



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: 20-AUG-2024

2.40(a)(1)

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

The applicant has consultant arrangements with an attending veterinarian (AV). Currently the AV only works two days a week in office and does not see the animals in emergent situations. The AV has also stated that he does not see or provide care for the non-human primates at the facility nor the avian species. The facility must employ a veterinarian under formal arrangements that will visit and provide care for all covered species at the facility, including areas of enrichment for the non-human primates and avian species. This needs to be addressed to ensure the overall health of the animals are being addressed.

Correct by 27 September 2024

2.40(b)(2)

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

During the inspection, it was noted that one capybara was thin with visible ribs and hip bones. The only food noted was vegetables on a concrete pad. The facility did not note that the animal was thin but contributed body condition to being a runt with competition from the other capybaras. The facility advised the AV was informed but the AV replied to the inspector that he was not consulted. Correct by establishing and maintaining an adequate program of veterinary care to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries in livestock, including fleece and wool coat maintenance. To be corrected by 11 September 2024.

2.131(b)(1)

Handling of animals.

Two Barbados sheep, the Jacob's sheep, and one yak have retained matted coats which have not been sheared. Swarming flies were observed on a moist soiled portion of matted coat on the right side of the yak's chest. Thick retained wooly coats in hot humid weather may affect animal welfare by attracting pests, cause heat stress and discomfort, and impede movement. Correct by preventative management and maintenance for the coats of hoofstock or other animals that are susceptible to matted coats or fur.

Correct by 11 September 2024.

2.131(d)(2)

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USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

28-AUG-2024

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OFFICER

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Handling of animals.

There is no readily identifiable facility attendant present throughout the zoo in areas where over 100 total sheep, goats and deer roam free and have contact with and are hand feed by the public. These guest areas are also free roaming animal areas throughout the day. There is no place in the park designated for the animals to go, and guests cannot enter. A responsible, knowledgeable, and readily identifiable employee or attendant must always be present during periods of public contact. Correct by having staffing ready and immediately available to oversee public contact with animals. Correct by 25 September 2024.

3.80(a)(2)(i)

Primary enclosures.

The nonhuman primate enclosures were found with the following hazards:

- In the outdoor portion of the ring tail lemurs' enclosure, there were many deck screws with sharp points, approximately 1 to 3 ½ inches in length, that were being used to secure perches and enrichment items that had come apart and accessible to the animals.
- Both baboon enclosures contain sharp wire and screw points vertically exposed around three and six inches from suspended beams or from fallen perches. The wood is rotting broke with jagged edges from the siding of the enclosed shelter.

The sharp points in all these enclosures are 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, and to contain the animals.

Correct by 25 September 2024.

3.81(c)(4)

Environment enhancement to promote psychological well-being.

A review of the facility's environmental enrichment plan for non-human primates does not include special considerations for a singly housed chimpanzee. During the inspection process, the male chimpanzee "George" was observed facing the wall of his main enclosure or moving about the exhibit and looking at guests, but there was no vocalizing for attention or active interaction with enrichment in the enclosure that is normal for the species. "George" lost his mate in November of 2023 and the facility failed to update or address enrichment for a solo Nonhuman Primate. Individually housed nonhuman primates that are unable to see and hear nonhuman primates of their own or compatible species must be provided special attention regarding enhancement of their environment. The facility must develop and maintain a written enrichment plan that provides special considerations for non-human primates requiring special attention as directed by the attending veterinarian.

CORRECT BY: 27 September 2024

3.82(d)

Feeding.

The cutting table utilized during food preparation for the nonhuman primates is worn down and is no longer impervious to contaminants and moisture and can no longer be cleaned and sanitized effectively. Food prepared on contaminated surfaces where it can absorb pathogens or toxins is detrimental to animal welfare by transmitting disease or injury to the nonhuman primates. Food receptacles must be kept clean and must be sanitized in accordance with procedures listed in

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3.84(b)(3) at least once every two weeks. Additionally, used food receptacles must be sanitized before they can be used to provide food to a different NHP or social grouping of NHPs. The cutting table must be replaced before preparing nonhuman primate food.

To be corrected by 09 September 2024.

3.84(c)

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

The area adjacent to the table where food is prepped for the nonhumanprimates, also has overflowing trash containers with no lids and an accumulation of flies around the area. Having the food for the nonhuman primates prepared on and around contaminating surfaces and pests can harm animal welfare by transmitting disease, toxins, or foreign material injury to animals. Food must be located and prepared to minimize any risk of contamination by excreta and pests. An effective program for control of insects, external parasites affecting nonhuman primates, and birds and mammals that are pests, must be established and maintained to promote the health and well- being of the animals and reduce contamination by pests in animal areas.

Correct by 27 September 2024.

3.125(a)

Repeat

Facilities, general.

