



Inspection Report

Timothy Stark
3320 Jack Teeple Rd
Charlestown, IN 47111

Customer ID: 11620
Certificate: 32-C-0204
Site: 001
TIM STARK

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: Aug-20-2014

2.131 (c) (1) REPEAT

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

On Tuesday August 19th, 2014 two inspectors from USDA/AC attended the 6pm 'Tiger Playtime' at the facility. During this encounter up to 30 members of the public are allowed to sit in an area surrounded by fence panels under a tent where two tiger cubs (said to be 14 weeks of age and approximately 25-30lbs) were let into the room to interact freely with the adults and children present. During the show, the licensee was in the area for the first part of the event with one assistant. When the Licensee left, another assistant entered the area. Before the release of the white tiger into the room, the licensee aggravated the tiger by grabbing her by the scruff and bouncing her up and down on his lap and ground while the tiger hissed, growled, and bit at his glove covered hands. The tiger's ears were pinned to the side of its head during that part of the encounter and was not acting in a relaxed manner. As described by the Licensee, the tiger was "pissed off". While the tiger was agitated, the licensee dropped the tiger in the lap of the unsuspecting member of the public sitting next to him. The tiger jumped off this man's lap with its ears still pinned to its head. The tiger then walked away and flopped onto the floor. At this time the tiger's ears returned to a normal un-agitated position and another tiger was released into the room. The tigers walked, played, and jumped around on many members of the public. People were lying down next to them, petting them and taking photos with them during the length of the event.

There were three incidents where members of the public were scratched or bitten during the play time. One older female was pawed and mouthed in the face by the white tiger. A young boy (estimated to be approximately 10yrs old) was bitten on the top of his thigh. The child did yell out, pushed the tiger off of his leg, and crawled away rubbing his thigh. One of the assistants asked him if his leg was still 'attached' and teased him about his leg being chewed like a drumstick. The boy continued to pet and play with the tiger. Another bite was to the back of one of the inspectors, which resulted in broken skin and bleeding. Another young boy was approached from behind by the tiger where it grabbed both sides of his head at the ears and mouthed the top of his head. In another encounter a tiger was lying across the back of a female lying on the floor while chewing and pulling on the hair of another woman sitting next to them.

There were several instances where members of the public would rile up the tigers by rough housing with them, or shaking their heads by gripping their faces, and when the tigers would respond in play by swatting with their claws or biting their hands, multiple people responded by 'swatting' the tigers in the face, nose and eye area, or prying their mouth off of their hands or arms with their free hand. There were

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several instances where the tigers would leap on top of people lying down, or jump up onto the hips and lower backs of a standing person. Due to the weight and size of the tigers, the teeth and claws could cause damage and several members of the public did say "Owe or ouch" during the play time as the tigers swatted, jumped and mouthed the people.

While the tigers are young and at play with members of the public, the current procedure of letting the tigers walk freely among so many people with no direct control by the keepers in the area provides an immediate opportunity for injury to the public by the tigers' sharp claws and teeth. There is also a risk to the tigers due to members of the public providing a 'discipline' response by swatting, pushing or prying off of their mouths. This action by untrained members of the public teaches and encourages the tigers to become more aggressive in their play and may result in the tigers becoming more unruly and unresponsive to discipline. Interactions between the tigers and public could be managed in a controlled manner under the guidance of a trained keeper, but was not observed by inspectors during the Tiger playtime they attended. Free roaming contact and unregulated discipline given by the public provides opportunity for an injury to an animal or the public before control of the situation could be gained by a trained keeper.

After the "Tiger Playtime" at 7pm there was a show with multiple animals where the public was given the opportunity to see and handle other species. The licensee had many of the animals leashed and talked about them while the public observed. On one occasion a capuchin monkey was tossed onto the lap of a man next to the inspector. The monkey was on a long leash and was swung from the belt that was around its hips and tossed approximately 6 ft onto the man's lap. Another monkey was twirled around the licensee by its belt and leash. The lemur was allowed to jump onto people causing surprise reactions by the public. A young coati was allowed to roam free across people's laps, and a young kangaroo was allowed to roam free in the event area. The public was allowed to hand feed many of the animals.

