



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: 20-JAN-2016

2.4(d)

NON-INTERFERENCE WITH APHIS OFFICIALS.

During the exit interview of this inspection the licensee was continually verbally hostile and confrontational. When trying to go over the 'Draft' inspection report, the licensee constantly interrupted with every statement and sentence that was trying to be explained. The licensee used profanity at least every 2 to 3 words and made it impossible to continue with any conversation, let alone explanation of the draft report. During the exit there were other circumstances that came to light that required us to ask for records which was denied by the licensee. At one point the licensee began to personally attack the supervisor during the exit by name calling, at which time the inspection and exit interview was stopped.

The increasing anger by the licensee was noted by the raising of his voice where it was equivalent to yelling, in conjunction with the insults and personal attacks by name calling; created a situation where we felt that the licensee was going to continue to escalate to the point where the situation could possibly become unsafe.

It should be noted the licensee refused to give back the 'draft' inspection report and stated it was his and he had it in case anything was changed, even though the 'drafts' are just drafts for the purpose of changes if needed before the end of the inspection.

The verbal harassment and abuse of inspectors during an inspection creates a situation where there is no dialog or learning by the licensee on how to work within the USDA regulations. The verbal attacks and anger demonstrated by the licensee interfered with the ability to conduct a complete exit interview. The level of confrontation and escalating anger and personal attacks have created a hostile and unsafe environment for APHIS officials to conduct future inspections.

A licensee shall not interfere with, threaten, abuse (including verbally abuse), or harass any APHIS official in the course of carrying out his or her duties.

To be corrected by: Immediately

2.40(b)(2)

REPEAT

Prepared By: ANNMARIE COMPTON, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:
25-JAN-2016

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

There is a female Brown bear 'Chloe' in the enclosure containing two other bears that had an unknown injury in the area of the left elbow, where there was a significant amount of bright red blood in the fur. The blood was rubbed on the left side of the muzzle and on the outside of the left thigh in the fur coat. It is unclear where the blood is coming from, however the injury appeared to be bleeding during the inspection. The other bears did not come out of the shelter and it is unknown if the other bears have an injury due to a fight, or if there was a separate issue that caused injury to this bear. This injury had not been observed until found during the inspection, and therefore was not yet seen by the veterinarian.

There was a Kangaroo that had died of unknown causes that the veterinarian had not been contacted for. When the animal first presented it was ill, and the licensee did not contact the veterinarian. A person in Australia was contacted instead, and the animal died within 24hrs. A necropsy was never conducted and a veterinarian was never consulted.

There were two baby otters that died due to a possible formula issue, however a veterinarian was not contacted and the animals were not seen by the veterinarian during the time and the animals died. No necropsy was conducted.

There was one adult otter that appeared sick and died within the hour, however the licensee advised he did not contact the veterinarian and did not have a necropsy conducted on another unknown death. These 4 animals died at this facility since the last inspection that was conducted.

It is important that a veterinarian is contacted and proper diagnosis and treatment is provided as soon as an injury or illness is observed in order to prevent unnecessary pain and discomfort, or cause a treatable condition to become chronic or cause death if left untreated. The lack of a proper diagnosis in cases where there is unexplained death, can lead to a potential disease risk to the other animals in the collection, if it is an infectious disease.

The licensee must contact the veterinarian for proper diagnosis and treatment of the possible injury or determination of where the blood came from on the bear. All health related illness or issues that are observed in the animals shall result in the veterinarian to be contacted for proper treatment and diagnosis. Any unexplained death requires a necropsy, as has been discussed in past inspections.

3.1(c)(1) REPEAT

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

There are still 2 nails protruding(1-2inches) out of the front of the dog house in the pen with the Coyote and Coydog. These nails are located on the front of the dog house where they are at eye level, and one is long enough to catch

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on the dogs as they jump on and off of the roof as was observed during the inspection. There are 1-2 boards missing on the roof/sidewall on the left side of the shelter box that allows for wind and rain to enter the shelter from the top, preventing proper weather proof housing.