Multiple enclosures were noted in need of repair:

- The chain-link dividing between the yak enclosure and the holding pen for free roaming hoofstock has bent and broken wire sticking out into both pens and two areas with holes where smaller hoofstock can get through.
- Fixed metal pipe and rebar are exposed in the middle of the enclosure and accessible to the elk and waterbuck.
- The outdoor wooden shelter for the capybaras has areas of rotted wood and sharp points where material has broken off and is directly accessible to those capybaras entering and exiting the shelter.
- There is rusted fence pipe with jagged edges along the base of the bobcat enclosure. The jagged edges are accessible to the two bobcats housed in this enclosure.
- The design of the offsite female lion enclosure is such that the support poles are on the inside of the chain link and not outside, so if the female lion were to push and exert effort on the chain link, she could potentially detach the mesh from the support poles creating an opening.

Disintegrating and broken housing material with sharp points, jagged edges, and gaps where animals could get through may potentially harm animal welfare by causing injury, predation, and escape. 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.

To be corrected by 27 September 2024.

3.125(d)

Facilities, general.

There are waste disposal issues in several areas around the park.

- There is an amassing amount of hoofstock fecal and urine waste on public walkways with significant malodor and excessive number of flies throughout these areas.
- The area behind the nursery building has food waste overflowing in a trash can and on the ground. This waste

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includes bones from animal carcass, piled on feces and hay. This area leads to a strong noxious odor throughout the area and flies were seen all over the waste contributing to pests and disease hazards.

Accumulated animal waste compromises animal welfare and will attract vermin, odor and disease hazards. A plan needs to be put in place to remove all waste in a timely manner to reduce odor and control fly and vermin infestation. Correct by 27 September 2024.

3.126(c)

Facilities, indoor.

The shelter that houses the Eurasian lynx and Canadian lynx does not have a working light and no windows. During the inspection, it was very dark when trying to look at the Canadian lynx that was locked in the shelter area. Indoor housing facilities should have lighting via natural or artificial means set up in a normal light cycle for the species and to ensure effective cleaning of the area. This needs to be addressed for the health of the lynx sharing this shelter space. To be corrected by 18 September 2024.

3.127(d)

Facilities, outdoor.

The facility is housing one female lion in a separate enclosure located behind the owner's home adjacent to the park that is outside the perimeter fence. Also, there is no immediate perimeter fence surrounding this isolated lion enclosure. Having no perimeter fence at a sufficient distance from the lioness's main enclosure leaves the welfare of the lioness as well as other animals and public in the vicinity vulnerable to serious harm. The perimeter fence around large cats must be at least 8 feet high and designed so that it protects the animals in the facility by restricting animals and unauthorized persons from going through it or under it and having contact with the animals. To be corrected by 27 September 2024.

3.128

Repeat

Space requirements.

Currently the Eurasian lynx and Canadian lynx rotate access through the main enclosure but do not share space with each other. When one animal is on exhibit the other is housed in the shelter which is a small area with a platform that allows the animal to turn around and jump but does not provide sufficient space that allows for social adjustments and adequate freedom of movement. Lack of sufficient space for exotic animals can increase abnormal behavior patterns due to stress. This animal should be moved to an enclosure that allows for adequate freedom of movement for its overall psychological health and wellbeing. Correct by 18 September 2024

3.129(a)

Feeding.

* During the inspection, it was noted that one capybara was thin with visible ribs and hip bones. The only food noted was vegetables on a concrete pad. The facility did not note that the animal was thin but contributed body condition to competition from the other capybaras. If this is the situation, then the facility needs to provide additional opportunities for the animals to have access to food and monitor consumption to assure the animal can put on additional body weight.

* Currently the facility is air thawing meat products for all big cats on a concrete slab adjacent to the freezers. This manner

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of thawing meat does not ensure the meat thaws evenly which can contribute to an increase in bacteria on the meat in addition to exposure to flies and pests. This does not ensure that the meat fed out is palatable, or free from contamination which can impact the nutritive value of the diet being fed. Feed a diet that is accessible, 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 appropriate for the age, species, condition, size, and type of the animal.
Correct by 25 September 2024.

3.131(c)

Sanitation.

Multiple areas around the facility are cluttered with trash, animal and food waste debris, excess tools which create breeding areas for pests. These areas include:

- * Back holding pens for the deer, sheep, elk, yak and goats have empty fruit plastic bags in the pen which can be an ingestion hazard for the animals, next to the grass hay on the ground. There were also plastic containers on the ground possibly dropped by staff or crows.
- * Adjacent to the back fence area of the large holding pasture, there is large piles of trash and debris, from machinery, old vehicles, old wood, etc. This area creates a breeding ground for rodents and other pests to breed and thrive.
- * The barn area used for storing metal containers of various feed for the animals including dog food, hoofstock food and bird food was excessively cluttered with old food bags, trash and debris. The cluttered nature of the area promotes breeding and living ground for pests and does not protect the food supplies from contamination. There was evidence of rodent dropping on the wooden crates adjacent to the food containers.
- * The area behind the public demonstration pavilion housing the serval and lynx has a table that is cluttered with trash and debris that needs to be cleaned.

