



## Inspection Report

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HAROLD DEYOUNG

Customer ID: **7256**

Certificate: **34-C-0141**

Site: 001

HAROLD DEYOUNG

DEYOUNG FAMILY ZOO LLC

N-5406 C R 577

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: 17 September 2013

WALLACE, MI 49893

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No non-compliant items identified at the time of this inspection.

Inspection and exit interview conducted with facility representatives.

End of report.

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**Prepared By:**

KIMBERLY S MILLER, A C I      USDA, APHIS, Animal Care  
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR      Inspector 1070

**Date:**  
17 September 2013

**Received By:**

**Title:** (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)  
LICENSEE

**Date:**  
17 September 2013



## Animals Inspected at Last Inspection

| Cust No | Cert No   | Site | Site Name      | Inspection |
|---------|-----------|------|----------------|------------|
| 7256    | 34-C-0141 | 001  | HAROLD DEYOUNG | Sep-17-13  |

| Count  | Species                     |
|--------|-----------------------------|
| 000001 | ALPACA                      |
| 000001 | AMERICAN BEAVER             |
| 000001 | BACTRIAN CAMEL              |
| 000001 | BLACK-BACKED JACKAL         |
| 000001 | BONNET MACAQUE *MALE        |
| 000001 | BROWN CAPUCHIN              |
| 000001 | CARACAL LYNX                |
| 000001 | CHIMPANZEE                  |
| 000001 | DROMEDARY                   |
| 000001 | EUROPEAN RABBIT             |
| 000001 | HIPPOPOTAMUS                |
| 000001 | KINKAJOU                    |
| 000001 | LEOPARD                     |
| 000001 | NORTHERN/EURASIAN LYNX      |
| 000001 | PIG-TAILED MACAQUE          |
| 000001 | ZEBU                        |
| 000002 | AMERICAN BADGER             |
| 000002 | BINTURONG                   |
| 000002 | BLACK SPIDER MONKEY         |
| 000002 | BOBCAT                      |
| 000002 | BONNET MACAQUE              |
| 000002 | COMMON MARMOSET             |
| 000002 | JAPANESE MACAQUE            |
| 000002 | MARBLED POLECAT             |
| 000002 | NEW GUINEA SINGING DOG      |
| 000002 | NORTH AMERICAN PORCUPINE    |
| 000002 | PREHENSILE-TAILED PORCUPINE |
| 000002 | RED FOX                     |
| 000002 | RED KANGAROO                |
| 000002 | RED-BELLIED LEMUR           |
| 000002 | STRIPED SKUNK               |
| 000002 | VIRGINIA OPOSSUM            |
| 000002 | WARTHOG                     |
| 000002 | WOODCHUCK                   |
| 000003 | ARCTIC FOX                  |
| 000003 | BLACK-TAILED PRAIRIE DOG    |
| 000003 | COW OR OX                   |
| 000003 | COYOTE                      |
| 000003 | LION                        |
| 000003 | LLAMA                       |
| 000003 | PATAGONIAN CAVY             |
| 000003 | PUMA                        |
| 000003 | RACCOON                     |
| 000003 | RING-TAILED LEMUR           |
| 000004 | BROWN BEAR                  |
| 000004 | OLIVE BABOON                |
| 000004 | STRIPED HYAENA              |
| 000005 | DINGO                       |

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214      Site Total



### **Animals Inspected at Last Inspection**

000005 NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR  
000008 SPOTTED HYENA  
000010 WHITETAILED DEER  
000012 SHEEP OR MOUFLON  
000015 GREY WOLF  
000015 TIGER  
000020 PIG  
000030 GOAT



## Inspection Report

HAROLD DEYOUNG

Customer ID: **7256**

Certificate: **34-C-0141**

Site: 001

HAROLD DEYOUNG

DEYOUNG FAMILY ZOO LLC

N-5406 C R 577

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: 10 December 2013

WALLACE, MI 49893

No non-compliant items identified at the time of this inspection.

Inspection and exit interview conducted with facility representatives.

End of report.

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**Prepared By:**

**Title:** KIMBERLY S MILLER, A C I  
ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care  
Inspector 1070

**Date:**  
10 December 2013

**Received By:**

HAROLD DEYOUNG  
**Title:** LICENSEE

**Date:**  
10 December 2013





### Animals Inspected at Last Inspection

| Cust No | Cert No   | Site | Site Name      | Inspection |
|---------|-----------|------|----------------|------------|
| 7256    | 34-C-0141 | 001  | HAROLD DEYOUNG | Dec-10-13  |

Count      Species  
000000    NONE

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0      Site Total



## Inspection Report

Harold Deyoung  
Deyoung Family Zoo Llc  
N-5406 C R 577  
Wallace, MI 49893

Customer ID: **7256**

Certificate: **34-C-0141**

Site: 001

HAROLD DEYOUNG

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Jun-17-2014

**3.127** (d)

### **FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.**

There is a lack of adequate perimeter fencing around several of the enclosures in the section of the facility referred to North American Trail as well as the camels and New Guinea singing dogs enclosures. Some of the enclosures do have a perimeter fence but not on all four sides also, a few of the enclosures are surrounded by perimeter fences that are only four feet high.

Lack of a perimeter fence does not protect the animals by restricting unwanted animals and unauthorized persons from having contact with the animals. Also, without a perimeter fence there is no secondary containment system.

A six foot perimeter fence must be provided for these enclosures to keep unauthorized people and unwanted animals from contacting the animals on exhibit and provide a secondary containment system in the event of escape.

Correct By: October 31, 2014

Inspection and exit interview conducted with licensee.

### **Prepared By:**

JESSICA A RIVERA, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

**Date:**

**Title:** ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 6070

Jun-17-2014

### **Received By:**

HAROLD DEYOUNG

**Date:**

**Title:** LICENSEE

Jun-17-2014



## Animals Inspected at Last Inspection

| Cust No | Cert No   | Site | Site Name      | Inspection |
|---------|-----------|------|----------------|------------|
| 7256    | 34-C-0141 | 001  | HAROLD DEYOUNG | Jun-17-14  |

| Count  | Species                  |
|--------|--------------------------|
| 000001 | AMERICAN BEAVER          |
| 000001 | BACTRIAN CAMEL           |
| 000001 | BLACK-BACKED JACKAL      |
| 000001 | BROWN CAPUCHIN           |
| 000001 | CARACAL LYNX             |
| 000001 | CHIMPANZEE               |
| 000001 | CRAB-EATING MACAQUE      |
| 000001 | DROMEDARY                |
| 000001 | EUROPEAN RABBIT          |
| 000001 | HIPPOPOTAMUS             |
| 000001 | LEOPARD                  |
| 000001 | NORTHERN/EURASIAN LYNX   |
| 000001 | PIG-TAILED MACAQUE       |
| 000001 | RED-BELLIED LEMUR        |
| 000001 | SNOWSHOE HARE            |
| 000001 | SULAWESI CRESTED MACAQUE |
| 000001 | VIRGINIA OPOSSUM         |
| 000001 | WHITE-NOSED COATI        |
| 000001 | ZEBU                     |
| 000002 | AMERICAN BADGER          |
| 000002 | ARCTIC FOX               |
| 000002 | BINTURONG                |
| 000002 | BLACK SPIDER MONKEY      |
| 000002 | BONNET MACAQUE           |
| 000002 | JAPANESE MACAQUE         |
| 000002 | MARBLED POLECAT          |
| 000002 | NEW GUINEA SINGING DOG   |
| 000002 | NORTH AMERICAN PORCUPINE |
| 000002 | PRZWALSKI'S WILD HORSE   |
| 000002 | RED FOX                  |
| 000002 | RING-TAILED LEMUR        |
| 000002 | STRIPED HYAENA           |
| 000002 | STRIPED SKUNK            |
| 000002 | WARTHOG                  |
| 000002 | WOODCHUCK                |
| 000003 | BLACK-TAILED PRAIRIE DOG |
| 000003 | BOBCAT                   |
| 000003 | COMMON MARMOSET          |
| 000003 | COYOTE                   |
| 000003 | DINGO                    |
| 000003 | LION                     |
| 000003 | PATAGONIAN CAVY          |
| 000003 | PUMA                     |
| 000003 | RACCOON                  |
| 000003 | RED KANGAROO             |
| 000004 | BROWN BEAR               |
| 000004 | COW OR OX                |
| 000004 | LLAMA                    |

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210      Site Total



## **Animals Inspected at Last Inspection**

000004 MOUNTAIN COATI  
000005 NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR  
000005 OLIVE BABOON  
000005 SPOTTED HYENA  
000008 WHITETAILED DEER  
000013 TIGER  
000015 GREY WOLF  
000017 SHEEP OR MOUFLON  
000020 PIG  
000025 GOAT



## Inspection Report

Harold Deyoung  
Deyoung Family Zoo Llc  
N-5406 C R 577  
Wallace, MI 49893

Customer ID: **7256**

Certificate: **34-C-0141**

Site: 001

HAROLD DEYOUNG

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Jul-01-2015

No non-compliant items identified during this inspection.

Inspection and exit interview conducted with Director.

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**Prepared By:**

JESSICA A RIVERA, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

**Title:** ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 6070

**Date:**

Jul-01-2015

**Received By:**

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

**Title:** DIRECTOR

**Date:**

Jul-01-2015





## Animals Inspected at Last Inspection

| Cust No | Cert No   | Site | Site Name      | Inspection |
|---------|-----------|------|----------------|------------|
| 7256    | 34-C-0141 | 001  | HAROLD DEYOUNG | Jul-01-15  |

| Count  | Species                   |
|--------|---------------------------|
| 000001 | AMERICAN BEAVER           |
| 000001 | BOBCAT                    |
| 000001 | CARACAL LYNX              |
| 000001 | CHIMPANZEE                |
| 000001 | CHINCHILLA                |
| 000001 | CRAB-EATING MACAQUE       |
| 000001 | DOMESTIC FERRET           |
| 000001 | HIPPOPOTAMUS              |
| 000001 | LEOPARD                   |
| 000001 | PIG-TAILED MACAQUE        |
| 000001 | RACCOON                   |
| 000001 | RED-BELLIED LEMUR         |
| 000001 | STRIPED HYAENA            |
| 000001 | SULAWESI CRESTED MACAQUE  |
| 000001 | VIRGINIA OPOSSUM          |
| 000001 | WARTHOG                   |
| 000001 | WHITE THROATED CAPUCHIN   |
| 000002 | BINTURONG                 |
| 000002 | BONNET MACAQUE            |
| 000002 | COMMON MARMOSET           |
| 000002 | DOMESTIC BACTRIAN CAMEL   |
| 000002 | JAPANESE MACAQUE          |
| 000002 | MARBLED POLECAT           |
| 000002 | NORTH AMERICAN PORCUPINE  |
| 000002 | NORTHERN/EURASIAN LYNX    |
| 000002 | PRZWALSKI'S WILD HORSE    |
| 000002 | RED KANGAROO              |
| 000002 | STRIPED SKUNK             |
| 000003 | BLACK SPIDER MONKEY       |
| 000003 | BLACK-BACKED JACKAL       |
| 000003 | BLACK-TAILED PRAIRIE DOG  |
| 000003 | BROWN BEAR                |
| 000003 | LION                      |
| 000003 | LLAMA                     |
| 000003 | PUMA                      |
| 000003 | RING-TAILED LEMUR         |
| 000003 | SPOTTED SKUNK             |
| 000004 | AMERICAN BADGER           |
| 000004 | COW OR OX                 |
| 000004 | COYOTE                    |
| 000004 | OLIVE BABOON              |
| 000004 | WOODCHUCK                 |
| 000005 | NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR |
| 000005 | SHEEP OR MOUFLON          |
| 000006 | DINGO                     |
| 000006 | SPOTTED HYENA             |
| 000013 | TIGER                     |
| 000013 | WHITETAILED DEER          |

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**214**      **Site Total**



## Animals Inspected at Last Inspection

000015 GREY WOLF  
000027 DOMESTIC PIG  
000038 GOAT



## Inspection Report

Harold Deyoung  
Deyoung Family Zoo Llc  
N-5406 C R 577  
Wallace, MI 49893

Customer ID: **7256**

Certificate: **34-C-0141**

Site: 001

HAROLD DEYOUNG

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Nov-03-2015

No non-compliant items identified during this inspection.

This was a focused inspection on the non-human primates and hyena cub.

Inspection and exit interview conducted with the licensee and zoo director and in the presence of Jessica Rivera, ACI and Kurt Hammel, VMO.

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**Prepared By:**

JESSICA A RIVERA, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

**Date:**

**Title:** ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 6070

Nov-03-2015

**Received By:**

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

**Date:**

**Title:** SENT BY EMAIL

Nov-03-2015



### Animals Inspected at Last Inspection

| Cust No | Cert No   | Site | Site Name      | Inspection |
|---------|-----------|------|----------------|------------|
| 7256    | 34-C-0141 | 001  | HAROLD DEYOUNG | Nov-03-15  |

| Count  | Species                  |
|--------|--------------------------|
| 000001 | CRAB-EATING MACAQUE      |
| 000001 | GREEN MONKEY             |
| 000001 | PIG-TAILED MACAQUE       |
| 000001 | SPOTTED HYENA            |
| 000001 | SULAWESI CRESTED MACAQUE |
| 000002 | BONNET MACAQUE           |
| 000002 | CHIMPANZEE               |
| 000002 | JAPANESE MACAQUE         |
| 000002 | OLIVE BABOON             |
| 000003 | BLACK SPIDER MONKEY      |
| 000003 | RING-TAILED LEMUR        |



## Inspection Report

Harold Deyoung  
Deyoung Family Zoo Llc  
N-5406 C R 577  
Wallace, MI 49893

Customer ID: **7256**

Certificate: **34-C-0141**

Site: 001

HAROLD DEYOUNG

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Jun-13-2016

No non-compliant items identified during this inspection.

Inspection and exit interview conducted with the licensee and the zoo director and in the presence of Jessica Rivera, ACI and Scott Welch, VMO.

