



Inspection Report

Zoological Wildlife Foundation Inc
16225 SW 172nd Ave
Miami, FL 33187

Customer ID: **11292**

Certificate: **58-C-1275**

Site: 001

ZOOLOGICAL WILDLIFE
FOUNDATION INC

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: 12-SEP-2024

2.75(b)(1)

Repeat

Records: Dealers and exhibitors.

The record of animals on hand (inventory) was not current and had not been updated since June 2024. The following animals were missing from the inventory: three serval kittens born on the premises and the acquisition of two lion cubs. The dates of death for two squirrel monkeys, one armadillo, and one colobus monkey were also not recorded. Complete and accurate records are necessary to facilitate the tracking of animals and maintain compliance with other aspects of the AWA. The licensee shall make, keep, and maintain records or forms which fully disclose the information concerning animals, purchased or otherwise acquired, owned, held, leased, or otherwise in his or her possession or under his or her control, or which is transported, sold, euthanized, or otherwise disposed of by that dealer or exhibitor. This record must be kept current and maintained to accurately reflect all the animals.

2.131(b)(1)

Critical

Handling of animals.

When APHIS officials interviewed facility representatives during the inspection, the facility reported that on or around May 8, 2024, an adult male armadillo was transported to an outdoor sheltered location where the facility allows various animal encounters with the public. The animal was left unattended in a waterless plastic wading pool for approximately an hour before it was found deceased. An internal investigation by the facility determined that the armadillo likely died from overheating and the established process for monitoring animals had not been followed by the animal care staff. Failure to handle animals as carefully and expeditiously as possible can lead to injury or death. Animals must be handled in manner that does not cause trauma, overheating, excessive cooling, behavioral stress, physical harm, or unnecessary discomfort.

2.131(c)(1)

Repeat

Handling of animals.

The licensee exhibits animals in a manner that does not pose minimal risk of harm to the animals and to the public.

** On May 12, 2024, Romeo, an adult male capuchin monkey, bit a member of the public on the thumb during an animal interaction. According to the facility representative, the monkey was leashed and under the direct supervision of a facility staff member. The facility's incident report states that the bite occurred while the member of the public was attempting to feed the monkey a treat. The individual sought medical attention as a result of the bite wound.

Prepared By: COLETTE KIRK EL-AMIN

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

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** On May 16, 2024, Romeo, an adult male capuchin monkey, bit a member of the public on the index finger during an animal interaction, resulting in a superficial injury.

** On May 18, 2024, Romeo, a male capuchin monkey, scratched and bit a member of the public on the left forearm during an animal interaction, resulting in superficial injuries.

** On May 26, 2024, Lilo, a kinkajou, bit a member of the public on the wrist during an animal interaction. The bite occurred while the individual was attempting to give the kinkajou a treat. According to a facility representative, the kinkajou is allowed to walk freely, without a harness or leash, along the laps of seated participants. The individual received first aid from the facility.

** On July 16, 2024, Nilo, a serval kitten, scratched a member of the public on the hand during an animal interaction, resulting in a superficial injury.

** On September 7, 2024, Usher, a New Guinea singing dog, jumped on a member of the public and scratched the back of her legs during an animal interaction.

Inadequate handling or control of animals during public interactions can lead to injury of the public and the animals. During public exhibition, any animal must be handled so there is minimal risk of harm to the animal and to the public, with sufficient distance and/or barriers between the animal and the general viewing public so as to assure the safety of animals and the public.

3.8

Exercise for dogs.

The facility does not have a written exercise plan approved by their attending veterinarian for the wolf/dog hybrids. Exercise for dogs is critical for overall health and psychological well-being. The licensee must develop an exercise plan with the attending veterinarian that documents the frequency, method, and duration of exercise for each animal. The plan must ensure that all animals are receiving an adequate opportunity for exercise and physical movement. This plan must be approved by the attending veterinarian and also must be made available to the APHIS inspector upon request. Correct by October 18, 2024.

3.13(a)

Veterinary care for dogs.

The facility does not have a written Program of Veterinary Care (PVC) for two wolf/dog hybrids. The PVC is necessary to ensure the wolf/dog hybrids are receiving adequate veterinary care and any problems are identified quickly and corrected appropriately. Each exhibitor must follow an appropriate program of veterinary care for dogs that is developed, documented in writing, and signed by the attending veterinarian. Exhibitors must keep and maintain the written program and make it available for APHIS inspection. The written program of veterinary care must address the requirements for adequate veterinary care for every dealer and exhibitor. Correct by October 18, 2024.

3.78(d)

Repeat

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Outdoor housing facilities.

The perimeter fence behind the enclosure housing a male chimpanzee remains less than 3 feet from the enclosure's easternmost wall, measuring only 19 inches. The facility's perimeter fence must be a sufficient distance from the outside wall or fence of the primary enclosure to prevent physical contact between animals inside the enclosure and those outside the perimeter fence. Fences less than 3 feet from the primary enclosure must be approved by the Administrator.

