



Inspection Report

West Coast Game Park Inc
46914 Hwy 101
Bandon, OR 97411

Customer ID: **3437**
Certificate: **92-C-0181**
Site: 001
West Coast Game Park Inc

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 22-JAN-2025

2.40(b)(2) Critical Repeat

Attending veterinarian and adequate veterinary care (dealers and exhibitors).

On 09JAN2025 an older female coatimundi was found deceased inside her enclosure. On last inspection, dated 03DEC2024, it was noted this coatimundi was reluctant to leave her indoor enclosure and she exhibited reluctance to climb on enrichment. This animal was not evaluated or treated by the attending veterinarian to diagnose any diseases or injuries or mitigate any pain that could have contributed to this animal dying.

Noncritical Noncompliance: During inspection it was discovered the capybaras with a skin condition noted on a previous inspection, dated 03DEC2024, had not been seen by the Attending Veterinarian. Skin conditions can be indicative of underlying diseases, potential nutritional deficiency, or inadequate husbandry and need to be evaluated or treated by the attending veterinarian.

At the time of this inspection the Attending Veterinarian (AV) advised he had not been consulted or requested by the facility to examine or treat the coatimundi before her death or the capybara's skin issues since the last routine inspection on 03DEC2024. Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include the use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries.

2.75(b)(1) Repeat

Records: Dealers and exhibitors.

As of the date of the inspection, there are multiple instances of inaccurate or missing records of animals on hand, including acquisitions and dispositions (purchases/births and sales/deaths).

- Acquisition records for purchases, exchanges, animal donations or births are missing including but not limited to three red foxes, all capybara, one wallaby, all camel, water buffalo, American bison, yak, llama, goats, fallow deer, sheep, alpaca, three African porcupine, one elk, waterbuck, two leopards, Canadian lynx, all peacock, all emu, all chickens, ostrich, all black swan, all ducks, all geese, both zebra, one bobcat, six cavy, one remaining ferret, the collared peccary, one lemur, and two kinkajou.

- Disposition records for sales, donations, exchanges or deaths are missing including but not limited to two wallabies, a kinkajou, one ferret, and two opossums found on previous inventories find no current documentation as to why these missing animals are no longer on the inventory.

- Animals on hand finds inaccurate inventory count including but not limited to goats, sheep, fallow deer, wallaby, ducks, geese, peacock, and groundhog.

These records are necessary to assess the health and wellbeing of the animals on site and allow tracking of animals

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Date:
30-JAN-2025

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL
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30-JAN-2025



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being used for regulatory purposes. Ensure the inventory of all animals on hand is up to date and acquisitions and dispositions are being recorded including animals born on site and any deaths.

2.134(b)

Contingency planning.

The contingency plan has no signature or date of last review. Facility personnel stated that they have not reviewed the contingency plan on an annual basis. Annual reviews to the contingency plan ensure that changes to the facility program are accounted for in emergency planning. The licensee must maintain and review the contingency plan on at least an annual basis to ensure that the plan is compliant with all of section 2.134. The licensee must maintain documentation of the annual review including any amendments or changes made to the plan since the previous year's review. To be corrected by February 23, 2025.

3.80(a)(2)(i)

Repeat

Primary enclosures.

In the outdoor portion of the ring tail lemurs' enclosure, there remains one deck screw with a sharp jagged edge approximately 2 inches in length and accessible to the animals. The sharp point in this enclosure is easily accessible to the animals and could result in injury. The primate's housing facilities must be structurally sound and maintained in good repair, to protect the animals from injury.

3.81

Environment enhancement to promote psychological well-being.

Although the facility does have an environmental enhancement plan for nonhuman primates at the time of inspection, the facility representative stated it was not reviewed by the attending veterinarian. This plan is required to promote psychological well-being of the nonhuman primates at the facility, and direction from the Attending Veterinarian ensures the plan is effective for this purpose. The licensee must develop, document, and follow a species-appropriate plan for environment enhancement adequate to promote the psychological well-being of non-human primates. The plan must be directed by the attending veterinarian and, at a minimum, must address social grouping, environmental enrichment, special considerations, restraint, and exemptions to the plan. Correct by February 23, 2025.

3.81(c)(5)

Repeat

Environment enhancement to promote psychological well-being.