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**Prepared By:**

JESSICA A RIVERA, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

**Title:** ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 6070

**Date:**

Jun-14-2016

**Received By:**

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

**Title:** SENT BY EMAIL

**Date:**

Jun-14-2016





## Animals Inspected at Last Inspection

| Cust No | Cert No   | Site | Site Name      | Inspection |
|---------|-----------|------|----------------|------------|
| 7256    | 34-C-0141 | 001  | HAROLD DEYOUNG | Jun-13-16  |

| Count  | Species                   |
|--------|---------------------------|
| 000001 | ALPACA                    |
| 000001 | BOBCAT                    |
| 000001 | CHINCHILLA                |
| 000001 | CRAB-EATING MACAQUE       |
| 000001 | DOMESTIC BACTRIAN CAMEL   |
| 000001 | DOMESTIC DROMEDARY CAMEL  |
| 000001 | DOMESTIC FERRET           |
| 000001 | HIPPOPOTAMUS              |
| 000001 | LEOPARD                   |
| 000001 | LLAMA                     |
| 000001 | PATAGONIAN CAVY           |
| 000001 | PIG-TAILED MACAQUE        |
| 000001 | RED KANGAROO              |
| 000001 | RED-BELLIED LEMUR         |
| 000001 | SULAWESI CRESTED MACAQUE  |
| 000001 | WHITE THROATED CAPUCHIN   |
| 000001 | ZEBU                      |
| 000002 | AMERICAN BADGER           |
| 000002 | BLACK SPIDER MONKEY       |
| 000002 | BLACK-BACKED JACKAL       |
| 000002 | BONNET MACAQUE            |
| 000002 | CHIMPANZEE                |
| 000002 | NORTHERN/EURASIAN LYNX    |
| 000002 | PUMA                      |
| 000002 | RACCOON                   |
| 000002 | STRIPED HYAENA            |
| 000002 | STRIPED SKUNK             |
| 000002 | WARTHOG                   |
| 000002 | WHITE-TAILED PRAIRIE DOG  |
| 000003 | BINTURONG                 |
| 000003 | BROWN BEAR                |
| 000003 | COW OR OX                 |
| 000003 | EUROPEAN RABBIT           |
| 000003 | JAPANESE MACAQUE          |
| 000003 | RING-TAILED LEMUR         |
| 000004 | NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR |
| 000004 | NORTH AMERICAN PORCUPINE  |
| 000004 | OLIVE BABOON              |
| 000004 | RED FOX                   |
| 000005 | LION                      |
| 000006 | SPOTTED HYENA             |
| 000008 | COYOTE                    |
| 000008 | SHEEP OR MOUFLON          |
| 000011 | NEW GUINEA SINGING DOG    |
| 000011 | TIGER                     |
| 000012 | GREY WOLF                 |
| 000012 | WHITETAILED DEER          |
| 000040 | GOAT                      |

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**231 Site Total**



000043 PIG

United States Department of Agriculture  
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Customer: 7256  
Inspection Date: Jun-13-16

## Animals Inspected at Last Inspection

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|     |            |
|-----|------------|
| 231 | Site Total |
|-----|------------|



## Inspection Report

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HAROLD DEYOUNG  
N-5406 COUNTY ROAD 577  
WALLACE, MI 49893

Customer ID: **7256**  
Certificate: **34-C-0141**  
Site: 001  
HAROLD DEYOUNG

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION  
Date: 23-MAY-2017

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No non-compliant items identified during this inspection.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the zoo director.

Additional Inspectors:

CATHERINE HOVANCSAK

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**Prepared By:** JESSICA RIVERA  
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care  
**Title:** ENFORCEMENT SPECIALIST

**Date:**  
23-MAY-2017

**Received by Title:** Representative

**Date:**  
23-MAY-2017



### Species Inspected

| Cust No | Cert No   | Site | Site Name      | Inspection  |
|---------|-----------|------|----------------|-------------|
| 7256    | 34-C-0141 | 001  | HAROLD DEYOUNG | 23-MAY-2017 |

| Count  | Scientific Name               | Common Name                                   |
|--------|-------------------------------|---|
| 000004 | <i>Ursus americanus</i>       | NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR                     |
| 000002 | <i>Panthera leo</i>           | LION  |
| 000001 | <i>Lama glama</i>             | LLAMA   |
| 000002 | <i>Macaca radiata</i>         | BONNET MACAQUE                                |
| 000001 | <i>Panthera pardus</i>        | LEOPARD                                       |
| 000002 | <i>Osphranter rufus</i>       | RED KANGAROO                                  |
| 000010 | <i>Bos taurus</i>             | CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI                    |
| 000001 | <i>Lama pacos</i>             | ALPACA  |
| 000010 | <i>Canis lupus</i>            | GRAY WOLF / GREY WOLF / TIMBER WOLF           |
| 000002 | <i>Puma concolor</i>          | PUMA / MOUNTAIN LION / COUGAR                 |
| 000003 | <i>Hyaena hyaena</i>          | STRIPED HYENA                                 |
| 000006 | <i>Crocuta crocuta</i>        | SPOTTED HYENA                                 |
| 000002 | <i>Canis mesomelas</i>        | BLACK-BACKED JACKAL                           |
| 000002 | <i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>     | NORTH AMERICAN PORCUPINE                      |
| 000002 | <i>Macaca fuscata</i>         | JAPANESE MACAQUE / SNOW MACAQUE               |
| 000001 | <i>Macaca fascicularis</i>    | CRAB-EATING MACAQUE / CYNOMOLGUS MONKEY       |
| 000001 | <i>Cebus capucinus</i>        | WHITE-HEADED / WHITE-THROATED CAPUCHIN        |
| 000006 | <i>Cynomys leucurus</i>       | WHITE-TAILED PRAIRIE DOG                      |
| 000001 | <i>Camelus dromedarius</i>    | DROMEDARY CAMEL                               |
| 000001 | <i>Camelus bactrianus</i>     | BACTRIAN CAMEL                                |
| 000012 | <i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> | WHITE-TAILED DEER                             |
| 000003 | <i>Arctictis binturong</i>    | BINTURONG                                     |
| 000002 | <i>Mephitis mephitis</i>      | STRIPED SKUNK                                 |
| 000002 | <i>Procyon lotor</i>          | RACCOON                                       |
| 000039 | <i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>   | DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG       |
| 000004 | <i>Taxidea taxus</i>          | AMERICAN BADGER                               |
| 000004 | <i>Canis latrans</i>          | COYOTE  |
| 000004 | <i>Vulpes vulpes</i>          | RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)     |
| 000001 | <i>Macaca nemestrina</i>      | PIG-TAILED MACAQUE                            |
| 000001 | <i>Phacochoerus africanus</i> | WARTHOG                                       |
| 000002 | <i>Chlorocebus aethiops</i>   | AFRICAN GREEN MONKEY / GRIVET                 |
| 000004 | <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>  | DOMESTIC RABBIT / EUROPEAN RABBIT             |
| 000001 | <i>Atelerix albiventris</i>   | FOUR-TOED HEDGEHOG (MOST COMMON PET HEDGEHOG) |
| 000001 | <i>Cavia porcellus</i>        | DOMESTIC GUINEA PIG                           |
| 000001 | <i>Nasua olivacea</i>         | MOUNTAIN COATI                                |
| 000005 | <i>Pan troglodytes</i>        | CHIMPANZEE                                    |
| 000002 | <i>Ateles chamek</i>          | BLACK SPIDER MONKEY                           |
| 000006 | <i>Lemur catta</i>            | RING-TAILED LEMUR                             |
| 000003 | <i>Ursus arctos</i>           | BROWN BEAR                                    |
| 000006 | <i>Papio anubis</i>           | OLIVE BABOON                                  |
| 000014 | <i>Canis lupus dingo</i>      | DINGO   |
| 000001 | <i>Macaca nigra</i>           | SULAWESI CRESTED MACAQUE                      |
| 000030 | <i>Capra hircus</i>           | DOMESTIC GOAT                                 |
| 000015 | <i>Ovis aries aries</i>       | SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS           |
| 000010 | <i>Panthera tigris</i>        | TIGER   |
| 000001 | <i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i> | HIPPOPOTAMUS                                  |
| 000234 | <b>Total</b>                  |   |





United States Department of Agriculture  
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Customer: 7256  
Inspection Date: 23-May-2017

### Species Inspected

| Cust No | Cert No   | Site | Site Name      | Inspection  |
|---------|-----------|------|----------------|-------------|
| 7256    | 34-C-0141 | 001  | HAROLD DEYOUNG | 23-MAY-2017 |





## Inspection Report

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HAROLD DEYOUNG  
N-5406 COUNTY ROAD 577  
WALLACE, MI 49893

Customer ID: **7256**  
Certificate: **34-C-0141**  
Site: 001  
HAROLD DEYOUNG

Type: FOCUSED INSPECTION  
Date: 29-AUG-2017

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No non-compliant items identified during this inspection.

This was a focused inspection on Louie the chimpanzee, the male lion, Wallace the hippo, the barn yard hoof stock, the bears, the number of employees at the facility, and the size of the enclosures.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the Director.

Additional Inspectors:

KURT HAMMEL, VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

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**Prepared By:** JESSICA RIVERA  
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care  
**Title:** ENFORCEMENT SPECIALIST

**Date:**  
29-AUG-2017

**Received by Title:** Representative

**Date:**  
29-AUG-2017



### Species Inspected

| Cust No | Cert No   | Site | Site Name      | Inspection  |
|---------|-----------|------|----------------|-------------|
| 7256    | 34-C-0141 | 001  | HAROLD DEYOUNG | 29-AUG-2017 |

| Count  | Scientific Name               | Common Name                         |
|--------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 000001 | <i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i> | HIPPOPOTAMUS                        |
| 000004 | <i>Ursus americanus</i>       | NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR           |
| 000005 | <i>Ursus arctos syriacus</i>  | SYRIAN BROWN BEAR                   |
| 000025 | <i>Capra hircus</i>           | DOMESTIC GOAT                       |
| 000012 | <i>Ovis aries aries</i>       | SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS |
| 000010 | <i>Bos taurus</i>             | CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI          |
| 000001 | <i>Panthera leo</i>           | LION                                |
| 000001 | <i>Pan troglodytes</i>        | CHIMPANZEE                          |
| 000059 | <b>Total</b>                  |                                     |



## Inspection Report

Harold L Deyoung  
N-5406 County Road 577  
Wallace, MI 49893

Customer ID: 7256  
Certificate: 34-C-0141  
Site: 001  
HAROLD DEYOUNG

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION  
Date: 10-JAN-2018

No non-compliant items identified during this inspection.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the Director.

### Additional Inspectors

Maginnis Gwendalyn, Veterinary Medical Officer  
Hammel Kurt, Veterinary Medical Officer

### Prepared By:

RIVERA JESSICA, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 6070

Date:  
10-JAN-2018

### Received By:

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

Title: DIRECTOR

Date:  
10-JAN-2018  
2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000022



## Inspection Report

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Harold L Deyoung  
N-5406 County Road 577  
Wallace, MI 49893

Customer ID: 7256  
Certificate: 34-C-0141  
Site: 001  
HAROLD DEYOUNG

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION  
Date: 26-SEP-2018

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No non-compliant items identified during this inspection.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the Director.

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**Prepared By:**

RIVERA JESSICA, A C I     USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

**Date:**  
26-SEP-2018

**Title:** ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 6070

**Received By:**

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

**Title:** DIRECTOR

**Date:**  
26-SEP-2018  
2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000023





## Species Inspected

| Cust No | Cert No   | Site | Site Name      | Inspection |
|---------|-----------|------|----------------|------------|
| 7256    | 34-C-0141 | 001  | HAROLD DEYOUNG | 26-SEP-18  |

| Count  | Scientific Name                | Common Name                             |
|--------|--------------------------------|---|
| 000003 | <i>Arctictis binturong</i>     | BINTURONG                               |
| 000002 | <i>Ateles chamek</i>           | BLACK SPIDER MONKEY                     |
| 000003 | <i>Bos primigenius indicus</i> | ZEBU                                    |
| 000005 | <i>Bos taurus</i>              | CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI              |
| 000001 | <i>Camelus bactrianus</i>      | BACTRIAN CAMEL                          |
| 000002 | <i>Camelus dromedarius</i>     | DROMEDARY CAMEL                         |
| 000006 | <i>Canis latrans</i>           | COYOTE                                  |
| 000008 | <i>Canis lupus</i>             | GRAY WOLF / GREY WOLF / TIMBER WOLF     |
| 000005 | <i>Canis lupus dingo</i>       | DINGO                                   |
| 000007 | <i>Canis lupus hallstromi</i>  | NEW GUINEA SINGING DOG                  |
| 000044 | <i>Capra hircus</i>            | DOMESTIC GOAT                           |
| 000012 | <i>Cavia porcellus</i>         | DOMESTIC GUINEA PIG                     |
| 000001 | <i>Cebus capucinus</i>         | WHITE-HEADED / WHITE-THROATED CAPUCHIN  |
| 000001 | <i>Chlorocebus aethiops</i>    | AFRICAN GREEN MONKEY / GRIVET           |
| 000001 | <i>Choloepus hoffmanni</i>     | HOFFMANN'S TWO-TOED SLOTH               |
| 000005 | <i>Crocuta crocuta</i>         | SPOTTED HYENA                           |
| 000015 | <i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>    | BLACK-TAILED PRAIRIE DOG                |
| 000006 | <i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>      | NORTH AMERICAN PORCUPINE                |
| 000001 | <i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>  | HIPPOPOTAMUS                            |
| 000002 | <i>Hyaena hyaena</i>           | STRIPED HYENA                           |
| 000001 | <i>Lama glama</i>              | LLAMA                                   |
| 000001 | <i>Lama pacos</i>              | ALPACA                                  |
| 000006 | <i>Lemur catta</i>             | RING-TAILED LEMUR                       |
| 000003 | <i>Lontra canadensis</i>       | NORTH AMERICAN RIVER OTTER              |
| 000001 | <i>Macaca fascicularis</i>     | CRAB-EATING MACAQUE / CYNOMOLGUS MONKEY |
| 000002 | <i>Macaca fuscata</i>          | JAPANESE MACAQUE / SNOW MACAQUE         |
| 000001 | <i>Macaca nemestrina</i>       | PIG-TAILED MACAQUE                      |
| 000001 | <i>Macaca nigra</i>            | SULAWESI CRESTED MACAQUE                |
| 000004 | <i>Nasua olivacea</i>          | MOUNTAIN COATI                          |
| 000014 | <i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>  | WHITE-TAILED DEER                       |
| 000002 | <i>Osphranter rufus</i>        | RED KANGAROO                            |
| 000012 | <i>Ovis aries aries</i>        | SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS     |
| 000008 | <i>Pan troglodytes</i>         | CHIMPANZEE                              |
| 000002 | <i>Panthera leo</i>            | LION                                    |
| 000001 | <i>Panthera pardus</i>         | LEOPARD                                 |
| 000009 | <i>Panthera tigris</i>         | TIGER                                   |
| 000005 | <i>Papio anubis</i>            | OLIVE BABOON                            |
| 000001 | <i>Papio hamadryas</i>         | HAMADRYAS BABOON                        |
| 000005 | <i>Procyon lotor</i>           | RACCOON                                 |
| 000003 | <i>Taxidea taxus</i>           | AMERICAN BADGER                         |





### Species Inspected

| Cust No | Cert No   | Site | Site Name      | Inspection |
|---------|-----------|------|----------------|------------|
| 7256    | 34-C-0141 | 001  | HAROLD DEYOUNG | 26-SEP-18  |

| Count         | Scientific Name         | Common Name               |
|---------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 000004        | <i>Ursus americanus</i> | NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR |
| 000005        | <i>Ursus arctos</i>     | BROWN BEAR                |
| <b>000221</b> | <b>Total</b>            |                           |



## Inspection Report

Harold L Deyoung  
N-5406 County Road 577  
Wallace, MI 49893

Customer ID: 7256

Certificate: 34-C-0141

Site: 001

HAROLD DEYOUNG

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: 19-AUG-2019

No non-compliant items identified during this inspection.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the Director.

