



## Inspection Report

William Meadows  
963 County St 2930  
Tuttle, OK 73089

Customer ID: **5978**  
Certificate: **73-C-0122**  
Site: 001  
WILLIAM MEADOWS

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION  
Date: 07-JAN-2015

### 2.40(b)(2) REPEAT

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

Numerous animals were identified during the inspection as needing to be evaluated and examined by the attending veterinarian (AV).

**\*\*DIRECT--**A male tiger named Rajah had been noted to have a quarter-sized mass on the left side of the tail during the inspection conducted on 28 May 2014 which was to be examined by a veterinarian by 4 June 2014. The AV did a visual evaluation on 3 June 2014 and determined that anesthesia would be required to fully examine this lesion and that it would need to be done when the temperatures were not too warm to avoid overheating of the animal during the procedure. No examination by the AV had been performed at the time of this inspection (7 months since first noted) and the mass is now significantly larger with a reddened center. Masses and growing lesions may be due to infection, cancer, or other serious veterinary conditions. This animal needs to be examined by the AV as soon as possible with appropriate diagnostic testing to determine if the mass needs to be surgically removed or if other treatment is needed to prevent the condition from worsening. Documentation of the examination, diagnostic testing performed, treatment prescribed, and plan for continued evaluation and follow-up needs to be made and be available for review by APHIS inspectors.

**\*\*DIRECT--**A male white tiger named O-jaus housed with 2 female white tigers, Samundra and Subadra, was noted during this inspection to be in thin body condition and had a very unusual posture and gait. His backbone area appeared hunched with the vertebral processes appearing more prominent. His hind feet appear pigeon-toed as he walks, that he is carefully placing the hind feet, and his hips sway noticeably. The care takers present during this part of the inspection were not aware if this was a recent development and no documentation of weight loss or abnormal gait had been made at the time of this inspection by the animal care staff or by the AV. Weight loss and abnormal gait are indicators of an underlying veterinary condition (nutritional, arthritis, injury, etc) and this animal needs to be examined by the AV with documentation of possible diagnosis, observation and treatment plans, and plans to be re-evaluated and follow-up on his condition by the AV.

**\*\*DIRECT--**A juvenile male red kangaroo, Rascal, was noted to have numerous circular lesions on his tail by one of the care staff accompanying the inspection. Upon close examination, there were at least a dozen areas varying from pea to quarter- size where the skin was reddened and the hair was missing in a circular pattern. The AV had not been notified of this condition which may be ringworm, a fungal infection contagious to animals and people (zoonosis), or some other skin or hair condition. Documentation of the examination of this animal's tail, including any diagnostic testing, monitoring and treatment plans, plan for re-evaluation for resolution of the condition, needs

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to be made and available for review by APHIS inspectors.

**\*\*DIRECT--**The male leopard, Bagheera, had at least two areas of missing hair and reddened, raw looking skin on his tail. One of the care staff accompanying the inspection mentioned that he had been known to suck his tail sometimes and the lesions could be from that behavior. The current areas had not been documented by care staff nor reported to the AV for evaluation. This animal needs to be examined by the AV with documentation of possible diagnosis, observation and treatment plans, and plans to be re-evaluated and follow-up on his condition by the AV.

- Two adult male leopards, Bagheera and Jabaree, were noted to have unusual pigmentation of their left eyes. Bagheera had a block of brown-copper color on the pigmented portion of the eye and Jabaree 's entire left eye appeared to be reddish-brown in color. The licensee stated that the leopards have had this condition since they were cubs but the APHIS inspectors have never been able to observe these animals during inspection as they always hide in their enclosures or den boxes when the licensee is accompanying the inspection. The licensee was not present during this portion of the inspection and the leopards both came up to the enclosure fencing and allowed a thorough examination. This is not a normal presentation for the eyes of leopards and there is no documentation or information indicating what is causing the condition, how long it has been present, or whether there is any need for monitoring and treatment of the eye condition by the AV. Changes in the coloration of the eye may be a genetic condition or could indicate an underlying problem such as infection and needs to be evaluated by the AV.

- A male serval named Limpopo was pacing the front of his enclosure during this inspection and was noted to have several rough areas in his hair coat on his back. This may be matted hair which can be due to lack of grooming or underlying injury or infection and should be evaluated by the AV.

