



Inspection Report

Summer Wind Farm Sanctuary
6490 Mowerson Rd
Brown City, MI 48416

Customer ID: **6902**
Certificate: **34-C-0227**
Site: 001
SUMMER WIND FARMS

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 27-JUN-2017

2.40(a)(2)

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

The attending veterinarian has written in the Program of Veterinary Care that deworming of all species of animals at the facility should be done twice per year or as indicated by fecal checks. The last fecal checks done on any species were done in late October or early November, 2016. All species of animals at the facility are now overdue for twice yearly deworming or fecal checks as dictated by the attending veterinarian. It is essential that the facility follow the direction of the attending veterinarian in order to ensure the health of animals at the facility. This is of special concern this inspection as diarrhea was noted in Syrian Brown bear and grizzly bear enclosures. Also the Japanese macaque cross monkey at the facility appeared thin with a sparse hair coat and prominent backbone.

Correct by: 7-6-17

2.40(b)(2)

REPEAT

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

A male-neutered Japanese macaque at the facility is noticeably thinner than at the time of the last inspection. The hair coat also appears to be sparse and its backbone is prominent. The attending veterinarian has not examined this animal or assessed the diet. No weights have ever been obtained on this animal. Weight loss can be due to a variety of health reasons, including malnutrition, parasitism, and various disease conditions. Examination and evaluation of this macaque by the attending veterinarian is necessary to ensure that the right diagnostic and treatment plans are in place to protect against the continuing deterioration of this animals condition leading to pain and suffering.

A female tiger known as Pandora walks with a slight left rear leg lameness. The CEO of the facility stated that it is and off and on condition. He also stated that no evaluation of this condition has ever been done by the attending veterinarian as the cat has been symptom free whenever the veterinarian has been visiting the facility. Examination and evaluation of this tiger by the attending veterinarian is necessary to ensure that the right diagnostic and treatment plans are in place to protect against the continuing deterioration of this tiger's condition leading to pain and suffering.

Prepared By: HAMMEL KURT, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

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The black bear known as Buffy has a lesion on the left side of her nose. A grayish green discharge is present. This discharge was first noticed by APHIS inspectors on the inspection of May 16, 2017. At this time the facility CEO reached through the fence and wiped it away. He stated that it was left over ground bacon which had been fed to the bears the night before. About two weeks after the May 16 inspection, the attending veterinarian was consulted for an abscess on the left side of the bears nose. This was in the same location that the CEO had stated was bacon. The bear was not examined by the attending veterinarian at the time of the consultation. After consultation with the attending veterinarian, the bear was placed on antibiotics for this condition. Treatment records reviewed showed that from 5/31/17 to 6/7/17 the bear was on 2500 mg of amoxicillin twice per day. The bear has now been of the antibiotics for 20 days and the discharge is still present from the same area on the left side of the bear's muzzle. Examination and evaluation of this bear by the attending veterinarian is necessary to ensure that the right diagnostic and treatment plans are in place to protect against the continuing deterioration of this animals condition leading to potential pain and suffering.

All of these animals must be examined by the attending veterinarian by 7-6-17. Records of veterinary recommendations and treatment records must be available for APHIS inspectors.

2.75(b)(1) REPEAT

RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

The licensee was asked to show APHIS inspectors the record of animals on hand. The licensee was unable to produce the required records at time of inspection. These records are used to trace and track animals and to estimate age of the animals for health concerns. Of particular concern on this inspection was a Japanese macaque cross monkey. This monkey appeared thin with a sparse hair coat and prominent backbone. The CEO of the facility stated he had no idea of the age of the monkey. APHIS inspectors wanted to see an acquisition record or information regarding the date of acquisition on the animals on hand record. This information was not able to be located by the facility CEO.

3.75(c)(3)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

The enclosure containing the crab-eating macaque contains a pool filled with greenish tinged water. Mosquito

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larvae can be seen swimming in the water. This pool needs to be cleaned. Clean this pool as often as necessary to prevent vermin from infesting the pool. Mosquito's can spread several diseases harmful to the animals housed at this facility.