**Prepared By:**

RIVERA JESSICA, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

**Title:** ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 6070

**Date:**

19-AUG-2019

**Received By:**

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

**Title:** DIRECTOR

**Date:**

19-AUG-2019  
2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000026



## Species Inspected

| Cust No | Cert No   | Site | Site Name      | Inspection |
|---------|-----------|------|----------------|------------|
| 7256    | 34-C-0141 | 001  | HAROLD DEYOUNG | 19-AUG-19  |

| Count  | Scientific Name                 | Common Name                             |
|--------|---------------------------------|---|
| 000001 | <i>Arctictis binturong</i>      | BINTURONG                               |
| 000001 | <i>Ateles fusciceps</i>         | BROWN-HEADED SPIDER MONKEY              |
| 000001 | <i>Ateles geoffroyi</i>         | BLACK-HANDED SPIDER MONKEY              |
| 000002 | <i>Bos primigenius indicus</i>  | ZEBU                                    |
| 000007 | <i>Bos taurus</i>               | CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI              |
| 000001 | <i>Camelus bactrianus</i>       | BACTRIAN CAMEL                          |
| 000002 | <i>Camelus dromedarius</i>      | DROMEDARY CAMEL                         |
| 000007 | <i>Canis latrans</i>            | COYOTE                                  |
| 000007 | <i>Canis lupus</i>              | GRAY WOLF / GREY WOLF / TIMBER WOLF     |
| 000005 | <i>Canis lupus dingo</i>        | DINGO                                   |
| 000008 | <i>Canis lupus hallstromi</i>   | NEW GUINEA SINGING DOG                  |
| 000035 | <i>Capra hircus</i>             | DOMESTIC GOAT                           |
| 000001 | <i>Cebus capucinus</i>          | WHITE-HEADED / WHITE-THROATED CAPUCHIN  |
| 000002 | <i>Chlorocebus aethiops</i>     | AFRICAN GREEN MONKEY / GRIVET           |
| 000001 | <i>Choloepus hoffmanni</i>      | HOFFMANN'S TWO-TOED SLOTH               |
| 000005 | <i>Crocuta crocuta</i>          | SPOTTED HYENA                           |
| 000011 | <i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>     | BLACK-TAILED PRAIRIE DOG                |
| 000007 | <i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>       | NORTH AMERICAN PORCUPINE                |
| 000001 | <i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>   | HIPPOPOTAMUS                            |
| 000002 | <i>Hyaena hyaena</i>            | STRIPED HYENA                           |
| 000001 | <i>Lama glama</i>               | LLAMA                                   |
| 000003 | <i>Lama pacos</i>               | ALPACA                                  |
| 000007 | <i>Lemur catta</i>              | RING-TAILED LEMUR                       |
| 000002 | <i>Lontra canadensis</i>        | NORTH AMERICAN RIVER OTTER              |
| 000001 | <i>Macaca fascicularis</i>      | CRAB-EATING MACAQUE / CYNOMOLGUS MONKEY |
| 000003 | <i>Macaca fuscata</i>           | JAPANESE MACAQUE / SNOW MACAQUE         |
| 000001 | <i>Macaca nemestrina</i>        | PIG-TAILED MACAQUE                      |
| 000001 | <i>Macaca nigra</i>             | SULAWESI CRESTED MACAQUE                |
| 000003 | <i>Nasuella olivacea</i>        | MOUNTAIN COATI                          |
| 000001 | <i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i> | BENNETT'S WALLABY / RED-NECKED WALLABY  |
| 000016 | <i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>   | WHITE-TAILED DEER                       |
| 000003 | <i>Osphranter rufus</i>         | RED KANGAROO                            |
| 000014 | <i>Ovis aries aries</i>         | SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS     |
| 000008 | <i>Pan troglodytes</i>          | CHIMPANZEE                              |
| 000001 | <i>Panthera pardus</i>          | LEOPARD                                 |
| 000008 | <i>Panthera tigris</i>          | TIGER                                   |
| 000002 | <i>Papio anubis</i>             | OLIVE BABOON                            |
| 000001 | <i>Papio hamadryas</i>          | HAMADRYAS BABOON                        |
| 000005 | <i>Procyon lotor</i>            | RACCOON                                 |
| 000002 | <i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>     | DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG |



## Species Inspected

| Cust No | Cert No   | Site | Site Name      | Inspection |
|---------|-----------|------|----------------|------------|
| 7256    | 34-C-0141 | 001  | HAROLD DEYOUNG | 19-AUG-19  |

| Count         | Scientific Name              | Common Name                               |
|---------------|------------------------------|---|
| 000003        | <i>Taxidea taxus</i>         | AMERICAN BADGER                           |
| 000006        | <i>Ursus americanus</i>      | NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR                 |
| 000005        | <i>Ursus arctos syriacus</i> | SYRIAN BROWN BEAR                         |
| 000004        | <i>Vulpes vulpes</i>         | RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX) |
| <b>000208</b> | <b>Total</b>                 |   |



## Inspection Report

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DEYOUNG FAMILY ZOO LLC  
N-5406 COUNTY ROAD 577  
WALLACE, MI 49893

Customer ID: **7256**

Certificate: **34-C-0141**

Site: 001

HAROLD DEYOUNG

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: 16-SEP-2020

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No non-compliant items identified during this inspection.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the Director.

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**Prepared By:** JESSICA RIVERA

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

**Title:** ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

**Date:**

21-SEP-2020

**Received by Title:** Facility Representative

**Date:**

21-SEP-2020





### Species Inspected

| Cust No | Cert No   | Site | Site Name      | Inspection  |
|---------|-----------|------|----------------|-------------|
| 7256    | 34-C-0141 | 001  | HAROLD DEYOUNG | 16-SEP-2020 |

| Count  | Scientific Name                | Common Name                               |
|--------|--------------------------------|---|
| 000008 | <i>Panthera tigris</i>         | TIGER                                     |
| 000002 | <i>Rabbits</i>                 | RABBITS                                   |
| 000001 | <i>Camelus bactrianus</i>      | BACTRIAN CAMEL                            |
| 000036 | <i>Capra hircus</i>            | DOMESTIC GOAT                             |
| 000007 | <i>Bos taurus</i>              | CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI                |
| 000002 | <i>Hyaena hyaena</i>           | STRIPED HYENA                             |
| 000004 | <i>Vulpes vulpes</i>           | RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX) |
| 000002 | <i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>    | DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG   |
| 000002 | <i>Panthera leo</i>            | LION                                      |
| 000005 | <i>Lama pacos</i>              | ALPACA                                    |
| 000007 | <i>Canis lupus</i>             | GRAY WOLF / GREY WOLF / TIMBER WOLF       |
| 000002 | <i>Bos primigenius indicus</i> | ZEBU                                      |
| 000007 | <i>Ursus arctos</i>            | BROWN BEAR                                |
| 000005 | <i>Crocuta crocuta</i>         | SPOTTED HYENA                             |
| 000002 | <i>Camelus dromedarius</i>     | DROMEDARY CAMEL                           |
| 000002 | <i>Ateles geoffroyi</i>        | BLACK-HANDED SPIDER MONKEY                |
| 000001 | <i>Ateles chamek</i>           | BLACK SPIDER MONKEY                       |
| 000002 | <i>Varecia rubra</i>           | RED RUFFED LEMUR                          |
| 000005 | <i>Nasua olivacea</i>          | MOUNTAIN COATI                            |
| 000014 | <i>Ovis aries aries</i>        | SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS       |
| 000004 | <i>Canis latrans</i>           | COYOTE                                    |
| 000003 | <i>Papio anubis</i>            | OLIVE BABOON                              |
| 000004 | <i>Lontra canadensis</i>       | NORTH AMERICAN RIVER OTTER                |
| 000001 | <i>Lama glama</i>              | LLAMA                                     |
| 000008 | <i>Ursus americanus</i>        | NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR                 |
| 000008 | <i>Pan troglodytes</i>         | CHIMPANZEE                                |
| 000001 | <i>Macaca fascicularis</i>     | CRAB-EATING MACAQUE / CYNOMOLGUS MONKEY   |
| 000015 | <i>Lemur catta</i>             | RING-TAILED LEMUR                         |
| 000005 | <i>Procyon lotor</i>           | RACCOON                                   |
| 000018 | <i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>  | WHITE-TAILED DEER                         |
| 000002 | <i>Didelphis virginiana</i>    | VIRGINIA OPOSSUM                          |
| 000003 | <i>Osphranter rufus</i>        | RED KANGAROO                              |
| 000001 | <i>Cebus capucinus</i>         | WHITE-HEADED / WHITE-THROATED CAPUCHIN    |
| 000006 | <i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>      | NORTH AMERICAN PORCUPINE                  |
| 000001 | <i>Panthera pardus</i>         | LEOPARD                                   |
| 000001 | <i>Otocyon megalotis</i>       | BAT-EARED FOX                             |
| 000001 | <i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>  | HIPPOPOTAMUS                              |
| 000004 | <i>Macaca fuscata</i>          | JAPANESE MACAQUE / SNOW MACAQUE           |
| 000005 | <i>Marmota monax</i>           | GROUNDHOG / WOODCHUCK                     |
| 000001 | <i>Arctictis binturong</i>     | BINTURONG                                 |
| 000002 | <i>Papio hamadryas</i>         | HAMADRYAS BABOON                          |



### Species Inspected

| Cust No | Cert No                       | Site | Site Name      | Inspection                                    |
|---------|-------------------------------|------|----------------|---|
| 7256    | 34-C-0141                     | 001  | HAROLD DEYOUNG | 16-SEP-2020                                   |
| 000004  | <i>Chlorocebus aethiops</i>   |      |                | AFRICAN GREEN MONKEY / GRIVET                 |
| 000002  | <i>Macaca nigra</i>           |      |                | SULAWESI CRESTED MACAQUE                      |
| 000001  | <i>Uncia uncia</i>            |      |                | SNOW LEOPARD                                  |
| 000002  | <i>Tamandua mexicana</i>      |      |                | NORTHERN TAMANDUA                             |
| 000001  | <i>Macaca nemestrina</i>      |      |                | PIG-TAILED MACAQUE                            |
| 000002  | <i>Callosciurus prevostii</i> |      |                | PREVOST'S SQUIRREL / TRI-COLORED SQUIRREL     |
| 000010  | <i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>   |      |                | BLACK-TAILED PRAIRIE DOG                      |
| 000002  | <i>Atelerix albiventris</i>   |      |                | FOUR-TOED HEDGEHOG (MOST COMMON PET HEDGEHOG) |
| 000010  | <i>Canis lupus hallstromi</i> |      |                | NEW GUINEA SINGING DOG                        |
| 000244  | <b>Total</b>                  |      |                |   |



## Inspection Report

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HAROLD DEYOUNG  
N-5406 COUNTY ROAD 577  
WALLACE, MI 49893

Customer ID: **7256**  
Certificate: **34-C-0141**  
Site: 001  
HAROLD DEYOUNG

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION  
Date: 09-NOV-2021

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No non-compliant items identified during this inspection.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the Director .