Nails left sticking out in the enclosure can be a source of possible injury to the dogs. Inadequate shelter boxes that allow rain, wind and snow in them do not provide a weather proof structure for the animal to take cover in when the weather is bad. The lack of proper shelter can cause discomfort and possible health issues if left unresolved.

All protruding nails or pointed pieces of metal and wire must be removed in order to prevent possible injury sites within the enclosure. The shelter box must be kept in good condition and repair, which includes repairing or replacing missing or chewed boards

3.4(b)(4)

OUTDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

In Pen #1 there is a Dog (Bandit) that is housed with a Lion (Chief) that has a shelter area, however there was no straw or bedding available. There was only the snow covered ground and dirt floor in the 3 sided shelter for the regulated animals to lay on.

In outdoor facilities for dogs, the housing/shelter must contain clean, dry, bedding material if the ambient temperature is below 50 [deg]F (10 [deg]C). Additional clean, dry bedding is required when the temperature is 35 [deg]F (1.7 [deg]C) or lower. The temperature during the inspection was 21degreesF and has been between 7-21 degrees for the past week.

The lack of proper bedding for outdoor shelters to protect the dogs from the cold surfaces of the ground, can be a source of discomfort and possible health issues.

There must be clean and dry bedding made available for all dogs housed in outdoor shelters.

To be corrected by: January 30, 2016

3.125(a) REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

The 3 original enclosures, Tiger Pen #4: contains tiger known as Glacier and lion known as Ungowwa, and Tiger Pen #1: containing a dog (Bandit) and a lion known as Chief and Pen #5 and #6 which is located next to Pen # 4 contains a young tiger male known as Tacova, are still non-compliant with fencing being less than 12 ft high and no kick-ins or other means to ensure adequate containment.

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In the Tiger Pen containing 1 tiger named 'Jamba' there was an area of diamond mesh fencing that was pulled away from the shelter box area creating a large hole at least 1-2ft in diameter. The wires of the broken diamond mesh (up to 12inches long) fencing are protruding into the primary enclosure at eye level of the tiger.

There is a section of fencing at the left front of the Hyena enclosure that has been pulled apart, resulting in multiple wires protruding into the enclosure, coming in contact with the hyenas, which can be a source of possible injury. While the rightside has a metal wall secured to cover the previous hole from the inside, the left side has wood on the outside to cover the hole, however the pointed wire sections are in direct contact with the hyenas, where they continue to pull apart the fence.

Holes and protruding fencing wires inside the enclosures of the regulated animals can be a possible source of injury to the eyes or other areas of the body, if they were to be punctured. The holes left in the fences are also areas of weakness and stability to the primary enclosure and can be at risk for escape or injury if the animal gets caught up in the hole trying to climb through it.

This fencing needs to be repaired more securely or replaced to prevent the animals from coming in contact with the broken wires and damaged fence. The fence should be kept in good repair to provide the strength needed in the walls to prevent possible escapes or entry by other animals.

3.127(b) REPEAT

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

There are 3 wolves (between 80-120lbs each) that have been moved to an enclosure that has only 1 Med/large igloo shelter that is only big enough for 1 animal comfortably. The enclosure is open on all 4 sides and top, there is no wind break or shelter from the sun, rain or wind.

There is a full grown lion(Ungowwa) and tiger(Glacier) in Pen #4 that does not have an appropriate shelter for the cold winter weather. Currently there is only a partial conduit, approximately 8-10ft long and approximately 5-6 ft in diameter that is open on both ends wedged between 2 mounds of dirt/rocks holding it in place. This conduit is open on both ends allowing for the snow and rain to be blown in. The size of the partial shelter appears to be big enough for 1 animal comfortably, but would be tight with two adult big cats.

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The lack of appropriate shelter that is large enough for all the animals in the enclosure to fit in comfortably, can expose the animals to severe weather and the inability to stay dry and/or manage their temperatures in a safe manner. The lack of wind breaks, or shelters that protect the animals from the rain, sleet, direct sun and snow can cause possible health issues and discomfort to the regulated animals, that in nature would be able to find appropriate shelter from the elements if able.

