



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: 20-AUG-2014

2.131(c)(1) REPEAT

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

On Tuesday August 19th, 2014 two inspectors from USDA/AC attended the 6pm 'Tiger Playtime' at the facility. During this encounter up to 30 members of the public are allowed to sit in an area surrounded by fence panels under a tent where two tiger cubs (said to be 14 weeks of age and approximately 25-30lbs) were let into the room to interact freely with the adults and children present. During the show, the licensee was in the area for the first part of the event with one assistant. When the Licensee left, another assistant entered the area. Before the release of the white tiger into the room, the licensee aggravated the tiger by grabbing her by the scruff and bouncing her up and down on his lap and ground while the tiger hissed, growled, and bit at his glove covered hands. The tiger's ears were pinned to the side of its head during that part of the encounter and was not acting in a relaxed manner. As described by the Licensee, the tiger was "pissed off". While the tiger was agitated, the licensee dropped the tiger in the lap of the unsuspecting member of the public sitting next to him. The tiger jumped off this man's lap with its ears still pinned to its head. The tiger then walked away and flopped onto the floor. At this time the tiger's ears returned to a normal un-agitated position and another tiger was released into the room. The tigers walked, played, and jumped around on many members of the public. People were lying down next to them, petting them and taking photos with them during the length of the event.

There were three incidents where members of the public were scratched or bitten during the play time. One older female was pawed and mouthed in the face by the white tiger. A young boy (estimated to be approximately 10yrs old) was bitten on the top of his thigh. The child did yell out, pushed the tiger off of his leg, and crawled away rubbing his thigh. One of the assistants asked him if his leg was still 'attached' and teased him about his leg being chewed like a drumstick. The boy continued to pet and play with the tiger. Another bite was to the back of one of the inspectors, which resulted in broken skin and bleeding. Another young boy was approached from behind by the tiger where it grabbed both sides of his head at the ears and mouthed the top of his head. In another encounter a tiger was lying across the back of a female lying on the floor while chewing and pulling on the hair of another woman sitting next to them.

There were several instances where members of the public would rile up the tigers by rough housing with them, or shaking their heads by gripping their faces, and when the tigers would respond in play by swatting with their claws or biting their hands, multiple people responded by 'swatting' the tigers in the face, nose and eye area, or prying

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their mouth off of their hands or arms with their free hand. There were several instances where the tigers would leap on top of people lying down, or jump up onto the hips and lower backs of a standing person. Due to the weight and size of the tigers, the teeth and claws could cause damage and several members of the public did say "Owe or ouch" during the play time as the tigers swatted, jumped and mouthed the people.

While the tigers are young and at play with members of the public, the current procedure of letting the tigers walk freely among so many people with no direct control by the keepers in the area provides an immediate opportunity for injury to the public by the tigers' sharp claws and teeth. There is also a risk to the tigers due to members of the public providing a 'discipline' response by swatting, pushing or prying off of their mouths. This action by untrained members of the public teaches and encourages the tigers to become more aggressive in their play and may result in the tigers becoming more unruly and unresponsive to discipline. Interactions between the tigers and public could be managed in a controlled manner under the guidance of a trained keeper, but was not observed by inspectors during the Tiger playtime they attended. Free roaming contact and unregulated discipline given by the public provides opportunity for an injury to an animal or the public before control of the situation could be gained by a trained keeper.

After the "Tiger Playtime" at 7pm there was a show with multiple animals where the public was given the opportunity to see and handle other species. The licensee had many of the animals leashed and talked about them while the public observed. On one occasion a capuchin monkey was tossed onto the lap of a man next to the inspector. The monkey was on a long leash and was swung from the belt that was around its hips and tossed approximately 6 ft onto the man's lap. Another monkey was twirled around the licensee by it's belt and leash. The lemur was allowed to jump onto people causing surprise reactions by the public. A young coati was allowed to roam free across people's laps, and a young kangaroo was allowed to roam free in the event area. The public was allowed to hand feed many of the animals.

