



Inspection Report

Timothy Stark
3320 Jack Teeple Rd
Charlestown, IN 47111

Customer ID: 11620
Certificate: 32-C-0204
Site: 001
TIM STARK

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 17-MAR-2017

2.40(b)(1)

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

There were expired medications identified during the inspection. These items were not clearly labelled as expired and were located with other medications that were being used by the licensee. Two syringes of Griseofulvin Oral Paste 25gm/60mL had expired on 23 February 2017. One 1000mL bottle of Panacur (Fenbendazole) had expired on March 2014.

Expired medications and supplements should not be used for covered species. The safety and efficacy of expired medications is unknown and may put the animal at unnecessary risk if these medications are administered. The use of expired materials and medications is considered adulterated and is not an appropriate method to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries. An effective method to insure that expired medications are removed should be established. These items should be discarded at the direction of the attending veterinarian or clearly labeled and stored away from in-date medications and supplements and used only for non-covered animals.

A system of regular review should be in place to ensure that all outdated medications are not used on covered animals. Expiration dates should be checked on all medications on the premises and should be handled accordingly.

Correct by: This day forward

2.40(b)(2) DIRECT REPEAT

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

One juvenile coatimundi housed in the warm room next to the house is missing the end of its tail. The stump end of the tail is red and raw. The affected end of the tail appears bloody and swollen. Licensee said the coatimundi was housed with two others and that they got into a "knock-down drag-out fight" which resulted in this animal losing part of its tail. Licensee did not know or would not say when the injury occurred. The injury was not recorded in the "Animal Medical Record" provided by the Licensee at the time of inspection. The coatimundi was not evaluated or

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treated by a licensed veterinarian for the injury. The three juvenile coatimundi are now housed separately because they are being treated for hairloss. This animal suffered pain and distress associated with the events that resulted in the loss of the end of its tail. The injury was left untreated for an unknown/undisclosed period of time. Animals suffer when not provided timely and appropriate veterinary care.

At least twenty wild/exotic felines on the property at the time of inspection have been declawed. Affected animals include: weeks old lion and tiger cubs, juvenile tigers and lion-tiger hybrids, bobcats, lynx, and adult tigers. Other than the two adult tigers, all have been declawed within the last two years while under the care of the Licensee. Licensee stated he declaws the animals because now he "has money" and "it's easier". Licensee hosts special events where the public is charged admission to play with the young animals. Severe complications are present in two tiger cubs which were recently declawed. At the time of inspection, the attending veterinarian stated one of the tiger cubs has a 50% chance of losing its life due to the complications. Ongoing pain, discomfort, or other pathological conditions may further result from declawing wild/exotic felines.

Licensee must provide adequate veterinary care that utilizes appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries. The coatimundi must be examined by a licensed veterinarian for diagnosis and treatment by Friday, 24 March 2017. Declawing wild/exotic carnivores must no longer be performed. A system of health records sufficiently comprehensive to demonstrate the delivery of adequate health care shall be maintained by licensee and made available for examination by APHIS officials.

2.75(a)(1)

RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

Currently the tiger records only list the birth of one orange tiger(M) born 10 February 2017, however during the inspection we found that there were actually 3 tiger cubs born to the same female at the facility, 2 orange and 1 white. An orange and white tiger cub were deliberately left off of the records to provide false information to inspectors, as the licensee had advised during the inspection that the facility only had 1 orange tiger born in 2017. Only after the inspectors stated they knew more cubs were on the site than they had been shown, did the Licensee admit he had hidden two tiger cubs from them because he "did not want to get into trouble for the veterinarian's mistakes".

Complete records are necessary for proper management and traceability of the regulated animals.

The licensee must keep complete and accurate records of all animals born on the property, and any animals acquired or sold/donated/exchanged.

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To be corrected by: From This Day Forward

2.126(a) CRITICAL

ACCESS AND INSPECTION OF RECORDS AND PROPERTY; SUBMISSION OF ITINERARIES.

USDA inspectors examined animals within the licensee's home. After the main floor of the home was inspected, the inspection team was escorted into the basement area to examine armadillos. The inspectors noticed a room adjacent to the armadillo enclosures that was suspected to contain regulated species. The room adjacent to the armadillo housing area was shut and locked and had a keypad lock on the door. When asked if the area could be inspected, the licensee denied entry. The licensee was asked by the inspector if he was refusing the inspection. The licensee replied that he was not refusing inspection of all animals, only that area. The licensee became irritated and began cursing at the inspectors. The inspection team was able to continue the inspection as long as that area was not inspected.

