 2013.

2.40 (b)(2)

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

(b) Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include:

(2) The use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries, and the availability of emergency, weekend, and holiday care.

One white and grey Great Pyrenees dog was present in the enclosure with the Lion known as Chief. The nose of this dog appeared cracked and bleeding over the non-haired portion of the nose (especially at the mucocutaneous junction). The licensee stated that this dog had been examined by the veterinarian and was being treated with zinc-oxide type sunblock at his direction. No documentation of this veterinary examination or any diagnostic testing conducted by the veterinarian was available at the time of inspection or through the Veterinarian listed on the 7020 APHIS form. The lesion appeared consistent with many underlying causes including trauma, auto-immune disease, or photosensitization. Veterinary examination and diagnostic testing is important to definitively diagnose the underlying cause of these lesions and determine an appropriate therapeutic plan. Documentation of such examination / testing and the prescribed therapeutic treatment plan is necessary ensure accurate communication the plan. Correct by having this dog examined by a licensed veterinarian no later than 3 July 2013 and ensuring that appropriate methods are employed to accurately diagnose the underlying condition. The licensee must follow all treatment recommendations and maintain documentation of compliance for examination by APHIS officials. Additionally, ensure that appropriate methods are used to diagnose and treat all animals when sick or injured.

During the inspection APHIS officials identified acquisition records for two leopards that were not present on the property for which no disposition records were present. The licensee stated that both of these animals died within 3-4 weeks of their arrival to the facility (in late October 2013). Reportedly one of these leopards was found dead while the second was found gasping for air and was euthanized by the licensee. They were described as juvenile animals which came to the facility with metabolic bone disease, however, these animals were not examined by the Attending Veterinarian at any time after their arrival. The licensee stated that he did not seek recommendations regarding an appropriate feeding plan or veterinary treatment for this condition at any point that the animals were in his custody and the attending veterinarian was not contacted following their deaths. The licensee stated that when medical problems arise he often seeks medical advice from other sources and only contacts the veterinarian for prescriptions of medications as he deems necessary. Failure to have animals showing clinical signs of disease or illness examined by a veterinarian can result in delays in proper treatment, prolonged suffering, and death. Furthermore, failure to obtain veterinary guidance regarding feeding plans for cubs may result in the development of nutritional deficiencies and lead to a deterioration of animal health. Correct by ensuring that all animals showing signs of injury, disease, or illness are promptly examined by a licensed veterinarian. Additionally, ensure that the attending veterinarian is given sufficient authority to provide guidance all aspects of animal care for the animals currently maintained by the licensee.

Correct by: Have the Great Pyrenees examined by a licensed veterinarian no later than: 2 July 2013.

Prepared By:

JUAN ARANGO, A C I

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title:

ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

28 June 2013

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:

Title:

28 June 2013



## Inspection Report

Additional corrective actions from this point forward.

2.40 (b)(3)

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

(b) Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include:

(3) Daily observation of all animals to assess their health and well-being; Provided, however, That daily observation of animals may be accomplished by someone other than the attending veterinarian; and Provided, further, That a mechanism of direct and frequent communication is required so that timely and accurate information on problems of animal health, behavior, and well-being is conveyed to the attending veterinarian.

During the inspection one Great Pyrenees type dog was observed to have a large cracked and bleeding area on its nose (as cited above). No documentation was available in order to verify that this abnormality had been communicated to a licensed veterinarian. Two leopards (cited above) for which no disposition records were present were reported by the licensee to have died shortly after arrival to the facility (in late October 2013). The licensee stated that he did not communicate either the observed medical abnormalities or their deaths to the attending veterinarian. The licensee stated that when medical problems arise he often seeks medical advice from other sources and only contacts the veterinarian for prescriptions of medications as he deems necessary. Furthermore, failure to contact the veterinarian promptly when disease, illness, or other abnormalities are observed can result in a worsening of these conditions, unnecessary suffering, and even death. Correct by ensuring direct and frequent communication of timely accurate information to the attending veterinarian of all problems relating to animal health, behavior, and well-being.

Correct by: From this point forward.

2.75

### RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

(b)(1) 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 exhibitor. The records shall include any offspring born of any animal while in his or her possession or under his or her control.

At the time of inspection numerous animals were missing acquisition or disposition records.