Premises, including buildings and grounds shall be kept clean and in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Trash should be placed in designated receptacles and accumulations must be cleared as necessary to protect the health of the animals.

Correct by 11 September 2024.

3.131(d)

Sanitation.

There is a large amount of large rodent fecal pellets around the hoofstock feed storage room on furniture tops off the floor and on loose wooden planks and haphazardly tossed empty feed bags piled on the floor around the feed bins. Vermin harm animal welfare by transmitting disease and parasites to vulnerable zoo animals. A safe and effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests shall be established and maintained.

To be corrected by 11 September 2024.

3.132

Employees.

Based on the number of noncompliant items in this report, the facility does not have enough adequately trained employees to maintain professionally acceptable levels of husbandry care at the facility. Additional employees should be hired, or possible number of animals reduced to ensure animal welfare standards are maintained for overall health and

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wellbeing of the 300 plus animals cared for at the park.
Correct by 02 October 2024.

3.153(a)(1)(i)

Primary enclosures.

3.153 (a)(1)(i) – Primary enclosures (avian) – general requirements - Have no sharp points or edges that could injure the birds Noncritical

The wire mesh located next to the barrier fence for covering water spigot in the waterfowl pond is in disrepair. There are sections of the wire mesh that is lifting creating sharp points and edges which could cause injury to the birds. This section of mesh must be kept in good repair for the safety of the birds.

Correct by 11 September 2024.

3.154

Environment enhancement to promote psychological well-being.

3.154 Avian Enrichment

The facility does not have an environmental enhancement plan in place to promote the overall psychological well-being of the birds at the facility. Exhibitors must develop, document and follow a species appropriate plan for the environmental enhancement to promote the psychological well-being of the birds as well as noting the emu housed with the wallabies. This emu must be identified in the plan as a special consideration as it is not housed with any other emus. This plan must be approved by the attending veterinarian as well as made available for future inspections.

Correct by 11 September 2024.

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

Additional Inspectors:

ANDREA D AMBROSIO, ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
3437	92-C-0181	001	West Coast Game Park Inc	20-AUG-2024

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000001	<i>Marmota monax</i>	GROUNDHOG / WOODCHUCK
000003	<i>Papio hamadryas</i>	HAMADRYAS BABOON
000001	<i>Pan troglodytes</i>	CHIMPANZEE
000038	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000084	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000002	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	LEOPARD
000004	<i>Panthera leo</i>	LION
000001	<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	CANADIAN LYNX
000002	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	NORTHERN/EURASIAN LYNX
000002	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	BOBCAT
000001	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	TIGER
000007	<i>Dolichotis patagonum</i>	PATAGONIAN CAVY / MARA
000006	<i>Hystrix cristata</i>	AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE
000002	<i>Equus quagga</i>	BURCHELL'S / GRANT'S / CHAPMAN'S / PLAINS ZEBRA
000006	<i>Bison bison</i>	AMERICAN BISON
000004	<i>Lama glama</i>	LLAMA
000001	<i>Pecari tajacu</i>	COLLARED PECCARY
000002	<i>Nasua nasua</i>	SOUTH AMERICAN COATI
000002	<i>Mustela putorius furo</i>	DOMESTIC FERRET
000004	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000002	<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>	VIRGINIA OPOSSUM
000004	<i>Cervus canadensis</i>	ELK / WAPITI
000003	<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>	DROMEDARY CAMEL
000033	<i>Dama dama</i>	FALLOW DEER
000005	<i>Notamacropus eugenii</i>	TAMMAR WALLABY
000003	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)
000001	<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>	ASIATIC WATER BUFFALO
000004	<i>Potos flavus</i>	KINKAJOU
000006	<i>Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris</i>	CAPYBARA
000002	<i>Leptailurus serval</i>	SERVAL
000001	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	RACCOON
000002	<i>Ursus arctos syriacus</i>	SYRIAN BROWN BEAR
000001	<i>Prionailurus viverrinus</i>	FISHING CAT
000001	<i>Panthera onca</i>	JAGUAR
000002	<i>Bos grunniens</i>	YAK
000028	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	INDIAN PEAFOWL / COMMON PEAFOWL / PEAHEN / PEACOCK
000013	<i>Anser anser domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC GOOSE
000014	<i>Anas platyrhynchos domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC DUCK INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000006	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	BLACK SWAN
000001	<i>Struthio camelus</i>	COMMON OSTRICH
000005	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	EMU
000011	<i>Gallus gallus domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC CHICKEN (INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS / TURKIN / COCK / HEN / ROOSTER)
000001	<i>Lama pacos</i>	ALPACA
000001	<i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus</i>	COMMON WATERBUCK
000001	<i>Papio anubis</i>	OLIVE BABOON
000002	<i>Chlorocebus pygerythrus</i>	VERVET



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000326	Total			