- Three ring tailed lemurs, Bongo, Talisa, and Taz, were noted to have significant thinning and hair loss on their tails that had not been documented by the care staff nor evaluated by the AV. Thinning hair and loss of hair may be a sign of overgrooming by conspecifics or by the individual animal due to stress or dominance issues, underlying veterinary condition (endocrine, infection, allergies), or due to trauma to the hair follicles and needs to be evaluated by the AV. Documentation of examination of these animals ' tails, including any diagnostic testing, monitoring and treatment plans, plan for re-evaluation for resolution of the condition needs to be made and available for review by APHIS inspectors.

--A ring tailed lemur named Abu was noted to be obese and had prominent raised areas on both hip areas. The care staff accompanying this portion of the inspection had not noted this condition and no documentation of this was available for APHIS at the time of the inspection. The licensee stated during the exit briefing that these were saddle bags but the AV had not examined this animal to determine what was causing the raised areas or lumps on Abu' s hips which may be excess fat or may be a due to a veterinary condition .

- A hedgehog named Cow was noted to be awake and actively running around his enclosure in the Welcome Center during daylight hours (nocturnal animal typically). Both of his eyes appeared to have white centers which may indicate cataracts or another veterinary condition that may affect his vision. This condition had not been noted by any of the care staff nor had the AV been notified at the time of this inspection.

- The carnivores (tigers, lions, bears, caracal, serval, savannah cat, leopards, bobcat, cougar) are not being fed a commercially prepared diet that is nutritionally complete. No diet plan is documented nor approved by the AV for these animals and there is no way to determine that they are receiving adequate nutrition to meet their physiological

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needs. Numerous animals were obese, especially the leopards, bobcat, and serval, while one tiger was in thin body condition and there are several young growing animals that require more vitamin and mineral supplementation than adults to meet their growth needs. One of the care staff that was responsible for feeding these animals was questioned about the supplements provided for this non-commercial, meat-based diet and there is no measuring of the vitamin or mineral supplements so there is no way to be sure the animals are receiving an appropriate dose. For example, dicalcium phosphate is dusted on one piece of meat that is fed to the tigers and lions according to the care staff. The recommended dose for dicalcium phosphate as a supplement for big cats that are being fed a meat-based diet is 8.8 grams added to 1 lb of meat and just dusting one piece of meat is not likely to be adequate to meet these animals daily requirement of calcium. Additionally, the licensee hand-raises tiger cubs and does not have a documented diet plan to ensure these cubs receive the appropriate nutrition to ensure their healthy growth to adulthood.

Animals that are not being fed a commercially prepared, nutritionally complete diet appropriate for the species and to ensure their health and well-being need to have a diet plan documented and approved by the AV that is maintained, followed, updated as necessary for new animals or changes in their age or physiologic needs, and able to be reviewed by APHIS inspectors.

The facility must have an established program of veterinary care which ensures problems are identified and communicated to the AV and that appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat veterinary conditions are used.

The following animals need to be examined by the AV by 14 Jan 2015:

Tiger Rajah, Tiger Ojaus, Kangaroo Rascal, Leopard Bagheera

All other animals and the nutrition plan for any animals not receiving a commercially prepared diet for their species and physiologic needs must be evaluated by the AV by 2 Feb 2015.

### 2.131 REPEAT

#### HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

There are areas identified during the inspection where barriers to keep park visitors from being able to access the animals in their enclosures were inadequate.

- Enclosure housing a 10 month old female tiger cub, Sarabi, had a gate for access to the area between the public barrier and the outdoor portion of the enclosure. This gate was not secure with any lock or other mechanism and could be accessed by anyone, posing a risk for contact with the cub and potential injury to the cub or a member of the public.
- Three hutch style enclosures did not have a barrier to prevent the public getting to the back of the hutches where they could access the doors to the enclosures. One of these enclosures for a kinkajou did not have a lock or other mechanism to prevent anyone from opening the enclosure, posing a risk for escape of the animal and/or injury to

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the animal or member of the public.

A sufficient distance and/or barriers must be in place between the animals and the viewing public to assure the safety of the animals and the public.

### 3.52 DIRECT

#### FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

- The outdoor primary enclosure for 2 domestic rabbits did not have adequate shelter to protect the animals from the extreme cold temperatures. The enclosure temperature measured 24 degrees F with the infrared (IR) gun at the time of the inspection (approximately 2 PM) with the atmospheric temperature measured at 23 deg F. Rabbits exposed to temperature extremes without adequate protection to maintain their normal body temperatures poses a risk to their health and well-being since they may not be able to digest food properly or maintain adequate immune function due to the stress of trying to stay warm. Rabbits housed outdoors must have additional shelter when atmospheric temperatures drop below 40 deg F.