Correct by: COB 6-29-17

3.82(a)

FEEDING.

A male-neutered Japanese macaque at the facility is noticeably thinner than at the time of the last inspection. The CEO stated that he is feeding about 12 Mazuri brand monkey biscuits per day along with produce. The produce fed last night was about two pounds of green beans and carrots according to the CEO. The AV has not assessed this diet, however, information provided to the facility last fall by APHIS inspectors states that monkeys of this type should be given 12 to 16 biscuits twice per day along with produce. The only bag of monkey biscuits at the facility only contained about 20 biscuits, which is used to feed the two NHP housed at the facility. The facility is feeding this monkey about half of the ration that it requires. This monkey requires more monkey biscuits. Review materials provided by APHIS inspectors on caloric requirements for this monkey. Begin to document amounts of biscuits and other items fed to this monkey on a daily basis. Also record the times of feeding and amount of biscuits and produce left uneaten if applicable. This information is essential for the facility veterinarian in order to determine if the monkey is receiving adequate amounts of nutritionally adequate food. Keep receipts for all monkey biscuit purchases. These items should all be available for review by APHIS inspectors.

Correct by: 6-30-17

3.125(a) REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

There are tree branches growing into the electric fence for the North American black bear enclosure and the grizzly bear enclosure. These branches could interfere with the ability of the fence to function properly. Housing facilities must be maintained in good repair to contain the bears in these enclosures. These bears are dangerous animals and any escape could have lethal consequences to a facility volunteer, a member of the public or the bears.

3.125(c) REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

The storage can used to hold the mineral supplement fed to the large cats is rusting on its interior. This can can no longer be cleaned and sanitized. This can must be replaced to ensure that this supplement stays contamination free.

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3.129(a) DIRECT REPEAT

FEEDING.

There are two approximately 2 year old Syrian brown bears at the facility. These two bears have rough, dull looking hair coats, are thin and appear undersized for their age. The CEO described the meal fed to the bears on Monday night as consisting of: approximately 4 gallons of apples, corn, Brussels sprouts and carrots, ten pounds of bacon and four gallons of cake trimmings. Based on our discussions with the CEO of the facility, APHIS inspectors think that a diet poor in nutritional content may be responsible for the appearance of these bears. These bears are still young and growing. Inadequate diet at this point in their life will lead to lifelong complications. This can result in a lifetime of unnecessary suffering for these bears. A diet plan must be developed for these bears. It should be written plan and it must be approved by the attending veterinarian. All items to be fed to the bears must be specified in the plan. Amounts and combinations of food items must be specified in enough detail so it is possible to determine if the meal is nutritionally adequate. Frequency of daily feedings and approximate feeding times must be documented in the feeding plan. Meals should be documented with time of day and all items and amounts fed noted. This documentation must be available for review by APHIS officials. Special consideration must be given to calcium level in the diet as these bears are not fully grown and require more calcium in their diet than an adult bear. Inadequate calcium levels could lead to conditions such as metabolic bone disease which would cause pain and suffering for these bears.

The CEO of the facility also stated to APHIS inspectors that he has now reconsidered his plan to have a diet formulated for the bears as it is too expensive relative to a 26% protein dog food he plans to feed to the bears instead. It has now been 42 days that the CEO has been working on this issue. The CEO states that he made this decision a couple of days ago. There is still none of this dog food onsite and available to be fed to these bears. No time frame was given to inspectors for when this will be accomplished.

3.129(b) REPEAT

FEEDING.

The food receptacle boxes for the Syrian brown bear and North American black bear enclosures need to be cleaned. These bear food receptacle boxes have walls and sides which are very dirty. Rotting food material is present in the North American black bear food box. These food receptacles are not sanitary. Any food fed in this receptacles is going to be contaminated by the rotting material present. These feeders need to be cleaned and made sanitary to ensure that the food fed to the bears is wholesome and free from bacterial or pest infestation which could result in health issues for the bears. Diarrhea was noted inside the enclosure for the Syrian brown bears.