Acquisition information was missing for the following species / animals:

- Baboon: 1 animal present at facility; no acquisition records available
- Black capped Capuchin: 1 animal present at facility; no acquisition records available
- White handed Gibbon: 1 animal present at facility; no acquisition records available

Prepared By:

JUAN ARANGO, A C I

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title:

ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

28 June 2013

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:

Title:

28 June 2013



## Inspection Report

- Patagonian Cavies: 2 animals present at facility; no acquisition records available
- Guinea Pig: 1 animal present at facility; no acquisition records available
- Groundhog: 1 animal present at facility; no acquisition records available
- Hybrid Dog-Wolf and Cyote-Dog: 3 animals present at facility; no acquisition
- Ocelots: 3 animal present at facility; no acquisition records available
- Servals: 2 animal present at facility; no acquisition records available
  
- African crested porcupines: 3 animals present; acquisition records were present for only 2 animals
- Armadillos: 2 animals present; acquisition records were present for only 1 animal
- Bobcats: 5 animals present; acquisition records were present for 2 only animals
- Fox: 5 animals present; acquisition records were present for 2 only animals
- Hedgehogs: 2 animals present; acquisition records were present for 1 only animal
  
- Caracal: disposition records present for 1 animal, no acquisition records
- Servals: disposition records present for 2 animals, no acquisition records (additional animals on-hand)
- Ocelots: disposition records present for 7 animals, no acquisition records (additional animals on-hand)

Kinkajous: There are acquisition records present for 4 Kinkajous. 4 Kinkajous are present on the property, however, additional disposition records are present for 2 additional Kinkajous. Acquisition records are missing for a minimum of 2 animals.

Tigers: There are acquisition records present for 15 tigers. Disposition records are present for 19 tigers. There are currently 9 tigers present on the property. Only 2 of the tigers on the property can be traced (by animal name) to an animal acquisition record. During the inspection the licensee referenced several tigers born on the property and there are no acquisition records for any tigers born at the facility. Acquisition information is missing for a minimum of 4 animals (not including any offspring born on the property).

Disposition records were missing for several animals including:

- Lemurs: acquisition records were present for 5 lemurs and only 3 lemurs were on hand; no disposition records were present (missing disposition records for 2 animals)
- Kangaroo: acquisition records were present for 2 Kangaroos and only 1 kangaroo was present at the time of the inspection; no disposition records were present (missing disposition record for 1 animal).
  
- Tyra: acquisition records were present for 1 Tyra and none were present at the time of inspection; no disposition records were present (missing disposition record for 1 animal)
  
- Leopards: There were acquisition records present for 2 spotted Leopard cubs (received 10/30/2012 and cited above in section 2.40(b)(2)). No spotted leopards were present at the time of inspection. There was no disposition record and no documentation of the death / euthanasia for either of these animals.

No records were available at the time of the inspection for animals for any animals that have died or have been

<b>Prepared By:</b>	<b>JUAN ARANGO, A C I</b>	
	JUAN F ARANGO, A C I      USDA, APHIS, Animal Care	<b>Date:</b>
<b>Title:</b>	ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR      Inspector 6008	28 June 2013
<b>Received By:</b>	<b>(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)</b>	
		<b>Date:</b>
<b>Title:</b>		28 June 2013



## Inspection Report

euthanized. There are no records available at the time of the inspection for animals that have been born at this facility.

In the absence of complete and accurate records, animal's movements cannot be tracked and verified.

Licensee shall keep and maintain records of acquisition and disposition; to include all deaths (either by natural occurrence or by euthanasia) and all births (offspring born to an animal in his possession).

Correct by: From this time forward.

### 3.81

#### ENVIRONMENT ENHANCEMENT TO PROMOTE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING.

##### 3.81 ENVIRONMENT ENHANCEMENT TO PROMOTE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING.

Dealers, exhibitors, and research facilities 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. This plan must be made available to APHIS upon request, and, in the case of research facilities, to officials of any pertinent funding agency.

Although a large number items were present in the nonhuman primate cages including various children's toys, a swing, and numerous empty plastic bottles, there is no documentation of an environmental and psychological enrichment plan to promote the well-being of non-human primates (NHP Enrichment Plan). Lack of adequate enrichment can lead to high levels of stress in nonhuman primates affecting both their health and well-being. Nonhuman Primate Enrichment plans must be in accordance with professionally accepted standards and directed by the attending veterinarian. Written documentation of this enrichment plan is necessary to ensure that all primates are receiving enrichment as directed and in accordance with these standards and that animal health and welfare is not put at risk through the use of inappropriate or unsafe attempted enrichment.

Correct by creating a written NHP enrichment plan as directed by the attending veterinarian. The plan must include all species currently maintained by the licensee including the: capuchin, lemurs, baboon, and gibbon and be modified as needed to include any additional NHPs acquired by the licensee.

Correct by: 19 July 2013

### 3.125 (a) REPEAT

#### FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(a)Structural strength. The facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved. The indoor and outdoor housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals.