Corrected during the inspection

### 3.75(a) REPEAT

#### HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

- At the time of the inspection there was an electrical wire under the perch on the north side of the outdoor portion of the gibbons' (Marley and Tika) enclosure. The electrical wire was approximately 8 to 10 inches in length and wrapped in electrical tape. The licensee stated he had to remove the light that was present because the non human primates (NHP) broke the light. He said he placed the perches over the lights and removed the broken light and wrapped the cord in electrical tape. He stated the electricity to the wire had been removed. This exposed wire is sharp and poses a risk of injury to the enclosed animals. Housing facilities for nonhuman primates must be designed and constructed so that they are structurally sound for the species of nonhuman primates housed in them. They must be kept in good repair, and they must protect the animals from injury.

### 3.75(c)(1)(1)

#### HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

- Several nonhuman primate primary enclosures had rusted surfaces such that they were not able to be properly cleaned and sanitized.

-Excessive rust on the bottom support on the threshold and the interior surface of the keeper access door to the inside portion of the recently constructed primary enclosure for the singly-housed male capuchin monkey, Emmett.

-Peeling paint and excessive rust on numerous slats, access door, and bottom west corner of the bird cage type primary enclosure for a singly-housed juvenile ring tailed lemur, Boo. The surfaces of this enclosure have a buildup of grime and dust and have not been appropriately cleaned or sanitized.

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-Peeling paint and excessive rust on numerous slats, access door, and the floor slats of the bird cage type primary enclosure for two ring tailed lemurs, Tarzan and Nanners. The rusted surfaces were extensive and appeared to affect the structural strength of the enclosure. Additionally, the surfaces of this enclosure have a buildup of grime and dust and have not been appropriately cleaned or sanitized.

Rusted surfaces cannot be adequately cleaned or sanitized and pose a risk to the health of the animals due to an accumulation of food debris, excreta, and grime which may harbor infectious organisms. Excessive rust may also reduce the structural strength of the enclosure which can lead to injury or escape if the caging should break or collapse.

Surfaces that come into contact with nonhuman primates must be free of excessive rust that prevents the required cleaning and sanitation or that affects the structural strength of the enclosure.

To be corrected by 16 January 2015.

### 3.75(c)(1)

#### HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

- At the time of the inspection the 3 ring tailed lemurs in the road enclosure were locked in the nest box and the front aspect of the heater was full of vegetation and debris. The heater temperature was 173.5 [deg]F. This posed a significant fire hazard. The construction of the cover for the heater does not allow easy access for cleaning. The surfaces of housing facilities--including perches, shelves, swings, boxes, houses, dens, and other furniture-type fixtures or objects within the facility--must be constructed in a manner and made of materials that allow them to be readily cleaned and sanitized. Furniture-type fixtures or objects must be sturdily constructed and must be strong enough to provide for the safety and welfare of nonhuman primates.

Corrected during the inspection.

### 3.75(e)

#### HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

- Six cans of paint were stored adjacent to a container of the commercial pelleted diet for 2 ring tailed lemurs, Tarzan and Nanners. This material is toxic and may potentially contaminate the food these animals eat, posing a risk to their health.

Substances that are toxic to the nonhuman primates must not be stored in food storage and preparation areas, but may be stored in cabinets in the animal areas.

Corrected on 8 January 2015

### 3.77(a) DIRECT REPEAT

#### SHELTERED HOUSING FACILITIES.

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- The 3 ring tailed lemurs being housed in the round house enclosure were shivering at the time of the inspection. The 3 ring tailed lemurs were being provided heat by a portable heater and the ambient temperature was measured at 40 [deg]F in the inside portion of their enclosure. The temperature of the back wall of the enclosure at the animals level was measured at 40[deg]F. The shift door of this enclosure was closed but had a large gap (1 to 1.5 inches) around the entire door. This allowed outside air to easily enter the inside portion of the enclosure.

- Additionally, the following non human primates (NHPs) were observed shivering at the time of the inspection: Emmett the approximately 20 year old capuchin, Bella the 3 year old spider monkey, and Yin the adult black and white ruffed lemur. Emmett's enclosure was measured at 46 [deg]F, Bella's enclosure was measured at 46[deg]F, and Yin's was measured at 45[deg]F.

Excessive cold can lead to severe health problems for the enclosed animals. The sheltered part of sheltered housing facilities must be sufficiently heated and cooled when necessary to protect the nonhuman primates from temperature extremes, and to provide for their health and well-being. The ambient temperature in the sheltered part of the facility must not fall below 45 [deg]F for more than 4 consecutive hours when nonhuman primates are present.

