



## Inspection Report

Timothy Stark  
3320 Jack Teeple Rd  
Charlestown, IN 47111

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

Type: PRELICENSE INSPECTION #1  
Date: 17-OCT-2006

No non compliant items identified in this inspection. Applicant would like to be licensed as Class C exhibitor. Licensing fee of \$75 was collected via credit card at time of inspection.

Exit interview was conducted with licensee.

### Additional Inspectors

Serven Elizabeth, Animal Care Inspector

### Prepared By:

ELIZABETH SERVEN, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:  
17-OCT-2006

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 1067

### Received By:

Tim Stark

Date:  
17-OCT-2006

Title: OWNER

21-05158\_000001



United States Department of Agriculture    Customer: 11620  
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service    Inspection Date: 17-OCT-06

## Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
11620	32-C-0204	001	TIM STARK	17-OCT-06

Count	Species
000002	NEW ENGLAND COTTONTAIL RABBIT
000002	WHITE-EARED MARMOSET
000007	NUTTALLS COTTONTAIL RABBIT
000012	EASTERN COTTONTAIL RABBIT
<b>000023</b>	<b>Total</b>



## 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-MAR-2007

No non compliant items identified in this inspection.

Exit interview conducted with licensee

### Additional Inspectors

Serven Elizabeth, Animal Care Inspector

### Prepared By:

ELIZABETH SERVEN, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:  
20-MAR-2007

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 1067

### Received By:

Tim Stark

Date:  
20-MAR-2007

Title: OWNER  
21-05158\_000003



United States Department of Agriculture    Customer: 11620  
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service    Inspection Date: 20-MAR-07

## Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
11620	32-C-0204	001	TIM STARK	20-MAR-07

Count	Species
000002	NEW ENGLAND COTTONTAIL RABBIT
000002	WHITE-EARED MARMOSET
000007	NUTTALLS COTTONTAIL RABBIT
000013	EASTERN COTTONTAIL RABBIT
<b>000024</b>	<b>Total</b>



## Inspection Report

TIM STARK

3320 JACK TEEPLE RD

CHARLESTOWN, IN 47111

Customer ID: 11620

Certificate: 32-C-0204

Site: 001

TIM STARK

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Apr-17-2008

No non compliant items identified in this inspection.

Exit interview conducted with licensee.

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**Prepared By:**

ELIZABETH SERVEN, A C I	USDA, APHIS, Animal Care	<b>Date:</b>
<b>Title:</b> ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR	Inspector 1067	Apr-17-2008

**Received By:**

TIM STARK	<b>Date:</b>
<b>Title:</b> OWNER	Apr-17-2008
21-05158_000005	



United States Department of Agriculture    Customer: 11620  
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service    Inspection Date: 17-APR-08

## Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
11620	32-C-0204	001	TIM STARK	17-APR-08

Count	Species
000001	COMMON HAMSTER
000001	SWAMP RABBIT
000002	NEW ENGLAND COTTONTAIL RABBIT
000002	WHITE-EARED MARMOSET
000009	NUTTALLS COTTONTAIL RABBIT
000012	EASTERN COTTONTAIL RABBIT
<b>000027</b>	<b>Total</b>



## Inspection Report

TIM STARK

Customer ID: 11620

Certificate: 32-C-0204

Site: 001

TIM STARK

3320 JACK TEEPLE RD

Type: ATTEMPTED INSPECTION

Date: Aug-12-2009

CHARLESTOWN, IN 47111

### 2.126

#### ACCESS AND INSPECTION OF RECORDS AND PROPERTY.

Each dealer, shall, during business hours, allow APHIS officials: to enter its place of business; to examine records required to be kept by the Act and the regulations in this part; to inspect and photograph the facilities, property and animals, as the APHIS officials consider necessary to enforce the provisions of the Act, the regulations and the standards in this subchapter.

On August 12, 2009 from 1:00pm to 1:30pm there was no one available at the premises for an Animal welfare inspection. The licensee was contacted via cell phone and was not going to be available until late.

An authorized person needs to be available during normal business hours to conduct an inspection with to ensure the well being of the animals.

Please contact me at 812-828-9614 if your hours of availability have changed.

Correct immediately.

Last inspection: April 17,2008

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#### Prepared By:

ELIZABETH TAYLOR, ACI      USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6004

Aug-14-2009

#### Received By:

Title: SENT VIA REGULAR MAIL

Date:

21-05158\_000007

Aug-14-2009



United States Department of Agriculture    Customer: 11620  
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service    Inspection Date: 12-AUG-09

## Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
11620	32-C-0204	001	TIM STARK	12-AUG-09

No Animals were Inspected.

Count	Species
000000	NONE
000000	Total



## Inspection Report

TIM STARK

Customer ID: 11620

Certificate: 32-C-0204

Site: 001

TIM STARK

3320 JACK TEEPLE RD

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

CHARLESTOWN, IN 47111

Date: Nov-23-2009

No non compliant items identified in this inspection.

Exit interview conducted with licensee

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**Prepared By:**

ELIZABETH TAYLOR, ACI	USDA, APHIS, Animal Care	<b>Date:</b>
<b>Title:</b> ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR	Inspector 6004	Nov-23-2009

**Received By:**

TIM STARK	<b>Date:</b>
<b>Title:</b> OWNER	Nov-23-2009
21-05158_000009	



United States Department of Agriculture      Customer: 11620  
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service      Inspection Date: 23-NOV-09

## Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
11620	32-C-0204	001	TIM STARK	23-NOV-09

Count	Species
000001	(ARMENIAN) MIGRATORY HAMSTER
000003	WHITE-EARED MARMOSET
000004	LESSER LONG-TAILED HAMSTER
000004	NEW ENGLAND COTTONTAIL RABBIT
000004	SWAMP RABBIT
000010	NUTTALLS COTTONTAIL RABBIT
000021	EASTERN COTTONTAIL RABBIT
<b>000047</b>	<b>Total</b>



## Inspection Report

TIM STARK

Customer ID: 11620

Certificate: 32-C-0204

Site: 001

TIM STARK

3320 JACK TEEPLE RD

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

CHARLESTOWN, IN 47111

Date: Oct-18-2010

No non-compliant items identified during this inspection.

Exit interview conducted with licensee.

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**Prepared By:**

ELIZABETH TAYLOR, ACI	USDA, APHIS, Animal Care	<b>Date:</b>
<b>Title:</b> ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR	Inspector 6004	Oct-18-2010

**Received By:**

TIM STARK	<b>Date:</b>
21-05158_000011	Oct-18-2010
<b>Title:</b> OWNER	



### Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
11620	32-C-0204	001	TIM STARK	18-OCT-2010

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000002	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	North American black bear
000002	<i>Ursus arctos</i>	Brown bear
000015	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	Tiger
000003	<i>Panthera leo</i>	Lion
000003	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	Leopard
000001	<i>Puma concolor</i>	Puma / Mountain lion / Cougar
000005	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	Bobcat
000003	<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>	Ocelot
000001	<i>Arctictis binturong</i>	Binturong
000001	<i>Potos flavus</i>	Kinkajou
000001	<i>Nomascus leucogenys</i>	White-cheeked gibbon
000002	<i>Lemur catta</i>	Ringtail Lemur
000001	<i>Papio hamadryas</i>	Hamadryas baboon
000002	<i>Hystrix africaeaustralis</i>	Cape Porcupine
000042	Total	



## Inspection Report

TIMOTHY STARK

Customer ID: 11620

Certificate: 32-C-0204

Site: 001

TIM STARK

3320 JACK TEEPLE RD

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

CHARLESTOWN, IN 47111

Date: Feb-29-2012

### 3.125 (a)

#### FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Structural strength. 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.

There are currently 3 large felid enclosure containing 6 tigers & 1 lion that are all 12' in height. None of the enclosures have hot wire around the top, and do not have any type of platform close enough to the fence to use as a jumping off point. These enclosures need to be modified to prevent possible escape. A potential escape would invariably provide a risk to the well-being or the life of the animal, and, additionally, a risk to the safety of the public.

Correct by 2/29/13

Animals affected: 6

Exit interview an inspection conducted with licensee and undersigned inspector.

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#### Prepared By:

ELIZABETH TAYLOR, ACI	USDA, APHIS, Animal Care	Date:
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR	Inspector 6004	Mar-16-2012

#### Received By:

SENT VIA CERTIFIED MAIL 21-05158_000013	Date:
Title: 70051820000509858932	Mar-16-2012



### Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
11620	32-C-0204	001	TIM STARK	29-FEB-2012

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000002	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	North American black bear
000002	<i>Ursus arctos</i>	Brown bear
000010	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	Tiger
000003	<i>Panthera leo</i>	Lion
000001	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	Leopard
000001	<i>Puma concolor</i>	Puma / Mountain lion / Cougar
000004	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	Bobcat
000003	<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>	Ocelot
000002	<i>Arctictis binturong</i>	Binturong
000003	<i>Potos flavus</i>	Kinkajou
000001	<i>Nomascus leucogenys</i>	White-cheeked gibbon
000003	<i>Lemur catta</i>	Ringtail Lemur
000001	<i>Papio hamadryas</i>	Hamadryas baboon
000002	<i>Hystrix africaeaustralis</i>	Cape Porcupine
000001	<i>Coendou prehensilis</i>	Prehensile-tailed porcupine
000001	<i>Leptailurus serval</i>	Serval
000002	<i>Choloepus didactylus</i>	Linnaeus's two-toed sloth
000001	<i>Metachirus nudicaudatus</i>	Brown four-eyed opossum
000001	<i>Osphranter bernardus</i>	Bernard's wallaroo / Black wallaroo
<b>000044</b>	<b>Total</b>	



## Inspection Report

TIMOTHY STARK

Customer ID: 11620

Certificate: 32-C-0204

Site: 001

TIM STARK

3320 JACK TEEPLE RD

Type: --RESCINDED--

CHARLESTOWN, IN 47111

Date: May-14-2013

**2.126 (b)**

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

Section 2.126(b) - Access and inspection of records and property: A responsible adult shall be made available to accompany APHIS officials during the inspection process.

A responsible adult was not available to accompany APHIS Officials during the inspection process at 11:00 am on 05/14/2013.

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**Prepared By:**

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I	USDA, APHIS, Animal Care	<b>Date:</b>
<b>Title:</b> ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR	Inspector 6008	May-16-2013

**Received By:**

TIMOTHY STARK	<b>Date:</b>
21-05158_000015	May-14-2013
<b>Title:</b> SENT BY FIRST CLASS MAIL	



## Inspection Report

Timothy Stark  
3320 Jack Teeple Rd  
Charlestown, IN 47111

Customer ID: 11620

Certificate: 32-C-0204

Site: 001

TIM STARK

Type: ATTEMPTED INSPECTION

Date: May-14-2013

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**2.126 (b)**

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

Section 2.126(b) - Access and inspection of records and property: A responsible adult shall be made available to accompany APHIS officials during the inspection process.

A responsible adult was not available to accompany APHIS Officials during the inspection process at 11:00 am on 05/14/2013.

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Prepared By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

Date: Aug-06-2013

Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK

21-05158\_000016  
Title: SENT BY FIRST CLASS MAIL

Date:

Date: Aug-06-2013



## Inspection Report

TIMOTHY STARK

Customer ID: 11620

Certificate: 32-C-0204

Site: 001

TIM STARK

3320 JACK TEEPLE RD

Type: --RESCINDED--

CHARLESTOWN, IN 47111

Date: May-23-2013

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**2.126 (b) REPEAT**

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

Section 2.126(b) - Access and inspection of records and property: A responsible adult shall be made available to accompany APHIS officials during the inspection process.

A responsible adult was not available to accompany APHIS Officials during the inspection process at 10:50 am on 05/23/2013.

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**Prepared By:**

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I	USDA, APHIS, Animal Care	<b>Date:</b>
<b>Title:</b> ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR	Inspector 6008	Jun-18-2013

**Received By:**

TIMOTHY STARK	<b>Date:</b>
21-05158_000017	
<b>Title:</b> SENT BY FIRST CLASS MAIL	May-24-2013



## Inspection Report

TIMOTHY STARK

Customer ID: 11620

Certificate: 32-C-0204

Site: 001

TIM STARK

3320 JACK TEEPLE RD

Type: --RESCINDED--

CHARLESTOWN, IN 47111

Date: May-23-2013

**2.126 (b)**

**ACCESS AND INSPECTION OF RECORDS AND PROPERTY.**

Section 2.126(b) - Access and inspection of records and property: A responsible adult shall be made available to accompany APHIS officials during the inspection process.

A responsible adult was not available to accompany APHIS Officials during the inspection process at 10:50 am on 05/23/2013.

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**Prepared By:**

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I	USDA, APHIS, Animal Care	<b>Date:</b>
<b>Title:</b> ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR	Inspector 6008	May-24-2013

**Received By:**

TIMOTHY STARK	<b>Date:</b>
21-05158_000018	
<b>Title:</b> SENT BY FIRST CLASS MAIL	May-24-2013



## Inspection Report

Timothy Stark  
3320 Jack Teeple Rd  
Charlestown, IN 47111

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

Type: ATTEMPTED INSPECTION  
Date: May-23-2013

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**2.126 (b) REPEAT**

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

Section 2.126(b) - Access and inspection of records and property: A responsible adult shall be made available to accompany APHIS officials during the inspection process.

A responsible adult was not available to accompany APHIS Officials during the inspection process at 10:50 am on 05/23/2013.

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Prepared By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

PHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 6008

Aug-06-2013

Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK  
21-05158\_000019  
Title: SENT BY FIRST CLASS MAIL

Date:  
Aug-06-2013



## 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: Jun-25-2013

**2.40 (a) (1)**

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

- (a) Each dealer or exhibitor shall have an attending veterinarian who shall provide adequate veterinary care to its animals in compliance with this section.
- (1) Each dealer and exhibitor shall employ an attending veterinarian under formal arrangements. In the case of a part-time attending veterinarian or consultant arrangements, the formal arrangements shall include a written program of veterinary care and regularly scheduled visits to the premises of the dealer or exhibitor.

During the inspection the licensee provided a copy of APHIS 7002 (the Program of Veterinary Care form) dated 17 January 2013 and reportedly signed by a licensed veterinarian that had agreed to function as the attending veterinarian. On 25 June 2013 the Veterinary Medical Officer present at the time of inspection contacted the purported Attending Veterinarian to seek documentation for veterinary care that was reportedly provided to various animals. During that conversation the veterinarian stated that while they had previously functioned as the attending veterinarian for this facility, that they had ceased that relationship several years ago and clearly informed the licensee of that. While they continue to provide veterinary care to some personal pets belonging to the licensee and wife of the licensee they no longer act as the Attending Veterinarian for this facility and had not visited the facility in approximately least 2-3 years. Furthermore, the veterinarian stated that they did not sign the APHIS form 7002 at any point in 2013. Based on this discussion it appears that the APHIS 7002 form was altered and that the relationship with this veterinarian was misrepresented to APHIS Officials. At this time the facility lacks a current active Attending Veterinarian. During the facility inspection the relationship between the purported Attending Veterinarian and Licensee was discussed at length as it relates to various aspects of the Animal Welfare Act and Regulations. The licensee repeatedly referred to their "Attending Veterinarian" and alluded to difficulties in retaining a qualified veterinarian given the diverse species maintained at the facility. At no point did the licensee inform APHIS Officials that they had no active attending veterinarian despite ample opportunities. Failing to have an ongoing relationship with an Attending Veterinarian risks the health and well-being of all animals at the facility should illness or injury occur. Additionally, the prolonged lack of an Attending Veterinarian increases this risk by excluding a veterinarian from necessary oversight of veterinary care and other aspects of humane animal care and use. Correct this by employing a qualified licensed veterinarian with experience relevant to the species being maintained by the licensee. This employment must include a formal arrangement of this agreement including a written program of

**(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)**

Prepared By:

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I      USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

Date: Jun-28-2013

Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK

Date:

21-05158\_000020  
Title: LICENSEE

Jun-28-2013



## Inspection Report

Veterinary Care.

Correct by: 12 July 2013.

**2.40**      (b)    (2)

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

- (b) Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include:  
(2) The use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries, and the availability of emergency, weekend, and holiday care.

One white and grey Great Pyrenees dog was present in the enclosure with the Lion known as Chief. The nose of this dog appeared cracked and bleeding over the non-haired portion of the nose (especially at the muco-cutaneous junction). The licensee stated that this dog had been examined by the veterinarian and was being treated with zinc-oxide type sunblock at his direction. No documentation of this veterinary examination or any diagnostic testing conducted by the veterinarian was available at the time of inspection or through the Veterinarian listed on the 7020 APHIS form. The lesion appeared consistent with many underlying causes including trauma, auto-immune disease, or photosensitization. Veterinary examination and diagnostic testing is important to definitively diagnose the underlying cause of these lesions and determine an appropriate therapeutic plan. Documentation of such examination / testing and the prescribed therapeutic treatment plan is necessary to ensure accurate communication of the plan. Correct by having this dog examined by a licensed veterinarian no later than 3 July 2013 and ensuring that appropriate methods are employed to accurately diagnose the underlying condition. The licensee must follow all treatment recommendations and maintain documentation of compliance for examination by APHIS officials. Additionally, ensure that appropriate methods are used to diagnose and treat all animals when sick or injured.

During the inspection APHIS officials identified acquisition records for two leopards that were not present on the property for which no disposition records were present. The licensee stated that both of these animals died within 3-4 weeks of their arrival to the facility (in late October 2013). Reportedly one of these leopards was found dead while the second was found gasping for air and was euthanized by the licensee. They were described as juvenile animals which came to the facility with metabolic bone disease, however, these animals were not examined by the Attending Veterinarian at any time after their arrival. The licensee stated that he did not seek recommendations regarding an appropriate feeding plan or veterinary treatment for this condition at any point that the animals were in his custody and the attending veterinarian was not contacted following their deaths. The licensee stated that when medical problems arise he often seeks medical advice from other sources and only contacts the veterinarian for prescriptions of medications as he deems necessary. Failure to have animals showing clinical signs of disease or illness examined by a veterinarian can result in delays in proper treatment, prolonged suffering, and death. Furthermore, failure to obtain veterinary guidance regarding feeding plans for cubs may result in the development of nutritional deficiencies and lead to a deterioration of animal health. Correct by ensuring that all animals showing signs of injury, disease, or illness are promptly examined by a licensed veterinarian. Additionally, ensure that the attending veterinarian is given sufficient authority to provide guidance on all aspects of animal care for the animals currently maintained by the licensee.

[(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)]

Prepared By:

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

Jun-28-2013

Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK

21-05158\_000021  
Title: LICENSEE

Date:

Jun-28-2013



## Inspection Report

Correct by: Have the Great Pyrenees examined by a licensed veterinarian no later than: 2 July 2013. Additional corrective actions from this point forward.

**2.40 (b) (3)**

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

(b) Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include:

(3) Daily observation of all animals to assess their health and well-being; Provided, however, That daily observation of animals may be accomplished by someone other than the attending veterinarian; and Provided, further, That a mechanism of direct and frequent communication is required so that timely and accurate information on problems of animal health, behavior, and well-being is conveyed to the attending veterinarian.

During the inspection one Great Pyrenees type dog was observed to have a large cracked and bleeding area on its nose (as cited above). No documentation was available in order to verify that this abnormality had been communicated to a licensed veterinarian. Two leopards (cited above) for which no disposition records were present were reported by the licensee to have died shortly after arrival to the facility (in late October 2013). The licensee stated that he did not communicate either the observed medical abnormalities or their deaths to the attending veterinarian. The licensee stated that when medical problems arise he often seeks medical advice from other sources and only contacts the veterinarian for prescriptions of medications as he deems necessary. Furthermore, failure to contact the veterinarian promptly when disease, illness, or other abnormalities are observed can result in a worsening of these conditions, unnecessary suffering, and even death. Correct by ensuring direct and frequent communication of timely accurate information to the attending veterinarian of all problems relating to animal health, behavior, and well-being.

Correct by: From this point forward.

**2.75**

### RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

(b)(1) Every dealer other than operators of auction sales and brokers to whom animals are consigned, and exhibitor shall make, keep, and maintain records or forms which fully and correctly disclose the following information concerning animals other than dogs and cats, 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. The records shall include any offspring born of any animal while in his or her possession or under his or her control.

At the time of inspection numerous animals were missing acquisition or disposition records.

Acquisition information was missing for the following species / animals:

- Baboon: 1 animal present at facility; no acquisition records available
- Black capped Capuchin: 1 animal present at facility; no acquisition records available

**(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)**

Prepared By:

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

Jun-28-2013

Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK

21-05158\_000022

Title: LICENSEE

Date:

Jun-28-2013



## Inspection Report

- White handed Gibbon: 1 animal present at facility; no acquisition records available
- Patagonian Cavies: 2 animals present at facility; no acquisition records available
- Guinea Pig: 1 animal present at facility; no acquisition records available
- Groundhog: 1 animal present at facility; no acquisition records available
- Hybrid Dog-Wolf and Cyote-Dog: 3 animals present at facility; no acquisition
- Ocelots: 3 animal present at facility; no acquisition records available
- Serval: 2 animal present at facility; no acquisition records available
  
- African crested porcupines: 3 animals present; acquisition records were present for only 2 animals
- Armadillos: 2 animals present; acquisition records were present for only 1 animal
- Bobcats: 5 animals present; acquisition records were present for 2 only animals
- Fox: 5 animals present; acquisition records were present for 2 only animals
- Hedgehogs: 2 animals present; acquisition records were present for 1 only animal
  
- Caracal: disposition records present for 1 animal, no acquisition records
- Serval: disposition records present for 2 animals, no acquisition records (additional animals on-hand)
- Ocelots: disposition records present for 7 animals, no acquisition records (additional animals on-hand)

Kinkajous: There are acquisition records present for 4 Kinkajous. 4 Kinkajous are present on the property, however, additional disposition records are present for 2 additional Kinkajous. Acquisition records are missing for a minimum of 2 animals.

Tigers: There are acquisition records present for 15 tigers. Disposition records are present for 19 tigers. There are currently 9 tigers present on the property. Only 2 of the tigers on the property can be traced (by animal name) to an animal acquisition record. During the inspection the licensee referenced several tigers born on the property and there are no acquisition records for any tigers born at the facility. Acquisition information is missing for a minimum of 4 animals (not including any offspring born on the property).

Disposition records were missing for several animals including:

- Lemurs: acquisition records were present for 5 lemurs and only 3 lemurs were on hand; no disposition records were present (missing disposition records for 2 animals)
- Kangaroo: acquisition records were present for 2 Kangaroos and only 1 kangaroo was present at the time of the inspection; no disposition records were present (missing disposition record for 1 animal).
  
- Tyra: acquisition records were present for 1 Tyra and none were present at the time of inspection; no disposition records were present (missing disposition record for 1 animal)
  
- Leopards: There were acquisition records present for 2 spotted Leopard cubs (received 10/30/2012 and cited above in section 2.40(b)(2)). No spotted leopards were present at the time of inspection. There was no disposition record and no documentation of the death / euthanasia for either of these animals.

Prepared By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

Jun-28-2013

Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK

21-05158\_000023

Title: LICENSEE

Date:

Jun-28-2013



## Inspection Report

No records were available at the time of the inspection for animals for any animals that have died or have been euthanized. There are no records available at the time of the inspection for animals that have been born at this facility.

In the absence of complete and accurate records, animal's movements cannot be tracked and verified.

Licensee shall keep and maintain records of acquisition and disposition; to include all deaths (either by natural occurrence or by euthanasia) and all births (offspring born to an animal in his possession).

Correct by: From this time forward.

### 3.81

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

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

Dealers, exhibitors, and research facilities must develop, document, and follow an appropriate plan for environment enhancement adequate to promote the psychological well-being of nonhuman primates. The plan must be in accordance with the currently accepted professional standards as cited in appropriate professional journals or reference guides, and as directed by the attending veterinarian. This plan must be made available to APHIS upon request, and, in the case of research facilities, to officials of any pertinent funding agency.

Although a large number items were present in the nonhuman primate cages including various children's toys, a swing, and numerous empty plastic bottles, there is no documentation of an environmental and psychological enrichment plan to promote the well-being of non-human primates (NHP Enrichment Plan). Lack of adequate enrichment can lead to high levels of stress in nonhuman primates affecting both their health and well-being.

Nonhuman Primate Enrichment plans must be in accordance with professionally accepted standards and directed by the attending veterinarian. Written documentation of this enrichment plan is necessary to ensure that all primates are receiving enrichment as directed and in accordance with these standards and that animal health and welfare is not put at risk through the use of inappropriate or unsafe attempted enrichment.

Correct by creating a written NHP enrichment plan as directed by the attending veterinarian. The plan must include all species currently maintained by the licensee including the: capuchin, lemurs, baboon, and gibbon and be modified as needed to include any additional NHPs acquired by the licensee.

Correct by: 19 July 2013

### 3.125 (a)

#### REPEAT

#### FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(a) Structural strength. 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.

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

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Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK

21-05158\_000024  
Title: LICENSEE

Date:

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## Inspection Report

At the time of the inspection four large felid enclosures (containing a total of 7 Tigers and 1 Lion) were constructed with fencing that was less than 12 feet high. Each of these enclosures is constructed of heavy gauge wire that measured 11 feet 3 inches tall. The four affected enclosures were housing the following animals at the time of inspection:

- Tiger Pen 2: contains one Tiger identified by the licensee as Hemi.
- Tiger Pen 3: contains four Tigers referred to as Ieisha, Avalanche, Hurricane, and Taima
- Tiger Pen 4: contains one Tiger referred to as Nahandi
- Tiger Pen 5: contains one Tiger referred to as Glacier and one female lion referred to as Ungowwa.

None of these pens had any angled top fencing (kick-in) or any species appropriate high tensile smooth electrical wire to provide additional deterrents for escape. These enclosures are similar in height to those where tigers or lions have had documented escapes. An escape places the animal's life in jeopardy and may endanger the safety of the public.

Correct by increasing height, adding an effective kick-in, or covering the top of the enclosure.

Animals affected: 7

Correct by: Remains uncorrected.

### 3.127 (d)

#### FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

(d) Perimeter fence. On or after May 17, 2000, all outdoor housing facilities (i.e., facilities not entirely indoors) must be enclosed by a perimeter fence that is of sufficient height to keep animals and unauthorized persons out. Fences less than 8 feet high for potentially dangerous animals, such as, but not limited to, large felines (e.g., lions, tigers, leopards, cougars, etc.), bears, wolves, rhinoceros, and elephants, or less than 6 feet high for other animals must be approved in writing by the Administrator. The 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.

A 12-foot high perimeter fence was present around the portion of the facility housing the majority of the tigers. At the time of the inspection there were large amounts of building materials present in the area between the tiger primary enclosures and the perimeter fence. This building material included numerous chain link fence panels that were leaning at an angle against the side of the perimeter fence facing in towards the enclosures functionally forming a ramp up the perimeter fence. Other piles of fencing panels and wood for building were stacked near the foot of the perimeter fence in a manner that would allow animals to use it as a platform to jump from. Depending on their orientation, these panels effectively reduced the perimeter height by 3 to 8 feet. The presence of these building materials prevents the

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

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Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK

21-05158\_000025

Title: LICENSEE

Date:

Jun-28-2013



## Inspection Report

perimeter fence from functioning as an adequate secondary containment system for the animals at this facility.

One gate present in the perimeter fence (for the portion of the facility that houses the majority of the tigers) was constructed of vertical bars. Gaps were present underneath this gate which ranged from 3 to 9 inches. These gaps are large enough that it could allow the entry of an unauthorized person or animal.

A substantial perimeter fence that is maintained in good repair and is not less than 8 feet in height is required for all potentially dangerous animals. This perimeter fencing protects the animals by ensuring that in the event of an accidental escape there is a secondary containment mechanism to prevent the animal from leaving the property and endangering public safety and thereby placing the animal's life in jeopardy. Correct this by removing all construction materials or other debris that is within close proximity to the perimeter fence, and by modifying the gate to prevent unauthorized entry.

Correct by: Close of business 1 July 2013.

### 3.129

#### FEEDING.

##### 3.129 (a) FEEDING.

(a) 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.

The licensee stated that he feeds a variety of feed material to the various animals maintained on the property. The large carnivores are generally fed a mixed diet consisting of donated recently expired meat products from human food channels and road kill with vitamin / mineral supplementation. There is no written guidance from the attending veterinarian for feeding the large felids. A species specific feeding plan(s) which includes the amount and type of meats provided as well as any additional necessary vitamin or mineral supplementation is necessary when feeding a non-commercially prepared diet for large felids to ensure that the diet is of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain the animals in good health. The licensee must obtain from the veterinarian written guidance for the feeding of the large cats. This feeding plan must address the species, size, condition, and type of animal in order to ensure appropriate care and feeding for all felids in the facility.

Correct by: 19 July 2013

Inspection and exit briefing conducted with the licensee.

Prepared By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

PHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

Jun-28-2013

Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK

21-05158\_000026  
Title: LICENSEE

Date:

Jun-28-2013



### Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
11620	32-C-0204	001	TIM STARK	25-JUN-2013

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000009	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	Tiger
000002	<i>Panthera leo</i>	Lion
000001	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	North American black bear
000003	<i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i>	Grizzly Bear
000003	<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>	Ocelot
000005	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	Bobcat
000002	<i>Leptailurus serval</i>	Serval
000003	<i>Lemur catta</i>	Ring-tailed lemur
000003	<i>Hystrix africaeaustralis</i>	Cape Porcupine
000001	<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	North American porcupine
000001	<i>Osphranter rufus</i>	Red kangaroo
000001	<i>Osphranter robustus</i>	Hill wallaroo
000001	<i>Cavia porcellus</i>	Domestic guinea pig
000002	<i>Dasyurus novemcinctus</i>	Nine-banded armadillo
000002	<i>Dolichotis patagonum</i>	Patagonian cavy / Mara
000001	<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>	Spotted hyena
000001	<i>Papio hamadryas</i>	Hamadryas baboon
000001	<i>Marmota monax</i>	Groundhog / Woodchuck
000004	<i>Potos flavus</i>	Kinkajou
000001	<i>Choloepus didactylus</i>	Linnaeus's two-toed sloth
000004	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	Dog Adult
000005	<i>Cynomys parvidens</i>	Utah prairie dog
000003	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Red fox (includes Silver fox & Cross fox)
000001	<i>Hylobates lar</i>	Lar gibbon
000002	<i>Atelerix albiventris</i>	Hedgehog
000003	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	Domestic pig / Potbelly pig / Micro pig
000001	<i>Sapajus appella</i>	Brown capuchin / Tufted capuchin
000001	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	Leopard
000067	Total	



## 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: Sep-24-2013

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**2.40 (a) (1) REPEAT**

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

(a) Each dealer or exhibitor shall have an attending veterinarian who shall provide adequate veterinary care to its animals in compliance with this section. (1) Each dealer and exhibitor shall employ an attending veterinarian under formal arrangements. In the case of a part-time attending veterinarian or consultant arrangements, the formal arrangements shall include a written program of veterinary care and regularly scheduled visits to the premises of the dealer or exhibitor.

During the inspection the licensee provided a copy of APHIS 7002 (the Program of Veterinary Care form) dated 1 July 2013 and reportedly signed by a licensed veterinarian that had agreed to function as the attending veterinarian for all animals at the facility. Throughout the inspection the licensee made several statements regarding the new attending veterinarian and their relationship. When APHIS officials contacted this veterinarian (listed on the official form) for confirmation of their role, the veterinarian stated that she did not agree to provide care to all animals at the facility. The veterinarian explained that the licensee requested she provide treatment for one Great Pyrenees dog. While at the property, attending that dog, the licensee asked her to sign several additional forms including the APHIS 7002 form. The veterinarian stated that the licensee explained that he needed this to document the general conditions of the animals on the property that evening. While the veterinarian confirmed that she provided guidance to the licensee regarding care of the domestic cats and dogs maintained by the licensee, she did not agree to provide veterinary services or professional guidance for the wild and exotic animals maintained by the licensee. The veterinarian clearly stated to the licensee that she could not provide care for the wild and exotic animals. The veterinarian stated that she only completed information on pages 1 and 2 of the APHIS 7002 form. The veterinarian identified all of the information on page 3 (regarding wild and exotic animals), page 4 (regarding other warm blooded animals), as well as some items on pages 1 and 2 that were not present when she signed this form. Based on this discussion it appears that the APHIS 7002 form was altered after it was signed by the veterinarian, adding additional information concerning animals other than dogs and cats. The veterinarian stated that she did not give permission for the licensee to add the additional information after she had signed this form. The relationship between the veterinarian and the licensee was misrepresented to APHIS officials. At this time the facility lacks a current active Attending Veterinarian for the wild and exotic animals maintained by the facility. Failing to have an ongoing relationship with an Attending Veterinarian risks the health and wellbeing of all animals at the facility. Should illness or injury occur. The lack of an qualified attending veterinarian may result in significant

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Prepared By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I	USDA, APHIS, Animal Care	Date:
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR	Inspector 6008	Sep-26-2013

Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK 21-05158_000028 Title: LICENSEE	Date: Sep-26-2013
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## Inspection Report

unnecessary pain and suffering or possible death. Additionally, the prolonged lack of an Attending Veterinarian increases this risk by excluding a veterinarian from necessary oversight of veterinary care and other aspects of humane animal care and use. Such is appropriate socialization and environmental enrichment. Correct this by employing a qualified licensed veterinarian with experience relevant to the species being maintained by the licensee. This employment must include a formal arrangement of this agreement including a written program of Veterinary Care.

Correct by: Remains uncorrected

### 2.40 (b) (1)

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

(b) Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include: (1) The availability of appropriate facilities, personnel, equipment, and services to comply with the provisions of this subchapter;

One bottle of ivermectin was on the property that expired August 2013. The licensee stated that this was the only bottle of medication present on the property. Additionally when the expiration date was pointed out, he stated that he had purchased it earlier in this year and did not realize it had expired. Expired pharmaceutical drugs may have unpredictable effects or decreased potency which could compromise their efficacy. The licensee must ensure the availability of appropriate facilities and equipment to comply with the provisions of this subchapter. Correct by ensuring that all drugs used and maintained by the facility are in-date. Any drugs that have passed their expiration date should be identified as "expired" and segregated from the current in use drug stock until their disposal.

Correct by: 10/3/2013

### 2.40 (b) (2)

#### REPEAT

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

(b) Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include: ... (2) The use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries, and the availability of emergency, weekend, and holiday care.

An acquisition record was present on the property for one adult male red kangaroo obtained by the licensee on 25 August 2013. The licensee stated that shortly after arrival he observed swelling in the feet of this animal and believed that it was allergy related. The licensee stated that he discussed the condition with the person he received the animal from who also was experiencing similar conditions in their remaining kangaroos. The licensee started the kangaroo on Benadryl without consulting a veterinarian. The kangaroo died on 3 September 2013, approximately 2 days following the onset of symptoms. The licensee stated that he later suspected that a problem with the feed as the cause of the swelling and death of this animal. This animal was not examined by a veterinarian following its arrival to the facility or following the onset of clinical signs, nor did the licensee consult with a veterinarian at any time concerning this condition. No post mortem examination was performed to determine the cause of death. Failure to

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

Sep-26-2013

Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK

21-05158\_000029

Title: LICENSEE

Date:

Sep-26-2013



## Inspection Report

have animals showing clinical signs of disease or illness examined by a veterinarian can result in delays in proper treatment, prolonged suffering, and death. Correct by ensuring that all animals showing signs of injury, disease, or illness are promptly examined by a licensed veterinarian. Additionally, ensure that the attending veterinarian is given sufficient authority to provide guidance regarding all aspects of animal care for the animals currently maintained by the licensee.

Facility records indicate the deaths of an Ocelot on 21 August 2013, a serval on 25 August 2013, and a coatiundi on 31 August 2013. The licensee failed to contact a veterinarian regarding the deaths of any of these animals and no post mortem diagnosis was made. The licensee reported that the serval was on a breeder loan and died without prior clinical signs. This body was reportedly returned to its owner. The ocelot was reported to have died as the result of a caging accident resulting in its suspected strangulation. The circumstances surrounding the coatiundi's death were not reported to APHIS officials. No veterinary examination was conducted following the deaths of these animals, and these deaths were not reported to the attending veterinarian. Failure to report unexplained deaths to the attending veterinarian can result in the failure to recognize potentially preventable causes of deaths that may result from infectious, nutritional, metabolic, or husbandry related conditions. Correct by ensuring that all unexpected deaths are promptly reported to the attending veterinarian. Licensee shall maintain documentation of the communication with the veterinarian. Furthermore, a necropsy shall be performed on all subsequent undiagnosed or unexplained deaths. The results of these necropsy exams shall be made available to APHIS officials.

One white and grey Great Pyrenees dog Identified as Bandit was present in the enclosure with the Lion known as Chief. The nose of this dog was coated in dirt over a large portion of the haired & non-haired portion (at the mucocutaneous junction) which obscured easy visualization of the underlying skin without removal of the dog from the enclosure. The exposed portion of skin had several small scabs and crusts visible and generally appeared pink and lacking hair. In profile, this area appeared irregular and slightly swollen. The presence of the lion in this enclosure precluded safe removal of the dog for farther examination by APHIS officials. On the previous inspection the nose of this dog appeared cracked and bleeding over the non-haired portion of the nose (especially at the mucocutaneous junction). When asked about treatment, the licensee stated that the dog was examined by the new attending veterinarian following the previous inspection, but that the veterinarian told him that there was "nothing that they could do about it" and therefore, he did not need to provide any treatment. He farther stated that he was not applying any sun block, or providing any other treatment at this time, but that the condition was resolving without treatment because of the changing weather conditions with the onset of fall. Written documentation by the attending veterinarian, presented by the licensee, stated that the licensee should "apply sunscreen / zinc oxide as needed". APHIS officials confirmed this examination and recommendations directly with the veterinarian. The veterinarian stated she examined the dog on 1 July 2013 for lameness. She stated that she did observe the nasal ulceration, but was informed by the licensee at that time that the condition had been previously diagnosed by another veterinarian and that it was a seasonal sun allergy. The AV stated that her recommendation was to apply this sunblock to the affected area at least once daily for as long as the nose continued to be affected. The AV stated that she was unable to offer additional treatments at that time because of the incompatibility with the concurrent

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(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

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Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK

21-05158\_000030  
Title: LICENSEE

Date:

Sep-26-2013



## Inspection Report

treatment prescribed for the lameness. The licensee has failed to follow the direction of the attending veterinarian for the treatment of this condition as he failed to apply sunblock to the affected area. Although the condition appears to be improving despite the lack of care, it is difficult to fully assess the degree of improvement without complete examination. The presence of crusts / scabs indicates that the condition is not yet fully resolved; and based on the directions provided by the examining veterinarian, the treatment should be continued until fully resolved. Additionally, because the attending veterinarian believed that that this condition had been previously diagnosed, she did not recommend additional diagnostic testing that may have been appropriate in the absence of a definitive diagnosis. As a result, the licensee failed to provide further methods to diagnose the condition. Adequate veterinary care includes the use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries. Correct by complying with diagnostic testing and treatment recommendations made by the attending veterinarian for this dog and any animals provided care in the future.

One male tiger identified as Jumba had all four canine teeth which were broken or worn. The right lower canine was broken or worn unevenly to the gumline, and the other three canine teeth were all badly damaged and worn. A small dark tan area is visible from a distance in the center of each shortened tooth. Additionally, the tiger appears to have lost weight since the previous inspection. The licensee stated that the upper canine teeth had broken years ago and the lower canine teeth were worn. Additionally, the licensee stated that this animal is approximately 15 years old and has never been examined by a veterinarian for its dental condition. The licensee stated that he did not believe these teeth were a problem since he had not observed any difficulty eating or signs of pain. Additionally, he stated that he was unwilling to have the animal examined by a veterinarian due to the risk associated. Teeth that are damaged through trauma or significant wear can cause discomfort to the animal and when left untreated can progress to painful dental abscesses. The presence of the dark central area warrants additional examination by a veterinarian to determine if the pulp cavity is exposed. Although wear of canine teeth is common in large cats, this is an abnormal condition and does require the involvement of the attending veterinarian to ensure adequate care. The licensee does not currently have an attending veterinarian for the exotic animals including tigers. There is no evidence that this animal's dental condition has been evaluated by a veterinarian. Licensees are required to maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include appropriate methods to prevent, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries including dental abnormalities. Correct by ensuring that the attending veterinarian assesses this animal to determine the appropriate treatment plan for this condition.

Correct by: Remains corrected.

### 2.40 (b) (3)

### REPEAT

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

(b) Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include:...(3) Daily observation of all animals to assess their health and well-being; Provided, however, That daily observation of animals may be accomplished by someone other than the attending veterinarian; and Provided, further, That a mechanism of direct and frequent communication is required so that timely and accurate information on problems of animal health, behavior, and well-being is conveyed to the attending veterinarian.

Prepared By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

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Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK

21-05158\_000031

Title: LICENSEE

Date:

Sep-26-2013



## Inspection Report

One male red kangaroo obtained by the licensee on 25 August 2013 (described above) began exhibiting signs of disease that included swelling of the feet shortly after arrival on the property. The licensee stated that he discussed the condition with the person they received the animal from, but did not contact the attending veterinarian regarding this condition. He then began administration of drugs for treatment without the input or direction of the attending veterinarian. This kangaroo subsequently died on 3 September 2013, approximately 2 days following the onset of symptoms based on the statements of the licensee. The death was not reported to the Attending Veterinarian. As a result of the failure to communicate this condition to the AV no examination was conducted either ante or post mortem.

Facility records indicate the deaths of an Ocelot on 21 August 2013, a Serval on 25 August 2013, and a Coatiundi on 31 August 2013. When asked, the licensee stated that these deaths had not been reported to the attending veterinarian. Failure to report unexpected deaths to the attending veterinarian can result in the failure to recognize potentially preventable causes of deaths that may result from infectious, nutritional, metabolic, or husbandry related conditions.

During the inspection one tiger identified as Jumba was observed to have severely cracked / worn teeth (described above). Although the licensee stated that he was aware of this condition, it had never been reported to the attending veterinarian. As a result this animal has never been either visually assessed for this condition or physically examined by the attending veterinarian.

Failure to provide accurate and timely information on animals showing clinical signs of disease or illness to the attending veterinarian can result in delays in proper treatment, prolonged suffering, and death. Correct by ensuring direct and frequent communication of timely accurate information to the attending veterinarian of all problems relating to animal health, behavior, and well-being.

Correct by: Remains uncorrected.

### 2.50 (c)

#### TIME AND METHOD OF IDENTIFICATION.

(c) A class "C" exhibitor shall identify all live dogs and cats under his or her control or on his or her premises, whether held, purchased, or otherwise acquired:

- (1) As set forth in paragraph (b)(1) or (b)(3) of this section, or
- (2) By identifying each dog or cat with:
  - (i) An official USDA sequentially numbered tag that is kept on the door of the animal's cage or run;
  - (ii) A record book containing each animal's tag number, a written description of each animal, the data required by Sec. 2.75(a), and a clear photograph of each animal; and
  - (iii) A duplicate tag that accompanies each dog or cat whenever it leaves the compound or premises.

The dogs present in this facility not have any type of identification. Additionally, no identification tags are posted on the door of the animal's primary enclosures. Class "C" exhibitors are required to identify all dogs and cats on their premises. Adequate individual identification is necessary to ensure adequate

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

Sep-26-2013

Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK

21-05158\_000032

Title: LICENSEE

Date:

Sep-26-2013



## Inspection Report

veterinary care is provided to all animals. This information also allows APHIS officials to track individual animals. Correct by ensuring that all animals are identified with an appropriate identification tag or other method approved in this section.

Correct by: 10/15/2013

**2.75 (a) (2)**

### **RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.**

(A)(2) Each dealer and exhibitor shall use Record of Acquisition and Dogs and Cats on Hand (APHIS Form 7005) and Record of Disposition of Dogs and Cats (APHIS Form 7006) to make, keep, and maintain the information required by paragraph (a)(1) of this section: Provided, that if a dealer or exhibitor who uses a computerized recordkeeping system believes that APHIS Form 7005 and APHIS Form 7006 are unsuitable for him or her to make, keep, and maintain the information required by paragraph (a)(1) of this section, the dealer or exhibitor may request a variance from the requirement to use APHIS Form 7005 and APHIS 700...

Currently dogs being maintained on the property are not being recorded on the APHIS 7005 form and the licensee does not have a variance to utilize a computerized record keeping system. Four dogs were observed in this facility collection. The information required regarding the acquisition source for these animals has not been documented in any other manner in the facility records. Incomplete records fail to provide APHIS officials with the necessary information to track animal births, deaths, euthanasia, and individual movements of dogs into and out of the facility. This limits the ability of APHIS Officials to evaluate the adequacy of care provided by the licensee and to ensure that all animals are receiving humane treatment. Correct by completing the required information on the Form 7005 for all dogs currently on the property and any new acquisitions from this point forward. These records must be made available to APHIS Officials upon request.

Correct by: 10/4/2013.

**2.75 (b) (1)**

**REPEAT**

### **RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.**

(b)(1) Every dealer other than operators of auction sales and brokers to whom animals are consigned, and exhibitor shall make, keep, and maintain records or forms which fully and correctly disclose the following information concerning animals other than dogs and cats, 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. The records shall include any offspring born of any animal while in his or her possession or under his or her control.

At the time of inspection numerous (7) animals were missing either acquisition or disposition records.

- Coati / Coatimundi: No coatimundis were present at the previous inspection or the current inspection. One disposition record was provided for an animal that died on 31 August 2013 (the exact species was

**(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)**

Prepared By:

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

Sep-26-2013

Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK

21-05158\_000033  
Title: LICENSEE

Date:

Sep-26-2013



## Inspection Report

not specified). No acquisition information was provided for this animal. Missing: acquisition information for 1 Coati / Coatimundi.

- Guinea Pigs: 2 animals were present at this inspection, only 1 animal was present on the previous inspection. The licensee stated that this animal was brought to the facility by a volunteer, however, no acquisition information was present for the one new addition. Missing: acquisition information for 1 guinea pig.

- Domestic Pigs: 2 animals present at this inspection, 3 animals were present the previous inspection. During the inspection the licensee stated that he gave all of the previous animals to a volunteer. Additionally, he stated that the animals present today were brought to the facility by a different volunteer. While the licensee contends that these animals are not part of the exhibition collection, they are housed in the same building as the domestic dog-hybrids (in an adjacent enclosure) and therefore are on display to the public. No acquisition records were available for the 2 new animals brought to the facility, no disposition records were available for the 3 animals removed from the facility. Missing: acquisition information for 2 domestic pigs and disposition information for 3 domestic pigs.

In the absence of complete and accurate records, animal movements cannot be tracked and verified. Incomplete records limit the ability of APHIS Officials to ensure that all animals have been provided with adequate care while in the custody of licensee.

Correct by: making, keeping, and maintaining records which fully and correctly disclose required acquisition and disposition information; to include all deaths (specifying whether by natural occurrence or by euthanasia). Complete records must be created for all animals currently on hand and must be updated as necessary to include all animals purchased or otherwise acquired, all births, all animals owned, held, leased, or otherwise in the licensee's possession or under his control, as well as all animals which is transported, sold, euthanized, or otherwise disposed of by the licensee.

Correct by: Remains uncorrected

### 3.1 (e)

#### HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(e) Storage. Supplies of food and bedding must be stored in a manner that protects the supplies from spoilage, contamination, and vermin infestation. The supplies must be stored off the floor and away from the walls, to allow cleaning underneath and around the supplies. Foods requiring refrigeration must be stored accordingly, and all food must be stored in a manner that prevents contamination and deterioration of its nutritive value. All open supplies of food and bedding must be kept in leak-proof containers with tightly fitting lids to prevent contamination and spoilage. Only food and bedding that is currently being used may be kept in the animal areas. Substances that are toxic to the dogs or cats but are required for normal husbandry practices must not be stored in food storage and preparation areas, but may be stored in cabinets in the animal areas.

The dry food storage room has an excessive accumulation of rodent feces on the floor. The accumulation

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

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Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK

21-05158\_000034

Title: LICENSEE

Date:

Sep-26-2013



## Inspection Report

is worst in all corners of the room, along the walls, and around the feed storage containers. Additionally, there is rodent feces present on the lids of the feed storage containers and the countertop. Numerous metal barrels were being used as feed storage containers. Although the majority of feed containers have lids, one container was present without a lid. Several open bags of commercial dog food were observed in this container and rodent feces were present on the bags of feed. The licensee stated that he uses mouse poison for rodent control, and while multiple bags containing rodenticide were observed in the room, the significant accumulation of rodent feces particularly on the tops of feed containers indicates that rodent control is inadequate at this time. Rodents are a known source of multiple diseases for other mammals which can be transmitted through urine, feces, and fleas. Contamination of feed with rodent feces poses a health risk to the dogs through potential disease transmission. All open bags of feed must be stored in leak-proof containers with tightly fitting lids that prevent contamination and spoilage. Additionally, food and bedding must be maintained in a way that facilitates cleaning underneath and around these supplies. Failure to maintain food storage areas in a clean and sanitary manner farther prevents rapid accurate assessment of rodent control problems. Correct by ensuring that all open bags of feed are stored in leak-proof containers with a tightly fitting lid. Additionally, ensure that the feed storage room is maintained in a clean organized manner to prevent contamination of feed and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices. A working safe and effective pest control program shall be established and maintained on a permanent basis.

Correct by: 10/15/2013

### 3.3 (e) (1)

#### SHELTERED HOUSING FACILITIES.

(e) Surfaces. (1) The following areas in sheltered housing facilities must be impervious to moisture:

- (i) Indoor floor areas in contact with the animals;
- (ii) Outdoor floor areas in contact with the animals, when the floor areas are not exposed to the direct sun, or are made of a hard material such as wire, wood, metal, or concrete; and
- (iii) All walls, boxes, houses, dens, and other surfaces in contact with the animals.

Three domestic dog-hybrids (one wolf-dog hybrid and two coyote-dog hybrids) were housed in a sheltered enclosure towards the bear enclosure. Dogs, as defined in 9 CFR Ch. 1 Subchapter A section 1.1, includes any live or dead dog (*Canis familiaris*) or any dog-hybrid cross. The sheltered portion of the primary enclosure housing these dogs is constructed of unsealed wood which is not impervious to water. Much of this wood including support posts, resting platforms, and the entry is significantly chewed. Additionally, the floor in the sheltered portion of this enclosure (not exposed to direct sunlight) is composed of dirt rather than a material that is impervious to water. 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. Correct ensuring that all indoor flooring, walls, boxes, dens, and other surfaces in contact with the dogs are constructed of material impervious to water so that they may be readily cleaned and sanitized as

**(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)**

Prepared By:

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

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Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK

21-05158\_000035

Title: LICENSEE

Date:

Sep-26-2013



## Inspection Report

required.

Correct by: 10/24/2013

### 3.7 (d)

#### COMPATIBLE GROUPING.

(d) Dogs or cats may not be housed in the same primary enclosure with any other species of animals, unless they are compatible.

During the inspection, the licensee stated that the Great Pyrenees dog identified as Bandit currently housed with the lion identified as Chief, was injured by this lion following the last inspection. This dog had several areas of matted hair identified at the last inspection and the licensee was instructed to ensure adequate grooming to remove these mats. The licensee stated that the injury occurred when the dog was returned to the lion enclosure. Reportedly the injury occurred because the lion "body checked" or slammed into the dog following its return (not as the result of the lion's use of claws or teeth). The injury reportedly caused the dog to vocalize and become significantly lame. The attending veterinarian confirmed the lameness and recommended radiographs and pain medication due to the severity. According to the veterinarian, the licensee declined radiographs on the basis that he was unable to remove the dog from the property because of the lion's attachment. The licensee farther stated that this was the second time a similar injury had occurred following his attempts to groom the dog and that he was unwilling to attempt any future grooming, regardless of how matted the dog became, because it was unsafe for the dog to do so. Although the licensee maintains that the dog and lion are compatible because they were raised together, the repeated significant injury to the dog demonstrates otherwise. Additionally, the unwillingness to provide future necessary grooming because of the potential for injury to the dog by the lion, farther indicates the licensee's awareness of this incompatibility. Dogs may not be housed in the same primary enclosure with any other species of animals, unless they are compatible. Continued housing of the dog in the same primary enclosure as this lion places the dog at risk of future injury and unnecessary suffering. Correct by permanently removing this dog from the same primary as the lion. Additionally, ensure that all dogs are only housed with animals that are compatible.

Correct by: Immediately

### 3.8

#### EXERCISE FOR DOGS.

Dealers, exhibitors, and research facilities must develop, document, and follow an appropriate plan to provide dogs with the opportunity for exercise. In addition, the plan must be approved by the attending veterinarian. The plan must include written standard procedures to be followed in providing the opportunity for exercise. The plan must be made available to APHIS upon request, and, in the case of research facilities, to officials of any pertinent funding Federal agency.

The licensee does not currently have a written plan to provide exercise to the dogs maintained at this facility. While both enclosures housing dogs significantly exceed the minimum space requirements, the

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

Sep-26-2013

Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK

21-05158\_000036  
Title: LICENSEE

Date:

Sep-26-2013



## Inspection Report

written plan for providing exercise must be approved by the attending veterinarian to ensure that the standard procedures are adequate to meet the exercise requirements of the breed. Exercise is necessary to benefit the health, comfort, and well-being of the dogs. Correct by developing, documenting, and following an appropriate plan to provide the dogs the opportunity to exercise as necessary to comply with this section. The plan must be approved by the attending veterinarian and made available to the APHIS officials during subsequent inspections.

Correct by: 10/15/2013

### 3.9 (b)

#### FEEDING.

(b) Food receptacles must be used for dogs and cats, must be readily accessible to all dogs and cats, and must be located so as to minimize contamination by excreta and pests, and be protected from rain and snow. Feeding pans must either be made of a durable material that can be easily cleaned and sanitized or be disposable. If the food receptacles are not disposable, they must be kept clean and must be sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.11(b) of this subpart. Sanitization is achieved by using one of the methods described in Sec. 3.11(b)(3) of this subpart. If the food receptacles are disposable, they must be discarded after one use. Self-feeders may be used for the feeding of dry food. If self-feeders are used, they must be kept clean and must be sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.11(b) of this subpart. Measures must be taken to ensure that there is no molding, deterioration, and caking of feed.

The feed receptacle used for the three domestic dog-hybrids (one wolf-dog hybrid and two coyote-dog hybrids) in the sheltered enclosure towards the bears consisted of a blue and white cooler with the lid removed. This cooler was affixed to the chain link that formed the adjacent wall of the enclosure in a manner that prevented its removal. A section of garden hose was affixed to the cooler using a screw in several places. At each end of the hose section it was passed through the chain link fence, around the fence, and back through to the cooler where it was again affixed to the cooler using a screw, thus preventing its easy removal. This food receptacle had a heavy buildup of brown material around the top edge and the inside surface that was consistent with organic material, dirt, dust, grime, and food waste. When asked, the licensee stated that the food is removed and this receptacle is cleaned on a weekly basis by volunteers. He stated that the cleaning is done by pressure washer and that the cooler is drained through side drain and that the cooler is towel dried before adding new food. The licensee stated that disinfectant is applied at that time using simple green. All food receptacles must be thoroughly cleaned and sanitized as often as necessary to prevent the accumulation of dirt, debris, food waste, excreta, and other disease hazards. Accumulated organic debris provides an optimal area for the growth of bacterial and fungal pathogens that can easily contaminate food when present on feed receptacles creating a disease hazard for the dogs. Correct by ensuring that food receptacles are cleaned and sanitized with sufficient frequency to prevent the accumulation of these debris and disease hazards.

Correct by: 10/28/2013

**(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)**

Prepared By:

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

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Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK

21-05158\_000037  
Title: LICENSEE

Date:

Sep-26-2013



## Inspection Report

**3.11 (b) (2)**

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

(b) Sanitization of primary enclosures and food and water receptacles...(2) Used primary enclosures and food and water receptacles for dogs and cats must be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks using one of the methods prescribed in paragraph (b)(3) of this section, and more often if necessary to prevent an accumulation of dirt, debris, food waste, excreta, and other disease hazards.

Three dogs (one wolf-dog hybrid and two coyote-dog hybrids) are housed in a sheltered primary enclosure towards the bears. All hard surfaces in this building including chain link fencing, raised platforms, floor, walls, and support beams have a moderate to heavy accumulation of dirt, dust, cobwebs, organic material, and hair. The accumulated debris is evidence that current cleaning and sanitation protocols are inadequate to prevent their accumulation. 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.

Correct by thoroughly cleaning all surfaces to remove all buildup of dirt, dust, grime, cobwebs and other organic materials. Once the surfaces are cleaned they must be sanitized using one of the prescribed methods such as a chemical disinfectant followed by a clean water rinse to remove residue. Additionally, the licensee must establish and maintain a regular schedule of spot cleaning daily and cleaning / sanitizing at least every two weeks.

Correct by: 10/15/2013.

**3.81**

**REPEAT**

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

Dealers, exhibitors, and research facilities must develop, document, and follow an appropriate plan for environment enhancement adequate to promote the psychological well-being of nonhuman primates. The plan must be in accordance with the currently accepted professional standards as cited in appropriate professional journals or reference guides, and as directed by the attending veterinarian. This plan must be made available to APHIS upon request, and, in the case of research facilities, to officials of any pertinent funding agency.

Since the previous inspection the licensee has created nutrition and enrichment fact sheets for the animals maintained on the property. This document includes various items for enrichment of nonhuman primates. During inspection the licensee stated that he created this document and that he had not had it evaluated by the attending veterinarian. At this time there has been no guidance or input from the attending veterinarian regarding the plan for environmental enhancement to promote psychological well-being of nonhuman primates. Nonhuman Primate Enrichment plans must be in accordance with professionally accepted standards as cited in appropriate professional journals and must be directed by the attending veterinarian. Written documentation of this enrichment plan is necessary to ensure that all primates are receiving enrichment as directed and in accordance with these standards and that animal health and welfare is not put at risk through the use of inadequate, inappropriate, or unsafe attempted enrichment.

**(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)**

Prepared By:

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

Sep-26-2013

Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK

21-05158\_000038  
Title: LICENSEE

Date:

Sep-26-2013



## Inspection Report

Correct by ensuring that the attending veterinarian reviews the current NHP enrichment plan and has adequate authority to modify this plan as necessary to ensure that it is in accordance with professionally accepted standards. The plan must include all species currently maintained by the licensee including the: capuchin, lemurs, baboon, and gibbon and be modified as needed to include any additional NHPs acquired by the licensee.

Correct by: Remains uncorrected

### 3.125 (a) REPEAT

#### FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(a) Structural strength. 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.

At the time of the inspection four large felid enclosures (containing a total of 7 Tigers and 1 Lion) were constructed with fencing that was less than 12 feet high. Each of these enclosures was cited on the previous inspection and no changes have been made to the enclosures at this time. The enclosures are constructed of heavy gauge wire that measured 11 feet 3 inches tall during the previous inspection. The licensee stated that he had not yet modified any of these enclosures, but that he was expecting to begin construction of new enclosures soon.

The four affected enclosures were housing the following animals at the time of inspection:

- Tiger Pen 2: contains one Tiger identified by the licensee as Hemi.
- Tiger Pen 3: contains four Tigers referred to as Leesha, Avalanche, Hurricane, and Taima
- Tiger Pen 4: contains one Tiger referred to as Nahandi
- Tiger Pen 5: contains one Tiger referred to as Glacier and one female lion referred to as Ungowwa.

None of these pens had any angled top fencing (kick-in) or any species appropriate high tensile smooth electrical wire to provide additional deterrents for escape. These enclosures are similar in height to those where tigers or lions have had documented escapes.

Tiger pen 3 has a large resting platform that is too close to the side of the enclosure. This platform is approximately equal height to the top of the enclosure. The closest wall of the primary enclosure has an area which is covered in heavy gauge wire that is also equal height to the top of the enclosure fence. The current placement of this platform combined with its height and the adjacent wire covered cage provides a potential opportunity for escape.

These enclosures are not tall enough to properly contain the animals as these adult tigers could easily jump 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. Correct by increasing the height of the enclosure, adding an effective kick-in, or covering the top of the enclosure to ensure the animals are contained properly. Additionally, ensure that all platforms or similar devices are placed adequately or fence height is modified to prevent escape.

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

Sep-26-2013

Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK

21-05158\_000039  
Title: LICENSEE

Date:

Sep-26-2013



## Inspection Report

Animals affected: 7

Correct by: Remains uncorrected.

### 3.125 (c)

#### FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(c) Storage. Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against deterioration, molding, or contamination by vermin. Refrigeration shall be provided for supplies of perishable food.

Several types of meat were observed in the freezer unsealed and frozen in buckets. This included both unidentified ground red meat and whole poultry products. These types of meat are being fed to the lions, tigers, servals, ocelots, and bobcats (per the Nutrition and Enrichment Fact Sheet supplied by the licensee). The red meat had areas of brown-grey discoloration that appeared dry / desiccated. The poultry was frozen in a large box of ice and had areas on the exposed extremities that appeared lighter colored and similarly dried. The licensee stated that this meat was recently received and would be fed before the end of the week; however, the meat products observed in the freezer did not have a date of receipt / freezing or a use by date. Failure to properly seal frozen foods and prolonged storage of perishable foods (even when frozen) can result in freezer burn, desiccation, and oxidation causing alteration of the food's palatability and nutritive value. Perishable food must be maintained in a manner that prevents against deterioration in order to ensure that food remains palatable and wholesome. Correct by ensuring that frozen foods are properly sealed prior to storage in a freezer to protect from deterioration. Additionally, ensure that frozen foods are utilized in a timely manner by instituting a mechanism for identifying the duration of storage.

The dry food storage room has an excessive accumulation of rodent feces on the floor. The accumulation is worst in all corners of the room, along the walls, and around the feed storage containers. Additionally, there is rodent feces present on the lids of the feed storage containers and the countertop. Numerous metal barrels were being used as feed storage containers. Although the majority of feed containers have lids, one container was present without a lid. Several open bags of commercial dog food were observed in this container and rodent feces were present on the bags of feed. In addition to being fed to dogs, commercial dog food being fed to several wild and exotic animal species including the bears, foxes, and African Crested Porcupine (per the Nutrition and enrichment fact sheet supplied by the licensee). The licensee stated that he uses mouse poison for rodent control, and while multiple bags containing rodenticide were observed in the room, the significant accumulation of rodent feces particularly on the tops of feed containers indicates that rodent control is inadequate at this time. Rodents are a known source of multiple diseases for other mammals which can be transmitted through urine, feces, and fleas. Contamination of feed with rodent feces poses a health risk to the animals through potential disease transmission. All feed and bedding supplies must be stored in a manner that prevents contamination by vermin, deterioration, and molding. Correct by ensuring that all open bags of feed are stored in a manner that prevents contamination by vermin such as storage in leak-proof containers with a tightly fitting lid. Additionally, ensure that the feed storage room is maintained in a clean organized manner to prevent contamination of feed and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices. A working safe and effective

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(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

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TIMOTHY STARK

21-05158\_000040

Title: LICENSEE

Date:

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## Inspection Report

pest control program shall be established and maintained on a permanent basis.

Correct by: 10/15/2013

### 3.127 (d) REPEAT

#### FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

(d) Perimeter fence. On or after May 17, 2000, all outdoor housing facilities (i.e., facilities not entirely indoors) must be enclosed by a perimeter fence that is of sufficient height to keep animals and unauthorized persons out. Fences less than 8 feet high for potentially dangerous animals, such as, but not limited to, large felines (e.g., lions, tigers, leopards, cougars, etc.), bears, wolves, rhinoceros, and elephants, or less than 6 feet high for other animals must be approved in writing by the Administrator. The 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.

A 12-foot high perimeter fence was present around the portion of the facility housing the majority of the tigers. One gate (constructed out of vertical bars) present in this area of perimeter fence was cited on the previous report for gaps present at side of this gate which ranged from 3 to 9 inches. While the licensee reduced the size of gaps under and above this gate, a significant gap remains at the locking side of this gate. This remaining gap is large enough that it could allow the entry of an unauthorized person or animal. Correct by modifying the closure of this gate to further reduce this remaining gap in order to restrict entry or an animal or unauthorized person.

An 8-foot high perimeter fence surrounds the portion of the facility which contains the majority of the animals (including one lion, two tigers, one leopard, 4 bears, and all other species). One area of this perimeter fence (nearest to the leopard enclosure) was constructed of chain link that was only 69 inches (5' 9"). Three unsecured single strands of wire were present above the chain link. These were placed at 4 inches, 16 inches, and 23 inches above the top of the chain link. The licensee stated that these used to be electrified wire, however, the electricity has been off to these wires. Vining plants were observed growing along and between these wires. These wires were easily movable and not taut enough to prevent an animal or person from shifting them to allow entry or exit through this area of the fence. For that reason the wire strands are inadequate to act as a structural barrier and not included in the height of this perimeter fence. Perimeter fencing must be a minimum of 8 feet high for dangerous animals (or written approval must be obtained from the APHIS administrator). Correct by ensuring that all perimeter fencing is a minimum of 8 feet high.

At the time of the inspection there were large amounts of building materials present and equipment storage present leaning against the perimeter fence in the area adjacent to the dry feed storage room, freezer, and lion / dog enclosure. This portion of the facility includes primary enclosures for several dangerous animals including: one lion, two tigers, one leopard, and four bears. The building material

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

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TIMOTHY STARK

21-05158\_000041

Title: LICENSEE

Date:

Sep-26-2013



## Inspection Report

included numerous chain link fence rolls, plastic tanks, plastic barrels, one wooden industrial cable spool, and several solidified concrete bags. These materials were adjacent to or leaning against the side of the perimeter fence facing in towards the enclosures functionally forming a platform to climb or jump over the perimeter fence. These materials and rolls effectively reduced the perimeter height by 3 to 6 feet. The presence of these building materials prevents the perimeter fence from functioning as an adequate secondary containment system for the animals at this facility. A substantial perimeter fence that is maintained in good repair and is not less than 8 feet in height is required for all potentially dangerous animals. This perimeter fencing protects the animals by ensuring that in the event of an accidental escape there is a secondary containment mechanism to prevent the animal from leaving the property and endangering public safety and thereby placing the animal's life in jeopardy. Correct this by removing all construction materials or other debris that is within close proximity to the perimeter fence, and by modifying the gate to prevent unauthorized entry.

Correct by: Remains uncorrected.

**3.129 (a) REPEAT**

**FEEDING.**

(a) 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.

Since the previous inspection the licensee has created nutrition and enrichment fact sheets for the animals maintained on the property. While the licensee previously stated that he feeds a variety of feed material to the various animals maintained on the property including a diet consisting of donated recently expired meat products from human food channels and road kill for the large carnivores. During inspection the licensee stated that he created this document and that he had not had it evaluated by the attending veterinarian. At this time there has been no guidance or input from the attending veterinarian for feeding the large felids. A species specific feeding plan(s) which includes the amount and type of meats provided as well as any additional necessary vitamin or mineral supplementation is necessary when feeding a non-commercially prepared diet for large felids to ensure that the diet is of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain the animals in good health. The licensee must obtain from the veterinarian written guidance for the feeding of the large cats. This feeding plan must address the species, size, condition, and type of animal in order to ensure appropriate care and feeding for all felids in the facility.

Correct by: Remains uncorrected

**3.130**

**WATERING.**

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.

No potable water source is present in the bear enclosure. The only source of water for the animals in this

**(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)**

Prepared By:

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

Sep-26-2013

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TIMOTHY STARK

21-05158\_000042

Title: LICENSEE

Date:

Sep-26-2013



## Inspection Report

area is one pond. This pond is murky and has an abundance of vegetative growth on the surface and there is strong odor coming from this enclosure. The dry ground present in the enclosure is elevated above the pond (which is located in a central depression). This difference in elevation effectively grades the enclosure so that water collects in the pond. During periods of high rain, this grading will result in the washing of feces into the pond causing contamination of the only source of potable water. Animals must have access to clean, potable water for optimal health and well-being. Fecal contamination of water sources can result in the transmission of parasitic, bacterial, and viral diseases.

No potable water was observed in the water receptacles visible in the majority of the tiger's enclosures. Tiger pens 1, 2, 4, and 5 and the lion enclosure containing Chief (the lion co-housed with the dog Bandit) all had water which was excessively green. The water in these receptacles was green (consistent with excessive algae growth). Additionally, there were numerous mosquitos and mosquito larvae present on and just below the surface of the water. The turbidity of the water was sufficient to prevent visualization of the bottom of the container even though each container was relatively shallow (less than 3 feet deep). The licensee stated that the water in each of these receptacles was changed the previous Sunday (two days prior to the inspection). He stated that the water is dumped or drained depending on the construction of the receptacle and the receptacles are scrubbed as needed. The licensee stated that the water receptacles stay clear, but that they become immediately discolored (green) following rain. Animals must have access to clean, potable water for optimal health and well-being. Stagnant water which is not changed often enough provides an optimal environment for the growth of bacteria increases the risk of disease transmission. Additionally, failing to change water often enough to prevent / minimize mosquito breeding farther risks animal's health as mosquitos are known to transmit multiple viral diseases including encephalitis viruses such as West Nile Virus. Note: the water receptacle in tiger pen 3 was not positioned so that it could be visualized or accessed from outside of the tiger enclosure.

Clean and potable water must be provided for all animals at all times, or as often as necessary for the health and comfort of the animals. Correct by ensuring that all animals are provided with potable water and that all water receptacles are clean and sanitary.

Correct By: Immediately

### 3.132

#### EMPLOYEES.

A sufficient number of adequately trained employees shall be utilized to maintain the professionally acceptable level of husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Such practices shall be under a supervisor who has a background in animal care.

During the inspection APHIS officials requested the licensee produce a list of facility employees, including volunteers. The licensee stated that he had no additional paid staff and he was unwilling to produce a volunteer list as he believed this to be a violation of their privacy. The licensee stated that he provides all direct animal care and that volunteers are only permitted to do food preparation and guide visitors. Later during the inspection, however, the licensee described volunteers interacting with the dogs (including hybrids) including cleaning the enclosure / feed receptacles. Additionally the Nutrition and Enrichment Fact Sheets provided by the licensee includes interaction with caretaker, visitors, and volunteers as social

Prepared By:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

Sep-26-2013

Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK

21-05158\_000043

Title: LICENSEE

Date:

Sep-26-2013



## Inspection Report

enrichment for all species without farther describing the degree of contact permitted.

This inspection revealed a large number deficiencies regarding the care provided to the animals in this facility including excessively dirty / unpotable water in multiple enclosures, filthy primary enclosures and feed receptacles for the dogs, feed storage room contaminated with excessive rodent feces, and multiple record keeping deficiencies. While the actual number of volunteers employed by this facility cannot be evaluated because of the licensee's refusal to provide a list, the number and severity of the deficiencies regarding animal facilities and care demonstrates that the licensee has failed to maintain the professionally acceptable level of husbandry practices. Additional staff and / or additional staff training is necessary at this time. Failure to maintain an adequate number of sufficiently trained staff can result in animals being maintained in unsuitable conditions placing both their health and welfare at significant risk. Correct by employing a sufficient number of adequately trained staff / volunteers in order to maintain the professionally acceptable level of husbandry practices. The licensee shall make a list of all employees / volunteers, the tasks they are responsible for, as well as their training / experience. This list shall be made available to all APHIS officials upon request.

Correct by: Make list of employees / volunteers available by 4 October 2013. Increase staff numbers and training by 1 November 2013.

Inspection conducted with the licensee on 9/24/2013.

Exit interview conducted with the licensee on 9/26/2013.

---

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

Sep-26-2013

Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK

21-05158\_000044

Title: LICENSEE

Date:

Sep-26-2013

**Animals Inspected at Last Inspection**

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
11620	32-C-0204	001	TIM STARK	Sep-24-13
Count	Species			
000001	BROWN CAPUCHIN			
000001	EASTERN GREY KANGAROO			
000001	GREY FOX			
000001	HAMADRYAS BABOON			
000001	HILL WALLAROO			
000001	LAR GIBBON			
000001	LEOPARD			
000001	NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR			
000001	NORTH AMERICAN PORCUPINE			
000001	RED KANGAROO			
000001	SERVAL			
000001	SPOTTED HYENA			
000001	WOODCHUCK			
000002	AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE			
000002	GUINEA PIG			
000002	LINNES TWO-TOED SLOTH			
000002	LION			
000002	NINE-BANDED ARMADILLO			
000002	PIG			
000003	GRIZZLY BEAR			
000003	OCELOT			
000003	RING-TAILED LEMUR			
000003	UTAH PRAIRIE DOG			
000004	DOG ADULT			
000004	HEDGEHOG			
000004	KINKAJOU			
000005	BOBCAT			
000005	RED FOX			
000012	TIGER			



## 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: Nov-05-2013

This is a focused inspection based on recent complaint of tiger cub exhibition.

No non-compliant items identified during this inspection.

Exit interview conducted with facility representative.

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(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I	USDA, APHIS, Animal Care	Date:
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR	Inspector 6008	Nov-05-2013

Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK 21-05158_000046 Title: LICENSEE	Date: Nov-05-2013
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United States Department of Agriculture  
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Customer:  
Inspection Date:

11620  
Nov-05-13

## Animals Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
11620	32-C-0204	001	TIM STARK	Nov-05-13

Count      Species  
000003 TIGER



## Inspection Report

TIMOTHY STARK

Customer ID: 11620

Certificate: 32-C-0204

Site: 001

TIM STARK

3320 JACK TEEPLE RD

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

CHARLESTOWN, IN 47111

Date: 17 January 2014

2.131 (c)(1)

### HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

This is a focused inspection in regards to the direct contact exhibition of three tiger cubs currently open to the public.

There are one to three tiger cubs at any one time, approximately 15-16 weeks of age that are currently being shown to the public. The exhibition is advertised on a sign in the driveway as "Tiger Baby Playtime" asking for a donation fee of \$25 for each member of the public. This fee allows them to enter into a caged room approximately 15 feet x 20 feet where 1 to 3 tiger cubs will be released into the room and allowed to play with the visitors. During the exhibition time there are on average 30-35 people at a time sitting on the floor. These tiger cubs are approximately 50 lbs and 18-20 inches high at the shoulder.

During the exhibition the licensee advised that he is always in the room and there are 1-2 other volunteers that are outside the room if needed. The licensee advised that he tells the public before the tigers come into the room that they may get scratched or nipped by the cubs, but that's what cubs do and if they are uncomfortable with that they should leave. The licensee stated there have been some scratches in the past few weeks, however he did not consider anything to be an injury and harmful to the public, he stated "a little blood is nothing".

The licensee advised there was one girl recently on January 15, 2014 that got up within the first 10 minutes of the 30 minute session upset because one of the tiger cubs gave her a little nip or scratched her. He wasn't sure as she got up and wanted to be let out of the caged area. He advised that there had been several other people that have been scratched during the exhibitions but that they never complained to him or seemed to have any issue, just that one girl two days prior.

The licensee also stated that he tells the visitors to smack the tigers on the nose if they get too rough in order to teach them not to climb up or scratch etc. He advised that some people don't hit the tigers hard enough to do anything and if he needs to step in he will and has taken any cubs out of the room as needed if they get to rough or playful. The tigers have been exhibited hourly; 30 minutes with public contact and 30 minutes off throughout the day every day since they were 7 weeks old. The licensee stated that he feels that he can exhibit the tigers with full contact with the public up until they are 16 weeks of age.

During the exhibition of the tiger cubs there need to be sufficient number of staff that needs to be knowledgeable, responsible and readily identifiable. When asked for a list of the volunteer staff that assists with

### Prepared By:

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I	USDA, APHIS, Animal Care	Date:
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR	Inspector 6008	17 January 2014

### Received By:

MELISA STARK	Date:
Title: LICENSEE WIFE	17 January 2014



## **Inspection Report**

the exhibition/care of the tigers and their training qualifications, the licensee stated that he would not provide any personal information of his staff, and that he was getting rid of the ones he had now and would get new staff in a few weeks.

It is clear with the evidence of recent reported injuries that these tiger cubs are too large, too strong and aggressive to have direct contact with the public with minimal risk of harm. It is imperative that when allowing the public to have physical contact with tiger cubs that the animals are not able to cause any injuries, scratches or bites to any members of the public. When an animal, regardless of age, is of the size, weight and aggressiveness that they are causing these kinds of injuries, they should not be used for handling exhibitions where the public is in direct contact with the animals.

The licensee must stop all direct contact exhibitions with the tigers that are capable of causing any injuries to the public including but not limited to biting, scratching or bruising. The licensee shall not allow members of the public to work handle or discipline the animals by using physical reprimand to keep the animals from getting too aggressive. The licensee shall identify additional handlers and staff and their qualifications to inspectors upon request to prove their knowledge and qualifications.

To be corrected: From this day forward.

Inspection and exit interview conducted with the facility representative.

**Prepared By:**

---

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I                    USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

**Title:** ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

17 January 2014

**Received By:**

MELISA STARK

Date:

**Title:** LICENSEE WIFE

17 January 2014



United States Department of Agriculture      Customer: 11620  
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service      Inspection Date: 17-JAN-14

## Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
11620	32-C-0204	001	TIMOTHY STARK	17-JAN-14

Count	Species
000003	TIGER
<b>000003</b>	<b>Total</b>



## Inspection Report

TIMOTHY STARK

Customer ID: 11620

Certificate: 32-C-0204

Site: 001

TIM STARK

3320 JACK TEEPLE RD

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

CHARLESTOWN, IN 47111

Date: 06 May 2014

### 3.3 (e)(1) REPEAT

#### SHELTERED HOUSING FACILITIES.

There are 3 dogs(1-Beagle, 2-blk Rat Terriers) in the Hot room that are on a cement floor in that is not sealed. 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.

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.

Currently the new enclosures are being built and they are 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 that 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. The licensee has increased cleaning to every 2-3 days, however according to regulations spot cleaning must be done daily.

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#### Prepared By:

ANNMARIE Houser, A C I	USDA, APHIS, Animal Care	Date:
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR	Inspector 6022	06 May 2014

#### Received By:

TIM STARK 21-05158_000051 Title: OWNER	Date: 06 May 2014
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## Inspection Report

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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 spot cleaning of fecal material to be done daily and sanitizing at least once every two weeks.

### 3.125 (a) REPEAT

#### FACILITIES, GENERAL.

At the time of the previous inspection four large felid enclosures (containing a total of 7 Tigers and 1 Lion) were constructed with fencing that was less than 12 feet high. Currently the Tiger Pens' 2 and 3 have been corrected with a 3ft kick in and high tensile electric wire added around the entire enclosure and are within standards.

The remaining four affected enclosures that need correction are:

Tiger Pen 1: contains two Tigers Jomba and BaBuVa

Tiger Pen 4: contains one Tiger referred to as Nahandi

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 several broken pieces of a wooden walkway that was lying on the worn pathway around the pond by the fence that had numerous nails sticking up through the wood. During the inspection there was female bear that was pacing over the broken wood and nails. The bear appeared to be avoiding the nails, however the possibility of injury is high with clusters of 2-5 nails approximately 1-2 inches in length. In Tiger enclosure 4 there was a broken wooden spool that had collapsed with broken wood pieces and exposed nails protruding through the wooden planks. Tiger enclosure 1 had multiple nails sticking out of logs that were used as a shade area. All nails were rusty in appearance and long enough to cause potential injuries.

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 1,4,5 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 in walkways and climbing spools and any exposed nails shall be removed and/or repaired to prevent any injuries to the regulated animals.

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#### Prepared By:

ANNMARIE HOUSER, A C I	USDA, APHIS, Animal Care	Date:
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR	Inspector 6022	06 May 2014

#### Received By:

TIM STARK 21-05158_000052 Title: OWNER	Date: 06 May 2014
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## Inspection Report

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3.127 (a)

### FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

There are six enclosures with 7 red foxes' and 1 gray fox, and 2 enclosures with 1 cougar female(Aurora) and 3 North American Porcupines that were on cement platforms out in the open, containing igloo dog houses or carriers for shelter, however there was no shade available. A few of the foxes and the cougar were panting excessively as they could not get away from the heat of the day, as the plastic igloos and carriers tend to hold heat and can become hotter than the outdoor environment if not in a shaded area. There was a roll of shade material available beside the enclosures that will be used to provide shade to the enclosures by the licensee, however it has not been done at this time.

The inability for animals to get away from the heat by being provided a shaded area or structure that can protect the animals from direct sunlight or heat buildup, can cause serious over heating and health issues and great discomfort to the animal

Corrected by the end of the inspection.

3.130 REPEAT

### WATERING.

There were several Tiger water pools (enclosures' 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 ) that were green with algae, including the bear pond with (4 bears), 1 cougar 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 licensee is providing potable water at least once per day via a hose that is offered to the tigers and lion for a half to one hour at a time. The licensee advised that he was behind cleaning the tiger pools by three weeks due to construction of the new enclosures.

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.

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.