Animals may be injured or harmed when interaction with the public is free and uncontrolled. There needs to be more control of the environment and animals when they come in contact with the public. All animals must be handled so there is minimal risk of harm to the animal and to the public during exhibition, with sufficient distance and/or barriers between the animal and the general public so as to assure the safety of animals and the public.

3.3 (e) (1) REPEAT

SHELTERED HOUSING FACILITIES.

The issue with unsealed wood continues with the three domestic dog-hybrids (three wolf-dog hybrid and two coyote-dog hybrids) that continue to be housed in a sheltered enclosure towards the bear enclosure. The sheltered portion of the primary enclosure housing these dogs is constructed of unsealed wood which is not impervious to water with support posts that have been chewed. The dirt floors under the sheltered portion of the enclosure do not have access to direct sunlight and can not be sanitized.

Walls and flooring constructed of unsealed wood and dirt which are permeable to moisture provide an optimal area for bacterial and fungal growth both of which can cause disease in the dogs housed in these enclosures. Ultimately the failure to construct dog enclosures out of surfaces that are impervious to moisture results in an inability to properly clean and sanitize the primary enclosures and creates an increased risk of disease and illness.

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The new enclosures are still being scheduled for completion that will house all wolf-dog and wolf-coyote hybrids according to AWA standards and regulations. The licensee advised that the current enclosures will remain as is until the animals are moved to the new enclosures. Failure to follow through with the planned repairs or new buildings that meet the AWA standards and regulations will cause the animals to continue to be housed in a structure that is not impervious to moisture and can not be sanitized due to chewed wood or unsealed cement.

3.11 (b) (2) REPEAT

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

In the 2 enclosures that house five dogs (three wolf-dog hybrid and two coyote-dog hybrids) are housed in a sheltered primary enclosure towards the bears continue to have an accumulation of more than 2 days of fecal material and hair. The accumulated debris is evidence that current cleaning and sanitation protocols are inadequate to prevent their accumulation. Cleaning is still not being done at a rate to decrease accumulation of excreta, urine soaked areas or food waste. The meat that was put into the enclosure had an accumulation of fly eggs due to the heat and moisture over the past 2 days, and has not been eaten or the left over waste removed.

Accumulated organic debris provides an optimal area for the growth of bacterial and fungal pathogens creating a disease hazard for the dogs. Additionally, this accumulated debris can attract pests including flies and vermin as well as contributes to odors within the facility.

The licensee must increase cleaning of fecal material to be as often as necessary to prevent accumulation of dirt, debris, excreta and food waste and sanitizing at least once every two weeks.

3.125 REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

There are 3 original enclosures from the last inspection that are still in violation due to fencing being less than 12 feet high, as construction of the new enclosures are still in the planning process. The three large felid enclosures contain a total of 2 Tigers and 2 Lion and 1 dog.

The remaining three affected enclosures that need correction are:

Tiger Pen 4: contains one Tiger referred to as Nahandi

Tiger Pen 5: contains one Tiger referred to as Glacier and one lion known Ungowwa

Lion Pen 1: contains one male lion referred to as Cheif and Bandit(dog)

None of these remaining pens have any angled top fencing (kick-in) or any species appropriate high tensile smooth electrical wire to provide additional deterrents for escape.

In the Bear enclosure (four adult bears) with the pond, there were still several broken pieces of a wooden walkway along the fence with protruding nails(1-2inches) that was moved from the worn pathway into the grass along side of it. The bear pacing near the fence was avoiding the grass area where the wood with nails way lying, however it still poses a potential for injury as now the nails are not as well seen by the

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animals.

Exposed nails and broken pieces of wood can be sources of injury and infection if the regulated animals scratch or puncture themselves on the materials.