### 3.80(a)(2)(1)

#### PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

-The outdoor portion of the round house enclosure housing the 3 ring tailed lemurs had lag bolts scattered around the edges of the enclosure floor and at the vertical junction of the enclosure panels. The lag bolts on the floor of the enclosure are approximately 3 inches in length. The lag bolts on the vertical juncture of the panels are approximately 1 inch in length. These lag bolts pose a threat of injury to the enclosed animals.

- The bird cage type enclosure housing 2 ring tailed lemurs, Nanners and Tarzan, had cut sections of electrical wire twisted through the latching mechanism to secure the access door and metal wires were used to secure the food and water receptacles to the side of this enclosure. These wires had sharp points that were within reach of the lemurs, posing a risk of injury to the animals.

Primary enclosures must be constructed so that they have no sharp points or jagged edges that could injure the animals.

To be corrected: 16 January 2015

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### 3.81(b) REPEAT

#### ENVIRONMENT ENHANCEMENT TO PROMOTE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING.

- The physical environment of the primary enclosures for a singly-housed spider monkey, Bella, and a singly-housed capuchin monkey, Emmett, were not adequately enriched for these animals. The outdoor portion of the enclosures had no perches, swings, or other types of cage furniture that arboreal species would typically use. The indoor portion of the enclosure for Emmett had a single fire-hose hung from the ceiling with a second hose unsecured and lying on top of the hanging section of hose. There are elevated wire mesh shift/holding areas in both of these enclosures and the monkeys were seen attempting to perch on the sliding shift door for this area as well as on their food dishes and the wire mesh wall of the enclosure. The monkeys appeared to be shivering and did not have appropriate options for perching comfortably in warmer areas of the enclosure due to the lack of cage furniture and perches. Emmett is a geriatric animal (approximately 20 years old) which should be considered in addressing the physical environment in his primary enclosure to allow for ease of movement and to make him as comfortable as possible.

The Non-human Primate Enrichment Program approved by the attending veterinarian (AV) on 1-31-14 for each nonhuman primate does not appear to address current conditions for all of the animals and should be re-evaluated by the AV and updated when changes in the animals environment or physiologic conditions occur. For example, two ring-tailed lemurs, Tarzan and Nanners, are being housed in a large parrot cage in the Bird Room . The approved enrichment program for these two monkeys states that their enclosure is located so that they have a wide view of the park and the visitors that come through it. Food is hidden throughout the cage to encourage foraging behaviors. They have various platforms to lay on, hide under, or to jump over . This enclosure does not meet these conditions and, other than providing some toys and brief interaction (approximately 5-10 minutes per day according to care staff), these animals are not receiving any type of enrichment that would encourage species-typical activities nor support their psychological well-being.

Other nonhuman primates were noted to have television (TV) sets playing movies or tuned to local programming. According to the care staff, these TV sets are often running 24 hours per day for some of the animals. This activity is not listed in any of the animal 's enrichment program sheets approved by the AV and, as with any item, continuous exposure to such a stimulus may not be enriching for all animals and should be evaluated and approved by the AV on a case-by-case basis.

The physical environment in the primary enclosures must be enriched by providing opportunities and activities that promote species-typical behaviors.

### 3.82(d)

#### FEEDING.

- None of the food receptacles for nonhuman primates have been sanitized for at least 8 weeks. Additionally, the plastic food receptacles for 2 gibbons and 1 singly-housed capuchin had chewed and roughened edges that could

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no longer be properly cleaned or sanitized. Food receptacles for nonhuman primates must be cleaned and must be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks to minimize the buildup of bacteria and other potential infectious organisms which pose a risk to the health of the animals.

Food receptacles must be kept clean and must be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks.

To be corrected by 12 January 2015.

### 3.83 DIRECT

#### **WATERING.**

- The three ring tailed lemurs in the road enclosure had no water at the time of the inspection. The lemurs were closed in their nest box and no water was present. Potable water must be provided in sufficient quantity to every nonhuman primate housed at the facility. If potable water is not continually available to the nonhuman primates, it must be offered to them as often as necessary to ensure their health and well-being, but no less than twice daily for at least 1 hour each time.

- All NHP water receptacles had not been cleaned or sanitized for the last 8 weeks. The facility representative stated she scrubbed them with water daily and re-filled them. Water receptacles must be kept clean and sanitized at least once every 2 weeks or as often as necessary to keep them clean and free from contamination.