Additional Inspectors:

KURT HAMMEL, VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

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**Prepared By:** JESSICA RIVERA  
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care  
**Title:** ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

**Date:**  
10-NOV-2021

**Received by Title:** Facility Representative

**Date:**  
10-NOV-2021





### Species Inspected

| Cust No | Cert No   | Site | Site Name      | Inspection  |
|---------|-----------|------|----------------|-------------|
| 7256    | 34-C-0141 | 001  | HAROLD DEYOUNG | 09-NOV-2021 |

| Count  | Scientific Name                | Common Name                                   |
|--------|--------------------------------|---|
| 000006 | <i>Panthera tigris</i>         | TIGER   |
| 000001 | <i>Camelus bactrianus</i>      | BACTRIAN CAMEL                                |
| 000039 | <i>Capra hircus</i>            | DOMESTIC GOAT                                 |
| 000005 | <i>Bos taurus</i>              | CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI                    |
| 000002 | <i>Hyaena hyaena</i>           | STRIPED HYENA                                 |
| 000003 | <i>Vulpes vulpes</i>           | RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)     |
| 000004 | <i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>    | DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG       |
| 000007 | <i>Lama pacos</i>              | ALPACA  |
| 000007 | <i>Canis lupus</i>             | GRAY WOLF / GREY WOLF / TIMBER WOLF           |
| 000003 | <i>Bos primigenius indicus</i> | ZEBU  |
| 000006 | <i>Ursus arctos</i>            | BROWN BEAR                                    |
| 000005 | <i>Crocuta crocuta</i>         | SPOTTED HYENA                                 |
| 000002 | <i>Camelus dromedarius</i>     | DROMEDARY CAMEL                               |
| 000002 | <i>Ateles geoffroyi</i>        | BLACK-HANDED SPIDER MONKEY                    |
| 000002 | <i>Varecia rubra</i>           | RED RUFFED LEMUR                              |
| 000004 | <i>Nasua olivacea</i>          | MOUNTAIN COATI                                |
| 000002 | <i>Ovis aries aries</i>        | SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS           |
| 000006 | <i>Canis latrans</i>           | COYOTE  |
| 000003 | <i>Papio anubis</i>            | OLIVE BABOON                                  |
| 000001 | <i>Lama glama</i>              | LLAMA   |
| 000008 | <i>Ursus americanus</i>        | NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR                     |
| 000008 | <i>Pan troglodytes</i>         | CHIMPANZEE                                    |
| 000001 | <i>Macaca fascicularis</i>     | CRAB-EATING MACAQUE / CYNOMOLGUS MONKEY       |
| 000017 | <i>Lemur catta</i>             | RING-TAILED LEMUR                             |
| 000005 | <i>Procyon lotor</i>           | RACCOON                                       |
| 000014 | <i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>  | WHITE-TAILED DEER                             |
| 000003 | <i>Osphranter rufus</i>        | RED KANGAROO                                  |
| 000001 | <i>Cebus capucinus</i>         | WHITE-HEADED / WHITE-THROATED CAPUCHIN        |
| 000006 | <i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>      | NORTH AMERICAN PORCUPINE                      |
| 000001 | <i>Panthera pardus</i>         | LEOPARD                                       |
| 000002 | <i>Otocyon megalotis</i>       | BAT-EARED FOX                                 |
| 000001 | <i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>  | HIPPOPOTAMUS                                  |
| 000004 | <i>Marmota monax</i>           | GROUNDHOG / WOODCHUCK                         |
| 000001 | <i>Arctictis binturong</i>     | BINTURONG                                     |
| 000002 | <i>Papio hamadryas</i>         | HAMADRYAS BABOON                              |
| 000004 | <i>Chlorocebus aethiops</i>    | AFRICAN GREEN MONKEY / GRIVET                 |
| 000001 | <i>Uncia uncia</i>             | SNOW LEOPARD                                  |
| 000001 | <i>Macaca nemestrina</i>       | PIG-TAILED MACAQUE                            |
| 000010 | <i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>    | BLACK-TAILED PRAIRIE DOG                      |
| 000003 | <i>Atelerix albiventris</i>    | FOUR-TOED HEDGEHOG (MOST COMMON PET HEDGEHOG) |



### Species Inspected

| Cust No | Cert No   | Site | Site Name                     | Inspection                       |
|---------|-----------|------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 7256    | 34-C-0141 | 001  | HAROLD DEYOUNG                | 09-NOV-2021                      |
| 000005  |           |      | <i>Canis lupus hallstromi</i> | NEW GUINEA SINGING DOG           |
| 000016  |           |      | <i>Ovis aries gmelini</i>     | ARMENIAN MOUFLON                 |
| 000002  |           |      | <i>Tamandua tetradactyla</i>  | SOUTHERN TAMANDUA                |
| 000001  |           |      | <i>Mephitis mephitis</i>      | STRIPED SKUNK                    |
| 000001  |           |      | <i>Puma concolor</i>          | PUMA / MOUNTAIN LION /<br>COUGAR |
| 000002  |           |      | <i>Canis mesomelas</i>        | BLACK-BACKED JACKAL              |
| 000001  |           |      | <i>Gulo gulo</i>              | WOLVERINE                        |
| 000001  |           |      | <i>Taxidea taxus</i>          | AMERICAN BADGER                  |
| 000005  |           |      | <i>Canis lupus dingo</i>      | DINGO                            |
| 000237  |           |      | <b>Total</b>                  |                                  |





## Inspection Report

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HAROLD DEYOUNG  
N-5406 COUNTY ROAD 577  
WALLACE, MI 49893

Customer ID: **7256**  
Certificate: **34-C-0141**  
Site: 001  
HAROLD DEYOUNG

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION  
Date: 16-FEB-2022

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No non-compliant items identified during this inspection.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the Director.

Additional Inspectors:

Andrew Jones, Assistant Director

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**Prepared By:** JESSICA RIVERA  
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care  
**Title:** ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

**Date:**  
17-FEB-2022

**Received by Title:** Facility Representative

**Date:**  
17-FEB-2022



### Species Inspected

| Cust No | Cert No   | Site | Site Name      | Inspection  |
|---------|-----------|------|----------------|-------------|
| 7256    | 34-C-0141 | 001  | HAROLD DEYOUNG | 16-FEB-2022 |

| Count  | Scientific Name                | Common Name                                   |
|--------|--------------------------------|---|
| 000006 | <i>Panthera tigris</i>         | TIGER   |
| 000001 | <i>Camelus bactrianus</i>      | BACTRIAN CAMEL                                |
| 000050 | <i>Capra hircus</i>            | DOMESTIC GOAT                                 |
| 000005 | <i>Bos taurus</i>              | CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI                    |
| 000002 | <i>Hyaena hyaena</i>           | STRIPED HYENA                                 |
| 000003 | <i>Vulpes vulpes</i>           | RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)     |
| 000004 | <i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>    | DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG       |
| 000007 | <i>Lama pacos</i>              | ALPACA  |
| 000007 | <i>Canis lupus</i>             | GRAY WOLF / GREY WOLF / TIMBER WOLF           |
| 000003 | <i>Bos primigenius indicus</i> | ZEBU  |
| 000006 | <i>Ursus arctos</i>            | BROWN BEAR                                    |
| 000005 | <i>Crocuta crocuta</i>         | SPOTTED HYENA                                 |
| 000002 | <i>Camelus dromedarius</i>     | DROMEDARY CAMEL                               |
| 000002 | <i>Ateles geoffroyi</i>        | BLACK-HANDED SPIDER MONKEY                    |
| 000002 | <i>Varecia rubra</i>           | RED RUFFED LEMUR                              |
| 000005 | <i>Nasua olivacea</i>          | MOUNTAIN COATI                                |
| 000002 | <i>Ovis aries aries</i>        | SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS           |
| 000006 | <i>Canis latrans</i>           | COYOTE  |
| 000003 | <i>Papio anubis</i>            | OLIVE BABOON                                  |
| 000001 | <i>Lama glama</i>              | LLAMA   |
| 000008 | <i>Ursus americanus</i>        | NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR                     |
| 000007 | <i>Pan troglodytes</i>         | CHIMPANZEE                                    |
| 000001 | <i>Macaca fascicularis</i>     | CRAB-EATING MACAQUE / CYNOMOLGUS MONKEY       |
| 000017 | <i>Lemur catta</i>             | RING-TAILED LEMUR                             |
| 000005 | <i>Procyon lotor</i>           | RACCOON                                       |
| 000014 | <i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>  | WHITE-TAILED DEER                             |
| 000003 | <i>Osphranter rufus</i>        | RED KANGAROO                                  |
| 000001 | <i>Cebus capucinus</i>         | WHITE-HEADED / WHITE-THROATED CAPUCHIN        |
| 000006 | <i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>      | NORTH AMERICAN PORCUPINE                      |
| 000001 | <i>Panthera pardus</i>         | LEOPARD                                       |
| 000002 | <i>Otocyon megalotis</i>       | BAT-EARED FOX                                 |
| 000001 | <i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>  | HIPPOPOTAMUS                                  |
| 000004 | <i>Marmota monax</i>           | GROUNDHOG / WOODCHUCK                         |
| 000001 | <i>Arctictis binturong</i>     | BINTURONG                                     |
| 000002 | <i>Papio hamadryas</i>         | HAMADRYAS BABOON                              |
| 000004 | <i>Chlorocebus aethiops</i>    | AFRICAN GREEN MONKEY / GRIVET                 |
| 000001 | <i>Uncia uncia</i>             | SNOW LEOPARD                                  |
| 000001 | <i>Macaca nemestrina</i>       | PIG-TAILED MACAQUE                            |
| 000010 | <i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>    | BLACK-TAILED PRAIRIE DOG                      |
| 000003 | <i>Atelerix albiventris</i>    | FOUR-TOED HEDGEHOG (MOST COMMON PET HEDGEHOG) |



### Species Inspected

| Cust No | Cert No                       | Site | Site Name                        | Inspection  |
|---------|-------------------------------|------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| 7256    | 34-C-0141                     | 001  | HAROLD DEYOUNG                   | 16-FEB-2022 |
| 000005  | <i>Canis lupus hallstromi</i> |      | NEW GUINEA SINGING DOG           |             |
| 000016  | <i>Ovis aries gmelini</i>     |      | ARMENIAN MOUFLON                 |             |
| 000001  | <i>Mephitis mephitis</i>      |      | STRIPED SKUNK                    |             |
| 000002  | <i>Puma concolor</i>          |      | PUMA / MOUNTAIN LION /<br>COUGAR |             |
| 000002  | <i>Canis mesomelas</i>        |      | BLACK-BACKED JACKAL              |             |
| 000001  | <i>Gulo gulo</i>              |      | WOLVERINE                        |             |
| 000001  | <i>Taxidea taxus</i>          |      | AMERICAN BADGER                  |             |
| 000005  | <i>Canis lupus dingo</i>      |      | DINGO                            |             |
| 000247  | <b>Total</b>                  |      |                                  |             |



## Inspection Report

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HAROLD DEYOUNG  
N-5406 COUNTY ROAD 577  
WALLACE, MI 49893

Customer ID: **7256**  
Certificate: **34-C-0141**  
Site: 001  
HAROLD DEYOUNG

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION  
Date: 12-JAN-2023

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No non-compliant items identified during this inspection.

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

Additional Inspectors:

SCOTT WELCH, VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

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**Prepared By:** KIMBERLY MILLER  
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care  
**Title:** ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

**Date:**  
18-JAN-2023

**Received by Title:** Facility Representative

**Date:**  
18-JAN-2023





### Species Inspected

| Cust No | Cert No   | Site | Site Name      | Inspection  |
|---------|-----------|------|----------------|-------------|
| 7256    | 34-C-0141 | 001  | HAROLD DEYOUNG | 12-JAN-2023 |

| Count  | Scientific Name               | Common Name                                   |
|--------|-------------------------------|---|
| 000006 | <i>Panthera tigris</i>        | TIGER   |
| 000039 | <i>Capra hircus</i>           | DOMESTIC GOAT                                 |
| 000006 | <i>Bos taurus</i>             | CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI                    |
| 000002 | <i>Hyaena hyaena</i>          | STRIPED HYENA                                 |
| 000003 | <i>Vulpes vulpes</i>          | RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)     |
| 000003 | <i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>   | DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG       |
| 000009 | <i>Lama pacos</i>             | ALPACA  |
| 000008 | <i>Canis lupus</i>            | GRAY WOLF / GREY WOLF / TIMBER WOLF           |
| 000005 | <i>Ursus arctos</i>           | BROWN BEAR                                    |
| 000004 | <i>Crocuta crocuta</i>        | SPOTTED HYENA                                 |
| 000002 | <i>Camelus dromedarius</i>    | DROMEDARY CAMEL                               |
| 000003 | <i>Ateles geoffroyi</i>       | BLACK-HANDED SPIDER MONKEY                    |
| 000003 | <i>Nasua olivacea</i>         | MOUNTAIN COATI                                |
| 000003 | <i>Ovis aries aries</i>       | SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS           |
| 000005 | <i>Canis latrans</i>          | COYOTE  |
| 000003 | <i>Papio anubis</i>           | OLIVE BABOON                                  |
| 000001 | <i>Lama glama</i>             | LLAMA   |
| 000008 | <i>Ursus americanus</i>       | NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR                     |
| 000007 | <i>Pan troglodytes</i>        | CHIMPANZEE                                    |
| 000001 | <i>Macaca fascicularis</i>    | CRAB-EATING MACAQUE / CYNOMOLGUS MONKEY       |
| 000026 | <i>Lemur catta</i>            | RING-TAILED LEMUR                             |
| 000005 | <i>Procyon lotor</i>          | RACCOON                                       |
| 000015 | <i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> | WHITE-TAILED DEER                             |
| 000003 | <i>Osphranter rufus</i>       | RED KANGAROO                                  |
| 000001 | <i>Cebus capucinus</i>        | WHITE-HEADED / WHITE-THROATED CAPUCHIN        |
| 000001 | <i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>     | NORTH AMERICAN PORCUPINE                      |
| 000001 | <i>Panthera pardus</i>        | LEOPARD                                       |
| 000004 | <i>Otocyon megalotis</i>      | BAT-EARED FOX                                 |
| 000001 | <i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i> | HIPPOPOTAMUS                                  |
| 000002 | <i>Papio hamadryas</i>        | HAMADRYAS BABOON                              |
| 000002 | <i>Chlorocebus aethiops</i>   | AFRICAN GREEN MONKEY / GRIVET                 |
| 000003 | <i>Uncia uncia</i>            | SNOW LEOPARD                                  |
| 000001 | <i>Macaca nemestrina</i>      | PIG-TAILED MACAQUE                            |
| 000002 | <i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>   | BLACK-TAILED PRAIRIE DOG                      |
| 000003 | <i>Atelerix albiventris</i>   | FOUR-TOED HEDGEHOG (MOST COMMON PET HEDGEHOG) |
| 000003 | <i>Canis lupus hallstromi</i> | NEW GUINEA SINGING DOG                        |
| 000002 | <i>Ovis aries gmelini</i>     | ARMENIAN MOUFLON                              |
| 000002 | <i>Mephitis mephitis</i>      | STRIPED SKUNK                                 |
| 000002 | <i>Puma concolor</i>          | PUMA / MOUNTAIN LION / COUGAR                 |
| 000001 | <i>Gulo gulo</i>              | WOLVERINE                                     |
| 000004 | <i>Taxidea taxus</i>          | AMERICAN BADGER                               |
| 000008 | <i>Canis lupus dingo</i>      | DINGO   |
| 000004 | <i>Hystrix cristata</i>       | AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE                     |
| 000217 | <b>Total</b>                  |   |





United States Department of Agriculture  
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Customer: 7256  
Inspection Date: 12-Jan-2023

### Species Inspected

| Cust No | Cert No   | Site | Site Name      | Inspection  |
|---------|-----------|------|----------------|-------------|
| 7256    | 34-C-0141 | 001  | HAROLD DEYOUNG | 12-JAN-2023 |



## Inspection Report

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HAROLD DEYOUNG  
N-5406 COUNTY ROAD 577  
WALLACE, MI 49893

Customer ID: **7256**  
Certificate: **34-C-0141**  
Site: 001  
HAROLD DEYOUNG

Type: RE-LICENSE INSPECTION  
Date: 29-MAR-2023

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No non-compliant items were identified during this Re-License inspection.