After inspecting all animal areas and paperwork, it was uncovered that the licensee had lied and was hiding two tiger cubs. The licensee allowed the inspection team to come back to the house and examine the tiger cubs but again refused to allow the team to inspect the room where the animals were being held. The licensee was asked by the inspectors if he was refusing to allow the inspection of the animal housing area, to which he replied "yes". The animal's enclosure was a transport carrier which was removed from within the home and brought to a deck in front of the house for inspection.

Refusal to allow APHIS officials to enter all parts of the facility in order to inspect regulated species and other potentially regulated animals is a serious violation of the Animal Welfare Act. Access must be granted to any facilities as deemed necessary by APHIS officials in order to enforce the provisions of the AWA regulations and standards, including but not limited to animal housing areas, procedure areas, transportation conveyances, holding areas, or other auxiliary areas related to the care or use of regulated species. In addition records may be examined and copied as needed and photographs taken of the facilities and animals as APHIS officials consider necessary.

Correct by: From This Day Forward

3.81(b) DIRECT

ENVIRONMENT ENHANCEMENT TO PROMOTE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING.

The majority of the primate enclosures in the house/basement area under the house, new building by the tigers and in the new barn across from the home containing multiple species of primates do not have adequate enrichment available for the animals. While the cages were clean, the majority of them were void of anything except a water bottle. There were approximately 5-7 primate enclosures that had a hammock and maybe one ball or toy in it lying at the bottom, while there were over 12 that had nothing at all. The licensees have a written enrichment plan that is

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acceptable, however they do not appear to be following it. There is a box of new toys/puzzle food boxes on the back porch that was pointed out as having been there for some time, however none of the toys have made it into any of the enclosures to date. Multiple primates did not have any hammocks or areas to lie down or hide, and had to curl in a corner on the floor or remain on a dowel perch.

In the old 'playtime' room with the larger primates there is a female Capucin (MoonChaChi) approximately 2yrs old, that was observed holding a stuffed animal tightly to her chest continuously and manically bouncing up and down in place for the 15 minutes inspectors were in the area, she never changed her behavior. The licensee advised she has always been like that, however she has also always been alone in the same long, cylindrical 4ft x 2ft bird cage with a hammock. Across from her was Jojo another Capuchin(2+/- yrs old) that is alone in a larger enclosure with one PVC cube toy at the bottom of his cage, and he was running back and forth frantically sucking on his fingers and screaming out during the inspection. These are behaviors that are not typical or considered natural for a primate that has had adequate enrichment and handling exposure. These animals require special attention.

The 2 ring-tailed lemurs and 2 Rhesus Macaques' in the basement including multiple species in the new barn across from the property, had several enclosures that either had nothing in them, or if they did, it was just a hammock.

The importance of adequate enrichment and following the enrichment plan has been discussed at length in previous inspections, however during this inspection there has been much less adherence to the existing plan, and many more primates negatively affected with nothing in their enclosures and no obvious handling or enrichment by any other means.

The lack of adequate enrichment for primates can be a source of behavioral stress which can lead to physical stress and health issues.

The licensee must follow their enrichment plan that was signed and gone over with their attending veterinarian and with inspectors in past inspections. The plan must be followed diligently by providing appropriate hammocks, toys and any other species specific requirements that is needed to provide a healthy environment for the primates. Licensee must consult with a licensed veterinarian to establish a plan to address the abnormal behaviors being exhibited by the two Capuchins and any other primate exhibiting abnormal or stereotypic behaviors.

To be corrected: 24 March 2017

3.127(b)

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

There are 3 full grown bears (Obedeya and Chloe(Syrian/browns) and Leo (black)) that are in a large outdoor

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enclosure with only 1 plastic housing cube available for the bears to get into for shelter. This one shelter can fit only 2 bears snugly, leaving the third bear without options for shelter from rain, snow, wind or sun. There was a second plastic cube shelter, however it was rolled into the pond and is not accessible.

There are 5 full grown wolves (80-100lbs) in one enclosure that has only one house structure that has an approximate 4ftx4ft by 2-2.5ft high wooden box, with an approximate 5-6ft roof extension. This shelter is not big enough to provide adequate shelter for all 5 full grown wolves. For all of the animals to fit in the box, they would have to crowd in to all seek protection from the weather, which would not allow the animals to extend their legs or lie down comfortably.

There are 2 foxes (red and gray) and one jackal in an enclosure that do not have any shade or wind break provided over the top/sides of the enclosures. There are small igloo houses provided for dens. The open tops of the enclosures do not provide enough shade or shelter from inclement weather. There are 2 wolves that also do not have any shade/wind break to provide protection from inclement weather or direct sun, as the present tarp is shredded and effectively nonexistent.