The lack of water for three ring tailed lemurs was corrected during the inspection.

Cleaning and sanitizing of water receptacles must be corrected by 12 January 2015.

### 3.84(a)

#### **CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.**

- The primary enclosure housing 2 gibbons had not had excreta and food waste removed from the enclosure for 2 days. The animals could not be shifted outside due to extremely cold weather and personnel capable of entering the enclosure with the animals were not available to clean the enclosure.

Removal of excreta and food waste is required daily because of the potential for contact with infectious material, attraction of pests, and to provide a clean and odor-free environment for the animals well-being.

To be corrected by 9 January 2015

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### 3.84(d) REPEAT

#### CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

- The building numbered F7 housing Yin the black and white ruffed lemur and the oriental small-clawed otter had an excessive accumulation of rodent feces present on the floor, concentrated along the walls and the corners of the enclosures. The sealed food container in the area had rodent feces on the lid. Rodent feces was present on the window sill in the hallway area between the otter and lemur inside enclosures. There were raccoon tracks on the ground outside the outdoor portion of the black and white ruffed lemur enclosure. The licensee stated that sticky traps and snap traps were being used.

- The round house for three ring tailed lemurs had an excessive accumulation of rodent feces on the floor concentrated along the walls, thresholds and the corners of the enclosure. There are rodent holes outside the enclosure next to the food bin.

- The building housing Andro a black and white ruffed lemur had piles of dirt in the outside portion of his enclosure. When asked the licensee stated these were gopher mounds. There were rodent holes noted on the edges of the outdoor portion of his enclosure.

- There were numerous dead roach like insects in the sticky traps in the Gibbons enclosure, in the welcome center in cabinets and the floor next to Boo the baby ring tailed lemur and in Andro's enclosure.

- There were rodent droppings under the nest box of Bonnie and Clyde, 2 ring tailed lemurs. The facility representative stated rodents had been observed in this area 2 days prior to this inspection.

--The Welcome Center had evidence of an excessive and active pest control problem. Rodent feces was found in cabinets near the enclosure for a singly-housed juvenile ring tailed lemur, Boo, as well as along the walls and on the seats of chairs at tables for the visitors. Another cabinet near Boo's enclosure was opened and numerous roaches were seen to run throughout the cabinet. Several sticky traps were full of dead roaches in the area near the visitor tables and the couch where photo shoots are conducted for the public with Boo.

Rodent droppings and active vermin in animal housing area pose a risk to the health of the animals due to the potential transmission of infectious organisms through direct contact or contamination of food, water, and bedding material.

The licensee must establish and maintain an effective program for the control of pests to promote the health and well-being of the animals and reduce contamination by pests in animal areas. All rodent excreta must be removed as needed and an effective program initiated to control the pests.

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**3.125(a) REPEAT**

**FACILITIES, GENERAL.**

- The grizzly bear enclosure has rust on the fencing panels with excessive rust noted on the north side of the enclosure. There are multiple holes dug in the dirt floor of the enclosure. The holes are concentrated around the perimeter of the fence exposing the concrete that is on the periphery of the enclosure as well as under the misting system that was used in the summer. There are loose boards on the top of the shade shelter area. These areas are in disrepair and are structurally unsound, posing a risk of injury or possible escape.
- The porcupine enclosure had a large, deep hole that was dug from the front edge of the south nest box to the area under the nest box. This hole is approximately 2 feet wide and 3 feet deep. This is the nest box that the female porcupine was seen inhabiting for safety at the time of the inspection. A metal grate was on the floor of this enclosure and, as the metal has been exposed, the grate has been cut resulting in sharp points at regular intervals around the hole. There is also a hole that the animals have dug in the center of the enclosure.
- The decking area in the lion enclosure has a large lag bolt in the post that extends 2 inches past the post. There are also numerous exposed nails or screw heads present on the resting surface of this structure.
- The 3 red kangaroo's enclosure has many dig holes present ranging from 1 foot to 3 feet in diameter. These dig holes are primarily concentrated at the fence posts of the enclosure. At the back of the enclosure along the east fence line there is a hole that appears to have been dug by an auger for another fencing post. This hole has two flat long rocks laying on top but does not completely cover this hole, posing a risk for injury and entrapment of a foot.
- The enclosure housing Rascal a young red kangaroo had sharp points on his shelter. Electrical wires are noted under stairs that sit above the enclosure under which a deep hole has been dug, extending approximately 4 feet under the adjacent concrete patio area and are accessible to this kangaroo. There are also chewed electrical cords protruding from the fence into the enclosure on the south side of the stairs.
- There is significant erosion in the llama pig enclosure. This area of erosion is in front of one of the shelters in this enclosure, preventing safe access to this structure by the animals.
- Bagaheera the black leopard has a large 6 inch nail lying in the center of the shift box
- Sarabi the tiger cub has multiple points around the facing of the shift door in the outdoor area of her enclosure. The trim around the shift door leading to the inside portion of the enclosure has been removed on the west side and on the top. Nails remained in the structure and numerous sharp points are present.
- The enclosure housing the chinchilla has loose door hinges and linoleum that has been torn from the floor in numerous places and is chewed on the edges.
- The enclosure housing the Savannah cat had a broken bottom rail on the barrier in place to prevent members of the public from being able to get next to the enclosure. The barrier currently in place is a split rail fence that has plastic mesh between the top and bottom rails but the lower rail on the north side is cracked in the center and is structurally unsound.