The reported enclosures (Tiger 4,5 and Lion 1) need to be built according to standards and regulation as currently they are not tall enough to properly contain the animals as these adult tigers could easily jump/climb out of the enclosure if they were motivated to do so. An escape places the animal's life in jeopardy and may endanger the safety of the public.

All broken pieces of wooden material with exposed nails in the enclosure shall be removed and/or repaired to prevent any injuries to the regulated animals.

3.130

REPEAT

WATERING.

There were still several Tiger water pools (enclosures' 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) that were green with algae, including the bear pond with (4 bears), 2 cougars and the 1 lion and dog (Bandit). The water pools had floating clumps of algae in some areas or a coating of algae on the bottom or sides of the metal tubs/pools. The black leopard had green floating algae in his water tank that has not been cleaned in 6-8 days. The 8 foxes, 1 cougar and 2 porcupines had floating algae on all of their water buckets.

Algae buildup can cause the water to be a source of harmful organisms that can be toxic to the animal and cause possible health issues. The buildup of algae can cause skin disorders and is not a suitable drinking source.

The licensee must clean the water pools and water drinking sources as often as necessary to prevent the buildup of algae.

Inspection and exit interview was conducted with the licensee and his wife.

By the licensee signing this document, it is not an admission of guilt but serves to only reflect the licensees' receipt of the report and exit interview.

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Inspection Report

TIMOTHY STARK

Customer ID: 11620

Certificate: 32-C-0204

Site: 001

TIM STARK

3320 JACK TEEPLE RD

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

CHARLESTOWN, IN 47111

Date: 06 May 2014

3.3 (e)(1) REPEAT

SHELTERED HOUSING FACILITIES.

There are 3 dogs(1-Beagle, 2-blk Rat Terriers) in the Hot room that are on a cement floor in that is not sealed. The three domestic dog-hybrids (three wolf-dog hybrid and two coyote-dog hybrids) that continue to be housed in a sheltered enclosure towards the bear enclosure. The sheltered portion of the primary enclosure housing these dogs is constructed of unsealed wood which is not impervious to water with support posts that have been chewed. The dirt floors under the sheltered portion of the enclosure do not have access to direct sunlight and can not be sanitized.

Walls and flooring constructed of unsealed wood and dirt which are permeable to moisture provide an optimal area for bacterial and fungal growth both of which can cause disease in the dogs housed in these enclosures. Ultimately the failure to construct dog enclosures out of surfaces that are impervious to moisture results in an inability to properly clean and sanitize the primary enclosures and creates an increased risk of disease and illness.

Currently the new enclosures are being built and they are scheduled for completion that will house all wolf-dog and wolf-coyote hybrids according to AWA standards and regulations. The licensee advised that the current enclosures will remain as is until the animals are moved to the new enclosures. Failure to follow through with the planned repairs or new buildings that meet the AWA standards and regulations will cause the animals to continue to be housed in a structure that is not impervious to moisture and can not be sanitized due to chewed wood or unsealed cement.

3.11 (b)(2) REPEAT

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

In the 2 enclosures that house five dogs (three wolf-dog hybrid and two coyote-dog hybrids) are housed in a sheltered primary enclosure towards the bears that have an accumulation of more than 2 days of fecal material and hair. The accumulated debris is evidence that current cleaning and sanitation protocols are inadequate to prevent their accumulation. The licensee has increased cleaning to every 2-3 days, however according to regulations spot cleaning must be done daily.

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Accumulated organic debris provides an optimal area for the growth of bacterial and fungal pathogens creating a disease hazard for the dogs. Additionally, this accumulated debris can attract pests including flies and vermin as well as contributes to odors within the facility.

The licensee must increase spot cleaning of fecal material to be done daily and sanitizing at least once every two weeks.

3.125 (a) REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

At the time of the previous inspection four large felid enclosures (containing a total of 7 Tigers and 1 Lion) were constructed with fencing that was less than 12 feet high. Currently the Tiger Pens' 2 and 3 have been corrected with a 3ft kick in and high tensile electric wire added around the entire enclosure and are within standards.