This is a 1st Re-License Inspection for a Class C license. The inspection and exit briefing were conducted with the applicant. The applicant is ready to be licensed under the AWA.

A copy of your license will be sent to you without any additional action on your part. If you have not received your license within 30 days, please contact the USDA at 970-494-7478.

Additional Inspectors:

KIMBERLY MILLER, ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

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**Prepared By:** BRIANNA WALDROP  
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care  
**Title:** VETERINARY MEDICAL  
OFFICER

**Date:**  
30-MAR-2023

**Received by Title:** Facility Representative

**Date:**  
30-MAR-2023



### Species Inspected

| Cust No | Cert No   | Site | Site Name      | Inspection  |
|---------|-----------|------|----------------|-------------|
| 7256    | 34-C-0141 | 001  | HAROLD DEYOUNG | 29-MAR-2023 |

| Count  | Scientific Name                | Common Name                                   |
|--------|--------------------------------|---|
| 000006 | <i>Panthera tigris</i>         | TIGER   |
| 000032 | <i>Capra hircus</i>            | DOMESTIC GOAT                                 |
| 000004 | <i>Bos taurus</i>              | CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI                    |
| 000001 | <i>Hyaena hyaena</i>           | STRIPED HYENA                                 |
| 000003 | <i>Vulpes vulpes</i>           | RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)     |
| 000007 | <i>Lama pacos</i>              | ALPACA  |
| 000007 | <i>Canis lupus</i>             | GRAY WOLF / GREY WOLF / TIMBER WOLF           |
| 000005 | <i>Ursus arctos</i>            | BROWN BEAR                                    |
| 000004 | <i>Crocuta crocuta</i>         | SPOTTED HYENA                                 |
| 000002 | <i>Ateles geoffroyi</i>        | BLACK-HANDED SPIDER MONKEY                    |
| 000004 | <i>Nasua olivacea</i>          | MOUNTAIN COATI                                |
| 000001 | <i>Ovis aries aries</i>        | SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS           |
| 000004 | <i>Canis latrans</i>           | COYOTE  |
| 000003 | <i>Papio anubis</i>            | OLIVE BABOON                                  |
| 000008 | <i>Ursus americanus</i>        | NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR                     |
| 000007 | <i>Pan troglodytes</i>         | CHIMPANZEE                                    |
| 000001 | <i>Macaca fascicularis</i>     | CRAB-EATING MACAQUE / CYNOMOLGUS MONKEY       |
| 000009 | <i>Lemur catta</i>             | RING-TAILED LEMUR                             |
| 000005 | <i>Procyon lotor</i>           | RACCOON                                       |
| 000014 | <i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>  | WHITE-TAILED DEER                             |
| 000005 | <i>Osphranter rufus</i>        | RED KANGAROO                                  |
| 000001 | <i>Cebus capucinus</i>         | WHITE-HEADED / WHITE-THROATED CAPUCHIN        |
| 000001 | <i>Panthera pardus</i>         | LEOPARD                                       |
| 000004 | <i>Otocyon megalotis</i>       | BAT-EARED FOX                                 |
| 000001 | <i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>  | HIPPOPOTAMUS                                  |
| 000002 | <i>Papio hamadryas</i>         | HAMADRYAS BABOON                              |
| 000002 | <i>Chlorocebus aethiops</i>    | AFRICAN GREEN MONKEY / GRIVET                 |
| 000003 | <i>Uncia uncia</i>             | SNOW LEOPARD                                  |
| 000001 | <i>Macaca nemestrina</i>       | PIG-TAILED MACAQUE                            |
| 000002 | <i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>    | BLACK-TAILED PRAIRIE DOG                      |
| 000003 | <i>Atelerix albiventris</i>    | FOUR-TOED HEDGEHOG (MOST COMMON PET HEDGEHOG) |
| 000003 | <i>Canis lupus hallstromi</i>  | NEW GUINEA SINGING DOG                        |
| 000001 | <i>Ovis aries gmelini</i>      | ARMENIAN MOUFLON                              |
| 000002 | <i>Mephitis mephitis</i>       | STRIPED SKUNK                                 |
| 000005 | <i>Puma concolor</i>           | PUMA / MOUNTAIN LION / COUGAR                 |
| 000001 | <i>Gulo gulo</i>               | WOLVERINE                                     |
| 000004 | <i>Taxidea taxus</i>           | AMERICAN BADGER                               |
| 000008 | <i>Canis lupus dingo</i>       | DINGO   |
| 000004 | <i>Hystrix cristata</i>        | AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE                     |
| 000002 | <i>Bos primigenius indicus</i> | ZEBU  |
| 000002 | <i>Camelus bactrianus</i>      | BACTRIAN CAMEL                                |
| 000001 | <i>Galictis vittata</i>        | GREATER GRISON                                |
| 000001 | <i>Galictis vittata</i>        | GREATER GRISON                                |
| 000001 | <i>Lontra canadensis</i>       | NORTH AMERICAN RIVER OTTER                    |
| 000003 | <i>Aonyx cinereus</i>          | ORIENTAL SMALL-CLAWED OTTER                   |
| 000004 | <i>Canis mesomelas</i>         | BLACK-BACKED JACKAL                           |
| 000002 | <i>Caracal caracal</i>         | CARACAL                                       |
| 000001 | <i>Choloepus didactylus</i>    | LINNAEUS'S TWO-TOED SLOTH                     |



### Species Inspected

| Cust No | Cert No   | Site | Site Name      | Inspection  |
|---------|-----------|------|----------------|-------------|
| 7256    | 34-C-0141 | 001  | HAROLD DEYOUNG | 29-MAR-2023 |

000197    **Total**





USDA, APHIS, Animal Care  
ANIMAL WELFARE COMPLAINT

|                              |                           |                         |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Complaint No.<br>AC16-066    | Date Entered<br>27-Oct-15 | Received By<br>T Gerkin |
| Referred To<br>Dr. Hovancsak | Reply Due<br>28-Nov-15    |                         |

**Facility or Person Complaint Filed Against**

|                          |             |   |                            |
|--------------------------|-------------|---|----------------------------|
| Name<br>Harold Deyoung   |             | Customer/License/Registration No.<br>7256/34-C-0141 |                            |
| Address<br>N 5406 CR 577 |             |   |                            |
| City<br>Wallace          | State<br>MI | Zip<br>49893  | Phone No<br>(906) 788-4093 |

**Complainant**

|   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| Name<br>(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D) | Organization<br>PETA |
|---|----------------------|

Address

|      |       |     |  |
|------|-------|-----|--|
| City | State | Zip | Phone No./Email address<br>(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D) |
|------|-------|-----|--|

How was complaint received?

Email

**Details of Complaint:** SEE ATTACHED

**Results:**

A focused inspection was performed by Jessica Rivera, ACI and Kurt Hammel, VMO on November 3, 2015 in response to this complaint. The results are as follows:

\*\*On September 26, a witness observed and documented an infant monkey bit a child during an interaction:

•Both inspectors reviewed the video and agreed: You can see the monkey mouthing her finger and the child made a comment "it's biting me". However, she continued to handle the monkey and appears to be enjoying the experience. She was laughing and smiling, it also looks like she was posing to have her picture taken. There is no indication that she was actually injured by the monkey mouthing her finger.

•The licensee stated that the young primate is a Green Monkey (also known as a Grivet); the primate was born on August 27, 2015. The licensee stated that the green monkey probably would not have even had teeth at that age (one month old). He also stated that the parent/guardian never notified them that the child was bit or injured by the mouthing. He was also never contacted by authorities that the child did seek medical attention or that the parents/guardian filed a complaint about a bite. The licensee indicated that if someone was injured by one of their animals especially a non-human primate that



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they would have the individual seek medical attention immediately.

- The green monkey was inspected and appeared to be in good health with no social issues. He is provided a proper diet and enrichment of toys and food. His enclosure provides adequate space that meets the AWA standards.

\*\*On October 10, a witness observed and documented that an infant hyena was showing signs of discomfort and distress during a public interaction.

- Both inspectors reviewed the video and agreed: The hyena cub did open his mouth but it does not appear that he was trying to bite anyone. From the video we could not see that the hyena was shivering. In the video you can see the hyena cub move around while being held, but it does not appear to be struggling.

- The hyena was inspected and appears to be very healthy and well taken care of. The licensee is consistently working with their attending veterinarian to provide adequate veterinary care for their animals.

\*\*A witness observed two different pairs of macaque monkeys pacing. This is a stereotypical behavior and a sign of psychological distress.

- At the time of inspection all of the primates except 2 Japanese snow macaques who stay outside and Louie the chimp have been moved to their winter enclosures inside. (Louie's enclosure is built with an outdoor area attached to a heated indoor area. He is not moved, depending on the weather if he is able to go in the outdoor enclosure or is kept inside.)

- Both inspectors reviewed the video and agreed: That in both of the macaque enclosures you can see enrichment which include a slide, a ball, trees and posts to climb on. By watching the video alone it is difficult to conclude that they are pacing due to a stereotypical behavior.

- The licensee stated that all of the primates had several different types of enrichment in their summer enclosures. The inspectors observed several of the enrichment items still in the primates summer enclosures (even though the primates are no longer in them) such as swings, slides, and climbing structures. The licensee stated that they also have hammocks that they took down for the winter and that every primate enclosure had different types of enrichment devices that are specifically designed and made for primates. The licensee showed us some of the items which included: an item that looks like a drum with a piece of material that allows them to see themselves (like a mirror) that is not breakable. There were also tubes that they can put items in that the primates have to move stuff around to try and get to the food. Some of the devices require the primate to use stick to dig out items like peanut butter. They have several of each of these enrichment items and are having more of them made.

- The licensee has a written Environmental Enhancement Plan approved by their attending veterinarian. The licensee makes every effort to house all primates in pairs. If they are not able to pair up one of the non-human primates they work with their veterinarian to assure that the well-being of the primate is addressed. They will place that primate in an enclosure by other primates, provide extra enrichment, and if the primate is able to be handled then extra contact time is provided.

- All of the non-human primates were inspected in their current winter enclosures. The enclosures meet the AWA standards for size. The primates are receiving adequate food, water, enrichment, and

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veterinary care. They also all appear to be in good health at the time of inspection.

\*\*A juvenile chimpanzee is kept in solitary confinement:

- Louie is a 5 year old male chimpanzee who the licensee has raised since he was 6 weeks old.

- Louie currently is singularly housed due to the licensee not having another chimp. However, Louie is housed by the other primates. This summer the licensee also put a male Celebes Macaque in an enclosure next to Louie. They were not able to touch each other (for safety reasons) but the licensee states that they put a ball outside between their 2 enclosures and that they would play with the ball together. The licensee stated that they witnessed non-contact interaction between the two as well. The licensee and the director of the zoo also will go in with Louie and play with him. The zoo has acquired another chimp and they are actively working with their veterinarian to pair the 2 chimps. They are working through the process slowly and carefully so that the 2 chimps do not harm one another and that the pairing will be successful. They are regularly bringing Louie out by the other chimp and putting them in side by side enclosures. The 2 chimps will not be put together until the veterinarian and the licensee believe that it is safe.

- Louie is also offered several different types of enrichment along with direct contact from the licensee and zoo director. He is also provided with a very tall climbing structure within his enclosure that allows him to see most of the zoo and what is going on.

- During the inspection Louie appeared to be in good health and did not exhibit any signs of stress or a stereotypical behavior.

In conclusion all of the animals at the DeYoung Family Zoo appear to be in good health and are being provided with adequate veterinary care, shelter, food, and water. No non-compliant items were identified during this focused inspection on the complaint.

Application packet provided? Yes ☐

No ☒

INSPECTOR

Jessica Rivera, ACI and Kurt Hammel, VMO

DATE

5-Nov-15

REVIEWED BY

Cathy Hovancsak, SACS

DATE

6-Nov-15

Gerkin, Teany D - APHIS

AC/6-Dele

**From:** Goldentyer, Betty J - APHIS  
**Sent:** Monday, October 26, 2015 8:40 AM  
**To:** Wood, Jeremy E - APHIS; Gerkin, Teany D - APHIS  
**Cc:** Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS  
**Subject:** FW: Request to Investigate Harold DeYoung, Lic. No. 34-C-0141  
**Attachments:** 2015-10-23\_Request to investigate DeYoung Family Zoo\_34-C-0141.pdf; Photosheet for USDA\_DeYoung Isolated Chimpanzee.pdf

**From:** (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)  
**Sent:** Friday, October 23, 2015 4:42 PM  
**To:** [betty.j.goldentyer@usda.gov](mailto:betty.j.goldentyer@usda.gov); ACEAST  
**Subject:** Request to Investigate Harold DeYoung, Lic. No. 34-C-0141

Dear Dr. Goldentyer,

Please see the attached request for investigation of Harold DeYoung, dba "DeYoung Family Zoo" (license number 34-C-0141) sent on behalf of PETA. Thank you for your timely attention to this matter. Please inform me of the complaint number your agency assigns to this correspondence.

Regards,

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

Captive Wildlife Specialist  
Captive Animal Law Enforcement  
PETA Foundation

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



October 23, 2015

Elizabeth Goldentyer, D.V.M.  
Regional Director  
USDA/APHIS/AC Eastern Region  
920 Main Campus Dr., Ste. 200  
Raleigh, NC 27606

Via UPS and e-mail: [betty.j.goldentyer@usda.gov](mailto:betty.j.goldentyer@usda.gov); [aceast@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:aceast@aphis.usda.gov)

Re: Request for Investigation of Apparent Animal Welfare Act Violations at the DeYoung Family Zoo (License No. 34-C-0141)

Dear Dr. Goldentyer,

I am writing on behalf of PETA to request that the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) promptly investigate Harold DeYoung, dba "DeYoung Family Zoo LLC" (DFZ; license number 34-C-0141), for the following apparent Animal Welfare Act (AWA) violations, detailed in the attached appendix, which were documented by a concerned citizen who visited the facility on September 26 and October 10:

- During a public interaction with some animals, a monkey bit a human child. *See Video 1.*
- An infant hyena exhibited signs of distress and discomfort while being passed around from person to person during a public interaction. *See Video 2 and Video 3.*
- Macaque monkeys were seen pacing, indicating psychological distress and a lack of adequate environmental enrichment. *See Video 4 and Video 5.*
- Louie, a juvenile chimpanzee, is confined in isolation, which can lead to severe psychological trauma for this highly social species. *See Photos 1 and 2.*

Please ensure that all animals at DFZ are provided with adequate veterinary care, shelter, food, and water and are otherwise handled in accordance with the AWA. Please also hold Harold DeYoung fully accountable for any violations that you discover during your investigation.