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### Prepared By:

ANNMARIE HOUSER, A C I	USDA, APHIS, Animal Care	Date:
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR	Inspector 6022	06 May 2014

### Received By:

TIM STARK 21-05158_000053	Date:
Title: OWNER	06 May 2014



United States Department of Agriculture      Customer: 11620  
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service      Inspection Date: 06-MAY-14

## Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
11620	32-C-0204	001	TIMOTHY STARK	06-MAY-14

Count	Species
000001	AMERICAN MINK
000001	BROWN CAPUCHIN
000001	CHINCHILLA
000001	DIANA MONKEY
000001	GREY FOX
000001	GRIZZLY BEAR
000001	HAMADRYAS BABOON
000001	HILL WALLAROO
000001	LAR GIBBON
000001	LEOPARD
000001	ORIENTAL SMALL-CLAWED OTTER
000001	RHESUS MACAQUE
000001	SERVAL
000001	WOODCHUCK
000002	BROWN BEAR
000002	BROWN LEMUR
000002	CAT ADULT
000002	COATI MUNDI
000002	COMMON MARMOSET
000002	FENNEC FOX
000002	HEDGEHOG
000002	LINNES TWO-TOED SLOTH
000002	LION
000002	NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR
000002	PUMA
000002	RED KANGAROO
000003	AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE
000003	NORTH AMERICAN PORCUPINE
000003	OCELOT
000003	UTAH PRAIRIE DOG
000004	SPOTTED HYENA
000005	BOBCAT
000006	KINKAJOU
000006	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000007	RED FOX
000008	DOG ADULT
000010	TIGER



## Inspection Report

TIMOTHY STARK

Customer ID: 11620

Certificate: 32-C-0204

Site: 001

TIM STARK

3320 JACK TEEPLE RD

Type: --RESCINDED--

CHARLESTOWN, IN 47111

Date: Aug-20-2014

**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 their mouth off of their hands or arms with their free hand. There were

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### Prepared By:

ANNMARIE HOUSER, A C I	USDA, APHIS, Animal Care	Date:
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR	Inspector 6022	Sep-08-2014

### Received By:

SENT BY CERTIFIED MAIL 21-05158_000055 Title: 70132630000034362961	Date: Sep-08-2014
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## Inspection Report

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.

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.

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#### Prepared By:

ANNMARIE Houser, A C I      USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR      Inspector 6022

Sep-08-2014

#### Received By:

SENT BY CERTIFIED MAIL

Date:

21-05158\_000056  
Title: 70132630000034362961

Sep-08-2014



## Inspection Report

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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

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

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#### **Prepared By:**

ANNMARIE HOUSER, A C I      USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

**Date:**

**Title:** ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR      Inspector 6022

Sep-08-2014

#### **Received By:**

SENT BY CERTIFIED MAIL

**Date:**

21-05158\_000057  
**Title:** 70132630000034362961

Sep-08-2014



## Inspection Report

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 1,4,5 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.

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.

---

#### **Prepared By:**

ANNMARIE HOUSER, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

**Date:**

**Title:** ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 6022

Sep-08-2014

#### **Received By:**

SENT BY CERTIFIED MAIL

**Date:**

21-05158\_000058  
**Title:** 70132630000034362961

Sep-08-2014



## Inspection Report

TIMOTHY STARK

Customer ID: 11620

Certificate: 32-C-0204

Site: 001

TIM STARK

3320 JACK TEEPLE RD

Type: --RESCINDED--

CHARLESTOWN, IN 47111

Date: Aug-20-2014

**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 their mouth off of their hands or arms with their free hand. There were

---

#### Prepared By:

ANNMARIE HOUSER, A C I	USDA, APHIS, Animal Care	Date:
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR	Inspector 6022	Aug-20-2014

#### Received By:

MELISSA STARK 21-05158_000059	Date:
Title: WIFE OF LICENSEE	Aug-20-2014



## Inspection Report

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.

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.

---

#### Prepared By:

ANNMARIE Houser, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 6022 Aug-20-2014

#### Received By:

MELISSA STARK

Date:

Title: WIFE OF LICENSEE Aug-20-2014



## Inspection Report

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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 (a) REPEAT**

#### **FACILITIES, GENERAL.**

The original 4 enclosures from the last inspection 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 four large felid enclosures contain a total of 7 Tigers and 1 Lion.

The remaining four affected enclosures that need correction are:

Tiger Pen 1: contains two Tigers Jomba and BaBuVa

Tiger Pen 4: contains one Tiger referred to as Nahandi

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

---

#### **Prepared By:**

ANNMARIE HOUSER, A C I      USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

**Date:**

**Title:** ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR      Inspector 6022

Aug-20-2014

#### **Received By:**

MELISSA STARK

**Date:**

**Title:** WIFE OF LICENSEE

Aug-20-2014



## Inspection Report

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 1,4,5 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.

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.

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#### Prepared By:

Title:	ANNMARIE HOUSER, A C I ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR	USDA, APHIS, Animal Care Inspector 6022	Date: Aug-20-2014
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#### Received By:

Title:	MELISSA STARK 21-05158_000062 WIFE OF LICENSEE	Date: Aug-20-2014
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## 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: Aug-20-2014

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**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 their mouth off of their hands or arms with their free hand. There were

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(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6022

Sep-19-2014

Received By:

SENT BY CERTIFIED MAIL  
21-05158\_000063  
Title: 70132630000140476705

Date:  
Sep-19-2014



## Inspection Report

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.

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.

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

ANNMARIE HOUSER, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6022

Sep-19-2014

Received By:

SENT BY CERTIFIED MAIL

21-05158\_000064

Title: 70132630000140476705

Date:

Sep-19-2014



## Inspection Report

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

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

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

ANNMARIE HOUSER, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6022

Sep-19-2014

Received By:

SENT BY CERTIFIED MAIL

21-05158\_000065 Title: 70132630000140476705

Date:

Sep-19-2014



## Inspection Report

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.

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.

---

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

ANNMARIE HOUSER, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6022

Sep-19-2014

Received By:

SENT BY CERTIFIED MAIL

21-05158\_000066

Title: 70132630000140476705

Date:

Sep-19-2014



United States Department of Agriculture      Customer: 11620  
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service      Inspection Date: 20-AUG-14

## Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
11620	32-C-0204	001	TIMOTHY STARK	20-AUG-14

Count	Species
000001	AMERICAN MINK
000001	BINTURONG
000001	BROWN CAPUCHIN
000001	CHINCHILLA
000001	COYOTE
000001	DIANA MONKEY
000001	GREY FOX
000001	GRIZZLY BEAR
000001	HILL WALLAROO
000001	LAR GIBBON
000001	LEOPARD
000001	ORIENTAL SMALL-CLAWED OTTER
000001	RHESUS MACAQUE
000001	SERVAL
000001	WOODCHUCK
000002	BROWN BEAR
000002	BROWN LEMUR
000002	CAT ADULT
000002	COMMON MARMOSET
000002	FENNEC FOX
000002	HEDGEHOG
000002	LINNES TWO-TOED SLOTH
000002	LION
000002	NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR
000002	NORTH AMERICAN PORCUPINE
000002	PUMA
000003	COATI MUNDI
000003	RED KANGAROO
000004	AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE
000004	HAMADRYAS BABOON
000004	OCELOT
000005	BOBCAT
000005	UTAH PRAIRIE DOG
000006	KINKAJOU
000006	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000006	SPOTTED HYENA
000007	RED FOX
000008	DOG ADULT
000012	TIGER



## 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: Jul-27-2015

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**3.125 (a) REPEAT**

**FACILITIES, GENERAL.**

There are 3 original enclosures that are still in violation due to fencing being less than 12 feet high. These include:  
Tiger Pen 4: contains one tiger known as Nahandi

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

Lion Pen 1: contains one lion known as Chief and one dog known as Bandit

None of these enclosures have any angled top fencing (kick-in), or any additional means to ensure adequate containment. There are 4 new enclosures under construction, which have 16 vertical fencing, but they are not completed yet. All lion and tiger enclosures must be built according to standards and regulation as these animals have the potential to escape from these enclosures if motivated to do so. An escape places the animal's life in jeopardy and may endanger the safety of the public.

Also, there were broken wire ends protruding into the Hyena enclosure housing 2 hyenas. These are in an area next to the gate. This was corrected on the day of inspection.

Also, there were several sheets of metal siding that were laying next to the shelter for the lion, Chief, and the dog, Bandit. This was corrected on the day of inspection.

The facility must be maintained in good repair so that the animals cannot become injured.

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**3.129 (a)**

**FEEDING.**

The four 10 week old tiger cubs are still on a diet which is 100% formula, utilizing Fox Valley 32/40. They are not being offered any ground meat at this time. By the time they are 10-12 weeks old they should be getting a diet very close to that of an adult in order to provide for adequate nutritive value. Licensee shall start adding meat to the bottles by 2-3 weeks of age, with the majority of the diet being meat by 8 weeks of age. Bottles can still be provided as enrichment by the age of these cubs, but should only be a minimal part of their full diet. Failure to provide for adequate nutrition for these growing cubs can lead to dietary deficiencies. Correct by transitioning to a meat diet. Correct from this time forward.

---

**(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)**

Prepared By:

PETER RICK KIRSTEN, DVM USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: SUPERVISORY ANIMAL CARE Inspector 1026

Jul-29-2015

Received By:

TIM STARK  
21-05158\_000068  
Title: OWNER

Date:  
Jul-28-2015



## Inspection Report

**3.130**

**REPEAT**

**WATERING.**

There was a dirty water receptacle for the 3 African Crested Porcupines. There was green water in the enclosure for the lion, Chief, and the dog, Bandit. There was green water in the enclosure for Hemmi, the tiger. There was dirty water in the enclosure for the tiger named Glacier, and the lion named Ungowwa. These animals do not have an additional source for potable water.

Inspection conducted on 7/27/15 with licensee and his wife, Dr. Rick Kirsten, and two hired security guards. Exit interview conducted on 7/28/15 with licensee, Dr. Rick Kirsten, and one security guard.

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

This is an electronic copy of a Word report prepared on 7/27/15.

---

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

PETER RICK KIRSTEN, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: SUPERVISORY ANIMAL CARE Inspector 1026

Jul-29-2015

Received By:

TIM STARK  
21-05158\_000069  
Title: OWNER

Date:  
Jul-28-2015



## Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
11620	32-C-0204	001	TIMOTHY STARK	27-JUL-15

Count	Species
000001	AMERICAN MINK
000001	BLACK COLOBUS
000001	BROWN FOUR-EYED OPOSSUM
000001	CAT ADULT
000001	CAVY
000001	CHINCHILLA
000001	COTTON-TOP TAMARIN
000001	COYOTE
000001	DOG ADULT
000001	GREY FOX
000001	GUENON
000001	HAMADRYAS BABOON
000001	HEDGEHOG
000001	LAR GIBBON
000001	LEOPARD
000001	RHESUS MACAQUE
000001	SCREAMING ARMADILLO
000001	SQUIRREL MONKEY
000001	VERVET
000001	WOODCHUCK
000002	BINTURONG
000002	BLACK TUFTED-EAR MARMOSET
000002	BROWN BEAR
000002	BROWN LEMUR
000002	COMMON MARMOSET
000002	FISHING CAT
000002	HAUSA GENET
000002	LINNES TWO-TOED SLOTH
000002	LION
000002	NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR
000002	NORTH AMERICAN PORCUPINE
000002	OCELOT
000002	OLIVE BABOON
000002	PUMA
000002	RED KANGAROO
000002	SERVAL
000002	SPOTTED HYENA
000003	BROWN CAPUCHIN
000003	COATI MUNDI
000003	FENNEC FOX
000003	GREY WOLF
000003	ORIENTAL SMALL-CLAWED OTTER
000004	KINKAJOU
000005	BOBCAT
000005	UTAH PRAIRIE DOG
000006	AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE
000006	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000007	RED FOX

<b>Count</b>	<b>Species</b>
000014	TIGER



## 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: Sep-13-2015

---

**2.131 (b) (2) (i)**

**HANDLING OF ANIMALS.**

On Sunday Sept 13, 2015 two APHIS officials attended the 2 pm Tiger Playtime at this facility. There were approximately 40 to 50 members of the public in attendance, which included one new born baby, one toddler and approximately 10 other children under 10 years of age. The attendants gave a few instructions on keeping fingers or other body parts out of the cub's mouth and instructed the public to stay seated but crawl or move around as much as possible. The gate to the cub area was opened and two cubs walked out. One cub appeared to be asleep and was dragged out by its front feet, the fourth cub was pushed out from behind. According to the attendants these cubs were 16 weeks old and weighed 35 to 40 lbs. There were seven attendants present, mostly young people. The owner was not present until the photo opportunity after the Playtime. Each cub, except for the non-responsive cub, had an attendant who tried to stay with their cub at all times. The cubs had no collars or leashes on them. These attendants had a riding crop they used to swat the cubs' nose if the cub started to bite. The attendants could not always keep up with the cubs as the cubs would leap through the crowd. At these points the cubs were outside of their direct control. The cubs were swatted frequently with the riding crops when the attendants were near them. Some of the swats were excessive in severity causing the cubs obvious discomfort.

Physical abuse shall not be used to train, work, or handle animals. The use of a riding crop to prevent these large, aggressive cubs from biting is considered physical abuse and can cause unnecessary discomfort, pain and suffering to the animal.

Correct immediately by ceasing the use of physical abuse to handle animals.

---

**2.131 (c) (1) REPEAT**

**HANDLING OF ANIMALS.**

There were at least two incidents where members of the public were bitten. A little girl (approximately 8 or 9 years old) yelled "ow" after one of the cubs crawled into her lap and grabbed her right lower bicep in its mouth. The little girl held her arm for a minute then checked to see if the skin had been broken.

---

**(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)**

Prepared By:

CYNTHIA L DIGESUALDO, D.V.M. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 5055

Sep-14-2015

Received By:

TIM STARK

Date:

21-05158\_000072  
Title: OWNER

Sep-14-2015



## Inspection Report

The second incident occurred when one of the cubs bit a lady on the right forearm apparently breaking the skin. After this incident, an attendant alerted another that there had been a "battle wound". They had the lady follow them out of the room for a short time presumably to clean the wound.

During public exhibition there must be minimal risk of harm to the public and the animals. These animals are too big, too fast, and too dangerous to rely on a riding whip to control their actions. As noted previously these animals frequently escaped from their attendant and roamed free for the most part. In several instances the cubs tried to eat cameras with their attendants standing by. These cubs could easily have pounced on a younger child in the audience and caused serious injury or even death to the babies. When tiger cubs reach this size, speed, and strength, contact with the public is no longer safe.

Half way through the playtime a young capuchin monkey was brought out and passed around to the public for photo opportunities. Young children as well as adults were allowed to hold the monkey either on their head or shoulder. On at least one occasion the handler dropped the leash while the animal was on a man's shoulder. Near the end of the playtime session the monkey seemed to become agitated and wanted to remain with the handler. The handler continued to place it on members of the public for photos. Allowing a monkey, especially an agitated monkey, this close to someone's head and face is irresponsible/inexperienced handling. This animal could cause serious injury with a bite to someone's face or head, especially a small child.

REMAINS UNCORRECTED.

**2.131 (c) (2)**

**DIRECT NCI**

### **HANDLING OF ANIMALS.**

These cubs have been exhibited almost daily, with multiple sessions, since the end of June. Saturday, September 12, for example, the cubs had 11 sessions with a one hour break. Sunday, September 13, the day of the inspection, the animals had been exhibited for 5 hours. The "Playtime" session was 30 minutes long, but then some cubs were used for individual photo shoot opportunities. After the session APHIS officials attended, the animals were to be given a one hour break and then exhibited for an additional 5 hours. Performing animals must be allowed a rest period between performances at least equal to the time for one performance.

The fact that these cubs are allowing the attendants to drag them around by their front legs, non-responsively, suggests they are exhausted and have no choice but to cope with the situation.

Correct immediately by allowing these cubs a rest period after each "playtime/photo session" at least equal to the time of the session.

---

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

CYNTHIA L DIGESUALDO, D.V.M. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 5055

Sep-14-2015

Received By:

TIM STARK

Date:

21-05158\_000073  
Title: OWNER

Sep-14-2015



## Inspection Report

**2.131 (c) (3)**

**DIRECT NCI**

### **HANDLING OF ANIMALS.**

There was one attendant that appeared to be there expressly to keep the cubs active. He persistently teased the cubs to make them "attack" for good photo opportunities.

As the 30 minute session progressed the one cub that had been pulled into the room by its front feet was pulled to other areas of the room so that additional people could pet and take photos. This cub never stood up during this session and remained unresponsive, as it was dragged from one part of the room to another. As the session progressed two additional cubs laid down to nap and were also dragged around the room for petting and photo sessions. At the end of the session, three of the four cubs had to be dragged by their legs from the exhibit area. The one remaining "awake" cub was used for individual photo opportunities.

Young growing animals normally take frequent naps during the day. Not allowing these animals to follow normal behavior as they grow may interfere with their development. It can also cause stress and possible illness.

Correct immediately by providing these cubs with adequate rest, without public handling.

Inspection conducted on Sept 13, 2015 by Dr. Cindy DiGesualdo VMO and Charles Willey IES investigator.

Exit interview conducted on Sept 14, 2015 with licensee, Dr. Rick Kirsten SACS, Dr.Cindy DiGesualdo VMO, and two security guards.

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

---

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

CYNTHIA L DIGESUALDO, D.V.M. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 5055

Sep-14-2015

Received By:

TIM STARK  
21-05158\_000074  
Title: OWNER

Date:  
Sep-14-2015



## Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
11620	32-C-0204	001	TIMOTHY STARK	13-SEP-15

Count	Species
000001	AMERICAN MINK
000001	BLACK COLOBUS
000001	BROWN FOUR-EYED OPOSSUM
000001	CAT ADULT
000001	CAVY
000001	CHINCHILLA
000001	COTTON-TOP TAMARIN
000001	COYOTE
000001	DOG ADULT
000001	GREY FOX
000001	GUENON
000001	HAMADRYAS BABOON
000001	HEDGEHOG
000001	LAR GIBBON
000001	LEOPARD
000001	RHESUS MACAQUE
000001	SCREAMING ARMADILLO
000001	SQUIRREL MONKEY
000001	VERVET
000001	WOODCHUCK
000002	BINTURONG
000002	BLACK TUFTED-EAR MARMOSET
000002	BROWN BEAR
000002	BROWN LEMUR
000002	COMMON MARMOSET
000002	FISHING CAT
000002	HAUSA GENET
000002	LINNES TWO-TOED SLOTH
000002	LION
000002	NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR
000002	NORTH AMERICAN PORCUPINE
000002	OCELOT
000002	OLIVE BABOON
000002	PUMA
000002	RED KANGAROO
000002	SERVAL
000002	SPOTTED HYENA
000003	BROWN CAPUCHIN
000003	COATI MUNDI
000003	FENNEC FOX
000003	GREY WOLF
000003	ORIENTAL SMALL-CLAWED OTTER
000004	KINKAJOU
000005	BOBCAT
000005	UTAH PRAIRIE DOG
000006	AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE
000006	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000007	RED FOX

<b>Count</b>	<b>Species</b>
000014	TIGER



## 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: Oct-08-2015

### 2.40 (b) (2)

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

There are two Fennec Fox's housed in an enclosure in the Nursery. One of the Fennec Fox's appears to be very lethargic, as it would not move much and curled into a ball in the corner, while the other foxes were moving about. This fox had very runny eyes with a greenish mucus discharge, and its left ear appeared to have a scabby material sluffing from the inside out of the ear. The coat was very dull and puckery in appearance and the animal appeared thin. The licensee advised that the eyes were being treated, however a veterinarian had not been consulted in regards to the other issues.

There is a Great Dane with both eyes expelling a thick green mucus, with some crusty material around the rims of the eyes. The eyes have not been cleaned, and a veterinarian has not been contacted in regards to this issue.

It is important for any health issue that has not been resolved shortly after treatments, or other symptoms appear that a veterinarian is contacted and proper diagnosis and treatment is provided. An untreated or improperly diagnosed issue can cause unnecessary pain and discomfort and can cause a treatable condition to become chronic if left untreated.

The licensee must contact the veterinarian for proper diagnosis and treatment of the Fennec Fox and the Great Dane.

To be Corrected by: October 8, 2015

The licensee contacted the veterinarian during the inspection

### 3.1 (c) (1)

#### HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

There are Two dog enclosures near the Tiger pens each had wooden housing that was in various stages of disrepair and unsealed. The 2 dogs with the coyote had planks of wood that were pulled apart at the roof and on the sides, exposing nails, and the 2 Terrier dogs had unsealed and chewed wood attached to 4 sides of a wire dog kennel.

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

ANNMARIE HOUSER, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6022

Date: Oct-08-2015

Received By:

MELISSA STARK

21-05158\_000077  
Title: WIFE OF LICENSEE

Date:

Date: Oct-08-2015



## Inspection Report

Unsealed wood can be a source of contamination due to bacteria and other health hazards being absorbed and the inability to properly sanitize the surfaces the regulated animals come in contact with.

All surfaces that come in contact with the regulated animals must be impervious to moisture and sanitized at least once every 2 weeks. All chewed wood or plastic must be repaired or replaced.

To be Corrected by: October 24, 2015

### 3.4

#### OUTDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

The enclosure containing the Great Dane and Mastiff does not have an alternate shade not including the plastic container used as a dog house. While there is shade cloth around the back panel and side of the enclosure, there is no shade from the sun directly above the enclosure. This lack of overhead shade prevents the dogs from getting out of the heat of the day.

Exposure to the sun without adequate shade can cause heat related health issues.

The licensee must provide one or more separate outside areas of shade that are large enough to contain all the animals at one time and protect them from direct rays of the sun. The dog house shelter must also provide a wind and rain break.

To be Corrected by: October 24, 2015

### 3.80 (a) (2)

#### PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

The guillotine door for 3 Ring-tailed Lemurs was broken and did not allow for the Lemurs to be able to get inside their sheltered facility for the night hours, or to be able to obtain food or water.

The lack of food, water and shelter can cause un-necessary discomfort and stress to the animal.

The licensee must repair or replace the door and allow them access to shelter, food and water.

To be Corrected by: October 8, 2015

### 3.125 (a)

#### REPEAT

#### FACILITIES, GENERAL.

The 3 original enclosures Tiger Pen # 4: contains one tiger known as Nahandi, Tiger Pen #5: contains tiger known as Glacier and lion known as Ungowwa, and Tiger Pen #1: containing a dog (Bandit) and a lion known as Chief are still non-compliant with fencing being less than 12 ft high and no kick-ins or other

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

ANNMARIE HOUSER, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6022

Date: Oct-08-2015

Received By:

MELISSA STARK

21-05158\_000078  
Title: WIFE OF LICENSEE

Date:

Oct-08-2015



## Inspection Report

means to ensure adequate containment. An additional Pen #6 which is located next to Pen # 4 contains a young tiger male known as Tacova, also has the same violation of fencing less than 12 ft in height.

In Tiger Pen # 2 containing 1 tiger there were numerous nails protruding 2-3 inches high from the two platforms on the climbing tower. These nails remain after the wood has been removed, and pose a potential for injury if the tiger climbs on to the platform areas. The nails need to be removed or pounded in to prevent them from being a source of possible injury.

In Pen # 3 containing 4 tigers there is a portion of tin in one of the shelters that has been pulled away from the wall, resulting in the pointed corners protruding into the shelter. This is a possible source of injury. The metal needs to be repaired or replaced.

There is a section of fencing at the front of the Hyena enclosure that has been pulled apart, resulting in multiple wires protruding into the enclosure, coming in contact with the hyenas, which can be a source of possible injury. During the inspection a 6-9 inch piece of wire was poking the hyena in the chest as it was crowding up to the fence. This fencing has been repaired in the past, however it continues to be torn apart and needs to be repaired more securely or replaced to prevent this issue.

The shelter for a Cougar next to the Hyena has a roof that sits slanted on the top and the side wall is broken in the middle allowing the shelter to look twisted and open to the elements from the side.

### 3.125 (d)

#### FACILITIES, GENERAL.

In all of the Tiger Pens #1, #2, #3, #4, #5 and #6 and the one Cougar enclosure next to the Hyena enclosure there is a large buildup of bones lying throughout the Pens. The bones take up approximately 40-50% of the floor space where the animals come in contact with them when pacing the enclosures. The Cougar does have a moderate buildup of feces between the water and shelter that needs to be addressed possibly more often than the current removal program.

The buildup of bones, feces and debris can be a source of disease or injury. The bones and debris must be cleaned often enough to prevent the animals from coming into continual contact with it when they move throughout their enclosure. There should be more than 70% of their enclosure free of feces, bones and debris.

The removal of waste materials must be done frequently enough to prevent the buildup in the enclosures and prevent areas for vermin, disease and clutter to accumulate.

To be Corrected by: October 15, 2015

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

ANNMARIE HOUSER, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6022

Date: Oct-08-2015

Received By:

MELISSA STARK

21-05158\_000079  
Title: WIFE OF LICENSEE

Date:

Date: Oct-08-2015



## Inspection Report

**3.127 (d)**

### **FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.**

On the South side of the facility the 8ft perimeter fence has two poles that have been damaged and are bent approximately 2 ft from the ground. Due to the angle of the bent fence posts the fencing is inadequate in height and strength. On 2 poles there are no fence clips connected the fencing to the poles, resulting in a weak area of perimeter fence approximately 20-40ft in length total, which is a possible escape route if challenged by an animal trying to escape or get into the facility.

Broken, bent or damaged fence posts and fencing can be an avenue for escape or entry into the facility.

The licensee must repair or replace the weak and broken areas of Perimeter fencing.

To be Corrected by: October 20, 2015

A full facility inspection and exit interview was conducted with the facility representative and with Dr. Kirsten, SACS.

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

---

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

ANNMARIE HOUSER, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6022

Date:  
Oct-08-2015

Received By:

MELISSA STARK

21-05158\_000080

Title: WIFE OF LICENSEE

Date:

Oct-08-2015



United States Department of Agriculture      Customer: 11620  
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service      Inspection Date: 08-OCT-15

## Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
11620	32-C-0204	001	TIMOTHY STARK	08-OCT-15

Count	Species
000001	AMERICAN MINK
000001	ARCTIC FOX
000001	BLACK COLOBUS
000001	BROWN FOUR-EYED OPOSSUM
000001	CAT ADULT
000001	CAVY
000001	CHINCHILLA
000001	COTTON-TOP TAMARIN
000001	COYOTE
000001	GREY FOX
000001	GUENON
000001	HAMADRYAS BABOON
000001	HEDGEHOG
000001	LAR GIBBON
000001	LEOPARD
000001	RHESUS MACAQUE
000001	SCREAMING ARMADILLO
000001	SQUIRREL MONKEY
000001	VERVET
000001	WOODCHUCK
000002	BINTURONG
000002	BLACK TUFTED-EAR MARMOSET
000002	BROWN BEAR
000002	BROWN LEMUR
000002	COMMON MARMOSET
000002	FISHING CAT
000002	HAUSA GENET
000002	LINNES TWO-TOED SLOTH
000002	LION
000002	NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR
000002	NORTH AMERICAN PORCUPINE
000002	OCELOT
000002	OLIVE BABOON
000002	ORIENTAL SMALL-CLAWED OTTER
000002	RED KANGAROO
000002	SERVAL
000002	SPOTTED HYENA
000003	BROWN CAPUCHIN
000003	COATI MUNDI
000003	FENNEC FOX
000003	GREY WOLF
000003	PUMA
000004	KINKAJOU
000005	BOBCAT
000005	UTAH PRAIRIE DOG
000006	AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE
000006	DOG ADULT
000006	RING-TAILED LEMUR

<b>Count</b>	<b>Species</b>
000007	RED FOX
000018	TIGER



## 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: Jan-20-2016

### 2.4

#### NON-INTERFERENCE WITH APHIS OFFICIALS.

During the exit interview of this inspection the licensee was continually verbally hostile and confrontational. When trying to go over the 'Draft' inspection report, the licensee constantly interrupted with every statement and sentence that was trying to be explained. The licensee used profanity at least every 2 to 3 words and made it impossible to continue with any conversation, let alone explanation of the draft report. During the exit there were other circumstances that came to light that required us to ask for records which was denied by the licensee. At one point the licensee began to personally attack the supervisor during the exit by name calling, at which time the inspection and exit interview was stopped.

The increasing anger by the licensee was noted by the raising of his voice where it was equivalent to yelling, in conjunction with the insults and personal attacks by name calling; created a situation where we felt that the licensee was going to continue to escalate to the point where the situation could possibly become unsafe.

It should be noted the licensee refused to give back the 'draft' inspection report and stated it was his and he had it in case anything was changed, even though the 'drafts' are just drafts for the purpose of changes if needed before the end of the inspection.

The verbal harassment and abuse of inspectors during an inspection creates a situation where there is no dialog or learning by the licensee on how to work within the USDA regulations. The verbal attacks and anger demonstrated by the licensee interfered with the ability to conduct a complete exit interview. The level of confrontation and escalating anger and personal attacks have created a hostile and unsafe environment for APHIS officials to conduct future inspections.

A licensee shall not interfere with, threaten, abuse (including verbally abuse), or harass any APHIS official in the course of carrying out his or her duties.

To be corrected by: Immediately

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

ANNMARIE HOUSER, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6022

Date: Jan-25-2016

Received By:

SENT BY REGULAR AND CERTIFIED MAIL

21-05158\_000083

Title: 70130600000039101188

Date:

Date: Jan-25-2016



## Inspection Report

**2.40 (b) (2)**

**REPEAT**

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

There is a female Brown bear 'Chloe' in the enclosure containing two other bears that had an unknown injury in the area of the left elbow, where there was a significant amount of bright red blood in the fur. The blood was rubbed on the left side of the muzzle and on the outside of the left thigh in the fur coat. It is unclear where the blood is coming from, however the injury appeared to be bleeding during the inspection. The other bears did not come out of the shelter and it is unknown if the other bears have an injury due to a fight, or if there was a separate issue that caused injury to this bear. This injury had not been observed until found during the inspection, and therefore was not yet seen by the veterinarian.

There was a Kangaroo that had died of unknown causes that the veterinarian had not been contacted for. When the animal first presented it was ill, and the licensee did not contact the veterinarian. A person in Australia was contacted instead, and the animal died within 24hrs. A necropsy was never conducted and a veterinarian was never consulted.

There were two baby otters that died due to a possible formula issue, however a veterinarian was not contacted and the animals were not seen by the veterinarian during the time and the animals died. No necropsy was conducted.

There was one adult otter that appeared sick and died within the hour, however the licensee advised he did not contact the veterinarian and did not have a necropsy conducted on another unknown death. These 4 animals died at this facility since the last inspection that was conducted.

It is important that a veterinarian is contacted and proper diagnosis and treatment is provided as soon as an injury or illness is observed in order to prevent unnecessary pain and discomfort, or cause a treatable condition to become chronic or cause death if left untreated. The lack of a proper diagnosis in cases where there is unexplained death, can lead to a potential disease risk to the other animals in the collection, if it is an infectious disease.

The licensee must contact the veterinarian for proper diagnosis and treatment of the possible injury or determination of where the blood came from on the bear. All health related illness or issues that are observed in the animals shall result in the veterinarian to be contacted for proper treatment and diagnosis . Any unexplained death requires a necropsy, as has been discussed in past inspections.

**3.1 (c) (1)**

**REPEAT**

### **HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.**

There are still 2 nails protruding(1-2inches) out of the front of the dog house in the pen with the Coyote and Coydog. These nails are located on the front of the dog house where they are at eye level, and one is long enough to catch on the dogs as they jump on and off of the roof as was observed during the inspection. There are 1-2 boards missing on the roof/sidewall on the left side of the shelter box that

**(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)**

Prepared By:

ANNMARIE HOUSER, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6022

Jan-25-2016

Received By:

SENT BY REGULAR AND CERTIFIED MAIL

Date:

21-05158\_000084  
Title: 70130600000039101188

Jan-25-2016



## Inspection Report

allows for wind and rain to enter the shelter from the top, preventing proper weather proof housing.

Nails left sticking out in the enclosure can be a source of possible injury to the dogs. Inadequate shelter boxes that allow rain, wind and snow in them do not provide a weather proof structure for the animal to take cover in when the weather is bad. The lack of proper shelter can cause discomfort and possible health issues if left unresolved.

All protruding nails or pointed pieces of metal and wire must be removed in order to prevent possible injury sites within the enclosure. The shelter box must be kept in good condition and repair, which includes repairing or replacing missing or chewed boards

### 3.4 (b) (4)

#### OUTDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

In Pen #1 there is a Dog (Bandit) that is housed with a Lion (Chief) that has a shelter area, however there was no straw or bedding available. There was only the snow covered ground and dirt floor in the 3 sided shelter for the regulated animals to lay on.

In outdoor facilities for dogs, the housing/shelter must contain clean, dry, bedding material if the ambient temperature is below 50 [deg]F (10 [deg]C). Additional clean, dry bedding is required when the temperature is 35 [deg]F (1.7 [deg]C) or lower. The temperature during the inspection was 21degreesF and has been between 7-21 degrees for the past week.

The lack of proper bedding for outdoor shelters to protect the dogs from the cold surfaces of the ground, can be a source of discomfort and possible health issues.

There must be clean and dry bedding made available for all dogs housed in outdoor shelters.

To be corrected by: January 30, 2016

### 3.125 (a) REPEAT

#### FACILITIES, GENERAL.

The 3 original enclosures, Tiger Pen #4: contains tiger known as Glacier and lion known as Ungowwa, and Tiger Pen #1: containing a dog (Bandit) and a lion known as Chief and Pen #5 and #6 which is located next to Pen # 4 contains a young tiger male known as Tacova, are still non-compliant with fencing being less than 12 ft high and no kick-ins or other means to ensure adequate containment.

In the Tiger Pen containing 1 tiger named 'Jamba" there was an area of diamond mesh fencing that was pulled away from the shelter box area creating a large hole at least 1-2ft in diameter. The wires of the broken diamond mesh (up to 12inches long) fencing are protruding into the primary enclosure at eye level of the tiger.

There is a section of fencing at the left front of the Hyena enclosure that has been pulled apart, resulting in multiple wires protruding into the enclosure, coming in contact with the hyenas, which can be a source

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(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

ANNMARIE HOUSER, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6022

Jan-25-2016

Received By:

SENT BY REGULAR AND CERTIFIED MAIL

21-05158\_000085

Title: 70130600000039101188

Date:

Jan-25-2016



## Inspection Report

of possible injury. While the rightside has a metal wall secured to cover the previous hole from the inside, the left side has wood on the outside to cover the hole, however the pointed wire sections are in direct contact with the hyenas, where they continue to pull apart the fence.

Holes and protruding fencing wires inside the enclosures of the regulated animals can be a possible source of injury to the eyes or other areas of the body, if they were to be punctured. The holes left in the fences are also areas of weakness and stability to the primary enclosure and can be at risk for escape or injury if the animal gets caught up in the hole trying to climb through it.

This fencing needs to be repaired more securely or replaced to prevent the animals from coming in contact with the broken wires and damaged fence. The fence should be kept in good repair to provide the strength needed in the walls to prevent possible escapes or entry by other animals.

### 3.127 (b) REPEAT

#### FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

There are 3 wolves (between 80-120lbs each)that have been moved to an enclosure that has only 1 Med/large igloo shelter that is only big enough for 1 animal comfortably. The enclosure is open on all 4 sides and top, there is no wind break or shelter from the sun, rain or wind.

There is a full grown lion(Ungowwa) and tiger(Glacier) in Pen #4 that does not have an appropriate shelter for the cold winter weather. Currently there is only a partial conduit, approximately 8-10ft long and approximately 5-6 ft in diameter that is open on both ends wedged between 2 mounds of dirt/rocks holding it in place. This conduit is open on both ends allowing for the snow and rain to be blown in. The size of the partial shelter appears to be big enough for 1 animal comfortably, but would be tight with two adult big cats.

The lack of appropriate shelter that is large enough for all the animals in the enclosure to fit in comfortably, can expose the animals to severe weather and the inability to stay dry and/or manage their temperatures in a safe manner. The lack of wind breaks, or shelters that protect the animals from the rain, sleet, direct sun and snow can cause possible health issues and discomfort to the regulated animals, that in nature would be able to find appropriate shelter from the elements if able.

The temperatures have been very low for the past week between 7-21 degrees with 2-3 inches of snow as was present during this inspection.

The licensee needs to provide enough shelter areas in an enclosure to protect the animals from inclement weather. Each shelter should be able to comfortably house each animal either as a group or individually. If it appears that an animal is not being let into the shelter due to compatibility issues, there needs to be

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(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

ANNMARIE HOUSER, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6022

Jan-25-2016

Received By:

SENT BY REGULAR AND CERTIFIED MAIL

21-05158\_000086  
Title: 70130600000039101188

Date:

Jan-25-2016



## Inspection Report

additional shelter provided for that animal.

An inspection was conducted with the facility representative and with Dr. Kirsten, SACS.

The exit interview was unable to be finished or signed due to the continual interruption and verbal abuse issued by the licensee toward the inspectors. The exit was ended and the licensee was advised the report would be sent via certified and regular mail.

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(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

ANNMARIE HOUSER, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6022

Jan-25-2016

Received By:

SENT BY REGULAR AND CERTIFIED MAIL

21-05158\_000087  
Title: 70130600000039101188

Date:

Jan-25-2016



**Animal Inspected at Last Inspection**

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
11620	32-C-0204	001	TIMOTHY STARK	20-JAN-16

Count	Species
000001	AMERICAN MINK
000001	ARCTIC FOX
000001	BLACK COLOBUS
000001	CAT ADULT
000001	COTTON-TOP TAMARIN
000001	COYOTE
000001	GREY FOX
000001	GUENON
000001	HAMADRYAS BABOON
000001	LAR GIBBON
000001	LEOPARD
000001	RED KANGAROO
000001	RHESUS MACAQUE
000001	SCREAMING ARMADILLO
000001	SQUIRREL MONKEY
000001	VERVET
000001	WOODCHUCK
000002	BINTURONG
000002	BLACK TUFTED-EAR MARMOSET
000002	BROWN BEAR
000002	BROWN LEMUR
000002	CAPYBARA
000002	CAVY
000002	COMMON MARMOSET
000002	DOG ADULT
000002	LINNES TWO-TOED SLOTH
000002	NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR
000002	NORTH AMERICAN PORCUPINE
000002	OCELOT
000002	OLIVE BABOON
000002	ORIENTAL SMALL-CLAWED OTTER
000002	RACCOON
000002	SERVAL
000002	SPOTTED HYENA
000002	STRIPED SKUNK
000003	BROWN CAPUCHIN
000003	COATI MUNDI
000003	FENNEC FOX
000003	GREY WOLF
000003	HAUSA GENET

<b>Count</b>	<b>Species</b>
000003	PUMA
000004	FISHING CAT
000004	KINKAJOU
000004	LION
000005	BOBCAT
000005	UTAH PRAIRIE DOG
000006	AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE
000006	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000007	RED FOX
000015	TIGER
<b>000127</b>	<b>Total</b>



## 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: 12-OCT-2016

### 3.84(b)(2)

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

The primary enclosures of the Olive Baboon, 2 Ring-tailed Lemurs and a Blue Monkey had an large buildup of brown dirt/grime around the lower walls along the floor of the enclosures as well as some of the wooden framing along the floor where the food is brought through the fencing. The Olive baboon had a buildup of brown grime on several areas on the walls 5 to 6 ft high around the perching area high up in the enclosure. There was a buildup of older food along the wooden framing and diamond mesh fencing and floors that does not appear to be cleaned up frequently enough to prevent the buildup of dirt/debris and food in accordance to the AWA regulations and standards.

In the 'Nursery' there is a Vervet monkey and Ring-tailed Lemur enclosures that have a moderate buildup of a thick brown/black colored dirt/grime along the inside of the cages along the floor area where the wire walls meet, and along the middle sections of the wire cages. The Vervet Monkey had a moderate buildup of the dirt/grime on the wires mid way up the enclosure and at the top where there was a wooden section on the top right that appeared dark brown/black with a buildup of dirt/grime. While the current cleaning/sanitizing is occurring 2 times per week, it appears that several of the animals may require sanitization/cleaning more often in order to prevent the buildup of the dirt and grime that is currently produced in those animals enclosures.

The buildup of dirt/grime can be a source of bacteria and possible health hazards for the regulated animals.

All primate enclosures must be spot cleaned daily, including old food and sanitized frequently enough to prevent the buildup of dirt and grime on all surfaces that come in contact with the regulated animals.

To be corrected by: October 19, 2016

#### Prepared By:

ANNMARIE HOUSER USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:  
13-OCT-2016

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 6022

#### Received By:

SENT BY CERTIFIED AND REGULAR MAIL  
21-05158\_000090

Date:  
13-OCT-2016

Title: 70160910000086669854



## Inspection Report

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### 3.125(a) REPEAT

#### FACILITIES, GENERAL.

There are two remaining enclosures at the facility that are still non-compliant with fencing being less than 12 ft high with no kick-ins or other means to ensure adequate containment. There are 3 tigers (Male#2 and Male#3) born 9/24/15 and a female (Ellie Mae) born 5/5/15 in one enclosure, next to the second enclosure containing Tacova a Male tiger also born in 2015.

The licensee must provide an enclosure for big cats that has walls at least 16 ft high if there are no kick-ins or at least 12 ft high with 3 ft angled ft kick-ins' or other arrangement that is found acceptable according to the AWA standards and regulations that will provide proper containment of these animals.

There is a section of fencing in the Hyena enclosure that is directly to the right of the metal panel used to cover a prior hole in the fence. There is a hole approximately 1 ft in diameter with several wires poking into the enclosure 4-5 inches in length. There is a hole under the fence that has been partially blocked with a wooden fence tie on the outside to prevent the hyenas' from escaping through the hole.

Holes under the fencing and through it can be a possible escape route or provide an area for other animals to gain entry into the enclosure. The wires poking into the enclosure can be a possible source of injury to the Hyenas if they continue to chew and pull at the fencing. While there have been multiple repairs to the holes in the fence using the metal covers, the hyenas seem to be opening up additional holes right next to the end of the repaired section. The wooden tie is not secured or strong enough in its current state to be an acceptable solution to the hole under the fence.

The licensee must provide repairs to the holes in the fencing around the hyena enclosure. All holes must be permanently repaired in a manner that prevents the animals from escaping or other animals from gaining entrance into the enclosure. The current wooden tie lying on the outside of the hole is not sufficient or properly secured to prevent escape for a determined hyena or other animal.

The inspection and exit interview was conducted with the facility representative and Dr. Kurt Hammel, VMO, acting SACS.

The licensee was advised that the report would be sent via certified and regular mail.

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#### Prepared By:

ANNMARIE HOUSER USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:  
13-OCT-2016

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 6022

#### Received By:

SENT BY CERTIFIED AND REGULAR MAIL  
21-05158\_000091

Date:  
13-OCT-2016

Title: 70160910000086669854



## Inspection Report

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### Additional Inspectors

Corbin Ranslem, Animal Care Inspector

Kurt Hammel, Veterinary Medical Officer

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### Prepared By:

ANNMARIE HOUSER USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:  
13-OCT-2016

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 6022

### Received By:

21-05158\_000092 SENT BY CERTIFIED AND REGULAR MAIL

Date:  
13-OCT-2016

Title: 70160910000086669854



United States Department of Agriculture      Customer: 11620  
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service      Inspection Date: 12-OCT-16

## Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
11620	32-C-0204	001	TIMOTHY STARK	12-OCT-16

Count	Species
000001	AMERICAN MINK
000001	BLACK-BACKED JACKAL
000001	BLUE MONKEY
000001	COMMON MARMOSET
000001	COYOTE
000001	DOMESTIC CAT
000001	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000001	GOLDEN-BACKED SQUIRREL MONKEY
000001	GRAY FOX / GREY FOX
000001	GROUNDHOG / WOODCHUCK
000001	HEDGEHOG
000001	LAR GIBBON
000001	LEOPARD
000001	LIGER
000001	OCELOT
000001	OWL-FACED MONKEY
000001	RED KANGAROO
000001	VERVET
000002	BINTURONG
000002	BLACK SPIDER MONKEY
000002	BLACK TUFTED-EAR MARMOSET
000002	BROWN BEAR
000002	BROWN FOUR-EYED OPOSSUM
000002	CAPYBARA
000002	COMMON BROWN LEMUR
000002	DOMESTIC DOG
000002	OLIVE BABOON
000002	RED-HANDED TAMARIN
000002	RHESUS MACAQUE *MALE
000002	Serval
000002	SMALL-EARED BUSHBABY / NORTHERN GREATER GALAGO / GARNETT'S GREATER GALAGO
000002	SPOTTED HYENA
000002	STRIPED SKUNK
000003	ARCTIC FOX
000003	GEOFFROY'S TAMARIN
000003	HAMADRYAS BABOON
000003	HAUSA GENET
000003	PUMA / MOUNTAIN LION / COUGAR
000003	RACCOON
000003 <sup>21-05158-001003</sup>	SOUTHERN THREE-BANDED ARMADILLO

<b>Count</b>	<b>Species</b>
000004	BROWN CAPUCHIN / TUFTED CAPUCHIN
000004	FISHING CAT
000004	LION
000005	BLACK-AND-WHITE RUFFED LEMUR
000005	FENNEC FOX
000005	KINKAJOU
000005	LION X TIGER HYBRID / LIGER / TIGON
000005	NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR
000005	NORTH AMERICAN PORCUPINE
000005	UTAH PRAIRIE DOG
000006	CAPE PORCUPINE
000006	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000007	GRAY WOLF / GREY WOLF / TIMBER WOLF
000008	BOBCAT
000008	RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)
000009	ANGOLAN SOFT-FURRED FRUIT BAT / ANGOLAN FRUIT BAT
000009	LINNAEUS'S TWO-TOED SLOTH
000009	SOUTH AMERICAN COATI
000010	ORIENTAL SMALL-CLAWED OTTER
000018	TIGER
<b>000206</b>	<b>Total</b>



## Inspection Report

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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

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### 2.4 CRITICAL

#### NON-INTERFERENCE WITH APHIS OFFICIALS.

USDA inspectors examined animals within the licensee's home. There were two lion cubs and one orange tiger cub presented for inspection. The two lion cubs had been declawed. There were also a variety of other animals in the main level of the house. When asked if there were any other animals in the house, two primates were produced from the upper level of the house. When asked again if there were any other animals the licensee and licensee's wife both indicated that there were not. After going into another area the inspectors noticed an area adjacent to the armadillo enclosures. When asked if the area could be inspected, the licensee denied entry. 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.

While the inspectors were examining the adult Lions, Tigers and Tiger-Lion hybrids there were several conversations between the licensee and the inspectors regarding the lack of cubs and the low cub numbers. The licensee maintained that only one tiger cub was present and that the inspection team had seen it within the house.

After inspecting all animal areas and before starting on the review of paperwork, the licensee and licensee's wife were asked if there were any other animals on the property. Their response was no. The licensee was given no less than a dozen chances throughout the inspection process to inform the inspection team of the presence of the tiger cubs, but he maintained that we had seen all of the animals on the property.

At the end of the inspection, only after being presented with evidence that the USDA inspection team knew about two other tiger cubs present on the property, the Licensee admitted that he had lied to the inspectors. He indicated that he had lied to the inspection team and that he didn't want to be punished for something he believed his attending veterinarian did. He informed the inspection team that the attending veterinarian had "botched" the declaw procedure and that the two tiger cubs had "complications" that he was hiding from us. He said that he was "embarrassed" and didn't want us to see them. He allowed the inspection team to examine the tiger cubs but refused to allow the team to inspect the room where the animals were being held. The animals enclosure was a transport carrier that was taken to a deck in front of the house for inspection.

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#### Prepared By:

NEAFSEY MICHAEL USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:  
18-MAR-2017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6094

#### Received By:

TIM STARK  
21-05158\_000095

Date:  
18-MAR-2017

Title: LICENSEE



## Inspection Report

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A licensee or representative shall not interfere with any APHIS official in the course of carrying out his or her duties. The inspection process requires a working relationship between the USDA and the facility. Interference makes this process difficult to impossible. Correct by ensuring that the Licensee and all facility staff are instructed to truthfully answer questions posed by inspectors and to not otherwise interfere with the inspection process

**2.40(b)(2) DIRECT REPEAT**

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

During inspection there were two 5-6 week old tiger cubs that were painful on four legs. Each cub had one leg that was bandaged and the licensee said there were open wounds under the bandages. Their affected paws were significantly swollen, spotting blood, and the cubs were struggling to walk, appearing very sore, trying to walk after being declawed approximately two weeks earlier.

During inspection the licensee was asked specifically "are there any more cubs here?", and he said "no." He was also specifically asked if there were only two lion cubs and one tiger cub here, that's all we've got this year and nobody else? The Licensee replied, "Not yet." During the remainder of the facility walk-through, he was asked multiple times about the number of cubs and was given every opportunity to inform the inspection team about the presence of additional animals. Only after reviewing the facility paperwork and presenting evidence that there were two tiger cubs that had not been seen by the inspection team, the licensee admitted to lying to the inspectors when he told them they had seen all the animals and stated that he had been hiding them. He felt the cubs condition was the fault of his attending veterinarian and he did not want to be punished for the veterinarian's mistakes. He informed the inspection team he felt the attending veterinarian had "botched" the declaw procedure and that the two tiger cubs had "complications" so he was hiding them from us. He said that he was "embarrassed" and didn't want us to see the condition of the cubs. He allowed the inspection team to examine the tiger cubs but refused to allow the team to inspect the room where the animals were being held. The animals primary enclosure was a transport carrier brought to a deck in front of the house for inspection of the animals.

Both cubs were brought outside for inspection in a crate that was approximately 24 inches long by 18 inches wide. Neither animal would walk from the crate onto the wooden deck for inspection. The facility representative had to physically remove each animal. Once removed it was evident that both tigers had significantly swollen paws and limbs and were reluctant to walk. Additionally both cubs appeared distressed, they vocalized nearly the entire time that they were on the deck.

When placed on the deck, the orange tiger cub immediately sprawled on the decking material (laying down). After persuasion by a facility representative it moved slowly for only short periods of time before resting in front of the

---

#### **Prepared By:**

NEAFSEY MICHAEL      USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

**Date:**  
18-MAR-2017

**Title:** VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6094

#### **Received By:**

21-05158\_000096      TIM STARK

**Date:**  
18-MAR-2017

**Title:** LICENSEE



## Inspection Report

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inspectors. After each step there were spots of blood left on the decking from the front paws. The white tiger cub was very reluctant to move. It walked only when prompted, and when it did so, this animal was severely lame dragging the hind limb and only occasionally bearing very little weight on it. This cub consistently laid down and appeared to be suffering throughout the inspection.

According to the licensee the declaw procedure took place approximately two weeks prior to inspection and was conducted by the attending veterinarian. Paperwork regarding the procedure was not made available to the inspectors and the attending veterinarian was unable to be contacted by the inspectors to confirm the exact date of the procedures, the location at which they were performed, or by whom. The licensee stated that he believed the veterinarian "botched this" and that the bandages were too tight. Reportedly, both animals' feet were bandaged following the surgery and the bandages were left on the animals overnight. According to the licensee, he removed initially the bandage the next day. The licensee stated that he had re-bandaged both tiger cubs the day before the inspection because of the continued swelling and injury to the skin. He also reported that at that time he gave both animals an unknown dose of amoxicillin. The licensee acknowledged that this medication was not prescribed by the veterinarian and a dose or frequency of administration was not discussed between the licensee and the attending veterinarian for these animals. The licensee stated that his attending veterinarian had not been available to examine the animals because he was out of the country and that he had not sought alternative emergency veterinary care for either animal.

According to the licensee the attending veterinarian completes the declaw surgeries at the facility and not at a dedicated surgical site. The attending veterinarian has a mobile practice. The licensee stated that no animal that is declawed receives medications for pain because he doesn't think that they are in pain. No record of any pain management or antibiotics were provided by the licensee. No written post-operative care was provided to the licensee. During the inspection it was noted that within the past year approximately a dozen more large felines have been declawed by the attending veterinarian. There were several Lynx, Bobcat, Tigers, Lions, Tiger-Lion hybrids and Cougars that were noted to have declaws in their medical records at the facility. There were also two lion cubs inspected that had the declaw procedure conducted on the same day as the two tigers.

The declawing of large exotic felines is well known to cause ongoing pain, discomfort, or other pathological conditions in the animals. In addition, declawing does not safeguard the public or the animals from biting and other predatory behaviors. The routine declawing of wild and exotic carnivores does not constitute appropriate veterinary care. Additionally, the failure to have animals showing clinical signs of disease, injury, or illness examined by a veterinarian can result in delays in proper treatment and prolonged suffering.

Correct by ensuring that both cubs are immediately examined by a licensed veterinarian familiar with the handling, care, and veterinary treatment of big cats and appropriate veterinary care must be provided to these animals.

---

**Prepared By:**

NEAFSEY MICHAEL      USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

**Date:**  
18-MAR-2017

**Title:** VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6094

**Received By:**

TIM STARK  
21-05158\_000097

**Date:**  
18-MAR-2017

**Title:** LICENSEE



## Inspection Report

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The licensee must ensure that that veterinarian is provided with the authority to perform any diagnostic testing and initiate appropriate treatment they deem necessary.

Additionally, all health related illness or issues that are observed in any animals maintained by the licensee must be referred to a licensed veterinarian from this point forward so that they receive appropriate diagnosis and treatment. The licensee was verbally instructed to have the two tiger cubs examined and treated by a veterinarian within one hour of delivery of the report.

A complete routine inspection was conducted on 17 March 2017. This report is limited to the direct veterinary care citation for the tiger cubs identified on that inspection and interference with the inspection. A second inspection report containing all other noncompliant items will follow. Both the inspection and exit interview, explaining the serious non-compliances, were conducted with the licensee and licensee's wife on 17 March 2017.

### Additional Inspectors

Houser Annmarie, Animal Care Inspector

Mchenry Kerry, Veterinary Medical Officer

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### Prepared By:

NEAFSEY MICHAEL      USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:  
18-MAR-2017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6094

### Received By:

TIM STARK  
21-05158\_000098

Date:  
18-MAR-2017

Title: LICENSEE



Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
11620	32-C-0204	001	TIMOTHY STARK	17-MAR-17

Count	Species
000001	AMERICAN MINK
000001	BLACK-BACKED JACKAL
000001	BLACK-CAPPED SQUIRREL MONKEY
000001	BLUE MONKEY
000001	COMMON MARMOSET
000001	COYOTE
000001	DOG ADULT
000001	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000001	FOUR-TOED HEDGEHOG (INCLUDES MOST COMMON US PET HEDGEHOGS)
000001	GROUNDHOG / WOODCHUCK
000001	LAR GIBBON
000001	LEOPARD
000001	LION X TIGER HYBRID / LIGER / TIGON
000001	OCELOT
000001	RED KANGAROO
000001	STRIPED SKUNK
000001	VERVET
000002	BINTURONG
000002	BLACK SPIDER MONKEY
000002	BROWN BEAR
000002	CENTRAL AMERICAN WOOLLY OPOSSUM
000002	GRAY FOX / GREY FOX
000002	OWL-FACED MONKEY
000002	PUMA / MOUNTAIN LION / COUGAR
000002	RED-HANDED TAMARIN
000002	RHESUS MACAQUE
000002	SERVAL
000002	SMALL-EARED BUSHBABY / NORTHERN GREATER GALAGO / GARNETT'S GREATER GALAGO
000002	SOUTHERN THREE-BANDED ARMADILLO
000002	SPOTTED HYENA
000003	ARCTIC FOX
000003	GEOFFROY'S TAMARIN
000003	HAUSA GENET
000003	OLIVE BABOON
000003	RACCOON
000004	BROWN CAPUCHIN / TUFTED CAPUCHIN
000004	FISHING CAT
000005	BLACK-AND-WHITE RUFFED LEMUR
000005	FENNEC FOX
000005	KINKAJOU

<b>Count</b>	<b>Species</b>
000005	NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR
000005	NORTH AMERICAN PORCUPINE
000005	UTAH PRAIRIE DOG
000006	BROWN LEMUR
000006	CHINCHILLA (DOMESTICATED)
000006	LION
000006	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000007	CAPE PORCUPINE
000007	GRAY WOLF / GREY WOLF / TIMBER WOLF
000008	BOBCAT
000008	ORIENTAL SMALL-CLAWED OTTER
000008	RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)
000009	LINNAEUS'S TWO-TOED SLOTH
000009	SOUTH AMERICAN COATI
000018	TIGER
<b>000194</b>	<b>Total</b>



## 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

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### 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

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### 2.40(b)(2) DIRECT REPEAT

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

One juvenile coatiundi 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 coatiundi was housed with two others and that they got into a "knock-down drag-out fight" which resulted in this animal losing part

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#### Prepared By:

NEAFSEY MICHAEL USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:  
22-MAR-2017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6094

#### Received By:

21-05158\_00070160910000217129059

Date:  
22-MAR-2017

Title: SENT BY REGULAR AND CERTIFIED MAIL



## Inspection Report

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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 coatiundi was not evaluated or treated by a licensed veterinarian for the injury. The three juvenile coatiundi 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 coatiundi 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".

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#### Prepared By:

NEAFSEY MICHAEL      USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:  
22-MAR-2017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6094

#### Received By:

70160910000217129059  
21-05158\_000

Date:  
22-MAR-2017

Title: SENT BY REGULAR AND CERTIFIED MAIL



## Inspection Report

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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.

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

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#### Prepared By:

NEAFSEY MICHAEL USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:  
22-MAR-2017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6094

#### Received By:

70160910000217129059  
21-05158\_000003

Date:  
22-MAR-2017

Title: SENT BY REGULAR AND CERTIFIED MAIL



## Inspection Report

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### 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 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

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#### **Prepared By:**

NEAFSEY MICHAEL      USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

**Date:**  
22-MAR-2017

**Title:** VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6094

#### **Received By:**

70160910000217129059  
21-05158\_000104

**Date:**  
22-MAR-2017

**Title:** SENT BY REGULAR AND CERTIFIED MAIL



## Inspection Report

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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 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

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#### Prepared By:

NEAFSEY MICHAEL      USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:  
22-MAR-2017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6094

#### Received By:

70160910000217129059  
21-05158\_000005

Date:  
22-MAR-2017

Title: SENT BY REGULAR AND CERTIFIED MAIL



## Inspection Report

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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 coati mundi are housed in a large outdoor enclosure near the house. Three coati mundi 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. Coati mundi 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 coati mundi must be provided a warm room or warm shelter(s) large enough to accommodate all the animals.

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

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#### Prepared By:

NEAFSEY MICHAEL USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:  
22-MAR-2017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6094

#### Received By:

21-05158\_000106 70160910000217129059

Date:  
22-MAR-2017

Title: SENT BY REGULAR AND CERTIFIED MAIL



## Inspection Report

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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.

To be corrected by: 25 March 2017

### 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

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#### Prepared By:

NEAFSEY MICHAEL      USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:  
22-MAR-2017

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6094

#### Received By:

21-05158\_000107 70160910000217129059

Date:  
22-MAR-2017

Title: SENT BY REGULAR AND CERTIFIED MAIL



## Inspection Report

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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**

Houser Annmarie, Animal Care Inspector

McHenry Kerry, Veterinary Medical Officer

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### **Prepared By:**

NEAFSEY MICHAEL      USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

**Date:**  
22-MAR-2017

**Title:** VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6094

### **Received By:**

70160910000217129059  
21-05158\_000108

**Date:**  
22-MAR-2017

**Title:** SENT BY REGULAR AND CERTIFIED MAIL



**Animal Inspected at Last Inspection**

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
11620	32-C-0204	001	TIMOTHY STARK	17-MAR-17

Count	Species
000001	AMERICAN MINK
000001	BLACK-BACKED JACKAL
000001	BLACK-CAPPED SQUIRREL MONKEY
000001	BLUE MONKEY
000001	COMMON MARMOSET
000001	COYOTE-DOG HYBRID / COYDOG
000001	DOG ADULT
000001	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000001	GROUNDHOG / WOODCHUCK
000001	LAR GIBBON
000001	LEOPARD
000001	OCELOT
000001	RED KANGAROO
000001	STRIPED SKUNK
000001	VERVET
000002	BINTURONG
000002	BLACK SPIDER MONKEY
000002	BROWN LEMUR
000002	CENTRAL AMERICAN WOOLLY OPOSSUM
000002	COYOTE
000002	GRAY FOX / GREY FOX
000002	NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR
000002	OWL-FACED MONKEY
000002	PUMA / MOUNTAIN LION / COUGAR
000002	RED-HANDED TAMARIN
000002	RHESUS MACAQUE
000002	SERVAL
000002	SMALL-EARED BUSHBABY / NORTHERN GREATER GALAGO / GARNETT'S GREATER GALAGO
000002	SOUTHERN THREE-BANDED ARMADILLO
000002	SYRIAN BROWN BEAR
000003	ARCTIC FOX
000003	GEOFFROY'S TAMARIN
000003	HAUSA GENET
000003	OLIVE BABOON
000003	RACCOON
000003	SPOTTED HYENA
000003	STRAW-COLOURED FRUIT BAT
000004	BROWN CAPUCHIN / TUFTED CAPUCHIN
000004	DOMESTIC FERRET
000004	FISHING CAT

<b>Count</b>	<b>Species</b>
000005	BLACK-AND-WHITE RUFFED LEMUR
000005	FENNEC FOX
000005	KINKAJOU
000005	NORTH AMERICAN PORCUPINE
000005	UTAH PRAIRIE DOG
000006	CHINCHILLA (DOMESTICATED)
000006	LION
000006	LION X TIGER HYBRID / LIGER / TIGON
000006	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000007	CAPE PORCUPINE
000007	GRAY WOLF / GREY WOLF / TIMBER WOLF
000008	BOBCAT
000008	ORIENTAL SMALL-CLAWED OTTER
000008	RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)
000009	LINNAEUS'S TWO-TOED SLOTH
000009	SOUTH AMERICAN COATI
000018	TIGER
<b>000201</b>	<b>Total</b>



## Inspection Report

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Timothy Stark  
3320 Jack Teeple Rd  
Charlestown, IN 47111

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

Type: FOCUSED INSPECTION  
Date: 18-MAR-2017

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This is a focused inspection on the Direct NCI from the Inspection on March 17, 2017.

The attending veterinarian was contacted by the licensee at which time he prescribed a treatment plan for the regulated animals. The attending veterinarian did come to the facility during this inspection and looked at the animals in front of the inspection team and described his treatment regimen.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the licensee.

### Additional Inspectors

Miller Dana, Supervisory Animal Care Specialist  
Mchenry Kerry, Veterinary Medical Officer  
Neafsey Michael, Veterinary Medical Officer

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### Prepared By:

HOUSER ANNMARIE, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:  
20-MAR-2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 6022

### Received By:

70160910000086749167

Date:  
21-MAR-2017

Title: SENT BY REGULAR AND CERTIFIED MAIL  
21-05158\_000111



United States Department of Agriculture      Customer: 11620  
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service      Inspection Date: 18-MAR-17

### Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
11620	32-C-0204	001	TIMOTHY STARK	18-MAR-17

Count	Species
000002	TIGER
<b>000002</b>	<b>Total</b>



## 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: 29-MAR-2017

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### 2.10(c) CRITICAL

#### LICENSEES WHOSE LICENSES HAVE BEEN SUSPENDED OR REVOKED.

On March 24-26, 2017 the licensee continued to exhibit at his facility with a 'tiger/lion playtime' activity, (with other exotic animals) that included handling by the public and photo opportunities. The licensee was advised of a 21 day license suspension beginning on March 24, 2017 that prohibits the licensee from conducting any regulated activity during this time, including exhibiting/brokering/dealing and transporting. The licensee's exhibitions started on Friday March 24(6pm-10pm); March 25 (10am-10pm) and March 26 (10am-8pm) for 1 hour sessions at \$27.24 per person, excluding additional fees for photo opportunities and other activities. Inspectors are aware of only 1-2 declawed lion cubs (approx. 10 weeks old) and the 1 tiger club (DOB 2/10/17; 44 days old) with claws available for the 'play time' interaction. All sessions over the 3 day period were sold out.

There are multiple internet posts and videos of these activities being conducted during the suspension period. A member of the security crew indicated he was in the area and observed many, many cars leaving the property all day and the facility that was all lit up on Saturday, March 25, 2017.

A 21 day suspension requires a licensee to stop all regulated activity until the end of the suspension period. This includes any exhibiting/dealing/trading/donating or transporting.

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### 2.126(a) CRITICAL

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

On March 29, 2017 at 9:00 am inspectors made contact with Mr. Stark at the front gate of his property. When Mr. Stark approached the team he was wearing a gun on his belt on his right side, in full view. This is the first time that Mr. Stark has been seen carrying a gun during an inspection. Mr. Stark stated that he would allow inspectors on his property, however our armed security had to stay behind. He stated 'I do not approve of guns on my property and I have never approved of you bringing them on my property'. He continued to state 'there are only two reasons why

---

#### Prepared By:

HOUSER ANNMARIE, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:  
31-MAR-2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 6022

#### Received By:

70160910000217129035

Date:  
31-MAR-2017

Title: SENT BY REGULAR AND CERTIFIED MAIL  
21-05158\_000113



## Inspection Report

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you can be allowed to bring guns on my property, one is with a missing animal and if I give permission, and I do not give permission, I am tired of the bullying by bringing them on my property', while holding his cell phone presumably showing this information.

It was explained to Mr. Stark that there has been security coming to do inspections for the past 2-3 years, and that today is no different. It was difficult to get complete sentences communicated due to Mr. Starks' constant interruptions where he continued to state that he feels bullied and he is refusing to let the security with guns on his property. At this time one of the security officers who was at the inspection on March 17, 2017, asked Mr. Stark why there is a problem as they had gotten along fine at that time. Mr. Stark addressed the security officer and stated 'yea, I got along with you just fine, but I'm tired of being bullied'.

I pointed out to Mr. Stark that he appeared to be putting on a show of intimidation toward inspectors by coming to the front gate with a visible side arm, which he has never worn in past inspections. Mr. Stark stated 'yes I did, I figured fair was fair', meaning since we had armed security, he was going to be armed also. Then he stated, 'I forgot I had it on I was in with big tigers and had it for protection', while he took a hold of the bottom of the holster with his right hand and pulled it up toward his waist, acting like he forgot he had it on. It should be noted that there was approximately a 5 minute delay from when a worker was contacted at the front gate, until he called Mr. Stark who eventually came from his house to the gate. He had not been in a tiger pen immediately prior to coming to the gate, as we were standing near the tiger area, and he was called by phone by the worker who was standing next to the tiger enclosures when he contacted Mr. Stark. He could have left the gun at the house, if he indeed had it on for protection from the tigers. We felt that his wearing the gun to interact with the inspectors and his comment that he 'figured fair was fair' meant that he had brought the gun to intimidate the inspectors.

It was made clear to Mr. Stark that we could not conduct an inspection without our armed security, and the situation is more concerning because he is attempting to intimidate us by coming to the inspection armed for the first time in 3 years. Mr. Stark was adamant that he was told that he did not have to let us on the property with the armed security, but would let inspectors on alone. I advised him that we could not conduct an inspection on this facility, as has been the case for the past 2 years without them and that if he did not allow us all on, it would be considered a refusal. This was explained several times to Mr. Stark, and when asked if he was refusing the inspection, Mr. Stark stated 'Yes, I have no choice, I have to, I'm tired of the bullying factor'.

The refusal of an inspection is not acceptable due to the inability of inspectors to determine the health and welfare of the animals at the facility, and prevents the performance of an inspection which is required in order to uphold the AWA standards and regulations. When a USDA license is given, a licensee is required to allow inspectors on the property to conduct their inspection and be allowed to perform their duties.

---

**Prepared By:**

HOUSER ANNMARIE, A C I      USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

**Date:**  
31-MAR-2017

**Title:** ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 6022

**Received By:**

70160910000217129035

**Date:**  
31-MAR-2017

**Title:** SENT BY REGULAR AND CERTIFIED MAIL  
21-05158\_000114



## Inspection Report

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The licensee must allow inspectors on their property anytime during regular business hours to conduct routine, focused or other related inspections.

This was intended to be a focused inspection of the three Direct Non-compliant items listed on the inspection dated March 17, 2017

Due to the refusal the licensee was advised that a copy of the report would be sent by regular and certified mail.

### **Additional Inspectors**

Gage Laurie, Big Cat Specialist

Neafsey Michael, Veterinary Medical Officer

---

### **Prepared By:**

HOUSER ANNMARIE, A C I      USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

**Date:**  
31-MAR-2017

**Title:** ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 6022

### **Received By:**

70160910000217129035

**Date:**  
31-MAR-2017

**Title:** SENT BY REGULAR AND CERTIFIED MAIL  
21-05158\_000115



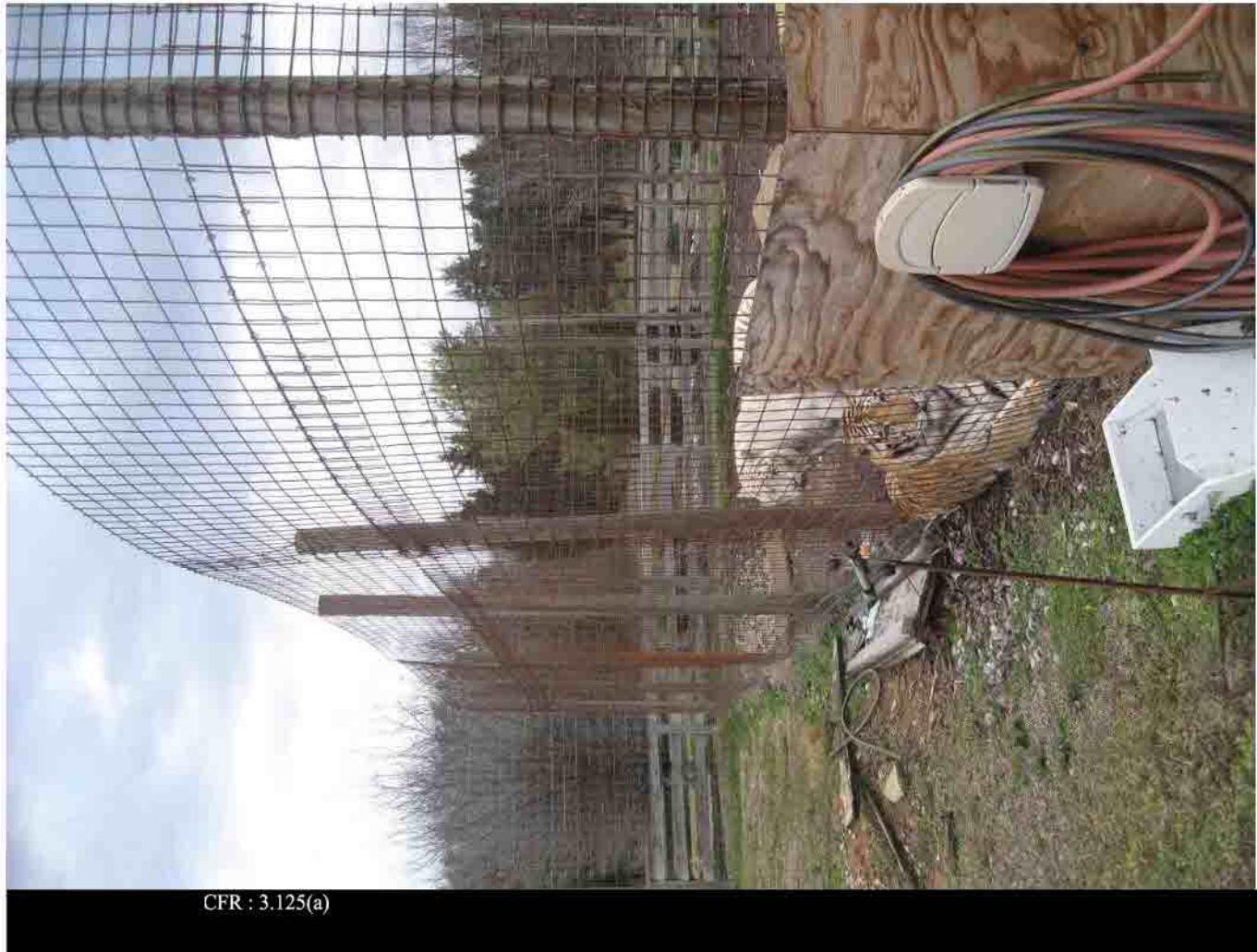
United States Department of Agriculture      Customer: 11620  
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service      Inspection Date: 29-MAR-17

## Animal Inspected at Last Inspection

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
11620	32-C-0204	001	TIMOTHY STARK	29-MAR-17

No Animals were Inspected.