On 20 March 2017 the inspectors were notified by the licensee that a shade/windbreak was provided to the two foxes and the jackal as well the shade for one enclosure with the two wolf juveniles. On 21 March 2017 the inspectors were also notified that a shade structure was placed on the enclosure containing the 5 adult wolves.

The past 1-2 weeks have had temperatures in the 20's-30's, with rain and snow. During the inspection it was raining with temperatures of 39 degrees F. The lack of proper shelter and/or shade for all regulated animals that allows them to get out of inclement weather conditions or providing a wind break can be a source of physical stress and discomfort. In severe weather conditions, or continual rain, snow, cold and hot conditions can be a possible cause for health problems if the animals do not have the option to get into any protective shelter or be provided any wind break or shade. There must be enough appropriate shelter space available for all regulated animals in an enclosure, that allows for each animal to lay down comfortably in order to get away from any inclement weather. All shade and wind break surfaces must be kept in good condition, repaired or replaced when worn or missing.

Four coatimundi are housed in a large outdoor enclosure near the house. Three coatimundi were active and viewed during inspection. Licensee stated there was one more, but inspectors were unable to view this animal. It must have been hiding in a den box. The den boxes are not heated. Coatimundi are native to warm climates, such as central and South America. At the time of inspection, it was a cold, damp, windy overcast day. Winter temperatures for the area easily fall well below freezing. Animals experience undue stress and may develop health complications when their provided environment is not consistent with their evolutionary development. Natural or artificial shelter appropriate to the local climatic conditions for the species concerned shall be provided for all animals. The coatimundi must be provided a warm room or warm shelter(s) large enough to accommodate all the animals.

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To be corrected by: 25 March 2017

3.128 DIRECT

SPACE REQUIREMENTS.

There were three straw-colored fruit bats that were in a wire enclosure that was octagon shaped and approximately 4 feet tall and 2 feet wide. This enclosure did not allow the animals to have enough space for normal postural movements and adequate freedom of movement. There was no space for the animals to fly. These bats need to be provided an enclosure that meets their normal postural needs of flight. There were several wooden bars at the top of the enclosure for the bats to roost. However, the bats were provided no space to which they could hide from other animals in the room. The room where these bats are housed contained several species of primates, sloths as well as other species.

After discussion with the licensee and review of the animal health records it was determined that between 16 October 2016 and 23 November 2016 that the entire colony of Jamaican Fruit bats (6) had died. Necropsies were not performed to determine the cause of death. The lack of sufficient and appropriate space for these animals may have contributed to their death.

Failure to provide adequate space for normal postural and social adjustment can cause illness, injury, and unnecessary distress to the animals. Correct by ensuring that all animals are provided sufficient space to allow each animal to make normal postural and social adjustments with adequate freedom of movement. For the straw colored bats this must include adequate space and enclosure furnishings to allow them to fly, hide, and climb.

There is a young Hyena approximately 35-45lbs that is in an approximate 4ft x4ft x 3ft high wire cage in the house. This animal only has room to stand with his head forward, it cannot straighten its head in a fully upward position, or stand to pivot when it turns around which is a normal postural movement that hyenas make. The spacing only allows for the hyena to take 1-2 steps in either direction, before having to turn around. This is the extent of movement this animal is allowed to make in a 24 hour period, as there is not any other area for the animal to go where it gets any exercise or is able to walk or lope which is part of the hyenas' natural movements. During the inspection the hyena could only step to one side then the other when agitated while people were moving around the house.

The lack of space prevents an animal from being able to exhibit its natural movements and postures, which can be a critical source of stress and discomfort which can lead to possible health issues and behavioral concerns.

The hyena must be put in an enclosure that allows for the hyena to be able to assume normal postural movements and mobility, and to be able to raise its head up to its full height in a standing position.

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3.129(a)

FEEDING.

The poultry being fed to the lynx and bobcat was found in the enclosures as frozen balls that had been chewed on. The licensee stated that the frozen poultry is given to the animals all year round. Feeding out frozen meat items is considered unpalatable for the animals. The meat is left to thaw in variable temperatures in the enclosures. APHIS considers frozen food wholesome when it is thawed in an appropriate manner (e.g. under refrigeration) to prevent contamination. Thawing meat in an uncontrolled environment without proper cooling promotes unhealthy and potentially dangerous bacteria growth. Professionally accepted practices for thawing meat includes a stage of refrigeration to slowly and safely thaw the frozen meat prior to feeding. This facility must use appropriate methods to safely thaw frozen meat. This needs to be addressed so that food items are fed out in a manner that ensures them to be palatable and free from contamination.