At the time of the inspection four large felid enclosures (containing a total of 7 Tigers and 1 Lion) were

Prepared By:

JUAN ARANGO, A C I

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title:

ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

28 June 2013

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:

Title:

28 June 2013



## Inspection Report

constructed with fencing that was less than 12 feet high. Each of these enclosures is constructed of heavy gauge wire that measured 11 feet 3 inches tall. The four affected enclosures were housing the following animals at the time of inspection:

- Tiger Pen 2: contains one Tiger identified by the licensee as Hemi.
- Tiger Pen 3: contains four Tigers referred to as leesha, Avalanche, Hurricane, and Taima
- Tiger Pen 4: contains one Tiger referred to as Nahandi
- Tiger Pen 5: contains one Tiger referred to as Glacier and one female lion referred to as Ungowwa.

None of these pens had any angled top fencing (kick-in) or any species appropriate high tensile smooth electrical wire to provide additional deterrents for escape. These enclosures are similar in height to those where tigers or lions have had documented escapes. An escape places the animal's life in jeopardy and may endanger the safety of the public.

Correct by increasing height, adding an effective kick-in, or covering the top of the enclosure.

Animals affected: 7

Correct by: Remains uncorrected.

3.127 (d)

### FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

(d) Perimeter fence. On or after May 17, 2000, all outdoor housing facilities (i.e., facilities not entirely indoors) must be enclosed by a perimeter fence that is of sufficient height to keep animals and unauthorized persons out. Fences less than 8 feet high for potentially dangerous animals, such as, but not limited to, large felines (e.g., lions, tigers, leopards, cougars, etc.), bears, wolves, rhinoceros, and elephants, or less than 6 feet high for other animals must be approved in writing by the Administrator. The fence must be constructed so that it protects the animals in the facility by restricting animals and unauthorized persons from going through it or under it and having contact with the animals in the facility, and so that it can function as a secondary containment system for the animals in the facility. It must be of sufficient distance from the outside of the primary enclosure to prevent physical contact between animals inside the enclosure and animals or persons outside the perimeter fence. Such fences less than 3 feet in distance from the primary enclosure must be approved in writing by the Administrator.

A 12-foot high perimeter fence was present around the portion of the facility housing the majority of the tigers. At the time of the inspection there were large amounts of building materials present in the area between the tiger primary enclosures and the perimeter fence. This building material included numerous chain link fence panels that were leaning at an angle against the side of the perimeter fence facing in towards the enclosures functionally forming a ramp up the perimeter fence. Other piles of fencing panels and wood for building were stacked near the foot of the perimeter fence in a manner that would allow animals to use it as a platform to jump from. Depending on their orientation, these panels effectively reduced the perimeter height by 3 to 8 feet. The presence of these building materials prevents the perimeter fence from functioning as an adequate secondary

Prepared By:

JUAN ARANGO, A C I

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title:

ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

28 June 2013

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:

Title:

28 June 2013



## Inspection Report

containment system for the animals at this facility.

One gate present in the perimeter fence (for the portion of the facility that houses the majority of the tigers) was constructed of vertical bars. Gaps were present underneath this gate which ranged from 3 to 9 inches. These gaps are large enough that it could allow the entry of an unauthorized person or animal.

A substantial perimeter fence that is maintained in good repair and is not less than 8 feet in height is required for all potentially dangerous animals. This perimeter fencing protects the animals by ensuring that in the event of an accidental escape there is a secondary containment mechanism to prevent the animal from leaving the property and endangering public safety and thereby placing the animal's life in jeopardy. Correct this by removing all construction materials or other debris that is within close proximity to the perimeter fence, and by modifying the gate to prevent unauthorized entry.

Correct by: Close of business 1 July 2013.

### 3.129

#### FEEDING.

##### 3.129 (a) FEEDING.

(a) The food shall be wholesome, palatable, and free from contamination and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain all animals in good health. The diet shall be prepared with consideration for the age, species, condition, size, and type of the animal.

The licensee stated that he feeds a variety of feed material to the various animals maintained on the property. The large carnivores are generally fed a mixed diet consisting of donated recently expired meat products from human food channels and road kill with vitamin / mineral supplementation. There is no written guidance from the attending veterinarian for feeding the large felids. A species specific feeding plan(s) which includes the amount and type of meats provided as well as any additional necessary vitamin or mineral supplementation is necessary when feeding a non-commercially prepared diet for large felids to ensure that the diet is of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain the animals in good health. The licensee must obtain from the veterinarian written guidance for the feeding of the large cats. This feeding plan must address the species, size, condition, and type of animal in order to ensure appropriate care and feeding for all felids in the facility.

Correct by: 19 July 2013

Inspection and exit briefing conducted with the licensee.

<b>Prepared By:</b>	JUAN ARANGO, A C I		
<b>Title:</b>	JUAN F ARANGO, A C I	USDA, APHIS, Animal Care Inspector 6008	<b>Date:</b> 28 June 2013
<b>Received By:</b>	(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)		
<b>Title:</b>			<b>Date:</b> 28 June 2013