3.80(a)(1)

Primary enclosures.

Primary enclosures for various nonhuman primate species are not kept in good repair:

** The top of a wooden ladder in the enclosure housing two black and white ruffed lemurs is deteriorating and splintered, with rough, sharp edges. Additionally, the enclosure's thatched roof is missing sections of thatching, leaving large open defects.

** In an enclosure housing a colobus monkey, there is a large, exposed nail protruding from a wooden branch.

** Two plastic enrichment devices hanging in the enclosure housing two adult black and white lemurs are cracked and have large holes with sharp edges that could cause injury. Additionally, the enclosure's thatched roof is missing sections of thatching, leaving large open defects.

** The Capuchin enclosures contain excessively rusty wire panels and damaged thatched roofs.

Nonhuman primate primary enclosures that are not in good repair may not safely contain the animals, protect them from injury, nor allow for proper cleaning and sanitization. Primary enclosures must be designed and constructed of suitable materials so that they are structurally sound for the species of nonhuman primates contained in them. They must be kept in good repair. Correct by December 12, 2024.

3.84(c)

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

A large section of the perimeter fence line surrounding the facility is not being maintained to prevent the accumulation of weeds and dense vegetation. This overgrowth prevents assessment of the fence's integrity and makes it impossible to determine if repairs are needed. Dense vegetation may also provide harborage for rodents, pests, and vermin. These areas are not maintained in a way that protects animal health and welfare. Premises where housing facilities are located, including building and surrounding grounds, must be kept clean and in good repair to facilitate husbandry practices and reduce or eliminate breeding and living areas for rodents, pests, and vermin. Correct by December 12, 2024.

3.125(a)

Repeat

Facilities, general.

Many enclosures are in need of repair:

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** The enclosure housing two African porcupines continues to have multiple deep burrows and holes with insufficient dig barriers. Crested porcupines are known to be voracious diggers, so proper dig barriers are needed to prevent injuries and escapes.

** The enclosure housing an adult female clouded leopard has a wooden night house with a large gaping hole in the bottom floorboard. Additionally, the remaining wood is damaged and deteriorating, and there is a wooden platform with missing boards that is also deteriorating.

** The wire enclosure housing two bobcats contains a significant amount of rust on the wire panels. In addition, there is a wooden platform with exposed nails and deteriorating wood.

** The enclosure housing two jaguars has a severely damaged thatched roof. Most of the thatching material is missing, leaving only the wooden beam frame.

** The enclosure containing four adult lions contains a platform with exposed nails and worn wood.

** The enclosure housing two adult jaguars contains a damaged platform that is bent downward and not secured or stable. Additionally, there is excessive rust and sharp points on a support metal beam and the lower right corner of the enclosure's metal door frame.

** The enclosure housing three adult tigers has metal shift gates that are excessively rusty and have jagged edges.

** The enclosure housing an adult tiger contains a damaged section of wire fencing, with the upper third bent outward. The licensee stated that the fencing was likely damaged by adjacent palm trees.

Failure to maintain housing facilities in good repair can affect the structural integrity of the enclosures which may lead to the injury or escape of the animals contained in them. 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.

3.127(b)

Facilities, outdoor.

There is inadequate shelter from inclement weather in multiple animal enclosures:

** The outdoor enclosure housing two adult leopards contains a thatched roof which is severely damaged. The facility attempted to place a tarp over the roof, but it was also deteriorating, leaving a large open defect in the roof.

** The enclosure housing five goats does not have adequate natural or artificial shelter large enough to accommodate all the animals in the enclosure simultaneously. Within the enclosure there are two plastic igloo structures and a chicken coop but none of these structures would provide enough shelter during hazardous weather conditions.

The lack of adequate shelter can adversely affect the animal's health and wellbeing. Shelter appropriate to the local

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climatic conditions for the species concerned shall be provided for all animals kept outdoors to afford them protection and to prevent discomfort to such animals. Correct by October 14, 2024.

3.127(d)

Repeat

Facilities, outdoor.

The facility's perimeter fence has multiple areas that require attention and/or repair:

** The rear fence of the red kangaroo's primary enclosure is still part of the facility's perimeter fence.

** The enclosure housing two adult servals remains 19 inches from the perimeter fence.

** A section of the perimeter fence near the outdoor enclosure housing a serval is leaning inward and damaged, which could allow unauthorized people or animals to enter the facility.

A perimeter fence must be constructed 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 in the facility, and so that it can function as a secondary containment system for the animals in the facility. It must be of sufficient distance from the outside of the primary enclosure to prevent physical contact between animals inside the enclosure and animals or persons outside the perimeter fence. Such fences less than 3 feet in distance from the primary enclosure must be approved in writing by the Administrator.

3.150(c)(2)

Facilities, general.

The metal bird cage housing a white cockatoo shows evidence of excessive rust and flaking paint. There are areas at the bottom of the cage where the metal is rusted through. Excessive rust can compromise the structural strength, create rough and jagged surfaces that could injure the birds, and prevent proper cleaning and sanitization. Any surfaces that come in contact with the birds must be free of rust or damage that affects the structural integrity of the surface or prevents cleaning. Correct by October 18, 2024.