Count	Species
000000	NONE
000000	Total



CFR : 3.125(a)

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**Photographer:** Elizabeth Taylor

**Date and Time:** 29-FEB-12

**Inspection No:** 74121303530533

**Description:**

enclosure containing 4 tigers 12' tall

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



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**Photographer:** Elizabeth Taylor

**Date and Time:** 29-FEB-12

**Inspection No:** 74121303530533

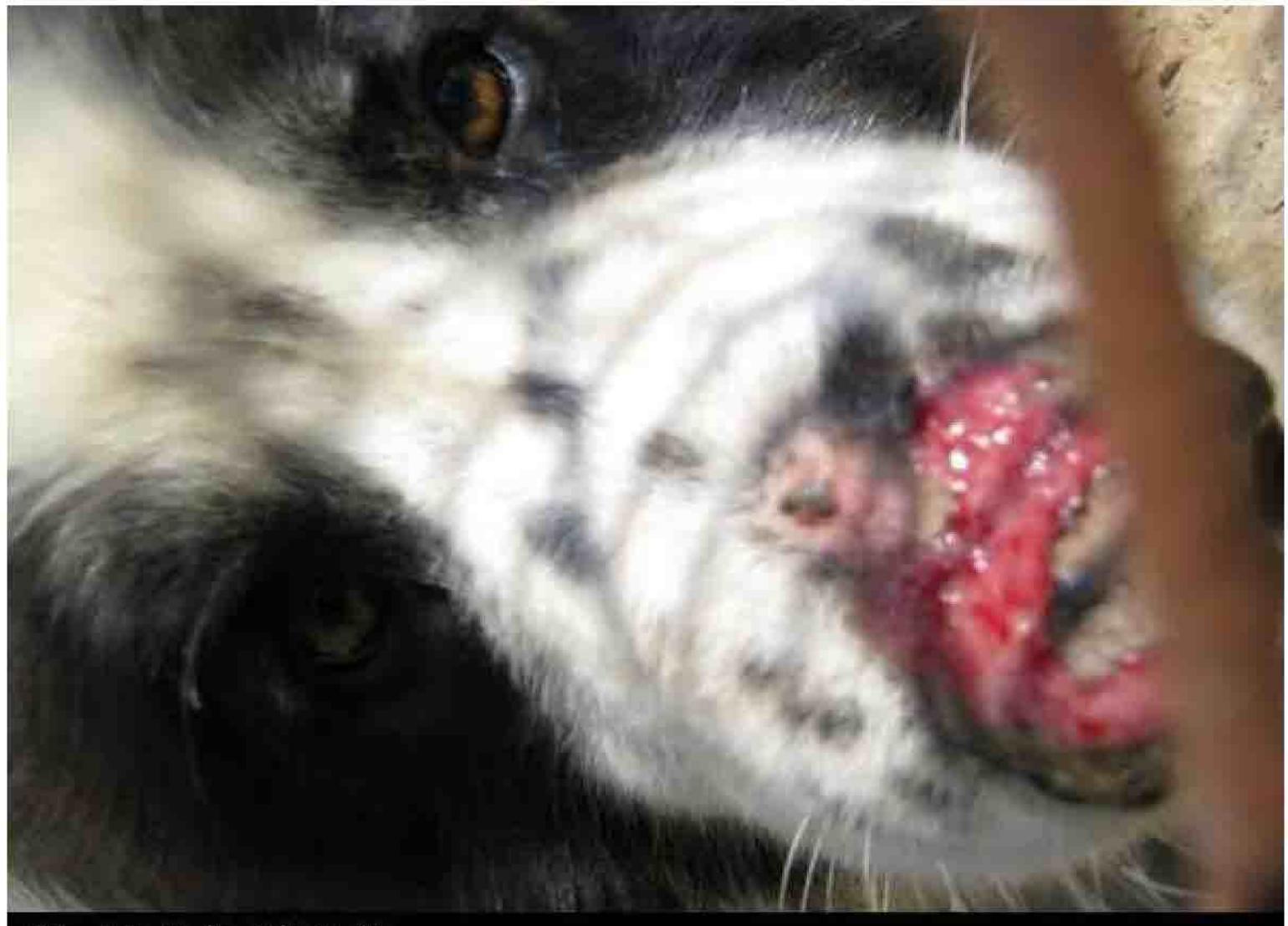
**Description:**

enclosure containing 1 tiger & 1 lion 12' tall fence

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

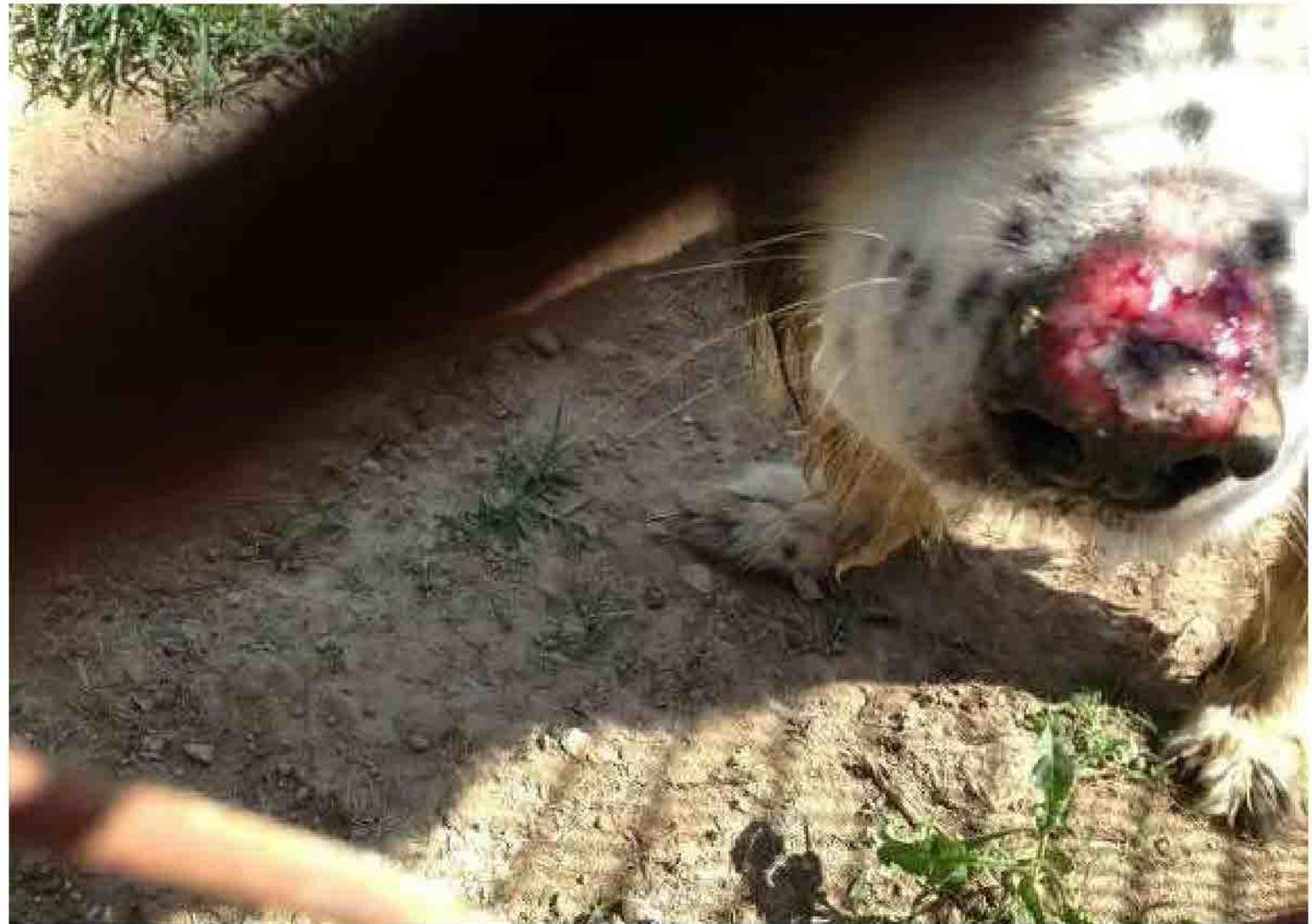
**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR: 2.40 (b) (3), 2.40 (b) (2)

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Photographer: Juan F Arango Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Jun 25, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 175131533075408  
Description: 2.40 (b)(2) ATTENDING VETERINARIAN & ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE Dog top of the nose  
cracked and bleeding  
21-05158\_000119



CFR: 2.40 (b) (3), 2.40 (b) (2)

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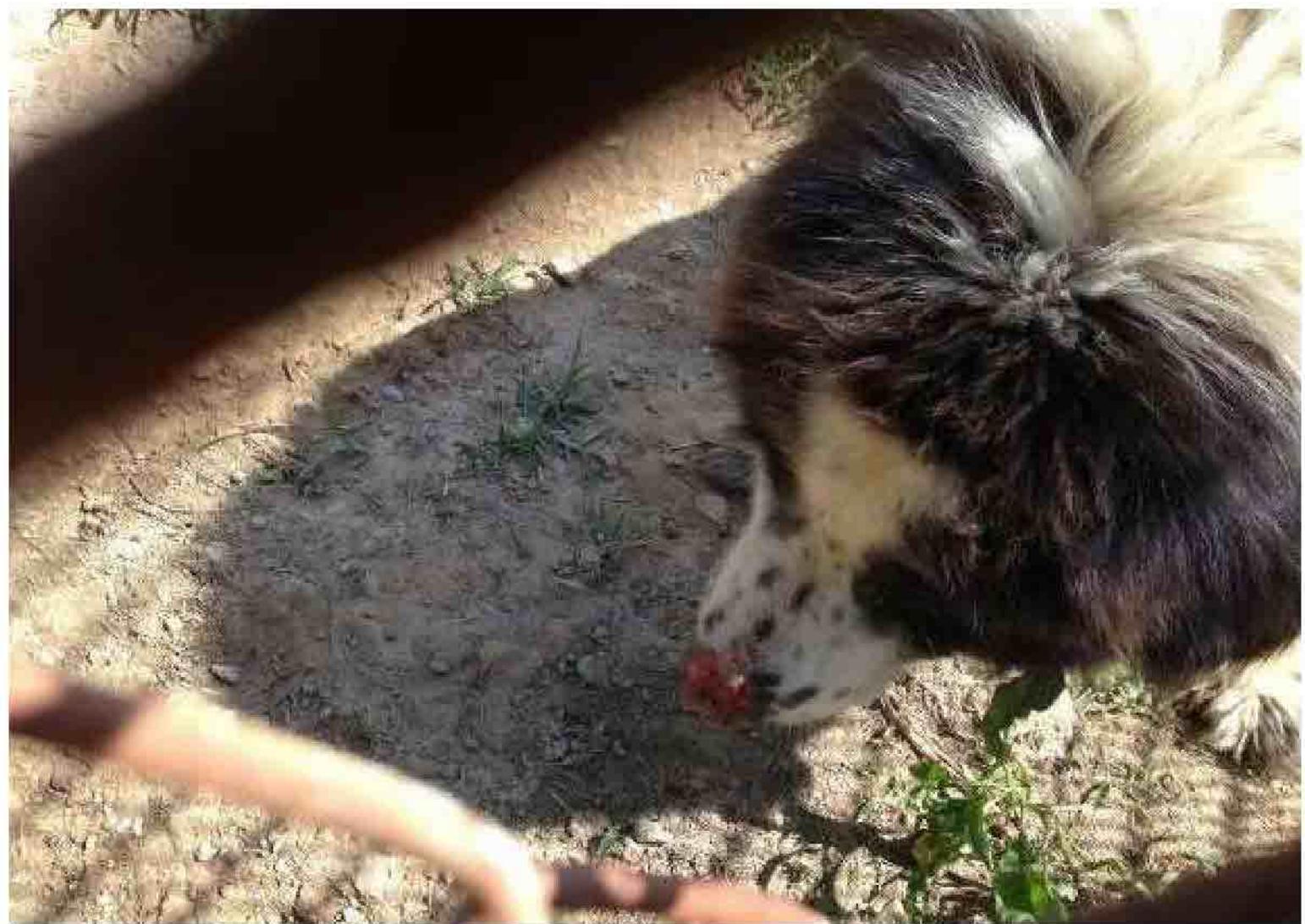
Photographer: Juan F Arango Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Jun 25, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 175131533075408  
Description: 2.40 (b)(2) ATTENDING VETERINARIAN & ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE Dog top of the nose  
cracked and bleeding  
21-05158\_000120



CFR: 2.40 (b) (2), 2.40 (b) (3)

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Photographer: Juan F Arango Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Jun 25, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 175131533075408  
Description: 2.40 (b)(2) ATTENDING VETERINARIAN & ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE Dog top of the nose  
cracked and bleeding  
21-05158\_000121



CFR: 2.40 (b) (3), 2.40 (b) (2)

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Photographer: Juan F Arango Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Jun 25, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 175131533075408  
Description: 2.40 (b)(2) ATTENDING VETERINARIAN & ADEQUATE VETERINARY CAREDog top of the nose  
cracked and bleeding  
21-05158\_000122

Enclosure: Lion/Dog Enclosure



CFR: 2.40 (b) (3), 2.40 (b) (2)

Photographer: Juan F Arango

Legal Name:

32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Tue, Jun 25, '13

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 175131533075408

Description: 3.125 (a) FACILITIES, GENERAL Tiger & Dog Enclosure. 7f 9"

Enclosure: Tiger pen 1



CFR: 3.125 (a)

---

Photographer: Juan F Arango Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Jun 25, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 175131533075408  
Description: 3.125 (a) FACILITIES, GENERAL Tiger Pen 1: contains 2 Tigers. Chain Link portion of fence 9f 11", Plastic net part of fence. 6f 8".  
21-05158\_000124



CFR: 3.125 (a)

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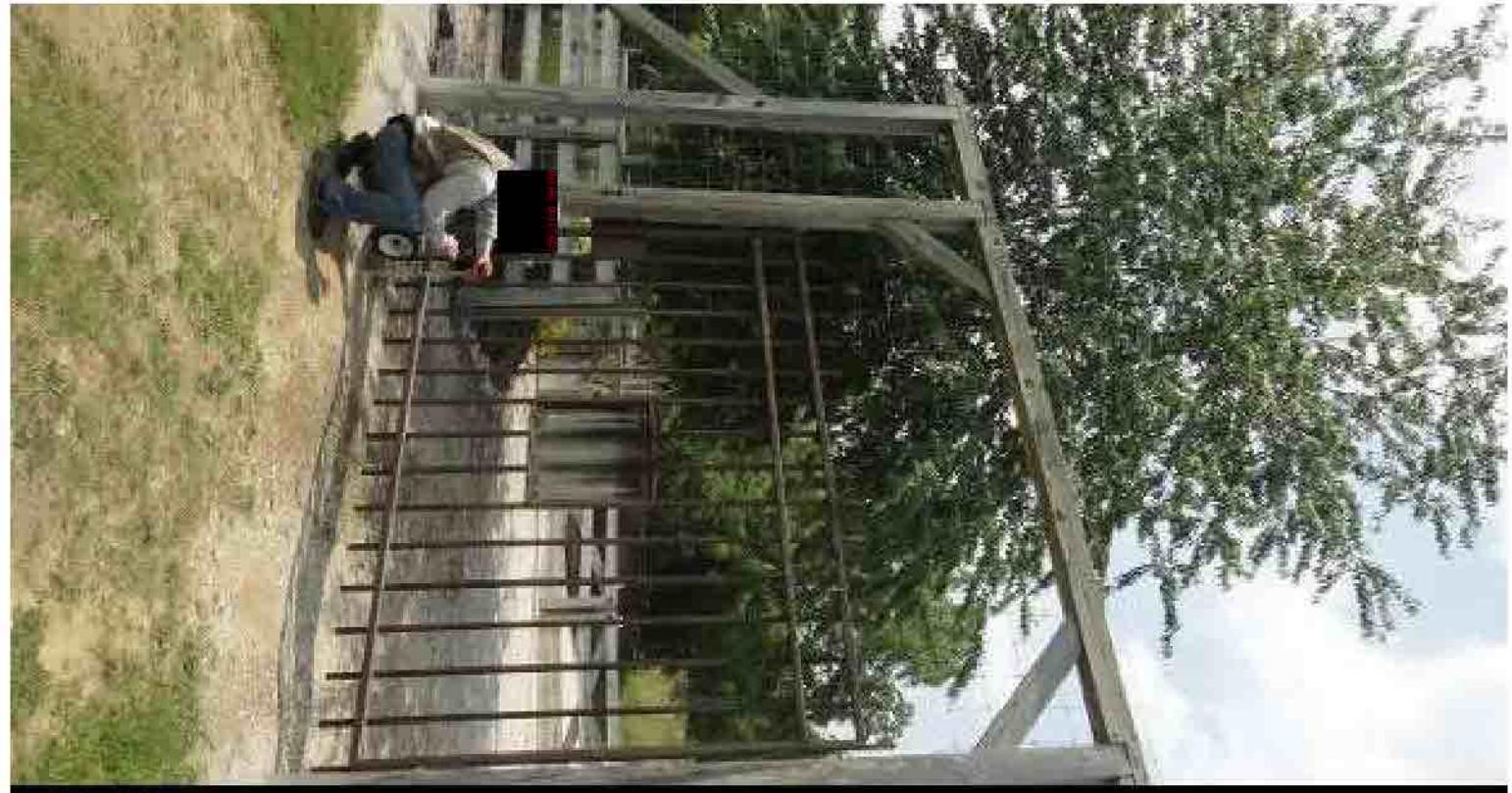
Photographer: Juan F Arango Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Jun 25, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 175131533075408  
Description: 3.125 (a) FACILITIES, GENERAL . Tiger Pen 4: contains 2 Tigers Nahandi, - Tiger Pen 5: contains one Tiger Glacier & one female lion Ungowwa.  
21-05158\_000125



CFR: 3.125 (a)

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Photographer: Juan F Arango Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Jun 25, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 175131533075408  
Description: 3.125 (a) FACILITIES, GENERAL Tiger Pen 3: contains four Tigers: Ieesha, Avalanche, Hurricane, & Taima. 11f 3 .  
21-05158\_000126



CFR: 3.127 (d)

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Photographer: Juan F Arango Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Jun 25, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 175131533075408  
Description: 3.127 (d) FACILITIES, OUTDOOR. Perimeter fence Gate gaps underneath and at the side ranged from 3 to 9 inches.  
21-05158\_000127

Enclosure: Tiger pen 1



CFR: 3.125 (a)

---

Photographer: Juan F Arango Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Jun 25, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 175131533075408  
Description: 3.125 (a) FACILITIES, GENERAL Tiger Pen 1: contains 2 Tigers. Chain Link portion of fence 9f 11"

Enclosure: Tiger pen 1



CFR: 3.125 (a)

Photographer: Juan F Arango

Legal Name:

32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Tue, Jun 25, '13

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 175131533075408

Description: 3.125 (a) FACILITIETiger Pen 1: contains 2 Tigers. Plastic net part of fence. 6f 8"

Enclosure: Tiger pen 1



CFR: 3.125 (a)

Photographer: Juan F Arango

Legal Name:

32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Tue, Jun 25, '13

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 175131533075408

Description: 3.125 (a) FACILITIES, GENERA. Tiger Pen 1: contains 2 Tigers Plastic net part of fence. 6f 8"

Enclosure: Tiger pen 1



CFR: 3.125 (a)

Photographer: Juan F Arango

Legal Name:

32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Tue, Jun 25, '13

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 175131533075408

Description: 3.125 (a) FACILITIES, GENERAL Tiger Pen 1: contains one Tiger. Plastic net part of fence. 6f 8"

Enclosure: Tiger pen 1



CFR: 3.125 (a)

---

Photographer: Juan F Arango Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Jun 25, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 175131533075408  
Description: 3.125 (a) FACILITIES, GENERA. Tiger Pen 1: contains 2 Tigers. Chain Link portion of fence 9f 11", Plastic net part of fence. 6f 8".  
21-05158\_000132

Enclosure: Tiger pen 1



CFR: 3.125 (a)

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Photographer: Juan F Arango Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Jun 25, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 175131533075408  
Description: 3.125 (a) FACILITIES, GENERA. Tiger Pen 1: contains 2 Tigers. Chain Link portion of fence 9f 11", Plastic net part of fence. 6f 8".  
21-05158\_000133

Enclosure: Tiger pen 1



CFR: 3.125 (a)

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Photographer: Juan F Arango Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Jun 25, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 175131533075408  
Description: 3.125 (a) FACILITIES, GENERAL Tiger Pen 1: contains 2 Tigers. Chain Link portion of fence 9f 11", Plastic net part of fence. 6f 8".  
21-05158\_000134

Enclosure: Lion/Dog Enclosure



CFR: 3.125 (a)

Photographer: Juan F Arango

Legal Name:

32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Tue, Jun 25, '13

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 175131533075408

Description: 3.125 (a) FACILITIES, GENERAL Lion & Dog Enclosure. 7f 9"

Enclosure: Lion/Dog Enclosure



CFR: 3.125 (a)

---

Photographer: Juan F Arango Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Jun 25, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 175131533075408  
Description: 3.125 (a) FACILITIES, GENERAL Lion & Dog Enclosure. 7f 9"



CFR: 3.125 (a)

---

Photographer: Juan F Arango Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Jun 25, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 175131533075408  
Description: 3.125 (a) FACILITIES, GENERAL Tiger Pen 2: contains 1 Tiger Hemi. 11f 3"



CFR: 3.125 (a)

Photographer: Juan F Arango

Legal Name:

32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Tue, Jun 25, '13

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 175131533075408

Description: 3.125 (a) FACILITIES, GENERA. Tiger Pen 2: contains 1 Tiger Hemi. Tiger Pen 3: contains 4 Tigers  
leesha, Avalanche, Hurricane, and Taima 11f 3"

21-05158\_000138



CFR: 3.125 (a)

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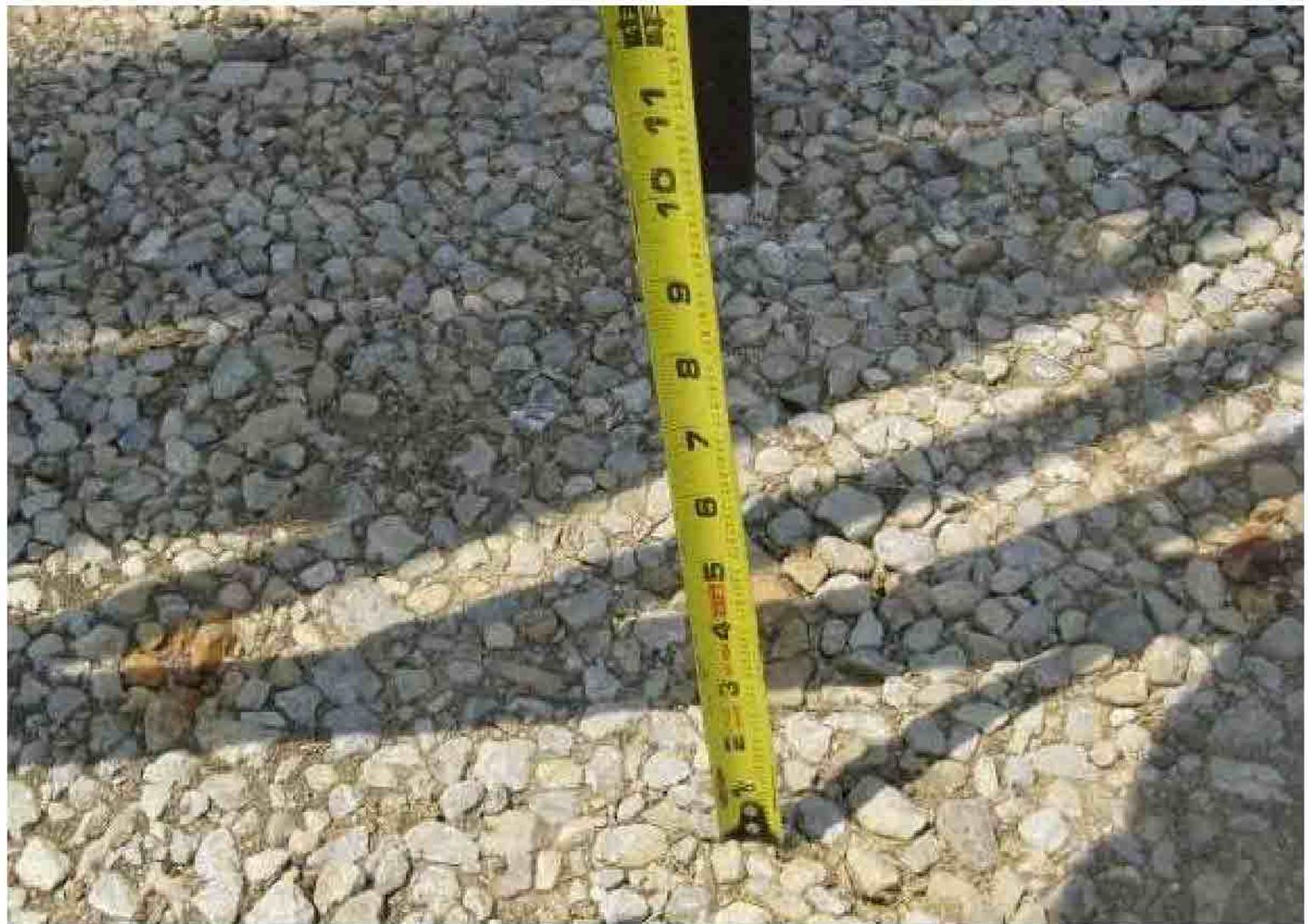
Photographer: Juan F Arango Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Jun 25, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 175131533075408  
Description: 3.125 (a) FACILITIES, GENERA. Tiger Pen 2: contains 1 Tiger Hemi. Tiger Pen 3: contains 4 Tigers  
leesha, Avalanche, Hurricane, and Taima 11f 3"  
21-05158\_000139



CFR: 3.127 (d)

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Photographer: Juan F Arango Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Jun 25, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 175131533075408  
Description: 3.127 (d) FACILITIES, OUTDOOR. Perimeter fence Gate gaps underneath and at the side ranged from 3 to 9 inches.  
21-05158\_000140



CFR: 3.127 (d)

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Photographer: Juan F Arango Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Jun 25, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 175131533075408  
Description: 3.127 (d) FACILITIES, OUTDOOR. Perimeter fence Gate gaps underneath and at the side ranged from 3 to 9 inches.  
21-05158\_000141



CFR: 3.127 (d)

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Photographer: Juan F Arango Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Jun 25, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 175131533075408  
Description: 3.127 (d) FACILITIES, OUTDOOR. Perimeter fence Gate gaps underneath and at the side ranged from 3 to 9 inches.  
21-05158\_000142



CFR: 3.127 (d)

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Photographer: Juan F Arango Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Jun 25, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 175131533075408  
Description: 3.127 (d) FACILITIES, OUTDOOR building material included chain link fence panels leaning against the side of the perimeter fence forming a ramp up the perimeter fence.  
21-05158\_000143



CFR: 3.127 (d)

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Photographer: Juan F Arango Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Jun 25, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 175131533075408  
Description: 3.127 (d) FACILITIES, OUTDOOR building material included chain link fence panels leaning against the side of the perimeter fence forming a ramp up the perimeter fence.  
21-05158\_000144



CFR: 3.127 (d)

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Photographer: Juan F Arango Legal Name: 32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Tue, Jun 25, '13

Inspection: 175131533075408

Description: 3.127 (d) FACILITIES, OUTDOOR building material included chain link fence panels leaning against the side of the perimeter fence forming a ramp up the perimeter fence.

21-05158\_000145



CFR: 3.127 (d)

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Photographer: Juan F Arango Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Jun 25, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 175131533075408  
Description: 3.127 (d) FACILITIES, OUTDOOR building material included chain link fence panels leaning against the side of the perimeter fence forming a ramp up the perimeter fence.  
21-05158\_000146



CFR: 3.127 (d)

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Photographer: Juan F Arango Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Jun 25, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 175131533075408  
Description: 3.127 (d) FACILITIES, OUTDOOR building material included chain link fence panels leaning against the side of the perimeter fence forming a ramp up the perimeter fence.  
21-05158\_000147

Enclosure: Tiger pen 1



Image downloaded from Google Earth. Arrows and labels added for to illustrate enclosures.

Photographer: Juan F Arango

Legal Name:

32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Tue, Jun 25, '13

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 175131533075408

Description: Timothy Stark Facility Aerial view.

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the form. This collection is required by the Animal Care or any other agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, including cooperative programs for the purpose of USDA, USDA, Clearance Office, Research Animal Management (RCM), Animal Care, and Animal Health Inspection Service.

The Animal Welfare Regulations (9 CFR 3.1-3.10) and Supplement G, Section 2.25 and Appendix D, Section 3.10 requires a Program of Veterinary Care.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE		FORM APPROVED DUE TO 07/25/2026
ANIMAL CARE (Program of Veterinary Care for Research Facilities or Exhibitors/Dealers)		OFFICE USE ONLY
SECTION I. A PROGRAM OF VETERINARY CARE (PVC) HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED BETWEEN:		
A. LICENSEE/REGISTRANT		B. VETERINARIAN
1. NAME <i>Timothy L Stark</i>	1. NAME <b>(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)</b>	
2. BUSINESS NAME <i>Clarksville Animal Hospital</i>	2. ALIEN <i>Clarksville Animal Hospital</i>	
3. USDA LICENSE/REGISTRATION NUMBER <i>32-C-0204</i>	4. STATE LICENSE NUMBER <i></i>	
5. MAILING ADDRESS <i>732 East Taylor Rd. Ct</i>	6. BUSINESS ADDRESS <i>1137 Eastern Blvd.</i>	
7. CITY, STATE AND ZIP CODE <i>Charlestown, IN 47111</i>	8. CITY, STATE AND ZIP CODE <i>Clarksville, TN 47129</i>	
9. TELEPHONE NO. (INCLUDE AREA CODE) <b>(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)</b>	10. TELEPHONE NO. (INCLUDE AREA CODE) <i>513-238-7085</i>	

This is a form that may be used for the Program of Veterinary Care. Also, this form may be used as a guideline for the written Program of Veterinary Care as required.

The attending veterinarian shall establish, maintain and supervise programs of disease control and prevention, pest and parasite control, pre-procedural and post-procedural care, nutritional, euthanasia and adequate veterinary care for all animals on the premises of the licensee/registrator. A written program of adequate veterinary care between the licensee/registrator and the doctor of veterinary medicine shall be established and reviewed on an annual basis. By law, such programs must include regularly scheduled visits to the premises by the veterinarian. Scheduled visits are required to monitor animal health and husbandry.

Pages or blocks which do not apply to the facility should be marked N/A. If space provided is not adequate for a specific topic, additional sheets may be added. Please indicate Section and Item Number.

I have read and completed this Program of Veterinary Care, and understand my responsibilities.

Regularly scheduled visits by the veterinarian will occur at the following frequency:  
(minimum annual).

<b>(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)</b>	DATE <i>1-17-13</i>
<b>(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)</b>	DATE <i>1-17-13</i>

CFR: 2.40 (a) (1)

Photographer: Juan F Arango

Legal Name:

32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Wed, Jun 26, '13

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 175131533075408

Description: 2.40 (a)(1) ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS). Program of Veterinary Care.-

21-05158\_000149

Enclosure: Lion/Dog Enclosure



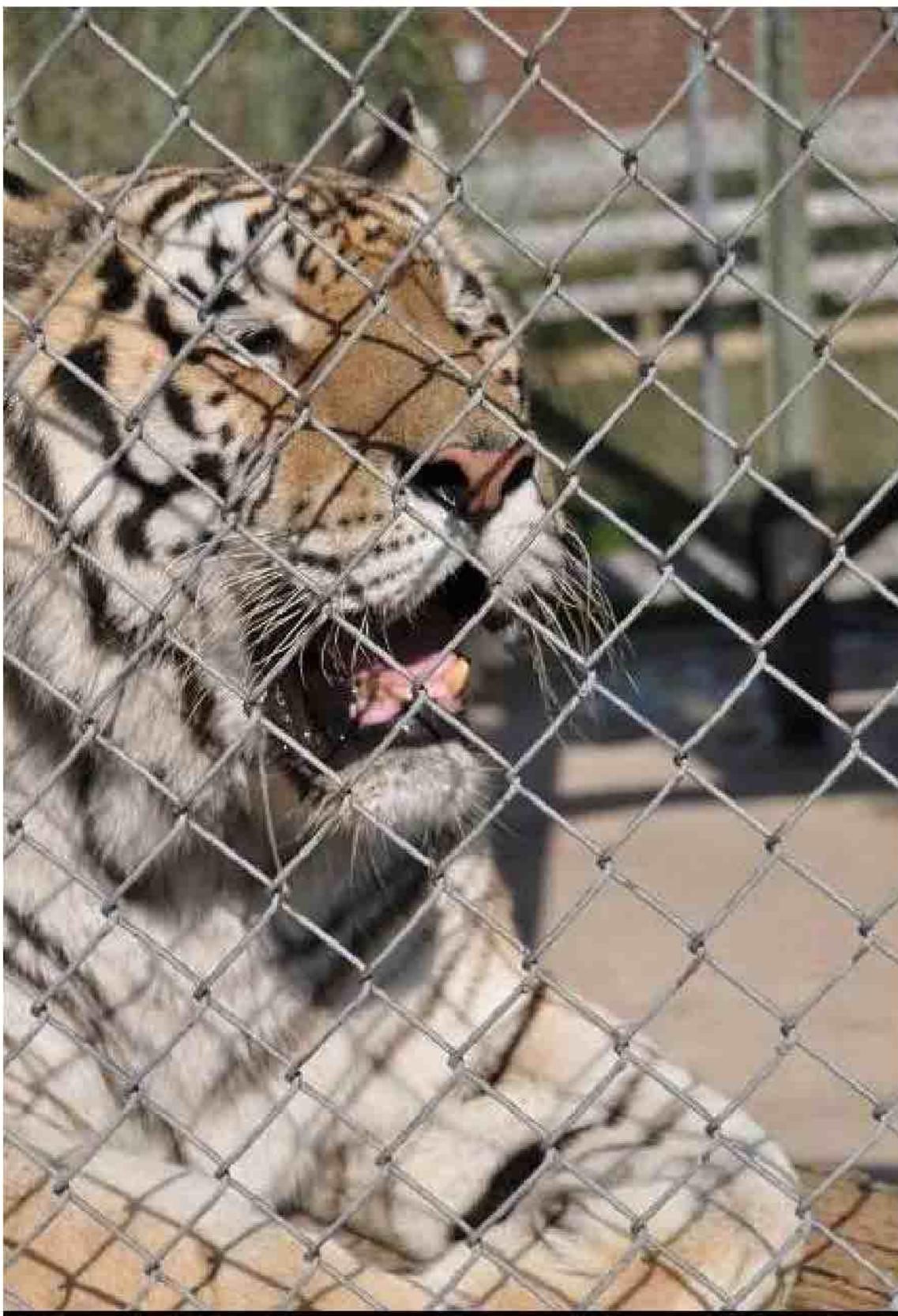
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Photographer: Juan F Arango Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Jun 25, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 175131533075408  
Description: Timothy Stark Facility Aerial view.



CFR: 3.130

Photographer:	Dana Miller, VMO	Legal Name:	32-C-0204
Photo Taken:	Tue, Sep 24, '13	TIMOTHY STARK	
Inspection:	266130804482597		
Description:	3.130 WATERING No potable water source is present in the bear enclosure. Note water is at a lower elevation than the ground & large amount of vegetative growth present.		
21-05158_000153			



CFR: 2.40 (b) (2)

Photographer: Dana Miller, VMO

Legal Name:

32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 266130804482597

Description: 2.40 (b)(2) ATTENDING VETERINARIAN... Tiger identified as Jumba had all four canine teeth which were broken or worn.

21-05158\_000154



CFR: 3.130

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Photographer: Dana Miller, VMO Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.130 WATERING No potable water was observed in the water receptacles in the the lion enclosure containing Chief (the lion co-housed with the dog Bandit).  
21-05158\_000155



CFR: 2.40 (b) (2)

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Photographer: Dana Miller, VMO Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 2.40 (b)(2) ATTENDING VETERINARIAN... The skin around the nose of this dog had several small scabs and crusts, area appeared irregular and slightly swollen. Dog Identified as Bandit  
21-05158\_000156



CFR: 2.40 (b) (2)

Photographer:	Dana Miller, VMO	Legal Name:	32-C-0204
Photo Taken:	Tue, Sep 24, '13	TIMOTHY STARK	
Inspection:	266130804482597		
Description:	2.40 (b)(2) ATTENDING VETERINARIAN... The skin around the nose of this dog had several small scabs and crusts, area appeared irregular and slightly swollen. Dog Identified as Bandit		
21-05158_000157			



CFR: 2.40 (b) (2)

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Photographer: Dana Miller, VMO Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 2.40 (b)(2) ATTENDING VETERINARIAN... The skin around the nose of this dog had several small scabs and crusts, area appeared irregular and slightly swollen. Dog Identified as Bandit  
21-05158\_000158



CFR: 3.125 (a)

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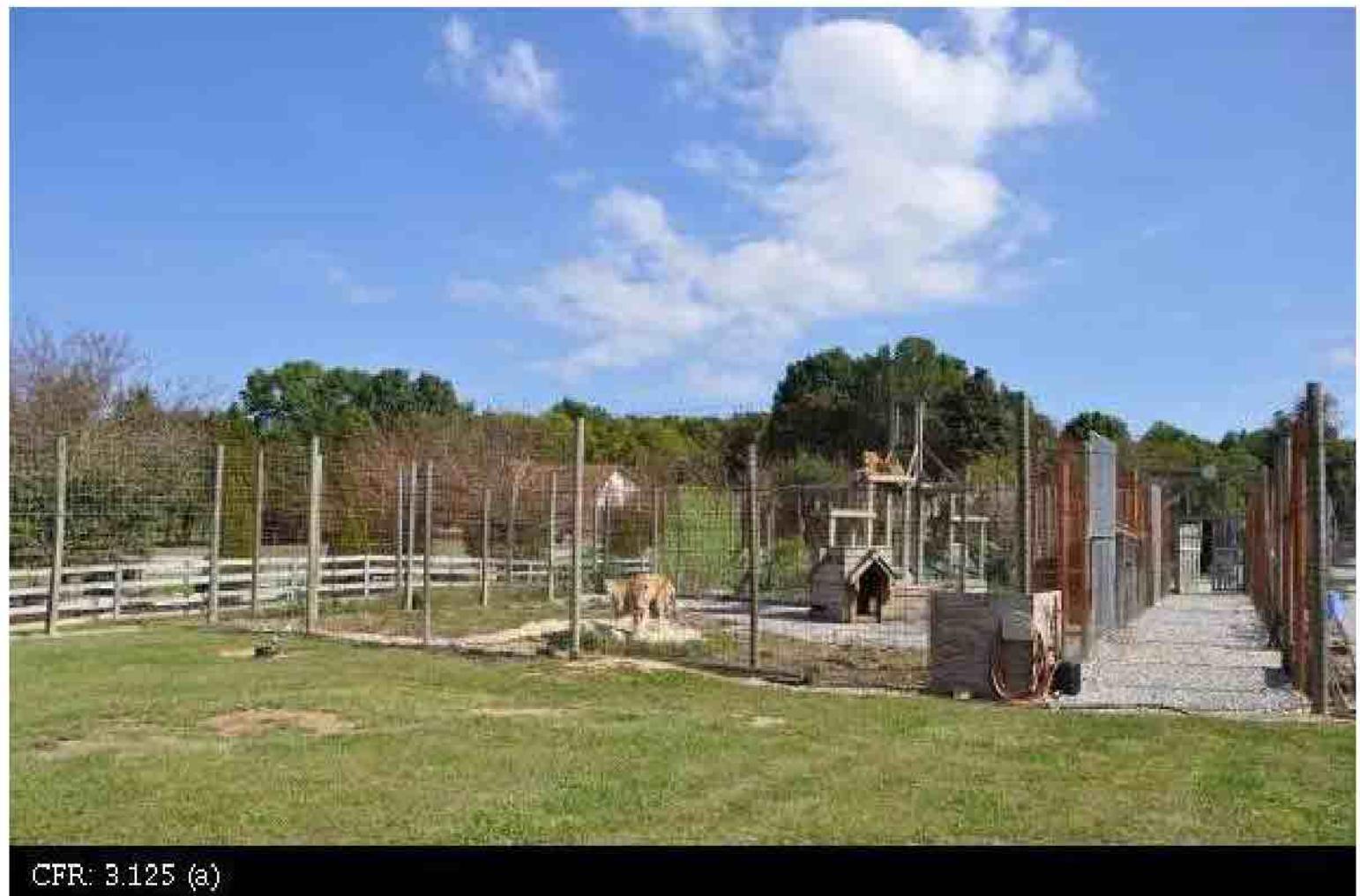
Photographer: Dana Miller, VMO Legal Name: 32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13

Inspection: 266130804482597

Description: 3.125 (a) FACILITIES, GENERAL. Tiger pen 3 has a large resting platform that is too close to the side of the enclosure. This platform is equal height to the top of the enclosure.

21-05158\_000159



CFR: 3.125 (a)

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Photographer: Dana Miller, VMO Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.125 (a) FACILITIES, GENERAL. Tiger pen 3 has a large resting platform that is too close to the side of the enclosure. This platform is equal height to the top of the enclosure.  
21-05158\_000160



CFR: 3.130

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Photographer: Dana Miller, VMO Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.130 WATERING No potable water was observed in the water receptacles in the majority of the tiger's enclosures. Tiger pen 4 pictured.  
21-05158\_000161



CFR: 3.130

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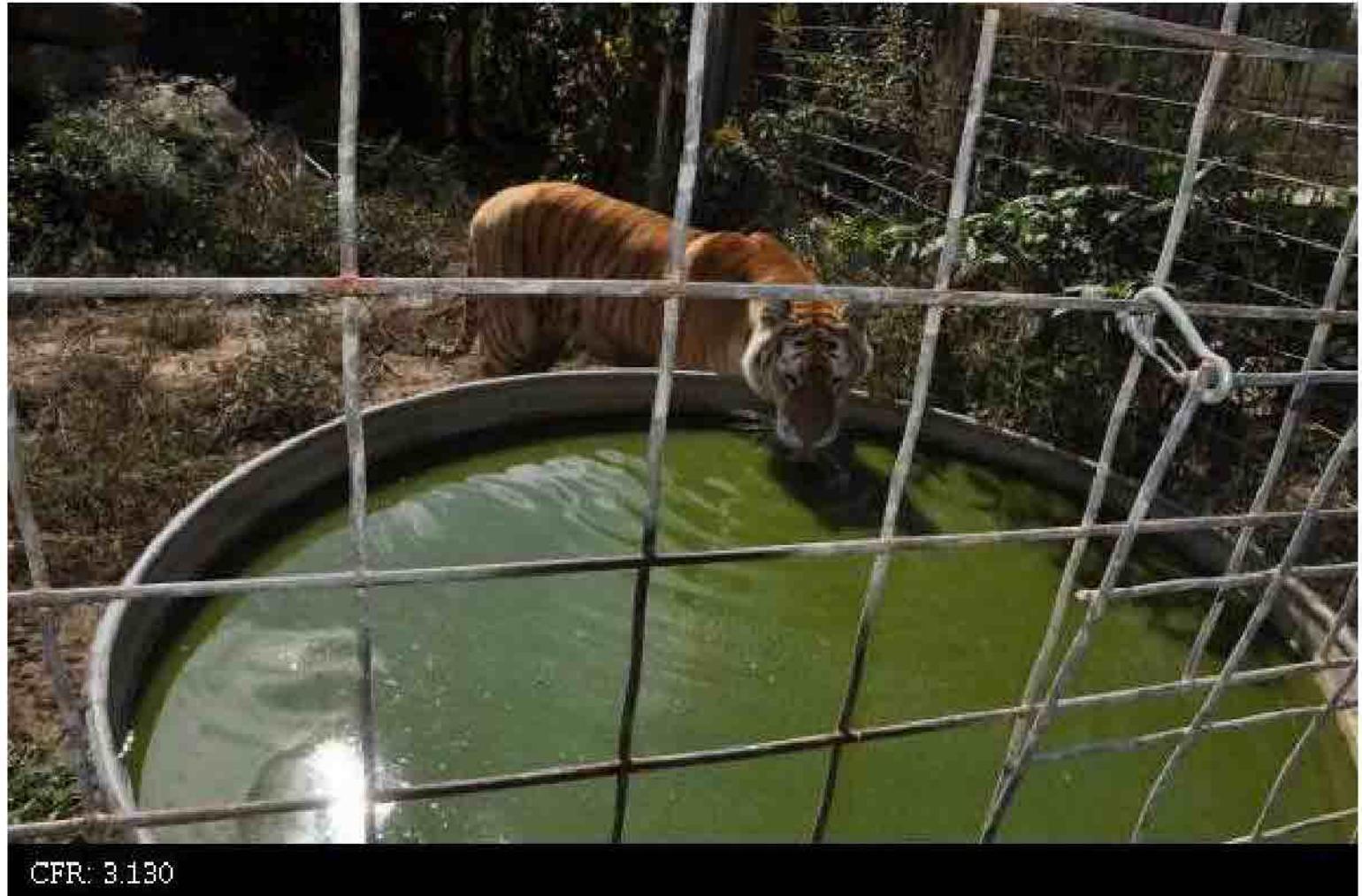
Photographer: Dana Miller, VMO Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.130 WATERING No potable water was observed in the water receptacles in the majority of the tiger's enclosures. Note: mosquitos present / green discoloration of water in Tiger Pen #4.  
21-05158\_000162



CFR: 3.130

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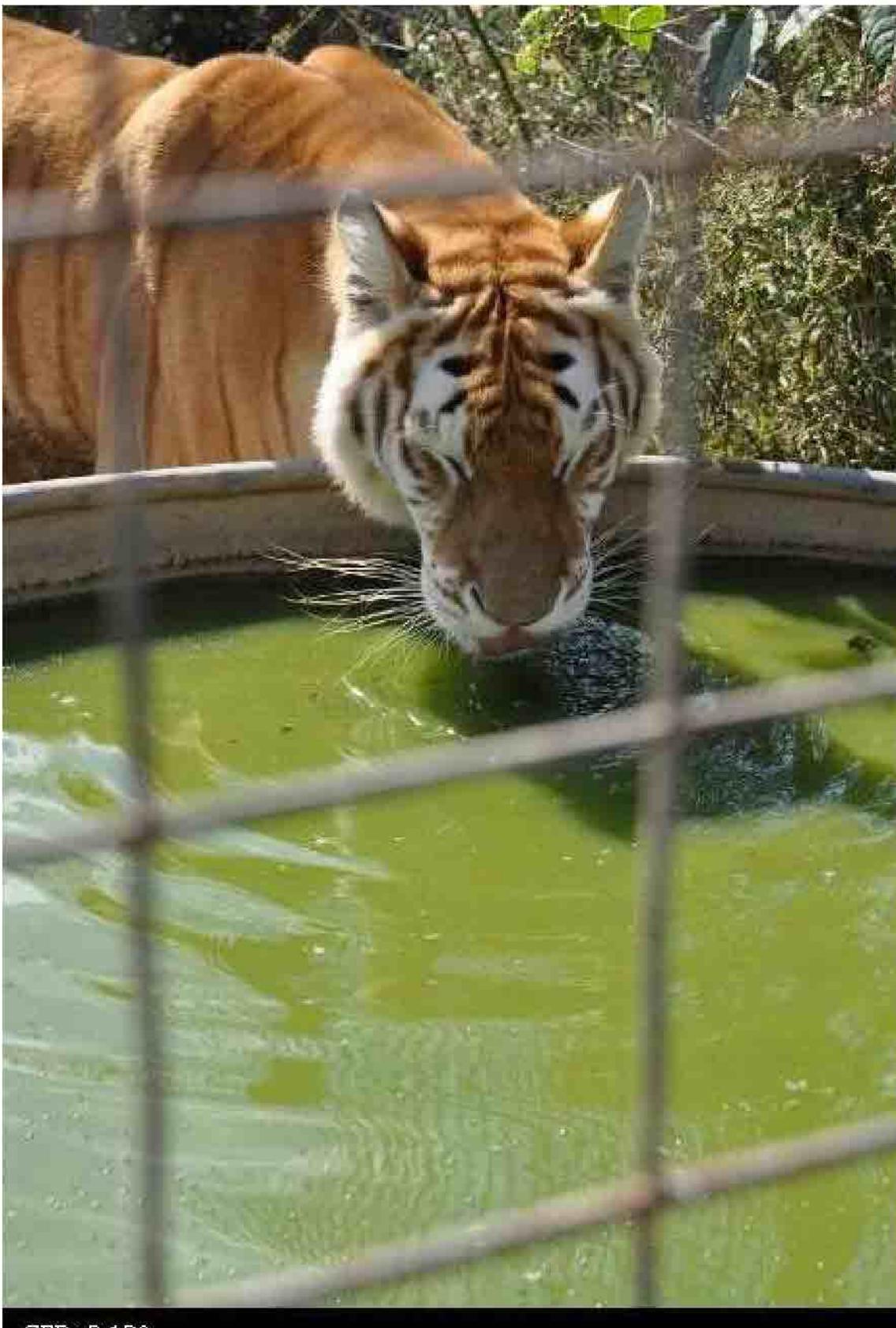
Photographer: Dana Miller, VMO Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.130 WATERING No potable water was observed in the water receptacles in the majority of the tiger's enclosures. Note: mosquitos present / green discoloration of water in Tiger Pen #4.  
21-05158\_000163



CFR: 3.130

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Photographer: Dana Miller, VMO Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.130 WATERING No potable water was observed in the water receptacles in the majority of the tiger's enclosures. Note: mosquitos present / green discoloration of water in Tiger Pen #4.  
21-05158\_000164



CFR: 3.130

Photographer: Dana Miller, VMO

Legal Name:

32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 266130804482597

Description: 3.130 WATERING No potable water was observed in the water receptacles in the majority of the tiger's enclosures. No other water source was present. Pictured is Tiger pen 4.

21-05158\_000165



CFR: 3.130

Photographer:	Dana Miller, VMO	Legal Name:	32-C-0204
Photo Taken:	Tue, Sep 24, '13	TIMOTHY STARK	
Inspection:	266130804482597		
Description:	3.130 WATERING No potable water was observed in the water receptacles in the majority of the tiger's enclosures. Note: mosquitos present / green discoloration of water in Tiger Pen #4.		
21-05158_000166			



CFR: 3.130

Photographer: Dana Miller, VMO

Legal Name:

32-C-0204

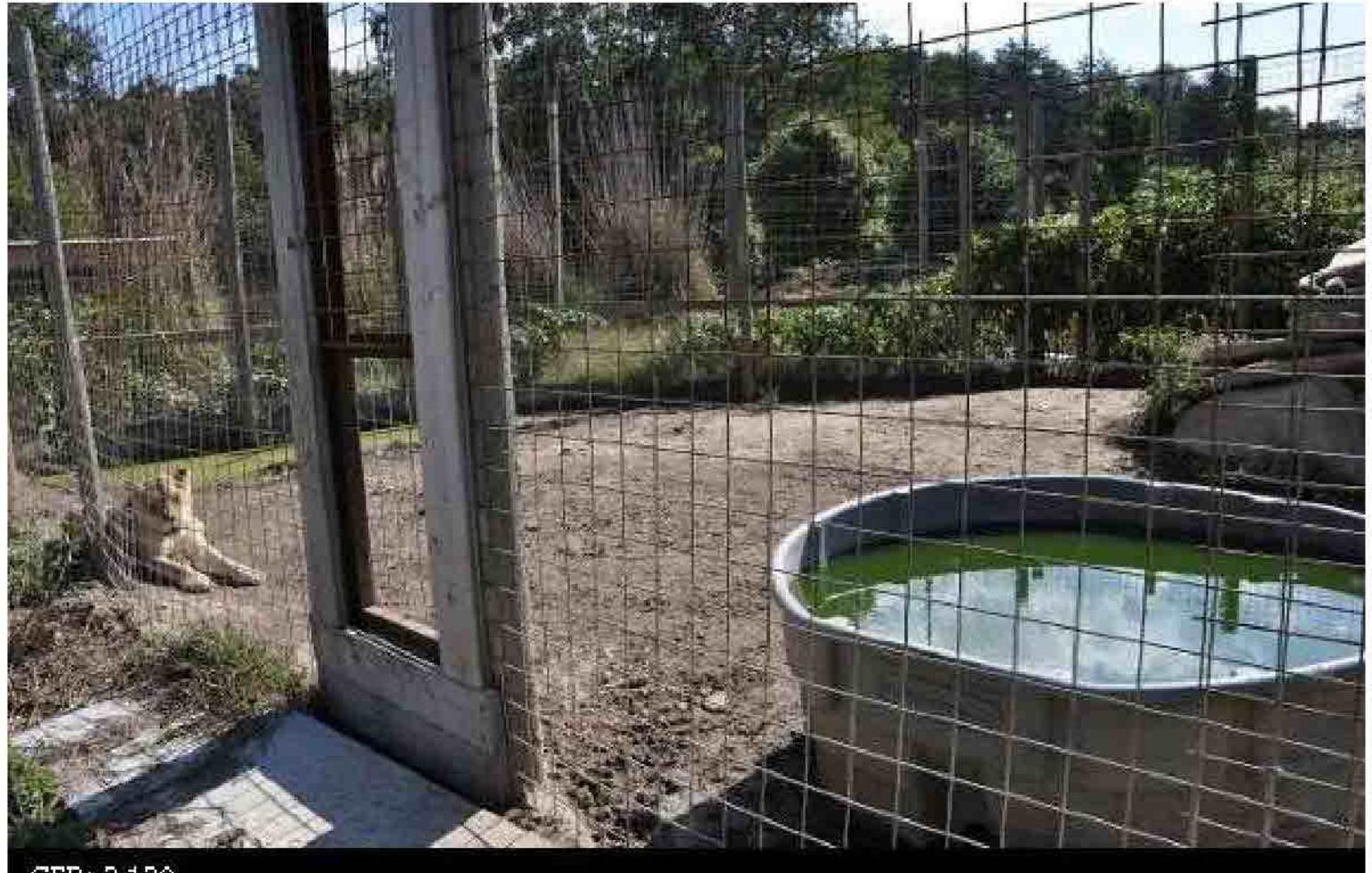
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 266130804482597

Description: 3.130 WATERING No potable water was observed in the water receptacles in the majority of the tiger's enclosures. Tiger pen 5 pictured.

21-05158\_000167



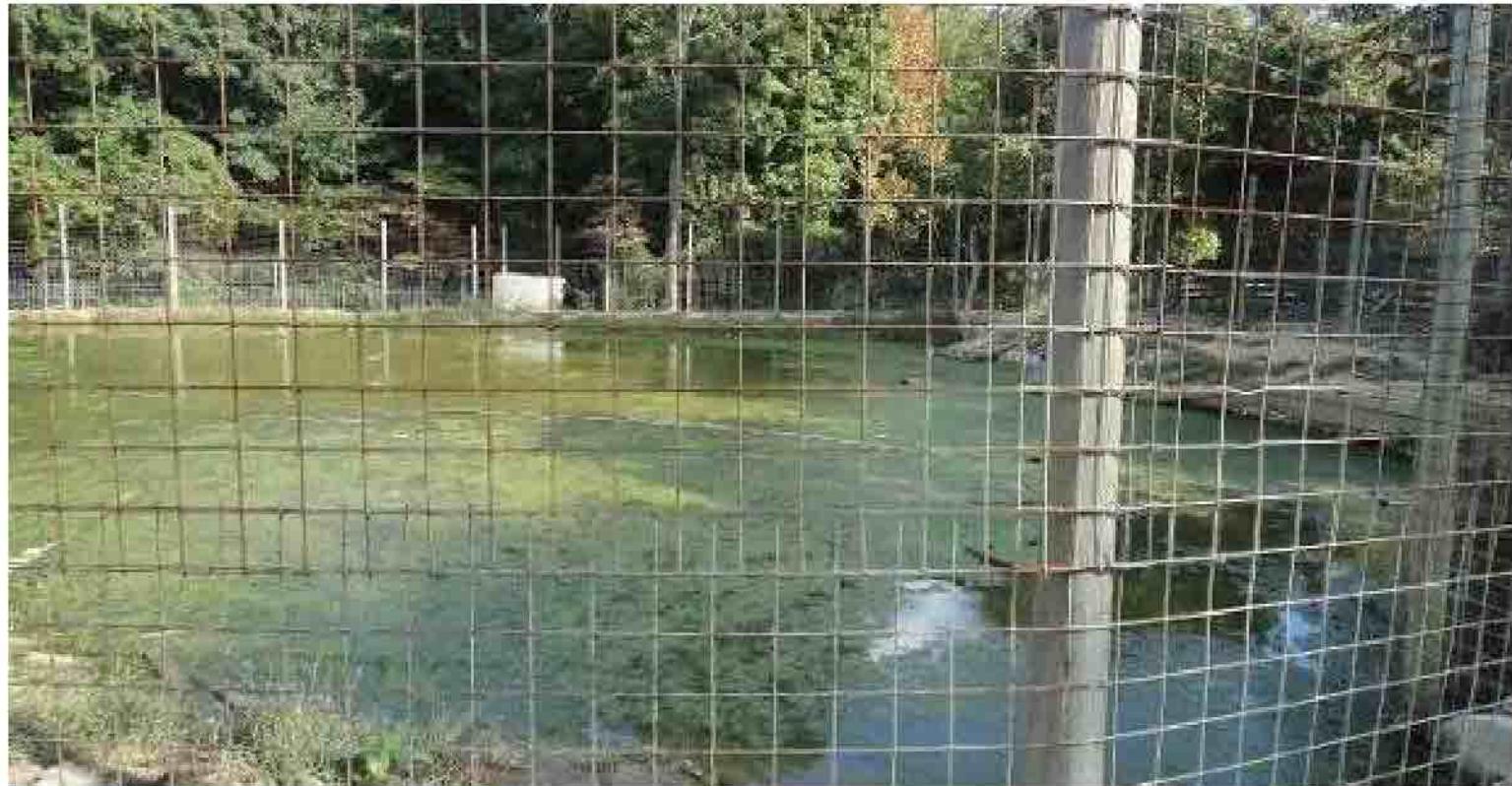
CFR: 3.130

Photographer:	Dana Miller, VMO	Legal Name:	32-C-0204
Photo Taken:	Tue, Sep 24, '13	TIMOTHY STARK	
Inspection:	266130804482597		
Description:	3.130 WATERING No potable water was observed in the water receptacles in the majority of the tiger's enclosures. Tiger pen 5 pictured.		
21-05158_000168			



CFR: 3.130

Photographer:	Dana Miller, VMO	Legal Name:	32-C-0204
Photo Taken:	Tue, Sep 24, '13	TIMOTHY STARK	
Inspection:	266130804482597		
Description:	3.130 WATERING No potable water was observed in the water receptacles in the majority of the tiger's enclosures. Tiger pen 2 pictured.		
21-05158_000169			



CFR: 3.130

Photographer: Dana Miller, VMO Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.130 WATERING No potable water source is present in the bear enclosure. Note: large amount of vegetative growth present in pond.  
21-05158\_000170



CFR: 3.130

Photographer:	Dana Miller, VMO	Legal Name:	32-C-0204
Photo Taken:	Tue, Sep 24, '13		
Inspection:	266130804482597		
Description:	3.130 WATERING No potable water source is present in the bear enclosure. Note: large amount of vegetative growth present. No other water source is present.		
	21-05158_000171		



CFR: 3.130

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Photographer: Dana Miller, VMO

**Legal Name:**

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32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 266130804482597

Description: 3.130 WATERING No potable water source is present in the bear enclosure.



CFR: 3.127 (d)

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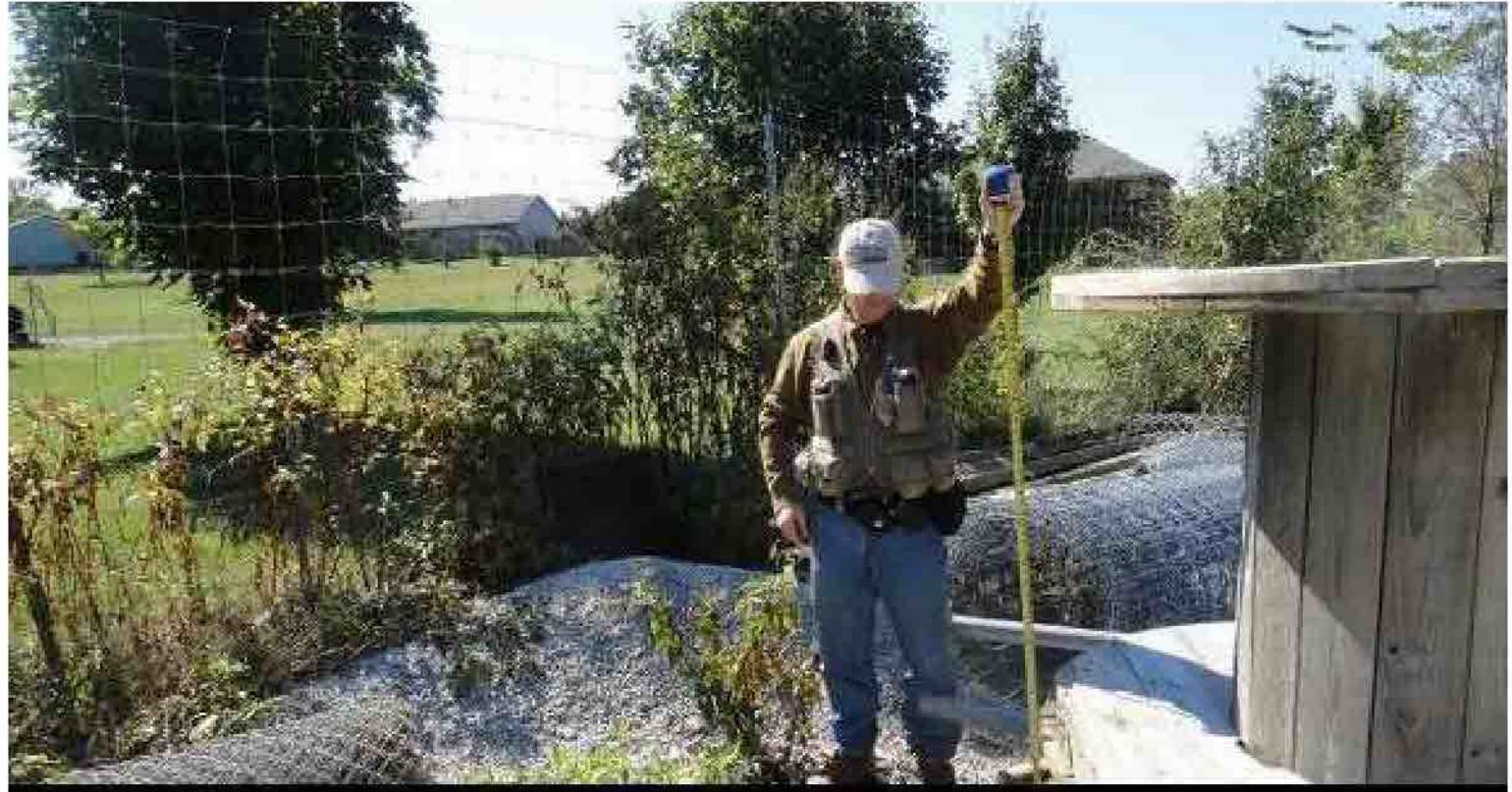
Photographer: Dana Miller, VMO Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.127 (d) FACILITIES, OUTDOOR. Large amounts of building materials and equipment present nearby the the perimeter fence. The pile pictured is approx 2 feet high and 30 inches from the perimeter fence  
21-05158\_000173



CFR: 3.127 (d)

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Photographer: Dana Miller, VMO Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.127 (d) FACILITIES, OUTDOOR. Large amounts of building materials and equipment present nearby the the perimeter fence. The pile pictured is approx 2 feet high and 30 inches from the perimeter fence  
21-05158\_000174



CFR: 3.127 (d)

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Photographer: Dana Miller, VMO Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.127 (d) FACILITIES, OUTDOOR. Large amounts of building materials and equipment present nearby the perimeter fence. The spool pictured is approx 5 ft high and 9 ft from the perimeter fence.  
21-05158\_000175



CFR: 3.127 (d)

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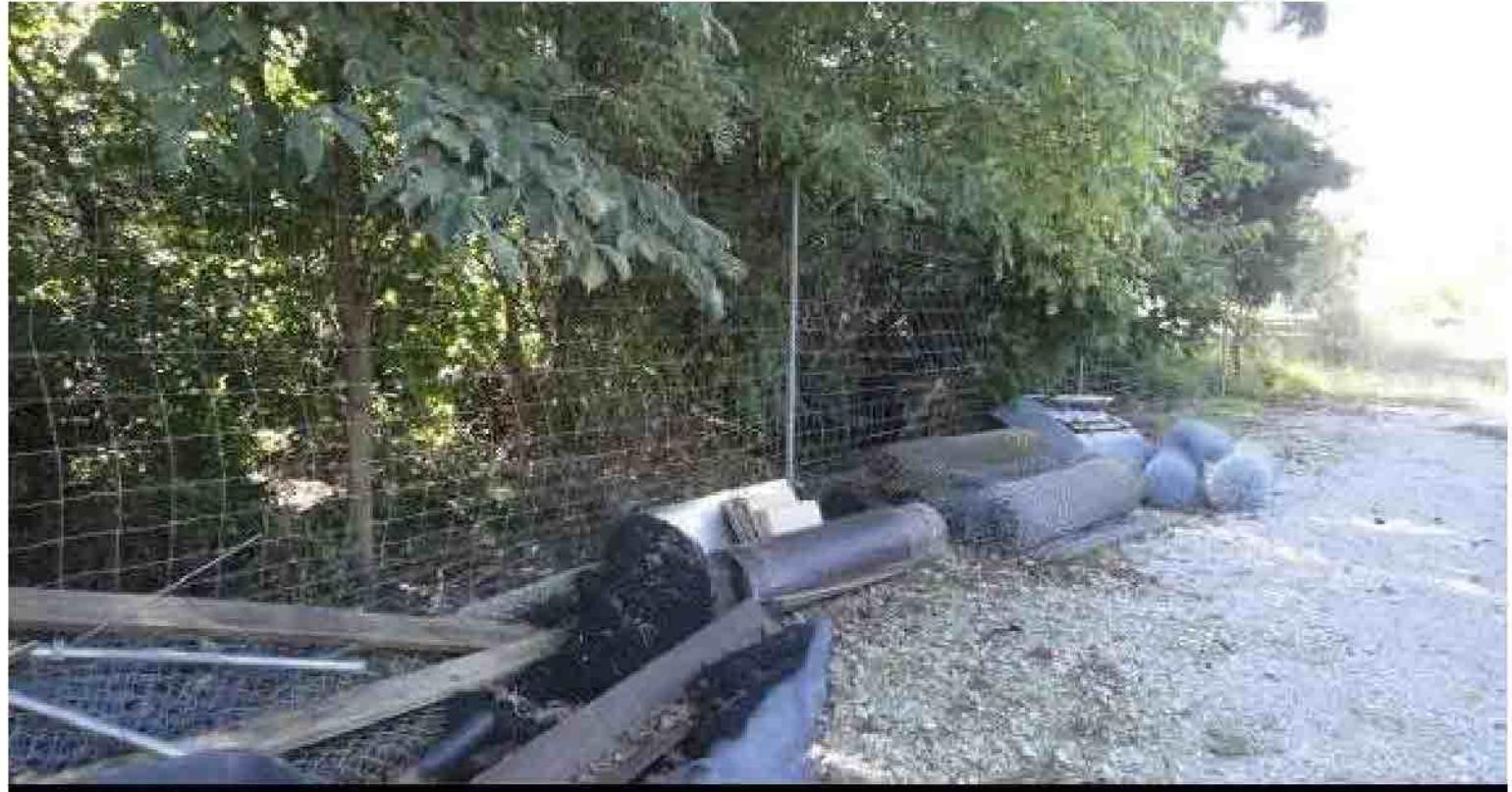
Photographer: Dana Miller, VMO Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.127 (d) FACILITIES, OUTDOOR. Large amounts of building materials and equipment present nearby the perimeter fence. The spool pictured is approx 5 ft high and 9 ft from the perimeter fence.  
21-05158\_000176



CFR: 3.127 (d)

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Photographer: Dana Miller, VMO Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.127 (d) FACILITIES, OUTDOOR. Large amounts of building materials and equipment present leaning against the perimeter fence. Materials shown vary in height and are placed against the perimeter fence.  
21-05158\_000177



CFR: 3.127 (d)

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Photographer: Dana Miller, VMO Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.127 (d) FACILITIES, OUTDOOR. Large amounts of building materials and equipment present leaning against the perimeter fence. Materials shown vary in height and are placed against the perimeter fence.  
21-05158\_000178



CFR: 3.125 (c)

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Photographer: Dana Miller, VMO Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.125 (c) FACILITIES, GENERAL Several types of meat were observed in the freezer unsealed and frozen in buckets.  
21-05158\_000179



CFR: 3.125 (c)

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Photographer: Dana Miller, VMO Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.125 (c) FACILITIES, GENERAL Several types of meat were observed in the freezer unsealed and frozen in buckets.  
21-05158\_000180



CFR: 3.125 (c)

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Photographer: Dana Miller, VMO Legal Name: 32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 266130804482597

Description: 3.125 (c) FACILITIES, GENERAL Several types of meat were observed in the freezer unsealed and frozen in buckets.  
21-05158\_000181



CFR: 3.125 (c)

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Photographer: Dana Miller, VMO Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.125 (c) FACILITIES, GENERAL Several types of meat were observed in the freezer unsealed and frozen in buckets.  
21-05158\_000182



CFR: 3.125 (c)

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Photographer: Dana Miller, VMO Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.125 (c) FACILITIES, GENERAL Several types of meat were observed in the freezer unsealed and frozen in buckets. Note gray discoloration and dessicated appearance.  
21-05158\_000183



CFR: 3.3 (e) (1), 3.11 (b) (2)

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Photographer: Dana Miller, VMO Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.3(e)(1) SURFACES and 3.11 (b)(2) CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL. Moderate to heavy accumulation of dirt, dust, cobwebs, organic material, and hair. Dog 21-05158\_000184 enclosure pictured.



CFR: 3.3 (e) (1), 3.11 (b) (2)

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Photographer: Dana Miller, VMO Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.11 (b)(2) CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL. Moderate to heavy accumulation of dirt, dust, cobwebs, organic material, and hair. Floor of dog enclosure pictured.  
21-05158\_000185



CFR: 3.3 (e) (1), 3.11 (b) (2)

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Photographer: Dana Miller, VMO Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.11 (b)(2) CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL. Moderate to heavy accumulation of dirt, dust, cobwebs, organic material, and hair. Dog enclosure pictured.  
21-05158\_000186



CFR: 3.3 (e) (1), 3.11 (b) (2)

Photographer: Dana Miller, VMO

Legal Name:

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32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 266130804482597

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 266130804482597

Description: 3.3(e)(1) SURFACES and 3.11 (b)(2) CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL. Moderate to heavy accumulation of dirt, dust, cobwebs, organic material, and hair. Dog enclosure pictured.



CFR: 3.11 (b) (2), 3.3 (e) (1)

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Photographer: Dana Miller, VMO Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.11 (b)(2) CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL. Moderate to heavy accumulation of dirt, dust, cobwebs, organic material, and hair. Dog enclosure pictured.  
21-05158\_000188



CFR: 3.9 (b)

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Photographer: Dana Miller, VMO Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.9 (b) FEEDING. This food receptacle had a heavy buildup of organic material, dirt, dust, grime, and food waste. Dog feeder pictured.  
21-05158\_000189



CFR: 3.9 (b)

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Photographer: Dana Miller, VMO Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.9 (b) FEEDING. This food receptacle had a heavy buildup of organic material, dirt, dust, grime, and food waste. Dog feeder pictured.  
21-05158\_000190



CFR: 3.9 (b)

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Photographer: Dana Miller, VMO Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.9 (b) FEEDING. This food receptacle had a heavy buildup of organic material, dirt, dust, grime, and food waste. Dog feeder pictured.  
21-05158\_000191



CFR: 3.9 (b)

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Photographer: Dana Miller, VMO Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.9 (b) FEEDING. This food receptacle had a heavy buildup of organic material, dirt, dust, grime, and food waste. Dog feeder pictured.  
21-05158\_000192



CFR: 3.9 (b)

Photographer: Dana Miller, VMO Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.9 (b) FEEDING. This food receptacle had a heavy buildup of organic material, dirt, dust, grime, and food waste. Dog feeder pictured.  
21-05158\_000193



CFR: 3.9 (b)

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Photographer: Dana Miller, VMO Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.9 (b) FEEDING. This food receptacle had a heavy buildup of organic material. Note: the cooler used as the dog feeder is affixed to the fence in a manner that prevents removal for cleaning.  
21-05158\_000194



CFR: 3.127 (d)

Photographer: Dana Miller, VMO

Legal Name:

32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 266130804482597

Description: 3.127 (d) FACILITIES, OUTDOOR. Chain link that was only 69 inches (5' 9"). Three unsecured single strands of wire were present above the chain link.

21-05158\_000195



(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

CFR: 3.127 (d)

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Photographer: Dana Miller, VMO Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.127 (d) FACILITIES, OUTDOOR. Chain link that was only 69 inches (5' 9"). Three unsecured single strands of wire were present above the chain link.  
21-05158\_000196



CFR: 3.130

Photographer: Juan F Arango ACI

Legal Name:

32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 266130804482597

Description: 3.130 WATERING No potable water source is present in the bear enclosure.



CFR: 3.130

Photographer: Juan F Arango ACI

Legal Name:

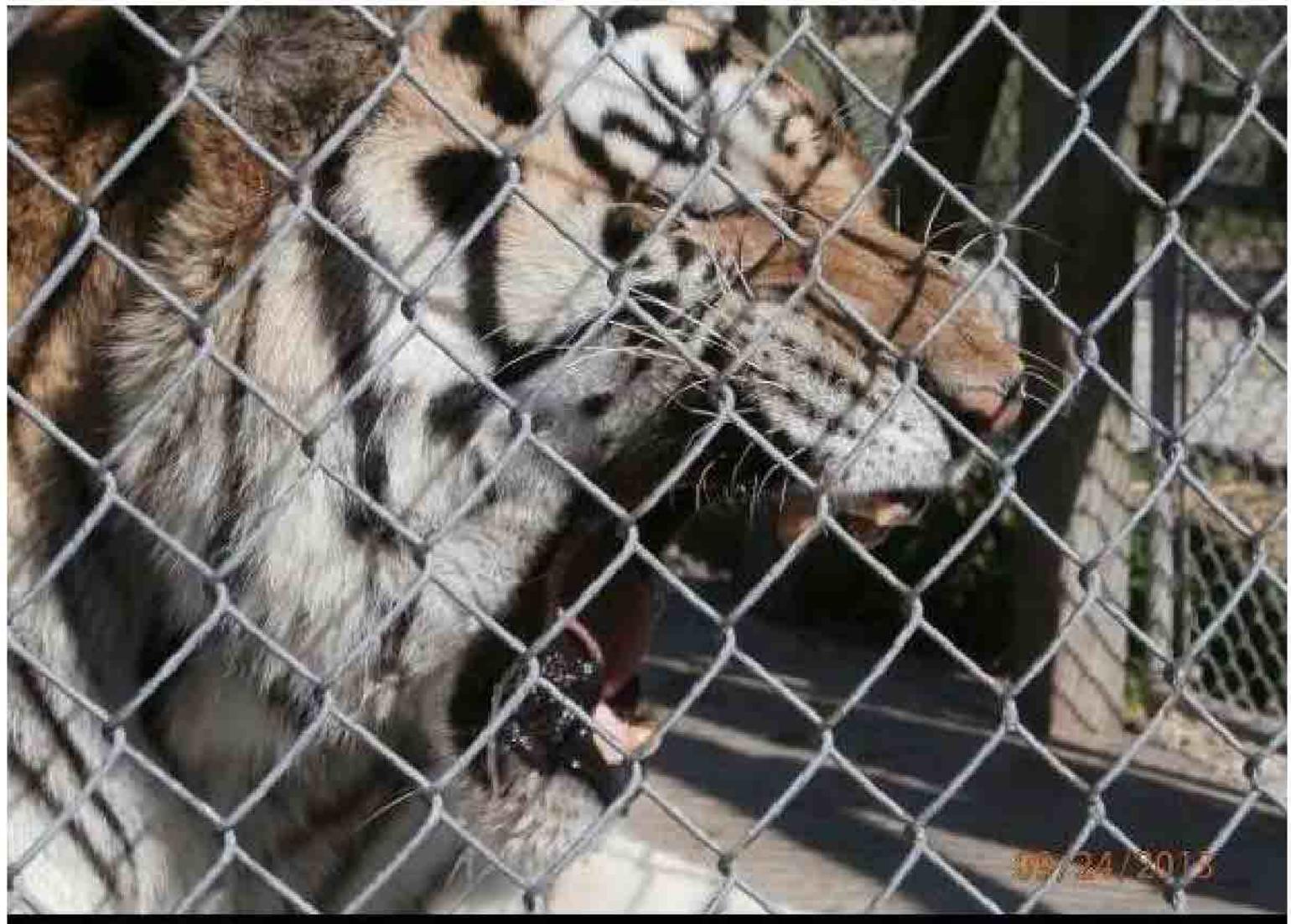
32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 266130804482597

Description: 3.130 WATERING No potable water source is present in the bear enclosure.



CFR: 2.40 (b) (2)

Photographer: Juan F Arango ACI

Legal Name:

32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 266130804482597

Description: 2.40 (b)(2) ATTENDING VETERINARIAN... Tiger identified as Jumba had all four canine teeth which were broken or worn.

21-05158\_000199



CFR: 3.130

09/24/2013

Photographer:	Juan F Arango ACI	Legal Name:	32-C-0204
Photo Taken:	Tue, Sep 24, '13	TIMOTHY STARK	
Inspection:	266130804482597		
Description:	3.130 WATERING No potable water was observed in the water receptacles in the the lion enclosure containing Chief (the lion co-housed with the dog Bandit).		
	21-05158_000200		



CFR: 3.125 (a)

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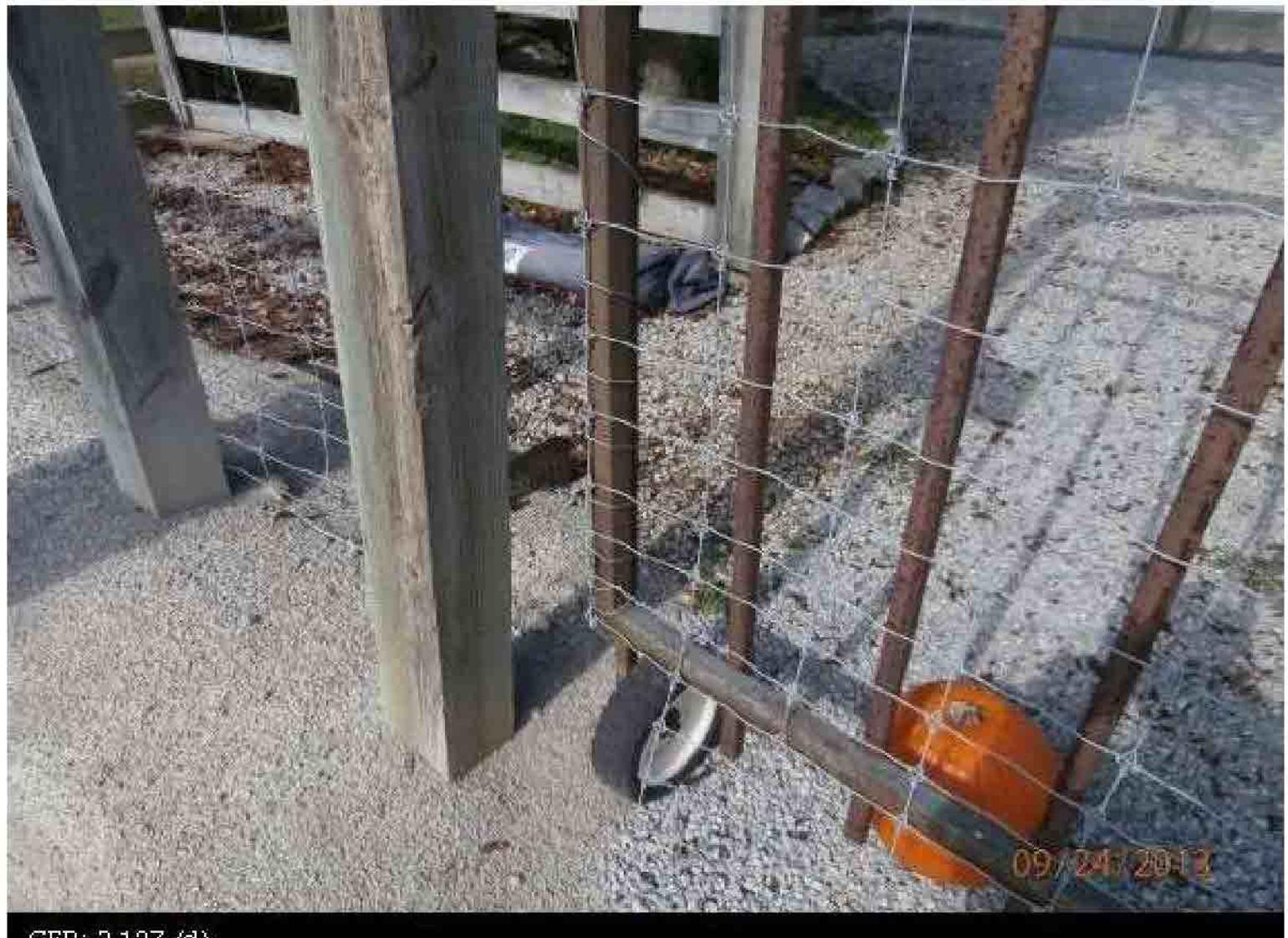
Photographer: Juan F Arango ACI Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.125 (a) FACILITIES, GENERAL. Tiger pen 3 has a large resting platform that is too close to the side of the enclosure. This platform is equal height to the top of the enclosure.  
21-05158\_000201



CFR: 3.125 (a)

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Photographer: Juan F Arango ACI Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.125 (a) FACILITIES, GENERAL. Tiger pen 3 has a large resting platform that is too close to the side of the enclosure. This platform is equal height to the top of the enclosure.  
21-05158\_000202



CFR: 3.127 (d)

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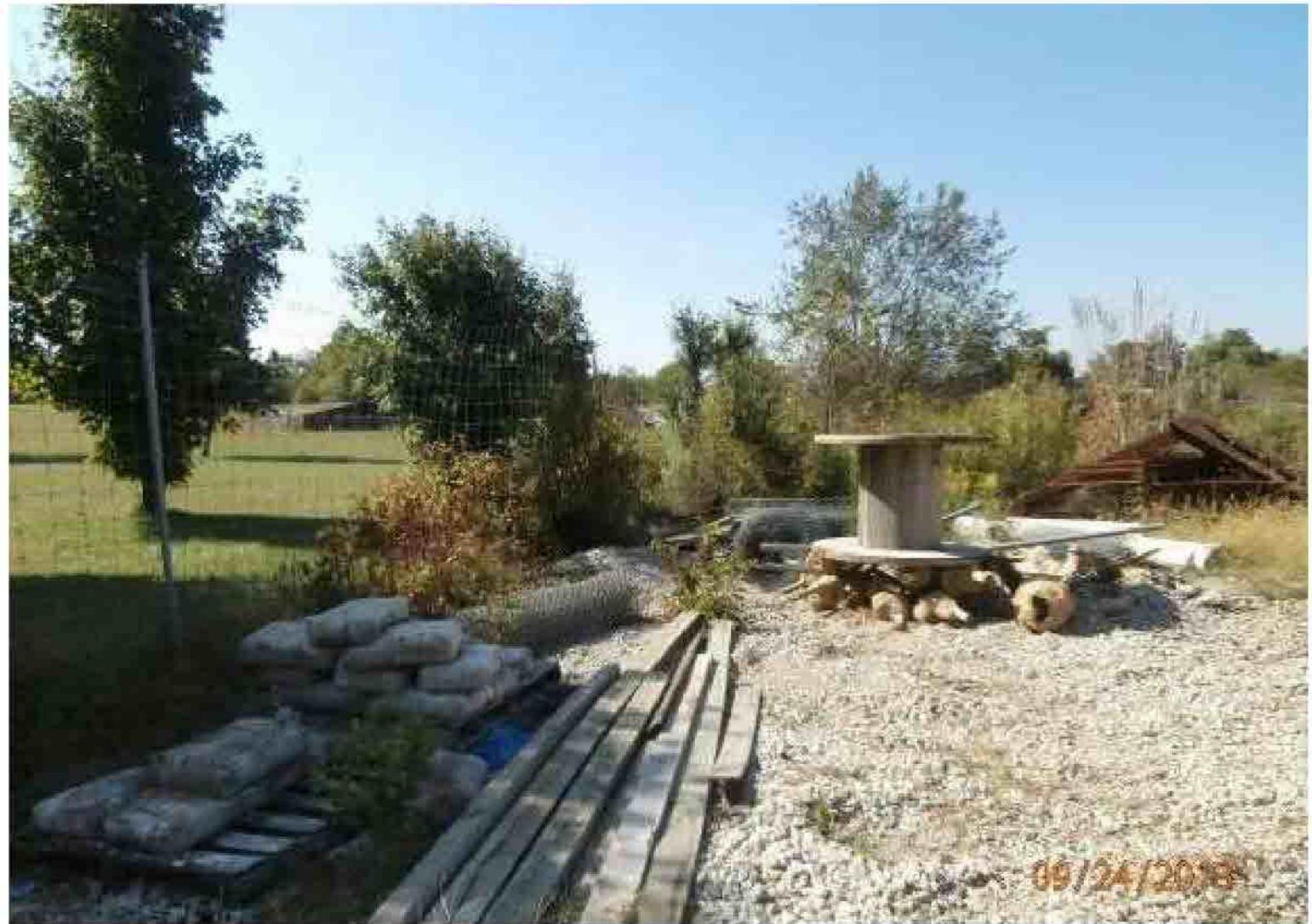
Photographer: Juan F Arango ACI Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.127 (d) FACILITIES, OUTDOOR. gaps present at side of this gate which ranged from 3 to 9 inches.  
Gate in perimeter fence nearest the Tiger enclosures.  
21-05158\_000203



09/24/2013

CFR: 3.127 (d)

Photographer:	Juan F Arango ACI	Legal Name:	32-C-0204
Photo Taken:	Tue, Sep 24, '13	TIMOTHY STARK	
Inspection:	266130804482597		
Description:	3.127 (d) FACILITIES, OUTDOOR. Large amounts of building materials and equipment present adjacent to the perimeter fence. Materials present varied in height and distance from the perimeter fence. 21-05158_000204		



CFR: 3.127 (d)

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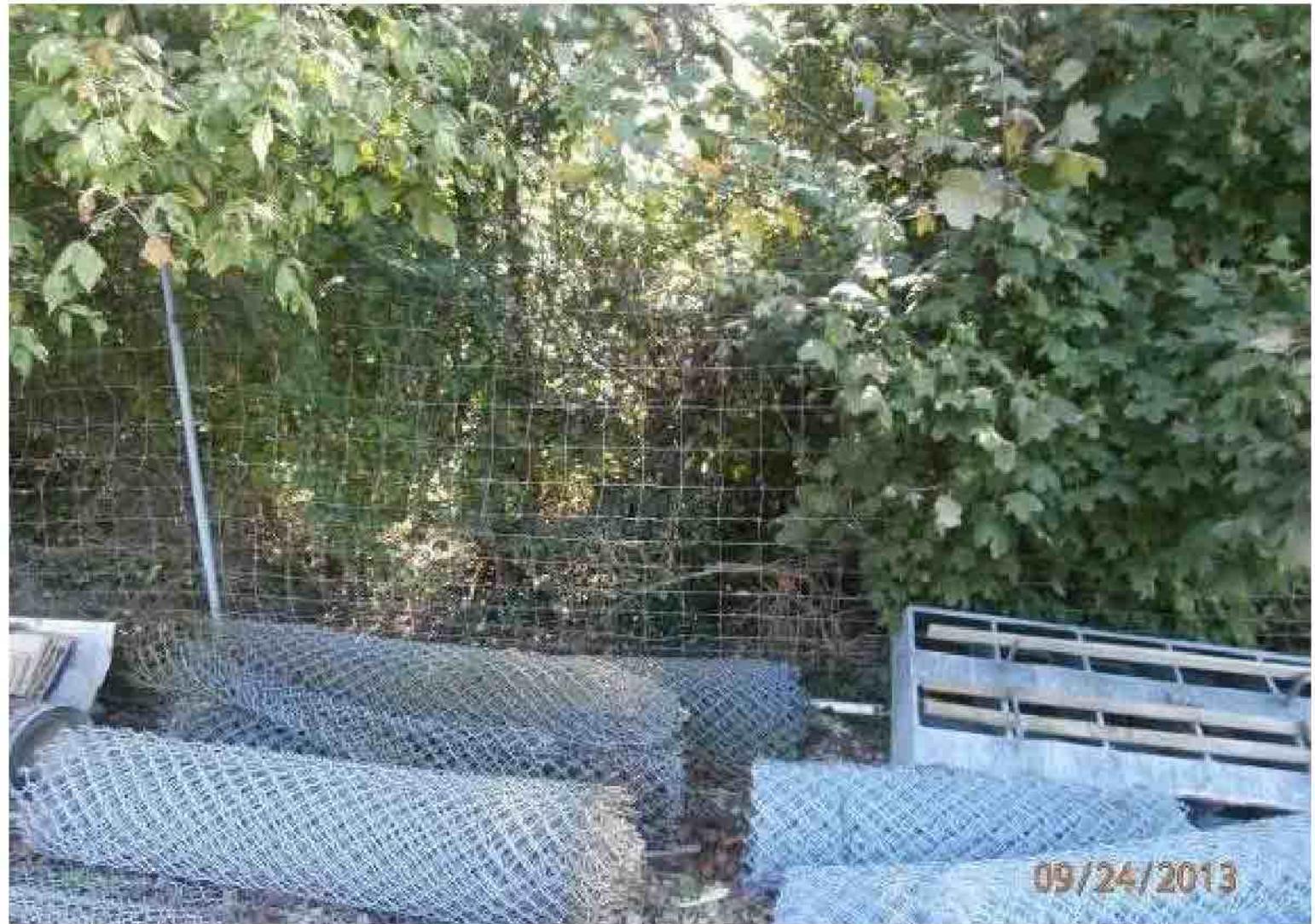
Photographer: Juan F Arango ACI Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.127 (d) FACILITIES, OUTDOOR. Large amounts of building materials and equipment present nearby the perimeter fence. Materials present varied in height and distance from the perimeter fence.  
21-05158\_000205



CFR: 3.127 (d)

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Photographer: Juan F Arango ACI Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.127 (d) FACILITIES, OUTDOOR. Large amounts of building materials and equipment present nearby the perimeter fence. Materials present varied in height and distance from the perimeter fence.  
21-05158\_000206



CFR: 3.127 (d)

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Photographer: Juan F Arango ACI Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.127 (d) FACILITIES, OUTDOOR. Large amounts of building materials and equipment present leaning against the perimeter fence. Materials present varied in height.  
21-05158\_000207



CFR: 3.127 (d)