The remaining four affected enclosures that need correction are:

Tiger Pen 1: contains two Tigers Jomba and BaBuVa

Tiger Pen 4: contains one Tiger referred to as Nahandi

Tiger Pen 5: contains one Tiger referred to as Glacier and one lion known Ungowwa

Lion Pen 1: contains one male lion referred to as Cheif and Bandit(dog)

None of these remaining pens have any angled top fencing (kick-in) or any species appropriate high tensile smooth electrical wire to provide additional deterrents for escape.

In the Bear enclosure (four adult bears) with the pond, there were several broken pieces of a wooden walkway that was lying on the worn pathway around the pond by the fence that had numerous nails sticking up through the wood. During the inspection there was female bear that was pacing over the broken wood and nails. The bear appeared to be avoiding the nails, however the possibility of injury is high with clusters of 2-5 nails approximately 1-2 inches in length. In Tiger enclosure 4 there was a broken wooden spool that had collapsed with broken wood pieces and exposed nails protruding through the wooden planks. Tiger enclosure 1 had multiple nails sticking out of logs that were used as a shade area. All nails were rusty in appearance and long enough to cause potential injuries.

Exposed nails and broken pieces of wood can be sources of injury and infection if the regulated animals scratch or puncture themselves on the materials.

The reported enclosures(Tiger 1,4,5 and Lion 1) need to be built according to standards and regulation as currently they are not tall enough to properly contain the animals as these adult tigers could easily jump/climb out of the enclosure if they were motivated to do so. An escape places the animal's life in jeopardy and may endanger the safety of the public.

All broken pieces of wooden material in walkways and climbing spools and any exposed nails shall be removed and/or repaired to prevent any injuries to the regulated animals.

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3.127 (a)

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

There are six enclosures with 7 red foxes and 1 gray fox, and 2 enclosures with 1 cougar female(Aurora) and 3 North American Porcupines that were on cement platforms out in the open, containing igloo dog houses or carriers for shelter, however there was no shade available. A few of the foxes and the cougar were panting excessively as they could not get away from the heat of the day, as the plastic igloos and carriers tend to hold heat and can become hotter than the outdoor environment if not in a shaded area. There was a roll of shade material available beside the enclosures that will be used to provide shade to the enclosures by the licensee, however it has not been done at this time.

The inability for animals to get away from the heat by being provided a shaded area or structure that can protect the animals from direct sunlight or heat buildup, can cause serious over heating and health issues and great discomfort to the animal

Corrected by the end of the inspection.

3.130 REPEAT

WATERING.

There were several Tiger water pools (enclosures' 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) that were green with algae, including the bear pond with (4 bears), 1 cougar and the 1 lion and dog(Bandit). The water pools had floating clumps of algae in some areas or a coating of algae on the bottom or sides of the metal tubs/pools. The licensee is providing potable water at least once per day via a hose that is offered to the tigers and lion for a half to one hour at a time. The licensee advised that he was behind cleaning the tiger pools by three weeks due to construction of the new enclosures.

Algae buildup can cause the water to be a source of harmful organisms that can be toxic to the animal and cause possible health issues. The buildup of algae can cause skin disorders and is not a suitable drinking source.

The licensee must clean the water pools and water drinking sources as often as necessary to prevent the buildup of algae.

Inspection and exit interview was conducted with the licensee and his wife.

By the licensee signing this document, it is not an admission of guilt but serves to only reflect the licensees' receipt of the report and exit interview.

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Inspection Report

TIMOTHY STARK

Customer ID: 11620

Certificate: 32-C-0204

Site: 001

TIM STARK

3320 JACK TEEPLE RD

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

CHARLESTOWN, IN 47111

Date: 17 January 2014

2.131 (c)(1)

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

This is a focused inspection in regards to the direct contact exhibition of three tiger cubs currently open to the public.