The temperatures have been very low for the past week between 7-21 degrees with 2-3 inches of snow as was present during this inspection.

The licensee needs to provide enough shelter areas in an enclosure to protect the animals from inclement weather. Each shelter should be able to comfortably house each animal either as a group or individually. If it appears that an animal is not being let into the shelter due to compatibility issues, there needs to be additional shelter provided for that animal.

An inspection was conducted with the facility representative and with Dr. Kirsten, SACS.

The exit interview was unable to be finished or signed due to the continual interruption and verbal abuse issued by the licensee toward the inspectors. The exit was ended and the licensee was advised the report would be sent via certified and regular mail.

Additional Inspectors

Kirsten Peter, Supervisory Animal Care Specialist

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
11620	32-C-0204	001	TIM STARK	20-JAN-16

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000002	<i>Amblonyx cinereus</i>	ORIENTAL SMALL-CLAWED OTTER
000002	<i>Arctictis binturong</i>	BINTURONG
000001	<i>C. pygerythrus</i>	VERVET
000002	<i>Callithrix jacchus</i>	COMMON MARMOSET
000002	<i>Callithrix kuhlii</i>	BLACK TUFTED-EAR MARMOSET
000001	<i>Canis latrans</i>	COYOTE
000003	<i>Canis lupus</i>	GRAY WOLF / GREY WOLF / TIMBER WOLF
000002	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	DOG ADULT
000002	<i>Cavia magna</i>	GREATER GUINEA PIG
000001	<i>Cercopithecus mitis</i>	BLUE MONKEY
000001	<i>Chaetophractus vellerosus</i>	SCREAMING ARMADILLO
000002	<i>Choloepus didactylus</i>	LINNAEUS'S TWO-TOED SLOTH
000001	<i>Colobus satanas</i>	BLACK COLOBUS
000002	<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>	SPOTTED HYENA
000005	<i>Cynomys parvidens</i>	UTAH PRAIRIE DOG
000002	<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	NORTH AMERICAN PORCUPINE
000002	<i>Eulemur fulvus</i>	COMMON BROWN LEMUR
000001	<i>Felis silvestris catus</i>	CAT ADULT
000003	<i>Genetta thierryi</i>	HAUSA GENET
000002	<i>Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris</i>	CAPYBARA
000001	<i>Hylobates lar</i>	LAR GIBBON
000006	<i>Hystrix africaeaustralis</i>	CAPE PORCUPINE
000006	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000002	<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>	OCELOT
000002	<i>Leptailurus serval</i>	SERVAL
000005	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	BOBCAT
000001	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	RHESUS MACAQUE *MALE
000001	<i>Marmota monax</i>	GROUNDHOG / WOODCHUCK
000002	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	STRIPED SKUNK
000001	<i>Mustela vison</i>	AMERICAN MINK
000003	<i>Nasua nasua</i>	SOUTH AMERICAN COATI
000001	<i>Osphranter rufus</i>	RED KANGAROO
000004	<i>Panthera leo</i>	LION
000001	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	LEOPARD
000015	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	TIGER
000002	<i>Papio anubis</i>	OLIVE BABOON
000001	<i>Papio hamadryas</i>	HAMADRYAS BABOON
000004	<i>Potos flavus</i>	KINKAJOU
000004	<i>Prionailurus viverrinus</i>	FISHING CAT
000002	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	RACCOON



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Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000003	<i>Puma concolor</i>	PUMA / MOUNTAIN LION / COUGAR
000001	<i>Saguinus oedipus</i>	COTTON-TOP TAMARIN
000001	<i>Saimiri ustus</i>	GOLDEN-BACKED SQUIRREL MONKEY
000003	<i>Sapajus appella</i>	BROWN CAPUCHIN / TUFTED CAPUCHIN
000001	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	GRAY FOX / GREY FOX
000002	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR
000002	<i>Ursus arctos</i>	BROWN BEAR
000001	<i>Vulpes lagopus</i>	ARCTIC FOX
000007	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)
000003	<i>Vulpes zerda</i>	FENNEC FOX
000127	Total	