The facility's environment enhancement plan for nonhuman primates does not include provisions for great apes weighing over 110 pounds. The facility representative stated that "George", the chimpanzee, is 20 to 22-years-old and likely over 110 pounds. Enrichment items and plans designed for small nonhuman primates are often insufficient to meet the physical and cognitive needs of large great apes. Failure to provide additional opportunities for large great apes to express species-typical behavior can result in stress and development of abnormal behavior. The facility must ensure that the environment enhancement plan directs the provision of enrichment for great apes over 110 pounds and is in accordance with the instructions of the attending veterinarian.

3.84(c)

Repeat

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Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

The outbuilding used as an infirmary, medication storage and food preparation location was unclean and in disorder. Identified at inspection were unwashed dishes in the sink, open food items on the countertop, trash and debris inside lower cabinets, discarded items piled on top of upper cabinets, disorganized cupboards, and a layer dirt and cobwebs on the back splash and countertop. These items should not be haphazardly lying about in the room used as storage and preparation for nonhuman primate medications and food as this proliferation of clutter and debris attract vermin and interfere with proper husbandry practices. Premises should be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to promote proper husbandry and maintenance of the facility. Correct by February 23, 2025.

3.125(a)

Repeat

Facilities, general.

Multiple enclosures need repair:

- Fixed metal pipes with jagged edges remain exposed in the middle of the elk outdoor enclosures which could cause injury to the animals.
 - The fencing surrounding the outdoor enclosure for an adult male lion, "Pharoh" has the support poles on the inside of the chain link fencing and not on the outside. The fencing was observed to be bowing outward from the frame of the enclosure in some areas and appeared to no longer be in good repair. This could potentially lead to detachment of the chain-link fence from the support poles, and currently there is a potential for injuries to extremities such as paws getting caught between the fence and the pole.
 - Sharp points from wire fencing and wood are observed in the enclosures for hoof stock, foxes, groundhog, capybara, camel, wallaby, yak, emu, and lynx and could cause injuries to the animals contained there in.
- 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.

3.125(c)

Facilities, general.

Animal food is not being properly stored:

- There is a dead tiger in the freezer with numerous frozen turkeys laying on top of it. The turkeys are being fed to the zoo animals. The facility representative stated that the tiger has been in the freezer with the food for several months.
- There is an open unrefrigerated food storage bin containing a myriad of molded and rotten citrus fruits.
- A frozen hind quarter of red meat intended for feeding the big cats was set on a concrete slab slightly above bare soil so as to thaw before feeding time. The slab's porous surface and proximity to the ground make it unable to be sanitized and keep the meat safe from contamination.

The presence of a dead animal comingled with the zoo animal's food and rotten fruit could contaminate the food and cause illness. The licensee must ensure that supplies of food and bedding are stored in facilities which adequately protect those supplies against deterioration, molding, or contamination and provide refrigeration for supplies of perishable food. The rotten fruit was disposed of and corrected at the time of inspection on January 23, 2025.

Correct by February 23, 2025.

3.127(c)

Facilities, outdoor.

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The temporary outdoor enclosure behind the house containing 1 camel has approximately 40% of the ground covered in mud and standing water. The camel must stand in mud and water to access the water receptacle. Poor drainage that results in areas of mud and standing water around food and water receptacles can lead to the animals being reluctant to access these required resources. Also, requiring hoof stock to walk and stand in wet conditions for an extended period of time may lead to foot problems such as lameness and "hoof rot". The outdoor enclosures must have adequate drainage so water may be rapidly eliminated and provide the animals have a dry place to eat and drink. The licensee must ensure that outdoor facilities have a suitable means to rapidly eliminate excess water. To be corrected by February 23, 2025.

3.127(d)

Repeat

Facilities, outdoor.

A section of perimeter fence about 30 feet in length is collapsed on the west side of the enclosure housing a lioness and tiger. An incomplete perimeter fence could allow unauthorized people and animals to access the zoo animals and cause harm. Also, if an animal escaped its primary enclosure, it could leave the zoo and be injured or pose danger to the general public. The facility must be enclosed by a perimeter fence that is of sufficient height (in this case 8 feet due to the types of animals in the collection) to keep animals and unauthorized persons out and to function as a secondary containment system for the animals in the facility.

3.131(c)

Repeat

Sanitation.

The infirmary, drug storage and food prep building was dirty and in disorder. At inspection there were unwashed dishes in the sink, open food items on the countertop, trash and debris inside lower cabinets, discarded items piled on top of upper cabinets, disorganized cupboards, and a layer dirt and cobwebs on the back splash and countertop. These items should not be haphazardly lying about the room or in the areas around animal medications and food prep area as proliferation of clutter and debris attract vermin and interfere with proper husbandry practices. Premises should be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to promote proper husbandry and maintenance of the facility.