Animals may be injured or harmed when interaction with the public is free and uncontrolled. There needs to be more control of the environment and animals when they come in contact with the public. All animals must be handled so there is minimal risk of harm to the animal and to the public during exhibition, with sufficient distance and/or barriers between the animal and the general public so as to assure the safety of animals and the public.

3.3(e)(1) REPEAT

SHELTERED HOUSING FACILITIES.

The issue with unsealed wood continues with the three domestic dog-hybrids (three wolf-dog hybrid and two coyote-dog hybrids) that continue to be housed in a sheltered enclosure towards the bear enclosure. The sheltered portion of the primary enclosure housing these dogs is constructed of unsealed wood which is not impervious to water with support posts that have been chewed. The dirt floors under the sheltered portion of the enclosure do not have access to direct sunlight and can not be sanitized.

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Walls and flooring constructed of unsealed wood and dirt which are permeable to moisture provide an optimal area for bacterial and fungal growth both of which can cause disease in the dogs housed in these enclosures. Ultimately the failure to construct dog enclosures out of surfaces that are impervious to moisture results in an inability to properly clean and sanitize the primary enclosures and creates an increased risk of disease and illness.

The new enclosures are still being scheduled for completion that will house all wolf-dog and wolf-coyote hybrids according to AWA standards and regulations. The licensee advised that the current enclosures will remain as is until the animals are moved to the new enclosures. Failure to follow through with the planned repairs or new buildings that meet the AWA standards and regulations will cause the animals to continue to be housed in a structure that is not impervious to moisture and can not be sanitized due to chewed wood or unsealed cement.

3.11(b)(2) REPEAT

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

In the 2 enclosures that house five dogs (three wolf-dog hybrid and two coyote-dog hybrids) are housed in a sheltered primary enclosure towards the bears continue to have an accumulation of more than 2 days of fecal material and hair. The accumulated debris is evidence that current cleaning and sanitation protocols are inadequate to prevent their accumulation. Cleaning is still not being done at a rate to decrease accumulation of excreta, urine soaked areas or food waste. The meat that was put into the enclosure had an accumulation of fly eggs due to the heat and moisture over the past 2 days, and has not been eaten or the left over waste removed.

Accumulated organic debris provides an optimal area for the growth of bacterial and fungal pathogens creating a disease hazard for the dogs. Additionally, this accumulated debris can attract pests including flies and vermin as well as contributes to odors within the facility.

The licensee must increase cleaning of fecal material to be as often as necessary to prevent accumulation of dirt, debris, excreta and food waste and sanitizing at least once every two weeks.

3.125 REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

There are 3 original enclosures from the last inspection that are still in violation due to fencing being less than 12 feet high, as construction of the new enclosures are still in the planning process. The three large felid enclosures contain a total of 2 Tigers and 2 Lion and 1 dog.

The remaining three affected enclosures that need correction are:

Tiger Pen 4: contains one Tiger referred to as Nahandi

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Tiger Pen 5: contains one Tiger referred to as Glacier and one lion known Ungowwa

Lion Pen 1: contains one male lion referred to as Cheif and Bandit(dog)

None of these remaining pens have any angled top fencing (kick-in) or any species appropriate high tensile smooth electrical wire to provide additional deterrents for escape.

In the Bear enclosure (four adult bears) with the pond, there were still several broken pieces of a wooden walkway along the fence with protruding nails(1-2inches) that was moved from the worn pathway into the grass along side of it. The bear pacing near the fence was avoiding the grass area where the wood with nails way lying, however it still poses a potential for injury as now the nails are not as well seen by the animals.

Exposed nails and broken pieces of wood can be sources of injury and infection if the regulated animals scratch or puncture themselves on the materials.

The reported enclosures(Tiger 4,5 and Lion 1) need to be built according to standards and regulation as currently they are not tall enough to properly contain the animals as these adult tigers could easily jump/climb out of the enclosure if they were motivated to do so. An escape places the animal's life in jeopardy and may endanger the safety of the public.