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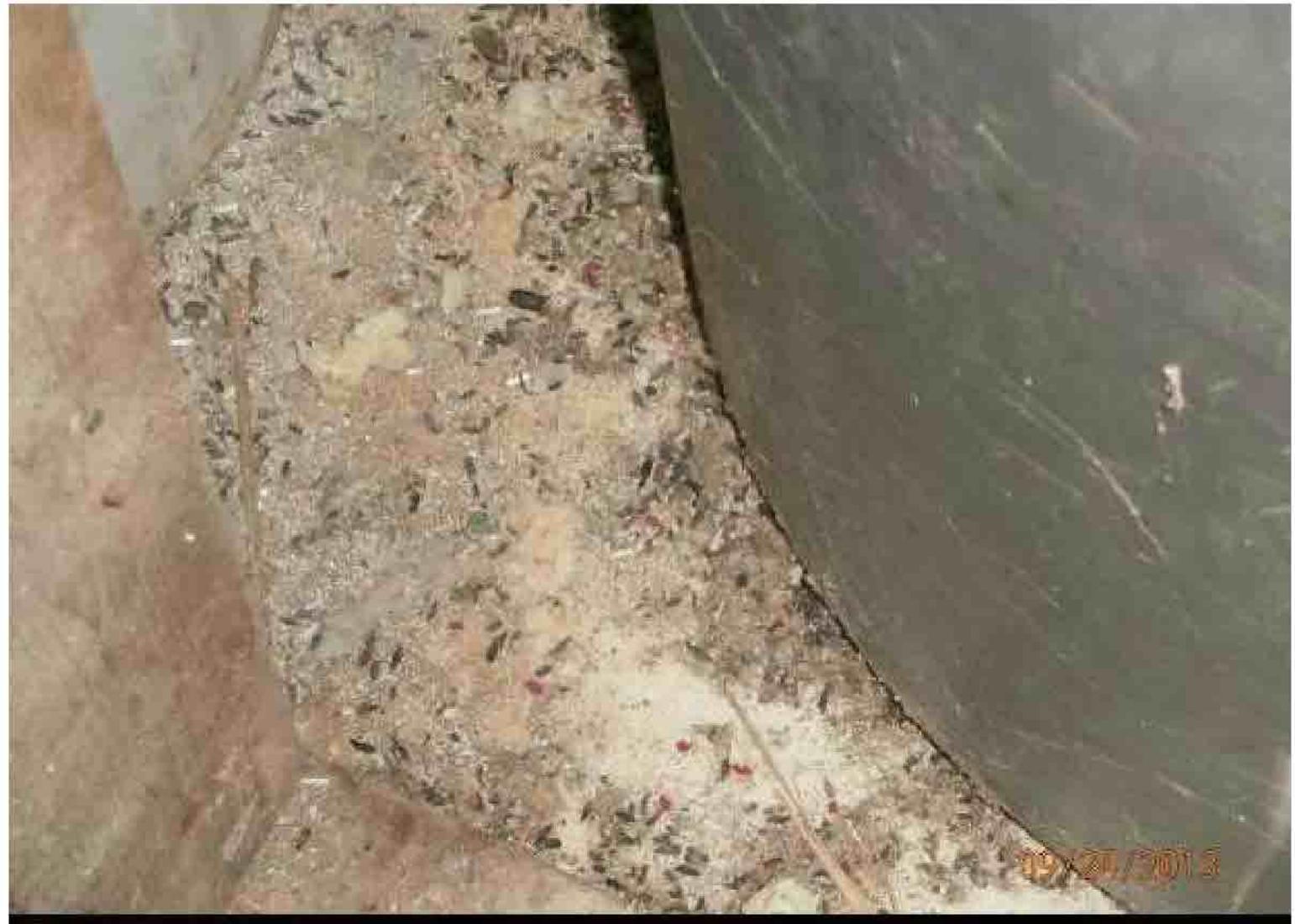
Photographer: Juan F Arango ACI Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.127 (d) FACILITIES, OUTDOOR. Large amounts of building materials and present leaning against the perimeter fence. Materials present varied in height and leaning against the perimeter fence.  
21-05158\_000208



CFR: 3.127 (d)

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Photographer: Juan F Arango ACI Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.127 (d) FACILITIES, OUTDOOR. Large amounts of building materials and equipment present leaning against the perimeter fence.  
21-05158\_000209



CFR: 3.127 (d), 3.1 (e)

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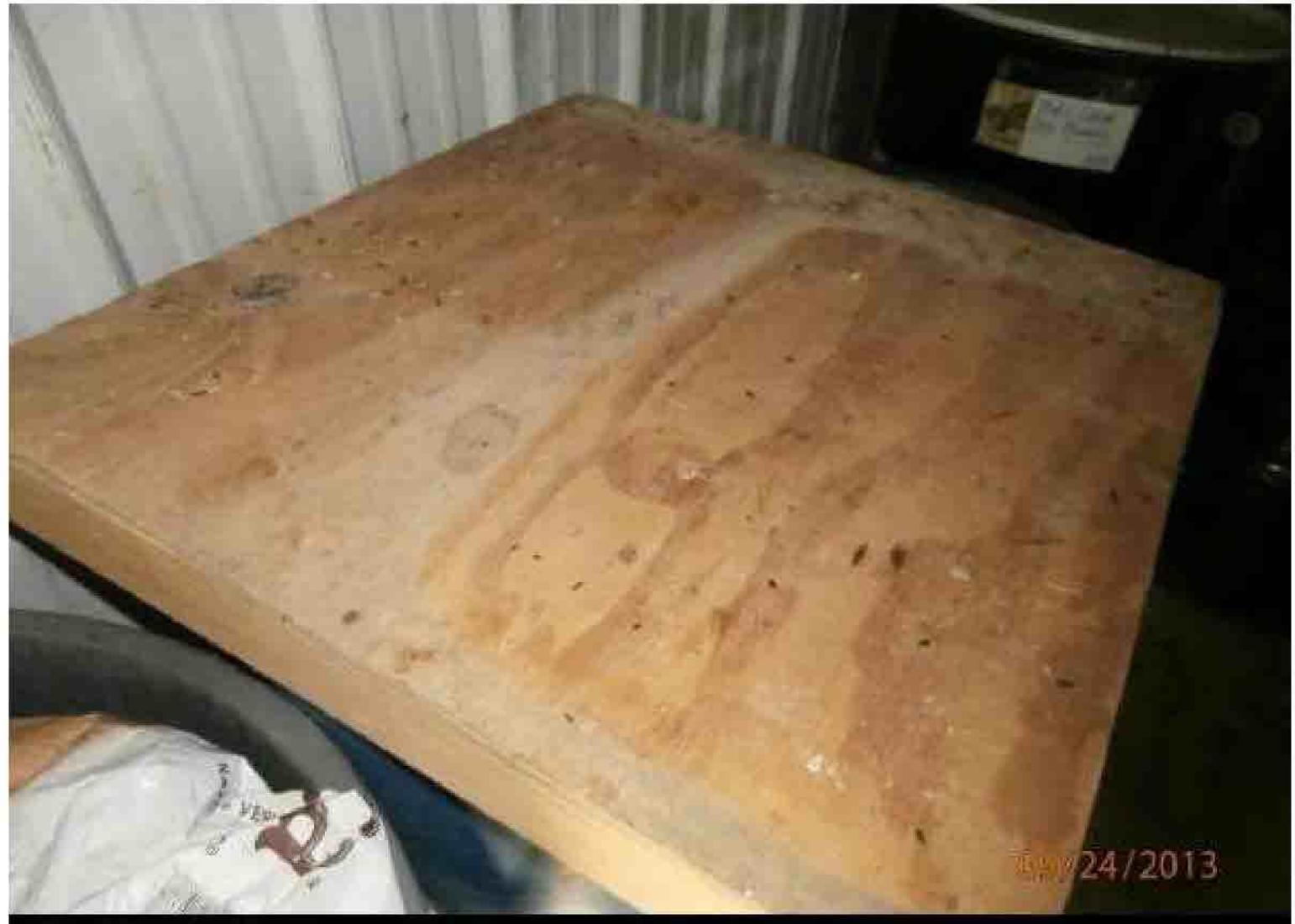
Photographer: Juan F Arango ACI Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.1 (e) HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL and 3.125 (c) FACILITIES, GENERAL. The dry food storage room has an excessive accumulation of rodent feces on the floor. Feed storage for dogs and other animals.  
21-05158\_000210



CFR: 3.127 (d), 3.1 (e)

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Photographer: Juan F Arango ACI Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.1 (e) HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL and 3.125 (c) FACILITIES, GENERAL. The dry food storage room has an excessive accumulation of rodent feces on the floor. Feed storage for dogs and other animals.  
21-05158\_000211



Tue, Sep 24, 2013

CFR: 3.125 (c), 3.1 (e)

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Photographer: Juan F Arango ACI Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.1 (e) HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL and 3.125 (c) FACILITIES, GENERAL accumulation of rodent feces on the tops of feed containers. Feed storage for dogs and other animals.  
21-05158\_000212



CFR: 3.125 (c), 3.1 (e)

Photographer:	Juan F Arango ACI	Legal Name:	32-C-0204
Photo Taken:	Tue, Sep 24, '13	TIMOTHY STARK	
Inspection:	266130804482597		
Description:	3.1 (e) HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL and 3.125 (c) FACILITIES, GENERAL Container without lid with open bags of dry food were observed and rodent feces were present on the bags of feed. 21-05158_000213		



CFR: 3.125 (c), 3.1 (e)

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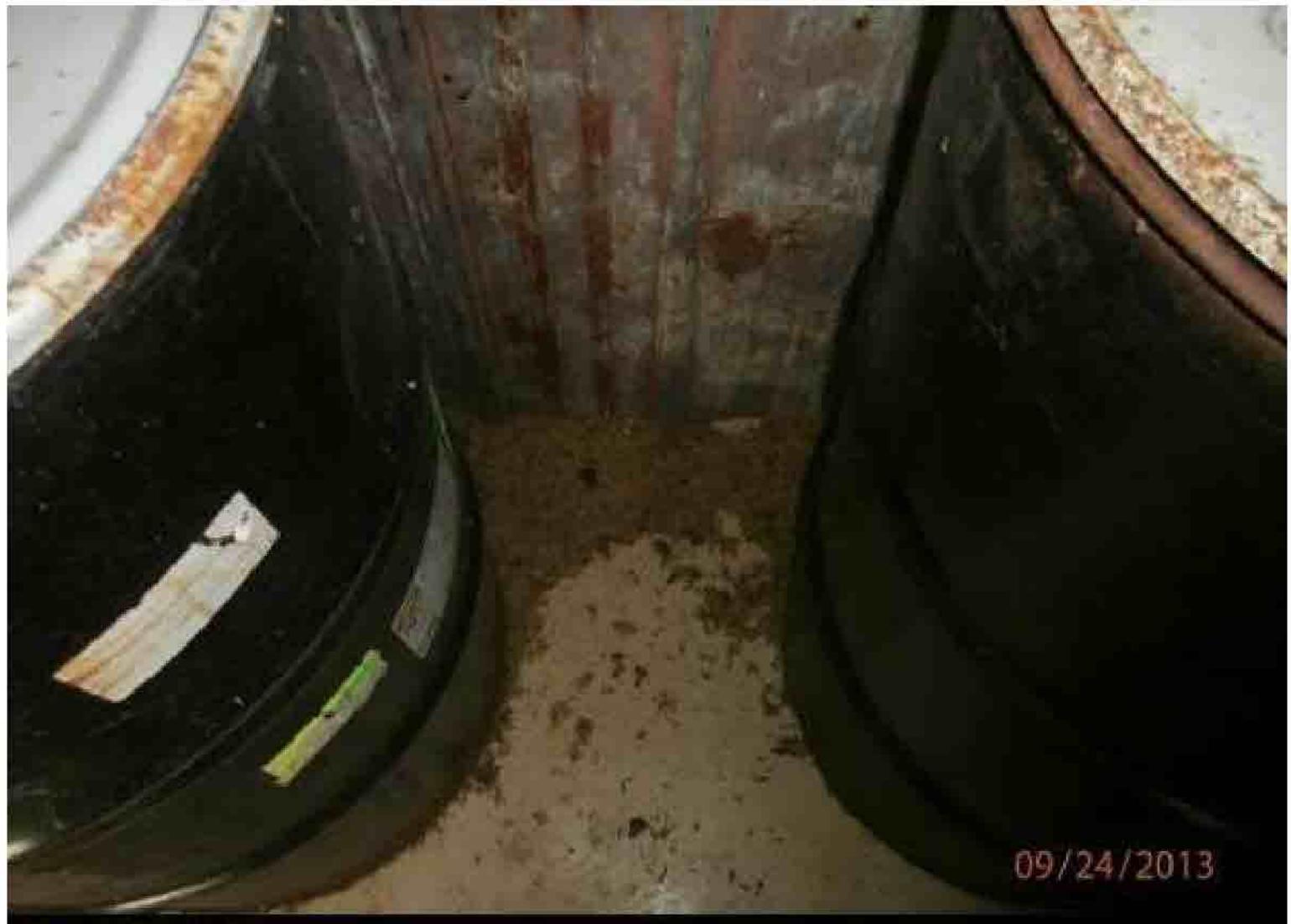
Photographer: Juan F Arango ACI Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.1 (e) HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL and 3.125 (c) FACILITIES, GENERAL Container without lid with open bags of dry food were observed and rodent feces were present on the bags of feed.  
21-05158\_000214



CFR: 3.125 (c), 3.1 (e)

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Photographer: Juan F Arango ACI Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.1 (e) HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL and 3.125 (c) FACILITIES, GENERAL The dry food storage room has an excessive accumulation of rodent feces on the floor.  
21-05158\_000215



CFR: 3.125 (c), 3.1 (e)

09/24/2013

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Photographer: Juan F Arango ACI Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.1 (e) HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL and 3.125 (c) FACILITIES, GENERAL The dry food storage room has an excessive accumulation of rodent feces on the floor. Feed storage for dogs and other animals.  
21-05158\_000216



CFR: 3.125 (c), 3.1 (e)

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Photographer: Juan F Arango ACI Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.1 (e) HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL and 3.125 (c) FACILITIES, GENERAL The dry food storage room has an excessive accumulation of rodent feces on the floor. Feed storage for dogs and other animals.  
21-05158\_000217



09/24/2013

CFR: 3.1 (e), 3.125 (c)

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Photographer: Juan F Arango ACI Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.1 (e) HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL and 3.125 (c) FACILITIES, GENERAL The dry food storage room has an excessive accumulation of rodent feces on the floor. Feed storage for dogs and other animals.  
21-05158\_000218



09/24/2013

CFR: 3.125 (c)

Photographer:	Juan F Arango ACI	Legal Name:	32-C-0204
Photo Taken:	Tue, Sep 24, '13	TIMOTHY STARK	
Inspection:	266130804482597		
Description:	3.125 (c) FACILITIES, GENERAL accumulation of rodent feces on the tops of feed containers		



09/24/2013

CFR: 3.125 (c)

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Photographer: Juan F Arango ACI Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.125 (c) FACILITIES, GENERAL accumulation of rodent feces on the tops of feed containers



CFR: 3.130

Photographer: Juan F Arango ACI

Legal Name:

32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 266130804482597

Description: 3.130 WATERING No potable water source is present in the bear enclosure.



CFR: 2.40 (b) (1)

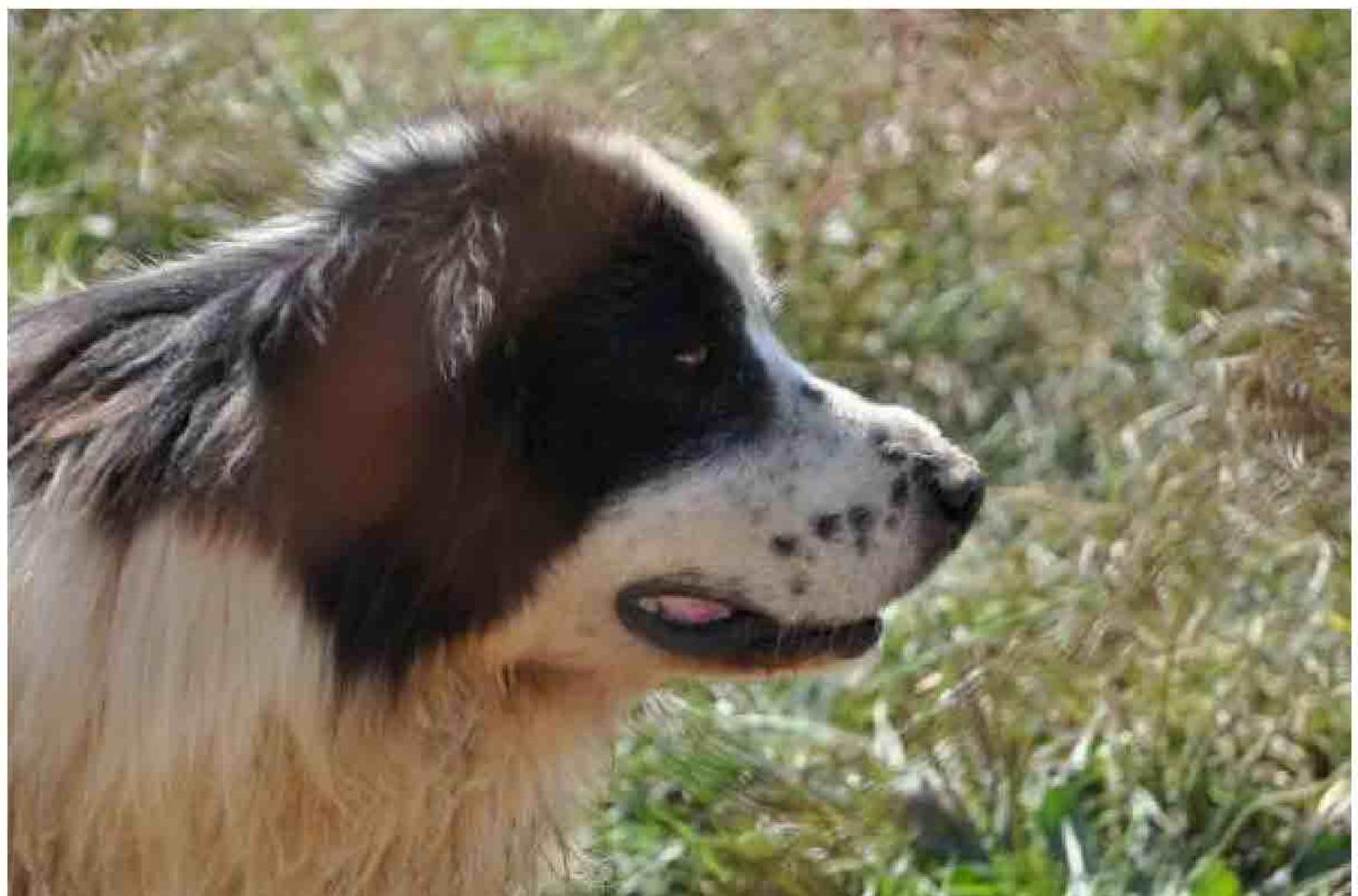
Photographer:	Juan F Arango ACI	Legal Name:	32-C-0204
Photo Taken:	Tue, Sep 24, '13	Inspection:	TIMOTHY STARK
Description:	2.40 (b)(1) ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS). One expired bottle of ivermectin was found. Exp Date: 08/2013.		
21-05158_000222			



CFR: 3.7 (d)

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Photographer: Dana Miller VMO Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.7 (d) COMPATIBLE GROUPING dog identified as Bandit currently housed with the lion identified as Chief.  
21-05158\_000223



Photographer: Dana Miller, VMO

**Legal Name:**

32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 266130804482597

Description: 2.40 (b)(2) ATTENDING VETERINARIAN... The skin around the nose of this dog had several small scabs and crusts, area appeared irregular and slightly swollen. Dog Identified as Bandit.



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Photographer: Dana Miller, VMO Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.9 (b) FEEDING. This food receptacle had a heavy buildup of organic material. Close-up of the screw & hose used to affix the cooler to the fence. This method prevents removal for cleaning.  
21-05158\_000225



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Photographer: Dana Miller, VMO Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13 TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 266130804482597  
Description: 3.9 (b) FEEDING. This food receptacle had a heavy buildup of organic material. Close-up of the screw & hose used to affix the cooler to the fence. This method prevents removal for cleaning.  
21-05158\_000226

CFR: 2.40 (a) (1)

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Photographer: Juan F Arango

**Legal Name:**

32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 266130804482597

Description: 2.40 (a)(1) ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE. APHIS 7002 form was altered after it was signed by the veterinarian, adding additional information concerning animals other than dogs  
21-05158\_000227

CFR: 2.40 (a) (1)

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Photographer: Juan F Arango

**Legal Name:**

32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 266130804482597

Description: 2.40 (a)(1) ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE. APHIS 7002 form was altered after it was signed by the veterinarian, adding additional information concerning animals other than dogs  
21-05158\_000228

Take If Yes       RECORD OF WILD AND EXOTIC ANIMALS

Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13      Location: 52 N. Main, Webster, South Dakota, United States  
Comments: No

Photographer: Juan F Arango

Date Taken: 09/24/2013

Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, 2013

Comments: I took these pictures to show the dog's condition. I am not a vet. I do not know if this dog has mange or not. I am not qualified to make that determination.

09/24/13

Photographer: Juan F Arango      Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, 2013

Comments: I took these pictures to show the dog's condition. I am not a vet. I do not know if this dog has mange or not. I am not qualified to make that determination.

09/24/13

Photographer: Juan F Arango      Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, 2013

Comments: I took these pictures to show the dog's condition. I am not a vet. I do not know if this dog has mange or not. I am not qualified to make that determination.

09/24/13

Photographer: Juan F Arango      Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, 2013

Comments: I took these pictures to show the dog's condition. I am not a vet. I do not know if this dog has mange or not. I am not qualified to make that determination.

09/24/13

Comments: I took these pictures to show the dog's condition. I am not a vet. I do not know if this dog has mange or not. I am not qualified to make that determination.

09/24/13

Comments: I took these pictures to show the dog's condition. I am not a vet. I do not know if this dog has mange or not. I am not qualified to make that determination.

09/24/13

CFR: 2.40 (a) (1)

Photographer: Juan F Arango

Legal Name:

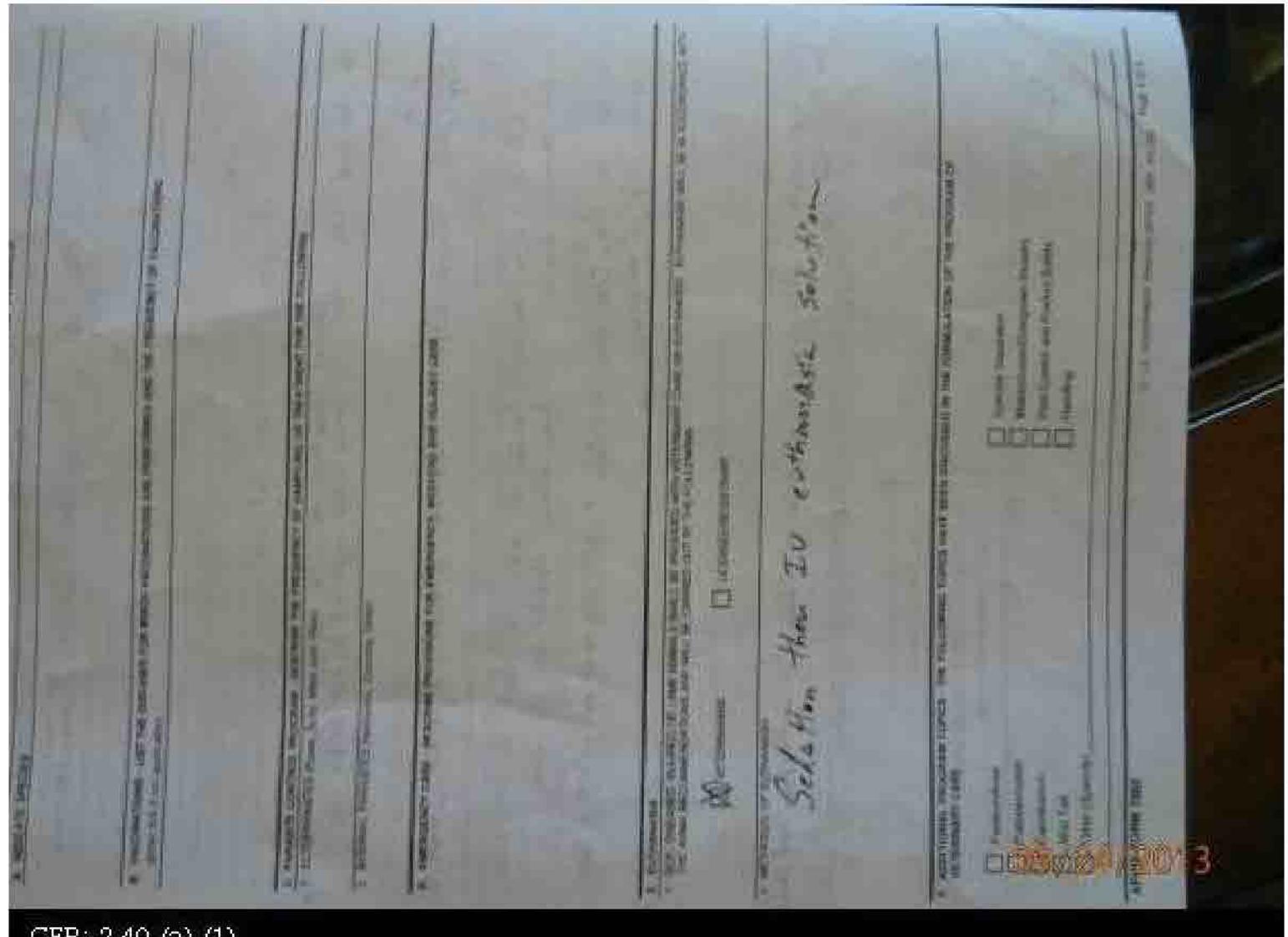
32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Tue, Sep 24, '13

TIMOTHY STARK

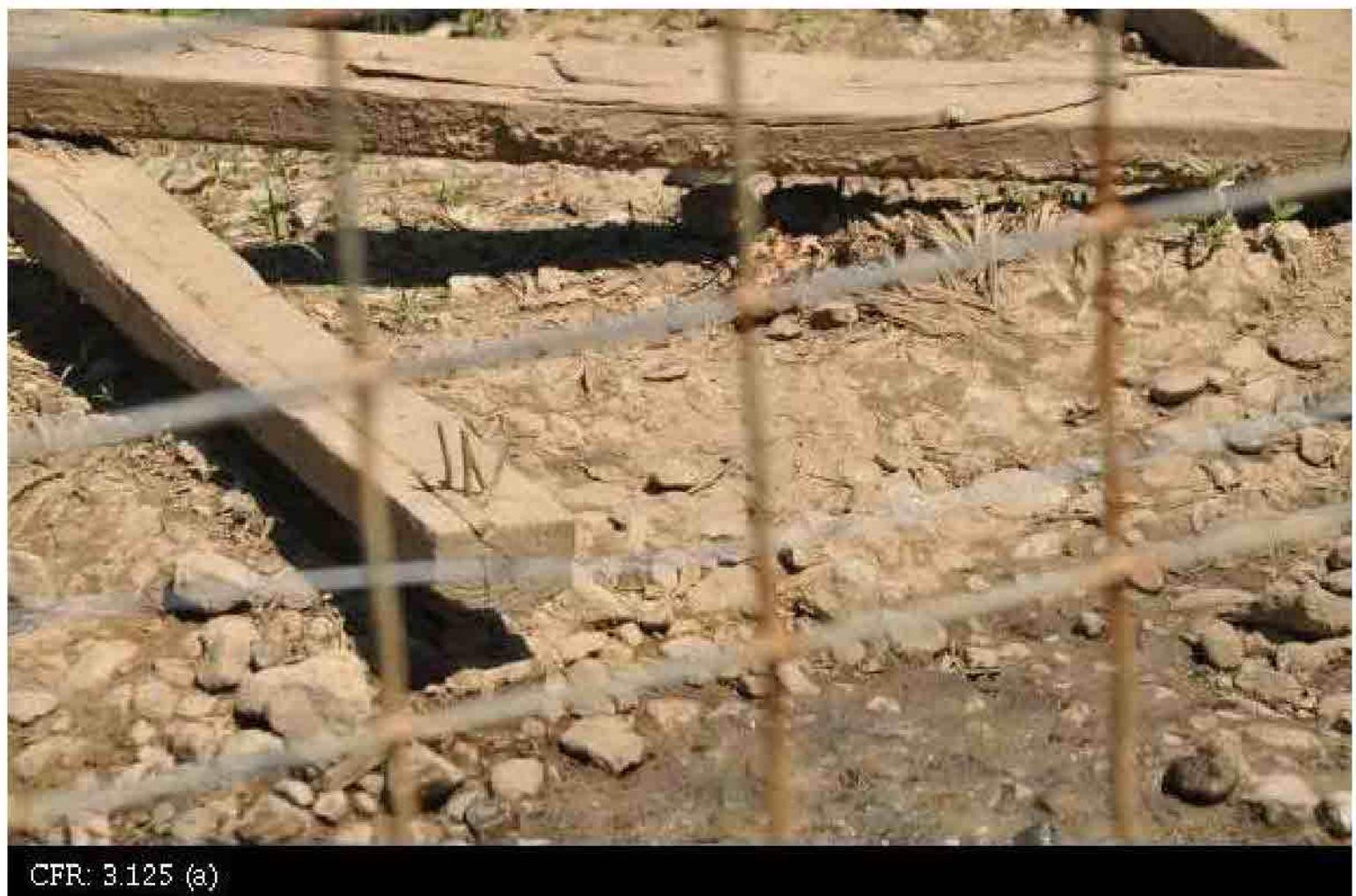
Inspection: 266130804482597

Description: 2.40 (a)(1) ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE. APHIS 7002 form was altered after it was signed by the veterinarian, adding additional information concerning animals other than dogs  
21-05158\_000029



CFR: 2.40 (a) (1)

Photographer:	Juan F Arango	Legal Name:	32-C-0204
Photo Taken:	Tue, Sep 24, '13	TIMOTHY STARK	
Inspection:	266130804482597		
Description:	2.40 (a)(1) ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE. APHIS 7002 form was altered after it was signed by the veterinarian, adding additional information concerning animals other than dogs 21-05158_0000230		



CFR: 3.125 (a)

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Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, May 6, '14 1151am TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 125141137424490  
Description: Boards from walkway in bear enclosure with clumps of 1-2" nails sticking up with easy access by bears to step on them  
21-05158\_000231



CFR: 3.3 (e) (1), 3.11 (b) (2)

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Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, May 6, '14 1200pm TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 125141137424490  
Description: Wolf-dog and coyote-dog enclosures with unsealed wood, chewed poles and dirt floors under shelter that do not have sun exposure  
21-05158\_000232



CFR: 3.3 (e) (1), 3.11 (b) (2)

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Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, May 6, '14 1200pm TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 125141137424490  
Description: Wolf-dog enclosure with unsealed wood, chewed surfaces and dirt floor that is pervious to moisture.



CFR: 3.130

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Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, May 6, '14 1250pm TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 125141137424490  
Description: Floating algae in drinking water tub in cougar enclosure with a dark green color and algal debris/foam on top  
21-05158\_000234



CFR: 3.130

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Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, May 6, '14 1245pm TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 125141137424490  
Description: Algae along bottom and floating in tiger enclosure 2 water tub/bath pool causing water to be green



CFR: 3.130, 3.125 (a)

---

Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, May 6, '14 109pm TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 125141137424490  
Description: Algae along bottom of tiger enclosure water tub/bath pool. The water is green. Broken spool with nails and broken boards exposed in tiger enclosure 4. No kickins for enclosure 4, height under 12ft.  
21-05158\_000236



CFR: 3.130, 3.125 (a)

---

Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, May 6, '14 109pm TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 125141137424490  
Description: Tiger enclosure 5 with algae in water tub causing green color. Enclosure height is not to standards under 12 ft with no 3ft kickins  
21-05158\_000237



CFR: 3.125 (a)

---

Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, May 6, '14 1150am TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 125141137424490  
Description: Bear walking over exposed nail and broken wood from broken walkway



CFR: 3.130, 3.125 (a)

---

Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, May 6, '14 1150am TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 125141137424490  
Description: Bear enclosure with pond and 4 bears with broken walkway on path with exposed 1-2" nails poking up towards their feet.  
21-05158\_000239



CFR: 3.125 (a)

---

Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, May 6, '14 109pm TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 125141137424490  
Description: No kick ins for tiger enclosures 4&5 with height less than 12ft, and broken spool in enclosure 4 with exposed wood and nails.  
21-05158\_000240



CFR: 3.125 (a), 3.130

---

Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Tue, May 6, '14 1223pm TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 125141137424490  
Description: Lion 1 enclosure with Bandit(dog) with algae in water tank, green in color with fencing less than 12ft and no kick ins.  
21-05158\_000241



CFR: 3.3 (e) (1), 3.11 (b) (2)

---

Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Wed, Aug 20, '14 249pm TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 261141214200512  
Description: The hybrid wolf enclosure with unsealed wood and buildup of excreta and old food.



CFR: 3.3 (e) (1), 3.11 (b) (2)

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Photographer: AnnMarie Houser

**Legal Name:**

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32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Wed, Aug 20, '14 249pm

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 261141214200512

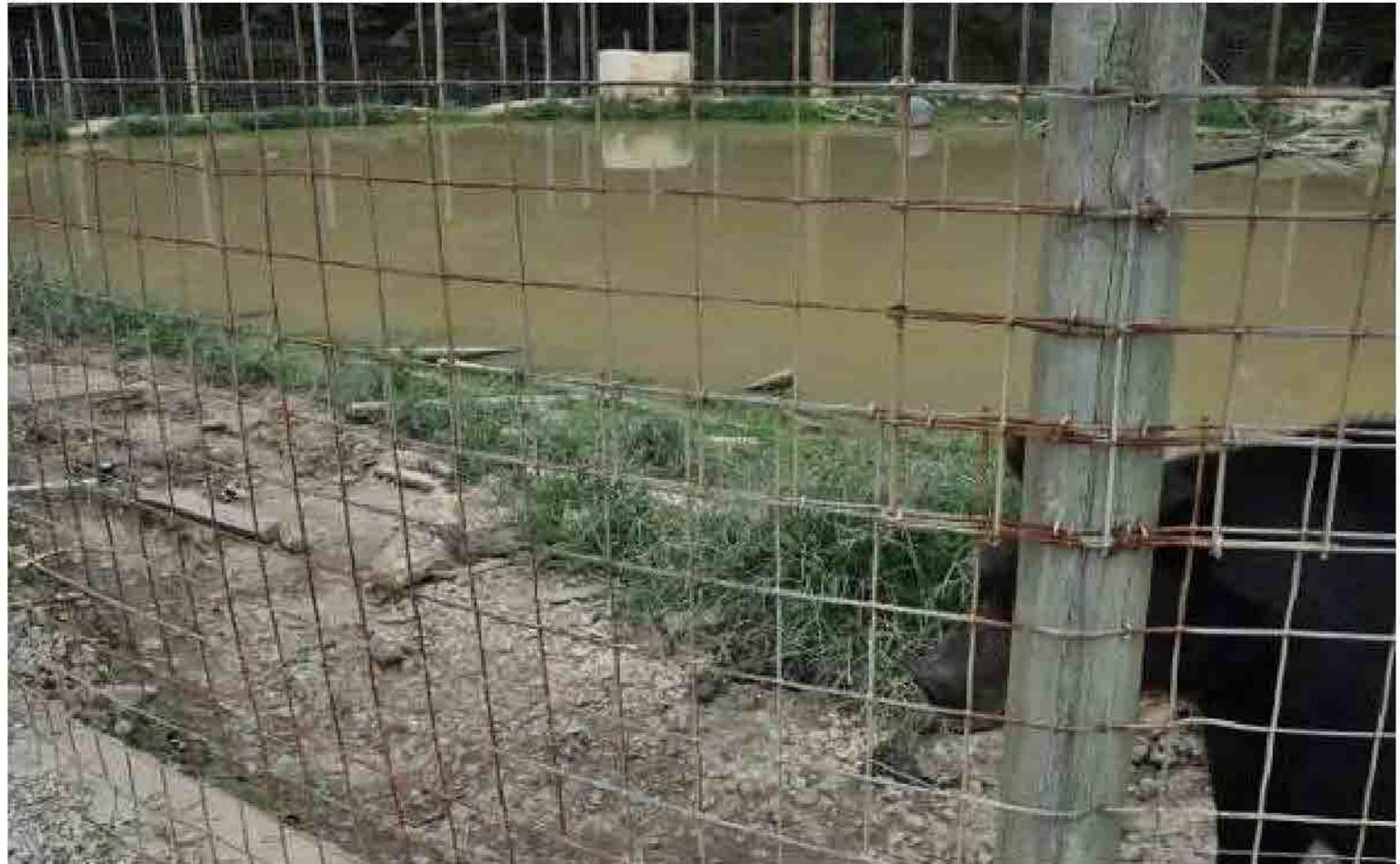
Description: Close up of old food in hybrid wolf area with fly eggs in the meat



CFR: 3.3 (e) (1)

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Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Wed, Aug 20, '14 249pm TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 261141214200512  
Description: unsealed wood and chewed posts in hybrid dog enclosure. Buildup of excreta due to not picking up  
frequently enough to prevent buildup  
21-05158\_000244



CFR: 3.125, 3.130

---

Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Wed, Aug 20, '14 253pm TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 261141214200512  
Description: Bear enclosure with board with nails in grass along side pacing walkway.



CFR: 3.130

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Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Wed, Aug 20, '14 253pm TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 261141214200512  
Description: Closeup of boards with nails sticking straight up just inside the grass area along the walkway of the bears



CFR: 3.130

Photographer: AnnMarie Houser

Legal Name:

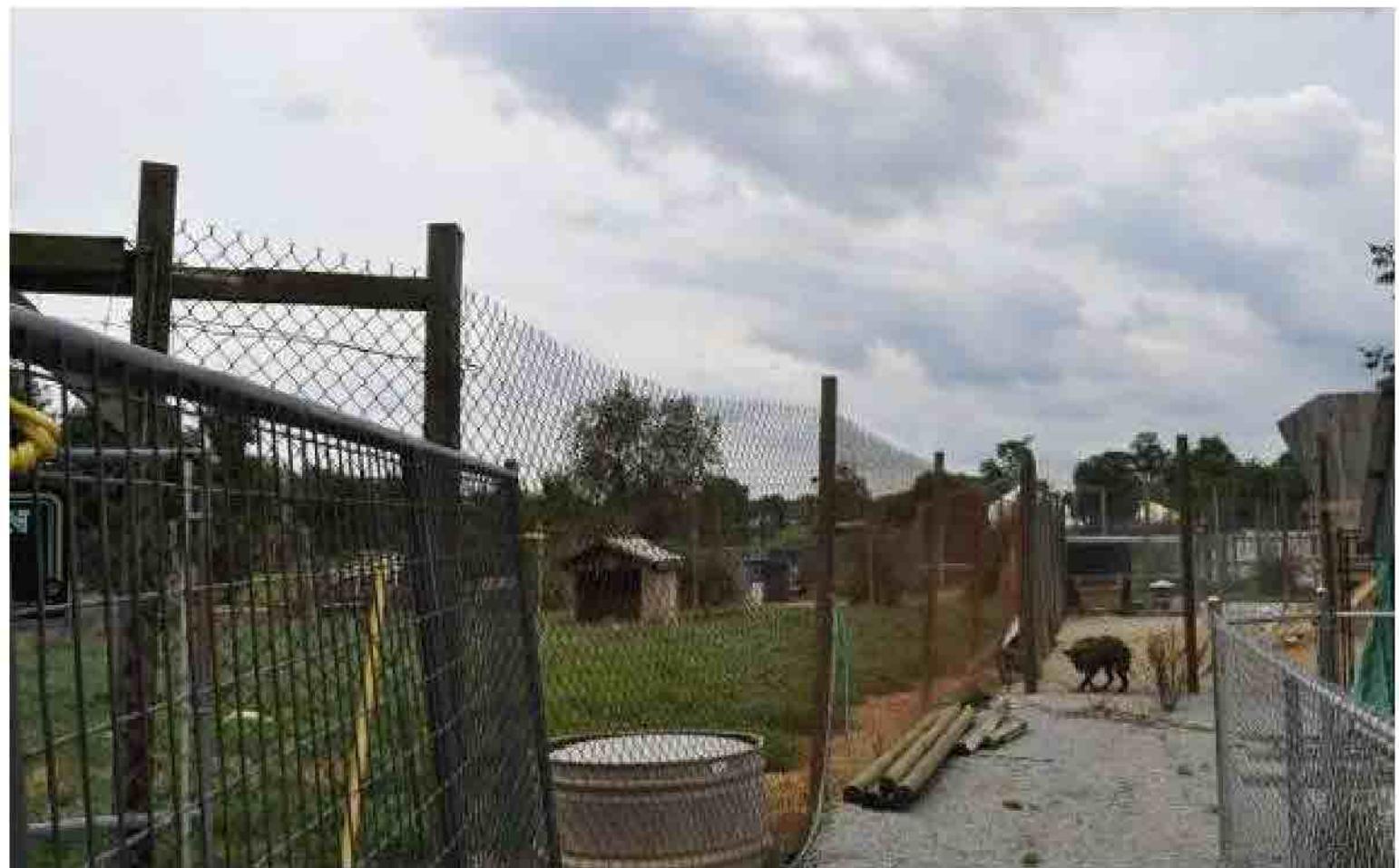
32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Wed, Aug 20, '14 317pm

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 261141214200512

Description: Cougar-1 water with floating algae.



CFR: 3.130

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Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Wed, Aug 20, '14 319pm TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 261141214200512  
Description: Lion enclosure 1 with no kick-ins with height less than 12 ft and algae in water tank for lion and dog



CFR: 3.130

Photographer: AnnMarie Houser

Legal Name:

32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Wed, Aug 20, '14 325pm

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 261141214200512

Description: All water buckets (6) in fox enclosures with floating algae



CFR: 3.125, 3.130

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Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Wed, Aug 20, '14 328pm TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 261141214200512  
Description: Tiger enclosure 5 with no kickins and fence height less than 12 ft with water tanks with floating algae



CFR: 3.125, 3.130

Photographer: AnnMarie Houser

Legal Name:

32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Wed, Aug 20, '14 328pm

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 261141214200512

Description: Tiger enclosure 4 with no kickins and fence height less than 12 ft



CFR: 3.130

Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: TIMOTHY STARK  
Photo Taken: Wed, Aug 20, '14 330pm  
Inspection: 261141214200512  
Description: Tiger enclosure 4 with pool and drinking water full of floating algae and algae buildup in tank



CFR: 3.130

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Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Wed, Aug 20, '14 310pm TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 261141214200512  
Description: Black leopard water tank full of floating algae and algae buildup. Has not been cleaned 6-8 days.



CFR: 3.3 (e) (1), 3.11 (b) (2)

Photographer: AnnMarie Houser

Legal Name:

32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Wed, Aug 20, '14 249pm

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 261141214200512

Description: wolf hybrid enclosure with very wet urine soaked floor and buildup of excreta



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Photographer:

Legal Name:

32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Wed, Aug 20, '14

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 261141214200512

Description:

21-05158\_000255



CFR: 3.130

---

Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Wed, Aug 20, '14 326pm TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 261141214200512  
Description: Floating algae and algae buildup in cougar 2 water



CFR: 2.131 (c) (1)

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Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Wed, Aug 20, '14 240pm TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 261141214200512  
Description: 2 approx. 14 week old 25-30lb tigers used for public contact exhibition. Lack of control led to some small bites and scratches during exhibit. Tigers roam freely in room with up to 30 adults/kids  
21-05158\_000257



CFR 2.131 (c) (1)

Photographer: K. McHenry VMO

Legal Name:

32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Tue, Aug 19, '14

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 261141214200512

Description: Bite wound on back of R. Coleman ACI resultant from participating in Tiger Playtime



CFR: 2.131 (c) (1)

Photographer: K. McHenry VMO

Legal Name:

32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Tue, Aug 19, '14

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 261141214200512

Description: A young red kangaroo was allowed to roam free during the Wildlife Encounter



Photographer: P Kirsten

Legal Name:

32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Mon, Jul 27, '15

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 210151229360330

Description: broken wire ends protruding into hyena enclosure providing potential for injury



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Photographer: P Kirsten

Legal Name:

32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Mon, Jul 27, '15

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 210151229360330

Description: Dirty water in enclosure for 3 African crested porcupines



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Photographer: P Kirsten

Legal Name:

32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Mon, Jul 27, '15

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 210151229360330

Description: Green water for Lion, Chief, and dog, Bandit



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Photographer: P Kirsten

Legal Name:

32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Mon, Jul 27, '15

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 210151229360330

Description: Pieces of sheet steel laying on ground next to shelter for Lion, Chief, and dog, Bandit



Photographer: P Kirsten

Legal Name:

32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Mon, Jul 27, '15

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 210151229360330

Description: Green water in enclosure for Hemmi, the tiger



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Photographer: P Kirsten

Legal Name:

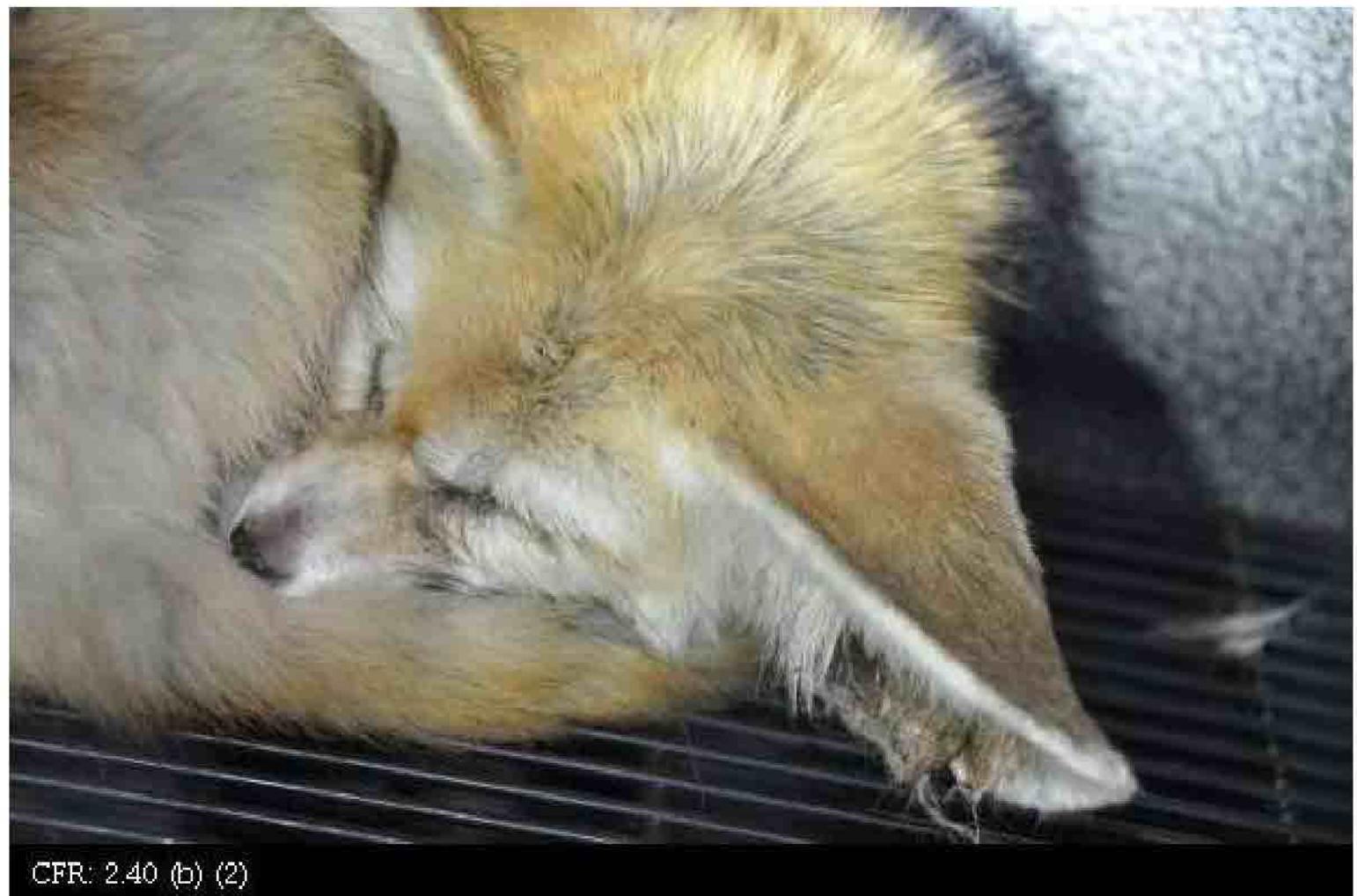
32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Mon, Jul 27, '15

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 210151229360330

Description: Dirty water in enclosure for tiger, Glacier, and lion, Ungowwa



CFR: 2.40 (b) (2)

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Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Thu, Oct 8, '15 958am TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 287151505370499  
Description: Fennec Fox in Nursery with runny eyes, pucker fur and crusty scabby material in left ear. Listless, would not move around  
21-05158\_000266



CFR: 3.4, 2.40 (b) (2)

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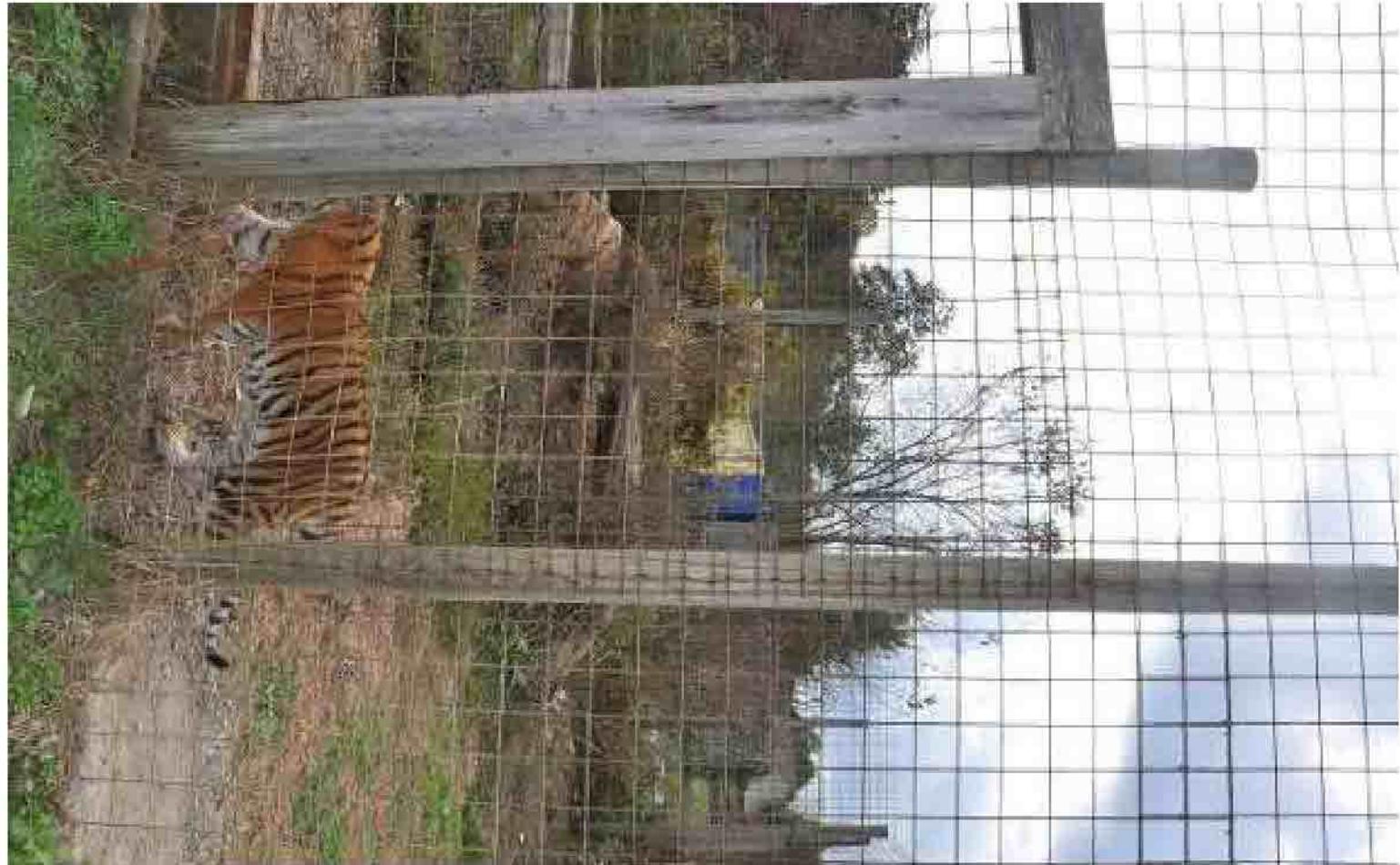
Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Thu, Oct 8, '15 1055am TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 287151505370499  
Description: Great dane with white/green mucus draining from both eyes, housed outdoors with a Mastiff. There is no additional shade in the pen except a plastic dog house, area is open to all day sun  
21-05158\_000267



CFR: 3.125 (a)

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Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Thu, Oct 8, '15 1121am TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 287151505370499  
Description: Pen # 5 still has fencing under 12ft in height housing a lion 'Ungowa' and tiger 'Glacier'. Large amounts of bones and debris litter the primary enclosure of the lion and tiger pens.  
21-05158\_000268



CFR: 3.125 (a)

Photographer: AnnMarie Houser

Legal Name:

32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Thu, Oct 8, '15 1122am

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 287151505370499

Description: Pen #6 with a new tiger 'Tacova' under 1yr old with fencing under 12 ft in height with no kick-in.



CFR: 3.125 (a), 3.125 (d)

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Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Thu, Oct 8, '15 1121am TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 287151505370499  
Description: Pen #4 with a tiger 'Nahandi' the right of Pen #5 with fencing under 12ft in height with no kick-in. The ground is littered with bones and debris in all tiger pens.  
21-05158\_000270



CFR: 3.125 (d), 3.125 (a)

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Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Thu, Oct 8, '15 1045am TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 287151505370499  
Description: The shelter box top and sides of the cougar is not stable and broken midway up the side, allowing for weather into the shelter.  
21-05158\_000271



CFR: 3.125 (a)

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Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: 32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Thu, Oct 8, '15 1041am TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 287151505370499

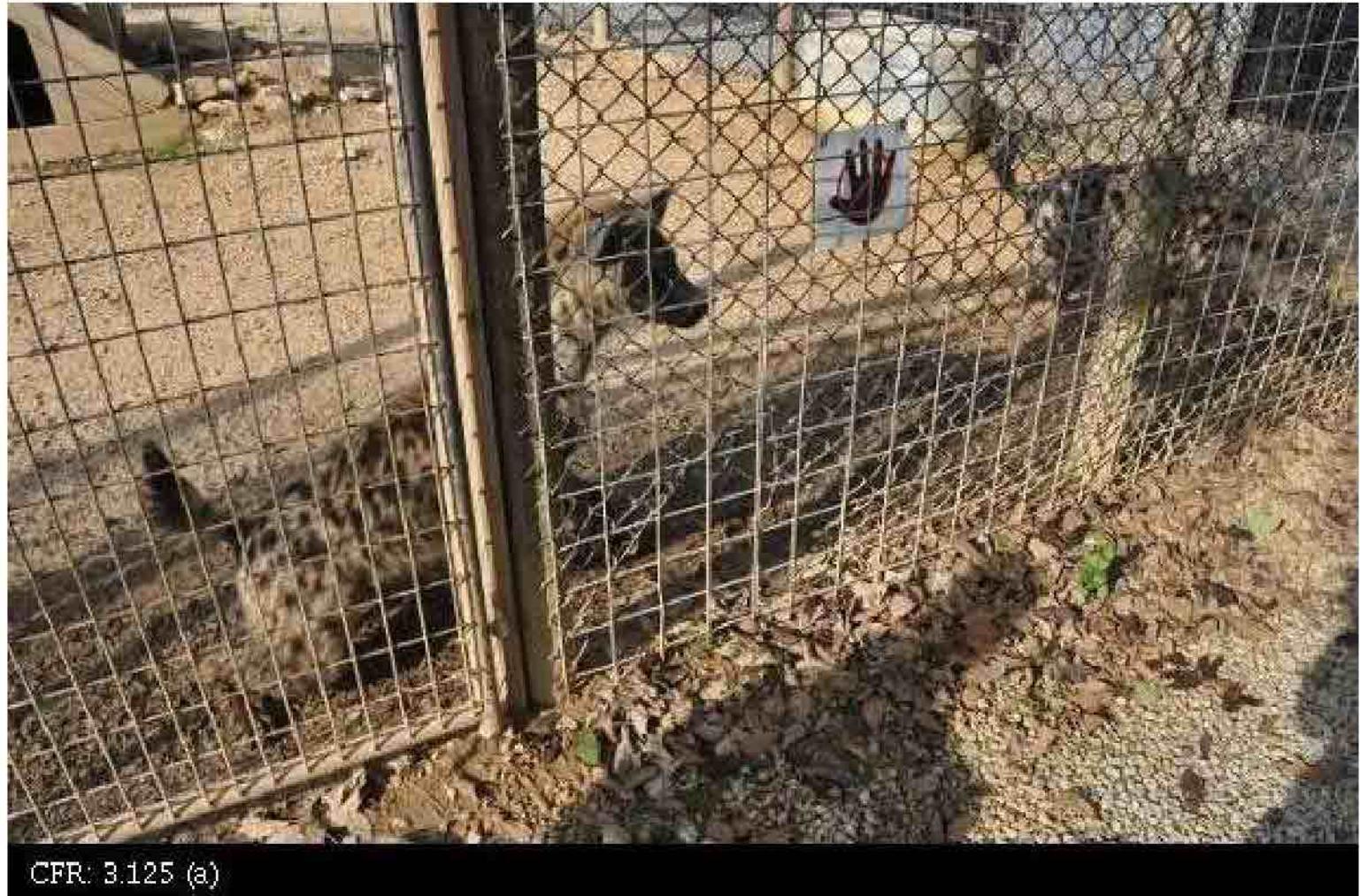
Description: There is a hole in the fencing approx. 1ftx2ft in the hyena pen, where they have pulled and broken wires poking into the hyenas chest along the fence.  
21-05158\_000272



CFR: 3.125 (a), 3.125 (d)

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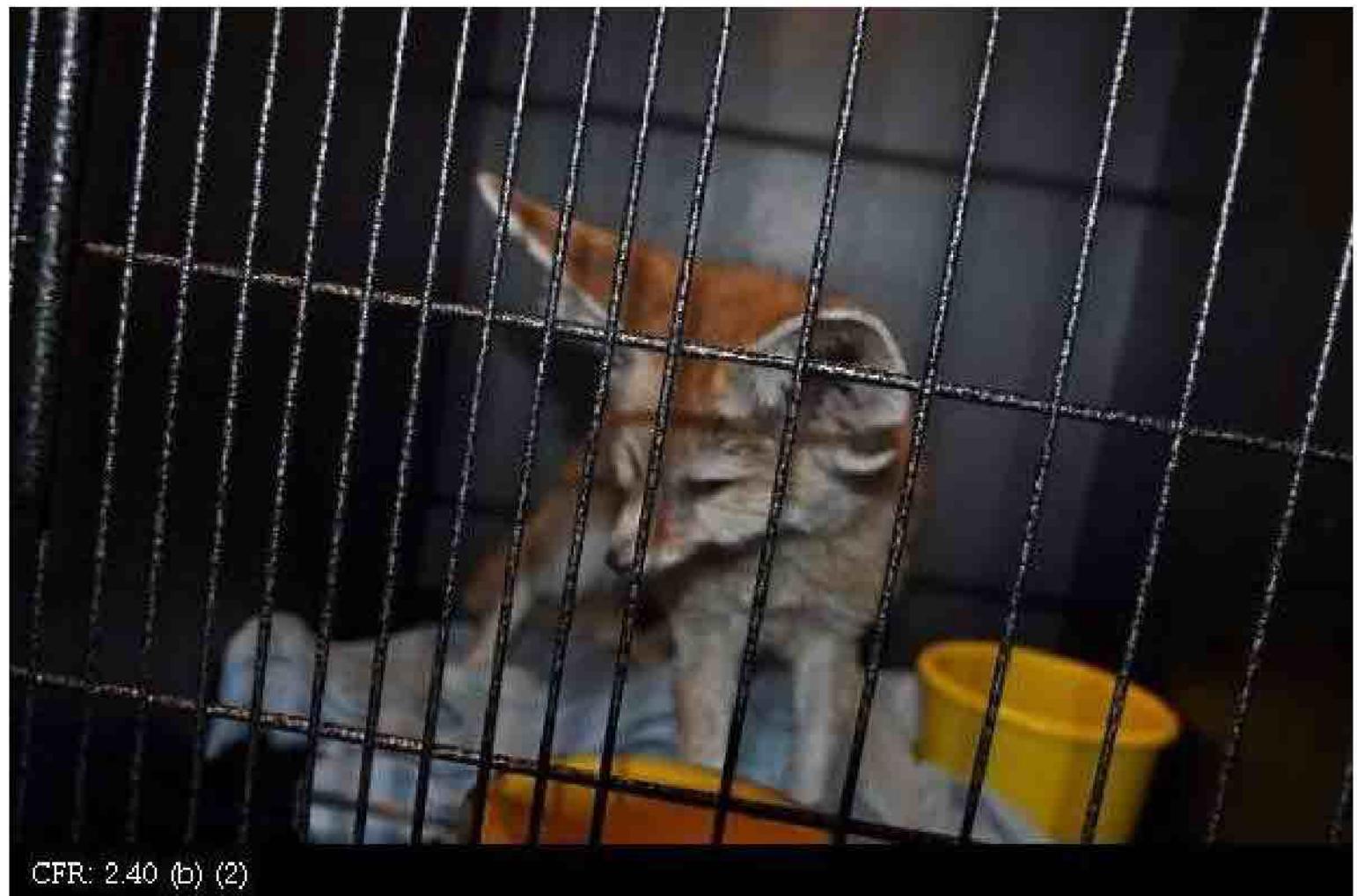
Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Thu, Oct 8, '15 1045am TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 287151505370499  
Description: There is a buildup of feces, bones and debris between the water tank and entry door to the shelter in the cougar enclosure  
21-05158\_000273



CFR: 3.125 (a)

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Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Thu, Oct 8, '15 1041am TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 287151505370499  
Description: Hole in hyena fence with 6-9in wires poking into the enclosure in contact with the hyenas. one wire poked the hyena in the chest as it paced the fence  
21-05158\_000274



CFR: 2.40 (b) (2)

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Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Wed, Jan 20, '16 1106am TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 20161308590220  
Description: The fennec fox from last inspection with bad ear and poor condition has recovered after treatment.



CFR: 2.40 (b) (2)

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Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Wed, Jan 20, '16 1136am TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 20161308590220  
Description: Blood on muzzle of Brown Bear "Chloe" in enclosure with 2 other bears. The blood appears rubbed on from blood found in fur on left elbow area.  
21-05158\_000276



CFR: 2.40 (b) (2)

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Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Wed, Jan 20, '16 1136am TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 20161308590220  
Description: Bright red Blood droplets are in fur on left side between the shoulder and elbow area. Blood is on the muzzle and left flank/knee area. Area approx. 4inches in diameter at elbow/shoulder area.  
21-05158\_000277



CFR: 2.40 (b) (2)

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Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Wed, Jan 20, '16 1136am TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 20161308590220  
Description: Closeup of bright red blood drops in fur on left shoulder near elbow area. Largest concentration of blood, appearing as droplets, and in the fur is at the elbow area.  
21-05158\_000278



CFR: 2.40 (b) (2)

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Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Wed, Jan 20, '16 1242pm TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 20161308590220  
Description: Can see bright blood covered hair on left side of shoulder near front/side view of elbow, and rubbed on the left thigh near the front of the knee.  
21-05158\_000279



CFR: 2.40 (b) (2)

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Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Wed, Jan 20, '16 1242pm TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 20161308590220  
Description: Blood in fur of bear 'Chloe' on left shoulder/elbow area and around left knee. Blood appears to be rubbed onto face.  
21-05158\_000280



CFR: 3.1 (c) (1)

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Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Wed, Jan 20, '16 1155am TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 20161308590220  
Description: Dog house with 2 nails protruding 1-2 inches, that can come in contact with the coyote and Coydog. The top board on left side of shelter is missing allowing snow/rain or wind into shelter.  
21-05158\_000281



CFR: 3.127 (b)

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Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Wed, Jan 20, '16 1139am TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 20161308590220  
Description: Three adult wolves (80-110lbs) with 1 igloo dog house meant for 1 animal. No other shelter, windbreak or roof top to protect animals from rain, snow, sun, sleet or cold. Temps from 7-21degF for past wk  
21-05158\_000282



CFR: 3.125 (a)

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Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Wed, Jan 20, '16 1144am TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 20161308590220  
Description: Fencing inside hyena enclosure pulled apart with wires sticking into primary enclosure coming in contact with hyenas. They continue to damage fence and can cause injuries to mouth or body with wires  
21-05158\_000283



CFR: 3.4 (b) (4)

---

Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Wed, Jan 20, '16 1149am TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 20161308590220  
Description: Pen #1 with lion has shelter with no bedding for dog, only snow or dirt float to lie on in temperatures 7-21 deg F for past week.  
21-05158\_000284



CFR: 3.125 (a)

Photographer: AnnMarie houser

Legal Name:

32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Wed, Jan 20, '16 1149am

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 20161308590220

Description: Pen #1 with lion(Chief) and Dog (Bandit) with only 8ft high straight perimeter fence, less than 12ft with no kick ins. not in compliance

21-05158\_000285



CFR: 3.125 (a)

Photographer: AnnMarie Houser

Legal Name:

32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Wed, Jan 20, '16 1208pm

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 20161308590220

Description: Pen #5/#6 with tiger 'Tacova' that is not in compliance with standards for housing big cats.



CFR: 3.125 (a)

Photographer: AnnMarie Houser

Legal Name:

32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Wed, Jan 20, '16 1208pm

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 20161308590220

Description: Pen #5/#6 with tiger "Tacova" in fence less than 12ft in height and no kickins.



CFR: 3.125 (a)

Photographer: AnnMarie Houser

Legal Name:

32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Wed, Jan 20, '16 1208pm

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 20161308590220

Description: Pen #4 with tiger(Glacier) and Lion(Ungowwa) with fencing not in compliance, less than 12ft with no kickins.

21-05158\_000288



CFR: 3.125 (a)

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Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Wed, Jan 20, '16 1147am TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 20161308590220  
Description: Hole in diamond mesh fencing in Tiger pen with "Jamba". There are wires poking into enclosure up to 12inches long, hole is 1-2ft in diameter on other side of shelter box in open area  
21-05158\_000289



CFR: 3.125 (a)

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Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Wed, Jan 20, '16 1147am TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 20161308590220  
Description: Tiger pen with 'Jamba' with hole in fencing next to shelter box, causing poking wires inside enclosure coming into contact with tiger. This destruction can cause injury to the mouths or eyes if poked  
21-05158\_000290



CFR: 3.125 (a)

---

Photographer: AnnMarie Houser Legal Name: 32-C-0204  
Photo Taken: Wed, Jan 20, '16 1208pm TIMOTHY STARK  
Inspection: 20161308590220  
Description: Pen #4 with Tiger(Glacier) and Lion (Ugowwa) with only 1 conduit approx. 8-10ft L X 5-6ft Diam. for a shelter. This is open on both ends, not providing adequate shelter from snow, rain, wind or cold.  
21-05158\_000291



CFR: 3.4 (b) (4)

Photographer: Annmarie Houser

Legal Name:

32-C-0204

Photo Taken: Wed, Jan 20, '16 1149am

TIMOTHY STARK

Inspection: 20161308590220

Description: Pen #1 with dog(Bandit) has a shed for shelter with no bedding, only dirt floor.



CFR : 3.84(b)(2)

---

**Photographer:** ANNMARIE HOUSER

**Date and Time:** 12-OCT-16 1430

**Inspection No:** 2016082567959835

**Description:**

Blue Monkey with buildup of old food between wooden frame and fencing. Brown dirt/grime on floor and wood with food.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 3.84(b)(2)

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**Photographer:** ANNMARIE HOUSER

**Date and Time:** 12-OCT-16 1430

**Inspection No:** 2016082567959835

**Description:**

Lemur enclosure with buildup of old food and dirt/grime on floor, wooden framing and wall areas.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 3.84(b)(2)

---

**Photographer:** ANNMARIE HOUSER

**Date and Time:** 12-OCT-16 1430

**Inspection No:** 2016082567959835

**Description:**

Olive Baboon enclosure with large amount of brown dirt/grime on walls, floor and wooden surfaces.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 3.84(b)(2)

---

**Photographer:** ANNMARIE HOUSER

**Date and Time:** 12-OCT-16 1430

**Inspection No:** 2016082567959835

**Description:**

Olive Baboon with dirt/grime buildup of walls 5-6 ft high near play and resting surfaces

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 3.125(a)

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**Photographer:** ANNAREI HOUSER

**Date and Time:** 12-OCT-16 1600

**Inspection No:** 2016082567959835

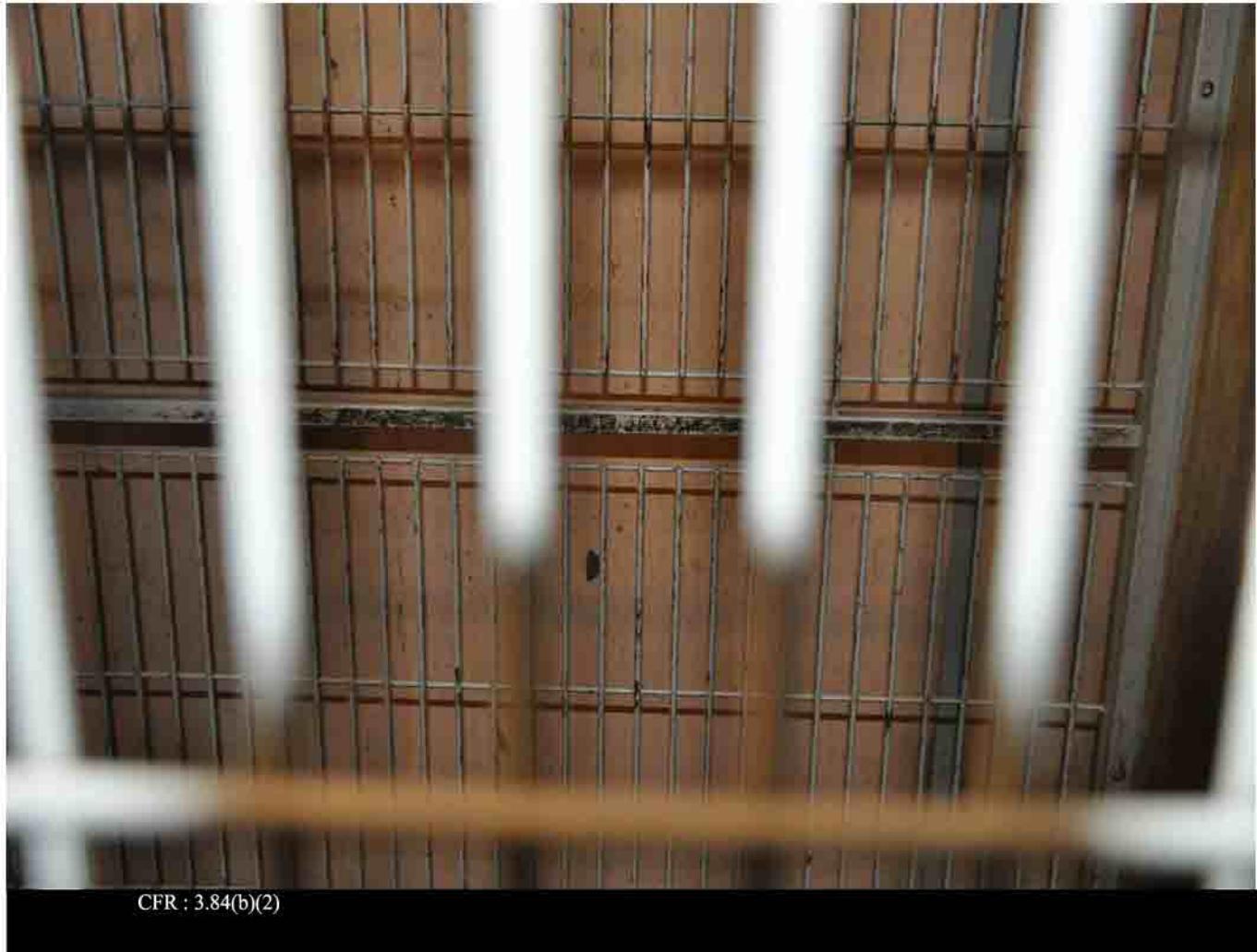
**Description:**

Hyena enclosure with 1 ft hole in fence, with 4-5 inch wires poking in towards animals. Wooden tie used to block hole under fence. Not secured and could be moved.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 3.84(b)(2)

---

**Photographer:** ANNAREI Houser

**Date and Time:** 12-OCT-16 1500

**Inspection No:** 2016082567959835

**Description:**

Vervet enclosure with moderate buildup of black grime thick on the surfaces mid way up enclosure and inner bars

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 3.125(a)

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**Photographer:** ANNAREI HOUSER

**Date and Time:** 12-OCT-16 1630

**Inspection No:** 2016082567959835

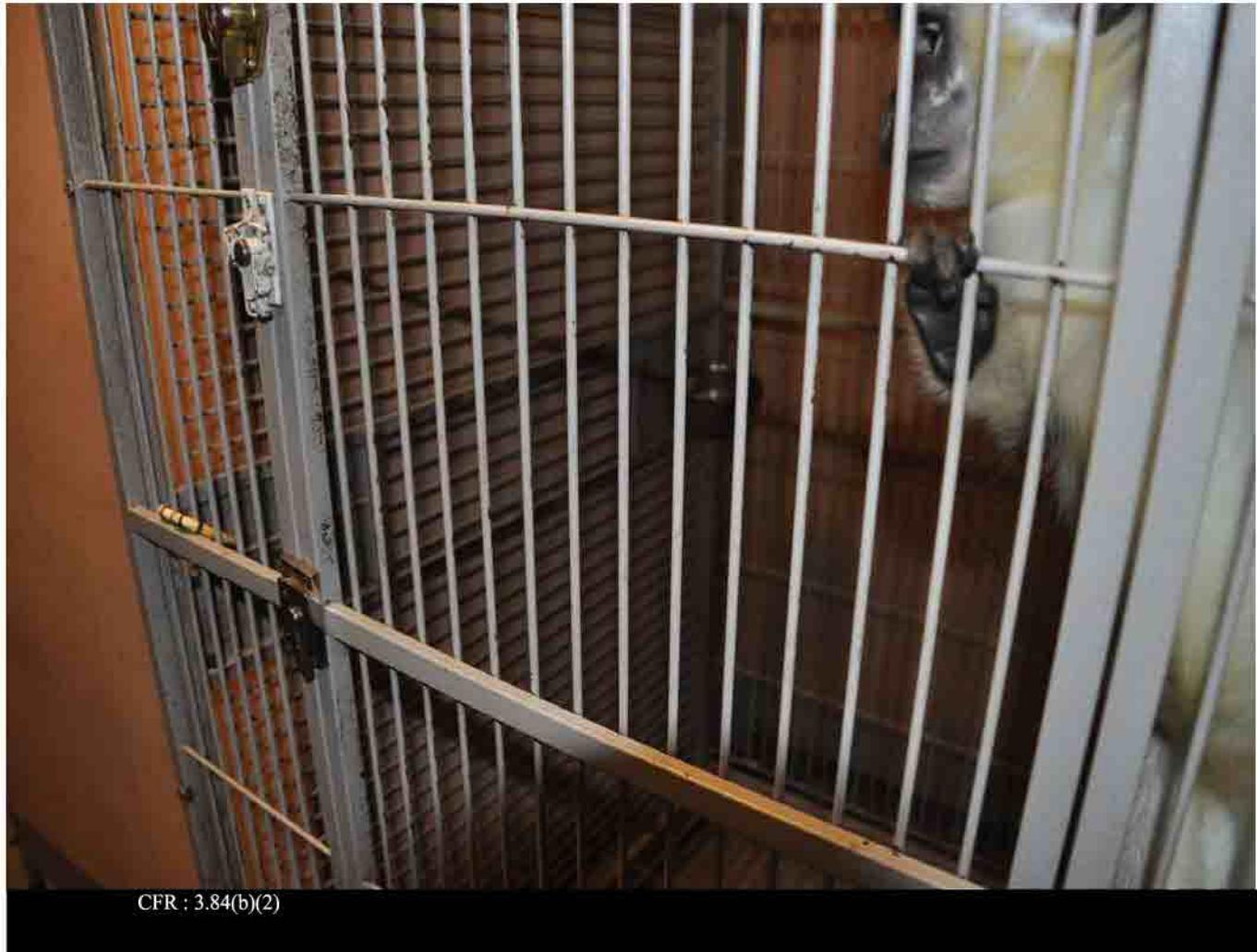
**Description:**

3 Tigers; Male#2, Male#3 and Ellie Mae in enclosure on left, Tacova(M) tiger in enclosure on right. Fencing less than 12 ft with no kickins'. All tigers over 1 year of age.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 3.84(b)(2)

---

**Photographer:** ANNAREI HOUSER

**Date and Time:** 12-OCT-16 1500

**Inspection No:** 2016082567959835

**Description:**

Vervet Monkey with brown/black grime buildup on bars in enclosure

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 3.84(b)(2)

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**Photographer:** ANNAREI Houser

**Date and Time:** 12-OCT-16 1500

**Inspection No:** 2016082567959835

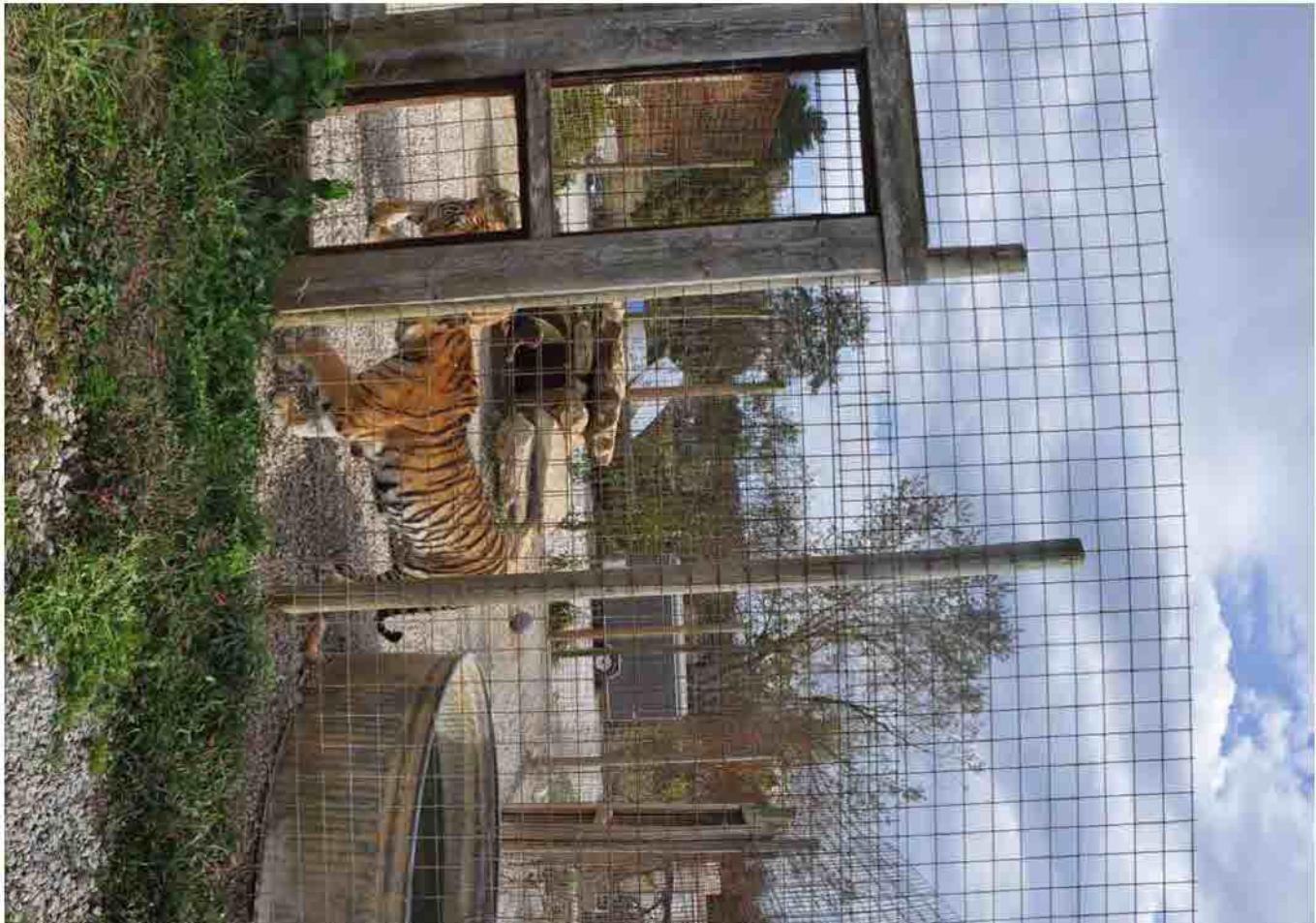
**Description:**

Lemur enclosure in nursery with moderate buildup of black grime around floor where walls attach, and on bars on floor and sides.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 3.125(a)

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**Photographer:** ANNAREI HOUSER