3.131(d)

Repeat

Sanitation.

The facility does not have an adequate program of pest control with regards to rodents. At inspection, live rats were seen on structures within the storage shed including on furniture, the floor, rafters and framing of walls and ceiling. Furthermore, during this inspection rodent feces was identified in the infirmary/food prep building in lower cupboards as well as the loft above the coatimundi and kinkajou indoor enclosures rodent feces was found. Rodents and other pests harm animal welfare by harboring diseases and parasites to vulnerable zoo animals. A safe and effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests must be established and maintained.

3.150(a)

Facilities, general.

Multiple enclosures have sharp points from wire fencing and wood. These hazards are observed in the enclosures for emu, ducks, geese, black swan, and ostrich and could cause injury to the animals contained there in. The indoor and

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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. Correct by February 23, 2025.

3.154

Repeat

Environment enhancement to promote psychological well-being.

Although the facility does have an environmental enhancement plan for avian species at the time of inspection, the facility representative stated it was not reviewed by the attending veterinarian. This plan is required to promote psychological well-being of the avian species at the facility, and approval by the Attending Veterinarian ensures the plan is effective for this purpose. The licensee must develop, document, and follow a species-appropriate plan for environment enhancement adequate to promote the psychological well-being of birds. The plan must be approved by the attending veterinarian and, at a minimum, must address social grouping, environmental enrichment, special considerations, restraint, and exemptions to the plan.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with a facility representative.

Additional Inspectors:

Mary Ann Archer, VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
3437	92-C-0181	001	West Coast Game Park Inc	22-JAN-2025

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000006	<i>Hystrix cristata</i>	AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE
000001	<i>Lama pacos</i>	ALPACA
000006	<i>Bison bison</i>	AMERICAN BISON
000001	<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>	ASIATIC WATER BUFFALO
000002	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	BOBCAT
000002	<i>Equus quagga</i>	BURCHELL'S / GRANT'S / CHAPMAN'S / PLAINS ZEBRA
000001	<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	CANADIAN LYNX
000006	<i>Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris</i>	CAPYBARA
000001	<i>Pan troglodytes</i>	CHIMPANZEE
000001	<i>Pecari tajacu</i>	COLLARED PECCARY
000001	<i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus</i>	COMMON WATERBUCK
000001	<i>Mustela putorius furo</i>	DOMESTIC FERRET
000033	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000004	<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>	DROMEDARY CAMEL
000005	<i>Cervus canadensis</i>	ELK / WAPITI
000028	<i>Dama dama</i>	FALLOW DEER
000001	<i>Marmota monax</i>	GROUNDHOG / WOODCHUCK
000002	<i>Papio hamadryas</i>	HAMADRYAS BABOON
000001	<i>Panthera onca</i>	JAGUAR
000003	<i>Potos flavus</i>	KINKAJOU
000002	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	LEOPARD
000004	<i>Panthera leo</i>	LION
000003	<i>Lama glama</i>	LLAMA
000002	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	NORTHERN/EURASIAN LYNX
000001	<i>Papio anubis</i>	OLIVE BABOON
000007	<i>Dolichotis patagonum</i>	PATAGONIAN CAVY / MARA
000001	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	RACCOON
000003	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)
000004	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000002	<i>Leptailurus serval</i>	SERVAL
000070	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000001	<i>Nasua nasua</i>	SOUTH AMERICAN COATI
000002	<i>Ursus arctos syriacus</i>	SYRIAN BROWN BEAR
000003	<i>Notamacropus eugenii</i>	TAMMAR WALLABY
000001	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	TIGER
000002	<i>Chlorocebus pygerythrus</i>	VERVET
000001	<i>Bos grunniens</i>	YAK
000006	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	BLACK SWAN
000001	<i>Struthio camelus</i>	COMMON OSTRICH
000011	<i>Gallus gallus domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC CHICKEN (INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS / TURKIN / COCK / HEN / ROOSTER)
000017	<i>Anas platyrhynchos domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC DUCK INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000009	<i>Anser anser domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC GOOSE
000005	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	EMU
000038	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	INDIAN PEAFAWL / COMMON PEAFAWL / PEAHEN / PEACOCK
000302	Total	



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