All broken pieces of wooden material with exposed nails in the enclosure shall be removed and/or repaired to prevent any injuries to the regulated animals.

3.130 REPEAT

WATERING.

There were still several Tiger water pools (enclosures' 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) that were green with algae, including the bear pond with (4 bears), 2 cougars and the 1 lion and dog(Bandit). The water pools had floating clumps of algae in some areas or a coating of algae on the bottom or sides of the metal tubs/pools. The black leopard had green floating algae in his water tank that has not been cleaned in 6-8 days. The 8 foxes, 1 cougar and 2 porcupines had floating algae on all of their water buckets.

Algae buildup can cause the water to be a source of harmful organisms that can be toxic to the animal and cause possible health issues. The buildup of algae can cause skin disorders and is not a suitable drinking source.

The licensee must clean the water pools and water drinking sources as often as necessary to prevent the buildup of algae.

Inspection and exit interview was conducted with the licensee and his wife.

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By the licensee signing this document, it is not an admission of guilt but serves to only reflect the licensees' receipt of the report and exit interview.

Additional Inspectors

Mchenry Kerry, Veterinary Medical Officer

Coleman Randall, Animal Care Inspector

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
11620	32-C-0204	001	TIM STARK	20-AUG-14
Count	Scientific Name	Common Name		
000001	<i>Amblonyx cinereus</i>	ORIENTAL SMALL-CLAWED OTTER		
000001	<i>Arctictis binturong</i>	BINTURONG		
000001	<i>Arctos</i>	GRIZZLY BEAR		
000002	<i>Atelerix albiventris</i>	HEDGEHOG		
000002	<i>Callithrix jacchus</i>	COMMON MARMOSET		
000001	<i>Canis latrans</i>	COYOTE		
000008	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	DOG ADULT		
000001	<i>Cercopithecus diana</i>	DIANA MONKEY		
000001	<i>Chinchilla lanigera</i>	CHINCHILLA		
000002	<i>Choloepus didactylus</i>	LINNAEUS'S TWO-TOED SLOTH		
000006	<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>	SPOTTED HYENA		
000005	<i>Cynomys parvidens</i>	UTAH PRAIRIE DOG		
000002	<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	NORTH AMERICAN PORCUPINE		
000002	<i>Eulemur fulvus</i>	COMMON BROWN LEMUR		
000002	<i>Felis silvestris catus</i>	CAT ADULT		
000001	<i>Hylobates lar</i>	LAR GIBBON		
000004	<i>Hystrix africaeaustralis</i>	CAPE PORCUPINE		
000006	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR		
000004	<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>	OCELOT		
000001	<i>Leptailurus serval</i>	SERVAL		
000005	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	BOBCAT		
000001	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	RHESUS MACAQUE *MALE		
000001	<i>Marmota monax</i>	GROUNDHOG / WOODCHUCK		
000001	<i>Mustela vison</i>	AMERICAN MINK		
000003	<i>Nasua nasua</i>	SOUTH AMERICAN COATI		
000001	<i>Osphranter robustus</i>	HILL WALLAROO		
000003	<i>Osphranter rufus</i>	RED KANGAROO		
000002	<i>Panthera leo</i>	LION		
000001	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	LEOPARD		
000012	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	TIGER		
000004	<i>Papio hamadryas</i>	HAMADRYAS BABOON		
000006	<i>Potos flavus</i>	KINKAJOU		
000002	<i>Puma concolor</i>	PUMA / MOUNTAIN LION / COUGAR		
000001	<i>Sapajus appella</i>	BROWN CAPUCHIN / TUFTED CAPUCHIN		
000001	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	GRAY FOX / GREY FOX		
000002	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR		
000002	<i>Ursus arctos</i>	BROWN BEAR		
000007	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)		
000002	<i>Vulpes zerda</i>	FENNEC FOX		
000110	Total			