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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### 3.127(b) DIRECT

#### FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

- The red kangaroo, Rascal, was observed shivering. The ambient temperature under the heat lamp in his shelter was 18-20 [deg] F. Shelter from inclement weather shall be provided for all animals kept outdoors to afford them protection and to prevent discomfort to such animals. Individual animals shall be acclimated before they are exposed to the extremes of the individual climate.

Corrected on 8 January 2015

### 3.127(c) REPEAT

#### FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

- The south den box in the porcupine enclosure had a pool of fluid on the floor of the inside central area, The den box is approximately 2 foot X 3 foot in size. There is a central drain present in the den box but is was completely clogged creating standing fluid, likely urine and/or water in the center. This appeared to be the only area where the animal felt safe, causing her to lay in the fluid during extremely cold temperature. Improper drainage systems and standing water where the animals are contained my result in odors, spreading of diseases, insect infestation, decreased thermoregulation, and other health hazards. All pens housing animals must have an adequate drainage system that is able to eliminate standing and excess water more rapidly for the overall health of the animals.

A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water. The method of drainage shall comply with applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations relating to pollution control or the protection of the environment.

### 3.129(a)

#### FEEDING.

- At the time of the inspection there were supplements, Di-Calcium phosphate and slab meat dietary supplement, stored in a cabinet containing numerous chemical cleaners such as Simple Green, antibacterial hand soap, glass cleaners, all purpose cleaners, Raid fly and insect repellent, Ajax, and lime scale remover. These materials are toxic and may potentially contaminate the food for these animals, posing a risk to their health. Substances that are toxic to the animals must not be stored in food storage and preparation areas, but may be stored in cabinets in the animal areas.

- All four of the freezers contained meat that had freezer burn. There are ice crystals present on the meat and some of the meat is discolored (greenish tinge). One of the horizontal freezers did not seal properly and was overly full. The meat in this freezer was more freezer burnt in a progressive manner. The meat on the top had a little burn however, the further down the worse the condition of the meat. There is no rotation of the meat in any of these freezers. Freezer burn causes a decrease in nutritional value of the meat. The buildup of ice crystals present also appeared to increase further into the freezer. Ice crystals are an indication of freezing and thawing which can

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increase bacterial load in the meat. One of the vertical freezers had 2 plastic bags in it. One bag was white in color and the other bag was black in color. These bags contained deceased wild rodents attached to sticky traps. These bags were intermingled with the food designated for carnivores in the park.

- The porcupine food storage container had numerous bird droppings on the lid. This container was also significantly chewed on the upper front left corner. The representative thought that wild raccoons had chewed the lid of the food storage receptacle.

--The round hay bale feeder for the petting zoo animals (llama, donkey, and pig) was covered in bird droppings and an old, blackened banana peel was stuck between the metal feeder and the hay supply. The hay is at risk for contamination and for the attraction of other pests which could contaminate the feed, posing a health risk for the animals.

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. Animals shall be fed at least once a day except as dictated by hibernation, veterinary treatment, normal fasts, or other professionally accepted practices.

Corrected by 17 January 2015

### 3.130 DIRECT

#### WATERING.

-All animals housed in outdoor enclosures did not appear to have access to water throughout the entire inspection (January 8 and 9 2015). For example, the emu water trough was completely full and frozen solid. The muntjac was observed to leave the den box and go to his water receptacle, which had completely frozen water, and then return to his den box. When fresh water was placed in his enclosure he ran to the water receptacle and was observed to continuously drink for 50 to 60 seconds before returning to his den box. Lack of access to water is extremely dangerous for animals, even during cold weather conditions. Water needs to be provided frequently enough to meet the physiologic needs of the animals and to prevent dehydration which can lead to serious health issues, such as renal failure.