3.152(b)

Facilities, outdoor

Several bird enclosures lacked appropriate shelter from inclement weather:

** The enclosure housing two marabou storks contains a deteriorated and damaged wooden shelter. Additionally, the shelter is not large enough to accommodate both animals simultaneously.

** Three emus are kept in an open area that provides inadequate shelter or cover to protect them from rain, wind, and inclement weather. The enclosure has a deteriorated wooden shelter with a damaged roof and missing walls.

** One enclosure housing a kookaburra and another housing a Eurasian eagle owl lack adequate shelter to protect the

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birds from wind and inclement weather.

Not providing adequate shelter from rain, winter winds and inclement weather can have serious negative impacts on the health of the birds due to exposure. Outdoor housing facilities must provide adequate shelter, appropriate to the species and physical condition of the birds, for the local climatic conditions to protect the birds from any adverse weather conditions. Correct by December 12, 2024.

3.153(a)(2)

Primary enclosures.

The perches in the spectacled owl enclosure and the public viewing perch are in disrepair. The perches are wrapped in synthetic turf that is unraveling, worn, and tearing apart. According to a facility representative, the owls interact with the turf, and fragmented pieces could be accidentally ingested. Primary enclosures for birds must be kept in good repair and protect the birds from injury. Correct by October 18, 2024.

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

Additional Inspectors:

KRISTIN NAPOLI, SUPERVISORY ANIMAL CARE SPECIALIST

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
11292	58-C-1275	001	ZOOLOGICAL WILDLIFE FOUNDATION INC	12-SEP-2024

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000002	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	LEOPARD
000002	<i>Canis lupus</i> X <i>C. familiaris</i>	WOLF/DOG HYBRID
000001	<i>Panthera leo</i> X <i>P. tigris</i>	LION X TIGER HYBRID / LIGER / TIGON
000002	<i>Cebus albifrons</i>	BROWN PALE-FRONTED CAPUCHIN
000004	<i>Choloepus didactylus</i>	LINNAEUS'S TWO-TOED SLOTH
000002	<i>Canis lupus hallstromi</i>	NEW GUINEA SINGING DOG
000006	<i>Cebus capucinus</i>	WHITE-HEADED / WHITE-THROATED CAPUCHIN
000001	<i>Colobus guereza</i>	EASTERN BLACK-AND-WHITE COLOBUS / GUEREZA
000001	<i>Pan troglodytes</i>	CHIMPANZEE
000002	<i>Hylobates lar</i>	LAR GIBBON
000004	<i>Panthera onca</i>	JAGUAR
000003	<i>Tamandua tetradactyla</i>	SOUTHERN TAMANDUA
000003	<i>Panthera leo</i>	LION
000004	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	TIGER
000002	<i>Hystrix cristata</i>	AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE
000002	<i>Aonyx cinereus</i>	ORIENTAL SMALL-CLAWED OTTER
000004	<i>Varecia variegata</i>	BLACK-AND-WHITE RUFFED LEMUR
000002	<i>Neofelis nebulosa</i>	CLOUDED LEOPARD
000006	<i>Leptailurus serval</i>	SERVAL
000008	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000001	<i>Osphranter rufus</i>	RED KANGAROO
000004	<i>Cebus olivaceus</i>	WEEPER CAPUCHIN
000007	<i>Sapajus appella</i>	BROWN CAPUCHIN / TUFTED CAPUCHIN
000002	<i>Potos flavus</i>	KINKAJOU
000002	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	BOBCAT
000002	<i>Vulpes lagopus</i>	ARCTIC FOX
000001	<i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i>	SPECTACLED OWL
000001	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	EURASIAN EAGLE-OWL
000001	<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>	MONK PARAKEET / QUAKER PARROT
000001	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	SULPHUR-CRESTED COCKATOO / GREATER SULPHUR-CRESTED COCKATOO
000001	<i>Cacatua alba</i>	WHITE COCKATOO / UMBRELLA COCKATOO
000002	<i>Phoenicopterus chilensis</i>	CHILEAN FLAMINGO
000003	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	EMU
000001	<i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i>	KEEL-BILLED TOUCAN
000001	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	LAUGHING KOOKABURRA
000002	<i>Meleagris gallopavo domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC TURKEY
000013	<i>Gallus gallus domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC CHICKEN (INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS / TURKIN / COCK / HEN / ROOSTER)
000001	<i>Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris</i>	CAPYBARA
000002	<i>Leptoptilos crumenifer</i>	MARABOU STORK
000002	<i>Anas platyrhynchos domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC DUCK INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000000	<i>Tolypeutes tricinctus</i>	BRAZILIAN THREE-BANDED ARMADILLO
000000	<i>Saimiri sciureus</i>	COMMON SQUIRREL MONKEY
000111	Total	



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

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