**Date and Time:** 12-OCT-16 1630

**Inspection No:** 2016082567959835

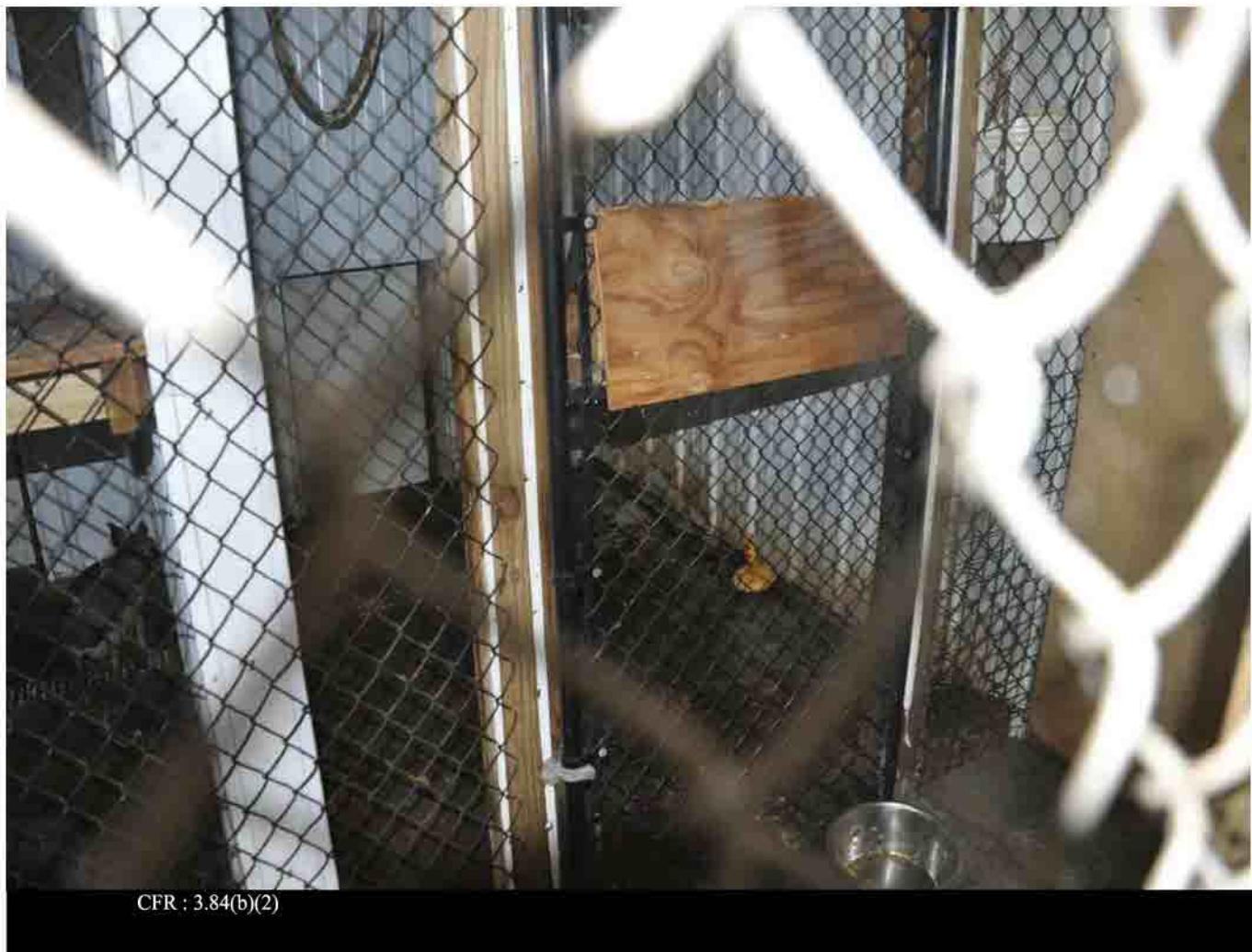
**Description:**

3 tigers in enclosure under 12 ft with no kickins. Tigers over 1 year of age.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 3.84(b)(2)

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**Photographer:** ANNMARIE HOUSER

**Date and Time:** 12-OCT-16 1430

**Inspection No:** 2016082567959835

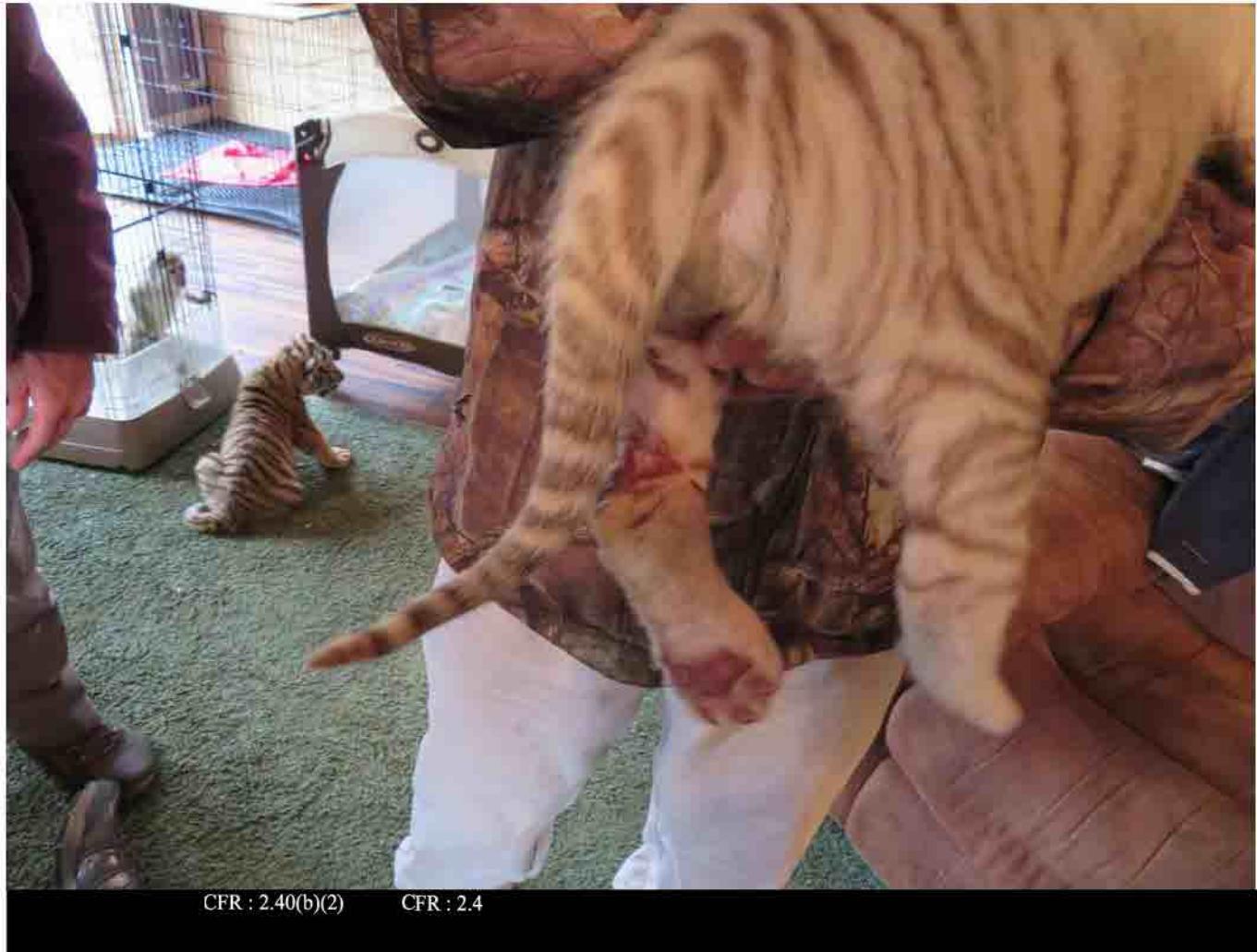
**Description:**

Buildup of brown dirt/grime along walls near the floor in Olive baboon enclosure and floor area.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 2.40(b)(2)

CFR : 2.4

---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 18-MAR-17 1100

**Inspection No:** 2016082568173106

**Description:**

White tiger cub. Injury observed by the inspection team on 18 March 2017 during the attending veterinarians visit.  
Swelling of the paw noted. Superficial injury on the caudal aspect of the rear leg.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 2.40(b)(2)

CFR : 2.4

---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 18-MAR-17 1603

**Inspection No:** 2016082568173106

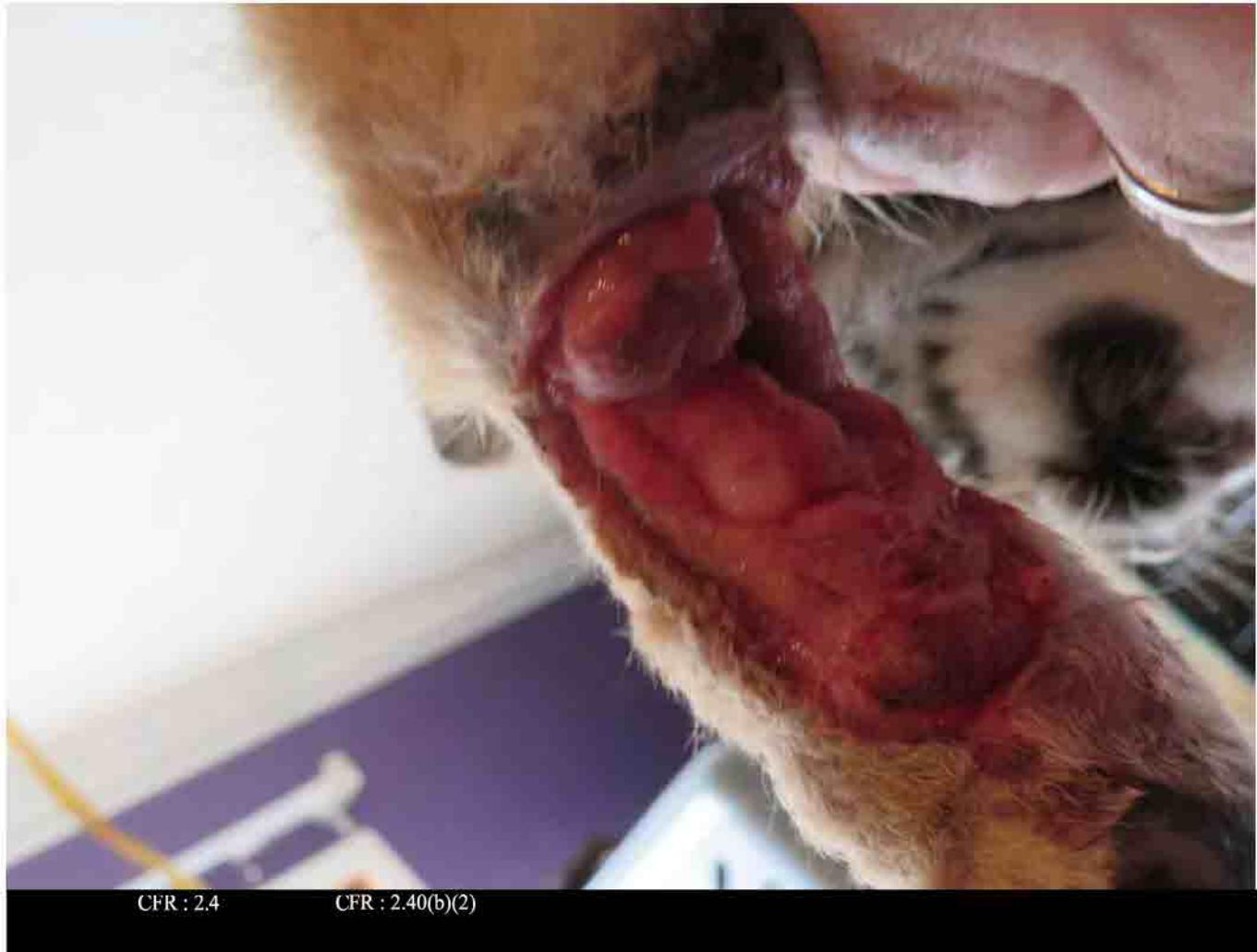
**Description:**

Orange tiger cub. Injury observed by the inspection team on 18 March 2017 during the attending veterinarians visit.  
Swelling of the paw noted. Injury on the medial-ventral aspect of the front leg.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 2.4

CFR : 2.40(b)(2)

---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 18-MAR-17

**Inspection No:** 2016082568173106

**Description:**

Orange tiger cub. Injury observed by the inspection team on 18 March 2017 during the attending veterinarians visit.  
Injury on the caudal aspect of the front leg.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 2.40(b)(2)      CFR : 2.4

---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 18-MAR-17 1102

**Inspection No:** 2016082568173106

**Description:**

Orange tiger cub. Injury observed by the inspection team on 18 March 2017 during the attending veterinarians visit.  
Swelling of the paw noted. Injury on the medial aspect of the front leg.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 2.4

CFR : 2.40(b)(2)

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**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 18-MAR-17

**Inspection No:** 2016082568173106

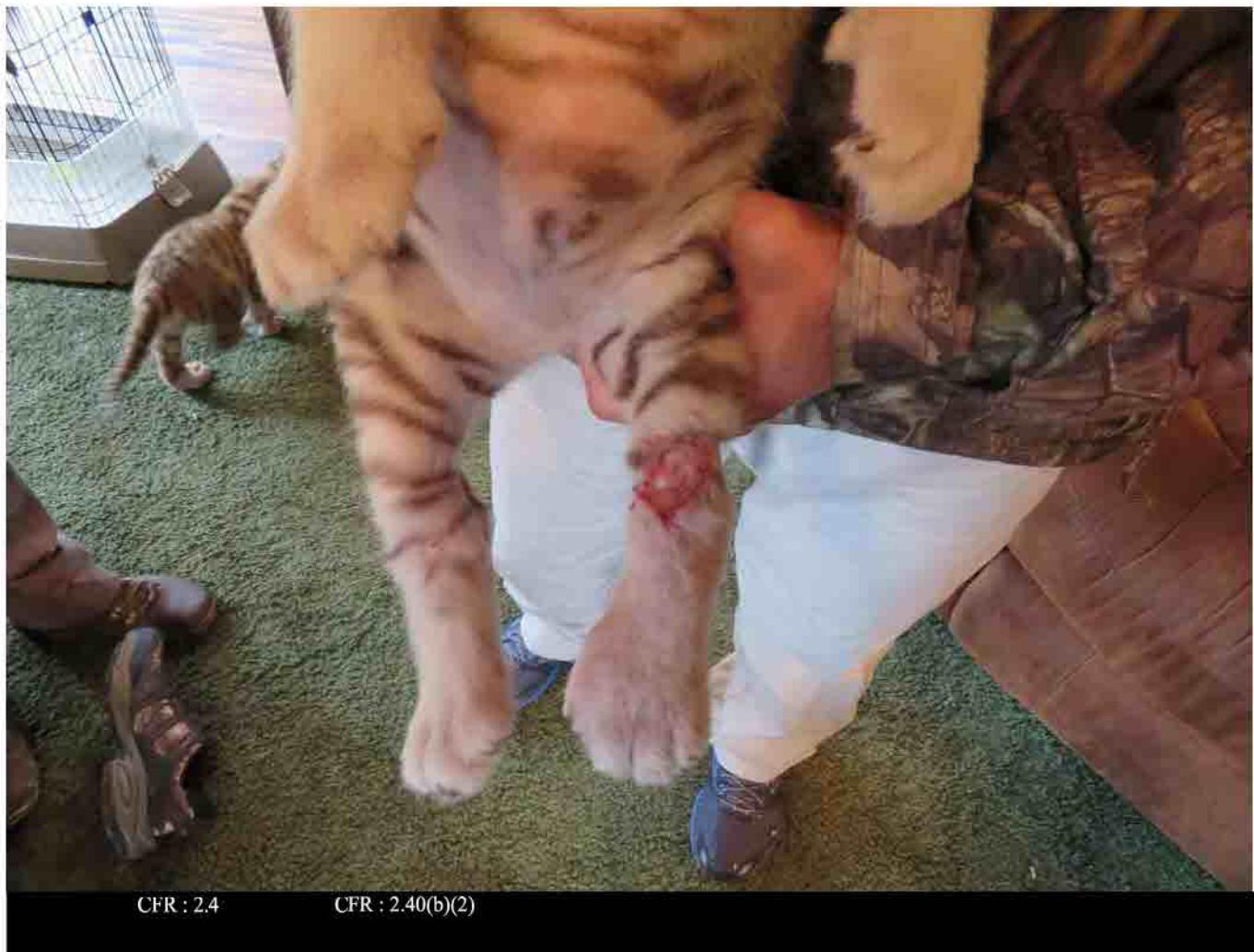
**Description:**

Orange tiger cub. Injury observed by the inspection team on 18 March 2017 during the attending veterinarians visit.  
Swelling of the paw noted. Injury on the medial aspect of the front leg.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 2.4

CFR : 2.40(b)(2)

---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 18-MAR-17 1100

**Inspection No:** 2016082568173106

**Description:**

White tiger cub. Injury observed by the inspection team on 18 March 2017 during the attending veterinarians visit.  
Swelling of the paw noted. Superficial injury on the cranial aspect of the rear leg.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 2.40(b)(2)

CFR : 2.4

---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 18-MAR-17 1102

**Inspection No:** 2016082568173106

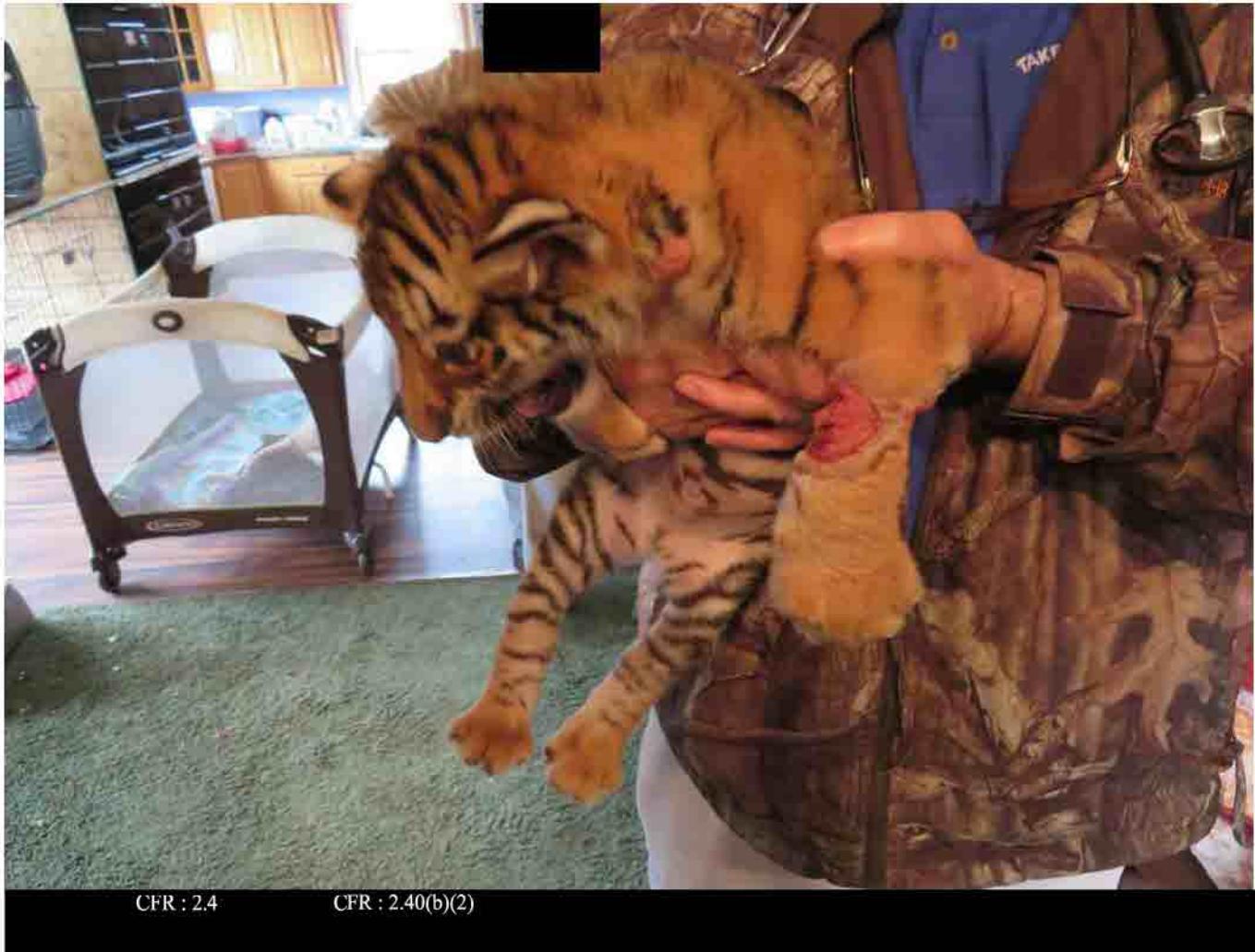
**Description:**

Orange tiger cub. Injury observed by the inspection team on 18 March 2017 during the attending veterinarians visit.  
Swelling of the paw noted. Injury on the crano-lateral aspect of the front leg.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 2.4

CFR : 2.40(b)(2)

---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 18-MAR-17 1102

**Inspection No:** 2016082568173106

**Description:**

Orange tiger cub. Injury observed by the inspection team on 18 March 2017 during the attending veterinarians visit.  
Swelling of the paw noted. Injury on the crano-lateral aspect of the front leg.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 2.40(b)(2)

CFR : 2.4

---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 17-MAR-17 1724

**Inspection No:** 2016082568173106

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**Description:**

Orange and white tiger cubs being presented for inspection. The orange tiger cub had the front left limb bandaged. The front left paw of the orange cut was swollen to at least twice normal size. The white tiger cub was reluctant to move.



CFR : 2.4

CFR : 2.40(b)(2)

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**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 17-MAR-17 1725

**Inspection No:** 2016082568173106

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**Description:**

Orange and white tiger cubs being presented for inspection. The orange tiger cub had the front left limb bandaged. The front left paw of the orange cut was swollen to at least twice normal size. The white tiger cub was reluctant to move and vocalizes unless it is picked up and held by a facility representative. Licensee states that the injury "killed the skin."



CFR : 2.40(b)(2)

CFR : 2.4

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**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 17-MAR-17 1727

**Inspection No:** 2016082568173106

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**

White tiger walking. Bandage on rear leg of white tiger cub can be visualized. Rear paw is swollen to over twice the normal size. White tiger drags rear leg when walking



CFR : 2.4

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**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 17-MAR-17

**Inspection No:** 2016082568173106

**Description:**

Licensee stating that there were no other tiger or lion cubs in the house

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 2.40(b)(2)

CFR : 2.4

---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 17-MAR-17 1724

**Inspection No:** 2016082568173106

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**Description:**

Orange and white tiger cubs being presented for inspection. The orange tiger cub had the front left limb bandaged. The front left paw of the orange cut was swollen to at least twice normal size. The white tiger cub was reluctant to move. Licensee admits to giving amoxicillin without the permission of his veterinarian or without his veterinarian examining the animal, because that's what he had available.



CFR : 2.40(b)(1)

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**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 17-MAR-17 1320

**Inspection No:** 2016082568174018

**Description:**

Two syringes of expired Griseofuvir oral paste.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 2.40(b)(2)

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**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 17-MAR-17 1338

**Inspection No:** 2016082568174018

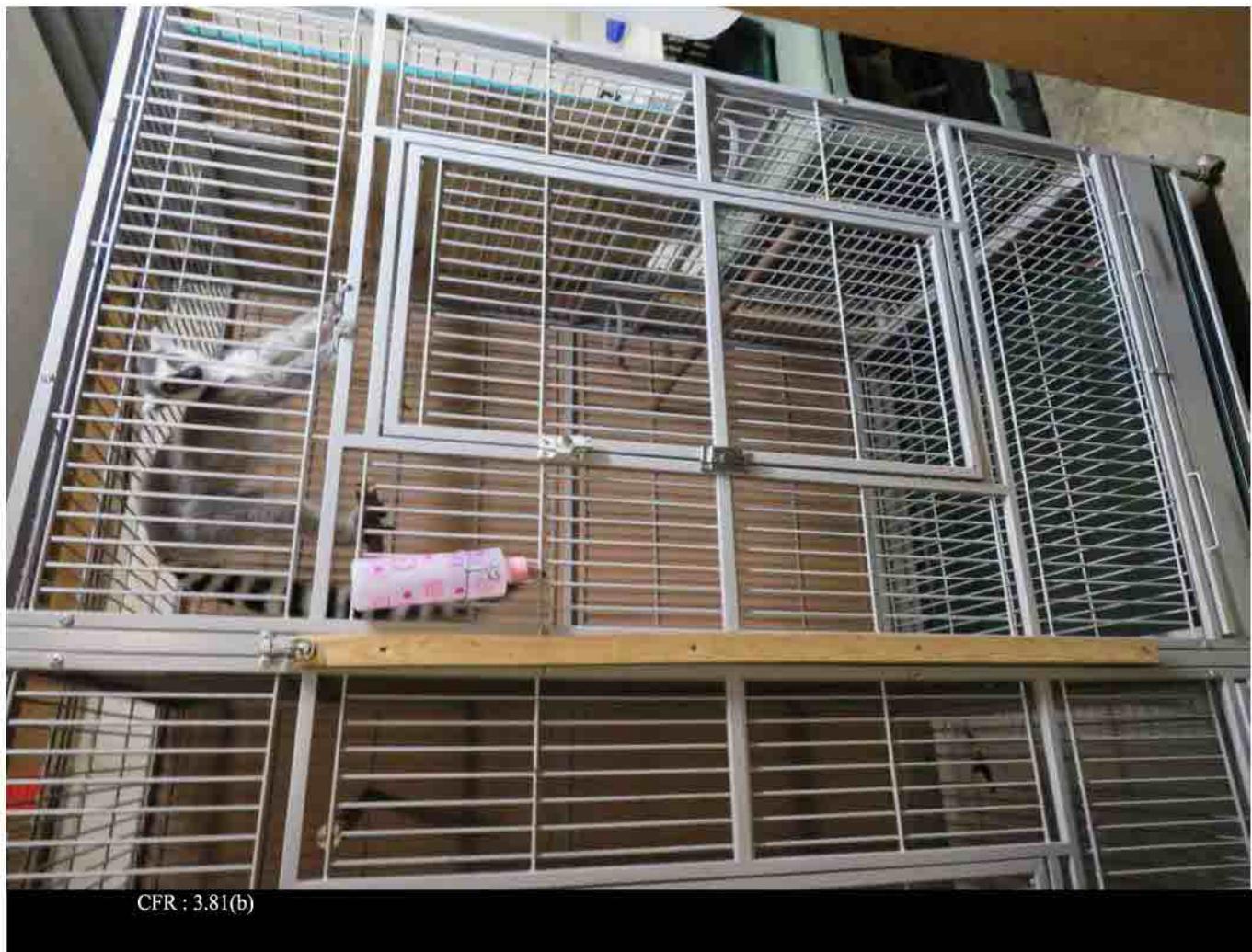
**Description:**

three juvenile coatiundi are now housed separately because  
they are being treated for hairloss

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 3.81(b)

---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 17-MAR-17 1335

**Inspection No:** 2016082568174018

**Description:**

Ring-tailed lemur with no features in the enclosure. No enrichment present.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



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**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 17-MAR-17 1348

**Inspection No:** 2016082568174018

**Description:**

Primate with a single rope and perch feature in the enclosure. No enrichment present.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 3.127(b)

---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 17-MAR-17 1431

**Inspection No:** 2016082568174018

**Description:**

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.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 2.40(b)(2)

---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 17-MAR-17 1355

**Inspection No:** 2016082568174018

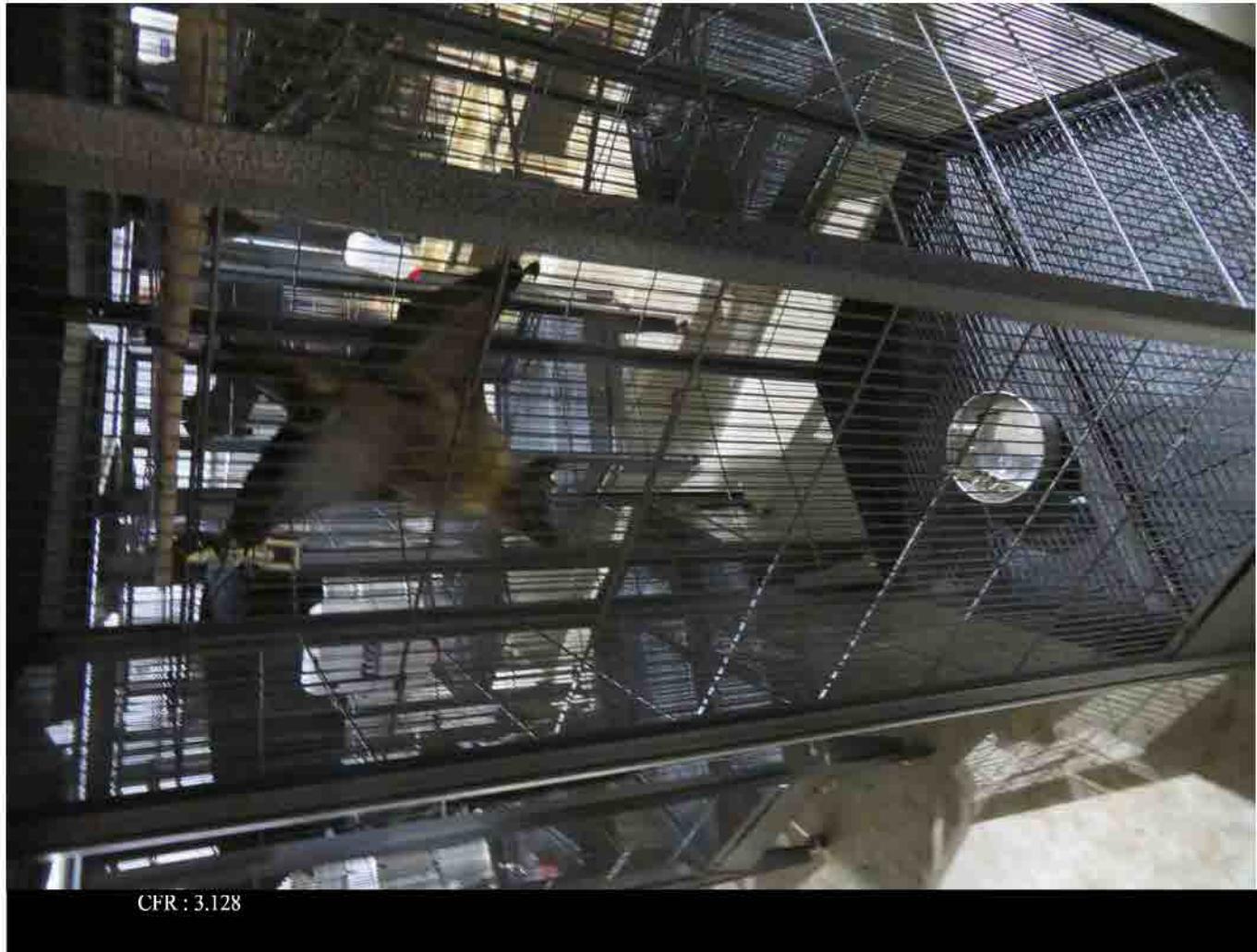
**Description:**

Enclosure of bobcats that had been declawed within the last year.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 3.128

---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 17-MAR-17 1545

**Inspection No:** 2016082568174018

**Description:**

Three straw colored bats in a cylindrical octagon shaped enclosure that was approximately 4ft tall and 2 ft wide. The animals had a wooden dowel to roost. The animals had no way to hide or to fly within the enclosure.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**

## ANIMAL MEDICAL RECORD

SPECIES: TigerANIMAL NAME: Orange #4 femalePAGE: 1

DATE	VET SIGNATURE (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	CONDITION	TREATMENT	REMARKS
4/17/16		Preventive	vacbar	
5/4/16		Preventive	Vaccinations Blood, Chia, Celia, Robert Canine distemper & rabies	

CFR : 2.40(b)(2)

---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY**Date and Time:** 17-MAR-17**Inspection No:** 2016082568174018**Description:**

Male Orange Tiger #4 Declawed 17 April 2016

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204**Legal Name:****TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 3.127(b)

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**Photographer:** LICENSEE

**Date and Time:** 20-MAR-17

**Inspection No:** 2016082568174018

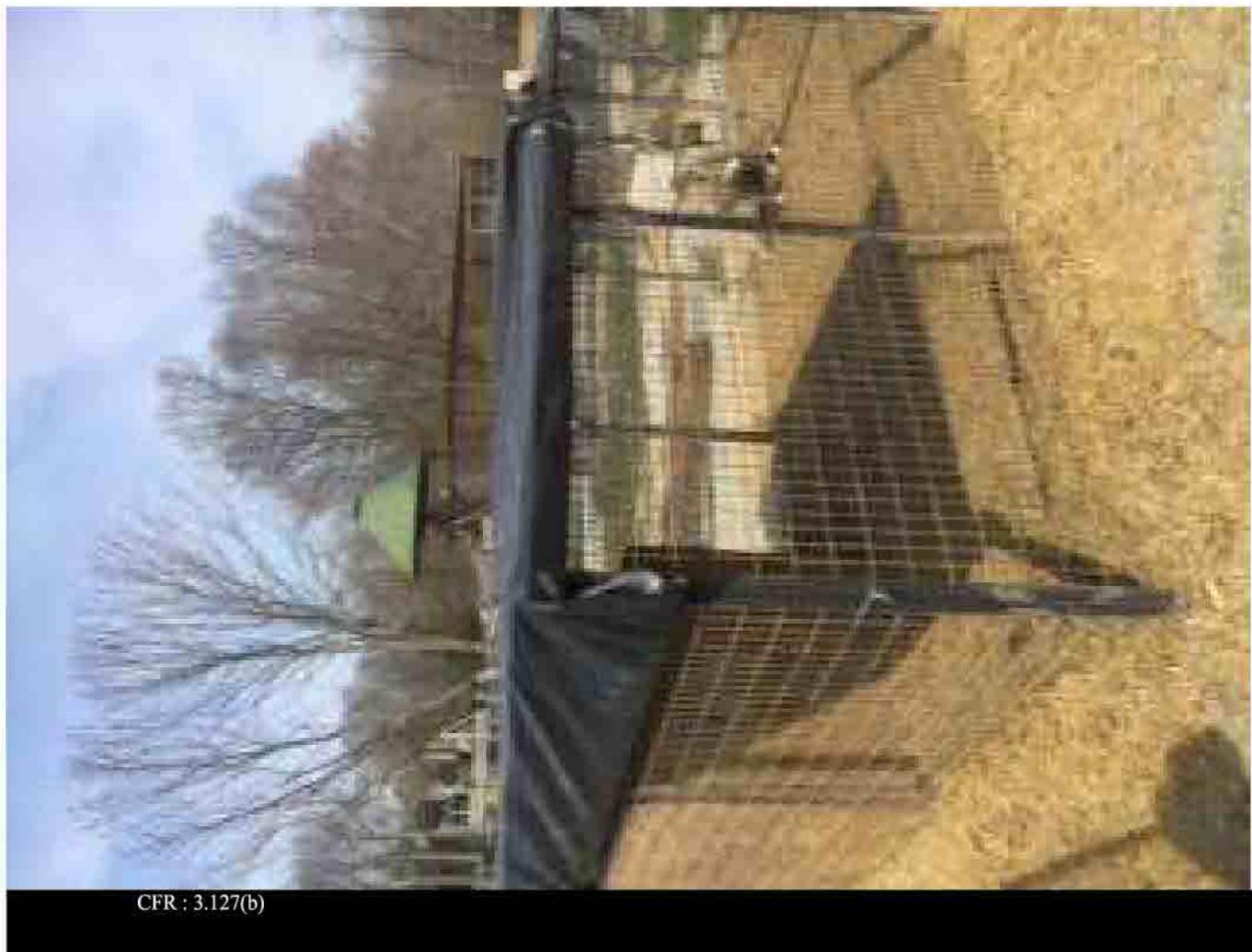
**Description:**

Shade cloth provided to the two foxes and one jackal. Photo sent to inspection team as a correction 3/20/2017.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 3.127(b)

---

**Photographer:** LICENSEE

**Date and Time:** 20-MAR-17

**Inspection No:** 2016082568174018

**Description:**

Shade cloth provided to the two juvenile wolves. Photo sent to inspection team as a correction 3/20/2017.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**

## ANIMAL MEDICAL RECORD

SPECIES: BobcatANIMAL NAME: Female #2 6/17/14PAGE: 1

DATE	VET SIGNATURE	CONDITION	TREATMENT	REMARKS
9/15/16	[Redacted] [Redacted]	Neutered, declawed	Declawed.	Healthy cat

CFR : 2.40(b)(2)

---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY**Date and Time:** 17-MAR-17**Inspection No:** 2016082568174018**Description:**

Female Bobcat "#2" Declawed 15 September 2016.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204**Legal Name:****TIMOTHY STARK**

# ANIMAL MEDICAL RECORD

SPECIES: BobcatANIMAL NAME: Mike #1 6/1/16

PAGE 1

DATE	VET SIGNATURE (b) (6) (b) (7)(C)	CONDITION	TREATMENT	REMARKS
9/5/16		Neck, declawed	Declawed	Healthy cat

CFR : 2.40(b)(2)

---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY**Date and Time:** 17-MAR-17**Inspection No:** 2016082568174018**Description:**

Male Bobcat "#1" Declawed 15 September 2016.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204**Legal Name:****TIMOTHY STARK**

# ANIMAL MEDICAL RECORD

SPECIES: LynxANIMAL NAME: 09/22/14 XavariaPAGE: 1

DATE	VET SIGNATURE	CONDITION	TREATMENT	REMARKS
9/15/16	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	declawed	declawed	Healthy cat

CFR : 2.40(b)(2)

---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY**Date and Time:** 17-MAR-17**Inspection No:** 2016082568174018**Description:**

Femal lynx "xavaria" Declawed 15 September 2016.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204**Legal Name:****TIMOTHY STARK**

## ANIMAL MEDICAL RECORD

SPECIES:

*Lynx*

ANIMAL NAME:

*OL 17-14 male*

PAGE: 1

DATE	VET SIGNATURE	CONDITION	TREATMENT	REMARKS
9/16/16	Dr. [Redacted] (b) (3), (b) (7)(C)	declawed	declawed	Healthy cat

CFR : 2.40(b)(2)

---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY**Date and Time:** 17-MAR-17**Inspection No:** 2016082568174018**Description:**

Male Lynx Declawed 15 September 2016.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204**Legal Name:****TIMOTHY STARK**

## ANIMAL MEDICAL RECORD

SPECIES Jamaican Fruit Bat ANIMAL NAME #1 female

PAGE 1

DATE	VET SIGNATURE	CONDITION	TREATMENT	REMARKS
11/13/16		deceased in cage		No necropsy needed per vet

CFR : 3.128

---

Photographer: MICHAEL NEAFSEY

Date and Time: 17-MAR-17

Inspection No: 2016082568174018

Description:

Death of Jamaican Fruit bat 13 November 2016

Certificate: 32-C-0204

Legal Name:

TIMOTHY STARK

## ANIMAL MEDICAL RECORD

SPECIES: Jamaican fruit bat ANIMAL NAME: #2 Female PAGE: 1

DATE	VET SIGNATURE	CONDITION	TREATMENT	REMARKS
11/13/16		deceased in cage		for necropsy handled per lab

CFR : 3.128

---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 17-MAR-17

**Inspection No:** 2016082568174018

**Description:**

Death of #2 Female Jamaican Fruit bat 13 November 2016

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**

# ANIMAL MEDICAL RECORD

SPECIES: Jamaican  
Fruit Bat ANIMAL NAME: #3 Female PAGE 1

DATE	VET SIGNATURE	CONDITION	TREATMENT	REMARKS
11/23/16		deceased in age		No necropsy needed per vet

CFR : 3.128

Photographer: MICHAEL NEAFSEY

Date and Time: 17-MAR-17

Inspection No: 2016082568174018

Description:

Death of Female #3 Jamaican Fruit bat 23 November 2016

Certificate: 32-C-0204

Legal Name:

TIMOTHY STARK

## ANIMAL MEDICAL RECORD

Jamaican  
Species: Fruit bat

ANIMAL NAME: #4 9-30-16

PAGE: 1

DATE	VET SIGNATURE	CONDITION	TREATMENT	REMARKS
11/20/16		deceased Cup		No emergency medical per vet

CFR: 3.128

---

Photographer: MICHAEL NEAFSEY

Date and Time: 17-MAR-17

Inspection No: 2016082568174018

Description:

Death of #4 Jamaican Fruit bat 23 November 2016

Certificate: 32-C-0204

Legal Name:

TIMOTHY STARK

## ANIMAL MEDICAL RECORD

SPECIES: Fruit batANIMAL NAME: Fruit Bat #5 9-30-16PAGE: 1

DATE	VET SIGNATURE	CONDITION	TREATMENT	REMARKS
10/16/16	by phone	Stuck down in food tray	Salt cleaned up Used off isolated	posturing no recovery needed

CFR : 3.128

---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY**Date and Time:** 17-MAR-17**Inspection No:** 2016082568174018**Description:**

Death of #5 Jamaican Fruit bat 16 October 2016

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204**Legal Name:****TIMOTHY STARK**

# ANIMAL MEDICAL RECORD

SPECIES: Fruit Bat

ANIMAL NAME: Fruit Bat #6 9-30-16

PAGE: 1

DATE	VET SIGNATURE	CONDITION	TREATMENT	REMARKS
10/16/16	By phone	Sticky deer in frontcourt	bath, cleanup, dried off isolated	Passed away No necropsy needed

CFR : 3.128

Photographer: MICHAEL NEAFSEY

Date and Time: 17-MAR-17

Inspection No: 2016082568174018

Description:

Death of #6 Jamaican Fruit bat 16 October 2016

Certificate: 32-C-0204

Legal Name:

**TIMOTHY STARK**

# ANIMAL MEDICAL RECORD

SPECIES: *Tiger*ANIMAL NAME: *Orange F. 8/19/16*PAGE: *1*

DATE	VET SIGNATURE	CONDITION	TREATMENT	REMARKS
9/15/16	<i>private</i>  [REDACTED]  (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	<i>needs declawed</i>	<i>Declawed</i>	<i>Went well healthy tiger</i>

CFR : 2.40(b)(2)

Photographer: MICHAEL NEAFSEY

Date and Time: 17-MAR-17

Inspection No: 2016082568174018

Description:

Orange female tiger declawed 15 September 2016.

Certificate: 32-C-0204

Legal Name:

TIMOTHY STARK

## ANIMAL MEDICAL RECORD

SPECIES

Lion

ANIMAL NAME: Female

PAGE 1

DATE	VET SIGNATURE	CONDITION	TREATMENT	REMARKS
2/17/17	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)		vet check declaw	

CFR : 2.40(b)(2)

---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY**Date and Time:** 17-MAR-17**Inspection No:** 2016082568174018**Description:**

Lion Female Declawed 17 February 2017

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204**Legal Name:****TIMOTHY STARK**

ANIMAL MEDICAL RECORD

SPECIES: LionANIMAL NAME: FemalePAGE: 1

DATE	VITRIN SIGNATURE <u>(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)</u>	CONDITION	TREATMENT <u>declawed</u>	REMARKS
2/17/17				

CFR : 2.40(b)(2)

---

Photographer: MICHAEL NEAFSEY

Date and Time: 17-MAR-17

Inspection No: 2016082568174018

Description:

Lion Female Declawed 17 February 2017

Certificate: 32-C-0204

Legal Name:

TIMOTHY STARK

## ANIMAL MEDICAL RECORD

SPECIES: Bobcat

ANIMAL NAME: 8127 Female nilea

PAGE: 1

DATE	VET SIGNATURE	CONDITION	TREATMENT	REMARKS
9/5/12	[Redacted] or [Redacted] DATE	Necky, declawed	Declawed	Healthy cat

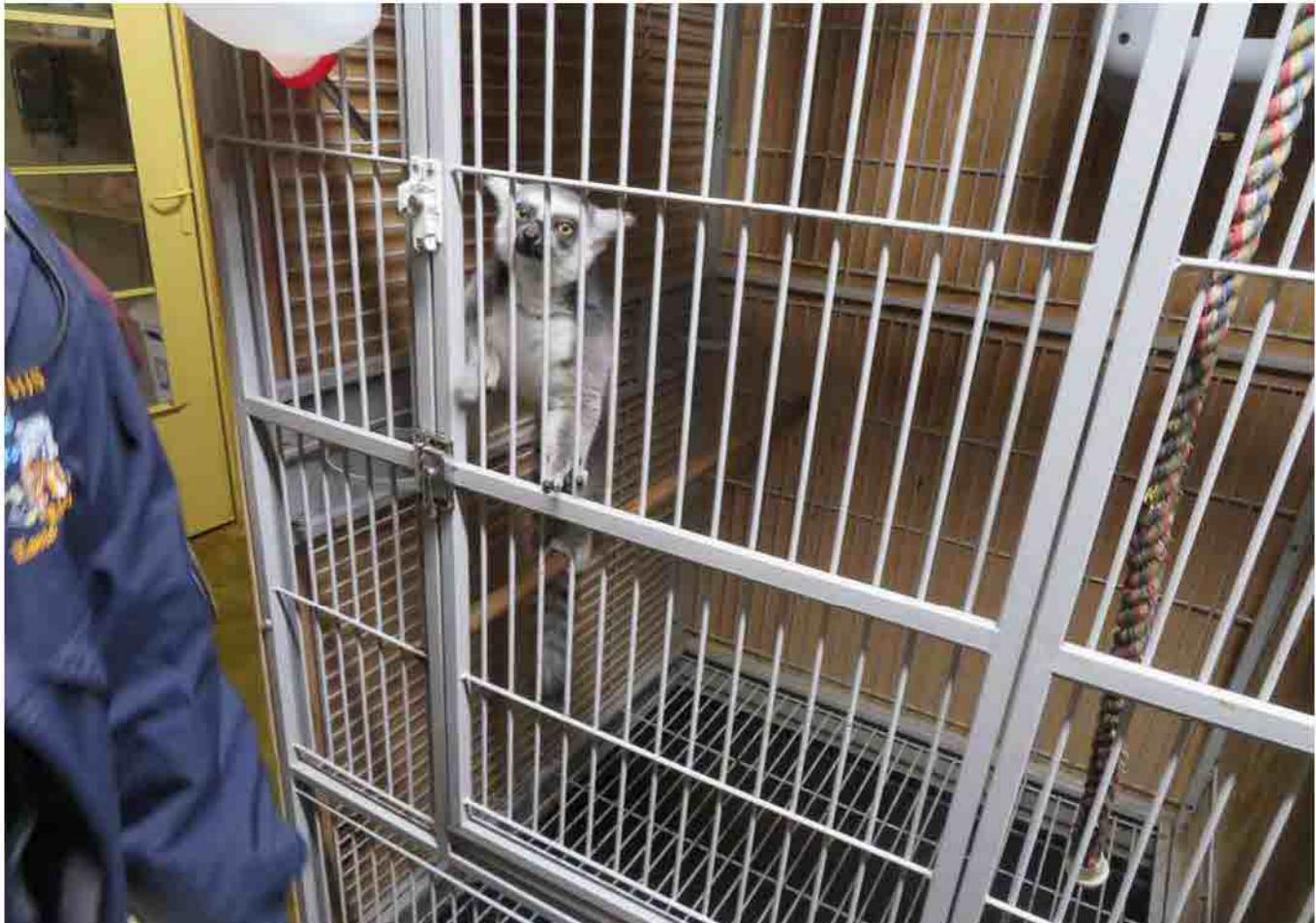
CFR : 2.40(b)(2)

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**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY**Date and Time:** 17-MAR-17**Inspection No:** 2016082568174018**Description:**

Female Bobcat "nilea" Declawed 15 September 2016.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204**Legal Name:****TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 3.81(b)

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**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 17-MAR-17 1333

**Inspection No:** 2016082568174018

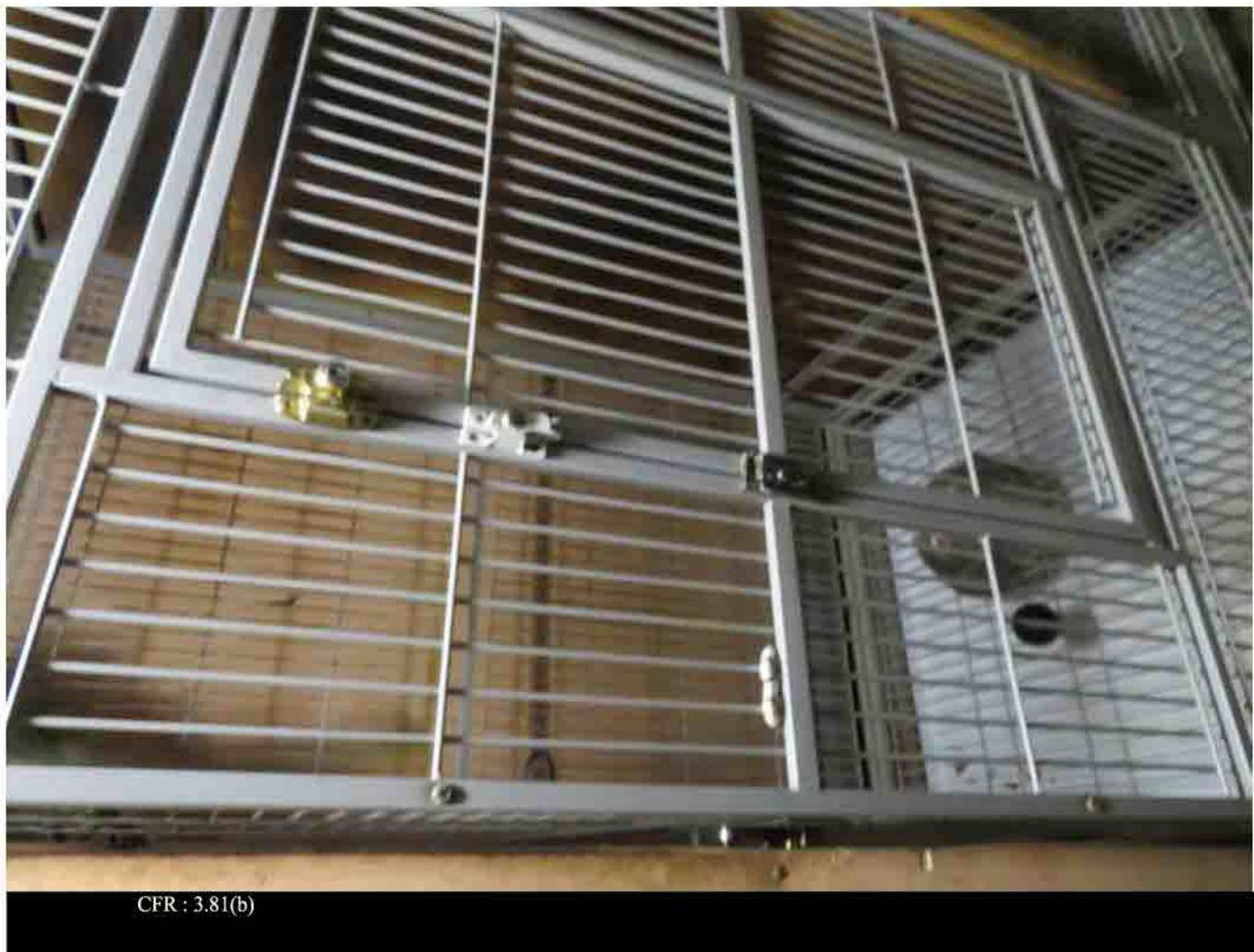
**Description:**

Ring-tailed lemur with a single rope feature in the enclosure. No enrichment present.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 3.81(b)

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**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 17-MAR-17 1334

**Inspection No:** 2016082568174018

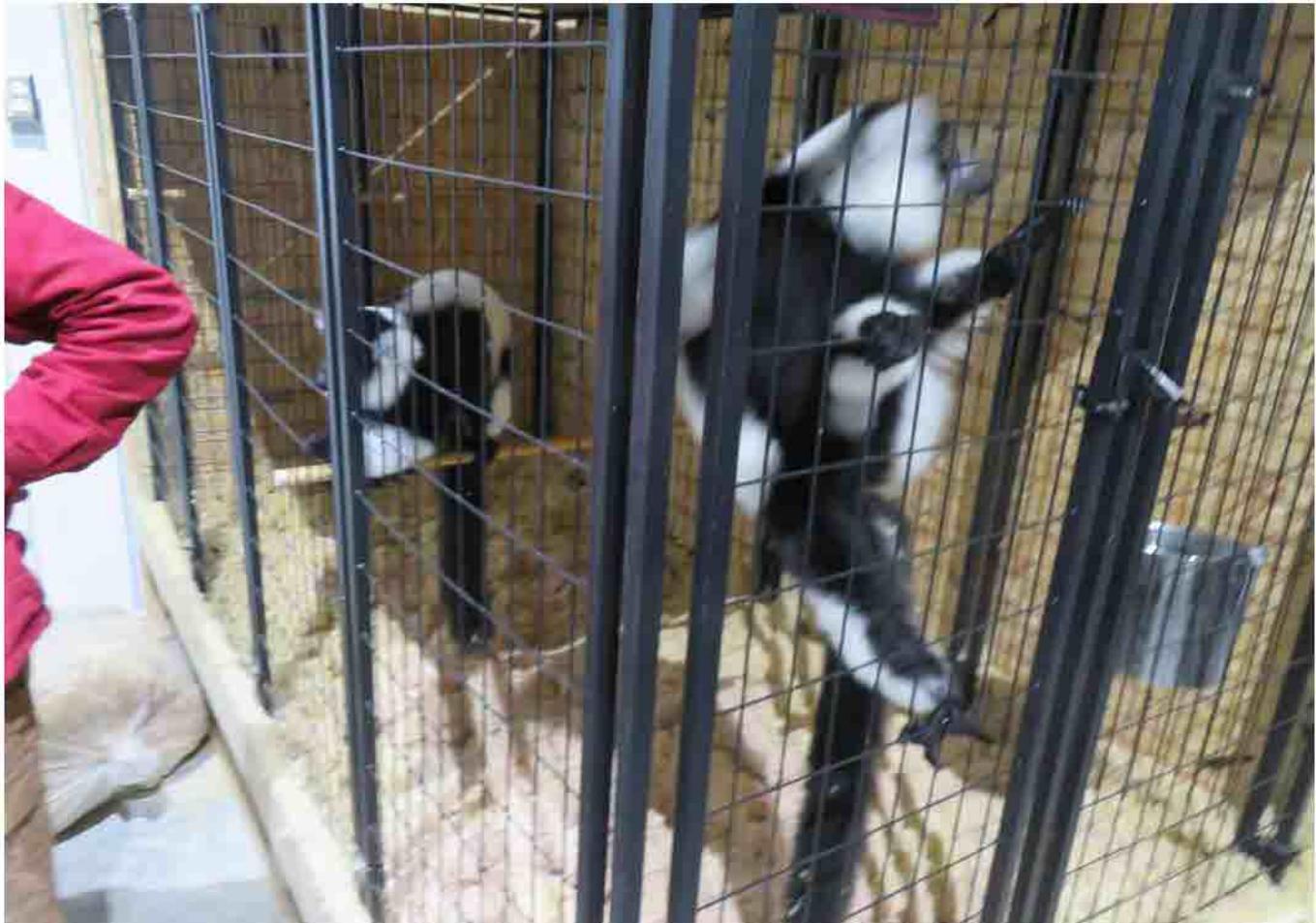
**Description:**

Rhesus Macaque with a single ball on the floor of the enclosure. No other enrichment or enclosure features present.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 3.81(b)

---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 17-MAR-17 1538

**Inspection No:** 2016082568174018

**Description:**

Black and white lemurs with no features in the enclosure. No enrichment present.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 2.40(b)(2)

---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 17-MAR-17 1551

**Inspection No:** 2016082568174018

**Description:**

Enclosure of young tigers and tiger-lion hybrids that had been declawed within the last year. All but two of these animals had this surgery.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 3.127(b)

---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 17-MAR-17 1419

**Inspection No:** 2016082568174018

**Description:**

Three full grown bears (Obedeya and Chloe(Syrian/browns) and Leo (black)) that are in a large outdoor enclosure with only 1 plastic housing cube available. Only two of the bears could enter the cube for shelter at any given time, the third animal would not have shelter available. A second cube was present and had been pushed into the pond.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 3.127(b)

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**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 17-MAR-17 1452

**Inspection No:** 2016082568174018

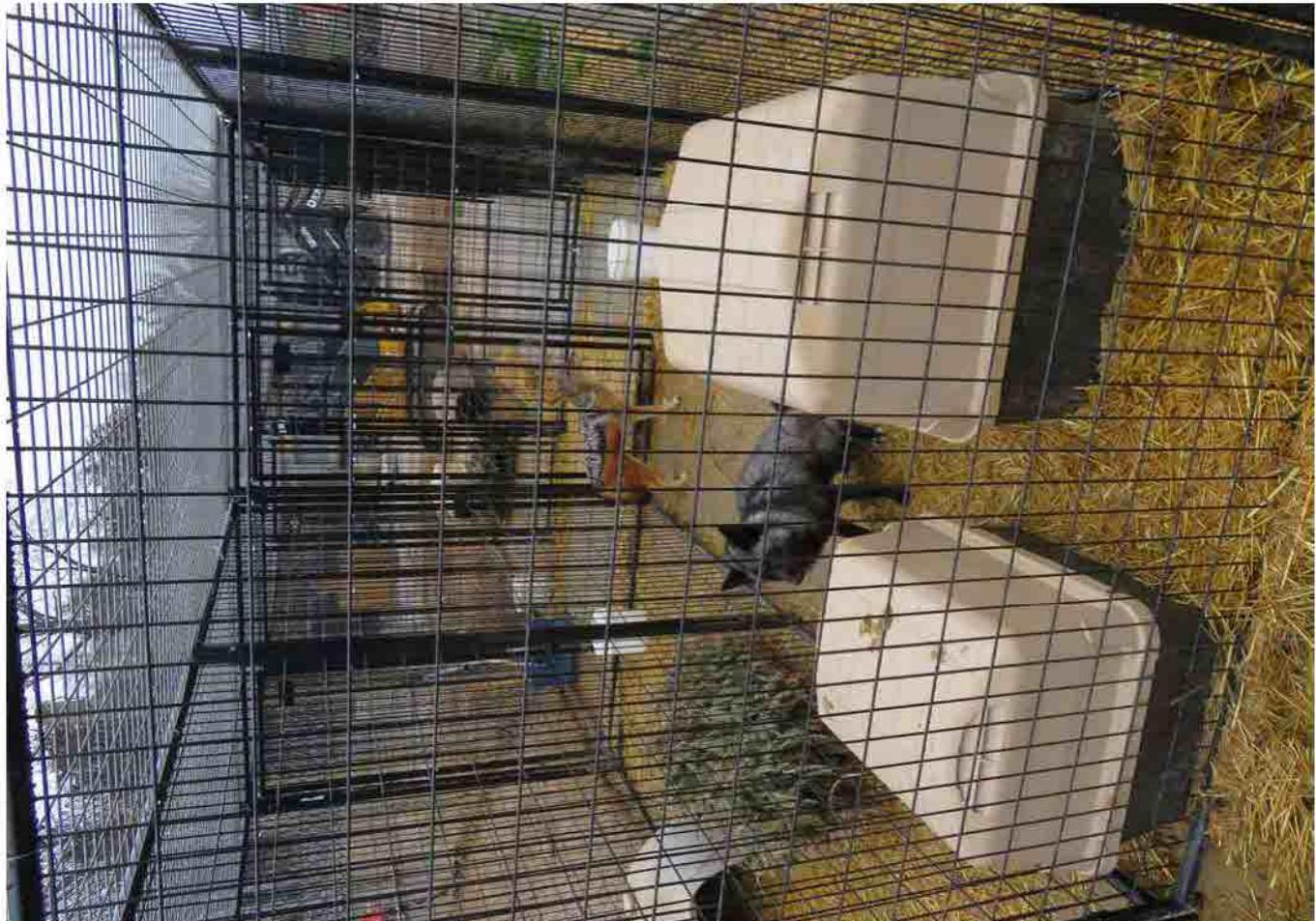
**Description:**

No shade or wind break provided to the two foxes and one jackal.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 3.127(b)

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**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 17-MAR-17 1453

**Inspection No:** 2016082568174018

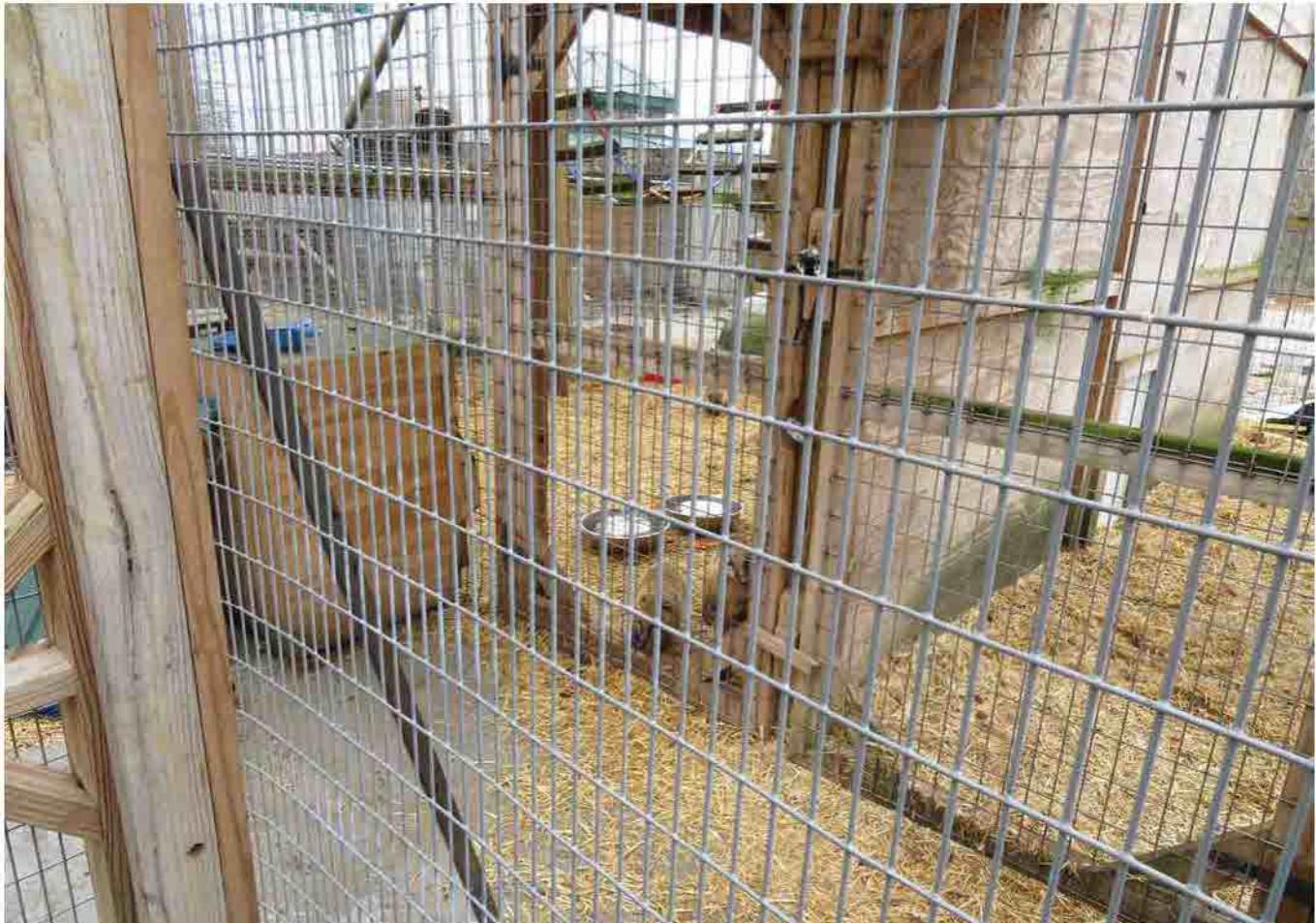
**Description:**

No shade or wind break provided to the two foxes and one jackal.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 3.127(b)

---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 17-MAR-17 1356

**Inspection No:** 2016082568174018

**Description:**

Four coati mundi are housed in a large outdoor enclosure near the house. The weather outside during the inspection was 39F and raining. These animals had no heated den box.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 3.127(b)

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**Photographer:** LICENSEE

**Date and Time:** 21-MAR-17

**Inspection No:** 2016082568174018

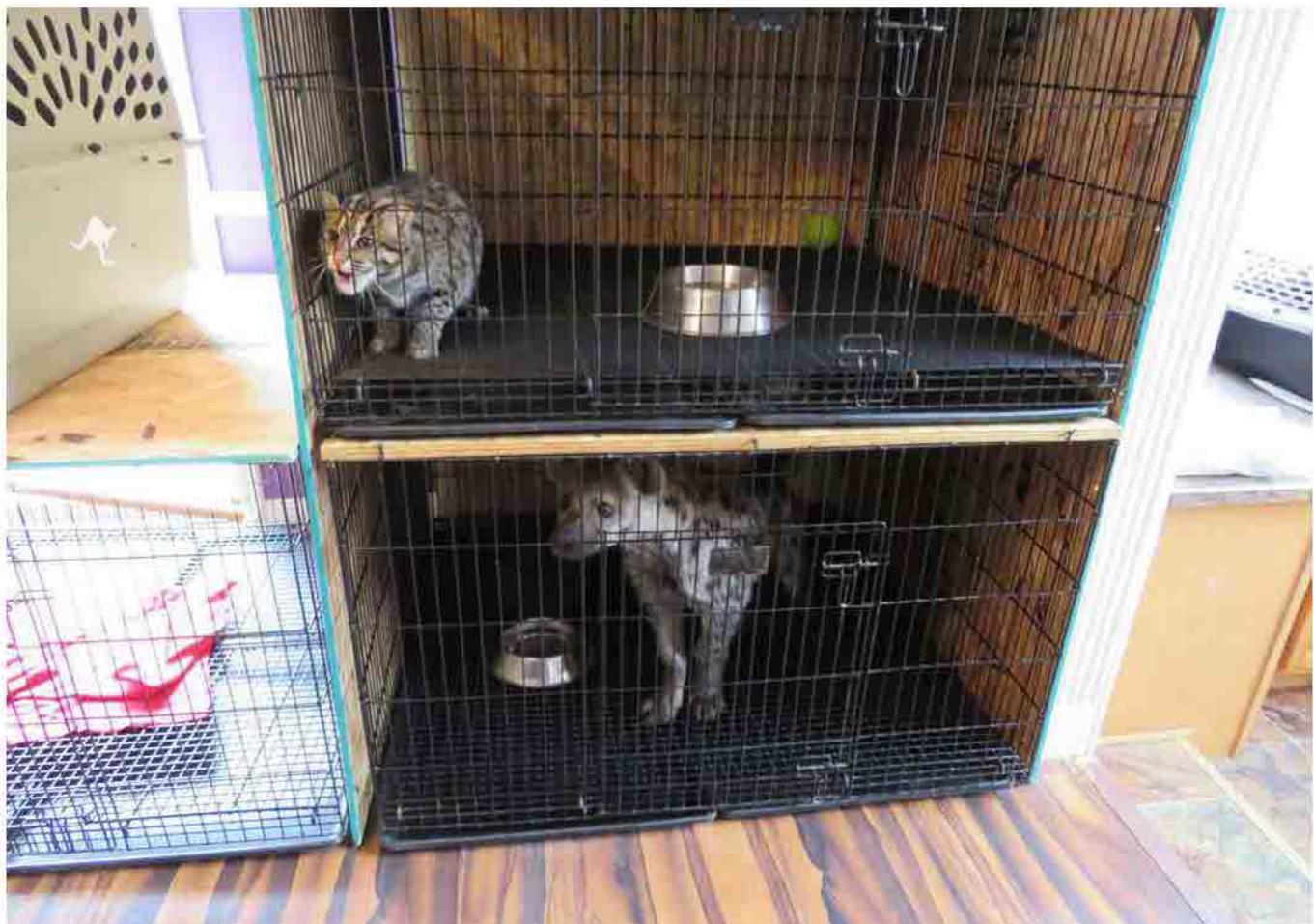
**Description:**

Shade cloth provided to the 5 adult wolves. Photo sent to inspection team as a correction 3/21/2017.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 3.128

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**Photographer:** ANNMARIE HOUSER

**Date and Time:** 17-MAR-17

**Inspection No:** 2016082568174018

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**Description:**

Hyena 35-45lbs in approx. 4ftx4ftx3ft cage in house. Can not fully extend head in upright posture, and only take 1-2 small steps to one side or the other. There is no other exercise available, 24/7 housing for this animal.



CFR : 3.127(b)

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**Photographer:** ANNMARIE HOUSER

**Date and Time:** 17-MAR-17

**Inspection No:** 2016082568174018

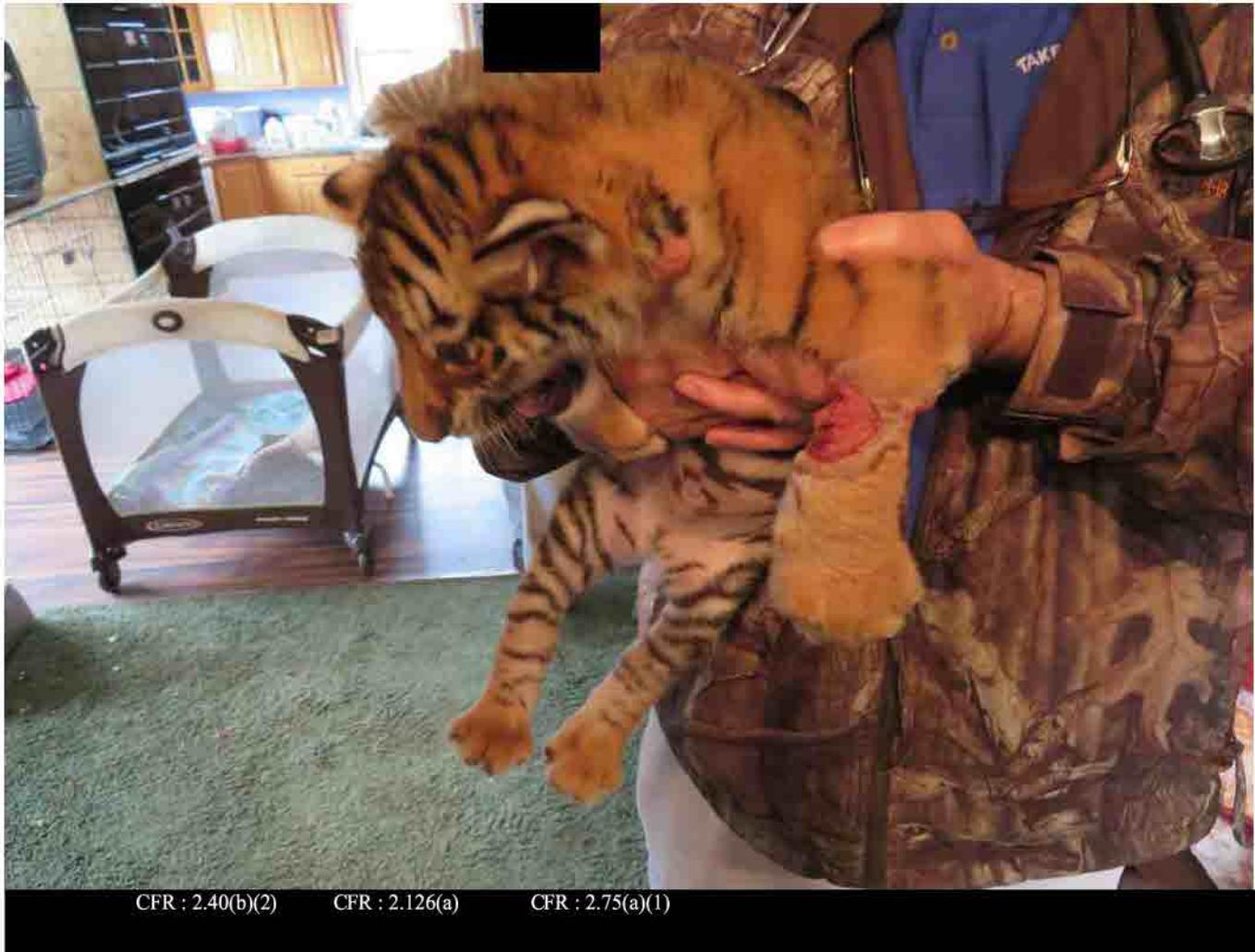
**Description:**

No shade or wind block for additional shelter for the 2 foxes and 1 jackal.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 2.40(b)(2)

CFR : 2.126(a)

CFR : 2.75(a)(1)

---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 18-MAR-17 1430

**Inspection No:** 2016082568174018

**Description:**

Orange tiger cub. 80-90% total circumference of the wound on the front left limb.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 2.40(b)(2)

CFR : 2.126(a)

CFR : 2.75(a)(1)

---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 18-MAR-17 1430

**Inspection No:** 2016082568174018

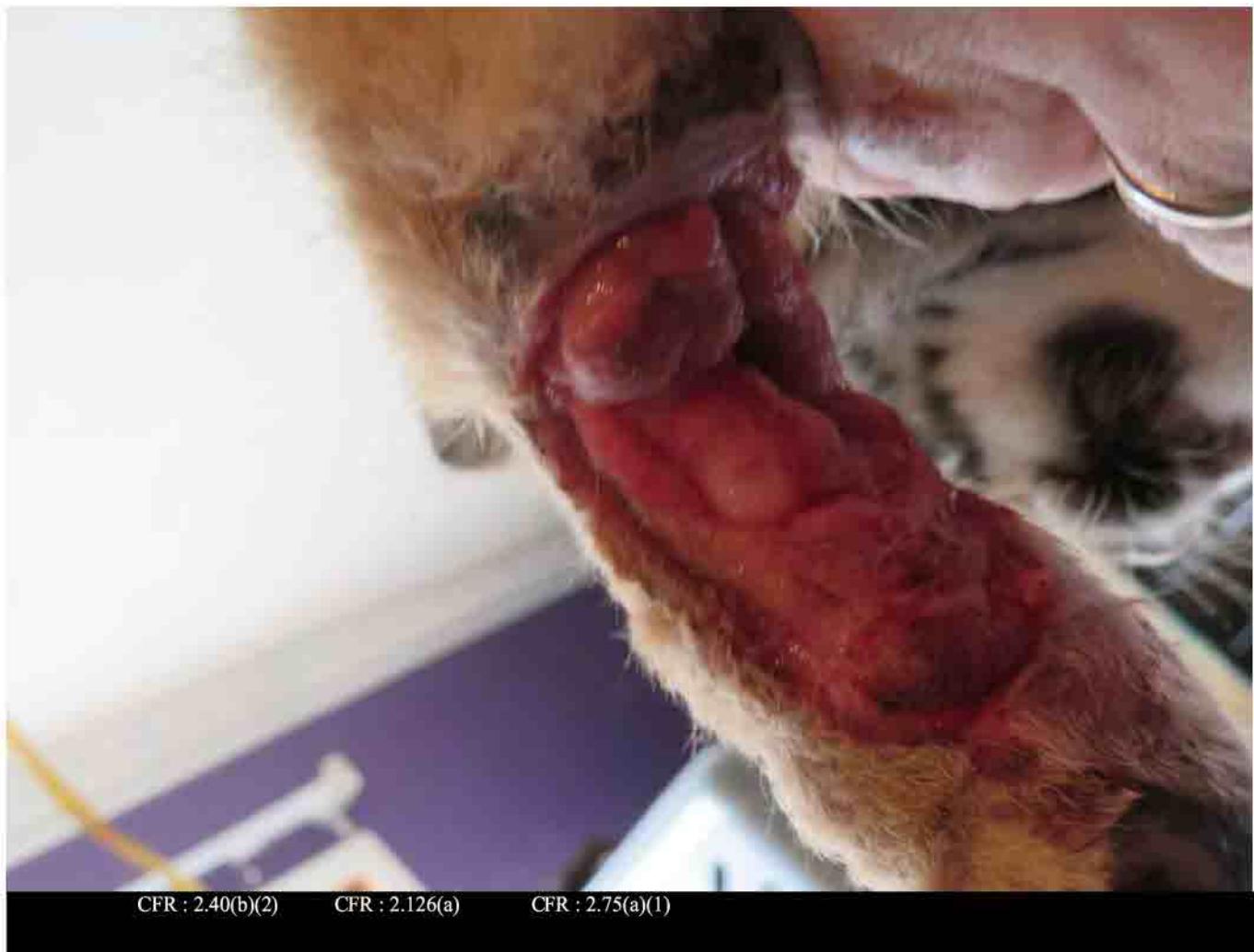
**Description:**

Orange tiger cub. 80-90% total circumference of the wound on the front left limb. Wound from declaw surgery also present

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 2.40(b)(2)

CFR : 2.126(a)

CFR : 2.75(a)(1)

---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 18-MAR-17 1430

**Inspection No:** 2016082568174018

**Description:**

Orange tiger cub. 80-90% total circumference of the wound on the front left limb.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 2.40(b)(1)

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 17-MAR-17 1555

**Inspection No:** 2016082568174018

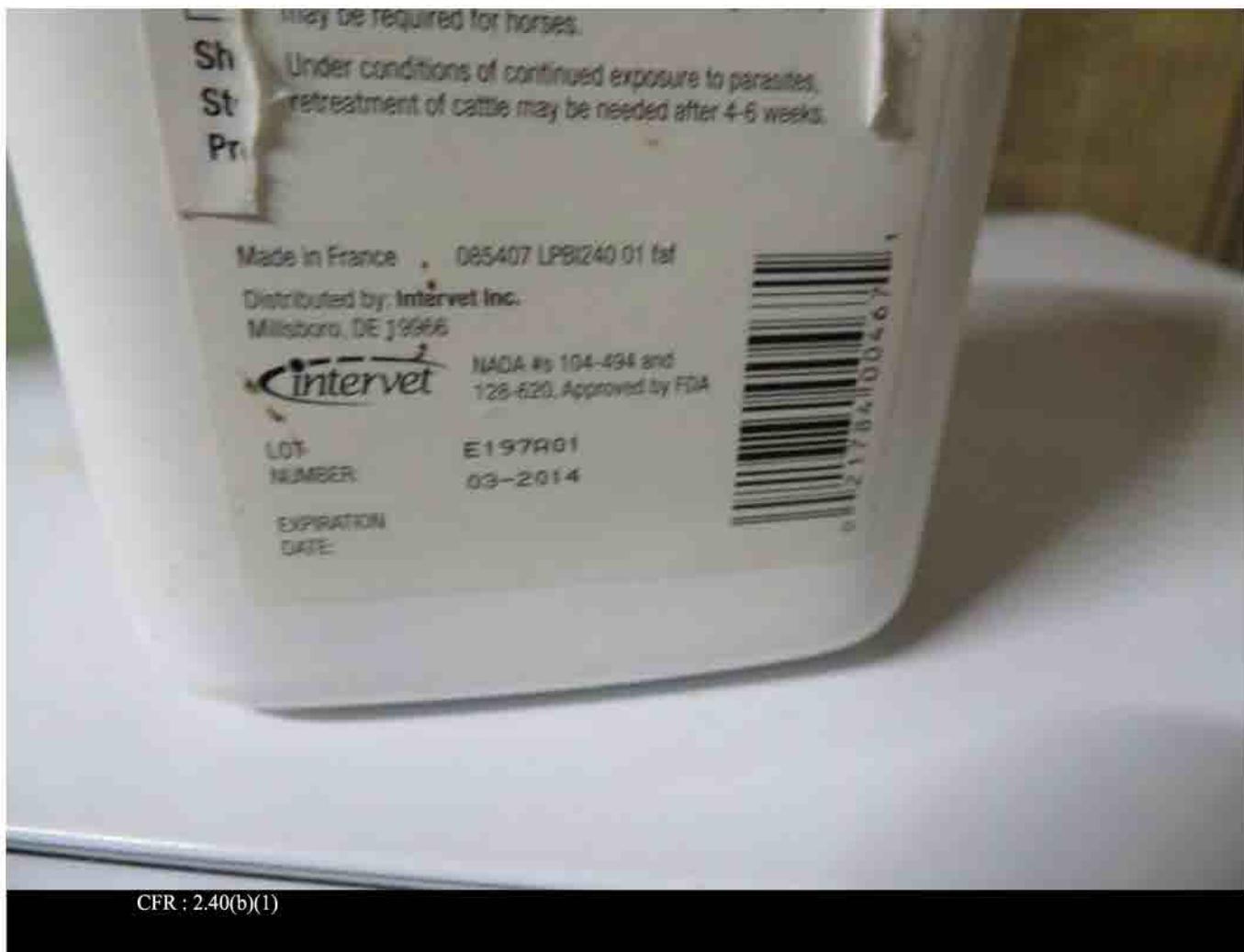
**Description:**

Expired bottle of panacur. Expired March 2014

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 17-MAR-17 1555

**Inspection No:** 2016082568174018

**Description:**

Expired bottle of panacur. Expired March 2014

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 2.40(b)(2)

---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 17-MAR-17 1338

**Inspection No:** 2016082568174018

**Description:**

Juvenile coatiundi are now housed separately because  
they are being treated for hairloss

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 2.40(b)(2)

---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 17-MAR-17 1338

**Inspection No:** 2016082568174018

**Description:**

Juvenile coati (coaimundi) are now housed separately because they are being treated for hairloss. This Juvenile was missing the end of its tail. The licensee was unable to provide any information as to how or when this animal was injured.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 3.129(a)

---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 17-MAR-17

**Inspection No:** 2016082568174018

**Description:**

Frozen turkey fed within the bobcat and lynx enclosures

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**

# ANIMAL MEDICAL RECORD

SPECIES: *Tiger*

ANIMAL NAME: *Alpha #2 Orange*

PAGE: 1

DATE	VET SIGNATURE (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	CONDITION	TREATMENT	REMARKS
4/17/16		Preventive	Declaw	
5/1/16		Preventive	Vaccinations Feline chia, also, oral Canna Osteo, liver disease	

CFR : 2.40(b)(2)

Photographer: MICHAEL NEAFSEY

Date and Time: 17-MAR-17

Inspection No: 2016082568174018

Description:

Male Orange Tiger #2 Declawed 17 April 2016

Certificate: 32-C-0204

Legal Name:

**TIMOTHY STARK**

## ANIMAL MEDICAL RECORD

SPECIES: Bobcat

ANIMAL NAME: 32-C Male Tucker

PAGE 1

DATE	VET SIGNATURE	CONDITION	TREATMENT	REMARKS
10/09/2016	[Redacted]	weak, declawed	Declawed	Healthy Pet

CFR : 2.40(b)(2)

---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 17-MAR-17

**Inspection No:** 2016082568174018

**Description:**

Male Bobcat "tucker" Declawed 15 September 2016.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 3.127(b)

---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 17-MAR-17

**Inspection No:** 2016082568174018

**Description:**

Wolf enclosure. 5 Adult wolves. No shade or windbreak provided. Shelter too small for all animals within the enclosure

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 3.81(b)

---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 17-MAR-17 1345

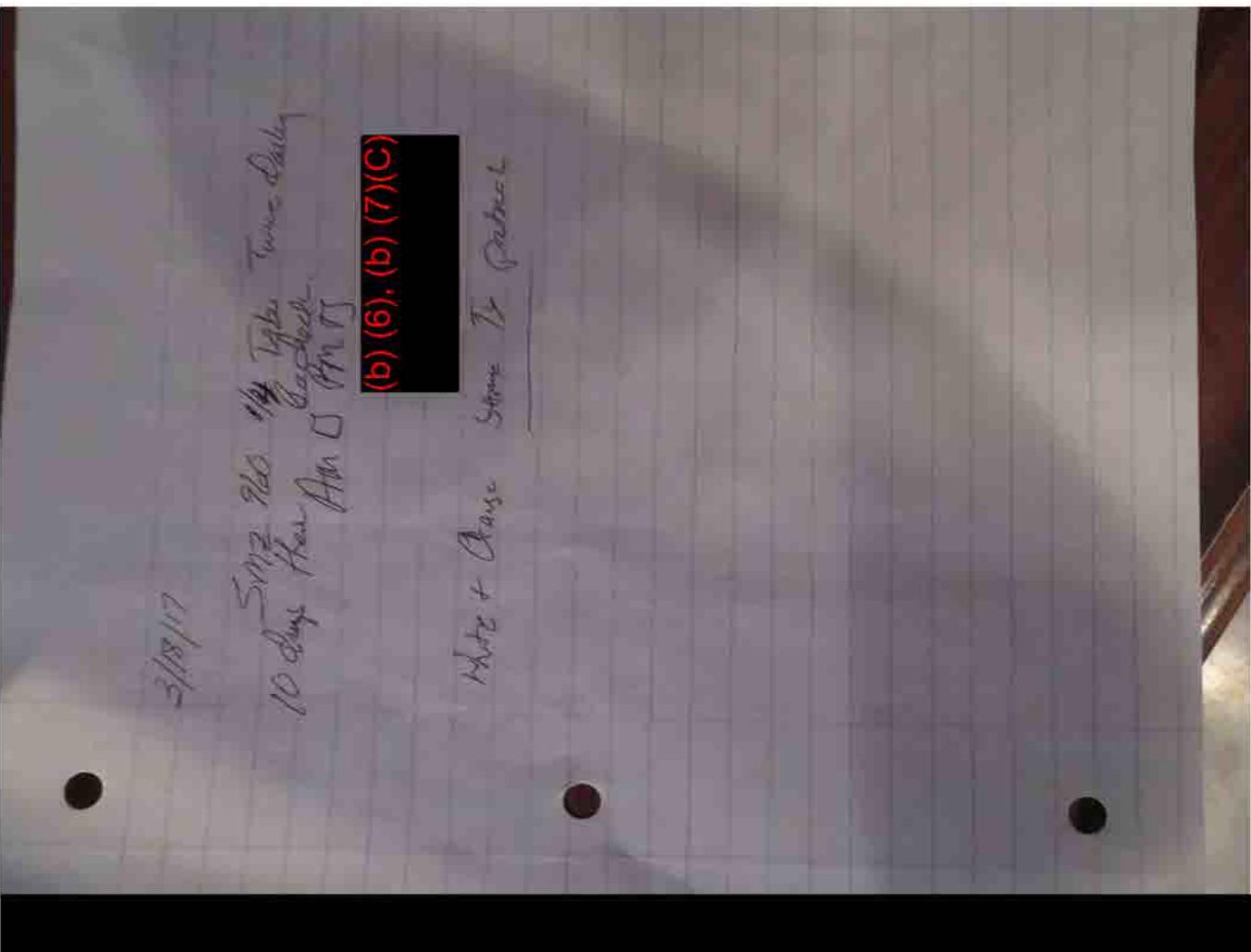
**Inspection No:** 2016082568174018

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**Description:**

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.