If potable water is not accessible to the animals at all times, it must be provided as often as necessary for the health and comfort of the animal. Frequency of watering shall consider age, species, condition, size, and type of the animal. All water receptacles shall be kept clean and sanitary.

To be corrected by 9 January 2015.

### 3.131(a)

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**Prepared By:** DEBBIE CUNNINGHAM, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

**Date:**  
19-MAR-2015

**Title:** VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6072

**Received by Title:** OWNER SENT VIA EMAIL

**Date:**  
19-MAR-2015



## Inspection Report

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### **SANITATION.**

-There was an accumulation of dust, debris, and cobwebs on the small approximate 1 foot by 2 feet tray on top of the armadillo enclosure. This poses a risk to the health of the animals as the debris and cobwebs may contain excreta, food waste, and harbor pests. Cobwebs need to be removed from primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent contamination of the animals contained therein and to minimize disease hazards and to reduce odors.

Corrected on 8 January 2015

### **3.131(d) REPEAT**

#### **SANITATION.**

- The west side of the road enclosures and the east side perimeter fence areas have tall, thick brush, fallen branches and dried weeds up to the enclosures.
- The food storage bins for rabbit food and bear food had bird droppings on the lids.
- The otter enclosure had rodent feces along the edges of the walls in the indoor portion of the enclosure.
- The metal used as a hay manger in the llama and pig enclosure had bird droppings present.
- The two shelter structures in the kangaroo enclosure had numerous wasp nests present. There were 4 wasp nests in one shelter and two wasp nests in the other shelter.
- There is a large accumulation of items like a box spring, bath tub, lawn mower, plywood, lumber scraps, tile scraps, plastic bins, and ice chest to the north of the barn area.
- An open trash receptacle is present in the party area by the kangaroo enclosure that is full and does not have a lid.

A large volume of rodent feces, bird droppings roach like insects, wasps and other insects could lead to spreading of diseases, pest infestation and other health hazards. Accumulation of items not used for food storage or animal husbandry practices as well as trash, tall weeds and brush up to enclosures could lead to pest/rodent infestation and nesting areas for pests/rodents. A stronger and more effective pest control program must be established and maintained at all times. All items not used for food storage or animal husbandry practices must also be removed for the overall health of the animals. The weeds and brush must be cut back from the enclosures to aid in pest control and decrease nesting areas for pests.

### **3.132**

#### **EMPLOYEES.**

- Based on the number of new and repeat non-compliant items cited during this inspection, it does not appear that the applicant has an adequate number of trained employees to carry out an acceptable level of animal husbandry and maintenance for this facility. At the time of the inspection the employee with the most longevity at the facility was 6 months. Multiple non-compliant items were easily remedied by the employees in a timely manner as soon as the non compliant items were noted. This demonstrates a lack of experience in the ability to recognize issues that

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are potential non compliant items. Current employees with the most longevity need to ensure the daily observation and husbandry practices of all animals. The applicant may need additional employees to maintain compliance and ensure the health and welfare of the animals.

To be corrected by 31 January 2015.

### 3.133 DIRECT

#### SEPARATION.

Several situations involving compatibility of animals have been identified at the facility.

\*\*A male deer named Fireball (aka Firebough) was found injured following a fight with another male deer housed in the same enclosure on 19 Feb 2014. Fireball sustained a penetrating wound to his right side which was repaired by the attending veterinarian (AV) and from which he recovered fully. APHIS personnel had been told by the AV that the plan was to keep this male deer separated until he was fully healed, dehorn all the adult male deer (3 total) in the herd, and castrate the other male deer prior to reintroducing Fireball to the deer enclosure. On 16 July 2014, Fireball was immobilized and returned to the deer enclosure with the other 8 deer but no dehorning or castration of the males was performed prior to this reintroduction. On 19 Aug 2014, Fireball was found to be injured and assumed to be gored by one of the other 2 male deer. This animal died as result of its injuries which could have been prevented if either he had not been reintroduced to the herd or if the AV's plan for castration and dehorning had been followed.