There are one to three tiger cubs at any one time, approximately 15-16 weeks of age that are currently being shown to the public. The exhibition is advertised on a sign in the driveway as "Tiger Baby Playtime" asking for a donation fee of \$25 for each member of the public. This fee allows them to enter into a caged room approximately 15 feet x 20 feet where 1 to 3 tiger cubs will be released into the room and allowed to play with the visitors. During the exhibition time there are on average 30-35 people at a time sitting on the floor. These tiger cubs are approximately 50 lbs and 18-20 inches high at the shoulder.

During the exhibition the licensee advised that he is always in the room and there are 1-2 other volunteers that are outside the room if needed. The licensee advised that he tells the public before the tigers come into the room that they may get scratched or nipped by the cubs, but that's what cubs do and if they are uncomfortable with that they should leave. The licensee stated there have been some scratches in the past few weeks, however he did not consider anything to be an injury and harmful to the public, he stated "a little blood is nothing".

The licensee advised there was one girl recently on January 15, 2014 that got up within the first 10 minutes of the 30 minute session upset because one of the tiger cubs gave her a little nip or scratched her. He wasn't sure as she got up and wanted to be let out of the caged area. He advised that there had been several other people that have been scratched during the exhibitions but that they never complained to him or seemed to have any issue, just that one girl two days prior.

The licensee also stated that he tells the visitors to smack the tigers on the nose if they get too rough in order to teach them not to climb up or scratch etc. He advised that some people don't hit the tigers hard enough to do anything and if he needs to step in he will and has taken any cubs out of the room as needed if they get too rough or playful. The tigers have been exhibited hourly; 30 minutes with public contact and 30 minutes off throughout the day every day since they were 7 weeks old. The licensee stated that he feels that he can exhibit the tigers with full contact with the public up until they are 16 weeks of age.

During the exhibition of the tiger cubs there need to be sufficient number of staff that needs to be knowledgeable, responsible and readily identifiable. When asked for a list of the volunteer staff that assists with

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the exhibition/care of the tigers and their training qualifications, the licensee stated that he would not provide any personal information of his staff, and that he was getting rid of the ones he had now and would get new staff in a few weeks.

It is clear with the evidence of recent reported injuries that these tiger cubs are too large, too strong and aggressive to have direct contact with the public with minimal risk of harm. It is imperative that when allowing the public to have physical contact with tiger cubs that the animals are not able to cause any injuries, scratches or bites to any members of the public. When an animal, regardless of age, is of the size, weight and aggressiveness that they are causing these kinds of injuries, they should not be used for handling exhibitions where the public is in direct contact with the animals.

The licensee must stop all direct contact exhibitions with the tigers that are capable of causing any injuries to the public including but not limited to biting, scratching or bruising. The licensee shall not allow members of the public to work handle or discipline the animals by using physical reprimand to keep the animals from getting too aggressive. The licensee shall identify additional handlers and staff and their qualifications to inspectors upon request to prove their knowledge and qualifications.

To be corrected: From this day forward.

Inspection and exit interview conducted with the facility representative.

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Customer ID: **11620**
Certificate: **32-C-0204**
Site: 001
TIM STARK

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: Jun-25-2013

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

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Jun-28-2013

Received By:

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Jun-28-2013



Inspection Report

Veterinary Care.

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 muco-cutaneous 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.

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

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Jun-28-2013

Received By:

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Inspection Report

- White handed Gibbon: 1 animal present at facility; no acquisition records available
- 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.

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

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

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Inspection Report

perimeter fence from functioning as an adequate secondary 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.

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Jun-28-2013



Inspection Report

Timothy Stark
3320 Jack Teeple Rd
Charlestown, IN 47111

Customer ID: **11620**
Certificate: **32-C-0204**
Site: 001
TIM STARK

Type: ATTEMPTED INSPECTION
Date: May-14-2013

2.126 (b)

ACCESS AND INSPECTION OF RECORDS AND PROPERTY.

Section 2.126(b) - Access and inspection of records and property: A responsible adult shall be made available to accompany APHIS officials during the inspection process.

A responsible adult was not available to accompany APHIS Officials during the inspection process at 11:00 am on 05/14/2013.

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