---

**Photographer:**

**Date and Time:** 18-MAR-17 1500

**Inspection No:** 2016082568173507

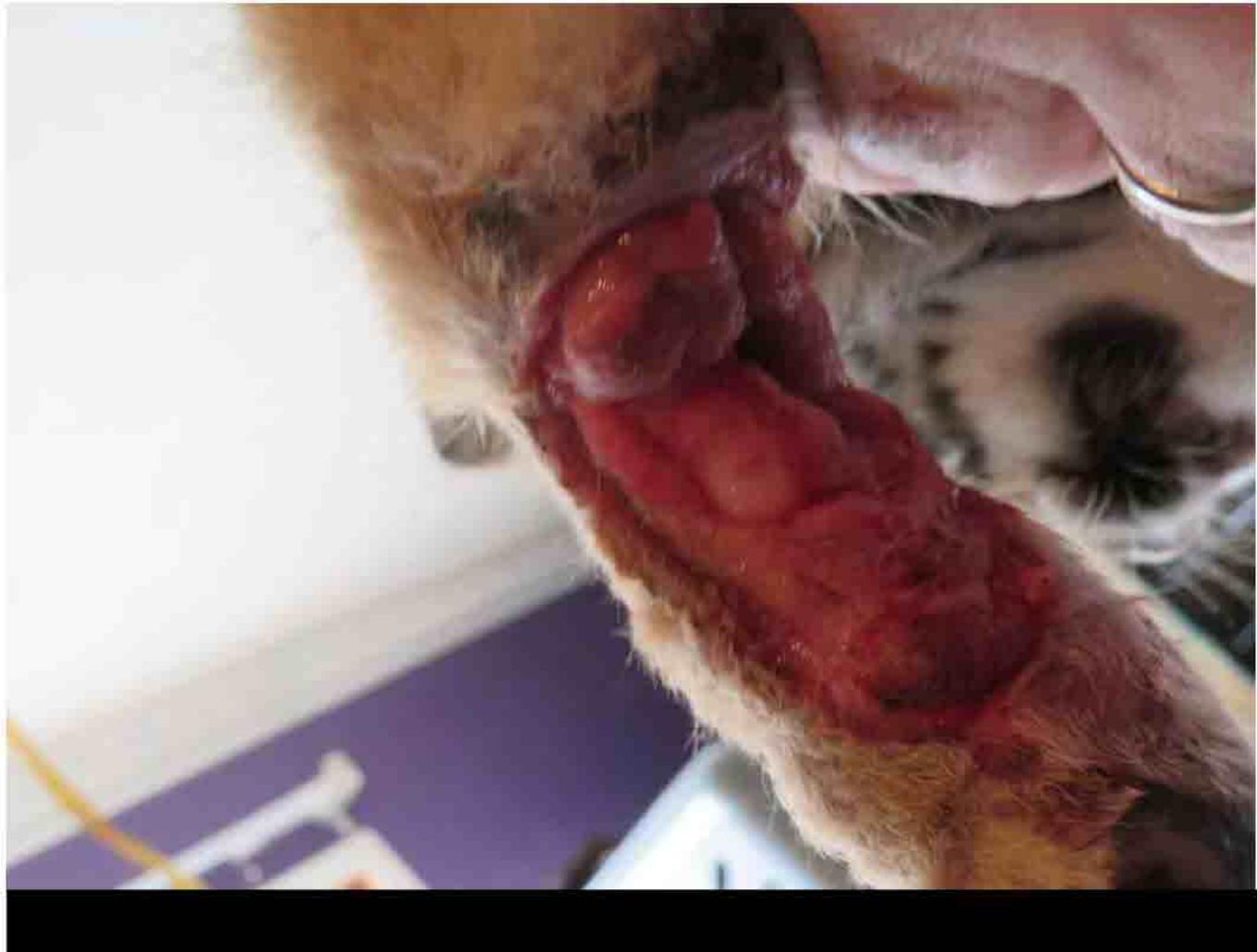
**Description:**

Treatment plan provided by the attending veterinarian at the time of the inspection.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 18-MAR-17 1400

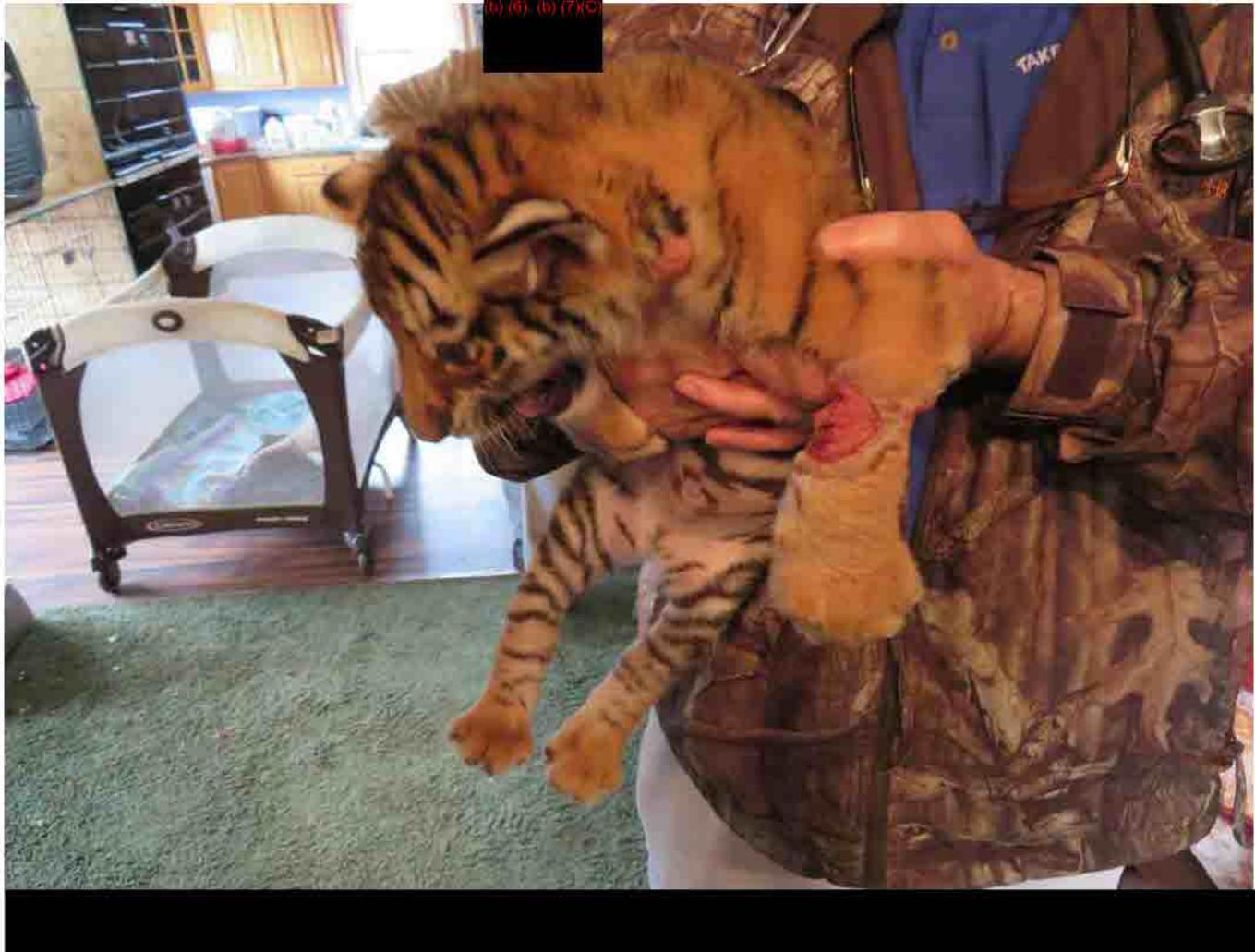
**Inspection No:** 2016082568173507

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**

Orange tiger cub. Back side of front left limb. Bandage removed for the attending veterinarian. 80-90% circumference as described by the attending veterinarian. Attending vet gave this animal 50% chance of surviving this wound. Infection was not detected by the attending vet, detection was attempted through smell. No pain medications given because the animal was eating and was trying to move around. The vet determined the animal was not in pain, despite the common digital extensor tendon being involved in the injury.



---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 18-MAR-17 1400

**Inspection No:** 2016082568173507

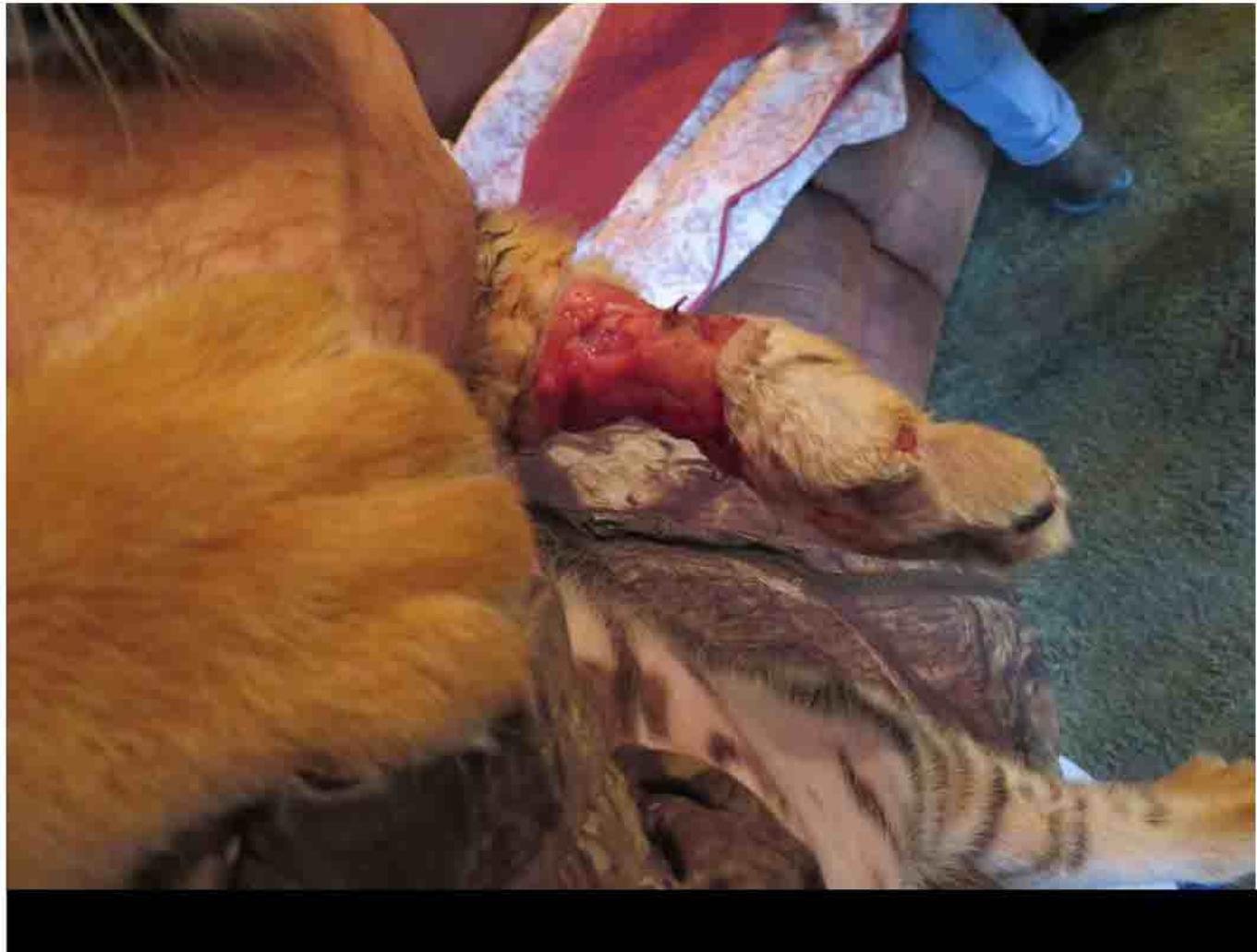
**Description:**

Orange tiger cub. Front side of front left limb. Bandage removed for the attending veterinarian. 80-90% circumference as described by the attending veterinarian.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 18-MAR-17 1400

**Inspection No:** 2016082568173507

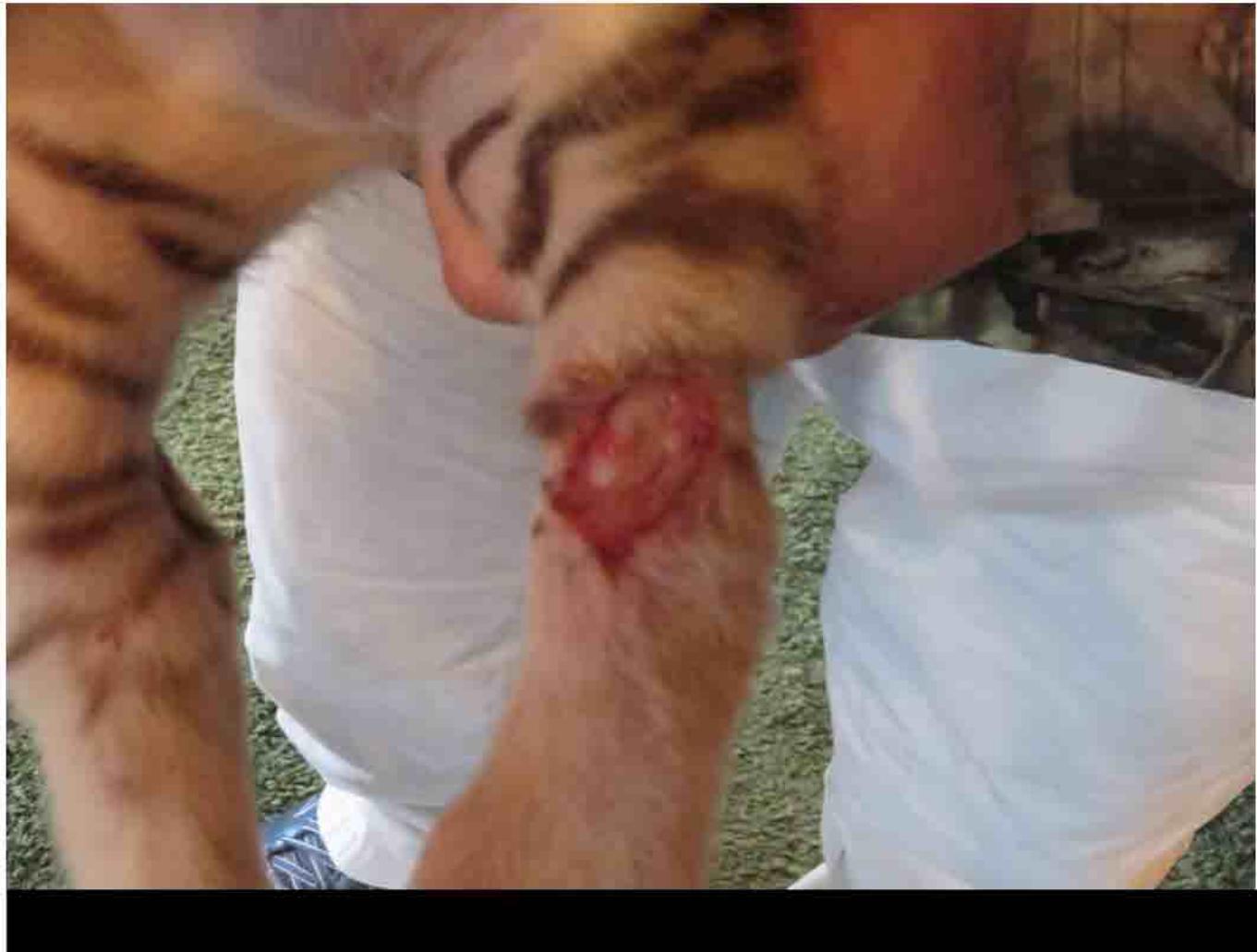
**Description:**

Orange tiger cub. Median side of front left limb. Bandage removed for the attending veterinarian. 80-90% circumference as described by the attending veterinarian.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 18-MAR-17 1400

**Inspection No:** 2016082568173507

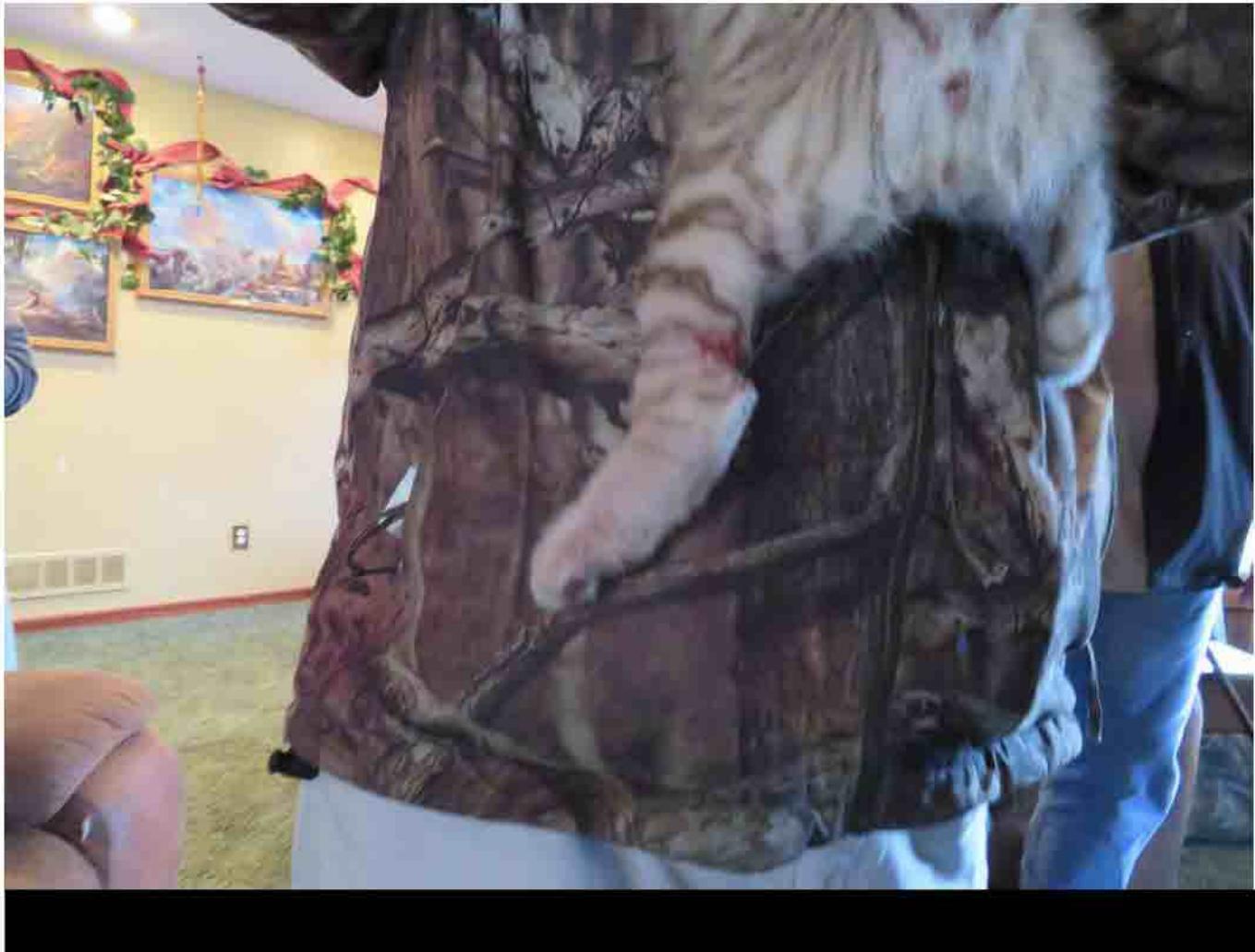
**Description:**

CLOSEUP of White tiger cub rear limbs. Front view of Left rear limb has wound on approximately 50% circumference.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 18-MAR-17 1400

**Inspection No:** 2016082568173507

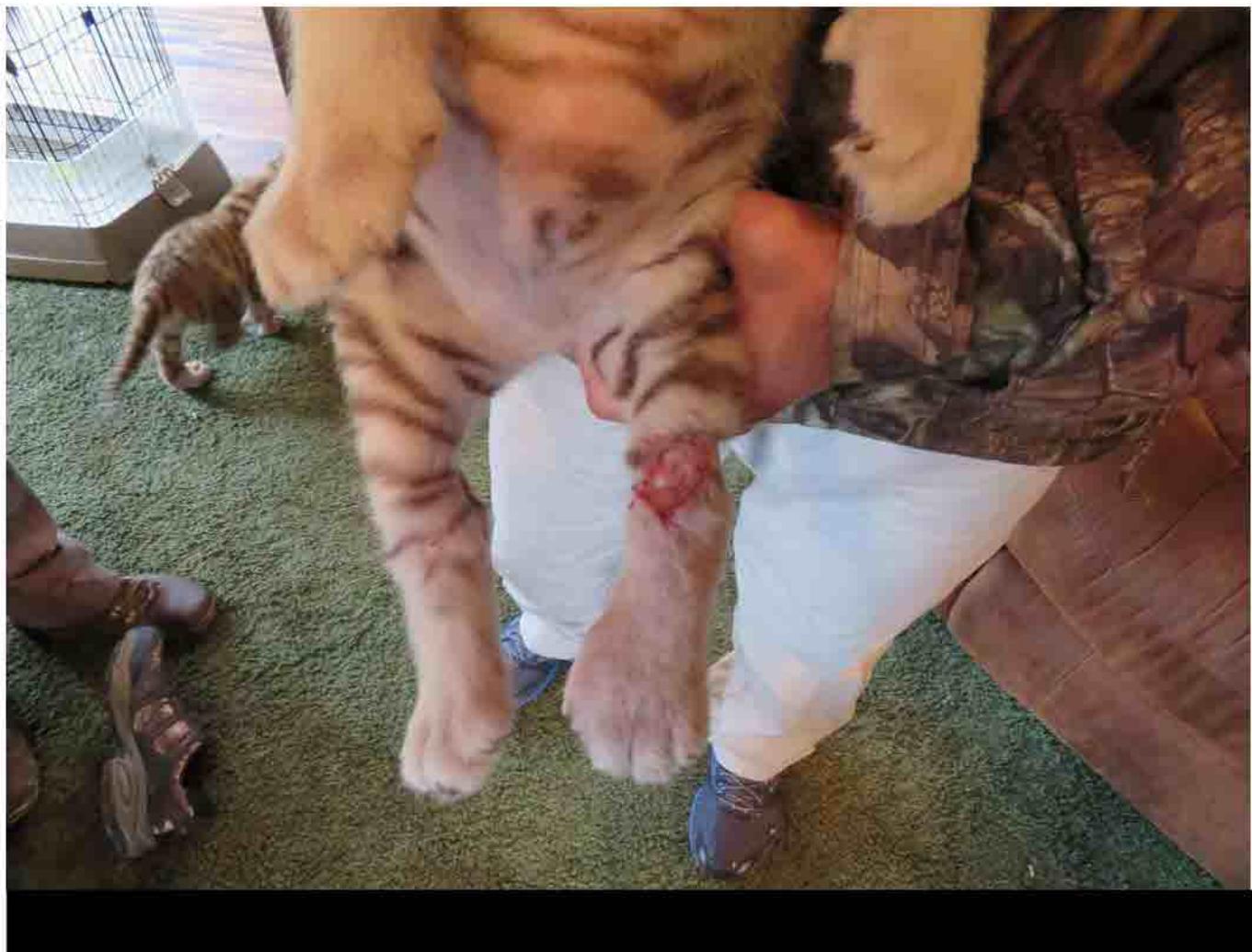
**Description:**

Another view of left side of left rear leg of White tiger cub. Injury observed by the inspection team on 18 March 2017 during the attending veterinarians visit. Swelling of the paw noted. Superficial injury on the caudal aspect of the rear leg.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 18-MAR-17 1400

**Inspection No:** 2016082568173507

**Description:**

White tiger cub rear limbs. Left rear limb has wound on approximately 50% circumference.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 18-MAR-17 1400

**Inspection No:** 2016082568173507

**Description:**

Orange tiger cub. Front side of front left limb. Bandage removed for the attending veterinarian. 80-90% circumference as described by the attending veterinarian.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 18-MAR-17 1400

**Inspection No:** 2016082568173507

**Description:**

White tiger cub. Injury observed by the inspection team on 18 March 2017 during the attending veterinarians visit.  
Swelling of the paw noted. Superficial injury on the caudal aspect of the rear leg.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 18-MAR-17 1430

**Inspection No:** 2016082568173507

**Description:**

White tiger cub. Visualization of the caudal aspect of the wound on the hind leg.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 18-MAR-17 1430

**Inspection No:** 2016082568173507

**Description:**

White tiger cub walking. Knuckling over on the rear leg.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 18-MAR-17 1430

**Inspection No:** 2016082568173507

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**Description:**

Orange tiger walking. There is still significant swelling in the paw. The attending veterinarian indicates that the common digital extensor tendon is involved in the wound

**TIMOTHY STARK**



---

**Photographer:** MICHAEL NEAFSEY

**Date and Time:** 18-MAR-17 1430

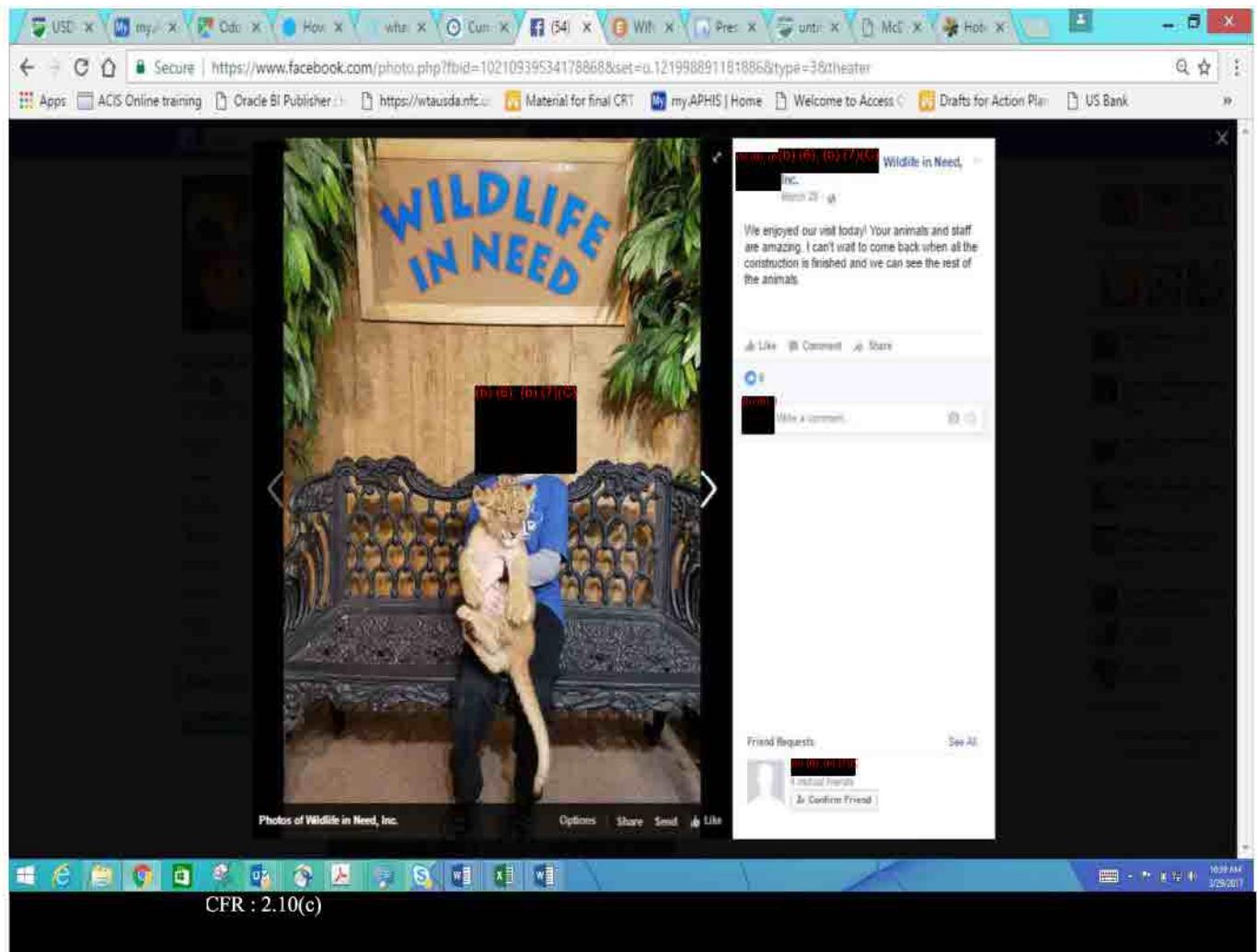
**Inspection No:** 2016082568173507

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**Description:**

Orange tiger walking. There is still significant swelling in the paw. The attending veterinarian indicates that wound involves 80-90% circumference of the leg.



CFR : 2.10(c)

---

**Photographer:** SNIP FROM FACEBOOK

**Date and Time:** 29-MAR-17 1030am

**Inspection No:** 2016082568185755

**Description:**

\*\*REMOVE PI\*\*Young boy holding lion cub alone on March 26 during suspension.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

1 hr - Charlestown, IN

This cub was having a ball there was 5 that was in the room romancing around playing with people getting belly rubs and hugs. They was so happy to interact.



CFR : 2.10(c)

**Photographer:** SNIP FROM FACEBOOK

**Date and Time:** 26-MAR-17 1300

**Inspection No:** 2016082568185755

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**Description:**

\*\*REMOVE PI\*\*video of tiger cub being held on back for extended period with at least 5 different sets of hands holding feet and petting it, this tiger could not get off of back. the noise on video very loud like crowded cafeteria, nonstop noise and talking. comment says there were 5 cubs walking around, however we only know of 3 that were available of age, unless they used the injured ones or got 2 more from somewhere else? video was removed from site for some reason

Secure | https://www.eventbrite.com/e/wins-spring-fling-march-24-2017-tiger-baby-playtime-more-fundraiser-tickets-32991642897#

Wildlife in Need, Inc.  
Charlestown, IN

**TICKET TYPE** **PRICE** **FEES** **QUANTITY**

Tiger Baby Playtime 3/24/17 6:00 PM	\$25.00	\$2.24	Sold Out
Tiger Baby Playtime 03/24/17 7:00 PM	\$25.00	\$2.24	Sold Out
Tiger Baby Playtime 03/24/17 8:00PM	\$25.00	\$2.24	Sold Out
18 & Up Adult Only Tiger Baby Playtime 03/24/17 9:00 PM	\$25.00	\$2.24	Sold Out

Enter promotional code

Where

Google Terms of Use

Wildlife in Need, Inc.  
3320 Jack Teeple Rd  
Charlestown, IN 47111

CFR : 2.10(c)

**Photographer:** SNIP FROM FACEBOOK

**Date and Time:** 29-MAR-17 1030am

**Inspection No:** 2016082568185755

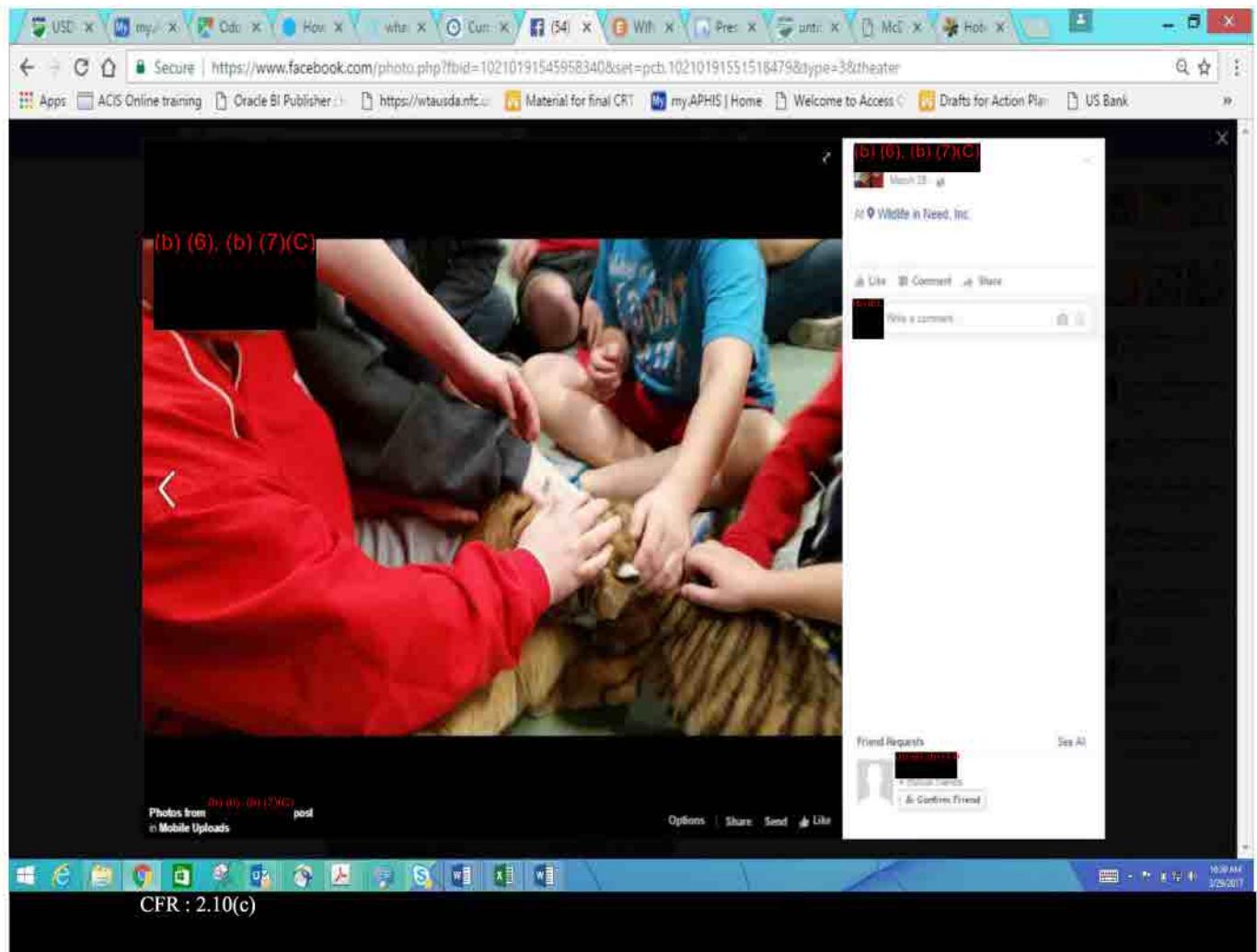
**Description:**

\*\*REMOVE PI\*\*Tiger Play time being held during suspension March 24th. Sold out

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



---

**Photographer:** SNIP FROM FACEBOOK

**Date and Time:** 29-MAR-17 1030am

**Inspection No:** 2016082568185755

**Description:**

\*\*REMOVE PI\*\*6 sets of hands on tiger cub, in very crowded room during suspension period March 24 through 26.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**

Secure | https://www.eventbrite.com/e/wins-spring-fling-march-25-2017-tiger-baby-playtime-more-fundraiser-tickets-3299182443#

Wildlife in Need, Inc.  
Charlestown, IN

## WIN's Spring Fling March 25, 2017 Tiger Baby Playtime & More Fundraiser



TICKET TYPE	PRICE	FEE	QUANTITY
Tiger Baby Playtime 3/25/17 10:00 AM	\$25.00	\$2.24	Sold Out
Tiger Baby Playtime 03/25/17 11:00 AM	\$25.00	\$2.24	Sold Out
Tiger Baby Playtime 03/25/17 12:00 PM	\$25.00	\$2.24	Sold Out
Tiger Baby Playtime 03/25/17 1:00 PM	\$25.00	\$2.24	Sold Out
Tiger Baby Playtime 03/25/17 2:00 PM	\$25.00	\$2.24	Sold Out

Where

Google Terms of Use

Wildlife in Need, Inc.  
3320 Jack Teeple Rd  
Charlestown, IN 47111

CFR : 2.10(c)

**Photographer:** SNIP FROM FACEBOOK

**Date and Time:** 29-MAR-17 1030am

**Inspection No:** 2016082568185755

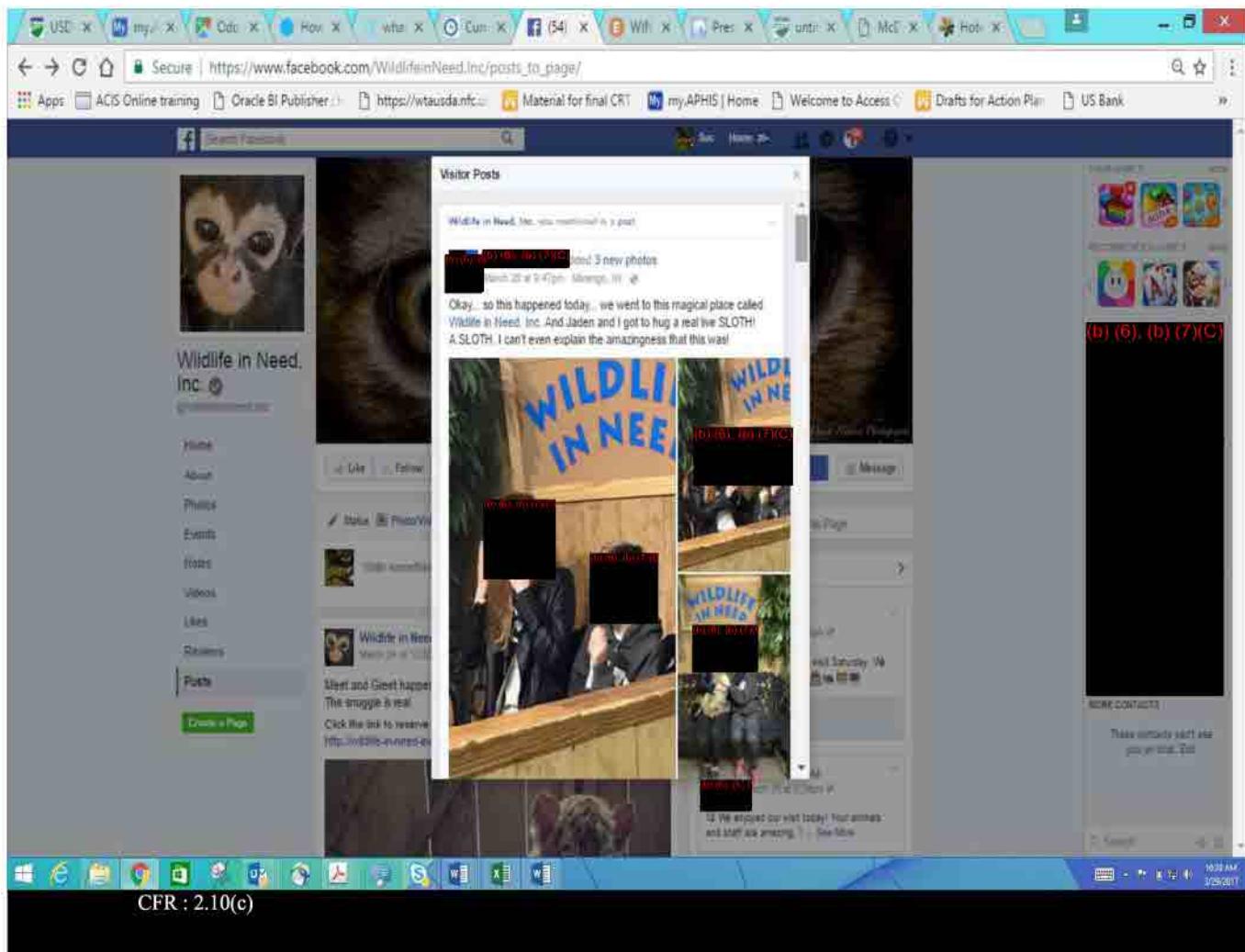
**Description:**

\*\*REMOVE PI\*\*Tiger Play time being held during suspension March 25th. Sold out

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



---

**Photographer:** SNIP FROM FACEBOOK

**Date and Time:** 29-MAR-17 1030am

**Inspection No:** 2016082568185755

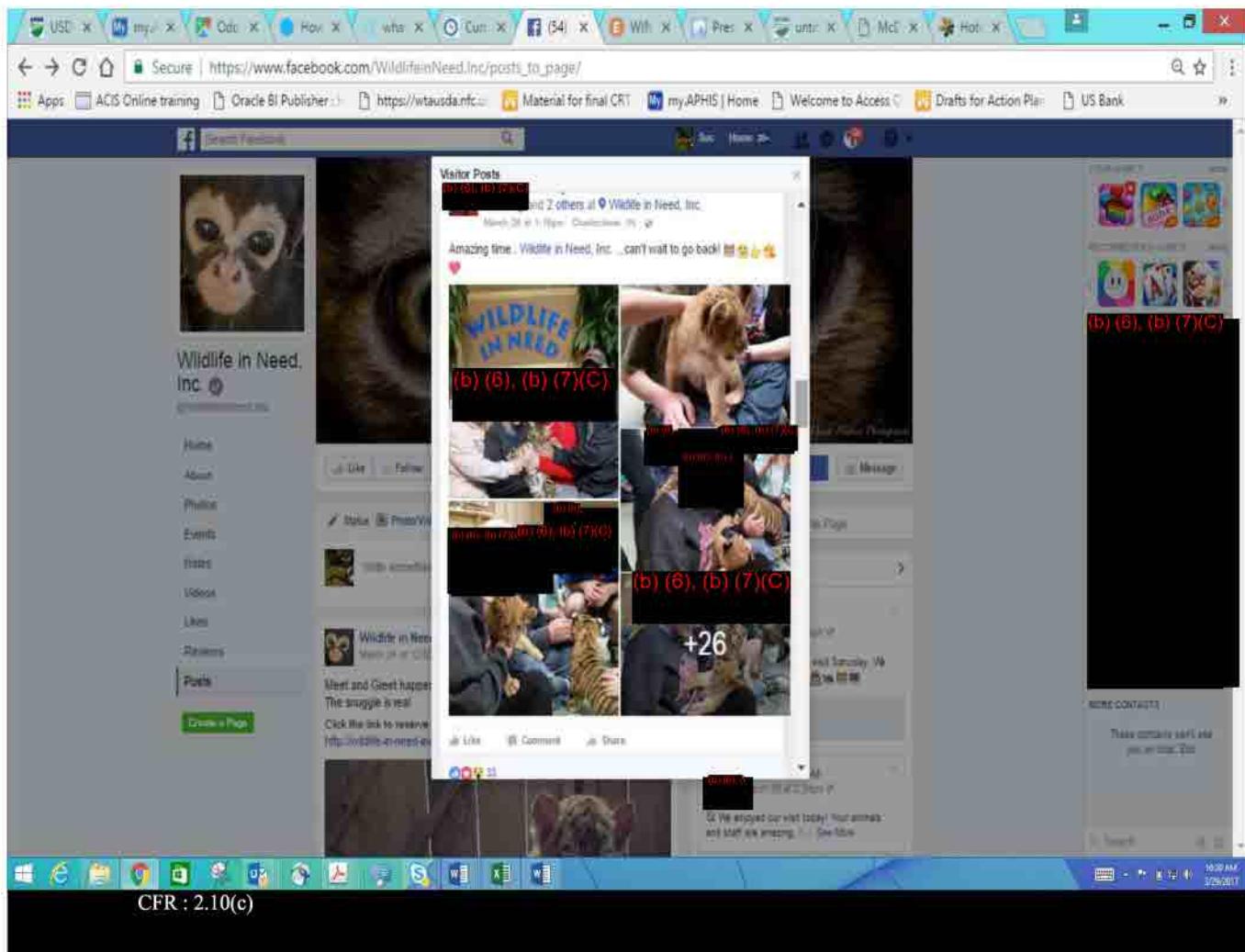
**Description:**

\*\*REMOVE PI\*\*March 26 during suspension woman and son talking about holding young sloth.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



---

**Photographer:** SNIP FROM FACEBOOK

**Date and Time:** 29-MAR-17 1030am

**Inspection No:** 2016082568185755

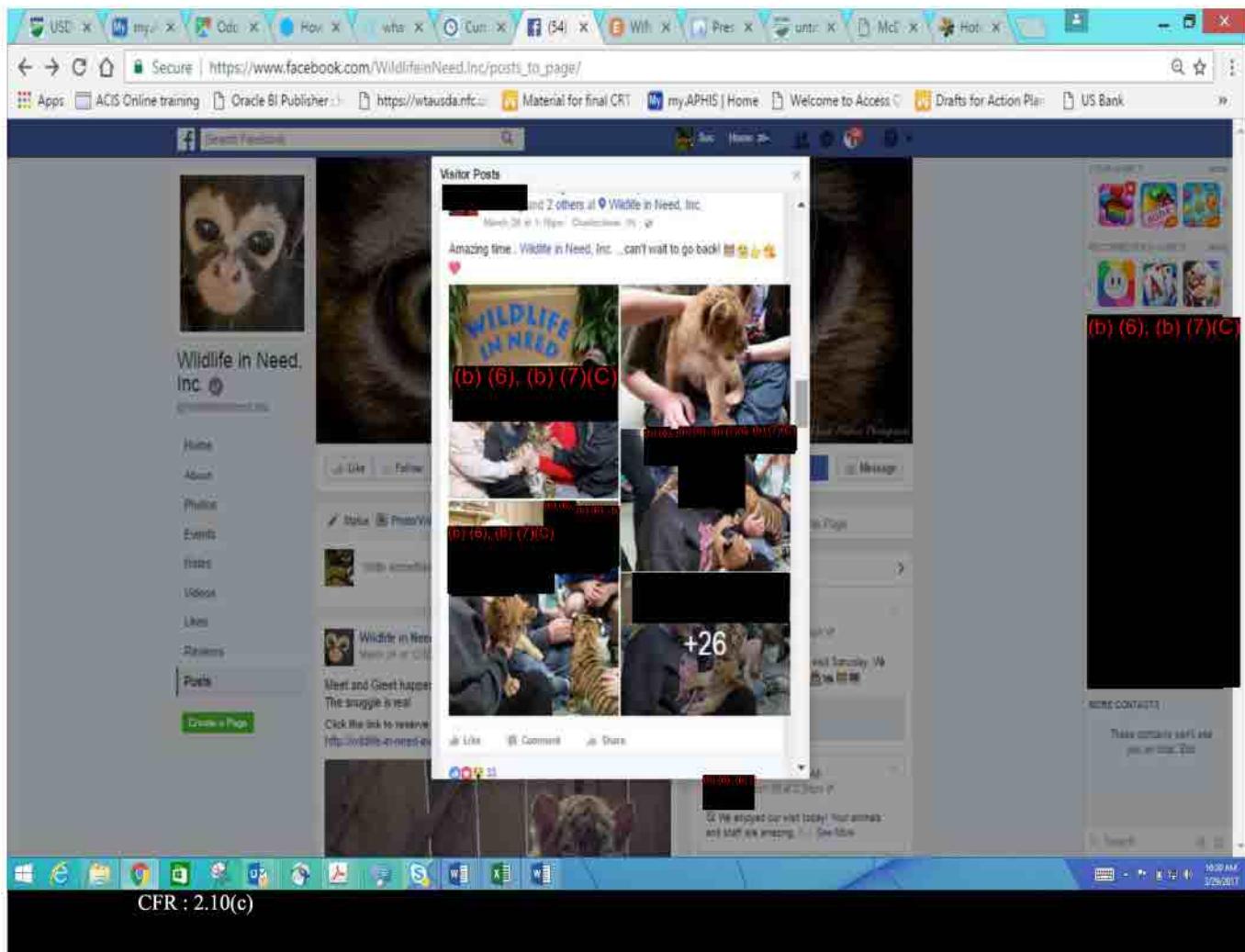
**Description:**

\*\*REMOVE PI\*\*Multiple people holding lion and tiger cubs with no staff present on March 26 during suspension.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK.**



---

**Photographer: SNIP FROM FACEBOOK**

**Date and Time: 29-MAR-17 1030am**

**Inspection No: 2016082568185755**

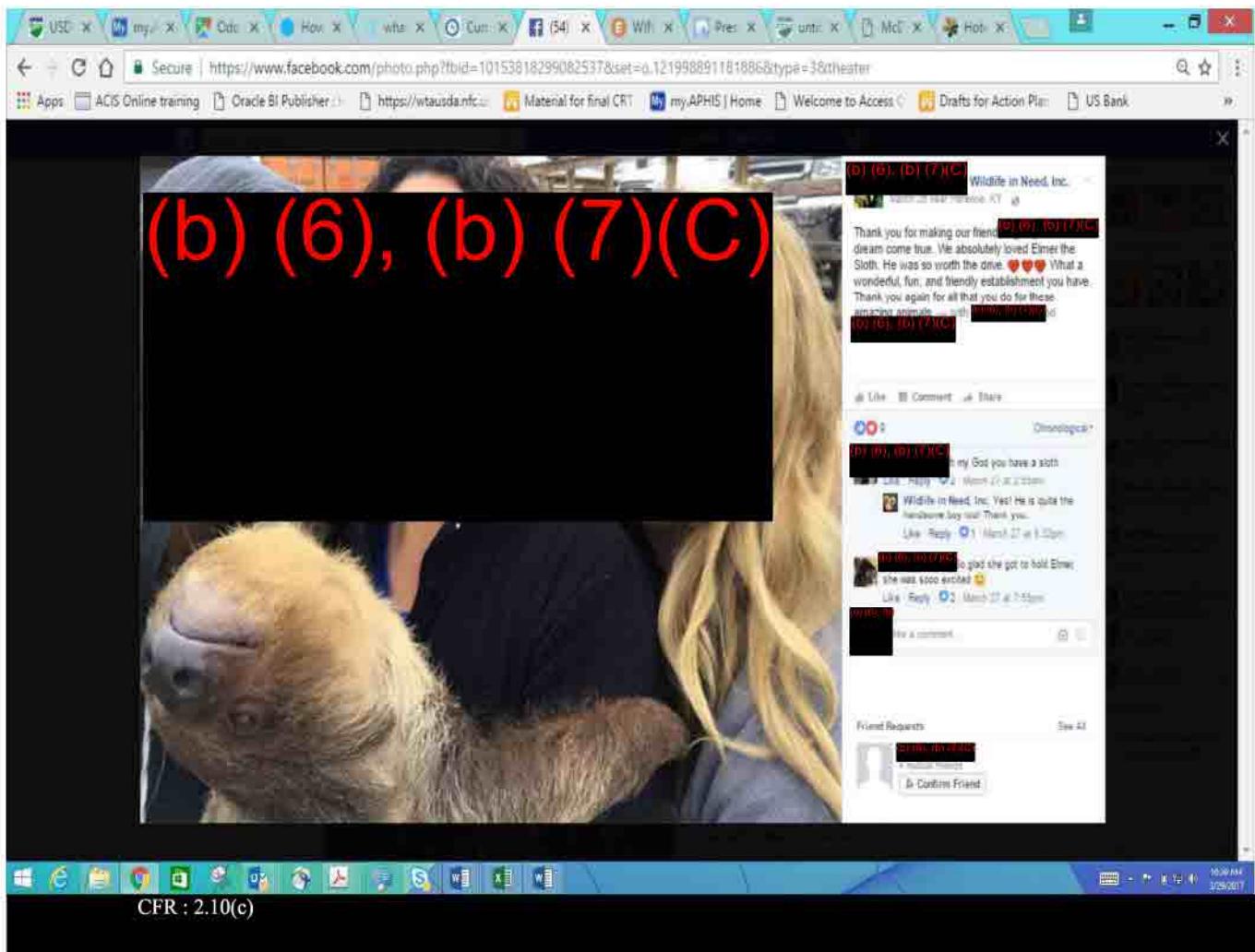
**Description:**

\*\*REMOVE PI\*\*Multiple photos of tiger and lion cubs in crowded room in complete control of public, with no handlers present.

**Certificate: 32-C-0204**

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



**Photographer: SNIP FROM FACEBOOK**

Date and Time: 29-MAR-17 1030am

Inspection No: 2016082568185755

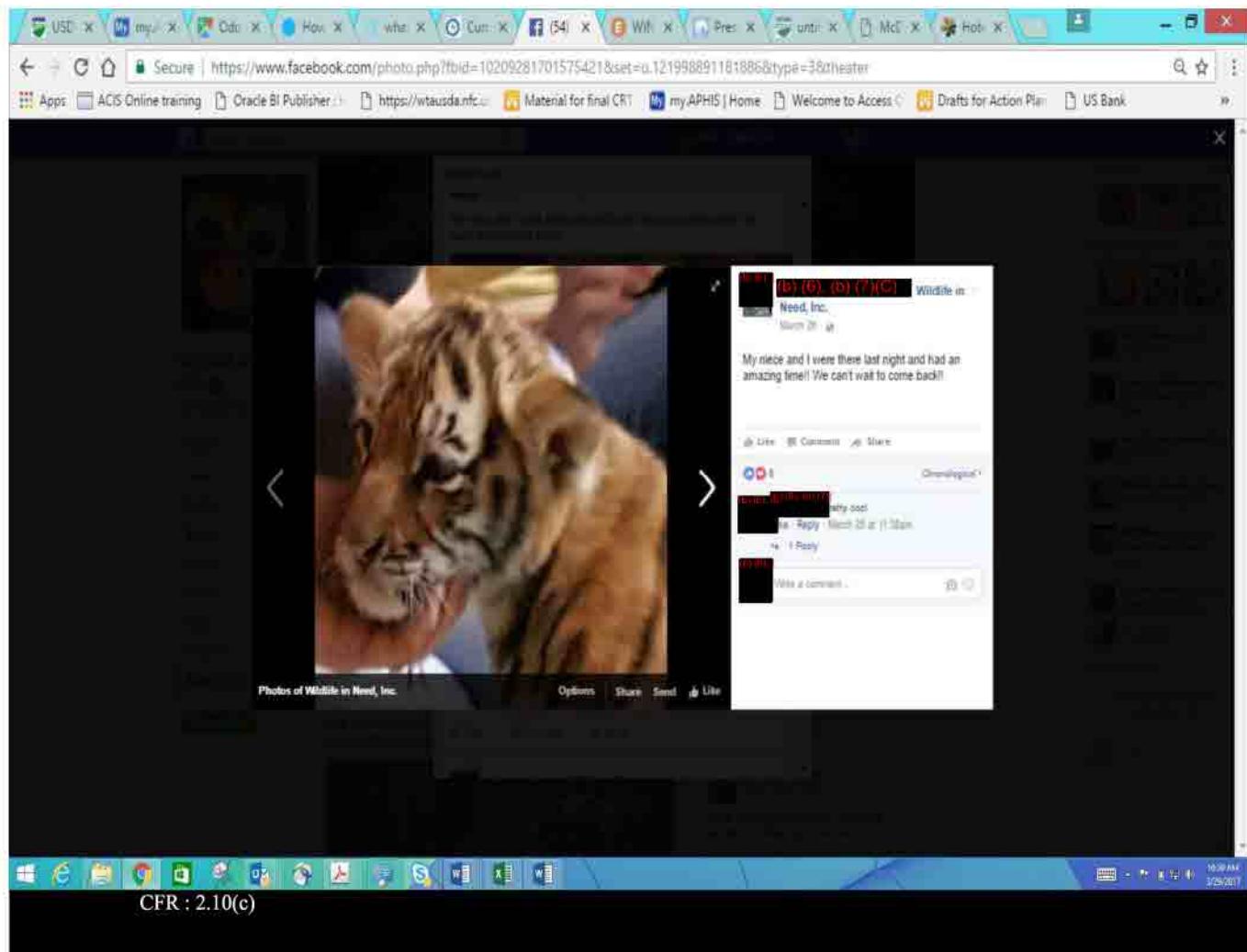
#### Description:

**Description:** **TIMOTHY STARK**  
\*\*REMOVE PI\*\*Elmer a grown sloth held by public, left arm with large claw is over shoulder and near neck of 2 women. held outside.

Certificate: 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

21-05158\_000385



CFR : 2.10(c)

---

**Photographer:** SNIP FROM FACEBOOK

**Date and Time:** 29-MAR-17 1030am

**Inspection No:** 2016082568185755

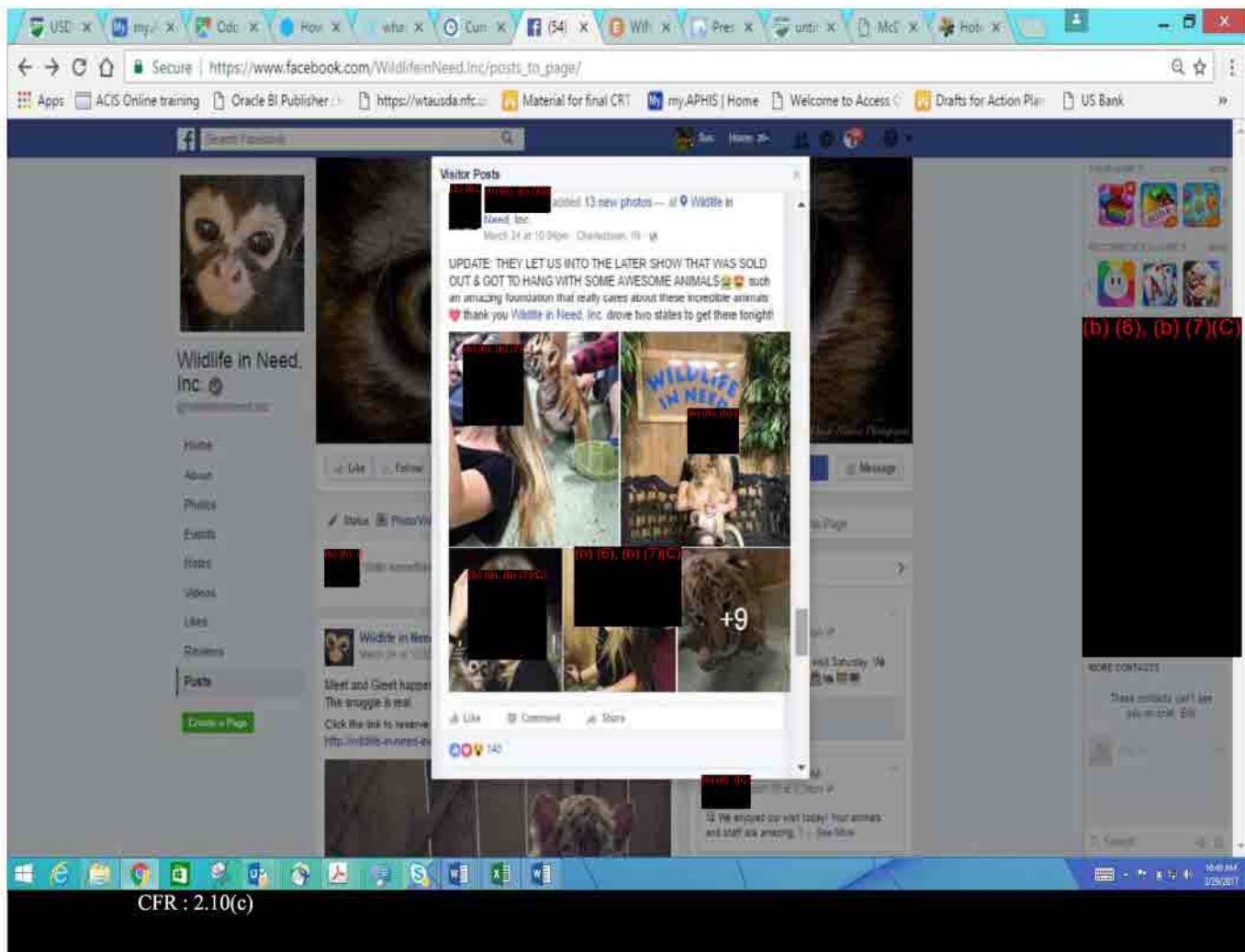
**Description:**

\*\*REMOVE PI\*\*woman and niece at tiger playtime on March 25 in evening during suspension

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



CFR : 2.10(c)

---

**Photographer: SNIP FROM FACEBOOK**

**Date and Time: 29-MAR-17 1030am**

**Inspection No: 2016082568185755**

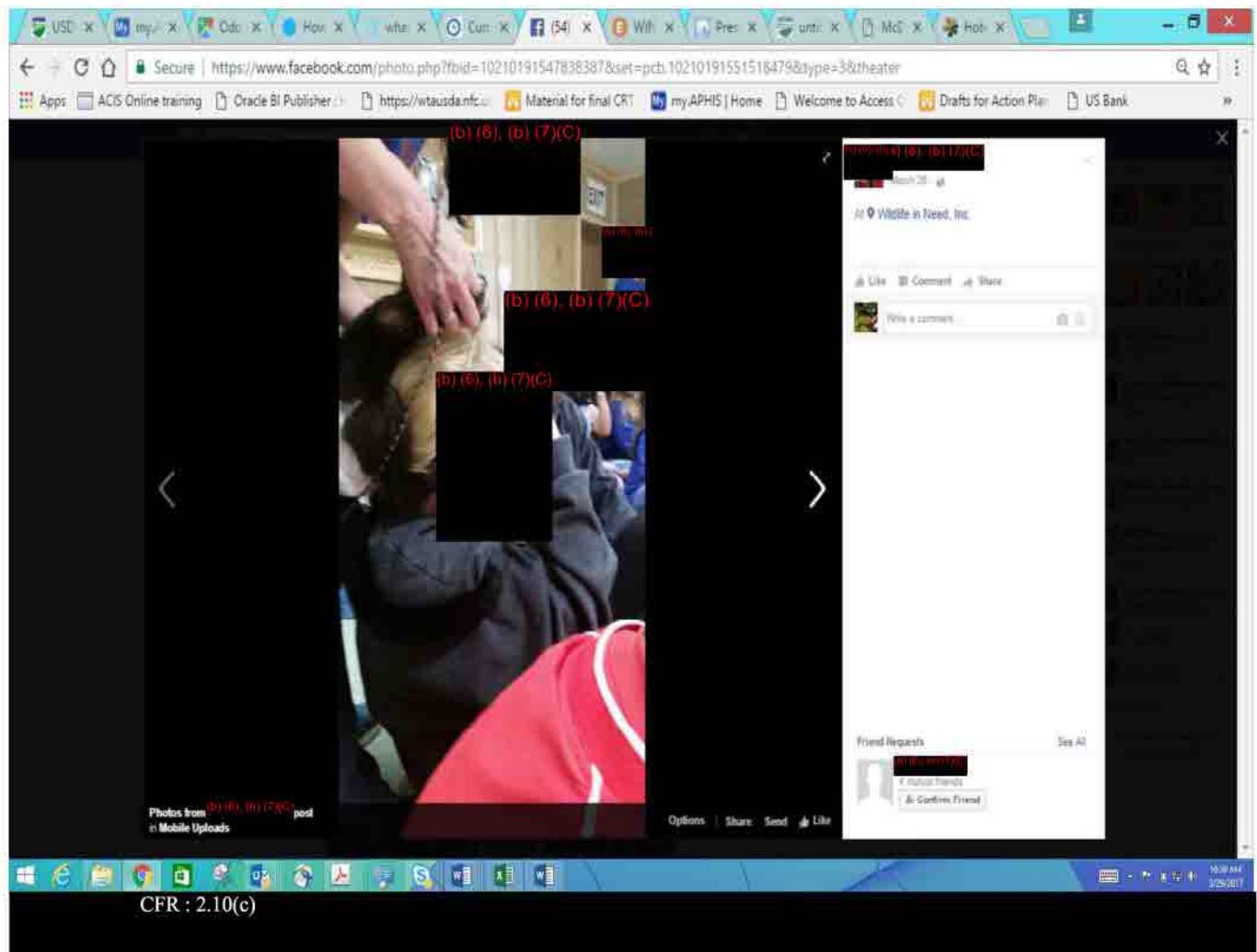
**Description:**

\*\*REMOVE PI\*\*group of people let in after already sold out, so increased their numbers above already crowded capacity. Holding primates and tiger cubs with no staff, public in complete control, no collars on cubs or leads.

**Certificate: 32-C-0204**

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



---

**Photographer:** SNIP FROM FACEBOOK

**Date and Time:** 29-MAR-17

**Inspection No:** 2016082568185755

**Description:**

\*\*REMOVE PI\*\*Animal on head and in hair of public, either put on their head or climbed on her with staff member.  
During suspension.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**

Secure | https://www.eventbrite.com/e/wins-spring-fling-march-26-2017-tiger-baby-playtime-more-fundraiser-tickets-32992167461#

Apps ACIS Online training Oracle BI Publisher... https://wtausda.nfc... Material for final CRT My APHIS | Home Welcome to Access Drafts for Action Plan US Bank

## WIN's Spring Fling March 26, 2017 Tiger Baby Playtime & More Fundraiser

Wildlife in Need, Inc.  
Charlestown, IN



**Ticket Information**

TICKET TYPE	PRICE	FEE	QUANTITY
Tiger Baby Playtime 3/26/17 10:00 AM	\$25.00	\$2.24	Sold Out
Tiger Baby Playtime 03/26/17 11:00 AM	\$25.00	\$2.24	Sold Out
Tiger Baby Playtime 03/26/17 12:00 PM	\$25.00	\$2.24	Sold Out
Tiger Baby Playtime 03/26/17 1:00 PM	\$25.00	\$2.24	Sold Out
Tiger Baby Playtime 03/26/17 2:00 PM	\$25.00	\$2.24	Sold Out
Tiger Baby Playtime 03/26/17 4:00 PM	\$25.00	\$2.24	Sold Out

Google Terms of Use

Wildlife in Need, Inc.  
3320 Jack Teeple Rd  
Charlestown, IN 47111

CFR : 2.10(c)

**Photographer:** SNIP FROM FACEBOOK

**Date and Time:** 29-MAR-17 1030am

**Inspection No:** 2016082568185755

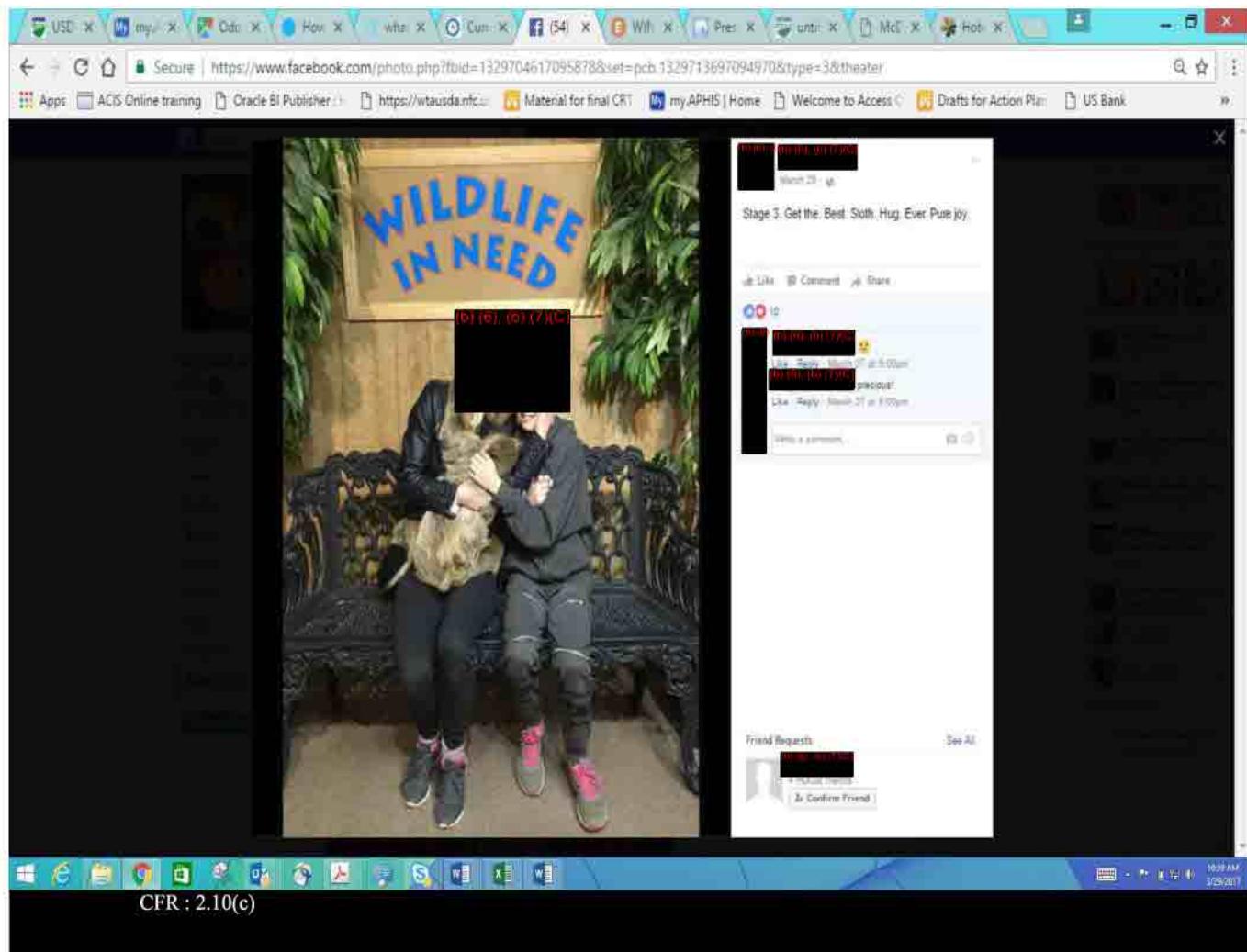
**Description:**

\*\*REMOVE PI\*\*Tiger Play time being held during suspension March 26th. Sold out

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



**Photographer:** SNIP FROM FACEBOOK

**Date and Time:** 29-MAR-17 1030am

**Inspection No:** 2016082568185755

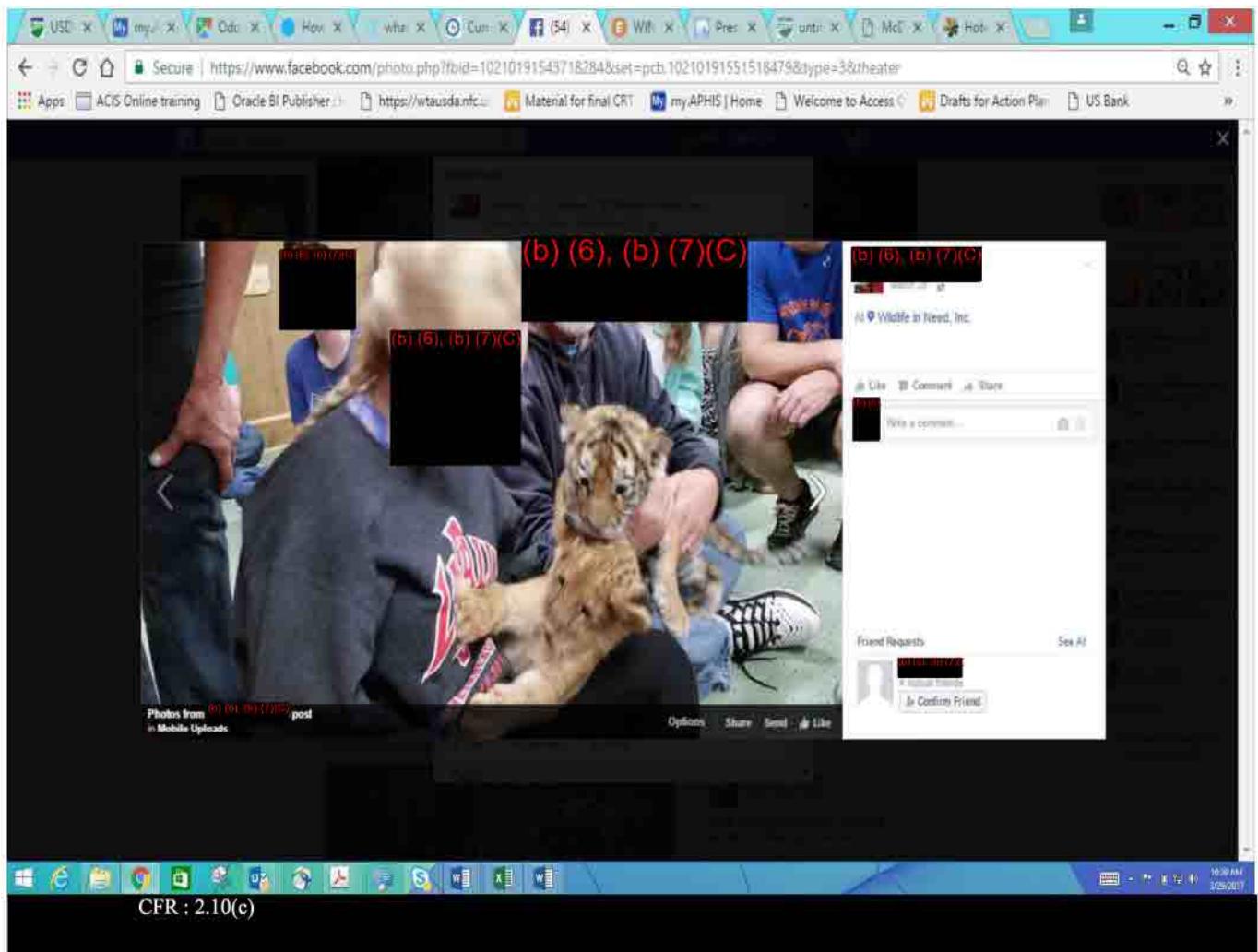
**Description:**

\*\*REMOVE PI\*\*March 26 during suspension woman and son talking about holding young sloth.photo holding sloth, with no handler and claws near throats of woman and boy

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



---

**Photographer:** SNIP FROM FACEBOOK

**Date and Time:** 29-MAR-17 1030am

**Inspection No:** 2016082568185755

**Description:**

\*\*REMOVE PI\*\*Tiger and lion cub in complete control of public during suspension. crowded room with cubs running loose.

**Certificate:** 32-C-0204

**Legal Name:**

**TIMOTHY STARK**



NOV 15 2010 USDA, APHIS, Animal Care



## ANIMAL WELFARE COMPLAINT

Complaint No. E11-013	Date Entered 18 Oct 2010	Received By T Tubia
Referred To Taylor / Hovancsak	Reply Due 19 Nov 2010	

### Facility or Person Complaint Filed Against

Name Tim Stark	Customer/License/Registration No. 32-C-0204 / 11620		
Address 3320 Jack Teeple Rd			
City Charlestown	State IN	Zip 47111	Phone No (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

### Complainant

Name (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)	Organization [redacted]		
Address (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)			
City (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)	State [redacted]	Zip [redacted]	Phone No./Email address (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)

How was complaint received? Email

Forward response to FOIA: Yes  No 

**Details of Complaint:** The licensee is exhibiting tiger cubs and offering photo opportunities with the cubs, which are currently 10 weeks old. The licensee also exhibited the cubs 5 weeks ago and one had an ear infection. The complainant is concerned that the cubs were either too young to be exhibited 5 weeks ago or are too old now. Also, there is concern that the licensee is trimming the cubs claws.

**Results:** Mr Stark was exhibiting 2 tiger cubs since the age of 6wks old. They had 2 sets of vaccinations prior to being exhibited to the public. One of the cubs has a hematoma on its ear that was caused by the sibling constantly sucking on it. The attending veterinarian has instructed the licensee to drain it as needed, and has the cub on antibiotics as a precaution. The cubs nails are also trimmed with dog nail trimmers on a weekly basis resulting in a very short dulled nail for safer exhibition. The licensee has been told no exhibiting after 12weeks of age for these cats.

Application packet provided? Yes  No 

INSPECTOR  
Elizabeth Taylor

DATE  
18-Oct-10

REVIEWED BY  
Cathy Hovancsak, SACS

DATE  
27-Oct-10



To:

Cc:

Bcc:

Subject: Fw: Request for inspection this weekend

---

----- Forwarded by Betty J Goldentyer/NC/APHIS/USDA on 10/15/2010 04:31 PM -----



(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)

10/15/2010 04:28 PM

To <betty.j.goldentyer@usda.gov>

cc

Subject Request for inspection this weekend

Dear Dr. Goldentyer,

With apologies for the short notice, we are hoping USDA will inspect and investigate an exhibit this weekend in Indiana.

We understand that Tim Stark of Charlestown, Indiana (USDA Exhibitor License 32-C-0204) (Wildlife in Need & in Deed) plans to offer photo opportunities with young tigers this weekend at a booth at this weekend's Autumn on the River festival in Bethlehem, Indiana ([AutumnonthRiver.com](http://AutumnonthRiver.com)).