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)

Wildlife Specialist, Captive Animal Law Enforcement

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

PEOPLE FOR  
THE ETHICAL  
TREATMENT  
OF ANIMALS  
FOUNDATION

Washington, D.C.  
1536 16th St. N.W.  
Washington, DC 20036  
202-483-PETA

Los Angeles  
2154 W. Sunset Blvd.  
Los Angeles, CA 90026  
323-644-PETA

Norfolk  
501 Front St.  
Norfolk, VA 23510  
757-622-PETA

Oakland  
554 Grand Ave.  
Oakland, CA 94610  
510-763-PETA

PETA FOUNDATION IS AN  
OPERATING PART OF PETA USA  
TO SUPPORT ANIMAL PROTECTION

APPLICATES

- PETA
- PETA USA
- PETA UK
- PETA Canada
- PETA Australia
- PETA India
- PETA South Africa
- PETA Hong Kong

## Appendix

### a. Child Bitten by Infant Monkey During Public Animal Interaction

On September 26, the witness observed and documented that an infant monkey bit a child during an interaction (*see* [Video 1](#)), in apparent violation of the following AWA regulations:

- 9 C.F.R. § 2.131(c)(1) (Requiring that "[d]uring 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) (Requiring that "[y]oung 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.")

### b. Hyena With Signs of Distress During Public Animal Interaction

On October 10, the witness observed and documented that an infant hyena was showing signs of discomfort and distress during a public interaction. As evidenced by [Video 2](#), the hyena is seen struggling while being passed around and appears to attempt to bite a member of the public, and in [Video 3](#), the hyena is seen shivering and struggling while being held. The witness reported that it was chilly<sup>1</sup> during the approximately 15 to 20 minutes that the hyena was continuously passed around. This is in apparent violation of 9 C.F.R. §§ 2.131(c)(1) and (3) as well as the following AWA regulations:

- 9 C.F.R. § 2.131(b)(1) (Requiring that "[h]andling 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(d)(1) (Requiring that "[a]nimals 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(e) (Requiring that "[w]hen climatic conditions present a threat to an animal's health or well-being, appropriate measures must be taken to alleviate the impact of those conditions. An animal may never be subjected to any combination of temperature, humidity, and time that is detrimental to the animal's health or well-being.")

As you investigate these apparent handling violations, please also inspect the hyena and his or her veterinary records and ensure that he or she is receiving adequate veterinary care, pursuant to 9 C.F.R. § 2.40.

### c. Macaques With Signs of Psychological Distress

The witness observed two different pairs of macaque monkeys pacing (*see* [Video 4](#) from September 26 and [Video 5](#) from October 10). This is a stereotypical behavior and a sign of psychological distress.

As is apparent from the macaques' behavior, DFZ does not appear to be following a plan of environmental enhancement that is *adequately* addressing his or her psychological needs pursuant to 9 C.F.R. § 3.81, which requires exhibitors to "follow an appropriate plan for environment enhancement adequate to promote the psychological well-being of nonhuman primates." Because the macaques "show signs of being in psychological distress through behavior or appearance," they "must be provided special attention regarding enhancement of their environment." *Id.* § 3.81(c).

<sup>1</sup>According to [Weather Underground](#), the mean temperature on October 10, 2015, in Wallace, Michigan was 52 degrees.  
2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000049



Moreover, stereotypic behavior is likely caused by a lack of sensory stimulation and suggests poor welfare and suffering.<sup>2</sup> The documented abnormal behavior of these macaques indicates that DFZ is exhibiting these animals in apparent violation of 9 C.F.R. § 2.131(d)(1).

**d. A Juvenile Chimpanzee Kept in Solitary Confinement**

The witness reported that Louie, a juvenile chimpanzee, was kept in solitary confinement during both visits (*see* Photos 1 and 2). Chimpanzees have complex physical, social, and psychological needs. In the wild, they live in large fission-fusion societies and have extensive dynamic social interactions with their conspecifics. Without this necessary social interaction, they are afflicted with loneliness, boredom, and depression.

Keeping Louie in solitary confinement is in apparent violation of 9 C.F.R. § 3.81(a), requiring that "[t]he environment enhancement plan must include specific provisions to address the social needs of nonhuman primates of species known to exist in social groups in nature."

Furthermore, 9 C.F.R. § 3.81(c)(1) mandates that "[i]nfants and young juveniles" must be provided with special considerations for environmental enhancement and § 3.81(c)(5) requires that great apes must have "additional opportunities to express species-typical behavior."

---

<sup>2</sup>R.R. Swaisgood and D.J. Shepherdson (2005), Scientific Approaches to Enrichment and Stereotypies in Zoo Animals: What's Been Done and Where Should We Go Next? *Zoo Biology* 24, 499–518.

Harold DeYoung, dba 'DeYoung Family Zoo LLC'  
License No. 34-C-0141  
Wallace, Michigan



Photograph 1: Louie confined in isolation on September 26, 2015



Photograph 2: Louie confined in isolation on October 10, 2015





Animal and Plant  
Health Inspection  
Service

October 27, 2015

Animal Care

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

PETA

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

Dear Complainant:

Thank you for your correspondence dated 10/23/2015 concerning Harold DeYoung. Your concern has been issued number AC16-066. **If you wish to know the results of our findings, you must send a request, in writing, to our Freedom of Information Act office. Depending on the circumstances of the situation, please allow us enough time (30 to 60 days) to thoroughly look into your concerns.**

FOIA requests can be submitted three ways--

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 20737

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.

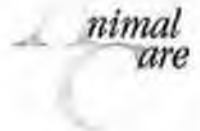
Please be assured that we will look into your concerns and take appropriate action if necessary.

Thank you for your interest in the welfare of these animals.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth J. Goldentyer  
Director, Animal Welfare Operations  
USDA APHIS Animal Care





USDA, APHIS, Animal Care  
ANIMAL WELFARE COMPLAINT

|               |              |             |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| Complaint No. | Date Entered | Received By |
| AC16-173      | 25-Nov-15    | D.W.        |

|                      |           |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Referred To          | Reply Due |
| Dr. Hovancsak/Rivera | 25-Dec-15 |

**Facility or Person Complaint Filed Against**

|                |                                   |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Name           | Customer/License/Registration No. |
| HAROLD DEYOUNG | 7256/34-C-0141                    |

|                |
|----------------|
| Address        |
| N-5406 C R 577 |

|         |          |       |              |
|---------|----------|-------|--------------|
| City    | State    | Zip   | Phone No     |
| WALLACE | MICHIGAN | 49893 | 906-788-4093 |

**Complainant**

|                                 |                 |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Name                            | Organization    |
| (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D) | PETA Foundation |

|         |
|---------|
| 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:** A focused inspection was performed by Jessica Rivera, ACI and Kurt Hammel, VMO on November 3, 2015 in response to complaint number AC16-066. The allegation in the most recent complaint was documented to have happened on October 31, 2015. The responses to this complaint AC16-173 are from observations made while conducting the inspection on November 3rd.

**\*\*Infant monkey visibly distressed and screaming during public interaction.**

- In the videos the Green Monkey (aka Grivet) was under direct control of the facility's owner. You can hear the monkey vocalizing but he does not appear to be in distress. In video #1 it appears that it may be feeding time for the monkey, as you can see the owner attempt to feed him a bottle.
- The young Green Monkey was inspected and appeared to be in good health with no social issues. He is provided a proper diet and enrichment of toys and food. His enclosure provides adequate space that meets the AWA standards.

**\*\*A juvenile lion was documented biting his or her cage.**

- This lion was observed on November 3, 2015 to be in good health. At the time of inspection he was not biting at the metal enclosure, he

was jumping around and playing. There was no pacing noted at the time of inspection.

- On the date of inspection the owner showed the 2 inspectors a new enclosure that is currently under construction for the 2 juvenile lions. The owner explained to the inspectors what type of fencing will be used and the height. The proposed construction that was described to the inspectors meets AWA standards for lions.

- The juvenile lion is receiving adequate food, water, and veterinary care.

**\*\*Bear confined to wet concrete enclosure.**

- The cement in the bear enclosure does appear to be wet in the video. However, on October 31, 2015 it rained most of the day in Wallace, MI. The zookeeper told us that their Halloween event did not bring in many people that day due to rain.

- There is a shelter provided which would provide a dry environment for the bear during inclement weather.

- The enclosure that the bear is housed in meets AWA standards.

**\*\*Hazardous hyena enclosure in disrepair.**

- The De Young zoo frequently uses tree limbs and stumps in their enclosures. These items are often placed in the enclosures for enrichment, dens, and to create a more natural habitat within the enclosures.

**\*\*Wild carnivores showing signs of psychological distress.**

- During the inspection no animals were observed to be in distress. All of the animals appeared to be in good health and are being provided with adequate veterinary care, shelter, food and water.

- All of the enclosures at the facility meet AWA standards.

**\*\*Inadequate enclosure for juvenile chimpanzee.**

- Louie is a 5 year old male chimpanzee who the licensee has raised since he was 6 weeks old.

- Louie currently is singularly housed due to the licensee not having another chimp. However, Louie is housed by the other primates. This summer the licensee also put a male Celebes Macaque in an enclosure next to Louie. They were not able to touch each other (for safety reasons) but the licensee states that they put a ball outside between their 2 enclosures and that they would play with the ball together. The licensee stated that they witnessed non-contact interaction between the two as well. The licensee and the director of the zoo also will go in with Louie and play with him. The zoo has acquired another chimp and they are actively working with their veterinarian to pair the 2 chimps. They are working through the process slowly and carefully so that the 2 chimps do not harm one another and that the pairing will be successful. They are regularly bringing Louie out by the other chimp and putting them in side by side enclosures. The 2 chimps will not be put together until the veterinarian and the licensee believe that it is safe.

- Louie is also offered several different types of enrichment along with direct contact from the licensee and zoo director. He is also provided with a very tall climbing structure within his enclosure that allows him to see most of the zoo and what is going on.

- The enclosure that Louie is currently being housed in meets AWA standards.

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• During the inspection Louie appeared to be in good health and did not exhibit and signs of stress or a stereotypical behavior.

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Application packet provided? Yes ☐ No ☒

INSPECTOR

Jessica Rivera, ACI and Kurt Hammel, VMO

DATE

10-Dec-15

REVIEWED BY

Cathy Hovancsak, SACS

DATE

14-Dec-15



## Inspection Report

Harold Deyoung  
Deyoung Family Zoo Llc  
N-5406 C R 577  
Wallace, MI 49893

Customer ID: 7256

Certificate: 34-C-0141

Site: 001

HAROLD DEYOUNG

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Nov-03-2015

No non-compliant items identified during this inspection.

This was a focused inspection on the non-human primates and hyena cub.

Inspection and exit interview conducted with the licensee and zoo director and in the presence of Jessica Rivera, ACI and Kurt Hammel, VMO.

Prepared By:

JESSICA A RIVERA, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 6070

Date:

Nov-03-2015

Received By:

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

Title: SENT BY EMAIL

Date:

Nov-03-2015



November 18, 2015

Elizabeth Goldentyer, D.V.M.  
 Director, Animal Welfare Operations  
 USDA/APHIS/AC Eastern Region  
 920 Main Campus Dr., Ste. 200  
 Raleigh, NC 27606

Via UPS and e-mail: [betty.j.goldentyer@usda.gov](mailto:betty.j.goldentyer@usda.gov); [aceast@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:aceast@aphis.usda.gov)

Re: Request for Investigation of Apparent Animal Welfare Act Violations at the DeYoung Family Zoo (License No. 34-C-0141)

Dear Dr. Goldentyer,

I am writing on behalf of PETA to request that the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) promptly investigate Harold DeYoung, dba "DeYoung Family Zoo LLC" (DFZ; license number 34-C-0141), for the following apparent Animal Welfare Act (AWA) violations, detailed in the attached appendix, which were documented by a concerned citizen who visited the facility on October 31:

- During a public interaction, an infant grivet monkey was screaming and visibly distressed. See Videos 1-3.
- A juvenile lion was documented biting his or her cage, which can lead to dental trauma. See Video 4.
- A bear was confined to a wet concrete enclosure. Bears can develop serious joint problems if they're not provided with appropriate substrate. See Video 5.
- A hyena enclosure contained a pile of logs, apparently from a structure in disrepair. The animal may become injured in this hazardous environment. See Video 6.
- Several animals were documented pacing, indicating that the space they're provided with does not adequately meet their species-specific needs. See Videos 7-12.
- An isolated juvenile chimpanzee is confined to an inadequate and unsafe cage.

Please ensure that all animals at DFZ are provided with adequate veterinary care, shelter, food, and water and are otherwise handled in accordance with the AWA. Please also hold Harold DeYoung fully accountable for any violations that you discover during your investigation.

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)

Wildlife Specialist, Captive Animal Law Enforcement

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

PEOPLE FOR  
 THE ETHICAL  
 TREATMENT  
 OF ANIMALS  
 FOUNDATION

Washington, D.C.  
 1536 16th St. N.W.  
 Washington, DC 20036  
 202-483-PETA

Los Angeles  
 2154 W. Sunset Blvd.  
 Los Angeles, CA 90026  
 323-644-PETA

Norfolk  
 501 Front St.  
 Norfolk, VA 23510  
 757-622-PETA

Oakland  
 554 Grand Ave.  
 Oakland, CA 94610  
 510-763-PETA

PETA FOUNDATION IS AN  
 OPERATING NAME OF FOUNDATION  
 TO SUPPORT ANIMAL PROTECTION.

**AFFILIATES:**

- PETA U.S.
- PETA Asia
- PETA India
- PETA France
- PETA Australia
- PETA Germany
- PETA Netherlands
- PETA Foundation (U.K.)

## Appendix

### a. Infant Monkey Visibly Distressed and Screaming During Public Animal Interaction

On October 31, the witness observed and documented that an infant monkey screamed throughout the animal interaction and was struggling to get free from the handler (*see* [Video 1](#), [Video 2](#), and [Video 3](#)), in apparent violation of the following AWA regulations:

- 9 C.F.R. § 2.131(b)(1) (Requiring that "[h]andling 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(c)(1) (Requiring that "[d]uring 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) (Requiring that "[y]oung 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) (Requiring that "[a]nimals shall be exhibited only for periods of time and under conditions consistent with their good health and well-being.")

