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.

*** On 4/5/13 it was observed and documented that Isis, the 11 year old female tiger, was favoring her left front leg. The owner denied seeing any sign of a limp. On 4/8/13 the tiger was examined by a local veterinarian, who did not observe any lameness. Her exam was limited to observing the animal as it moved about inside of the limited space of its enclosure, and the veterinarian subsequently stated that she has had no experience working with big cats. On 4/10/13 the tiger was observed again by USDA veterinarians including our big cat specialist, and the limp was less noticeable, but still observed.

An ailment left unrecognized and undiagnosed could potentially result in unnecessary suffering of the animal, since appropriate treatment cannot be considered until the problem is identified. The tiger should be examined by a veterinarian with experience with big cats, so as to adequately assess the lameness and address appropriate care.

To be corrected by April 20, 2013.

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

(b) (1) Handling of all animals shall be done as expeditiously and carefully as possible in a manner that does not cause trauma, overheating, excessive cooling, behavioral stress, physical harm, or unnecessary discomfort.

*** Isis, the 11 year old female tiger, was being housed in her enclosure with a chain fastened around her neck, with a section of links dangling from the connector.

Collars on exotic animals present a serious risk of catching on something in the enclosure, which could
result in injury or strangulation. Animals should be handled in a manner that minimizes the risk of injury. Collars should not be left on animals when the collar is not in use by the handler.

Corrected at the time of inspection.

3.128
SPACE REQUIREMENTS.

Enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient space to allow each animal to make normal postural and social adjustments with adequate freedom of movement.

***The two tigers are currently housed continuously in transport cages that measure as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Height</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult Female</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Male</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>50.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the performance they are transferred to one of two plexiglass and metal enclosures as part of a magic act. These enclosures are even smaller than the primary enclosures described above.

The tigers have no other opportunity for exercise. The tigers should have an opportunity, at least daily, for exercise outside of the limited space of these enclosures. They should be able to stretch to their full vertical height and length.

Failure to allow each animal the opportunity to make normal postural adjustments with adequate freedom of movement could be detrimental to their health and well-being. Steps should be taken to provide an opportunity for the animals to leave their primary enclosures for exercise and stretching at least once a day. A safe and secure space should be provided that allows ample space for stretching and movement.

To be corrected by April 20, 2013.

An exit briefing was conducted with the exhibitor.

This inspection was completed on 4/4/13, 4/5/13, and 4/10/13 at the Universoul Circus in Oakland, CA. Inspectors: Pamela Smith, VMO (4/4/13, 4/5/13, and 4/10/13), Jeff Lee, VMO (4/10/13), and Laurie Gage, DVM, USDA Big Cat Specialist (4/10/13).