According to a news report, the cubs are now 10 weeks old (<http://www.wlky.com/news/25394020/detail.html>). The same exhibitor displayed cubs in September at a festival in Lanesville, Indiana September 10-12, 2010, five weeks ago. He also had them on display in the New Albany/Floyd area last weekend.

Either the cubs were too young for display in Lanesville or they are too old now.

In addition, it has been reported to us that one of the tigers had an infected ear at the time the animal was photographed with children at a photography studio.

Mr. Stark mentions that the tigers' nails are clipped. We also would appreciate APHIS ensuring the cats have not had been declawed or otherwise had their nails inappropriately clipped. (Video footage: <http://www.wlky.com/r-video/25401348/detail.html>.)

Thank you for your prompt attention.

Best regards,

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)





18 October 2010

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)

[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

Thank you for your email dated 15 October 2010 concerning Tim Stark. Your concern has been issued number E11-013. If you wish to know the results of our findings, you can do so one of two ways:

1. Inspection reports for licensees are now available on our website after a 21 day mandatory holding period. You may view or retrieve the reports at:  
[http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal\\_welfare/inspection\\_list.shtml](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_welfare/inspection_list.shtml).
2. If you wish to request more than inspection reports, or request the results of a complaint on a class Research Facility, you must submit a request, in writing, to our Freedom of Information Act office, using one of the following methods:
  1. Email: [foia.officer@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:foia.officer@aphis.usda.gov)
  2. Fax: 301-734-5941
  3. US Mail: USDA, APHIS, FOIA  
4700 River Road, Unit 50  
Riverdale, MD 20723

Depending on the circumstances of the situation, please allow us enough time (30 to 60 days) to thoroughly investigate your concerns.

Animal Care is the division of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) that is responsible for the enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act. The Act provides minimum standards for the humane care and use of animals at USDA licensed or registered facilities.

Animal Care inspectors conduct routine unannounced inspections at all USDA licensed and registered facilities to ensure that they are meeting or exceeding these minimum standards. Our inspectors also conduct searches for unlicensed facilities conducting regulated activities. We perform inspections and searches when necessary in response to valid concerns and complaints received from the public to ensure the well-being of the animals and compliance with the law. If violations are found, enforcement action appropriate for the circumstances will be initiated.

Please be assured that we will look into your concerns and take appropriate action if necessary.

Thank you for your interest in the welfare of these animals.

Sincerely,

  
Elizabeth Goldentyer, D.V.M.

Regional Director – Animal Care



Animal Care is a part of the Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

An Equal Opportunity Provider and Employer



NOV 15 2010

## Inspection Report

TIM STARK

Customer ID: 11620

Certificate: 32-C-0204

Site: 001

TIM STARK

320 JACK TEEPLE RD

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

CHARLESTOWN, IN 47111

Date: Oct-18-2010

No non-compliant items identified during this inspection.

Exit interview conducted with licensee.

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

ELIZABETH TAYLOR, ACI  
ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care  
Inspector 6004

Date:  
Oct-18-2010

Received By:

TIM STARK

Title: OWNER

Date:  
Oct-18-2010



JUL 16 2013



**USDA, APHIS, Animal Care  
ANIMAL WELFARE COMPLAINT**

Complaint No. E13-220	Date Entered 1 July 2013	Received By T Tubia
Referred To Arango / Kirsten	Reply Due 2 August 2013	

**Facility or Person Complaint Filed Against**

Name Timothy Stark	Customer/License/Registration No. 11620 / 32-C-0204		
Address 3320 Jack Teeple Rd			
City Charlestown	State IN	Zip 47111	Phone No (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

**Complainant**

Name (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)	Organization (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)		
Address			
City	State	Zip	Phone No /Email address (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)

How was complaint received? email

Forward response to FOIA: Yes  No

**Details of Complaint: See Attached**

**Results:** During the inspection APHIS officials identified acquisition records for two leopards that were not present on the property for which no disposition records were present. The licensee stated that both of these animals died within 3-4 weeks of their arrival to the facility (10/30/2013). Reportedly one of these leopards was found dead while the second was euthanized by the licensee. They were described as juvenile animals which came to the facility with metabolic bone disease; however, these animals were not examined by the Attending Veterinarian at any time after their arrival. The licensee stated that he did not seek recommendations regarding an appropriate feeding plan or veterinary treatment for this condition at any point that the animals were in his custody and the attending veterinarian was not contacted following their deaths.

The weight (48.5 lb.) and size (approx. 30") of the leopard killed by the neighbors corresponds to the age and size that would have the leopards acquired by Mr. Stark at this time.

Due to the lack of disposition and/or veterinary records it is impossible to determine if the leopard killed was one of the acquired by Mr. Stark in October 2012. But with the information that we have we can conclude that there is a reasonable suspicion that this was one of the leopards of Mr. Stark. Only a DNA test of the leopard that can compare with the DNA of the parents could give a definitive solution to this problem.

Attached: Acquisition records, Acis report, Death Leopard pictures.

INSPECTOR

Juan F Arango

DATE

6/25/2013

REVIEWED

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

DATE

7/11/13



## Inspection Report

TIMOTHY STARK

Customer ID: 11620

Certificate: 32-C-0204

Site: 001

TIM STARK

3320 JACK TEEPLE RD

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

CHARLESTOWN, IN 47111

Date: 25 June 2013

2.40 (a)(1)

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

- (a) Each dealer or exhibitor shall have an attending veterinarian who shall provide adequate veterinary care to its animals in compliance with this section.
- (1) Each dealer and exhibitor shall employ an attending veterinarian under formal arrangements. In the case of a part -time attending veterinarian or consultant arrangements, the formal arrangements shall include a written program of veterinary care and regularly scheduled visits to the premises of the dealer or exhibitor.

During the inspection the licensee provided a copy of APHIS 7002 (the Program of Veterinary Care form) dated 17 January 2013 and reportedly signed by a licensed veterinarian that had agreed to function as the attending veterinarian. On 25 June 2013 the Veterinary Medical Officer present at the time of inspection contacted the purported Attending Veterinarian to seek documentation for veterinary care that was reportedly provided to various animals. During that conversation the veterinarian stated that while they had previously functioned as the attending veterinarian for this facility, that they had ceased that relationship several years ago and clearly informed the licensee of that. While they continue to provide veterinary care to some personal pets belonging to the licensee and wife of the licensee they no longer act as the Attending Veterinarian for this facility and had not visited the facility in approximately least 2-3 years. Furthermore, the veterinarian stated that they did not sign the APHIS form 7002 at any point in 2013. Based on this discussion it appears that the APHIS 7002 form was altered and that the relationship with this veterinarian was misrepresented to APHIS Officials. At this time the facility lacks a current active Attending Veterinarian. During the facility inspection the relationship between the purported Attending Veterinarian and Licensee was discussed at length as it relates to various aspects of the Animal Welfare Act and Regulations. The licensee repeatedly referred to their "Attending Veterinarian" and alluded to difficulties in retaining a qualified veterinarian given the diverse species maintained at the facility. At no point did the licensee inform APHIS Officials that they had no active attending veterinarian despite ample opportunities. Failing to have an ongoing relationship with an Attending Veterinarian risks the health and well-being of all animals at the facility should illness or injury occur. Additionally, the prolonged lack of an Attending Veterinarian increases this risk by excluding a veterinarian from necessary oversight of veterinary care and other aspects of humane animal care and use. Correct this by employing a qualified licensed veterinarian with experience relevant to the species being maintained by the licensee. This employment must include a formal arrangement of this agreement including a written program of Veterinary Care.

**Prepared By:**

Title: JUAN F ARANGO, A C I ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR	USDA, APHIS, Animal Care Inspector 6008	Date: 28 June 2013
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**Received By:**

Title: TIMOTHY STARK LICENSEE	Date: 28 June 2013
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## Inspection Report

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Correct by: 12 July 2013.

2.40 (b)(2)

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

- (b) Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include:
- (2) The use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries, and the availability of emergency, weekend, and holiday care.

One white and grey Great Pyrenees dog was present in the enclosure with the Lion known as Chief. The nose of this dog appeared cracked and bleeding over the non-haired portion of the nose (especially at the mucocutaneous junction). The licensee stated that this dog had been examined by the veterinarian and was being treated with zinc-oxide type sunblock at his direction. No documentation of this veterinary examination or any diagnostic testing conducted by the veterinarian was available at the time of inspection or through the Veterinarian listed on the 7020 APHIS form. The lesion appeared consistent with many underlying causes including trauma, auto-immune disease, or photosensitization. Veterinary examination and diagnostic testing is important to definitively diagnose the underlying cause of these lesions and determine an appropriate therapeutic plan. Documentation of such examination / testing and the prescribed therapeutic treatment plan is necessary to ensure accurate communication of the plan. Correct by having this dog examined by a licensed veterinarian no later than 3 July 2013 and ensuring that appropriate methods are employed to accurately diagnose the underlying condition. The licensee must follow all treatment recommendations and maintain documentation of compliance for examination by APHIS officials. Additionally, ensure that appropriate methods are used to diagnose and treat all animals when sick or injured.

During the inspection APHIS officials identified acquisition records for two leopards that were not present on the property for which no disposition records were present. The licensee stated that both of these animals died within 3-4 weeks of their arrival to the facility (in late October 2013). Reportedly one of these leopards was found dead while the second was found gasping for air and was euthanized by the licensee. They were described as juvenile animals which came to the facility with metabolic bone disease, however, these animals were not examined by the Attending Veterinarian at any time after their arrival. The licensee stated that he did not seek recommendations regarding an appropriate feeding plan or veterinary treatment for this condition at any point that the animals were in his custody and the attending veterinarian was not contacted following their deaths. The licensee stated that when medical problems arise he often seeks medical advice from other sources and only contacts the veterinarian for prescriptions of medications as he deems necessary. Failure to have animals showing clinical signs of disease or illness examined by a veterinarian can result in delays in proper treatment, prolonged suffering, and death. Furthermore, failure to obtain veterinary guidance regarding feeding plans for cubs may result in the development of nutritional deficiencies and lead to a deterioration of animal health. Correct by ensuring that all animals showing signs of injury, disease, or illness are promptly examined by a licensed veterinarian. Additionally, ensure that the attending veterinarian is given sufficient authority to provide guidance on all aspects of animal care for the animals currently maintained by the licensee.

Correct by: Have the Great Pyrenees examined by a licensed veterinarian no later than: 2 July 2013.

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#### Prepared By:

	JUAN F ARANGO, A.C.I	USDA, APHIS, Animal Care	Date:
Title:	ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR	Inspector 6008	28 June 2013

#### Received By:

	TIMOTHY STARK	Date:
Title:	LICENSEE	28 June 2013



## Inspection Report

Additional corrective actions from this point forward.

240 (b)(3)

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

(b) Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include:

(3) Daily observation of all animals to assess their health and well-being; Provided, however, That daily observation of animals may be accomplished by someone other than the attending veterinarian; and Provided, further, That a mechanism of direct and frequent communication is required so that timely and accurate information on problems of animal health, behavior, and well-being is conveyed to the attending veterinarian.

During the inspection one Great Pyrenees type dog was observed to have a large cracked and bleeding area on its nose (as cited above). No documentation was available in order to verify that this abnormality had been communicated to a licensed veterinarian. Two leopards (cited above) for which no disposition records were present were reported by the licensee to have died shortly after arrival to the facility (in late October 2013). The licensee stated that he did not communicate either the observed medical abnormalities or their deaths to the attending veterinarian. The licensee stated that when medical problems arise he often seeks medical advice from other sources and only contacts the veterinarian for prescriptions of medications as he deems necessary. Furthermore, failure to contact the veterinarian promptly when disease, illness, or other abnormalities are observed can result in a worsening of these conditions, unnecessary suffering, and even death. Correct by ensuring direct and frequent communication of timely accurate information to the attending veterinarian of all problems relating to animal health, behavior, and well-being.

Correct by: From this point forward.

2.75

## RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

(b)(1) Every dealer other than operators of auction sales and brokers to whom animals are consigned, and exhibitor shall make, keep, and maintain records or forms which fully and correctly disclose the following information concerning animals other than dogs and cats, 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. The records shall include any offspring born of any animal while in his or her possession or under his or her control.

At the time of inspection numerous animals were missing acquisition or disposition records.

Acquisition information was missing for the following species / animals:

- Baboon: 1 animal present at facility; no acquisition records available
  - Black capped Capuchin: 1 animal present at facility; no acquisition records available
  - White handed Gibbon: 1 animal present at facility; no acquisition records available

**Prepared By:**

Date:

**Title:** ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

28 June 2013

Received By:

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TIMOTHY STARK

Date:

Title: LICENSEE

28 June 2013



## Inspection Report

- Patagonian Cavies: 2 animals present at facility; no acquisition records available
- Guinea Pig: 1 animal present at facility; no acquisition records available
- Groundhog: 1 animal present at facility; no acquisition records available
- Hybrid Dog-Wolf and Coyote-Dog: 3 animals present at facility; no acquisition
- Ocelots: 3 animal present at facility; no acquisition records available
- Serval: 2 animal present at facility; no acquisition records available
  
- African crested porcupines: 3 animals present; acquisition records were present for only 2 animals
- Armadillos: 2 animals present; acquisition records were present for only 1 animal
- Bobcats: 5 animals present; acquisition records were present for 2 only animals
- Fox: 5 animals present; acquisition records were present for 2 only animals
- Hedgehogs: 2 animals present; acquisition records were present for 1 only animal
  
- Caracal: disposition records present for 1 animal, no acquisition records
- Serval: disposition records present for 2 animals, no acquisition records (additional animals on-hand)
- Ocelots: disposition records present for 7 animals, no acquisition records (additional animals on-hand)

Kinkajous: There are acquisition records present for 4 Kinkajous. 4 Kinkajous are present on the property, however, additional disposition records are present for 2 additional Kinkajous. Acquisition records are missing for a minimum of 2 animals.

Tigers: There are acquisition records present for 15 tigers. Disposition records are present for 19 tigers. There are currently 9 tigers present on the property. Only 2 of the tigers on the property can be traced (by animal name) to an animal acquisition record. During the inspection the licensee referenced several tigers born on the property and there are no acquisition records for any tigers born at the facility. Acquisition information is missing for a minimum of 4 animals (not including any offspring born on the property).

Disposition records were missing for several animals including:

- Lemurs: acquisition records were present for 5 lemurs and only 3 lemurs were on hand; no disposition records were present (missing disposition records for 2 animals)
- Kangaroo: acquisition records were present for 2 Kangaroos and only 1 kangaroo was present at the time of the inspection; no disposition records were present (missing disposition record for 1 animal).
  
- Tyra: acquisition records were present for 1 Tyra and none were present at the time of inspection; no disposition records were present (missing disposition record for 1 animal)
  
- Leopards: There were acquisition records present for 2 spotted Leopard cubs (received 10/30/2012 and cited above in section 2.40(b)(2)). No spotted leopards were present at the time of inspection. There was no disposition record and no documentation of the death / euthanasia for either of these animals.

No records were available at the time of the inspection for animals for any animals that have died or have been

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Prepared By:

	JUAN F ARANGO, A.C.I	USDA, APHIS, Animal Care	Date:
Title:	ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR	Inspector 6008	28 June 2013

Received By:

	TIMOTHY STARK	Date:
Title:	LICENSEE	28 June 2013



## Inspection Report

euthanized. There are no records available at the time of the inspection for animals that have been born at this facility.

In the absence of complete and accurate records, animal's movements cannot be tracked and verified.

Licensee shall keep and maintain records of acquisition and disposition; to include all deaths (either by natural occurrence or by euthanasia) and all births (offspring born to an animal in his possession).

Correct by: From this time forward.

3.81

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

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

Dealers, exhibitors, and research facilities must develop, document, and follow an appropriate plan for environment enhancement adequate to promote the psychological well-being of nonhuman primates. The plan must be in accordance with the currently accepted professional standards as cited in appropriate professional journals or reference guides, and as directed by the attending veterinarian. This plan must be made available to APHIS upon request, and, in the case of research facilities, to officials of any pertinent funding agency.

Although a large number items were present in the nonhuman primate cages including various children's toys, a swing, and numerous empty plastic bottles, there is no documentation of an environmental and psychological enrichment plan to promote the well-being of non-human primates (NHP Enrichment Plan). Lack of adequate enrichment can lead to high levels of stress in nonhuman primates affecting both their health and well-being. Nonhuman Primate Enrichment plans must be in accordance with professionally accepted standards and directed by the attending veterinarian. Written documentation of this enrichment plan is necessary to ensure that all primates are receiving enrichment as directed and in accordance with these standards and that animal health and welfare is not put at risk through the use of inappropriate or unsafe attempted enrichment.

Correct by creating a written NHP enrichment plan as directed by the attending veterinarian. The plan must include all species currently maintained by the licensee including the: capuchin, lemur, baboon, and gibbon and be modified as needed to include any additional NHPs acquired by the licensee.

Correct by: 19 July 2013

3.125 (a) REPEAT

### FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(a) Structural strength. 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.

At the time of the inspection four large felid enclosures (containing a total of 7 Tigers and 1 Lion) were

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#### Prepared By:

Title:	JUAN F ARANGO, A C I ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR	USDA, APHIS, Animal Care Inspector 6008	Date: 28 June 2013
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#### Received By:

Title:	TIMOTHY STARK LICENSEE	Date: 28 June 2013
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## Inspection Report

constructed with fencing that was less than 12 feet high. Each of these enclosures is constructed of heavy gauge wire that measured 11 feet 3 inches tall. The four affected enclosures were housing the following animals at the time of inspection:

- Tiger Pen 2: contains one Tiger identified by the licensee as Hemi.
- Tiger Pen 3: contains four Tigers referred to as Ieesha, Avalanche, Hurricane, and Taima
- Tiger Pen 4: contains one Tiger referred to as Nahandi
- Tiger Pen 5: contains one Tiger referred to as Glacier and one female lion referred to as Ungowwa.

None of these pens had any angled top fencing (kick-in) or any species appropriate high tensile smooth electrical wire to provide additional deterrents for escape. These enclosures are similar in height to those where tigers or lions have had documented escapes. An escape places the animal's life in jeopardy and may endanger the safety of the public.

Correct by increasing height, adding an effective kick-in, or covering the top of the enclosure.

Animals affected: 7

Correct by: Remains uncorrected.

3.127 (d)

### FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

(d) Perimeter fence. On or after May 17, 2000, all outdoor housing facilities (i.e., facilities not entirely indoors) must be enclosed by a perimeter fence that is of sufficient height to keep animals and unauthorized persons out. Fences less than 8 feet high for potentially dangerous animals, such as, but not limited to, large felines (e.g., lions, tigers, leopards, cougars, etc.), bears, wolves, rhinoceros, and elephants, or less than 6 feet high for other animals must be approved in writing by the Administrator. The 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.

A 12-foot high perimeter fence was present around the portion of the facility housing the majority of the tigers. At the time of the inspection there were large amounts of building materials present in the area between the tiger primary enclosures and the perimeter fence. This building material included numerous chain link fence panels that were leaning at an angle against the side of the perimeter fence facing in towards the enclosures functionally forming a ramp up the perimeter fence. Other piles of fencing panels and wood for building were stacked near the foot of the perimeter fence in a manner that would allow animals to use it as a platform to jump from. Depending on their orientation, these panels effectively reduced the perimeter height by 3 to 8 feet. The presence of these building materials prevents the perimeter fence from functioning as an adequate secondary

#### Prepared By:

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I	USDA, APHIS, Animal Care	Date:
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR	Inspector 6008	28 June 2013

#### Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK	Date:
Title: LICENSEE	28 June 2013



## Inspection Report

containment system for the animals at this facility.

One gate present in the perimeter fence (for the portion of the facility that houses the majority of the tigers) was constructed of vertical bars. Gaps were present underneath this gate which ranged from 3 to 9 inches. These gaps are large enough that it could allow the entry of an unauthorized person or animal.

A substantial perimeter fence that is maintained in good repair and is not less than 8 feet in height is required for all potentially dangerous animals. This perimeter fencing protects the animals by ensuring that in the event of an accidental escape there is a secondary containment mechanism to prevent the animal from leaving the property and endangering public safety and thereby placing the animal's life in jeopardy. Correct this by removing all construction materials or other debris that is within close proximity to the perimeter fence, and by modifying the gate to prevent unauthorized entry.

Correct by: Close of business 1 July 2013.

### 3.129

#### FEEDING.

##### 3.129 (a) FEEDING.

(a) 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.

The licensee stated that he feeds a variety of feed material to the various animals maintained on the property. The large carnivores are generally fed a mixed diet consisting of donated recently expired meat products from human food channels and road kill with vitamin / mineral supplementation. There is no written guidance from the attending veterinarian for feeding the large felids. A species specific feeding plan(s) which includes the amount and type of meats provided as well as any additional necessary vitamin or mineral supplementation is necessary when feeding a non-commercially prepared diet for large felids to ensure that the diet is of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain the animals in good health. The licensee must obtain from the veterinarian written guidance for the feeding of the large cats. This feeding plan must address the species, size, condition, and type of animal in order to ensure appropriate care and feeding for all felids in the facility.

Correct by: 19 July 2013

Inspection and exit briefing conducted with the licensee.

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#### Prepared By:

Title:	JUAN F ARANGO, A.C.I ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR	USDA, APHIS, Animal Care Inspector 6008	Date: 28 June 2013
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#### Received By:

Title:	TIMOTHY STARK LICENSEE	Date: 28 June 2013
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JUL 16 2013



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JUL 16 2013



Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Michael R. Pence, Governor  
Cameron F. Clark, Director

Division of Fish and Wildlife  
402 W. Washington St., Rm W273  
Indianapolis, IN 46204  
(317) 233-6527

June 25, 2013

Regional Director  
USDA-APHIS-AC  
920 Main Campus Drive, Suite 200  
Raleigh, NC 27606-5210

To whom it may concern:

The Indiana DNR would like to file a formal complaint regarding a USDA-licensed facility operated by Tim Stark, USDA Certificate # 32-C-0204. A juvenile leopard was shot and killed by a landowner that lives near this facility in Charlestown, Indiana after it had killed at least one cat and multiple family dogs and cats had been missing.

This leopard was shot by (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) on the property of (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) located at (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) in Charlestown, Indiana on Thursday, June 20, 2013. This property is located approximately one mile from the facility of Tim Stark which is located at 3320 Jack Teeple Road in Charlestown.

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) had complained of a possible leopard sighting on her property on June 18<sup>th</sup>, 2013 and contacted Indiana Conservation Officer Bo Spainhour. She also contacted Tim Stark since his facility is close by to see if he had an escape.

Tim Stark insists that this leopard was not his and that it did not escape from his facility. However, his facility is approximately one mile from this location. He had also been trying to trap this leopard on the property of (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) after she originally contacted him, and he informed the conservation officer about two young leopards that were born on his facility recently but had died.

The Indiana DNR would like to know if Mr. Stark's records accurately record the disposition of all leopard cubs, and if he sold any, to whom were they sold. The Indiana DNR requires a permit to possess a leopard, but USDA-licensed facilities are exempt from this permit requirement. You can contact me at (317) 233-6527 or at (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D) if you have any questions.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)

**Kirsten, Peter R - APHIS**

**From:** Arango, Juan F - APHIS  
**Sent:** Monday, June 24, 2013 10:42 PM  
**To:** Miller, Dana - APHIS  
**Cc:** Kirsten, Peter R - APHIS  
**Subject:** FW: Request Leopard information

**From:** Spainhour IV, Marvin [mailto:MaSpainhour@dnr.IN.gov]  
**Sent:** Monday, June 24, 2013 10:31 PM  
**To:** Arango, Juan F - APHIS  
**Subject:** RE: Request Leopard information

Here is the narrative from the report. I also added some other contact information that you may need while doing your inspection. Thank!

**Prelude:**

On June 20<sup>th</sup> 2013 a man shot and killed a leopard behind his girlfriend's Charlestown, Indiana home. After shooting the leopard the resident of the home contacted me immediately and I went to retrieve the carcass shortly thereafter. An investigation is now under way by Conservation Officers as well as USDA officials.

**Involved Persons:**

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) (Witness)

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) (Witness)  
[REDACTED] (Witness/ Shooter)

Tim Stark (Suspect)

**Detail of the investigation:**

On June 18<sup>th</sup> 2013 at approximately 2131 hours, I, Indiana Conservation Officer Bo Spainhour was called by (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) about a possible big cat which they had thought they heard in between her mother's home and her own. When I asked what the animal was doing when she heard it, she replied that she had a dog which had made a squeal type of noise and had come up missing. I then asked if she had seen the animal before and she said that she had not actually seen the cat herself but that her mother had seen it cross the driveway a few weeks prior. I then proceeded to ask about the actual sighting which her mother, (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) had witnessed. She advised me that she was pulling into the driveway one evening and that it had crossed the driveway in front of her vehicle. (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) had seemed confused about what she had seen because she noticed a longer tail on the animal but it had moved and had the head of a feline. Shortly after the sighting of the animal some of the family's dogs and cats had started missing. Both (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) and her mother (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) had believed that this animal was also the culprit of a traumatizing situation they had witnessed a short time before. When I asked what they were talking about (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) told me that her mother had seen a larger animal come up on her porch and haul off one of her cats to the wood line. It was at this time that the (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) realized that they were having a larger problem than they had expected and needed to contact someone. I started to explain to her the varieties of predators which live in the area and what other kinds of animals would prey upon her small dogs and cats. My first explanation was that it was a coyote. Due to everything having babies around this time of year it would make sense for something to kill an easily accessible prey and take it

back to a den site for their young. After explaining the lifestyle of a coyote, [REDACTED] said she did not think it was a canine that did the damage. I then explained to her that a bobcat could also be the culprit but that bobcats do not have long tails. [REDACTED] said that she had contacted Tim Stark and that he had given her the exact same response that I had. I then proceeded to ask if Stark had said anything else about the possible sighting because he is the owner of a non-profit company called Wildlife in Need. Stark owns several of the big cat species and just happens to live about a mile from where the sighting had occurred so I wanted to make sure that he had not advised [REDACTED] of a possible escapee. She said that he had told her that he had not lost any of his animals but that he would start setting traps to help. This didn't strike me as strange initially because I felt like he was probably just being neighborly. After discussing all of the possibilities I advised her to look for scat, paw prints, or any photographs she could get her hands on. [REDACTED] then asked me if she had a right to kill it if she saw it again. I told her that bobcats were protected in the state of Indiana but that she would still have the right to protect her family, livestock, and pets if they were being attacked. I then told her to contact me immediately if she was able to locate any of the following.

On June 20<sup>th</sup> 2013 at approximately 2253 hours I received my second phone call from [REDACTED]

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) She told me that her boyfriend had shot the cat which had been terrorizing her property and pets. I asked what kind of cat it was and she said she thought it looked like a leopard or cheetah or something like that. I then advised I would be on my way to her house at that time and to keep the cat there so that I could retrieve it. At approximately 2333 hours I arrived at her home to several neighbors and Tim Stark standing over the big cat in the driveway. Stark then advised that it was a leopard and that he had thought [REDACTED] was crazy when she initially called him. [REDACTED] then asked what my thoughts were and I said that I was speechless. At this time I had Stark step aside with me and I asked him if he had a leopard that had escaped. Stark responded to my question with "it isn't my fucking leopard"! I then asked if he had any idea as to why there would be a leopard that just so happens to be around a mile from his home and he told me that he had no idea. Stark then said that last year he had two young leopards but that they had gotten some kind of bone disease and that they had to be put down which left him without any leopards except a big black one. I told him that I was not going to ask him any more questions at that time due to being right in front of the neighbors and he asked me if he was going to be under investigation now. I told him that he was probably smart enough to realize that since he was the only one into this kind of thing in Clark County that he was probably going to be questioned. He then advised that the USDA had been trying to do an inspection for a while now but that he had not gotten back with them. He then said I'm sure they're going to be beating on my door now.

After my conversation with Stark I asked [REDACTED] to accompany me to my vehicle where I could get some information from her about the killing of the animal itself. When we got back to the vehicle she told me that Stark had been mentioning how this was going to get blown up and that he was going to be suspect number one and stuff like that. She then told me that after she had called me, she had called Stark so that he could positively identify it for her. He asked her if she had spoken with anyone else and she advised him that I was already on my way to see what it was. Stark then said "Why the fuck would you have called Spainhour! You should have just called me before and I would've taken care of it". [REDACTED] then told me that she had told him that she had given him the opportunity to help her and he had came up empty handed. After calling me she had been given a solution to the problem and that she was going to follow the proper procedures in doing so. I told her that she had done the right thing and that she was not going to be subjected to any kind of criminal offense since she had followed my directions from the phone conversation. [REDACTED] then told me that when Stark arrived he kept looking at her and saying "I just can't believe you called the game warden...." I then asked her the details of the actual shooting. She advised me that her backyard and her mother's backyard butted up against one another and that the family had been standing around a pool which was located between the two. The family then heard a bucket get dumped over which was sitting on the front of her mother's porch. Both her and her boyfriend ran around to the front of the house and noticed the leopard just reaching the tree line. It was approximately 10 to 15 yards from her mother's driveway and it was pacing along the tree line. At this time her boyfriend, (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), shot the cat in the head with his 9mm Ruger LC9 pistol. The leopard fell to the ground and after a short celebration they picked up the phone and called for me.

#### Attachments:

Photographs taken of Leopard

#### Disposition:

**From:** (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)

**Sent:** Tuesday, June 25, 2013 7:38 AM

**To:** ACEAST

**Cc:** Kirsten, Peter R - APHIS

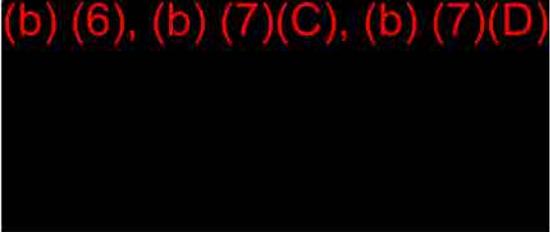
**Subject:** Complaint

Attached please find a complaint regarding a USDA – licensed facility in Indiana under the name of Tim Stark.

We would appreciate your prompt attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)





Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Michael R. Pence, Governor  
Cameron F. Clark, Director

Division of Fish and Wildlife  
402 W. Washington St., Rm W273  
Indianapolis, IN 46204  
(317) 233-6527

June 25, 2013

Regional Director  
USDA-APHIS-AC  
920 Main Campus Drive, Suite 200  
Raleigh, NC 27606-5210

To whom it may concern:

The Indiana DNR would like to file a formal complaint regarding a USDA-licensed facility operated by Tim Stark, USDA Certificate # 32-C-0204. A juvenile leopard was shot and killed by a landowner that lives near this facility in Charlestown, Indiana after it had killed at least one cat and multiple family dogs and cats had been missing.

This leopard was shot by (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) on the property of (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) located at (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) in Charlestown, Indiana on Thursday, June 20, 2013. This property is located approximately one mile from the facility of Tim Stark which is located at 3320 Jack Teeple Road in Charlestown.

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) had complained of a possible leopard sighting on her property on June 18<sup>th</sup>, 2013 and contacted Indiana Conservation Officer Bo Spainhour. She also contacted Tim Stark since his facility is close by to see if he had an escape.

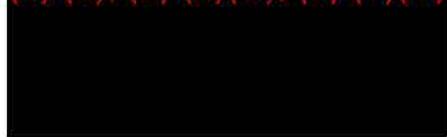
Tim Stark insists that this leopard was not his and that it did not escape from his facility. However, his facility is approximately one mile from this location. He had also been trying to trap this leopard on the property of (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) after she originally contacted him, and he informed the conservation officer about two young leopards that were born on his facility recently but had died.

The Indiana DNR would like to know if Mr. Stark's records accurately record the disposition of all leopard cubs, and if he sold any, to whom were they sold. The Indiana DNR requires a permit to possess a leopard, but USDA-licensed facilities are exempt from this permit requirement. You can contact me at (317) 233-6527 or at (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D) if you have any questions.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)





United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Marketing and  
Regulatory  
Programs

Animal and Plant  
Health Inspection  
Services

Animal Care

920 Main Campus Drive  
Suite 200  
Raleigh, NC 27606

Tel No. 919-855-7100  
Fax No. 919-855-7123

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)

Date: 1 July 2013

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)

Dear [REDACTED]

Thank you for your email, dated 25 June 2013, concerning Timothy Stark. Your concern has been issued number E13-220. If you wish to know the results of our findings, you can do so one of two ways:

1. Inspection reports for licensees are now available on our website after a 21 day mandatory holding period. You may view or retrieve the reports at:  
<http://acisearch.aphis.usda.gov/LPASearch/faces/Warning.jspx>.
2. If you wish to request more than inspection reports, or request the results of a complaint on a class Research Facility, you must submit a request, in writing, to our Freedom of Information Act office, using one of the following methods.
  1. Email: [foia.officer@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:foia.officer@aphis.usda.gov)
  2. Fax: 301-734-5941
  3. US Mail: USDA, APHIS, FOIA  
4700 River Road, Unit 50  
Riverdale, MD 20723

Depending on the circumstances of the situation, please allow us enough time (30 to 60 days) to thoroughly investigate your concerns.

Animal Care is the division of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) that is responsible for the enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act. The Act provides minimum standards for the humane care and use of animals at USDA licensed or registered facilities.

Animal Care inspectors conduct routine unannounced inspections at all USDA licensed and registered facilities to ensure that they are meeting or exceeding these minimum standards. Our inspectors also conduct searches for unlicensed facilities conducting regulated activities. We perform inspections and searches when necessary in response to valid concerns and complaints received from the public to ensure the well-being of the animals and compliance with the law. If violations are found, enforcement action appropriate for the circumstances will be initiated.

Please be assured that we will look into your concerns and take appropriate action if necessary.

Thank you for your interest in the welfare of these animals.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Goldentyer, D.V.M.  
Regional Director – Animal Care  
Eastern Region



Animal Care is a part of the Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.



USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

animal  
care**ANIMAL WELFARE COMPLAINT**

Complaint No. E14-015	Date Entered 28 October 2013	Received By A Benson
Referred To Arango / Kirsten	Reply Due 15 December 2013	

**Facility or Person Complaint Filed Against**

Name Timothy Stark dba: Wildlife in Need	Customer/License/Registration No. 11620/32-C-0204		
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Address 3320 Jack Teeple Rd.	City Charlestown	State IN	Zip 47111	Phone No. (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
---------------------------------	---------------------	-------------	--------------	----------------------------------

**Complainant**

Name (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)	Organization
---	--------------

Address (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)	City (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)	State (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)	Zip (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)	Phone No./Email address (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)
--	---	--	--	--

How was complaint received? email

Forward response to FOIA: Yes  No **Details of Complaint: See attached.****Results:** MEMO attachedApplication packet provided? Yes  No 

INSPECTOR Juan F Arango ACT	DATE 30-Oct-13
REVIEWED BY (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	DATE 10/31/13

TO: Dr. Chester A. Gipson, Deputy Administrator, USDA-APHIS

RE: Animal Adventures abuse of tiger cub

DATE: 9/30/13

Dear Sir,

We are writing to you in hopes that your agency will have the compassion to put a stop to what we believe to be inhumane mistreatment of various animals that we personally observed on August 17, 2013. We are sending this by email in hopes that it will allow you to act more quickly, but if you need a signed hard copy or would like to have anyone from your organizations meet or speak with us please just let me know. We would really appreciate an inspector to visit this facility to examine the animals.

On Saturday August 17, 2013; my husband and I visited the "Wildlife in Need" Center in Charlestown Indiana. I had discovered this facility via the social networking website Facebook. It was approximately 87 degrees that day. Entrance to the facility was a \$10 per person donation. We were greeted by the wife of Tim Stark, owner of the facility. We were told that the visit was "at our own pace" and that we could visit any of the animals. We observed several species of animals. There were foxes, monkeys, ocelots, bobcats, grizzly bears, a leopard, a cougar, a lion and several tigers.

The reason that we are writing this complaint is that we felt the animals were in poor condition. Several of the animals were very skinny and appeared malnourished. The cougar appeared extremely upset and growled and hissed at anyone that came near her cage. She seemed very frightened. Many cages were extremely small and had no shade available. Some of the small cat cages were so small, the animal only had room to stand up and turn around. The tigers were very hot and panting. Several tigers were sitting in their drinking water bowls to keep cool. We did not see any clean drinking water in the facility that day. The black leopard appeared to have some fur missing. There were remains of animals that had been eaten left at the bottom of several of the cages. We observed a small group of foxes that appeared very hot, with no shade that were panting heavily. They also did not have any water available. Other than the cougar that was very upset, most of the animals were very lethargic.

We did not encounter any trained staff on the property. We did encounter "volunteers" that seemed to know very little about the animals. We asked about veterinary care on the property and were told by a volunteer that there was not a veterinarian on staff but they called one from time to time when animals were sick. When we asked about the diet of the animals, we were told by the volunteer that the facility relied on donations of "road kill". We asked the volunteer from where these animals were rescued? It was to our dismay that a lot of the animals on the property were bred there and were personal pets of the owner, Tim Stark. The volunteer went on to mention that Tim no longer had enough time to spend with all of the animals and that is why the facility was now open to the public for donations. We recently learned that one of the tigers gave birth to three small

cubs. The facility is also advertising on their social network site that you may hold and pet a baby Ocelot for a \$10 fee.

We understand that not all of the items mentioned below violate USDA guidelines. However, we feel that perhaps your guidelines should be revisited and changed to support the overall health and well being of these animals. We were disturbed after our visit to this facility and we felt the urge to notify you of these conditions. I have attached a few photo's but I was so upset at the condition of the animals, I failed to take many pictures.

Sincerely,

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)



Teressa Tubia  
USDA APHIS Animal Care – Eastern Region  
Inspection & Licensing Assistant  
919.855.7108

 [Join the Animal Care Stakeholder Registry and receive emails on topics of interest](#)

This electronic message contains information generated by the USDA solely for the intended recipients. Any unauthorized interception of this message or the use or disclosure of the information it contains may violate the law and subject the violator to civil or criminal penalties. If you believe you have received this message in error, please notify the sender and delete the email immediately.

**From:** (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)

**Sent:** Tuesday, October 01, 2013 3:33 PM

**To:** Gipson, Chester A - APHIS; ACEAST

**Cc:** Susan Bass

**Subject:** Request for Examination

Dear Sirs:

Please see attached letter of concern.

Regards,

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)





21-05158\_000418





United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Marketing and  
Regulatory  
Programs

Animal and Plant  
Health Inspection  
Services

Animal Care

920 Main Campus Drive  
Suite 200  
Raleigh, NC 27606

Tel No. 919-855-7100  
Fax No. 919-855-7123

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)

28 October 2013

Dear [REDACTED]  
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)

Thank you for your email of September 30, 2013 concerning Wildlife in Need Center LTD. Your concern has been issued number E14-015. If you wish to know the results of our findings, you can do so one of two ways:

1. Inspection reports for licensees are now available on our website after a 21 day mandatory holding period. You may view or retrieve the reports at:  
<http://acissearch.aphis.usda.gov/LPASearch/faces/Warning.jspx>.
2. If you wish to request more than inspection reports, or request the results of a complaint on a class Research Facility, you must submit a request, in writing, to our Freedom of Information Act office, using one of the following methods.
  1. Email: [foia.officer@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:foia.officer@aphis.usda.gov)
  2. Fax: 301-734-5941
  3. US Mail: USDA, APHIS, FOIA  
4700 River Road, Unit 50  
Riverdale, MD 20723

Depending on the circumstances of the situation, please allow us enough time (30 to 60 days) to thoroughly investigate your concerns.

Animal Care is the division of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) that is responsible for the enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act. The Act provides minimum standards for the humane care and use of animals at USDA licensed or registered facilities.

Animal Care inspectors conduct routine unannounced inspections at all USDA licensed and registered facilities to ensure that they are meeting or exceeding these minimum standards. Our inspectors also conduct searches for unlicensed facilities conducting regulated activities. We perform inspections and searches when necessary in response to valid concerns and complaints received from the public to ensure the well-being of the animals and compliance with the law. If violations are found, enforcement action appropriate for the circumstances will be initiated.

Please be assured that we will look into your concerns and take appropriate action if necessary.

Thank you for your interest in the welfare of these animals.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Goldentyer, DVM  
Regional Director – Animal Care  
Eastern Region



Animal Care is a part of the Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

An Equal Opportunity Provider and Employer

21-05158\_000420

# MEMO

**Date:** October, 30 2013

**To:** Dr. Peter Kirsten SACS.      **From:** Juan F. Arango ACI.

**Subject:** Compliant E14-015.

**Business Name:** Wildlife in need/Timothy Stark (License number 32-C-0204 ID#-11620)

**Inquiry:** Full Inspection Conducted on 9/24/ 2013

## **Outcome of the inquiry:**

On Saturday August 17, 2013; my husband and I visited the Wildlife in Need Center in Charlestown Indiana. It was approximately 87 degrees that day. Entrance to the facility was a \$10 per person donation.

We observed several species of animals. There were foxes, monkeys. Ocelots, Bobcats, Grizzly bears, a Leopard, a Cougar, a Lion and several tigers.

## **Complaint:**

The reason that we are writing this complaint is that we felt the animals were in poor condition. Several of the animals were very skinny and appeared mal nourished.

## **Answer:**

None of the animals was observed in "poor condition" all animals observed have a proper weight and showed a bright coat.

Animals observed during the inspection on 9/24/2013 conducted by Dr. Dana Miller VMO and Juan F. Arango ACI.

## **Complaint:**

The cougar appeared extremely upset and growled and hissed at anyone that came near her cage. She seemed very frightened.

## **Answer:**

A barrier fence was not present at the time of this visit 8/7/2013 and the people were going too close to the primary enclosure, and the invasion of the space affected the animals.

A new barrier fence was present at the time of the inspection on 9/24/2013

# MEMO

Complaint:

Many cages were extremely small and had no shade available. Some of the small cat cages were so small, the animal only had room to stand up and turn around.

Answer:

All cages in the facility comply with the minimum requirements of the AWA, and all cages had a shelter present, but in some cases these shelters can be hard to see from the public place of view.

This was evaluated at the time of the inspection on 9/24/2013

Complaint:

Several tigers were sitting in their drinking water bowls to keep cool. We did not see any clean drinking water in the facility that day.

Answer:

This is true and was cited in the inspection report on 9-24-2013 (3.130 WATERING) and the facility was instructed to correct this immediately.

Complaint:

The black leopard appeared to have some fur missing.

Answer:

No "fur missing" was observed on the black leopard at the time of the inspection on 9/24/2013.

Complaint:

There were remains of animals that had been eaten left at the bottom of several of the cages.

Answer:

This problem was observed in the wolf-dog hybrid and coyote-dog hybrids cages, and cited in the report on 9/24/2013 (3.11(b)(2) CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.) the facility was instructed to correct this by 10/15/2013.

Complaint:

We observed a small group of foxes that appeared very hot with no shade that was panting heavily. They also did not have any water available.

Answer:

A shelter was featured in the cages of the foxes in the form of plastic kennels, bowls with water were observed in each of the cages of the foxes in the inspection on 24/09/2013

# MEMO

Complaint:

Other than the cougar that was very upset, most of the animals were very lethargic.

Answer:

This is considered a normal behavior for of these predators because most of them are nocturnal, and is a normal behavior of most of the animals in hot weather.

Complaint:

We did not encounter any trained staff on the property. We did encounter "volunteers. That seemed to know very little about the animals.

Answer:

This situation was described and cited in the inspection report on 9/24/2013 (3.132 EMPLOYEES). The facility was instructed to correct this by 11/01/2013.

Complaint:

We asked about veterinary care on the property and were told by a volunteer that there was not a veterinarian on staff but they called one from time to time when animals were sick.

Answer:

This situation was described and cited in the inspection report on 9/24/2013 (2.40 (a)(1) ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS). The facility was instructed to correct this by employing a qualified licensed veterinarian with experience relevant to the species being maintained by the licensee. This employment must include a formal arrangement of this agreement including a written program of Veterinary Care.

Complaint:

When we asked about the diet of the animals, we were told by the volunteer that the facility relied on donations of. Road kill...

Answer:

The facility owner inform the inspectors that the sources of the diet are donations of expired meat from nearby supermarkets and commercial food for big cats purchased with donations from the public and sometime donations of the road kill. The facility was instructed to develop a big cat feeding program that needs to be approved for the attending veterinarian.

This was evaluated at the time of the inspection on 9/24/2013

# MEMO

Complaint:

We asked the volunteer from where these animals were rescued? It was to our dismay that a lot of the animals on the property were bred there and were personal pets or the owner, Tim Stark. We recently learned that one of the tigers gave birth to three small cubs.

Answer:

"A class "C" licensee may buy and sell animals as a minor part of the business in order to maintain or add to his animal collection" (AWA 1.1 definitions class "C" licensee.) and breed and sell the offspring of his own animals is permitted under the AWA.

Complaint:

The facility is also advertising on their social network site that you may hold and pet a baby Ocelot for a \$10 fee.

Answer:

Direct contact with the public only is allowed for a short time of the age of the animal when it does not represent a high risk to the public and always under close supervision. The risk must be evaluated individually in each case because it does not depend on the age of the animal, but the level of development and maturity, sometimes very young animals already have claws and/or teeth capable of inflicting serious injuries.

Best Regards,

*Juan F. Arango. ACI.*

ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 6008



## 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: Sep-24-2013

---

**2.40 (a) (1) REPEAT**

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

(a) Each dealer or exhibitor shall have an attending veterinarian who shall provide adequate veterinary care to its animals in compliance with this section. (1) Each dealer and exhibitor shall employ an attending veterinarian under formal arrangements. In the case of a part-time attending veterinarian or consultant arrangements, the formal arrangements shall include a written program of veterinary care and regularly scheduled visits to the premises of the dealer or exhibitor.

During the inspection the licensee provided a copy of APHIS 7002 (the Program of Veterinary Care form) dated 1 July 2013 and reportedly signed by a licensed veterinarian that had agreed to function as the attending veterinarian for all animals at the facility. Throughout the inspection the licensee made several statements regarding the new attending veterinarian and their relationship. When APHIS officials contacted this veterinarian (listed on the official form) for confirmation of their role, the veterinarian stated that she did not agree to provide care to all animals at the facility. The veterinarian explained that the licensee requested she provide treatment for one Great Pyrenees dog. While at the property, attending that dog, the licensee asked her to sign several additional forms including the APHIS 7002 form. The veterinarian stated that the licensee explained that he needed this to document the general conditions of the animals on the property that evening. While the veterinarian confirmed that she provided guidance to the licensee regarding care of the domestic cats and dogs maintained by the licensee, she did not agree to provide veterinary services or professional guidance for the wild and exotic animals maintained by the licensee. The veterinarian clearly stated to the licensee that she could not provide care for the wild and exotic animals. The veterinarian stated that she only completed information on pages 1 and 2 of the APHIS 7002 form. The veterinarian identified all of the information on page 3 (regarding wild and exotic animals), page 4 (regarding other warm blooded animals), as well as some items on pages 1 and 2 that were not present when she signed this form. Based on this discussion it appears that the APHIS 7002 form was altered after it was signed by the veterinarian, adding additional information concerning animals other than dogs and cats. The veterinarian stated that she did not give permission for the licensee to add the additional information after she had signed this form. The relationship between the veterinarian and the licensee was misrepresented to APHIS officials. At this time the facility lacks a current active Attending Veterinarian for the wild and exotic animals maintained by the facility. Failing to have an ongoing relationship with an Attending Veterinarian risks the health and wellbeing of all animals at the facility. Should illness or injury occur. The lack of an qualified attending veterinarian may result in significant

---

**(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)**

Prepared By:

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

Sep-26-2013

Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK

Date:

Title: LICENSEE

Sep-26-2013



## Inspection Report

unnecessary pain and suffering or possible death. Additionally, the prolonged lack of an Attending Veterinarian increases this risk by excluding a veterinarian from necessary oversight of veterinary care and other aspects of humane animal care and use. Such is appropriate socialization and environmental enrichment. Correct this by employing a qualified licensed veterinarian with experience relevant to the species being maintained by the licensee. This employment must include a formal arrangement of this agreement including a written program of Veterinary Care.

Correct by: Remains uncorrected

**2.40 (b) (1)**

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

(b) Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include: (1) The availability of appropriate facilities, personnel, equipment, and services to comply with the provisions of this subchapter:

One bottle of ivermectin was on the property that expired August 2013. The licensee stated that this was the only bottle of medication present on the property. Additionally when the expiration date was pointed out, he stated that he had purchased it earlier in this year and did not realize it had expired. Expired pharmaceutical drugs may have unpredictable effects or decreased potency which could compromise their efficacy. The licensee must ensure the availability of appropriate facilities and equipment to comply with the provisions of this subchapter. Correct by ensuring that all drugs used and maintained by the facility are in-date. Any drugs that have passed their expiration date should be identified as "expired" and segregated from the current in use drug stock until their disposal.

Correct by: 10/3/2013

**2.40 (b) (2)**

**REPEAT**

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

(b) Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include: ... (2) The use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries, and the availability of emergency, weekend, and holiday care.

An acquisition record was present on the property for one adult male red kangaroo obtained by the licensee on 25 August 2013. The licensee stated that shortly after arrival he observed swelling in the feet of this animal and believed that it was allergy related. The licensee stated that he discussed the condition with the person he received the animal from who also was experiencing similar conditions in their remaining kangaroos. The licensee started the kangaroo on Benadryl without consulting a veterinarian. The kangaroo died on 3 September 2013, approximately 2 days following the onset of symptoms. The licensee stated that he later suspected that a problem with the feed as the cause of the swelling and death of this animal. This animal was not examined by a veterinarian following its arrival to the facility or following the onset of clinical signs, nor did the licensee consult with a veterinarian at any time concerning this condition. No post mortem examination was performed to determine the cause of death. Failure to

**(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)**

Prepared By:

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

Date: Sep-26-2013

Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK

Date:

Title: LICENSEE

Date: Sep-26-2013



## Inspection Report

have animals showing clinical signs of disease or illness examined by a veterinarian can result in delays in proper treatment, prolonged suffering, and death. Correct by ensuring that all animals showing signs of injury, disease, or illness are promptly examined by a licensed veterinarian. Additionally, ensure that the attending veterinarian is given sufficient authority to provide guidance regarding all aspects of animal care for the animals currently maintained by the licensee.

Facility records indicate the deaths of an Ocelot on 21 August 2013, a serval on 25 August 2013, and a coatimundi on 31 August 2013. The licensee failed to contact a veterinarian regarding the deaths of any of these animals and no post mortem diagnosis was made. The licensee reported that the serval was on a breeder loan and died without prior clinical signs. This body was reportedly returned to its owner. The ocelot was reported to have died as the result of a caging accident resulting in its suspected strangulation. The circumstances surrounding the coatimundi's death were not reported to APHIS officials. No veterinary examination was conducted following the deaths of these animals, and these deaths were not reported to the attending veterinarian. Failure to report unexplained deaths to the attending veterinarian can result in the failure to recognize potentially preventable causes of deaths that may result from infectious, nutritional, metabolic, or husbandry related conditions. Correct by ensuring that all unexpected deaths are promptly reported to the attending veterinarian. Licensee shall maintain documentation of the communication with the veterinarian. Furthermore, a necropsy shall be performed on all subsequent undiagnosed or unexplained deaths. The results of these necropsy exams shall be made available to APHIS officials.

One white and grey Great Pyrenees dog identified as Bandit was present in the enclosure with the Lion known as Chief. The nose of this dog was coated in dirt over a large portion of the haired & non-haired portion (at the mucocutaneous junction) which obscured easy visualization of the underlying skin without removal of the dog from the enclosure. The exposed portion of skin had several small scabs and crusts visible and generally appeared pink and lacking hair. In profile, this area appeared irregular and slightly swollen. The presence of the lion in this enclosure precluded safe removal of the dog for further examination by APHIS officials. On the previous inspection the nose of this dog appeared cracked and bleeding over the non-haired portion of the nose (especially at the mucocutaneous junction). When asked about treatment, the licensee stated that the dog was examined by the new attending veterinarian following the previous inspection, but that the veterinarian told him that there was "nothing that they could do about it" and therefore, he did not need to provide any treatment. He further stated that he was not applying any sun block, or providing any other treatment at this time, but that the condition was resolving without treatment because of the changing weather conditions with the onset of fall. Written documentation by the attending veterinarian, presented by the licensee, stated that the licensee should "apply sunscreen / zinc oxide as needed". APHIS officials confirmed this examination and recommendations directly with the veterinarian. The veterinarian stated she examined the dog on 1 July 2013 for lameness. She stated that she did observe the nasal ulceration, but was informed by the licensee at that time that the condition had been previously diagnosed by another veterinarian and that it was a seasonal sun allergy. The AV stated that her recommendation was to apply this sunblock to the affected area at least once daily for as long as the nose continued to be affected. The AV stated that she was unable to offer additional treatments at that time because of the incompatibility with the concurrent

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

JUAN F ARANGO, A.C.I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

Sep-26-2013

Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK

Date:

Title: LICENSEE

Sep-26-2013



## Inspection Report

treatment prescribed for the lameness. The licensee has failed to follow the direction of the attending veterinarian for the treatment of this condition as he failed to apply sunblock to the affected area. Although the condition appears to be improving despite the lack of care, it is difficult to fully assess the degree of improvement without complete examination. The presence of crusts / scabs indicates that the condition is not yet fully resolved; and based on the directions provided by the examining veterinarian, the treatment should be continued until fully resolved. Additionally, because the attending veterinarian believed that that this condition had been previously diagnosed, she did not recommend additional diagnostic testing that may have been appropriate in the absence of a definitive diagnosis. As a result, the licensee failed to provide further methods to diagnose the condition. Adequate veterinary care includes the use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries. Correct by complying with diagnostic testing and treatment recommendations made by the attending veterinarian for this dog and any animals provided care in the future.

One male tiger identified as Jumba had all four canine teeth which were broken or worn. The right lower canine was broken or worn unevenly to the gumline, and the other three canine teeth were all badly damaged and worn. A small dark tan area is visible from a distance in the center of each shortened tooth. Additionally, the tiger appears to have lost weight since the previous inspection. The licensee stated that the upper canine teeth had broken years ago and the lower canine teeth were worn. Additionally, the licensee stated that this animal is approximately 15 years old and has never been examined by a veterinarian for its dental condition. The licensee stated that he did not believe these teeth were a problem since he had not observed any difficulty eating or signs of pain. Additionally, he stated that he was unwilling to have the animal examined by a veterinarian due to the risk associated. Teeth that are damaged through trauma or significant wear can cause discomfort to the animal and when left untreated can progress to painful dental abscesses. The presence of the dark central area warrants additional examination by a veterinarian to determine if the pulp cavity is exposed. Although wear of canine teeth is common in large cats, this is an abnormal condition and does require the involvement of the attending veterinarian to ensure adequate care. The licensee does not currently have an attending veterinarian for the exotic animals including tigers. There is no evidence that this animal's dental condition has been evaluated by a veterinarian. Licensees are required to maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include appropriate methods to prevent, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries including dental abnormalities. Correct by ensuring that the attending veterinarian assesses this animal to determine the appropriate treatment plan for this condition.

Correct by: Remains corrected.

**2.40 (b) (3)**

**REPEAT**

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

(b) Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include:...  
(3) Daily observation of all animals to assess their health and well-being; Provided, however, That daily observation of animals may be accomplished by someone other than the attending veterinarian; and Provided, further, That a mechanism of direct and frequent communication is required so that timely and accurate information on problems of animal health, behavior, and well-being is conveyed to the attending veterinarian.

**(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)**

Prepared By:

JUAN F FARANGO, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

Sep-26-2013

Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK

Date:

Title: LICENSEE

Sep-26-2013



## Inspection Report

One male red kangaroo obtained by the licensee on 25 August 2013 (described above) began exhibiting signs of disease that included swelling of the feet shortly after arrival on the property. The licensee stated that he discussed the condition with the person they received the animal from, but did not contact the attending veterinarian regarding this condition. He then began administration of drugs for treatment without the input or direction of the attending veterinarian. This kangaroo subsequently died on 3 September 2013, approximately 2 days following the onset of symptoms based on the statements of the licensee. The death was not reported to the Attending Veterinarian. As a result of the failure to communicate this condition to the AV no examination was conducted either ante or post mortem.

Facility records indicate the deaths of an Ocelot on 21 August 2013, a Serval on 25 August 2013, and a Coatiundi on 31 August 2013. When asked, the licensee stated that these deaths had not been reported to the attending veterinarian. Failure to report unexpected deaths to the attending veterinarian can result in the failure to recognize potentially preventable causes of deaths that may result from infectious, nutritional, metabolic, or husbandry related conditions.

During the inspection one tiger identified as Jumba was observed to have severely cracked / worn teeth (described above). Although the licensee stated that he was aware of this condition, it had never been reported to the attending veterinarian. As a result this animal has never been either visually assessed for this condition or physically examined by the attending veterinarian.

Failure to provide accurate and timely information on animals showing clinical signs of disease or illness to the attending veterinarian can result in delays in proper treatment, prolonged suffering, and death. Correct by ensuring direct and frequent communication of timely accurate information to the attending veterinarian of all problems relating to animal health, behavior, and well-being.

Correct by: Remains uncorrected.

### 2.50 (c)

#### TIME AND METHOD OF IDENTIFICATION.

(c) A class "C" exhibitor shall identify all live dogs and cats under his or her control or on his or her premises, whether held, purchased, or otherwise acquired:

- (1) As set forth in paragraph (b)(1) or (b)(3) of this section, or
- (2) By identifying each dog or cat with:
  - (i) An official USDA sequentially numbered tag that is kept on the door of the animal's cage or run;
  - (ii) A record book containing each animal's tag number, a written description of each animal, the data required by Sec. 2.75(a), and a clear photograph of each animal; and
  - (iii) A duplicate tag that accompanies each dog or cat whenever it leaves the compound or premises.

The dogs present in this facility not have any type of identification. Additionally, no identification tags are posted on the door of the animal's primary enclosures. Class "C" exhibitors are required to identify all dogs and cats on their premises. Adequate individual identification is necessary to ensure adequate

Prepared By:

**(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)**

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

Sep-26-2013

Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK

Date:

Title: LICENSEE

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## Inspection Report

veterinary care is provided to all animals. This information also allows APHIS officials to track individual animals. Correct by ensuring that all animals are identified with an appropriate identification tag or other method approved in this section.

Correct by: 10/15/2013

**2.75 (a) (2)**

**RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.**

(A)(2) Each dealer and exhibitor shall use Record of Acquisition and Dogs and Cats on Hand (APHIS Form 7005) and Record of Disposition of Dogs and Cats (APHIS Form 7006) to make, keep, and maintain the information required by paragraph (a)(1) of this section: Provided, that if a dealer or exhibitor who uses a computerized recordkeeping system believes that APHIS Form 7005 and APHIS Form 7006 are unsuitable for him or her to make, keep, and maintain the information required by paragraph (a)(1) of this section, the dealer or exhibitor may request a variance from the requirement to use APHIS Form 7005 and APHIS 700...

Currently dogs being maintained on the property are not being recorded on the APHIS 7005 form and the licensee does not have a variance to utilize a computerized record keeping system. Four dogs were observed in this facility collection. The information required regarding the acquisition source for these animals has not been documented in any other manner in the facility records. Incomplete records fail to provide APHIS officials with the necessary information to track animal births, deaths, euthanasia, and individual movements of dogs into and out of the facility. This limits the ability of APHIS Officials to evaluate the adequacy of care provided by the licensee and to ensure that all animals are receiving humane treatment. Correct by completing the required information on the Form 7005 for all dogs currently on the property and any new acquisitions from this point forward. These records must be made available to APHIS Officials upon request.

Correct by: 10/4/2013.

**2.75 (b) (1)**

**REPEAT**

**RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.**

(b)(1) Every dealer other than operators of auction sales and brokers to whom animals are consigned, and exhibitor shall make, keep, and maintain records or forms which fully and correctly disclose the following information concerning animals other than dogs and cats, 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. The records shall include any offspring born of any animal while in his or her possession or under his or her control.

At the time of inspection numerous (7) animals were missing either acquisition or disposition records.

- Coati / Coatimundi: No coatimundis were present at the previous inspection or the current inspection. One disposition record was provided for an animal that died on 31 August 2013 (the exact species was

**(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)**

Prepared By:

JUAN F ARANGO, A.C.I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

Sep-26-2013

Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK

Date:

Title: LICENSEE

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## Inspection Report

not specified). No acquisition information was provided for this animal. Missing: acquisition information for 1 Coati / Coatimundi.

- Guinea Pigs: 2 animals were present at this inspection, only 1 animal was present on the previous inspection. The licensee stated that this animal was brought to the facility by a volunteer, however, no acquisition information was present for the one new addition. Missing: acquisition information for 1 guinea pig.

- Domestic Pigs: 2 animals present at this inspection, 3 animals were present the previous inspection. During the inspection the licensee stated that he gave all of the previous animals to a volunteer. Additionally, he stated that the animals present today were brought to the facility by a different volunteer. While the licensee contends that these animals are not part of the exhibition collection, they are housed in the same building as the domestic dog-hybrids (in an adjacent enclosure) and therefore are on display to the public. No acquisition records were available for the 2 new animals brought to the facility, no disposition records were available for the 3 animals removed from the facility. Missing: acquisition information for 2 domestic pigs and disposition information for 3 domestic pigs.

In the absence of complete and accurate records, animal movements cannot be tracked and verified. Incomplete records limit the ability of APHIS Officials to ensure that all animals have been provided with adequate care while in the custody of licensee.

Correct by: making, keeping, and maintaining records which fully and correctly disclose required acquisition and disposition information; to include all deaths (specifying whether by natural occurrence or by euthanasia). Complete records must be created for all animals currently on hand and must be updated as necessary to include all animals purchased or otherwise acquired, all births, all animals owned, held, leased, or otherwise in the licensee's possession or under his control, as well as all animals which is transported, sold, euthanized, or otherwise disposed of by the licensee.

Correct by: Remains uncorrected

### 3.1 (e)

#### HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(e) Storage. Supplies of food and bedding must be stored in a manner that protects the supplies from spoilage, contamination, and vermin infestation. The supplies must be stored off the floor and away from the walls, to allow cleaning underneath and around the supplies. Foods requiring refrigeration must be stored accordingly, and all food must be stored in a manner that prevents contamination and deterioration of its nutritive value. All open supplies of food and bedding must be kept in leak-proof containers with tightly fitting lids to prevent contamination and spoilage. Only food and bedding that is currently being used may be kept in the animal areas. Substances that are toxic to the dogs or cats but are required for normal husbandry practices must not be stored in food storage and preparation areas, but may be stored in cabinets in the animal areas.

The dry food storage room has an excessive accumulation of rodent feces on the floor. The accumulation

**(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)**

Prepared By:

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

Sep-26-2013

Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK

Date:

Title: LICENSEE

Sep-26-2013



## Inspection Report

is worst in all corners of the room, along the walls, and around the feed storage containers. Additionally, there is rodent feces present on the lids of the feed storage containers and the countertop. Numerous metal barrels were being used as feed storage containers. Although the majority of feed containers have lids, one container was present without a lid. Several open bags of commercial dog food were observed in this container and rodent feces were present on the bags of feed. The licensee stated that he uses mouse poison for rodent control, and while multiple bags containing rodenticide were observed in the room, the significant accumulation of rodent feces particularly on the tops of feed containers indicates that rodent control is inadequate at this time. Rodents are a known source of multiple diseases for other mammals which can be transmitted through urine, feces, and fleas. Contamination of feed with rodent feces poses a health risk to the dogs through potential disease transmission. All open bags of feed must be stored in leak-proof containers with tightly fitting lids that prevent contamination and spoilage. Additionally, food and bedding must be maintained in a way that facilitates cleaning underneath and around these supplies. Failure to maintain food storage areas in a clean and sanitary manner farther prevents rapid accurate assessment of rodent control problems. Correct by ensuring that all open bags of feed are stored in leak-proof containers with a tightly fitting lid. Additionally, ensure that the feed storage room is maintained in a clean organized manner to prevent contamination of feed and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices. A working safe and effective pest control program shall be established and maintained on a permanent basis.

Correct by: 10/15/2013

### 3.3 (e) (1)

#### SHELTERED HOUSING FACILITIES.

(e) Surfaces. (1) The following areas in sheltered housing facilities must be impervious to moisture:

- (i) Indoor floor areas in contact with the animals;
- (ii) Outdoor floor areas in contact with the animals, when the floor areas are not exposed to the direct sun, or are made of a hard material such as wire, wood, metal, or concrete; and
- (iii) All walls, boxes, houses, dens, and other surfaces in contact with the animals.

Three domestic dog-hybrids (one wolf-dog hybrid and two coyote-dog hybrids) were housed in a sheltered enclosure towards the bear enclosure. Dogs, as defined in 9 CFR Ch. 1 Subchapter A section 1.1, includes any live or dead dog (*Canis familiaris*) or any dog-hybrid cross. The sheltered portion of the primary enclosure housing these dogs is constructed of unsealed wood which is not impervious to water. Much of this wood including support posts, resting platforms, and the entry is significantly chewed. Additionally, the floor in the sheltered portion of this enclosure (not exposed to direct sunlight) is composed of dirt rather than a material that is impervious to water. 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. Correct ensuring that all indoor flooring, walls, boxes, dens, and other surfaces in contact with the dogs are constructed of material impervious to water so that they may be readily cleaned and sanitized as

**(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)**

Prepared By:

JUAN F ARANGO, A.C.I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

Date: Sep-26-2013

Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK

Date:

Title: LICENSEE

Date: Sep-26-2013



## Inspection Report

required.

Correct by: 10/24/2013

### 3.7 (d)

#### COMPATIBLE GROUPING.

(d) Dogs or cats may not be housed in the same primary enclosure with any other species of animals, unless they are compatible.

During the inspection, the licensee stated that the Great Pyrenees dog identified as Bandit currently housed with the lion identified as Chief, was injured by this lion following the last inspection. This dog had several areas of matted hair identified at the last inspection and the licensee was instructed to ensure adequate grooming to remove these mats. The licensee stated that the injury occurred when the dog was returned to the lion enclosure. Reportedly the injury occurred because the lion "body checked" or slammed into the dog following its return (not as the result of the lion's use of claws or teeth). The injury reportedly caused the dog to vocalize and become significantly lame. The attending veterinarian confirmed the lameness and recommended radiographs and pain medication due to the severity. According to the veterinarian, the licensee declined radiographs on the basis that he was unable to remove the dog from the property because of the lion's attachment. The licensee farther stated that this was the second time a similar injury had occurred following his attempts to groom the dog and that he was unwilling to attempt any future grooming, regardless of how matted the dog became, because it was unsafe for the dog to do so. Although the licensee maintains that the dog and lion are compatible because they were raised together, the repeated significant injury to the dog demonstrates otherwise. Additionally, the unwillingness to provide future necessary grooming because of the potential for injury to the dog by the lion, farther indicates the licensee's awareness of this incompatibility. Dogs may not be housed in the same primary enclosure with any other species of animals, unless they are compatible. Continued housing of the dog in the same primary enclosure as this lion places the dog at risk of future injury and unnecessary suffering. Correct by permanently removing this dog from the same primary as the lion. Additionally, ensure that all dogs are only housed with animals that are compatible.

Correct by: Immediately

### 3.8

#### EXERCISE FOR DOGS.

Dealers, exhibitors, and research facilities must develop, document, and follow an appropriate plan to provide dogs with the opportunity for exercise. In addition, the plan must be approved by the attending veterinarian. The plan must include written standard procedures to be followed in providing the opportunity for exercise. The plan must be made available to APHIS upon request, and, in the case of research facilities, to officials of any pertinent funding Federal agency.

The licensee does not currently have a written plan to provide exercise to the dogs maintained at this facility. While both enclosures housing dogs significantly exceed the minimum space requirements, the

**(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)**

Prepared By:

JUAN F ARANGO, A.C.I.

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

Sep-26-2013

Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK

Date:

Title: LICENSEE

Sep-26-2013



## Inspection Report

written plan for providing exercise must be approved by the attending veterinarian to ensure that the standard procedures are adequate to meet the exercise requirements of the breed. Exercise is necessary to benefit the health, comfort, and well-being of the dogs. Correct by developing, documenting, and following an appropriate plan to provide the dogs the opportunity to exercise as necessary to comply with this section. The plan must be approved by the attending veterinarian and made available to the APHIS officials during subsequent inspections.

Correct by: 10/15/2013

**3.9 (b)**

**FEEDING.**

(b) Food receptacles must be used for dogs and cats, must be readily accessible to all dogs and cats, and must be located so as to minimize contamination by excreta and pests, and be protected from rain and snow. Feeding pans must either be made of a durable material that can be easily cleaned and sanitized or be disposable. If the food receptacles are not disposable, they must be kept clean and must be sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.11(b) of this subpart. Sanitization is achieved by using one of the methods described in Sec. 3.11(b)(3) of this subpart. If the food receptacles are disposable, they must be discarded after one use. Self-feeders may be used for the feeding of dry food. If self-feeders are used, they must be kept clean and must be sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.11(b) of this subpart. Measures must be taken to ensure that there is no molding, deterioration, and caking of feed.

The feed receptacle used for the three domestic dog-hybrids (one wolf-dog hybrid and two coyote-dog hybrids) in the sheltered enclosure towards the bears consisted of a blue and white cooler with the lid removed. This cooler was affixed to the chain link that formed the adjacent wall of the enclosure in a manner that prevented its removal. A section of garden hose was affixed to the cooler using a screw in several places. At each end of the hose section it was passed through the chain link fence, around the fence, and back through to the cooler where it was again affixed to the cooler using a screw, thus preventing its easy removal. This food receptacle had a heavy buildup of brown material around the top edge and the inside surface that was consistent with organic material, dirt, dust, grime, and food waste. When asked, the licensee stated that the food is removed and this receptacle is cleaned on a weekly basis by volunteers. He stated that the cleaning is done by pressure washer and that the cooler is drained through side drain and that the cooler is towel dried before adding new food. The licensee stated that disinfectant is applied at that time using simple green. All food receptacles must be thoroughly cleaned and sanitized as often as necessary to prevent the accumulation of dirt, debris, food waste, excreta, and other disease hazards. Accumulated organic debris provides an optimal area for the growth of bacterial and fungal pathogens that can easily contaminate food when present on feed receptacles creating a disease hazard for the dogs. Correct by ensuring that food receptacles are cleaned and sanitized with sufficient frequency to prevent the accumulation of these debris and disease hazards.

Correct by: 10/28/2013

**(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)**

Prepared By:

JUAN F ARANGO, A.C.I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

Sep-26-2013

Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK

Date:

Title: LICENSEE

Sep-26-2013



## Inspection Report

3.11 (b) (2)

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

(b) Sanitization of primary enclosures and food and water receptacles...(2) Used primary enclosures and food and water receptacles for dogs and cats must be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks using one of the methods prescribed in paragraph (b)(3) of this section, and more often if necessary to prevent an accumulation of dirt, debris, food waste, excreta, and other disease hazards.

Three dogs (one wolf-dog hybrid and two coyote-dog hybrids) are housed in a sheltered primary enclosure towards the bears. All hard surfaces in this building including chain link fencing, raised platforms, floor, walls, and support beams have a moderate to heavy accumulation of dirt, dust, cobwebs, organic material, and hair. The accumulated debris is evidence that current cleaning and sanitation protocols are inadequate to prevent their accumulation. 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.

Correct by thoroughly cleaning all surfaces to remove all buildup of dirt, dust, grime, cobwebs and other organic materials. Once the surfaces are cleaned they must be sanitized using one of the prescribed methods such as a chemical disinfectant followed by a clean water rinse to remove residue. Additionally, the licensee must establish and maintain a regular schedule of spot cleaning daily and cleaning / sanitizing at least every two weeks.

Correct by: 10/15/2013.

3.81

### REPEAT

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

Dealers, exhibitors, and research facilities must develop, document, and follow an appropriate plan for environment enhancement adequate to promote the psychological well-being of nonhuman primates. The plan must be in accordance with the currently accepted professional standards as cited in appropriate professional journals or reference guides, and as directed by the attending veterinarian. This plan must be made available to APHIS upon request, and, in the case of research facilities, to officials of any pertinent funding agency.

Since the previous inspection the licensee has created nutrition and enrichment fact sheets for the animals maintained on the property. This document includes various items for enrichment of nonhuman primates. During inspection the licensee stated that he created this document and that he had not had it evaluated by the attending veterinarian. At this time there has been no guidance or input from the attending veterinarian regarding the plan for environmental enhancement to promote psychological well-being of nonhuman primates. Nonhuman Primate Enrichment plans must be in accordance with professionally accepted standards as cited in appropriate professional journals and must be directed by the attending veterinarian. Written documentation of this enrichment plan is necessary to ensure that all primates are receiving enrichment as directed and in accordance with these standards and that animal health and welfare is not put at risk through the use of inadequate, inappropriate, or unsafe attempted enrichment.

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

JUAN F ARANGO, A.C.I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

Sep-26-2013

Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK

Date:

Title: LICENSEE

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## Inspection Report

Correct by ensuring that the attending veterinarian reviews the current NHP enrichment plan and has adequate authority to modify this plan as necessary to ensure that it is in accordance with professionally accepted standards. The plan must include all species currently maintained by the licensee including the: capuchin, lemurs, baboon, and gibbon and be modified as needed to include any additional NHPs acquired by the licensee.

Correct by: Remains uncorrected

### 3.125 (a) REPEAT

#### FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(a) Structural strength. 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.

At the time of the inspection four large felid enclosures (containing a total of 7 Tigers and 1 Lion) were constructed with fencing that was less than 12 feet high. Each of these enclosures was cited on the previous inspection and no changes have been made to the enclosures at this time. The enclosures are constructed of heavy gauge wire that measured 11 feet 3 inches tall during the previous inspection. The licensee stated that he had not yet modified any of these enclosures, but that he was expecting to begin construction of new enclosures soon.

The four affected enclosures were housing the following animals at the time of inspection:

- Tiger Pen 2: contains one Tiger identified by the licensee as Hemi.
- Tiger Pen 3: contains four Tigers referred to as Ieesha, Avalanche, Hurricane, and Taima
- Tiger Pen 4: contains one Tiger referred to as Nahandi
- Tiger Pen 5: contains one Tiger referred to as Glacier and one female lion referred to as Ungowwa.

None of these pens had any angled top fencing (kick-in) or any species appropriate high tensile smooth electrical wire to provide additional deterrents for escape. These enclosures are similar in height to those where tigers or lions have had documented escapes.

Tiger pen 3 has a large resting platform that is too close to the side of the enclosure. This platform is approximately equal height to the top of the enclosure. The closest wall of the primary enclosure has an area which is covered in heavy gauge wire that is also equal height to the top of the enclosure fence. The current placement of this platform combined with its height and the adjacent wire covered cage provides a potential opportunity for escape.

These enclosures are not tall enough to properly contain the animals as these adult tigers could easily jump 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. Correct by increasing the height of the enclosure, adding an effective kick-in, or covering the top of the enclosure to ensure the animals are contained properly. Additionally, ensure that all platforms or similar devices are placed adequately or fence height is modified to prevent escape.

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

JUAN F ARANGO, A.C.I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

Date: Sep-26-2013

Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK

Date:

Title: LICENSEE

Date: Sep-26-2013



## Inspection Report

Animals affected: 7

Correct by: Remains uncorrected.

### 3.125 (c)

#### FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(c) Storage. Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against deterioration, molding, or contamination by vermin. Refrigeration shall be provided for supplies of perishable food.

Several types of meat were observed in the freezer unsealed and frozen in buckets. This included both unidentified ground red meat and whole poultry products. These types of meat are being fed to the lions, tigers, servals, ocelots, and bobcats (per the Nutrition and Enrichment Fact Sheet supplied by the licensee). The red meat had areas of brown-grey discoloration that appeared dry / desiccated. The poultry was frozen in a large box of ice and had areas on the exposed extremities that appeared lighter colored and similarly dried. The licensee stated that this meat was recently received and would be fed before the end of the week; however, the meat products observed in the freezer did not have a date of receipt / freezing or a use by date. Failure to properly seal frozen foods and prolonged storage of perishable foods (even when frozen) can result in freezer burn, desiccation, and oxidation causing alteration of the food's palatability and nutritive value. Perishable food must be maintained in a manner that prevents against deterioration in order to ensure that food remains palatable and wholesome. Correct by ensuring that frozen foods are properly sealed prior to storage in a freezer to protect from deterioration. Additionally, ensure that frozen foods are utilized in a timely manner by instituting a mechanism for identifying the duration of storage.

The dry food storage room has an excessive accumulation of rodent feces on the floor. The accumulation is worst in all corners of the room, along the walls, and around the feed storage containers. Additionally, there is rodent feces present on the lids of the feed storage containers and the countertop. Numerous metal barrels were being used as feed storage containers. Although the majority of feed containers have lids, one container was present without a lid. Several open bags of commercial dog food were observed in this container and rodent feces were present on the bags of feed. In addition to being fed to dogs, commercial dog food being fed to several wild and exotic animal species including the bears, foxes, and African Crested Porcupine (per the Nutrition and enrichment fact sheet supplied by the licensee). The licensee stated that he uses mouse poison for rodent control, and while multiple bags containing rodenticide were observed in the room, the significant accumulation of rodent feces particularly on the tops of feed containers indicates that rodent control is inadequate at this time. Rodents are a known source of multiple diseases for other mammals which can be transmitted through urine, feces, and fleas. Contamination of feed with rodent feces poses a health risk to the animals through potential disease transmission. All feed and bedding supplies must be stored in a manner that prevents contamination by vermin, deterioration, and molding. Correct by ensuring that all open bags of feed are stored in a manner that prevents contamination by vermin such as storage in leak-proof containers with a tightly fitting lid. Additionally, ensure that the feed storage room is maintained in a clean organized manner to prevent contamination of feed and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices. A working safe and effective

---

**(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)**

Prepared By:

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

Sep-26-2013

Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK

Date:

Title: LICENSEE

Sep-26-2013



## Inspection Report

pest control program shall be established and maintained on a permanent basis.

Correct by: 10/15/2013

**3.127 (d) REPEAT**

**FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.**

(d) Perimeter fence. On or after May 17, 2000, all outdoor housing facilities (i.e., facilities not entirely indoors) must be enclosed by a perimeter fence that is of sufficient height to keep animals and unauthorized persons out. Fences less than 8 feet high for potentially dangerous animals, such as, but not limited to, large felines (e.g., lions, tigers, leopards, cougars, etc.), bears, wolves, rhinoceros, and elephants, or less than 6 feet high for other animals must be approved in writing by the Administrator. The 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.

A 12-foot high perimeter fence was present around the portion of the facility housing the majority of the tigers. One gate (constructed out of vertical bars) present in this area of perimeter fence was cited on the previous report for gaps present at side of this gate which ranged from 3 to 9 inches. While the licensee reduced the size of gaps under and above this gate, a significant gap remains at the locking side of this gate. This remaining gap is large enough that it could allow the entry of an unauthorized person or animal. Correct by modifying the closure of this gate to further reduce this remaining gap in order to restrict entry or an animal or unauthorized person.

An 8-foot high perimeter fence surrounds the portion of the facility which contains the majority of the animals (including one lion, two tigers, one leopard, 4 bears, and all other species). One area of this perimeter fence (nearest to the leopard enclosure) was constructed of chain link that was only 69 inches (5' 9"). Three unsecured single strands of wire were present above the chain link. These were placed at 4 inches, 16 inches, and 23 inches above the top of the chain link. The licensee stated that these used to be electrified wire, however, the electricity has been off to these wires. Vining plants were observed growing along and between these wires. These wires were easily movable and not taut enough to prevent an animal or person from shifting them to allow entry or exit through this area of the fence. For that reason the wire strands are inadequate to act as a structural barrier and not included in the height of this perimeter fence. Perimeter fencing must be a minimum of 8 feet high for dangerous animals (or written approval must be obtained from the APHIS administrator). Correct by ensuring that all perimeter fencing is a minimum of 8 feet high.

At the time of the inspection there were large amounts of building materials present and equipment storage present leaning against the perimeter fence in the area adjacent to the dry feed storage room, freezer, and lion / dog enclosure. This portion of the facility includes primary enclosures for several dangerous animals including: one lion, two tigers, one leopard, and four bears. The building material

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**(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)**

Prepared By:

JUAN F ARANGO, A.C.I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

Sep-26-2013

Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK

Date:

Title: LICENSEE

Sep-26-2013



## Inspection Report

included numerous chain link fence rolls, plastic tanks, plastic barrels, one wooden industrial cable spool, and several solidified concrete bags. These materials were adjacent to or leaning against the side of the perimeter fence facing in towards the enclosures functionally forming a platform to climb or jump over the perimeter fence. These materials and rolls effectively reduced the perimeter height by 3 to 6 feet. The presence of these building materials prevents the perimeter fence from functioning as an adequate secondary containment system for the animals at this facility. A substantial perimeter fence that is maintained in good repair and is not less than 8 feet in height is required for all potentially dangerous animals. This perimeter fencing protects the animals by ensuring that in the event of an accidental escape there is a secondary containment mechanism to prevent the animal from leaving the property and endangering public safety and thereby placing the animal's life in jeopardy. Correct this by removing all construction materials or other debris that is within close proximity to the perimeter fence, and by modifying the gate to prevent unauthorized entry.

Correct by: Remains uncorrected.

### 3.129 (a)

#### REPEAT

##### FEEDING.

(a) 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.

Since the previous inspection the licensee has created nutrition and enrichment fact sheets for the animals maintained on the property. While the licensee previously stated that he feeds a variety of feed material to the various animals maintained on the property including a diet consisting of donated recently expired meat products from human food channels and road kill for the large carnivores. During inspection the licensee stated that he created this document and that he had not had it evaluated by the attending veterinarian. At this time there has been no guidance or input from the attending veterinarian for feeding the large felids. A species specific feeding plan(s) which includes the amount and type of meats provided as well as any additional necessary vitamin or mineral supplementation is necessary when feeding a non-commercially prepared diet for large felids to ensure that the diet is of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain the animals in good health. The licensee must obtain from the veterinarian written guidance for the feeding of the large cats. This feeding plan must address the species, size, condition, and type of animal in order to ensure appropriate care and feeding for all felids in the facility.