Correct by: 23 March 2017

This report is a continuation of the previous report issued on 18 March 2017 and contains the citations from the routine inspection conducted at that time. An additional report containing the direct veterinary care citation related to the two tiger cubs and the interference citation was previously delivered to the licensee on 18 March 2017 and an exit interview was conducted at that time. With respect to the noncompliant items contained within this report, an exit was conducted on 22 March 2017 with the licensee and the undersigned inspector.

Additional Inspectors

Compton Annmarie, Animal Care Inspector

Mchenry Kerry, Veterinary Medical Officer

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
11620	32-C-0204	001	TIM STARK	17-MAR-17
Count	Scientific Name	Common Name		
000008	<i>Amblonyx cinereus</i>	ORIENTAL SMALL-CLAWED OTTER		
000002	<i>Arctictis binturong</i>	BINTURONG		
000002	<i>Ateles chamek</i>	BLACK SPIDER MONKEY		
000001	<i>Callithrix jacchus</i>	COMMON MARMOSET		
000002	<i>Caluromys derbianus</i>	CENTRAL AMERICAN WOOLLY OPOSSUM		
000002	<i>Canis latrans</i>	COYOTE		
000001	<i>Canis latrans x c. lupus familiaris</i>	COYOTE-DOG HYBRID / COYDOG		
000007	<i>Canis lupus</i>	GRAY WOLF / GREY WOLF / TIMBER WOLF		
000001	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	DOG ADULT		
000001	<i>Canis mesomelas</i>	BLACK-BACKED JACKAL		
000002	<i>Cercopithecus hamlyni</i>	OWL-FACED MONKEY		
000001	<i>Cercopithecus mitis</i>	BLUE MONKEY		
000006	<i>Chinchilla lanigera</i>	CHINCHILLA (DOMESTICATED)		
000001	<i>Chlorocebus pygerythrus</i>	VERVET		
000009	<i>Choloepus didactylus</i>	LINNAEUS'S TWO-TOED SLOTH		
000003	<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>	SPOTTED HYENA		
000005	<i>Cynomys parvidens</i>	UTAH PRAIRIE DOG		
000003	<i>Eidolon helvum</i>	STRAW-COLOURED FRUIT BAT		
000005	<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	NORTH AMERICAN PORCUPINE		
000002	<i>Eulemur fulvus</i>	BROWN LEMUR		
000003	<i>Genetta thierryi</i>	HAUSA GENET		
000001	<i>Hylobates lar</i>	LAR GIBBON		
000007	<i>Hystrix africaeaustralis</i>	CAPE PORCUPINE		
000006	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR		
000001	<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>	OCELOT		
000002	<i>Leptailurus serval</i>	SERVAL		
000008	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	BOBCAT		
000002	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	RHESUS MACAQUE		
000001	<i>Marmota monax</i>	GROUNDHOG / WOODCHUCK		
000001	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	STRIPED SKUNK		
000004	<i>Mustela putorius furo</i>	DOMESTIC FERRET		
000001	<i>Mustela vison</i>	AMERICAN MINK		
000009	<i>Nasua nasua</i>	SOUTH AMERICAN COATI		
000001	<i>Osphranter rufus</i>	RED KANGAROO		
000002	<i>Otolemur garnettii</i>	SMALL-EARED BUSHBABY / NORTHERN GREATER GALAGO		
000006	<i>Panthera leo</i>	LION		
000006	<i>Panthera leo x p. tigris</i>	LION X TIGER HYBRID / LIGER / TIGON		
000001	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	LEOPARD		
000018	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	TIGER		
000003	<i>Papio anubis</i>	OLIVE BABOON		



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Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000005	<i>Potos flavus</i>	KINKAJOU
000004	<i>Prionailurus viverrinus</i>	FISHING CAT
000003	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	RACCOON
000002	<i>Puma concolor</i>	PUMA / MOUNTAIN LION / COUGAR
000003	<i>Saguinus geoffroyi</i>	GEOFFROY'S TAMARIN
000002	<i>Saguinus midas</i>	RED-HANDED TAMARIN
000001	<i>Saimiri boliviensis</i>	BLACK-CAPPED SQUIRREL MONKEY
000004	<i>Sapajus appella</i>	BROWN CAPUCHIN / TUFTED CAPUCHIN
000001	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000002	<i>Tolypeutes matacus</i>	SOUTHERN THREE-BANDED ARMADILLO
000002	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	GRAY FOX / GREY FOX
000002	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR
000002	<i>Ursus arctos syriacus</i>	SYRIAN BROWN BEAR
000005	<i>Varecia variegata</i>	BLACK-AND-WHITE RUFFED LEMUR
000003	<i>Vulpes lagopus</i>	ARCTIC FOX
000008	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)
000005	<i>Vulpes zerda</i>	FENNEC FOX
000201	Total	