



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: 09-NOV-2016

2.40(b)(2) DIRECT REPEAT

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

At the time of the last full facility inspection on 9-28-16 the inspectors observed that a 14 month old tiger known as Daisy was experiencing balance issues and was slightly unsteady when she walked. The inspectors were shown records that indicated that she was diagnosed with otitis externa due to bacteria and otitis media on 9-26-16. These records also indicate that she was first treated for this condition on 8-31-16. Daisy had received several injections of polyflex and dexamethazone prior to our inspection that day. We requested that she receive further veterinary evaluation as her condition had not resolved. On a focused inspection conducted 9-30-16, the inspector was informed by the facility CEO that the plan was to give oral antibiotics to Daisy.

Daisy was observed to be extremely ataxic today and stumbled and almost fell down several times while the inspectors were observing her. Daisy also appeared thinner than at the time of the last full inspection and her hair coat was dull in appearance. Treatment record showed that Daisy has been administered oral Cephalexin 500 mg twice per day on three separate occasions: 9-30-16 to 10-7-16, 10-23-16 to 10-29-16 and 11-1-16 to the present day. She was also administered diphenhydramine from 10-13-16 to 10-20-16. According to the box, this is a motion sickness medicine. Daisy's condition is worse since the time of the last inspection. She is suffering in her current condition and is in need of further veterinary evaluation. It is ultimately the responsibility of the licensee to ensure that their animals receive adequate veterinary care. Additional veterinary consultation must be sought for Daisy's worsening condition. A continued deterioration of Daisy's condition will lead to additional animal suffering and possibly death. Keep records of veterinary consultation, diagnosis and treatment information for review by APHIS inspectors. Veterinary consultation should be sought as soon as possible but no later than 11-16-16.

The inspectors observed a small brown cow which was very thin with prominent hip and rib bones. There was a small amount of hay trampled into the mud and the front of the animals enclosure. The CEO of the facility informed the inspectors that this cow had been obtained about one month before and was to be used as food for the animals. This cow is in need of veterinary care. It is too thin and is in need of evaluation for its condition. Keep records of this evaluation and treatment for review by APHIS inspectors. Even if intended for animal food, animals at the facility require proper food, water, shelter and veterinary care while at the facility. Process food animals immediately upon arrival at the facility or provide for their basic husbandry needs, including veterinary care if warranted.

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

Date:
10-NOV-2016

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1023

Received by Title: CEO

Date:
16-NOV-2016



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A coatimundi at the facility has no hair above its haunches on both sides of its body. This animal is in need of veterinary evaluation for its condition. This animal must be seen by the attending veterinarian by close of business on 11-11-16. Keep records of this animal's evaluation and treatment for review by APHIS inspectors.

2.40(b)(3) REPEAT

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

A coatimundi at the facility has no hair above its haunches on both sides of its body. No one at the facility had noticed this hair loss. The attending veterinarian had not been consulted regarding the condition of this animal. Failure to observe health issues and promptly treat and/or report them to the attending veterinarian will lead to unnecessary suffering and in extreme cases even possible animal death. Thorough daily observations of all animals should be made. Animals with known problems should receive extra scrutiny. Report all health issues promptly to the veterinarian.

2.131(a) REPEAT

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

A coatimundi at the facility was still housed in an outdoor enclosure. The facility CEO told inspectors that his plan was to move the coatimundi inside in about a week and that it was a mountain coatimundi and used to the cold temperatures. Two online sources consulted and reviewed at the time of the informal exit interview stated that coatimundis should not be exposed to temperatures less than 40 degrees. The CEO has no knowledge of the basic husbandry needs of this coatimundi. Licensees must demonstrate adequate knowledge of the species they maintain. The licensee must learn about this coatimundi so that it can be kept according to its basic husbandry standards. Keep records of books or online sources consulted for APHIS inspector review.

3.125(a) REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

The fence for the enclosure housing one alpaca has become pushed up from the ground. The enclosure fence for the enclosure housing two alpacas has a broken post. The fence has also become pushed up and from the hair present on the fence and the pattern of grazed grass outside the enclosure fence it is evident that these alpacas are reaching under the fence to eat the grass. It would be very easy for one of these animals to become entangled in the fence and injured while attempting to reach under the fence to eat or escape the enclosure. As there is no grass inside the enclosure the animals may be highly motivated to exit the enclosure to obtain grass. Repair these enclosures to properly contain the animals and prevent possible injury.

3.125(c) REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

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The meat cooler had an overwhelming odor of rotten and decaying meat. This odor makes it very hard to determine if the meat items stored in this cooler are fit for animal consumption. Clean the cooler, identify the source of the odor and eliminate it.