Correct by: Remains uncorrected

### 3.130

##### WATERING.

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.

No potable water source is present in the bear enclosure. The only source of water for the animals in this

**(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)**

Prepared By:

JUAN F ARANGO, A.C.I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

Sep-26-2013

Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK

Date:

Title: LICENSEE

Sep-26-2013



## Inspection Report

area is one pond. This pond is murky and has an abundance of vegetative growth on the surface and there is strong odor coming from this enclosure. The dry ground present in the enclosure is elevated above the pond (which is located in a central depression). This difference in elevation effectively grades the enclosure so that water collects in the pond. During periods of high rain, this grading will result in the washing of feces into the pond causing contamination of the only source of potable water. Animals must have access to clean, potable water for optimal health and well-being. Fecal contamination of water sources can result in the transmission of parasitic, bacterial, and viral diseases.

No potable water was observed in the water receptacles visible in the majority of the tiger's enclosures. Tiger pens 1, 2, 4, and 5 and the lion enclosure containing Chief (the lion co-housed with the dog Bandit) all had water which was excessively green. The water in these receptacles was green (consistent with excessive algae growth). Additionally, there were numerous mosquitos and mosquito larvae present on and just below the surface of the water. The turbidity of the water was sufficient to prevent visualization of the bottom of the container even though each container was relatively shallow (less than 3 feet deep). The licensee stated that the water in each of these receptacles was changed the previous Sunday (two days prior to the inspection). He stated that the water is dumped or drained depending on the construction of the receptacle and the receptacles are scrubbed as needed. The licensee stated that the water receptacles stay clear, but that they become immediately discolored (green) following rain. Animals must have access to clean, potable water for optimal health and well-being. Stagnant water which is not changed often enough provides an optimal environment for the growth of bacteria increases the risk of disease transmission. Additionally, failing to change water often enough to prevent / minimize mosquito breeding farther risks animal's health as mosquitos are known to transmit multiple viral diseases including encephalitis viruses such as West Nile Virus. Note: the water receptacle in tiger pen 3 was not positioned so that it could be visualized or accessed from outside of the tiger enclosure.

Clean and potable water must be provided for all animals at all times, or as often as necessary for the health and comfort of the animals. Correct by ensuring that all animals are provided with potable water and that all water receptacles are clean and sanitary.

Correct By: Immediately

### 3.132

#### EMPLOYEES.

A sufficient number of adequately trained employees shall be utilized to maintain the professionally acceptable level of husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Such practices shall be under a supervisor who has a background in animal care.

During the inspection APHIS officials requested the licensee produce a list of facility employees, including volunteers. The licensee stated that he had no additional paid staff and he was unwilling to produce a volunteer list as he believed this to be a violation of their privacy. The licensee stated that he provides all direct animal care and that volunteers are only permitted to do food preparation and guide visitors. Later during the inspection, however, the licensee described volunteers interacting with the dogs (including hybrids) including cleaning the enclosure / feed receptacles. Additionally the Nutrition and Enrichment Fact Sheets provided by the licensee includes interaction with caretaker, visitors, and volunteers as social

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I      USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

Sep-26-2013

Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK

Date:

Title: LICENSEE

Sep-26-2013



## Inspection Report

enrichment for all species without further describing the degree of contact permitted.

This inspection revealed a large number deficiencies regarding the care provided to the animals in this facility including excessively dirty / unpotable water in multiple enclosures; filthy primary enclosures and feed receptacles for the dogs, feed storage room contaminated with excessive rodent feces, and multiple record keeping deficiencies. While the actual number of volunteers employed by this facility cannot be evaluated because of the licensee's refusal to provide a list, the number and severity of the deficiencies regarding animal facilities and care demonstrates that the licensee has failed to maintain the professionally acceptable level of husbandry practices. Additional staff and / or additional staff training is necessary at this time. Failure to maintain an adequate number of sufficiently trained staff can result in animals being maintained in unsuitable conditions placing both their health and welfare at significant risk. Correct by employing a sufficient number of adequately trained staff / volunteers in order to maintain the professionally acceptable level of husbandry practices. The licensee shall make a list of all employees / volunteers, the tasks they are responsible for, as well as their training / experience. This list shall be made available to all APHIS officials upon request.

Correct by: Make list of employees / volunteers available by 4 October 2013. Increase staff numbers and training by 1 November 2013.

Inspection conducted with the licensee on 9/24/2013.

Exit interview conducted with the licensee on 9/26/2013.

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6008

Sep-26-2013

Received By:

TIMOTHY STARK

Date:

Title: LICENSEE

Sep-26-2013



NOV 27 2013

animal  
care

## USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

## ANIMAL WELFARE COMPLAINT

Complaint No: E14-021	Date Entered 29 October 2013	Received By J Meek
Referred To Arango/Kirsten	Reply Due 16 December 2013	

## Facility or Person Complaint Filed Against

Name Timothy Stark	Customer/License/Registration No. 11620/32-C-0204		
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Address 3320 Jack Teeple Rd	City Charlestown	State IN	Zip 47111	Phone No. (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
--------------------------------	---------------------	-------------	--------------	----------------------------------

## Complainant

Name (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)	Organization
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Address	City	State	Zip	Phone No./Email address (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)
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How was complaint received? email

Forward response to FOIA: Yes  No 

**Details of Complaint: see attached complaint and photos.** This was the scene yesterday at the Indiana Reptile Breeder's Expo at the Tri-County Shrine Club in Clarksville, IN (near Louisville). I sent you a notice about this taking place prior to the event and hope Mr. Stark was, or will be cited for violations for the lack of appropriate barriers, lack of professional handlers present, apparently endangering the animal's health, as well as the well-being of the huge crowd in attendance. I really, really hope USDA will ultimately adopt the proposed amendment to end these greedy exploiters. Thank you for your service to the animals! Sincerely, Lori Gagen,

**Results:** The inspectors were informed by the licensee that a corral is established in every presentation to contain the animals and as a barrier for the public. (*A barrier of approximately 5 feet high of green color can be observed around the exhibition area in the photos of this complaint*).

3 handlers (keepers from this facility including the licensee) were present within the area of exhibition all the time during the presentation.

- They were 3 tiger cubs of approximately 8 weeks of age present in the 1 day exhibition.
- Only 15 people are allowed inside the exhibition area at the same time.
- The animals had received a series of two vaccines prior to the presentation.
- The animals were rotated during the exhibition on the regular basis, to receive the adequate rest and to be fed.

The inspectors did not observe any risk factors for the animals or the public in this performance.

No non-compliant items identified during the inspection.

Application packet provided? Yes  No

INSPECTOR

Carrie Bangard, ACI &amp; Juan F Arango, ACI

DATE

Nov/5/2013

REVIEWED BY

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

DATE

11/12/13

# MEMO

Date: November, 5 2013

To: Dr. Peter Kirsten SACS. From: Carrie Bongard ACI, Juan F. Arango ACI

Subject: Compliant E14-021. (Bear cub being exhibit and offered for sale)

Business Name: TIMOTHY STARK (License number 32-C-0204 ID#- 11620 )

Inquiry: This is a focused inspection based on resent complaint of tiger cub exhibition.

**Outcome of the inquiry:** Complaint: This was the scene yesterday at the Indiana Reptile Breeder's Expo at the Tri-County Shrine Club in Clarksville, IN (near Louisville). I sent you a notice about this taking place prior to the event and hope Mr. Stark was, or will be cited for violations for the lack of appropriate barriers, lack of professional handlers present, apparently endangering the animal's health, as well as the well-being of the huge crowd in attendance. I really, really hope USDA will ultimately adopt the proposed amendment to end these greedy exploiters.

Complaint: Lack of appropriate barriers.

Answer: The inspectors were informed by the licensee that a corral is established in every presentation to contain the animals and as a barrier for public. (*A barrier of approximately 5 feet high of green color can be observed around the exhibition area in the photos of this complaint.*)

Complaint: Lack of professional handlers present.

Answer: The inspectors were informed by the licensee that 3 handlers (keepers from this facility including the licensee) were present within the area of exhibition all the time during the presentation.

Complaint: Endangering the animal's health, as well as the well-being of the huge crowd in attendance.

Answer: The inspectors were informed by the licensee that:

- They were 3 tiger cubs of approximately 8 weeks of age present in the 1 day exhibition.
- Only 15 people are allowed inside the exhibition area at the same time.
- The animals had a series of two vaccines prior to the presentation.
- The animals are rotated during the exhibition on a regular basis, to receive adequate rest and to be fed.

The attending Veterinarian was contacted in the phone and confirms that he is working with this facility, the address and place of the AV was confirmed by the inspector.

**Conclusion:**

Under the AWA the exhibition of these animals is permitted if the right measurements are taken to guarantee the safety and wellbeing of the animals and the public.

No risk factor for the animals or the public could be determined by the inspectors in this performance. This exhibition appears in compliance with the minimum requirements of the AWA.

No non-compliant items identified during the inspection.

*Carrie Bongard, ACI.*

ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 1053

*Juan F. Arango· ACI·*

ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 6008



NOV 27 2013

## Inspection Report

TIMOTHY STARK

Customer ID: 11620

Certificate: 32-C-0204

Site: 001

TIM STARK

3320 JACK TEEPLE RD

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

CHARLESTOWN, IN 47111

Date: 05 November 2013

This is a focused inspection based on recent complaint of tiger cub exhibition.

No non-compliant items identified during this inspection.

Exit interview conducted with facility representative.

---

**Prepared By:**

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I	USDA, APHIS, Animal Care	<b>Date:</b>
<b>Title:</b> ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR	Inspector 6008	05 November 2013

**Received By:**

TIMOTHY STARK	<b>Date:</b>
<b>Title:</b> LICENSEE	05 November 2013

Kirsten, Peter R - APHIS

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**From:** Meek, Jonni M - APHIS  
**Sent:** Tuesday, October 29, 2013 9:21 AM  
**To:** Arango, Juan F - APHIS  
**Cc:** Kirsten, Peter R - APHIS  
**Subject:** FW: Tim Stark tiger cub encounters  
**Attachments:** 841223\_711767865518130\_2124853157\_o.jpg; 1398340\_10151880931154718\_436666270\_o.jpg; E14-021.doc

Please see the attached complaint form and photos to accompany the below complaint against Tim Stark. Let me know if there's anything else I can do for you.

Thank you,

Jonni M Meek  
Inspection and Licensing Assistant  
Eastern Region USDA/APHIS/Animal Care  
920 Main Campus Drive, Suite 200  
Raleigh, NC 27606  
(919)855-7102  
(919)855-7123 fax  
[Jonni.M.Meek@APHIS.USDA.GOV](mailto:Jonni.M.Meek@APHIS.USDA.GOV)

 [Join the Animal Care Stakeholder Registry and receive emails on topics of interest](#)

**From:** (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)  
**Sent:** Monday, October 28, 2013 2:40 PM  
**To:** Arango, Juan F - APHIS  
**Cc:** Gage, Laurie J - APHIS  
**Subject:** Tim Stark tiger cub encounters

This was the scene yesterday at the Indiana Reptile Breeder's Expo at the Tri-County Shrine Club in Clarksville, IN (near Louisville). I sent you a notice about this taking place prior to the event and hope Mr. Stark was, or will be cited for violations for the lack of appropriate barriers, lack of professional handlers present, apparently endangering the animal's health, as well as the well-being of the huge crowd in attendance. I really, really hope USDA will ultimately adopt the proposed amendment to end these greedy exploiters.

Thank you for your service to the animals!

Sincerely,

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)



NOV 27 2019

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)

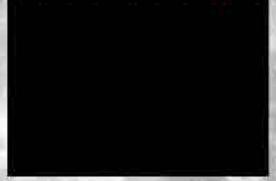


NOV 27 2013

2/13

NOV 27 2013

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)



(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)



10/21<sup>?</sup>  
one month old



21-05158\_000449



21-05158\_000450



(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)

29 October 2013

United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Marketing and  
Regulatory  
Programs

Animal and Plant  
Health Inspection  
Services

Animal Care

920 Main Campus Drive  
Suite 200  
Raleigh, NC 27606

Tel No. 919-855-7100  
Fax No. 919-855-7123

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)

Dear [REDACTED]

Thank you for your email of 28 October 2013 concerning Timothy Stark. Your concern has been issued number E14-021. If you wish to know the results of our findings, you can do so one of two ways:

1. Inspection reports for licensees are now available on our website after a 21 day mandatory holding period. You may view or retrieve the reports at: <http://acissearch.aphis.usda.gov/LPASearch/faces/Warning.jspx>.
2. If you wish to request more than inspection reports, or request the results of a complaint on a class Research Facility, you must submit a request, in writing, to our Freedom of Information Act office, using one of the following methods:
  1. Email: [foia.officer@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:foia.officer@aphis.usda.gov)
  2. Fax: 301-734-5941
  3. US Mail: USDA, APHIS, FOIA  
4700 River Road, Unit 50  
Riverdale, MD 20723

Depending on the circumstances of the situation, please allow us enough time (30 to 60 days) to thoroughly investigate your concerns.

Animal Care is the division of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) that is responsible for the enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act. The Act provides minimum standards for the humane care and use of animals at USDA licensed or registered facilities.

Animal Care inspectors conduct routine unannounced inspections at all USDA licensed and registered facilities to ensure that they are meeting or exceeding these minimum standards. Our inspectors also conduct searches for unlicensed facilities conducting regulated activities. We perform inspections and searches when necessary in response to valid concerns and complaints received from the public to ensure the well-being of the animals and compliance with the law. If violations are found, enforcement action appropriate for the circumstances will be initiated.

Please be assured that we will look into your concerns and take appropriate action if necessary.

Thank you for your interest in the welfare of these animals.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Goldentyer, DVM  
Regional Director – Animal Care  
Eastern Region



Animal Care is a part of the Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.



USDA, APHIS, Animal Care



## ANIMAL WELFARE COMPLAINT

Complaint No. E14-095	Date Entered 16 January 2014	Received By V McCollough
Referred To Kirsten / Arango / Houser	Reply Due 17 February 2014	

### Facility or Person Complaint Filed Against

Name Timothy Stark	Customer/License/Registration No. 11620 / 32-C-0204		
Address 3320 Jack Teeple Road	State IN	Zip 47111	Phone No. (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

### Complainant

Name <span style="background-color: black; color: red;">(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)</span>	Organization		
Address	State	Zip	Phone No./Email address <span style="background-color: black; color: red;">(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)</span>

How was complaint received? Email

Forward response to FOIA: Yes  No 

### Details of Complaint: See attached

### Results:

- See Attached.

Application packet provided? Yes  No 

INSPECTOR

*J. Arango*

DATE

*1/21/14*

REVIEWED BY

*(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)*

DATE

*1/22/14*

## Kirsten, Peter R - APHIS

---

**From:** McCollough, Victoria J - APHIS  
**Sent:** Thursday, January 16, 2014 1:13 PM  
**To:** Kirsten, Peter R - APHIS; Arango, Juan F - APHIS; Houser, AnnMarie - APHIS  
**Subject:** Complaint E14-095 Wildlife in Need Center Ltd  
**Attachments:** E14-095.doc  
  
**Importance:** High

**From:** Petercheff, Linnea [mailto:[lpetercheff@dnr.IN.gov](mailto:lpetercheff@dnr.IN.gov)]  
**Sent:** Thursday, January 16, 2014 8:59 AM  
**To:** Kirsten, Peter R - APHIS  
**Cc:** Maldonado, Roel - APHIS  
**Subject:** Tim Stark complaint again  
**Importance:** High

Dr. Kirsten,

Today I received the third complaint from people about Tim Stark allowing people to get their picture taken with a tiger cub. I have told everyone to contact the USDA's eastern regional office, but this call concerned me the most.

He is advertising a "playtime" with tiger cubs for a minimum donation of \$25. When this lady got there, the tiger cub looked half-grown and she received multiple scratches from the tiger cub and is very upset and hurt. She was told that the cub was 15 weeks old, which is older than cubs normally are allowed to be in contact with humans, because he "found a loophole."

I hope this can be investigated soon.

Linnea

*Linnea Petercheff  
Operations Staff Specialist  
Division of Fish and Wildlife  
402 W. Washington Street, Room W273  
Indianapolis, IN 46204  
Phone: (317) 233-6527*

## From the Complainant:

**From:** USDA-APHIS-AC Animal Welfare Act Program [mailto:[awa@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:awa@aphis.usda.gov)]  
**Sent:** Thursday, January 16, 2014 9:05 AM  
**To:** ACEAST; Chao, Tom - APHIS  
**Subject:** USDA APHIS ANIMAL CARE - ANIMAL WELFARE COMPLAINT SUBMISSION

USDA-APHIS\_Animal Care: Animal Welfare Online Complaint Form Submission.

**Details of complaint:**

Name of USDA licensee/registrant:

USDA license/registration number:

City / State: Charlestown, IN

Complaint details: On 1/15/14 I visited Wildlife In Need, in Charlestown, IN. They advertised a "Tiger Baby Playtime" for a mini donation of \$25. My friends and I were very excited to try something like this - however it was not like we expected. The "baby" tigers were 15 weeks old. And way too big for untrained people to be playing with. There were about 25 people in the room with 3 tigers and one handler. The owner of Wildlife in Need. I believe his name is Tim Stark? One of the tigers jumped on me and I couldn't get it off. Tim didn't react and kind of just laugh. Needless to say by the time of got it off me I had scratches all over my arms, I made them open the gate so I could get out of the room. I just don't want anyone else to get hurt or be terrified like I was. It was nothing like I thought it should be. So I thought I should do my part to tell someone to check into it. Thank you.

**Submitted To:**

AC Eastern Region

Email: [aecnst@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:aecnst@aphis.usda.gov)

**Complainant Contact Information:**

Name:

Organization:

Street address:

Apt/Suite:

City / State / Zip: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)

Phone number: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)

Email: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)

# MEMO

**Date:** January, 17 2014

**To:** Dr. Peter Kirsten SACS.      **From:** Juan F. Arango ACI & AnnMarie Houser ACI.

**Subject:** Compliant E14-095.

**Business Name:** Wildlife in need/Timothy Stark (License number 32-C-0204 ID#-11620)

**Inquiry:** This was a focused inspection in regards to the direct contact exhibition of three tiger cubs currently open to the public.

**Complaint details:** Statement by complainant from USDA website: "On 1/15/14 I visited Wildlife In Need, in Charlestown, IN. They advertised a "Tiger Baby Playtime" for a mini donation of \$25. My friends and I were very excited to try something like this - however it was not like we expected. The "baby" tigers were 15 weeks old. And way too big for untrained people to be playing with. There were about 25 people in the room with 3 tigers and one handler. The owner of Wildlife in Need. I believe his name is Tim Stark? One of the tigers jumped on me and I couldn't get it off. Tim didn't react and kind of just laugh. Needless to say by the time of got it off me I had scratches all over my arms. I made them open the gate so I could get out of the room. I just don't want anyone else to get hurt or be terrified like I was. It was nothing like I thought it should be. So I thought I should do my part to tell someone to check into it. Thank you."

## Outcome of the inquiry:

On January 17, 2014 inspectors Juan F Arango ACI and AnnMarie Houser ACI were accompanied by 2 Indiana DNR officers to Mr. Starks facility where they planned to conduct a quick inspection on the foxes at this facility. After calling many times by intercom and not receiving any response the inspectors proceeded to call the owners contact numbers by phone. Mr. Stark answered the phone, inspector Juan Arango identified himself and informed Mr. Stark that there was a complaint and an inspection needed to be conducted. Mr. Stark told the inspector that it was not possible at that moment to do an inspection because he was leaving to go do errands. The inspector informed Mr. Stark that this inspection was due to a complaint and that it was necessary to conduct the inspection on this day, Mr. Stark refused and said that he had no time. At this time, Inspector Houser identified herself and informed Mr. Stark that it would not be a complete inspection as it was related only to the Tiger Cub exhibition and will not take up too much time however, we did need to ask some questions about the exhibit. Mr. Stark then agreed to speak with inspectors.

Mr. Stark came to the gate and advised he would do the inspection with the DNR officers first then would speak to the Animal Care Inspectors. After 15 minutes, Mr. Stark returned to answer questions about the tiger cub exhibition. DNR officers return to their offices.

The interview was conducted outside at the gate in 18° F weather due to his refusal to let inspectors onto the property or inside to conduct the interview. Inspector Arango informed Mr. Stark that it was

# MEMO

necessary for the inspectors to observe the tiger cubs and see where the exhibition was conducted. Mr. Stark stated that he currently had a private showing with two people with the cubs and was not going to let anyone on the property however, he would answer any questions inspectors had outside. Inspector Arango asked Mr. Stark if he was refusing an inspection, and Mr. Stark replied that he would answer questions but did not feel that it was necessary to see the cubs since an inspection had been done in November 2013. After 40 minutes of interview questions outside the gate Inspector Houser convinced Mr. Stark to allow inspectors into the facility to finish the inspection by checking on the tiger cubs and seeing the exhibition area.

## **Findings:**

Mrs. Stark produced the 7019 form upon inspector request with the following information. 3 tiger cubs  
1 male 2 females born on the premises on September 19, 2013

There are one to three tiger cubs at any one time, approximately 15-16 weeks of age that are currently being shown to the public. The exhibition is advertised on a sign in the driveway as "Tiger Baby Playtime" asking for a donation fee of \$25 for each member of the public. This fee allows them to enter into a caged room approximately 15 feet x 20 feet where 1 to 3 tiger cubs will be released into the room and allowed to play with the visitors. During the exhibition time there are on average 30-35 people at a time sitting on the floor. These tiger cubs are approximately 50 lbs and 18-20 inches high at the shoulder.

During the exhibition the licensee advised that he is always in the room and there are 1-2 other volunteers that are outside the room if needed. The licensee advised that he tells the public before the tigers come into the room that they may get scratched or nipped by the cubs, but that's what cubs do and if they are uncomfortable with that they should leave. The licensee stated there have been some scratches in the past few weeks, however he did not consider anything to be an injury and harmful to the public, he stated "a little blood is nothing".

The licensee advised there was one girl recently on January 15, 2014 that got up within the first 10 minutes of the 30 minute session upset because one of the tiger cubs gave her a little nip or scratched her. He wasn't sure as she got up and wanted to be let out of the caged area. He advised that there had been several other people that have been scratched during the exhibitions but that they never complained to him or seemed to have any issue, just that one girl two days prior.

The licensee also stated that he tells the visitors to smack the tigers on the nose if they get too rough in order to teach them not to climb up or scratch etc. He advised that some people don't hit the tigers hard enough to do anything and if he needs to step in he will and has taken any cubs out of the room as needed if they get to rough or playful. The tigers have been exhibited hourly; 30 minutes with public contact and 30 minutes off throughout the day every day since they were 7 weeks old. The licensee stated that he feels that he can exhibit the tigers with full contact with the public up until they are 16 weeks of age.

# MEMO

During the exhibition of the tiger cubs there need to be sufficient number of staff that needs to be knowledgeable, responsible and readily identifiable. When asked for a list of the volunteer staff that assists with the exhibition/care of the tigers and their training qualifications, the licensee stated that he would not provide any personal information of his staff, and that he was getting rid of the ones he had now and would get new staff in a few weeks.

It is clear with the evidence of recent reported injuries that these tiger cubs are too large, too strong and aggressive to have direct contact with the public with minimal risk of harm. It is imperative that when allowing the public to have physical contact with tiger cubs that the animals are not able to cause any injuries, scratches or bites to any members of the public. When an animal, regardless of age, is of the size, weight and aggressiveness that they are causing these kinds of injuries, they should not be used for handling exhibitions where the public is in direct contact with the animals.

The licensee was instructed to stop all direct contact exhibitions with the tigers that are capable of causing any injuries to the public including but not limited to biting, scratching or bruising. The licensee shall not allow members of the public to work handle or discipline the animals by using physical reprimand to keep the animals from getting too aggressive. The licensee shall identify additional handlers and staff and their qualifications to inspectors upon request to prove their knowledge and qualifications.

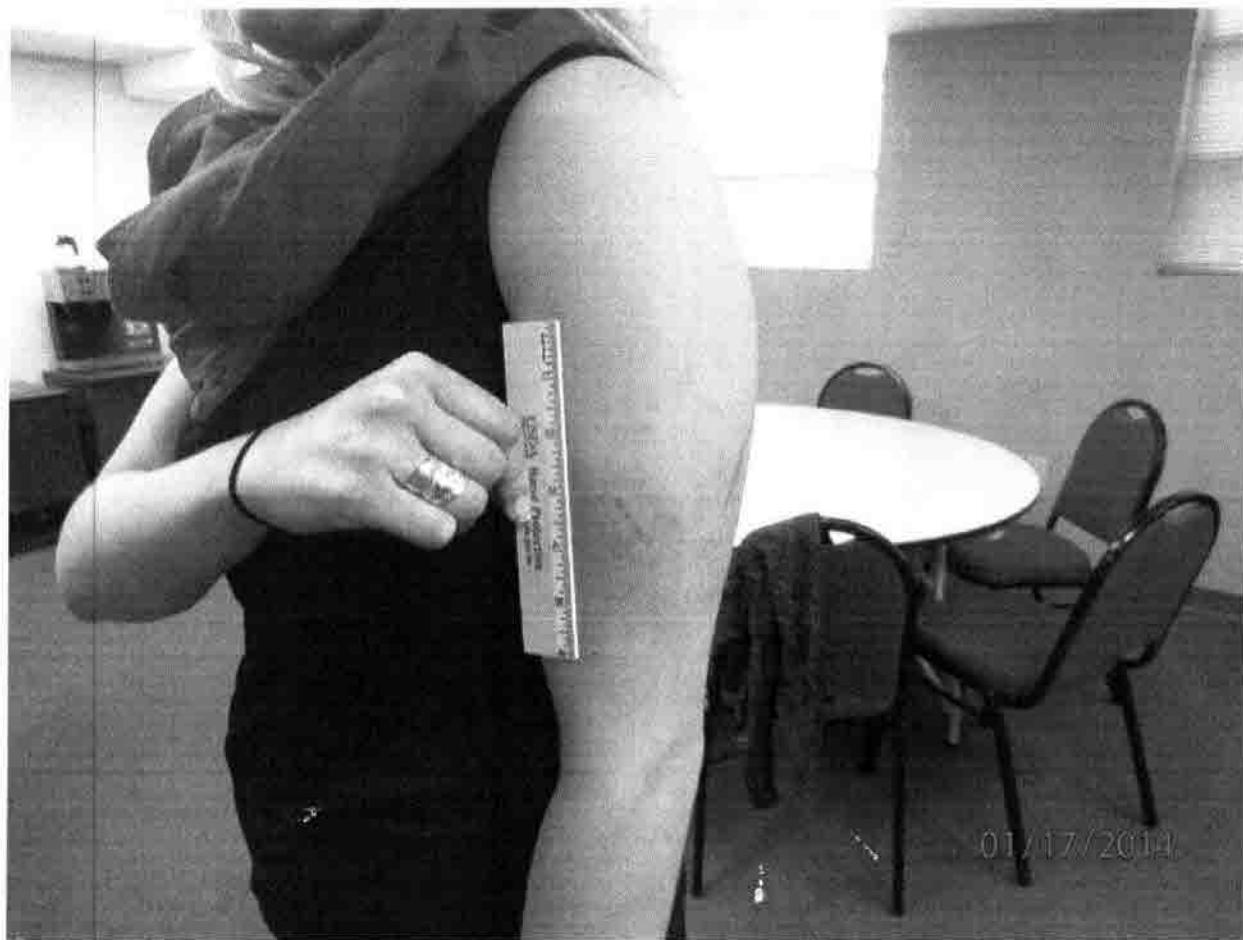
Pictures of the injured complainant, one exhibition tiger cub, exhibition area and records included with memo.

Best Regards,

*Juan F. Arango*      *AnnMarie Houser*

ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 6008      Animal Care Inspector, S. Illinois, SW Indiana

# MEMO



Complainant with scratches on left arm, caused by tiger cub through jacket during exhibition on 1/15/14

# MEMO



One inch scratch with bruising on left arm

# MEMO



01/17/2014

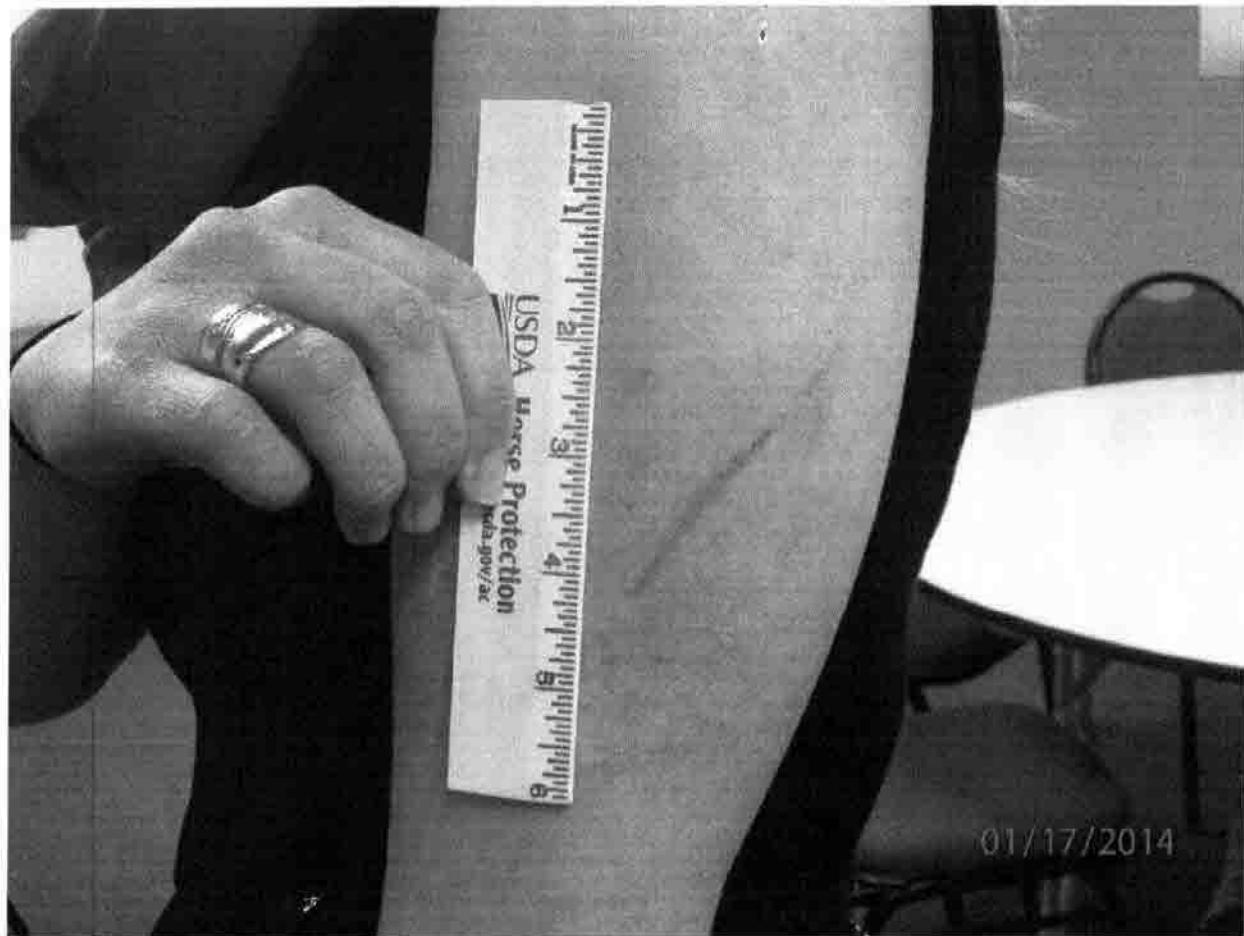
Closeup of 1 inch scratch and bruising

# MEMO



2 to 3 inch scratch on left arm of complainant with bruising

# MEMO



Close-up of 2 to 3 inch scratch and bruising caused by tiger cub

# MEMO



1 inch scratch and bruising on right hip of complainant by tiger cub during exhibition

# MEMO



Close-up of 1 inch scratch and bruising on right hip

# MEMO



Close-up of 1 inch scratch and bruising on right hip

# MEMO



Sign at beginning of driveway offering a 'tiger baby playtime' with the 3 tiger cubs at the facility where direct contact is made with the cubs at 15 to 16 weeks of age.

# MEMO



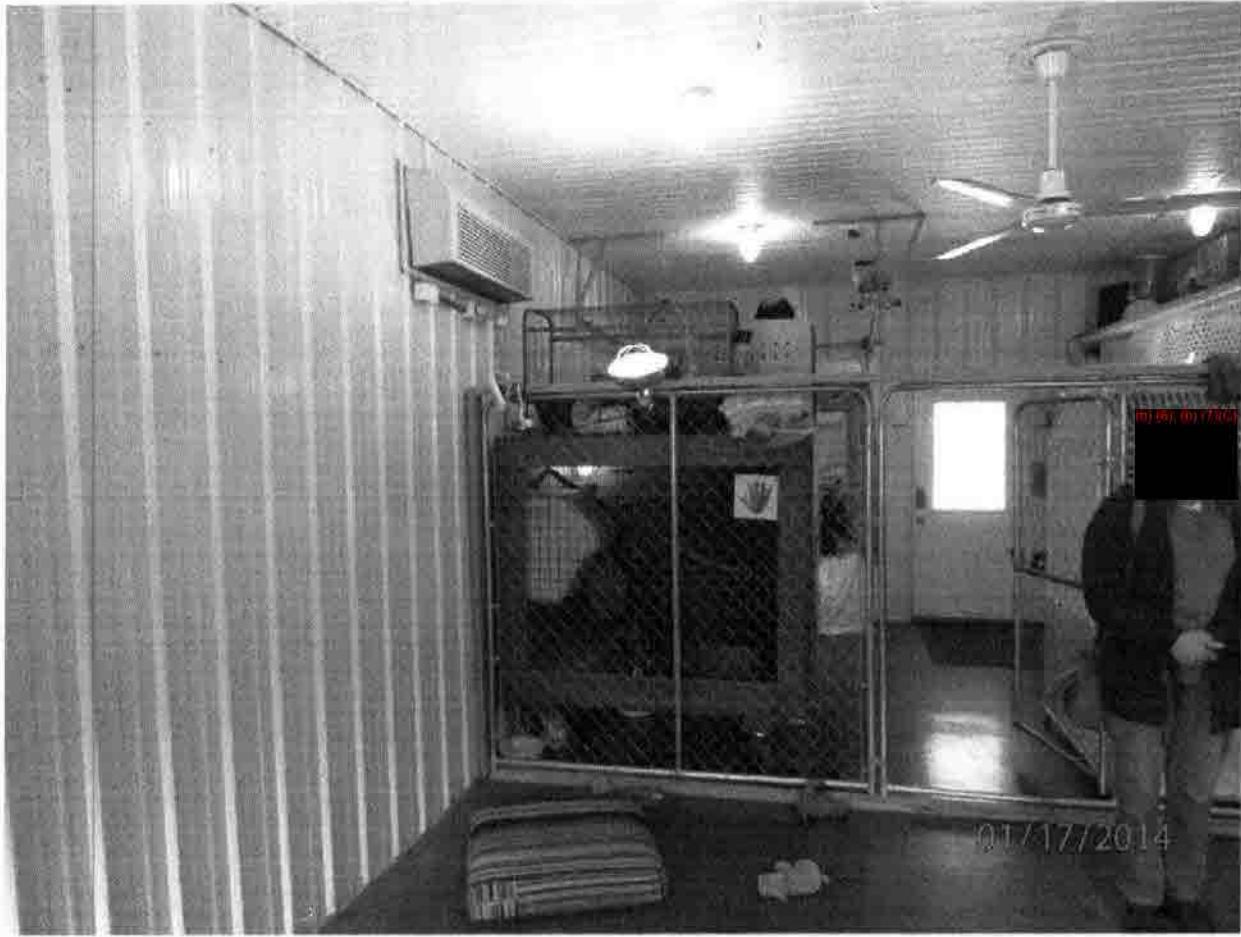
Approx. 15ft x 20ft room where 30-35 people at one time sit and have full contact with 1 to 3 tiger cubs at a time with only Mr. Stark inside the room.

# MEMO



Room where direct contact visits with the public are conducted.

# MEMO



Caged in room for the exhibition of 1 to 3 tiger cubs

# MEMO



15 to 16 week old tiger cub used for exhibition, approx. 18-20 inches high at the shoulder, 50 lbs.

# MEMO



Approximately 18-20 inches tall at the shoulders, and 50 lbs

# MEMO



Approximately 25 inches in length from nose to base of tail

# MEMO



Approximately 25 inches in length from nose to base of tail

# MEMO



Approximately 25 inches in length from nose to base of tail

# MEMO



Three, 15 to 16 week old tiger cub, 50 lbs used for exhibition with room full of 30 to 35 people

# MEMO



# MEMO



Teeth on exhibition cub, very sharp and has been reported by the complainant and licensee of 'nipping' people during exhibitions and drawing some blood.

# MEMO



Nails on cubs that caused the scratches on the complainant, breaking the skin and causing bleeding and bruising. Licensee advised many people had been scratched or nipped by the cubs in the past few weeks but no one complained. Licensee feels that scratches and nips with blood is part of the experience and are not injuries. He advises the public before the tigers come in to play and feels they are warned and if they stay it is part of the experience.

# MEMO



Close-up of canine teeth of tiger cub used in direct contact exhibitions.

# MEMO



Close-up of canines of tiger cub used in direct contact exhibitions.

# MEMO



Tiger cubs used during exhibitions are very playful and strong at this age and size. The animals are more difficult to control and climb up on members of the public and cause scratches and bites during the playtimes.

## MEMO

On hand records 7019 form of the 3 tiger cubs used for exhibition.

**MEMO**

7019 form of the 3 tiger cubs used for direct contact exhibitions.



## Inspection Report

TIMOTHY STARK

Customer ID: 11620

Certificate: 32-C-0204

Site: 001

TIM STARK

3320 JACK TEEPLE RD

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

CHARLESTOWN, IN 47111

Date: 17 January 2014

2.131 (c)(1)

### HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

This is a focused inspection in regards to the direct contact exhibition of three tiger cubs currently open to the public.

There are one to three tiger cubs at any one time, approximately 15-16 weeks of age that are currently being shown to the public. The exhibition is advertised on a sign in the driveway as "Tiger Baby Playtime" asking for a donation fee of \$25 for each member of the public. This fee allows them to enter into a caged room approximately 15 feet x 20 feet where 1 to 3 tiger cubs will be released into the room and allowed to play with the visitors. During the exhibition time there are on average 30-35 people at a time sitting on the floor. These tiger cubs are approximately 50 lbs and 18-20 inches high at the shoulder.

During the exhibition the licensee advised that he is always in the room and there are 1-2 other volunteers that are outside the room if needed. The licensee advised that he tells the public before the tigers come into the room that they may get scratched or nipped by the cubs, but that's what cubs do and if they are uncomfortable with that they should leave. The licensee stated there have been some scratches in the past few weeks, however he did not consider anything to be an injury and harmful to the public, he stated "a little blood is nothing".

The licensee advised there was one girl recently on January 15, 2014 that got up within the first 10 minutes of the 30 minute session upset because one of the tiger cubs gave her a little nip or scratched her. He wasn't sure as she got up and wanted to be let out of the caged area. He advised that there had been several other people that have been scratched during the exhibitions but that they never complained to him or seemed to have any issue, just that one girl two days prior.

The licensee also stated that he tells the visitors to smack the tigers on the nose if they get too rough in order to teach them not to climb up or scratch etc. He advised that some people don't hit the tigers hard enough to do anything and if he needs to step in he will and has taken any cubs out of the room as needed if they get to rough or playful. The tigers have been exhibited hourly; 30 minutes with public contact and 30 minutes off throughout the day every day since they were 7 weeks old. The licensee stated that he feels that he can exhibit the tigers with full contact with the public up until they are 16 weeks of age.

During the exhibition of the tiger cubs there need to be sufficient number of staff that needs to be knowledgeable, responsible and readily identifiable. When asked for a list of the volunteer staff that assists with

### Prepared By:

JUAN F ARANGO, A.C.I	USDA, APHIS, Animal Care	Date:
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR	Inspector 6008	17 January 2014

### Received By:

MELISA STARK	Date:
Title: LICENSEE WIFE	17 January 2014



## Inspection Report

the exhibition/care of the tigers and their training qualifications, the licensee stated that he would not provide any personal information of his staff, and that he was getting rid of the ones he had now and would get new staff in a few weeks.

It is clear with the evidence of recent reported injuries that these tiger cubs are too large, too strong and aggressive to have direct contact with the public with minimal risk of harm. It is imperative that when allowing the public to have physical contact with tiger cubs that the animals are not able to cause any injuries, scratches or bites to any members of the public. When an animal, regardless of age, is of the size, weight and aggressiveness that they are causing these kinds of injuries, they should not be used for handling exhibitions where the public is in direct contact with the animals.

The licensee must stop all direct contact exhibitions with the tigers that are capable of causing any injuries to the public including but not limited to biting, scratching or bruising. The licensee shall not allow members of the public to work handle or discipline the animals by using physical reprimand to keep the animals from getting too aggressive. The licensee shall identify additional handlers and staff and their qualifications to inspectors upon request to prove their knowledge and qualifications.

To be corrected: From this day forward.

Inspection and exit interview conducted with the facility representative.

**Prepared By:**

JUAN F ARANGO, A C I                    USDA, APHIS, Animal Care                    Date:  
ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR                Inspector 6008                    17 January 2014

Received By:

**MELISA STARK** **Date:**  
**Title:** **LICENSEE WIFE** **17 January 2014**



USDA, APHIS, Animal Care



## ANIMAL WELFARE COMPLAINT

Complaint No. E14-285	Date Entered 25 July 2014	Received By A Benson
Referred To Houser / Kirsten	Reply Due 26 Aug 2014	

### Facility or Person Complaint Filed Against

Name Timothy Stark	Customer/License/Registration No. 11620 / 32-C-0204		
-----------------------	--	--	--

Address 3320 Jack Teeple Rd.	City Charleston	State IN	Zip 47111	Phone No (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
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<b>Complainant</b>				
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Name (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)	Organization (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)			
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Address (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)	City (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)	State (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)	Zip (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)	Phone No /Email address (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)
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How was complaint received? email

Forward response to FOIA: Yes  No 

### Details of Complaint: See attached.

**Results:** On August 19, 2014 two inspectors Dr. Kerry McHenry, VMO and Randy Coleman, ACI dressed as members of the public in order to attended the 'Tiger Playtime' and 'Wildlife Encounter' sessions that Mr. Stark offers at his Wildlife in Need facility. These sessions require members of the public to pay for addmittance for each session where they are able to interact with the young tigers by sitting and lying on the floor while 2 tigers are let loose to climb and jump on the people in the room. The Wildlife Encounter was simular except that the public sat in chairs in a circle around Mr. Stark while he brought forward animals that were allowed to have free contact with the public, and where primates were swung by their harnessess and tossed onto peoples' laps, while the public was allowed to feed grapes to various other animals.

I was not present during these sessions as I am the home inspector for Mr. Stark. Utilizing other inspectors we were able to see how the animal sessions were actually being conducted on a daily basis as members of the general public. In this way we could truthfllly answer any concerns made by the complaint.

Dr. McHenry and Randy Coleman made video documentation of both sessions and

OCT 01 2014

it was very clear after observing the documentation that there were several instances of Handling violations under 2.131 (C) (1).

The original site inspection was conducted on August 20, 2014 with Dr. McHenry where the Handling violation 2.131 was added to the report. Mr. and Mrs. Stark were advised that they needed to change their current handling methods of exotics during their shows and went over other ideas and suggestions to provide for the safe and humane handling of animals during their shows and for the safety of members of the public.

Application packet provided? Yes  No

INSPECTOR

AnnMarie Houser

DATE

3-Sep-14

REVIEWED BY

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

DATE

9/30/14



OCT 01 2014

## 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: Aug-20-2014

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**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 their mouth off of their hands or arms with their free hand. There were

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(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

ANNMARIE HOUSER, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6022

Sep-19-2014

Received By:

SENT BY CERTIFIED MAIL

Date:

Title: 70132630000140476705

Sep-19-2014



OCT 01 2014

## Inspection Report

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.

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.

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(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

ANNMARIE HOUSER, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6022

Sep-19-2014

Received By:

SENT BY CERTIFIED MAIL

Date:

Title: 70132630000140476705

Sep-19-2014



OCT 01 2014

## Inspection Report

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

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 was lying, however it still poses a potential for injury as now the nails are not as well seen by the

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

ANNMARIE HOUSER, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6022

Sep-19-2014

Received By:

SENT BY CERTIFIED MAIL

Date:

Title: 70132630000140476705

Sep-19-2014



OCT 01 2014

## Inspection Report

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.

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.

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

ANNMARIE HOUSER, A C I      USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6022

Sep-19-2014

Received By:

SENT BY CERTIFIED MAIL

Date:

Title: 70132630000140476705

Sep-19-2014

## USDA-APHIS-Animal Care

# Memo

**To:** Peter Kirsten, SACS  
**From:** AnnMarie Houser, ACI  
**CC:** Cathy Hovancsak, SACS  
**Date:** September 3, 2014

***Re: Stark Complaint E14-285***

---

On August 19, 2014 two inspectors Dr. Kerry McHenry, VMO and Randy Coleman, ACI dressed as members of the public in order to attended the 'Tiger Playtime' and 'Wildlife Encounter' sessions that Mr. Stark offers at his Wildlife in Need facility. These sessions require members of the public to pay for admittance for each session where they are able to interact with the young tigers by sitting and lying on the floor while 2 tigers are let loose to climb and jump on the people in the room. The Wildlife Encounter was simular except that the public sat in chairs in a circle around Mr. Stark while he brought forward animals that were allowed to have free contact with the public, and where primates were swung by their harnessess and tossed onto peoples' laps, while the public was allowed to feed grapes to various other animals.

I was not present during these sessions as I am the home inspector for Mr. Stark. Utilizing other inspectors we were able to see how the animal sessions were actually being conducted on a daily basis as members of the general public. In this way we could truthfully answer any concerns made by the complaint.

Dr. McHenry and Randy Coleman made video documentation of both sessions and it was very clear after observing the documentation that there were Handling violations under 2.131 (C)(1). I observed in the first video Mr. Stark bringing out the first white tiger that he advised was 14 weeks of age and proceeded to grab it by the scruff, agitate it by rough housing with it, rubbing/slapping it on the side and bouncing it on his knee until the tiger was hissing with its ears pinned to the side of its head, clawing and biting at Mr. Starks hands. Mr. Stark wears a pair of padded fingerless gloves that protects his hands during this encounter as he is aware that the tiger will act in this manner. At this time Mr. Stark advises the crowd that the tiger is now "pissed off" adequately and he then dumps the tiger into the lap of a man sitting on the floor to his left. The man is surprised and the tiger, still hissing and with its ears pinned(sign of agitation/anger) to the side of its head walked off of his lap and takes several steps into the center of the room, and lies down. Only when the tiger is away from Mr. Starks rough agitation and off of the mans lap does it put its ears up and appear to relax.

At this time the session continues with members of the public lying on the floor or sitting allowing the tigers to climb on and over them. There were multiple times that the tigers were seen biting harder than desired on peoples' hands, backs, head, faces and legs, including

OCT 01 2014

one 8-10yr old boy that cried out 'Ow and Ouch' while trying to push the playing tiger off of his thigh. This was met with the attendant teasing the boy about the tiger biting him. There was a woman that got mouthed in the face, a woman with her hair being chewed on and two people having their hands or arms bitten to the point that they were in pain, and had to use their other hand to pry the tigers mouth off of them. Our inspector Coleman was also observed getting bitten in the back by a tiger as it climbed over him and bit his shoulder blade area. This left a small cut that bled enough to go through his tee shirt. No attendants helped them during this interaction.

There were a few occasions where the public was observed 'disciplining' the tigers when they would bite or scratch too hard, by slapping them in the face, or side of the head, on the eye or near the ears. There is no direction on how to properly stop the tigers when they get too rough. Allowing members of the public to discipline these animals can lead to the tigers getting more aggressive in their play and causing more injuries, as there is no set discipline that these tigers are trained to. The attendant in the room was not in the areas where the rough interactions were happening, and the other attendant present just stayed by the gate. The public had free reign with the tigers. With the attendants not being near the tigers during contact times, there would be no way to prevent an injury to a person or the tigers, just the ability to stop the incident while it was happening or care for the party after the incident occurred.

During the Wildlife Encounter the video showed multiple incidents of Mr. Stark swinging various primates around the room, around him and tossing them onto the public by their belly harness. Swinging these animals around by the harness which is located around their belly, whereby putting all of the animals weight over both sides of the belt at the abdomen, while swinging in a circle increasing the weight being put onto their abdomen is not in accordance with USDA Handling regulations. This is not a safe practice for the well being of the animal, or for members of the public that get an animal tossed onto their lap.

This practice can increase the chances of an animal or person being injured, if the animal grabs for balance or if a person reacts due to being startled and causes injury to an animal, or the animal responds to the startled person with fear or agitation. This whole practice is a concern in regards to all Handling methods that should be used with primates or other exotics.

It was clear from the multiple video clips and comments from the two inspectors that were present during the tiger and wildlife shows that there was in fact Handling violations in section 2.131 (C )(1).

On August 20, 2014 Dr. McHenry and I conducted a full site inspection of Mr. Starks facility where the Handling non-compliance was added. Mr. and Mrs. Stark were talked to about other options that are available in order to conduct safer exhibitions for both the animals and people attending their shows.

After the inspection, Mrs. Stark advised that Mr. Stark had already spoken to his staff and that they were told to increase in numbers during the shows, and that he would not be swinging the primates around by their harnesses. She also advised that the tiger encounter would be more restrictive or monitored. We do not know if this has in fact changed, however it will be something to observe next year when they do their shows again, as they have been counseled as to the USDA/AC standards/regulation in regards to Handling.

AnnMarie Houser, ACI, Southern IL  
USDA, APHIS, AC ER  
Cell 618-315-3649

**Benson, Amy V - APHIS**

---

**From:** Wood, Jeremy E - APHIS  
**Sent:** Wednesday, July 23, 2014 12:05 PM  
**To:** Benson, Amy V - APHIS  
**Subject:** FW: Tim Stark, 32-C-0204  
**Attachments:** Tim Stark\_public handling\_summer 2014.doc

Please log and send to Dr. Kirsten/AnnMarie Houser. 32-C-0204. Thanks

**From:** Goldentyer, Betty J - APHIS  
**Sent:** Wednesday, July 23, 2014 8:08 AM  
**To:** Petervary, Nicolette - APHIS; Nelson, Joseph A - APHIS  
**Cc:** Kirsten, Peter R - APHIS  
**Subject:** FW: Tim Stark, 32-C-0204

CCing Rick because it could take some time to get security if we need to inspect.

**From:** Gibbens, Robert - APHIS  
**Sent:** Tuesday, July 22, 2014 5:00 PM  
**To:** Goldentyer, Betty J - APHIS; Stokes, William S - APHIS  
**Subject:** FW: Tim Stark, 32-C-0204

ER complaint. I let [REDACTED] know I was forwarding to you.

**From:** (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)  
**Sent:** Tuesday, July 22, 2014 2:54 PM  
**To:** Gibbens, Robert - APHIS  
**Subject:** Tim Stark, 32-C-0204

Dear Dr. Gibbens,

According to the attached, as well as the links below, Tim Stark dba Wildlife In Need, in Charlestown, IN, (32-C-0204) is currently offering public handling with baby tigers, primates, and other species.

<https://www.facebook.com/WildlifeinNeed.Inc>  
<http://www.eventbrite.com/o/wildlife-in-need-inc-6705112521>

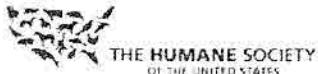
Thank you for your time.

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)

[REDACTED]

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)

[Join Our Email List](#) [Facebook](#) [Twitter](#) [Blog](#)

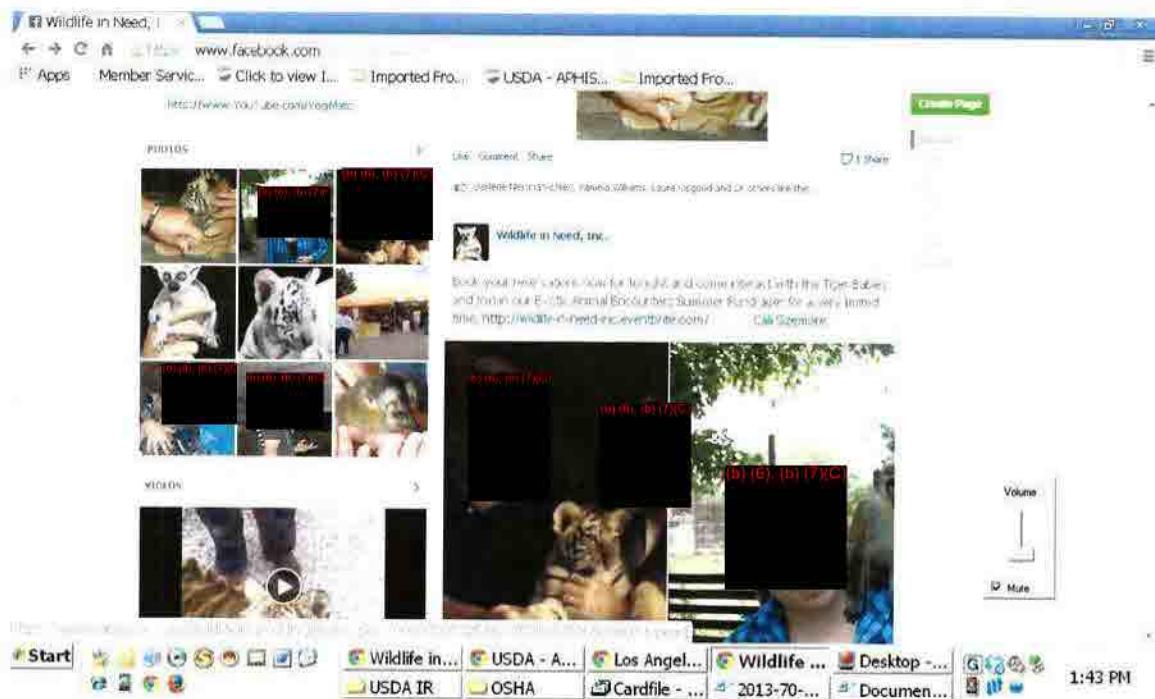


Celebrating 60 years

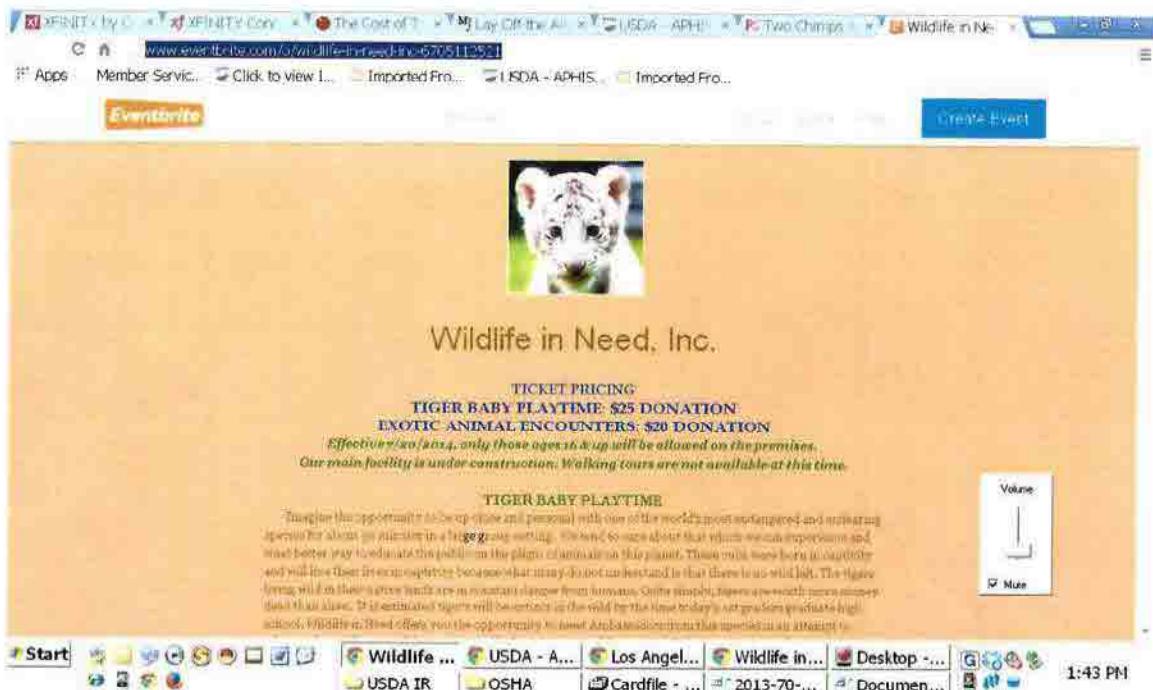
*The Humane Society of the United States is the nation's largest animal protection organization, rated most effective by our peers. For 60 years, we have celebrated the protection of all animals and confronted all forms of cruelty. We are the nation's largest provider of hands-on services for animals, caring for more than 100,000 animals each year, and we prevent cruelty to millions more through our advocacy campaigns.*

*The HSUS is approved by the Better Business Bureau's Wise Giving Alliance for all 20 standards for charity accountability, and was named by Worth Magazine as one of the 10 most fiscally responsible charities. To support The HSUS, please make a monthly donation, or give in another way. You can also volunteer for The HSUS, and see our 55 ways you can help animals. Read more about our 60 years of transformational change for animals, and visit us online at [humanesociety.org](http://humanesociety.org).*

<https://www.facebook.com/WildlifeinNeed.Inc>



<http://www.eventbrite.com/o/wildlife-in-need-inc-6705112521>





United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Marketing and  
Regulatory  
Programs

Animal and Plant  
Health Inspection  
Services

Animal Care

920 Main Campus Drive  
Suite 200  
Raleigh, NC 27606

Tel No. 919-855-7100  
Fax No. 919-855-7123

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)

25 July 2014

Dear [REDACTED]  
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)

Thank you for your email of July 22, 2014 concerning Timothy Stark. Your concern has been issued number E14-285. If you wish to know the results of our findings, you can do so one of two ways:

1. Inspection reports for licensees are now available on our website after a 21 day mandatory holding period. You may view or retrieve the reports at: <http://acissearch.aphis.usda.gov/LPASearch/faces/Warning.jspx>.
2. If you wish to request more than inspection reports, or request the results of a complaint on a class Research Facility, you must submit a request, in writing, to our Freedom of Information Act office, using one of the following methods.
  1. Email: [foia.officer@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:foia.officer@aphis.usda.gov)
  2. Fax: 301-734-5941
  3. US Mail: USDA, APHIS, FOIA  
4700 River Road, Unit 50  
Riverdale, MD 20723

Depending on the circumstances of the situation, please allow us enough time (30 to 60 days) to thoroughly investigate your concerns.

Animal Care is the division of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) that is responsible for the enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act. The Act provides minimum standards for the humane care and use of animals at USDA licensed or registered facilities.

Animal Care inspectors conduct routine unannounced inspections at all USDA licensed and registered facilities to ensure that they are meeting or exceeding these minimum standards. Our inspectors also conduct searches for unlicensed facilities conducting regulated activities. We perform inspections and searches when necessary in response to valid concerns and complaints received from the public to ensure the well-being of the animals and compliance with the law. If violations are found, enforcement action appropriate for the circumstances will be initiated.

Please be assured that we will look into your concerns and take appropriate action if necessary.

Thank you for your interest in the welfare of these animals.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Goldentyer, DVM  
Regional Director – Animal Care

Eastern Region

Animal Care

Animal Care is a part of the Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

An Equal Opportunity Provider and Employer

21-05158\_000497



OCT 01 2014



USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

## ANIMAL WELFARE COMPLAINT

Complaint No. E14-356	Date Entered 25 August 2014	Received By V McCollough
Referred To Houser / Hovancsak	Reply Due 26 September 2014	

**Facility or Person Complaint Filed Against**

Name Timothy Stark	Customer/License/Registration No. 32-C-0204 / 11620		
-----------------------	--	--	--

Address 3320 Jack Teeple Road	City Clarkstown	State IN	Zip 47111	Phone No. (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
----------------------------------	--------------------	-------------	--------------	----------------------------------

**Complainant**

Name (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)	Organization [REDACTED]
---	----------------------------

Address (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)	City [REDACTED]	State [REDACTED]	Zip [REDACTED]	Phone No./Email address (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)
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How was complaint received? Email

Forward response to FOIA: Yes  No **Details of Complaint: see attached.**

**Results:** On August 20, 2014 an inspection was conducted at Mr. Starks facility. On August 19, 2014 two inspectors attended the 'Tiger Playtime' and 'Wildlife Encounter' sessions dressed as members of the public, and were not identified as inspectors. The results of their observations and video footage did identify multiple violations of the Handling 2.131 (C )(1) AWA regulations and standards. The complaint E14-285 was addressed by Inspector Dr. Kerry McHenry, VMO, Randy Coleman, ACI and myself in the August inspection report on 8/20/14 with the complaint responses filed.

In regards to this complaint E14-356 with the following points:

- Tim Stark apparently purposefully agitated a tiger cub by grabbing her by the nape of the neck to show her to visitors. He described her as "pissed off," hit her on the side, and instructed visitors to hit her on the nose if she became rowdy.
- After apparently intentionally upsetting and agitating the tiger cub—who was growling and attempting to bite Stark—Stark dropped the cub onto a visitor.
- The "Exotic Animal Encounter" that is offered at the facility reportedly allows members of the public, including children as young as 1 year old, to come into direct contact with numerous wild animals, including primates, who

are known to attack and transmit dangerous zoonotic diseases to people."

Each of these issues were observed and documented with video recordings during the sessions the inspectors were present for on August 19, 2014. Due to the obvious violations during the inspectors visit, the violation of Handling 2.131 (c)(1) was added to the home inspection report the following day on August 20, 2014. During the inspection Mr. and Mrs. Stark were talked to in depth about other methods of handling and interactions with the public that should be considered in order to keep within the USDAs standards and regulations in regards to Handling regulations.

---

Application packet provided? Yes  No

INSPECTOR

AnnMarie Houser

DATE

3-Sep-14

REVIEWED BY

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

DATE

9/30/14

August 21, 2014

Dr. Robert Gibbens  
Regional Director  
USDA/APHIS/AC Western Region  
2150 Centre Ave.  
Bldg. B, Mailstop 3W11  
Fort Collins, CO 80526-8117

Washington, D.C.

Los Angeles

Norfolk

Oakland

**Via e-mail and UPS: robert.m.gibbens@usda.gov**

Re: Request for Investigation of Reports of Mishandling of a Tiger Cub and Public Endangerment at Wildlife in Need (License No. 32-C-0204)

Dear Dr. Gibbens:

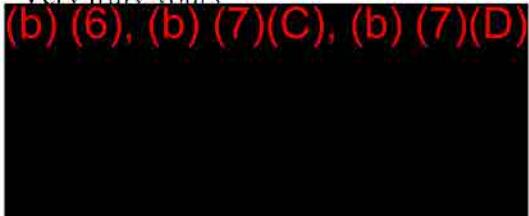
I am writing on behalf of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) to request that the U.S. Department of Agriculture promptly investigate Wildlife in Need (WIN), which is owned by Tim Stark (license no. 32-C-0204), for apparent Animal Welfare Act (AWA) violations that were videotaped by a citizen who reported visiting WIN on August 2 and that were described in an article that was posted on July 7. As detailed in the appendix, the apparent violations of the AWA—which mandates, *inter alia*, that animals not be stressed, abused, or traumatized and that members of the public not be endangered—include the following:

- Tim Stark apparently purposefully agitated a tiger cub by grabbing her by the nape of the neck to show her to visitors. He described her as "pissed off," hit her on the side, and instructed visitors to hit her on the nose if she became rowdy.
- After apparently intentionally upsetting and agitating the tiger cub—who was growling and attempting to bite Stark—Stark dropped the cub onto a visitor.
- The "Exotic Animal Encounter" that is offered at the facility reportedly allows members of the public, including children as young as 1 year old, to come into direct contact with numerous wild animals, including primates, who are known to attack and transmit dangerous zoonotic diseases to people.

Please hold WIN accountable for any and all AWA violations that you find during your inspection. Thank you for your attention to this important matter. Please inform me of the complaint number that your agency assigns to this correspondence.

Very truly yours,

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)



Attachment

## Appendix

### **(a) Handling of a Tiger Cub in Apparent Violation of the AWA**

A video that was provided to PETA by a citizen and reportedly recorded on August 2 shows Tim Stark, the owner of WIN, instructing a group of visitors about handling a tiger cub during interactions (*see Video*, also being sent via UPS). As seen in the video, Stark tells his audience to "hit [the cubs] in the nose and say 'no'" if they get too rowdy or rambunctious (*see Video* at 01:07). In the video, Stark is handling a cub who is apparently agitated and attempts to bite Stark in the neck and face (*see Video* at 03:34). Stark can be seen hitting the cub on her side, apparently in order to discipline her, and then grabbing the cub by the nape of the neck to coerce growls out of her and show the audience "what [a] pissed off [tiger] looks like" (*see Video* at 03:58). The video then shows Stark dropping the visibly agitated cub onto an audience member (*see Video* at 04:19).

Stark's mishandling of the cub and the public endangerment that is depicted in the video appear to violate the following AWA provisions:

- 9 C.F.R. § 2.131(a) ("All licensees who maintain wild or exotic animals must demonstrate adequate experience and knowledge of the species they maintain.")
- 9 C.F.R. § 2.131 (b)(1) ("Handling of all animals shall be done as expeditiously and carefully as possible in a manner that does not cause trauma, overheating, excessive cooling, behavioral stress, physical harm, or unnecessary discomfort.")
- 9 C.F.R. § 2.131(b)(2)(i) ("Physical abuse shall not be used to train, work, or otherwise handle animals.")
- 9 C.F.R. § 2.131(c)(1) ("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.")
- 9 C.F.R. § 2.131(c)(3) ("Young or immature animals shall not be exposed to rough or excessive public handling or exhibited for periods of time which would be detrimental to their health or well-being.")
- 9 C.F.R. § 2.131(d)(1) ("Animals shall be exhibited only for periods of time and under conditions consistent with their good health and well-being.")
- 9 C.F.R. § 2.131(d)(2) ("A *responsible*, knowledgeable, and readily identifiable employee or attendant must be present at all times during periods of public contact." (Emphasis added.))
- 9 C.F.R. § 2.131(d)(3) ("During public exhibition, dangerous animals such as lions, tigers, wolves, bears, or elephants must be under the direct control and supervision of a knowledgeable and experienced animal handler.")

The citizen also reported that toward the end of "tiger playtime," a handler brought in a baby kangaroo and placed him or her on the floor next to the two tiger cubs who were being used for the "playtime." The handler then reportedly instructed members of the public not to let the tigers reach the kangaroo. The kangaroo's reported proximity to the predators was likely very stressful for the kangaroo, who is a prey animal, and thus likely violated 9 C.F.R. § 2.131(b)(1).

**(b) Endangerment of the Public and Animals in Apparent Violation of the AWA**

The attached article titled "Review of Wildlife in Need—Charlestown, Indiana," which was published on July 7, describes a family's recent visit to WIN. The author, identified only as Kimberly, reported that her family bought tickets to the facility's "Exotic Animal Encounter," which apparently took place in a tent with approximately 35 chairs set up in a circle to accommodate participants. Kimberly stated that at the start of the encounter, every visitor received a grape from the handler and that a monkey was allowed to run across visitors' laps and backs. The monkey reportedly ate some of the visitors' grapes, including the grape that Kimberly's 1-year-old daughter was holding, and the handler reportedly ensured that everyone had a chance to pet the monkey or take photos. In the article, Kimberly provided photographs of a child, presumably her 1-year-old daughter, and other visitors either in close proximity or in direct contact with a green monkey and a lemur.

Primates present serious public safety and health risks, as they can both become aggressive and transmit various diseases to humans. As detailed in PETA's Primate Incident Factsheet, monkeys have been known to bite people, including children, and lemurs have also been known to attack. For example, a 2-year-old girl was reportedly scratched in the face by an escaped lemur last year. Furthermore, according to a primatologist with 12 years of experience, zoonotic diseases caused by bacteria—such as mycobacteria (which can cause tuberculosis), salmonella and shigella, and campylobacter—are easily transmitted from monkeys to humans, and children are at an elevated risk.

Kimberly stated that during her visit, program participants got to "encounter" two monkeys (presumably, one of these "monkeys" was a lemur), a sea otter, a baby kangaroo, a white fox, and a tiger. According to Kimberly, the visitors were allowed to pet every animal except for the tiger and sea otter, although the tiger was close to the visitors and was not in a cage. Finally, Kimberly reported that neither "Exotic Animal Encounter" nor "Tiger Playtime" have any age restrictions. The "Exotic Animal Encounter," as described by Kimberly, allows extensive direct contact between the public and animals, thereby endangering both, in apparent violation of 9 C.F.R. § 2.131(c)(1).

OCT 01 2014

Louisville Family Fun

The River 2 Teacher

LILY'S

Home

Monday, July 7, 2014

## Review of Wildlife in Need- Charlestown, Indiana



(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

My husband and I recently took our two daughters to Charlestown, Indiana to participate in a fundraising event for a nonprofit organization called [Wildlife in Need](#). This organization is dedicated to helping exotic and endangered species. They are currently offering two events (Tiger Baby Playtime and Exotic Animal Encounter) to help raise money to support their cause. These events won't last long so check out their [Facebook page](#) to keep up to date with these events, as well as new events that are posted.

It was an easy 25 minute drive to get to Charlestown from downtown Louisville. When we arrived at Wildlife in Need we were greeted by a lady who checked our tickets and told us where to park. They are finishing several construction projects so you will not enter the facility, but will enter a large tent set up out front. The tent is divided into two sections: Tiger Baby Playtime and Exotic Animal Encounter. We had tickets for the Exotic Animal Encounter. Inside our tent was a circle of chairs where about 35 people could be seated. When it was time to start, an animal handler gave each person a grape while talking about Wildlife in Need and their mission. He then began to tell us about the monkey he was holding. As he was talking, the monkey ran across our laps and then jumped up to run across our backs. My daughters were in awe of the little guy! He stopped and ate a few grapes along the way, including my one year old daughter's grape. She laughed the entire time he was eating it out of her hand. The handler made sure everyone got a chance to pet the monkey or take pictures before he put him away and brought out another animal.

With the Exotic Animal Encounter you get to meet about half of the 12 different animals they have for this event, depending on the animal's mood that day. On our particular visit we got to

OCT 01 2014



encounter two different monkeys, a sea otter, baby kangaroo, white fox, and a tiger. We were able to pet each animal that was brought out, with the exception of the sea otter and tiger. Even though we didn't get to pet the tiger, it was so cool to be that close to a tiger who wasn't caged up.

My daughters had the best time! They've seen some of these animals at the zoo, but never got to be so close or hands on with them. We brought our camera and were allowed to take pictures. At the end of the event you can have a picture taken with your camera holding any of the animals from the session for \$10 per animal.

The other event was the Tiger Baby Playtime. It gives you the opportunity to be up close and personal with baby tigers for about 30 minutes in a large group setting. You do get to touch and play with these tigers, unlike the larger tiger we saw in our event. We haven't participated in this event yet, but plan to in the future. I have heard great things about it, and it sells out super fast. To see future dates and times, plus read a description of each event, check out the [event website](#).

The price for the Tiger Playtime is a \$25 donation and the Exotic Animal Encounter is a \$20 donation. There is no age restriction (parent discretion). Everyone attending must have a ticket, even small children and babies. All donations to the facility are tax deductible and help support their efforts. It may seem like a lot of money, but I was willing to pay because it goes to a great cause and it's not often that you get a chance to interact with baby tigers or pet a kangaroo!

(Please note: They are only allowing children under 16 through July 19th. When they finish their facility they will offer tours for all ages, but for right now if people want to bring their children under 16 to one of the fundraising events (animal encounter or baby tiger playtime) they have to do it very soon. Also, read comments below from other readers.)

### *Kimberly*

Note: Recently, this place has come under scrutiny with local news. See a recent story [here](#) to determine for yourself if you want to patronize it.

Louisville Family Fun at 1:00 AM

Share 8-1 0

5 comments:

OCT 01 2014



happymomof2 July 7, 2014 at 11:04 AM

Question: is it \$20/\$25 per person? Just wondering bc I've seen several posts on fb about this and I enjoyed your review! Sounds super cool and something my whole family would enjoy!

[Reply](#)



Louisville Family Fun July 7, 2014 at 3:18 PM

Check the eventbrite link in the review - I believe all of their rates are per person.

[Reply](#)



(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) July 19, 2014 at 12:37 PM

I just returned from the Baby Tiger Playtime. You don't get much hands on time but it is fun to watch them.

I really don't support this type of place because it is a money maker for the owner. I believe at one point he drugged the babies so they would fall asleep quickly for about 12 minutes so people could get their picture with them and they wake up quickly. I don't believe in drugging animals for profit of any kind. Also, beware, the owner is very crude and every other word out of his mouth is a curse word.

[Reply](#)



Louisville Family Fun July 19, 2014 at 3:09 PM

Thanks for your feedback. One of our writers went this week too and she mentioned the foul language-she was surprised!

[Reply](#)



(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) July 27, 2014 at 6:19 AM

This place is wonderful. Under no circumstances are these animals drugged. I guess if your baby sleeps after having a bottle or playing then we should assume you have drugged your child!! If you're offended by cursing you should not leave your house! The people here dedicate their lives to these animals. Spend a little less time complain and if cursing bothers you...spend a little more time parenting...explain to your children that cursing is something an adult chooses to do. I'm sure you would not appreciate it if someone accused you of drugging your baby. Get real. And welcome to 2014...people curse. .get over it!

[Reply](#)

Enter your comment...

**McCollough, Victoria J - APHIS**

---

**To:** Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS; Houser, AnnMarie (APHIS)  
**Subject:** Complaint E14-356, Timothy Stark, (License No. 32-C-0204)  
**Attachments:** Request for Investigation of Reports of Mishandling of a Tiger Cub and Public  
Endangerment at Wildlife in Need (00166387xB39F9).pdf; Attachment - Review of  
Wildlife in Need- Charlestown, Indiana, July 7, 2014.pdf, E14-356.doc

**From:** (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)

**Sent:** Thursday, August 21, 2014 7:27 AM

**To:** 'robert.m.gibbens@usda.gov'

**Subject:** Request for Investigation of Reports of Mishandling of a Tiger Cub and Public Endangerment at Wildlife in Need  
(License No. 32-C-0204)

Dear Dr. Gibbens:

Please see the attached correspondence titled "Request for Investigation of Reports of Mishandling of a Tiger Cub and Public Endangerment at Wildlife in Need (License No. 32-C-0204)" and the accompanying attachment.

Very truly yours,

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)



"But the time must come when inhumanity protected by custom and thoughtlessness will succumb before humanity championed by thought." ~Albert Schweitzer

**CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE**

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25 August 2014

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)

United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Marketing and  
Regulatory  
Programs

Animal and Plant  
Health Inspection  
Services

Animal Care

920 Main Campus Drive  
Suite 200  
Raleigh, NC 27606

Tel No. 919-855-7100  
Fax No. 919-855-7123

Dear (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)

Thank you for your letter dated 21 August 2014 concerning Timothy Stark located in Clarkstown, IN. Your concern has been given complaint number E14-356. Please refer to this number when inquiring about this concern.

Please be assured that we will evaluate the situation and take appropriate enforcement action if necessary.

Thank you for bringing this to our attention and for your concern for the welfare of animals.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Goldentyer, D.V.M.  
Regional Director  
Eastern Region, Animal Care

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are

Animal Care is a part of the Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

An Equal Opportunity Provider and Employer



animal  
care

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care  
**ANIMAL WELFARE COMPLAINT**

Complaint No. AC15-225	Date Entered 2-Mar-15	Received By T Gerkin
Referred To IES	Reply Due Next Inspection	

**Facility or Person Complaint Filed Against**

Name Timothy Stark	Customer/License/Registration No. 11620/32-C-0204		
-----------------------	--	--	--

Address 3320 Jack Teeple Rd	City Charlestown	State IN	Zip 47111	Phone No. (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
--------------------------------	---------------------	-------------	--------------	----------------------------------

**Complainant**

Name (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)	Organization [REDACTED]
---	----------------------------

Address	City	State	Zip	Phone No./Email address (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)
---------	------	-------	-----	--

How was complaint received?

**Details of Complaint:** SEE ATTACHED

**Results:**

Application packet provided? Yes  No

INSPECTOR

DATE

REVIEWED BY

DATE

AC/25

**From:** Wood, Jeremy E - APHIS  
**Sent:** Wednesday, February 18, 2015 2:26 PM  
**To:** Gerkin, Teany D - APHIS  
**Subject:** FW: Request for Investigation of Reported Numerous Animal Deaths at Wildlife in Need  
**Attachments:** Request for Investigation of Reported Numerous Animal Deaths at Wildlife in Need (00183307xB39F9).pdf; Attachment - Tim Stark's CBW Permit Application.pdf

Please log and send out.....Set the results deadline to "Next Routine Inspection"

**From:** Goldentyer, Betty J - APHIS  
**Sent:** Wednesday, February 18, 2015 11:37 AM  
**To:** Nelson, Joseph A - APHIS; Wood, Jeremy E - APHIS  
**Cc:** Petervary, Nicolette - APHIS; Kirsten, Peter R - APHIS  
**Subject:** FW: Request for Investigation of Reported Numerous Animal Deaths at Wildlife in Need

Rick,  
Perhaps we can add any of these that are new – to the IES investigation?  
Doesn't seem like an inspection issue.  
Betty

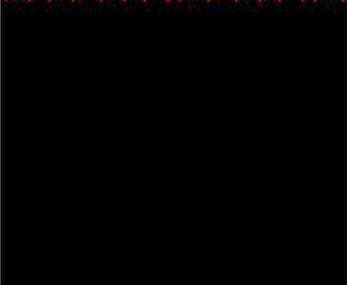
**From:** (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)  
**Sent:** Wednesday, February 18, 2015 11:15 AM  
**To:** 'betty.j.goldentyer@usda.gov'  
**Subject:** Request for Investigation of Reported Numerous Animal Deaths at Wildlife in Need

Dear Dr. Goldentyer:

Please see the attached correspondence titled "Request for Investigation of Reported Numerous Animal Deaths at Wildlife in Need" and the accompanying attachment.

Very truly yours,

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)



"But the time must come when inhumanity protected by custom and thoughtlessness will succumb before humanity championed by thought." ~Albert Schweitzer

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February 18, 2015

Elizabeth Goldentyer, D.V.M.  
Eastern Regional Director  
USDA-APHIS-Animal Care

**Via e-mail:** [betty.j.goldentyer@usda.gov](mailto:betty.j.goldentyer@usda.gov)

Re: Request for Investigation of Reported Numerous Animal Deaths at Wildlife in Need

Dear Dr. Goldentyer:

I am writing on behalf of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) to request that the U.S. Department of Agriculture promptly investigate Wildlife in Need, owned by Tim Stark (license no. 32-C-0204). According to p. 6 of Stark's attached U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Captive-Bred Wildlife permit application, the following animals have died at Wildlife in Need during the five years prior to 2014, in apparent violation of the Animal Welfare Act (AWA):

- A black bear, who was "[k]illed by another bear," in apparent violation of 9 C.F.R. § 3.133 ("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") and § 2.131 (b)(1) ("Handling of all animals shall be done as expeditiously and carefully as possible in a manner that does not cause trauma ... excessive cooling, behavioral stress, physical harm, or unnecessary discomfort")
- A Syrian bear, who was "[e]uthanized due to incompatibility with other bears," in possible violation of 9 C.F.R. § 3.133 and § 2.131(b)(1)
- Two ruffed lemurs, who died because of a "[m]alfunctioning heater," in apparent violation of 9 C.F.R. § 2.131(e) ("An animal may never be subjected to any combination of temperature ... and time that is detrimental to the animal's health or well-being"), § 2.131(b)(1), and either § 3.76 ("Indoor housing facilities must be sufficiently heated ... when necessary to protect nonhuman primates from temperature extremes and to provide for their health and well-being") or § 3.78(b) ("Outdoor housing facilities for nonhuman primates must provide adequate shelter [that] provide[s] protection from the ... cold")
- Two ring-tailed lemurs, who died because of "sudden fights" in 2012 and 2014, in apparent violation of 9 C.F.R. § 2.131 (b)(1)

Please examine Stark's veterinary and disposition records and hold him fully accountable for any and all violations, including of 9 C.F.R. § 2.40 if he failed to provide these animals with veterinary care, keeping in mind his long history of violating the AWA. Thank you for your attention to this important matter. Please inform me of the complaint number that your agency assigns to this correspondence.

Very truly yours,

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)

Attachment

PEOPLE FOR  
THE ETHICAL  
TREATMENT  
OF ANIMALS  
FOUNDATION

Washington, D.C.  
1536 16th St. NW  
Washington, DC 20036  
202 483 PETA

Los Angeles  
2154 W. Sunset Blvd.  
Los Angeles, CA 90026  
323 644 PETA

Norfolk  
501 Broad St.  
Norfolk, VA 23510  
757 622 PETA

Oakland  
554 1/2 2nd Ave.  
Oakland, CA 94610  
510 263 PETA