As you investigate these apparent handling violations, please also inspect the monkey and his or her veterinary records and ensure that this animal is receiving adequate veterinary care, pursuant to 9 C.F.R. § 2.40. Please also keep in mind that rough handling is an ongoing issue at DFZ (*see* complaint number AC16-066, letter from PETA to the USDA describing previous concerns of distressed animals during a public interaction).

### b. Juvenile Lion Biting Cage

The witness observed a juvenile lion biting his or her cage (*see* [Video 4](#)). This is a stereotypical behavior and a sign of psychological distress, and it's also problematic for the lion's dental health. Biting on metal can cause tooth fractures and other dental issues. In accordance with 9 C.F.R. § 3.125(a) (requiring that "[t]he facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved ... and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury"), DFZ should take precautions to ensure that the fencing on this lion's enclosure is of appropriate mesh size to help protect the animal from dental trauma.

Please also inspect the lion and his or her veterinary records and ensure that he or she is receiving adequate veterinary care, pursuant to 9 C.F.R. § 2.40.

The witness reported seeing this lion as a cub on July 22, housed in the same cage. During that visit, the witness observed the cub pacing. Evidently the lion has developed worsening signs of psychological distress, as is apparent from his or her self-injurious cage-biting. Stereotypic behavior like this is likely caused by a lack of sensory stimulation and suggests poor welfare and suffering.<sup>1</sup> The lion is being exhibited in apparent violation of 9 C.F.R. §§ 2.131(b)(1), (c)(3), and (d)(1) and in possible violation of *Id.* § 3.128 (requiring that "[e]nclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient

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<sup>1</sup>R.R. Swaisgood and D.J. Shepherdson, "Scientific Approaches to Enrichment and Stereotypies in Zoo Animals: What's Been Done and Where Should We Go Next?" *Zoo Biology* 24, 499–518, 2005.



space. ... Inadequate space may be indicated by evidence of malnutrition, poor condition, debility, stress, or abnormal behavior patterns").

**c. Bear Confined to Wet Concrete Enclosure**

A bear was apparently confined to a concrete enclosure that was entirely wet (*see Video 5*) in apparent violation of 9 C.F.R. § 3.127(c), which requires that "[a] suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water."

Moreover, in recognizing the health risks inherent in confining bears entirely on concrete substrate, APHIS Animal Care Inspector Andrea D'Ambrosio cited Pymatuning Deer Park (license no. 23-C-0019) on July 20 of this year, stating that:

[B]ears normally engage in postural behaviors of swimming, climbing, and digging. These bears have no ability to express these behaviors in this enclosure. The female is showing signs of debility consistent with being housed exclusively on concrete. ... This enclosure needs to be addressed and maintained to provide the opportunity for the bears to engage in species appropriate behavior.<sup>2</sup>

The enclosure in which this bear is confined also fails to allow the normal behavior, such as swimming, climbing, and digging, in apparent violation of 9 C.F.R. § 3.128 and § 2.131(d)(1).

**d. Hazardous Hyena Enclosure in Disrepair**

The witness observed and documented a pile of logs in a hyena enclosure (*see Video 6*), which were apparently from a broken structure. The presence of a broken structure inside this enclosure puts the animal at risk of injury, in apparent violation of 9 C.F.R. § 3.125(a) and also § 3.131(c) (requiring that facilities "shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart").

**e. Wild Carnivores Showing Signs of Psychological Distress**

The witness observed and documented that several animals exhibited pacing behavior, including a jaguar (*see Video 7*), tigers (*see Video 8*), a hyena (*see Video 9*), a wolf (*see Video 10*), a red jackal (*see Video 11*), and New Guinea singing dogs (*see Video 12*).

The repetitive stereotypical movements of these animals indicate psychological distress. Abnormal pacing behavior is likely caused by a lack of sensory stimulation in an inadequate space, in apparent violation of 9 C.F.R. § 2.131(d)(1) and likely § 3.128. Wild carnivores are naturally far-ranging animals, and their stereotypic pacing—an "abnormal behavior pattern"—is a sign of stress.

As you investigate these apparent violations, please also inspect these animals and their veterinary records and ensure that they are receiving adequate veterinary care, pursuant to 9 C.F.R. § 2.40.

**f. Inadequate Enclosure for Juvenile Chimpanzee**

PETA has previously reported to the USDA that the juvenile chimpanzee, Louie, is kept in solitary confinement at DFZ, in apparent violation of 9 C.F.R. § 3.81(a), (c)(1), and (c)(5) (*see* complaint number AC16-066). The AWA requires that exhibitors include "specific provisions to address the social needs of nonhuman primates" in their "environment enhancement plans," but Louie continues to be held in isolation with no apparent justification. 9 C.F.R. § 3.81(a). Pursuant to 9 C.F.R. § 3.81(e)(1), this type of

<sup>2</sup>See USDA Inspection Report, Pymatuning Deer Park, license number 23-C-0019, July 20, 2015.

exemption from the environment enhancement plan "must be reviewed at least every 30 days by the attending veterinarian."

Not only is Louie denied proper social and psychological stimulation, he is also confined to an enclosure that's dangerously inadequate for containing a chimpanzee of his age. The cage is constructed of welded wire stapled to wooden posts and cannot safely contain him, in apparent violation of 9 C.F.R. § 2.40(b)(1), which requires that "exhibitor[s] shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include ... appropriate facilities."

The USDA has recognized that cages "constructed of welded wire panels and wood" cannot accommodate the needs of strong adult animals and that "inadequate housing facilities leads to multiple problems including: poor sanitation, improper shelter from the elements, failure to contain the animals and inadequate veterinary care." *See* USDA Inspection Report, Summer Wind Farm Sanctuary (license no. 34-C-0227), dated October 6, 2015, citing the exhibitor for a violation of 9 C.F.R. § 2.40(b)(1).



## Wonsbeck, Ordean W - APHIS

---

**From:** Morris, Connie R - APHIS  
**Sent:** Tuesday, November 24, 2015 1:14 PM  
**To:** Wonsbeck, Ordean W - APHIS; Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS  
**Subject:** FW: Request to Investigate DeYoung Family Zoo, Lic. No. 34-C-0141  
**Attachments:** 2015-11-18\_Request to investigate DeYoung Family Zoo\_34-C-0141.pdf

Another form to send for Raleigh, please.  
Thanks - Connie

---

**From:** Goldentyer, Betty J - APHIS  
**Sent:** Tuesday, November 24, 2015 10:01 AM  
**To:** Morris, Connie R - APHIS  
**Cc:** Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS  
**Subject:** FW: Request to Investigate DeYoung Family Zoo, Lic. No. 34-C-0141

Complaint  
Thanks

---

**From:** (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 18, 2015 3:53 PM  
**To:** [betty.j.goldentyer@usda.gov](mailto:betty.j.goldentyer@usda.gov); ACEAST  
**Subject:** Request to Investigate DeYoung Family Zoo, Lic. No. 34-C-0141

Dear Dr. Goldentyer,

Please see the attached request for investigation of DeYoung Family Zoo (license number 34-C-0141), sent on behalf of PETA. The corresponding DVD with visuals will be sent via UPS. Thank you for your timely attention to this matter.

Regards,

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)  
Captive Wildlife Specialist  
Captive Animal Law Enforcement  
PETA Foundation  
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)

JUN 25 2016



USDA, APHIS, Animal Care



## ANIMAL WELFARE COMPLAINT

|   |                          |   |  |
|---|--------------------------|---|--|
| Complaint No.<br>AC16-458                         | Date Entered<br>6-Jun-16 | Received By<br>MAB                                  |  |
| Referred To<br>Hovancsak/Rivera                   |                          | Reply Due<br>7-Jul-16                               |  |
| <b>Facility or Person Complaint Filed Against</b> |                          |   |  |
| Name<br>Harold DeYoung                            |                          | Customer/License/Registration No.<br>7256/34-C-0141 |  |
| Address<br>N-5406 CR 577                          |                          |   |  |
| City<br>Wallace                                   | State<br>MI              | Zip<br>49893  | Phone No<br>906-788-4093                                   |
| <b>Complainant</b>                                |                          |   |  |
| Name<br>(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)           |                          | Organization<br>PETA                                |  |
| Address<br>.                                      |                          |   |  |
| City  | State                    | Zip   | Phone No./Email Address<br>(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D) |
| How was complaint received?<br>Email              |                          |   |  |

**Details of Complaint:** SEE ATTACHED

**Results:** An unannounced routine inspection was performed by Jessica Rivera, ACI and Scott Welch, VMO on June 13, 2016. Concerns in complaint number AC16-458 were also looked into. The results are as follows:

**\*\*Bears Confined to Concrete Enclosures**

- There is currently a female brown bear and a male black bear being housed in enclosures with concrete flooring. Each of the bears are provided a large raised platform constructed out of wooden logs that allows them to get off the concrete. The licensee and zoo director stated that both bears use these platforms often. The enclosure containing the brown bear has a swimming hole built into the floor of the enclosure which the licensee stated is about 4 feet deep. The enclosure that houses the black bear has a large metal tub full of water for swimming.
- The paws of both of the bears were observed to be healthy and free of blisters or abrasions. Also, the gait and health of the animals was evaluated at the time of inspection and both bears appear to be healthy and show no signs of adverse effects from being house on concrete substrate.
- At the time of inspection neither of the bears exhibited stereotypical behavior such as pacing or circling without purpose. Some pacing was



observed in response to an approaching keeper with food, however the pacing was not non-stop and did not appear to be a stereotype during inspection. Both enclosures were observed to have large balls and/or large plastic barrels for enrichment.

- These 2 bear enclosures meet the AWA standards for this species. Both of the bears are able to make appropriate postural and social adjustments in their enclosures.

- The licensee and director stated that these are not going to be the permanent enclosures for these 2 bears. They report that the 2 bears will be moved in with the other brown and black bears (where natural substrates are present) once it is deemed safe for them to do so (ie; they want to take appropriate steps to assure each bear will get along with each other in the larger enclosure).

- Veterinary records were reviewed and both of these bears are receiving adequate veterinary care.

#### \*\*Chimpanzees in Solitary Confinement

- The zoo has 2 male chimpanzees, Louie a juvenile and Billy an adult.

- The enclosure where Louie is housed while on exhibit is not where he is always housed. However, while on exhibit Louie is housed next to a Celebes Macaque. They are not able to touch each other (for safety reasons) but the licensee states that they put a ball outside between the 2 enclosures and they will play with the ball together. The licensee is also looking into other enrichment that would be safe for the 2 primates to play with together. Louie is offered several different types of enrichment along with direct contact with the licensee and the zoo director throughout the day, evening and mornings. He is also provided with a very tall climbing structure within his enclosure that allows him to see most of the zoo and what is going on.

- The licensee and zoo director state that Billy is not on exhibit for his own safety, health, and well-being. The licensee reports regularly bringing Louie out by Billy and putting them in side by side enclosures. They report that they interact through the enclosures. They have not put the 2 chimpanzees together in the same enclosure because they are not confident yet that they wouldn't harm each other. Billy is also provided with extra enrichment to meet his social needs as well as increased interaction with the licensee and zoo director.

- Both of the chimpanzees are in enclosures that meet the AWA standards for this species.

- The zoo's Environmental Enhancement Plan thoroughly addresses these chimpanzees psychological well-being. The attending veterinarian last reviewed and approved the plan on May 21, 2016.

- Neither of the chimpanzees were observed to be held in solitary confinement. They have regular opportunities to interact with other non-human primates and/or humans. Both of the chimpanzees at the time of inspection appeared to be in good health and did not exhibit any signs of stress or stereotypical behavior.

#### \*\*Wallace the hippo and his pond covered in algae

- During inspection the facility described the green matter in Wallace's pond and all of the other ponds is purposely transplanted duckweed. We could see that there is a thick layer of this plant on top of the water ponds at the facility.

- The licensee and zoo director state that they use the duckweed as a natural filtration system for the ponds instead of using chemicals, and to block sunlight from penetrating the water so to prevent harmful growth of algae.

- Zoo Director stated that all enclosures containing ponds also have fresh water provided in them inside their dens/enclosures (to keep it cool).
- Veterinary records were reviewed and Wallace is receiving adequate veterinary care.
- The enclosure for the hippo is in compliance with the AWA standards for this species.
- Inspector Jessica Rivera spoke with the attending veterinarian (AV) on June 15, 2016. The AV stated that she is aware of the duckweed on the ponds. She explained that she believes that it is safe for the animals and that it should not be harmful in any way. She also stated that none of the animals have become ill nor has she had to treat any health issues relating to the duckweed on the ponds.

In conclusion all of the animals at the DeYoung Family Zoo appear to be in good health and are being provided adequate veterinary care, shelter, food, and water.

Application packet provided? Yes ☐ No ☒

**INSPECTOR**

Jessica Rivera, ACI and Scott Welch, VMO

**DATE**

06/20/2016

**REVIEWED BY**

Cathy Hovancsak, SACS

**DATE**

20-Jun-16





JUN 25 2016

156160818090983

JADW/DMZ  
insp\_id

## Inspection Report

Harold Deyoung  
Deyoung Family Zoo Llc  
N-5406 C R 577  
Wallace, MI 49893

Customer ID: 7256

Certificate: 34-C-0141

Site: 001

HAROLD DEYOUNG

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Jun-13-2016

No non-compliant items identified during this inspection.

Inspection and exit interview conducted with the licensee and the zoo director and in the presence of Jessica Rivera, ACI and Scott Welch, VMO.

Prepared By

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

IS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) E INSPECTOR

Inspector 6070

Jun-14-2016

Received By

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

Date:

Title: SENT BY EMAIL

Jun-14-2016

JUN 25 2016

Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS

---

From: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)  
Sent: Tuesday, June 14, 2016 3:20 PM  
To: Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS  
Subject: Re: 34-C-0141 Customer # 7256 Inspection Report

Hello Jessica,

I have received the report.

Thank you,

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

DeYoung Family Zoo  
Wallace, MI 49893

Sent from my iPhone

On Jun 14, 2016, at 7:27 AM, Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS <[jessica.A.Rivera@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:jessica.A.Rivera@aphis.usda.gov)> wrote:

Carrie,

Here is the inspection report for the zoo from yesterday. Your response to this email that "you received the report" will serve as your signature. If you have any questions or concerns please feel free to contact me.