3.130 REPEAT

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WATERING.

The water receptacle for the enclosure containing the coyote had a large amount of green algae coating its interior. The Syrian brown bear water receptacle contained green water. The Asian black bear pen contained a layer of greenish algae slime and greenish debris. These water receptacles are not being cleaned and sanitized on a regular basis. Water receptacles should be kept clean and sanitary to promote adequate water consumption which is essential for animal health. Clean and sanitize water receptacles more frequently.

3.131(a) REPEAT

SANITATION.

There was excessive food waste in the Syrian brown bear enclosure. There is excessive feces in the Asian black bear enclosure. Some of this feces has turned white in color indicating that it has been in the enclosure for a long period of time. There was rotting material present in the Asian black bear den. There was excessive food waste present in the North American black bear enclosure. There was a piece of rotting hide in the coyote enclosure. The pools in the North American black bear pen, grizzly bear pen and Asian black bear pen were filled with very bright green algae tinted water. There was excessive food waste and rotting material present in the cougar den box. There was excessive feces in the cougar enclosure. These enclosures need to be cleaned on a more frequent basis. This rotting material and feces can lead to pest control issues. The rotting material present in these animal enclosures can contaminate them as they lie in their enclosures. These animals can ingest this material when they groom. Not removing old food waste promptly can lead to contamination of new food. Ingesting this rotten material can lead to potential health problems. Clean these enclosures more frequently to prevent a buildup of food and fecal waste to minimize odors and prevent potential health problems for the animals housed in them.

3.131(c) REPEAT

SANITATION.

The entire premises is filled with various debris, old equipment, boards, trash old animal enclosures and fence. Several other buildings on the property are also filled with old equipment and debris and trash. Tall weed were present in many area of the facility. These areas provide ample hiding areas for rodents and other pests and numerous rodent holes were located throughout the facility. All this material must be removed to help control pests.

The cabinet under the butcher counter is rotting away do to a prior water leak. The band saw used for butchering meat has a coating of blood, hair and grease on it and needs to be cleaned. This cabinet must be repaired or replaced to allow cleaning and sanitation of this area. The band saw needs to be cleaned to prevent bacterial or pest infestation of future food items processed using this saw.

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3.131(d) REPEAT

SANITATION.

Numerous rodent holes were located throughout the facility. A rodent hole was located in the tiger known as Lilly's enclosure. Rodent holes were located around the Syrian brown bear enclosure. Rodent holes were located around the Asian black bear enclosure. Rodent holes were noted going under the shelter for the cougar enclosure. A rodent hole was located inside the cougar den area. Rodents can be carriers of disease which may be harmful to the animals housed in these areas. A more effective means of rodent control must be established for the facility.

3.132 CRITICAL REPEAT

EMPLOYEES.

It is evident that despite the reduction in animal numbers that there is a lack of adequately trained employees. The persistence of multiple animal welfare act violations related to basic animal husbandry issues illustrates this point. The facility relies on volunteer workers. A lack of properly trained employees can result in facility and animal conditions that result in unnecessary animal suffering. Animal numbers must be reduced or more properly trained workers need to be added.

An exit interview was conducted with the facility CEO at the conclusion of the facility inspection. All non-compliant items were discussed. A formal exit interview was conducted with the facility CEO on 6-29-17.

Additional Inspectors

Bongard Carrie, Animal Care Inspector

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
6902	34-C-0227	001	SUMMER WIND FARMS	27-JUN-17

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000001	<i>Canis latrans</i>	COYOTE
000001	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	CRAB-EATING MACAQUE / CYNOMOLGUS MONKEY
000001	<i>Macaca fuscata</i>	JAPANESE MACAQUE / SNOW MACAQUE
000002	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	TIGER
000001	<i>Puma concolor</i>	PUMA / MOUNTAIN LION / COUGAR
000002	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR
000001	<i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i>	GRIZZLY BEAR
000002	<i>Ursus arctos syriacus</i>	SYRIAN BROWN BEAR
000002	<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>	ASIATIC BLACK BEAR
000003	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)
000016	Total	