\*\*Three African crested porcupines being housed in the same outdoor primary enclosure were observed to be incompatible during this inspection. The female was sheltering inside one of two wooden den boxes and when the lid was lifted for the APHIS inspectors to observe the animal and the interior of the den box, she ran out into the enclosure and was immediately attacked and chased by the other 2 male porcupines. The 2 males continued to chase her around the enclosure which had significant hazards due to a large hole with sharp metal points in the west corner of the enclosure. They continued to harass the female after she ran into the other den box that the males had been occupying when we first arrived. It is a concern that this female porcupine can't access food and water or navigate the small enclosure without being harassed by the 2 males and should be separated and housed in a more appropriate enclosure to protect her from injury and undue stress.

\*\*A male cougar, Orion, was recently moved to an enclosure adjacent to a female tiger, Shakita. APHIS inspectors noted during the inspection that these animals would hiss and pull their ears back when they would come into visual contact. The cougar approached as the tiger withdrew from the lock down area and continued to hiss and appeared to be watchful of her location in the adjacent enclosure. Stress and aggressive behavior exhibited by animals housed adjacent or within sight of each other can affect the animals' health if not alleviated since they may expend too much energy on remaining vigilant and protective instead of engaging in more normal species-typical behavior. Animals housed in the same primary enclosure must be compatible. Animals shall not be housed near animals that interfere with their health or cause them discomfort.

It was also learned during this inspection that a female deer had to be euthanized on 1/15/2014 due to injuries

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causing evisceration following a fight between two of the male deer. The two remaining male deer have had their antlers cut-off to reduced injury but a more permanent solution to protect all animals housed in this enclosure from stress and injury, especially during breeding season, needs to be developed and implemented with input and approval of the AV by 31 Jan 2015.

The female porcupine must be separated from the 2 male porcupines and housed in an appropriate enclosure as soon as possible but not later than 10 Jan 2015.

The male cougar, Orion, and the female tiger, Shakita, should either have visual and/or physical barriers placed to reduce the aggression and stress noted during the inspection or one or both animals should be moved to different enclosures away from any animals that appear to elicit stressful or aggressive responses. This must be corrected by 10 Jan 2015.

Additional issues remain under review.

Inspection occurred on January 7-8, 2015 with APHIS personnel and facility representatives.  
Exit interview was conducted with facility representative on January 9, 2015.

### Additional Inspectors

Sabala David, Supervisory Animal Care Specialist

Thompson Tracy, Veterinary Medical Officer

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## Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
5978	73-C-0122	001	WILLIAM MEADOWS	07-JAN-15

  

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000001	<i>Amblonyx cinereus</i>	ORIENTAL SMALL-CLAWED OTTER
000001	<i>Arctictis binturong</i>	BINTURONG
000002	<i>Atelerix albiventris</i>	HEDGEHOG
000001	<i>Ateles geoffroyi</i>	BLACK-HANDED SPIDER MONKEY
000001	<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>	DROMEDARY CAMEL
000001	<i>Caracal</i>	CARAVAL
000001	<i>Cebus capucinus</i>	WHITE-HEADED / WHITE-THROATED CAPUCHIN
000001	<i>Chaetophractus vellerosus</i>	SCREAMING ARMADILLO
000001	<i>Chinchilla lanigera</i>	CHINCHILLA
000006	<i>Dama dama</i>	FALLOW DEER
000001	<i>Equus asinus asinus</i>	DONKEY / BURRO / ASS
000002	<i>Felis silvestris</i>	WILDCAT
000002	<i>Hylobates lar</i>	LAR GIBBON
000003	<i>Hystrix africaeaustralis</i>	CAPE PORCUPINE
000001	<i>Lama glama</i>	LLAMA
000013	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000002	<i>Leptailurus serval</i>	SERVAL
000001	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	BOBCAT
000001	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>	INDIAN MUNTJAC
000005	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	HAZEL DORMOUSE
000001	<i>Nasua nasua</i>	SOUTH AMERICAN COATI
000002	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	EUROPEAN RABBIT
000004	<i>Osphranter rufus</i>	RED KANGAROO
000002	<i>Panthera leo</i>	LION
000002	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	LEOPARD
000008	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	TIGER
000001	<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>	COMMON PALM CIVET
000001	<i>Potos flavus</i>	KINKAJOU
000001	<i>Puma concolor</i>	PUMA / MOUNTAIN LION / COUGAR
000001	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000001	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR
000001	<i>Ursus arctos</i>	BROWN BEAR
000002	<i>Varecia variegata</i>	BLACK-AND-WHITE RUFFED LEMUR
000003	<i>Vulpes zerda</i>	FENNEC FOX
<b>000077</b>	<b>Total</b>	