3.127(b) DIRECT

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

A coatimundi at the facility was still housed in an outdoor enclosure. The facility CEO told inspectors that his plan was to move the coatimundi inside in about a week and that it was a mountain coatimundi and used to the cold temperatures. Two online sources consulted and reviewed at the time of the informal exit interview stated that coatimundis should not be exposed to temperatures less than 40 degrees. The expected low for the night is 36 degrees. In addition to this, several days in October already had recorded low temperatures ranging from 31 to 35 degrees. The expected low temperature for 11-11-16 is 26 degrees. To expose the coatimundi to these cold temperatures has caused it suffering. This coatimundi needs to be moved indoors. Move this coatimundi indoors today.

A shelter for the enclosure housing one alpaca and the shelter for the enclosure housing two goats and one sheep have no bedding. The expected low temperature for the night is 36 degrees. These shelters need bedding. These animals need dry bedding to remain comfortable during times of cold temperatures. Put bedding in these shelters.

Correct by: COB 11-9-16.

3.129(b) REPEAT

FEEDING.

The food receptacle boxes for the enclosure housing two American black bears and the enclosure housing two Asian black bears contained a large amount of rotting food debris. Any food fed in these areas 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.

3.130 REPEAT

WATERING.

The water receptacle for the enclosure containing the tiger known as Lilly has a large amount of algae slime lining its interior. This indicates that it is 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 this water receptacle more frequently.

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3.131(a) REPEAT

SANITATION.

There was excessive feces and food waste in the enclosure for the grizzly bear. The CEO told the inspectors that the enclosure had been cleaned about one month ago. This enclosure needs to be cleaned on a more frequent basis. This rotting material and feces can lead to pest control issues. The rotting material present in this bear's enclosure can contaminate it as it lies in its enclosure. The animal can ingest this material when it grooms itself. Not removing old food waste promptly can lead to contamination of new food. Ingesting this rotten material can lead to potential health problems. Clean this enclosure more frequently to prevent a buildup of food and fecal waste to minimize odors and prevent potential health problems.

3.131(c) REPEAT

SANITATION.

The majority of the premises is filled with various debris, old equipment, boards, trash and fence. Several other buildings on the property are also filled with old equipment and debris and trash. Tall weeds are located throughout 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.

3.131(d) REPEAT

SANITATION.

Numerous rodent holes were located throughout the facility. Rodent holes were located in the alleyway for the leopard row cat enclosures and going under the shelter for the cougar enclosure. 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 due to the nature and severity of the animal husbandry issues at the facility that there is a lack of adequately trained employees. The fact that no one at the facility had noted the condition of the coatimundi illustrates this point. Daily observation of all animals and reporting animals that need attention to the attending veterinarian are basic duties for facility employees. 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. Of special

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concern on this inspection was the condition of the cow to be used for animal food at the facility. It was evident in our discussion with the CEO that he felt that this animal should be treated differently than other animals at the facility. He even referred to other meat animals that had been housed at the facility in the past to make his point to APHIS inspectors. This facility states that it is an animal sanctuary. The CEO demonstrates a very indifferent attitude towards animal welfare at the facility. This leads to a culture of indifference at this facility to basic animal needs and treatment. This is animal cruelty. It is this culture of indifference to basic needs of animals that puts all animals at the facility in danger. Animal numbers must be reduced or more properly trained workers need to be added. A facility schedule needs to be developed that allows for adequate employee coverage in order to address all animal husbandry needs. For the most part, the facility CEO is the only one authorized to work with the dangerous animals at the facility as the other authorized party has very limited availability. All animal work must be done with the dangerous animals under his direct supervision. This limits the amount of time that is available to service the dangerous animal enclosures as the facility CEO is often offsite. This leads to poor sanitation in the dangerous animal enclosures. The facility CEO needs to find a way to be onsite more or hire trained staff to help run the facility.

The inspection was conducted with the CEO and two members of the board. An informal exit interview was conducted with the CEO and two members of the board. All non-compliant items were discussed. Education materials were shared with the CEO and the board members. All direct non-compliant items were discussed and APHIS expectations for correction of these direct non-compliant items were made clear at this informal exit interview. Due to scheduling concerns the formal exit interview with the CEO was conducted on 11-16-16.

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	09-NOV-16

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000001	<i>Bos taurus</i>	CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI
000001	<i>Canis latrans</i>	COYOTE
000002	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000003	<i>Lama pacos</i>	ALPACA
000001	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	CRAB-EATING MACAQUE / CYNOMOLGUS MONKEY
000001	<i>Macaca fuscata</i>	JAPANESE MACAQUE / SNOW MACAQUE
000001	<i>Nasua narica</i>	WHITE-NOSED COATI
000001	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000007	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	TIGER
000001	<i>Sus bucculentus</i>	VIETNAMESE WARTY PIG
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
000001	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)
000027	Total	