Jessica

Jessica Rivera  
Animal Care Inspector  
USDA-APHIS-Animal Care  
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) cell)  
920-336-1805 (office/fax)

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.

<DeYoung Family Zoo June 2016.pdf>

Elizabeth Goldentyer, D.V.M.  
Director, Animal Welfare Operations  
USDA/APHIS/AC Eastern Region

Washington, D.C.

Los Angeles

Norfolk

Oakland

Furthermore, DFZ is likely in violation of 9 C.F.R. § 3.128, which requires that "[e]nclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient space." According to the USDA's Animal Care Policy Manual, for "species that, under natural conditions, spend a significant portion of their time in water (such as ... hippopotami...), compliance with space requirements means there should be both dry and aquatic portions of the primary enclosure." In addition, the "[a]quatic areas of primary enclosures should not contain water which would be detrimental to the health of the animals in those enclosures."<sup>1</sup>

Please ensure that all animals at DFZ are provided with adequate veterinary care, shelter, food, and water and are otherwise handled in accordance with the AWA. Please also hold Harold DeYoung fully accountable for any violations that your investigation reveals. Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

**More in this source**

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

Wildlife Specialist, Captive Animal Law Enforcement

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

2023-APHIS-03696-F 000068



### Photo Appendix



Photo 1: Wallace with algae covering portions of his face, nose, and mouth



Photo 2: Wallace's enclosure with an algae-covered pool



## Brady, Melissa A - APHIS

---

**From:** Brady, Melissa A - APHIS  
**Sent:** Wednesday, June 15, 2016 7:29 AM  
**To:** Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS; Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS  
**Subject:** Addition to Complaint AC16-458 7256 Harold Deyoung  
**Attachments:** 2016-06-14\_Request to investigate DeYoung Zoo hippo\_34-C-0141.pdf

Good Morning,  
Please see below and attachment and add to Complaint AC16-458  
Take Care  
Melissa

Melissa Brady  
Inspection and Licensing Assistant  
USDA-APHIS-Animal Care  
920 Main Campus Dr. Suite 200  
Raleigh, NC 27606  
919-855-7100 (main office)  
919-855-7118 (direct line)

**From:** Wood, Jeremy E - APHIS  
**Sent:** Tuesday, June 14, 2016 3:59 PM  
**To:** Brady, Melissa A - APHIS  
**Subject:** FW: Request for investigation of DeYoung Zoo, follow-up to complaint no. AC16-458

Please add to AC16-458

**Jeremy Wood**  
Program Assistant  
USDA | APHIS | Animal Care  
920 Main Campus Dr. Suite 200  
Raleigh, NC 27606  
(919) 855-7104  
(919) 855-7123(fax)



 [Join the Animal Care Stakeholder Registry and receive emails on topics of interest](#)

**From:** (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)  
**Sent:** Tuesday, June 14, 2016 12:40 PM  
**To:** [betty.j.goldentyer@usda.gov](mailto:betty.j.goldentyer@usda.gov); ACEAST <[ACEAST@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:ACEAST@aphis.usda.gov)>  
**Subject:** Request for investigation of DeYoung Zoo, follow-up to complaint no. AC16-458

Dear Dr. Goldentyer,

Please see the attached correspondence sent on behalf of PETA, requesting an inspection of Harold DeYoung, dba "DeYoung Family Zoo LLC" (license number 34-C-0141). This is to follow up on complaint number AC16-458 with additional evidence of apparent Animal Welfare Act violations. Thank you for your timely attention to this matter.

Regards,

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

Wildlife Specialist  
Captive Animal Law Enforcement  
PETA Foundation

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

## Brady, Melissa A - APHIS

---

**From:** Brady, Melissa A - APHIS  
**Sent:** Tuesday, June 07, 2016 9:29 AM  
**To:** Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS; Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS  
**Subject:** Complaint: AC16-458 Harold DeYoung  
**Attachments:** 2016-06-01\_Request to Investigate DeYoung Family Zoo\_34-C-0141.pdf; AC16-458.docx

Please see attached complaint and complaint form  
Take Care  
Melissa

Melissa Brady  
Inspection and Licensing Assistant  
USDA-APHIS-Animal Care  
920 Main Campus Dr. Suite 200  
Raleigh, NC 27606  
919-855-7100 (main office)  
919-855-7118 (direct line)

**From:** (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)  
**Sent:** Wednesday, June 01, 2016 10:48 AM  
**To:** [betty.l.goldentyer@usda.gov](mailto:betty.l.goldentyer@usda.gov); ACEAST <[ACEAST@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:ACEAST@aphis.usda.gov)>  
**Subject:** Request to Investigate DeYoung Family Zoo, Lic. No. 34-C-0141

Dear Dr. Goldentyer,

Please see the attached correspondence, sent on behalf of PETA, requesting an inspection of Harold DeYoung, dba "DeYoung Family Zoo LLC" (license number 34-C-0141). Thank you for your timely attention to this matter. Please inform me of the complaint number that your agency assigns to this correspondence.

Regards,

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

Wildlife Specialist  
Captive Animal Law Enforcement  
PETA Foundation

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

June 1, 2016

Elizabeth Goldentyer, D.V.M.  
Director, Animal Welfare Operations  
USDA/APHIS/AC Eastern Region  
920 Main Campus Dr., Ste. 200  
Raleigh, NC 27606

Via UPS and e-mail: [betty.j.goldentyer@usda.gov](mailto:betty.j.goldentyer@usda.gov); [aceast@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:aceast@aphis.usda.gov)

Re: Request for Investigation of Apparent Animal Welfare Act Violations at  
the DeYoung Family Zoo (License No. 34-C-0141)

Dear Dr. Goldentyer:

I am writing on behalf of PETA to request that the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) promptly investigate Harold DeYoung, dba "DeYoung Family Zoo LLC" (DFZ; license number 34-C-0141), for the following apparent Animal Welfare Act (AWA) violations, detailed in the attached appendix, which were documented by a concerned citizen who visited the facility on May 9:

- Bears were confined to concrete enclosures. Confinement on exclusively concrete substrate can cause them to suffer from numerous physical maladies, including serious joint problems. See [Video 1](#) and [Video 2](#).
- Two chimpanzees at the facility were held in solitary confinement, apparently without adequate justification.

Please ensure that all animals at DFZ are provided with adequate veterinary care, shelter, food, and water and are otherwise handled in accordance with the AWA. Please also hold Harold DeYoung fully accountable for any violations that your investigation reveals.

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)

Wildlife Specialist, Captive Animal Law Enforcement

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

Washington, D.C.

1315 M Street, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20004

202-462-1111

Los Angeles

2124 Wilshire Blvd.

Los Angeles, CA 90061

323-441-1111

Norfolk

2111 West 17th

Norfolk, VA 23503

404-681-1111

Oakland

214 Clay St.

Oakland, CA 94612

510-476-1111



## Appendix

### a. Bears Confined to Concrete Enclosures

A brown bear and a black bear were each confined to enclosures entirely on concrete substrate (*see* [Video 1](#) and [Video 2](#)). Inadequate substrate can predispose animals to early-onset osteoarthritis and foot injuries. Wearing can predispose bears to painful blisters and ulcers, and these animals should be provided with appropriate natural substrate to ensure and maintain proper footpad musculoskeletal health. This is an ongoing issue at DFZ that I have previously reported to the USDA (*see* complaint number AC16-173).

Recognizing the health risks inherent in confining bears entirely on concrete substrate, a July 20, 2015, USDA inspection report of Pymatuning Deer Park (license no. 23-C-0019) stated that:

[B]ears normally engage in postural behaviors of swimming, climbing, and digging. These bears have no ability to express these behaviors in this enclosure. The female is showing signs of debility consistent with being housed exclusively on concrete. ... This enclosure needs to be addressed and maintained to provide the opportunity for the bears to engage in species appropriate behavior.<sup>1</sup>

The enclosures in which these bears are confined do not provide them with opportunities for the normal postural behavior of swimming, climbing, and digging, in apparent violation of 9 C.F.R. § 3.128, requiring that "[e]nclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient space to allow each animal to make normal postural and social adjustments with adequate freedom of movement. Inadequate space may be indicated by evidence of malnutrition, poor condition, debility, stress, or abnormal behavior patterns." *Id.* § 2.131(d)(1) states that "[a]nimals shall be exhibited only for periods of time and under conditions consistent with their good health and well-being."

Moreover, the repetitive stereotypical pacing and circling of these animals indicates psychological distress. Abnormal pacing behavior is likely caused by a lack of sensory stimulation in an inadequate space, in apparent violation of 9 C.F.R. § 2.131(d)(1) and likely § 3.128. In the wild, bears are naturally far-ranging animals, and their stereotypic pacing—an "abnormal behavior pattern"—is a sign of stress.

Please also inspect both bears and their veterinary records and ensure that they are receiving adequate veterinary care, pursuant to 9 C.F.R. § 2.40.

### b. Chimpanzees in Solitary Confinement

PETA has documentation indicating that DFZ acquired an adult chimpanzee named Tommy in September 2015. On May 9, the witness saw only Louie, a juvenile chimpanzee, alone in the same enclosure in which he had been confined last year (*see* complaint numbers AC16-066 and AC16-173). The witness did not see or hear Tommy. Both of these primates appear to be kept in isolation and cannot see or hear each other, in apparent violation of 9 C.F.R. § 3.81(a), which requires that "[t]he environment enhancement plan must include specific provisions to address the social needs of nonhuman primates of species known to exist in social groups in nature."

Chimpanzees are highly social and, in the wild, live in complex fission-fusion social groups of 20 to 150 individuals, yet Louie and Tommy appear to be each held in isolation with no apparent justification. Pursuant to 9 C.F.R. § 3.81(e)(1), this type of exemption from the environment enhancement plan "must be reviewed at least every 30 days by the attending veterinarian." Please investigate whether the attending veterinarian has provided such an exemption for Tommy and Louie, if it is being reviewed every 30 days as required, and, if so, whether the exemption provides an adequate welfare justification for the isolation of these highly social animals.

<sup>1</sup>See USDA Inspection Report, Pymatuning Deer Park, license number 23-C-0019, July 20, 2015.



Animal and Plant  
Health Inspection  
Service

June 7, 2016

Animal Care

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

Dear Complainant:

Thank you for your correspondence dated 6/1/2016 concerning Harold DeYoung. Your concern has been issued number AC16-458. **If you wish to know the results of our findings, you must send a request, in writing, to our Freedom of Information Act office. Depending on the circumstances of the situation, please allow us enough time (30 to 60 days) to thoroughly look into your concerns.**

FOIA requests can be submitted three ways--

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 20737

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 J. Goldentyer  
Director, Animal Welfare Operations  
USDA APHIS Animal Care

**ANIMAL WELFARE COMPLAINT**

|                    |              |             |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Complaint No.      | Date Entered | Received By |
| AC17-739           | 9-Aug-17     | S. BRUNSON  |
| Referred To        | Reply Due    |             |
| HOVANCSAK / RIVERA | 8-Sep-17     |             |

**Facility or Person Complaint Filed Against**

|                  |                                   |       |              |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|--------------|
| Name             | Customer/License/Registration No. |       |              |
| HAROLD L DEYOUNG | 7256 / 34-C-0141                  |       |              |
| Address          |                                   |       |              |
| N 5406 CR 577    |                                   |       |              |
| City             | State                             | Zip   | Phone No     |
| WALLACE          | MI                                | 49893 | 906-788-4093 |

**Complainant**

|           |              |     |                         |
|-----------|--------------|-----|-------------------------|
| Name      | Organization |     |                         |
| ANONYMOUS |              |     |                         |
| Address   |              |     |                         |
| City      | State        | Zip | Phone No./Email address |

How was complaint received?  
Email

**Details of Complaint:** SEE ATTACHED

**Results:**

An unannounced focused inspection was performed by Jessica Rivera, ACI and Kurt Hammel, VMO on August 29, 2017 in response to this complaint. The results are as follows:

Complaint: Louie the chimpanzee being alone, in a small space, and unable to socialize with other animals. Also he is kept in a solitary cage with a concrete pad. Louie was also exhibiting repetitive behaviors, constantly looking down at the ground, lethargic, and did not look like a healthy animal.

- Louie is singularly housed due to the fact that the licensee has not been able to safely pair him with another chimpanzee at this time. They are actively working with their attending veterinarian to pair Louie up with another chimp. They are working through the process slowly and carefully so the chimps do not harm one another. Due to the fact at the current time he is singularly housed when he is on exhibit he has other primates that are housed close by that he can have non-contact interaction with. When Louie is off exhibit he is housed in another building where he can safely interact with



---

other chimpanzees. He is also offered a variety of enrichment along with direct contact with the licensee and the zoo director.

- The size of the enclosures that Louie is housed in both while on exhibit and off exhibit exceed the AWA standards for this species. Also, the substrate in his outdoor enclosure is dirt, there is no concrete.
- During the inspection Louie was observed by both inspectors to be moving throughout his entire enclosure playing with his enrichment items. He was not observed to be doing any repetitive behavior, constantly looking at the ground, or lethargic. Louie appeared to be in good health and did not exhibit signs of stress or stereotypical behaviors.

Complaint: Animals kept in areas with insufficient space.

- All species of animals housed at the zoo are in enclosures that meet or exceed AWA standards.

Complaint: Wallace the hippo forced to entertain customers by having to stand below a balcony while zoo guests drop lettuce into his mouth.

- The zoo does offer an opportunity 3 times a day for zoo guests to feed the hippo. The feedings are always monitored by a zoo employee. Wallace is not forced to come up to the balcony and no type of containment is used to keep him there. At any time if he chooses he can walk away from the platform and zoo guests.

Complaint: Very few staff visible during visit.

- The owner and zoo director stated that during peak season the zoo has 5-8 full time staff not including themselves. They also will have 10-15 volunteers assisting throughout the zoo during peak season. Once the zoo closes for the year the number of staff does decrease because they are closed to the public and do not have the need for the extra help. The zoo staff and volunteers do not all wear matching zoo shirts and this could cause the public to not realize how many individuals are working or helping at the zoo.

Complaint: Male lion had an untreated cut on his leg and is in a cage with no privacy.

- The veterinarian was called out to the facility on July 25, 2017 to examine a laceration that the male lion had on his right hind leg. The veterinarian noted that the wound was clean and not infected, she prescribed a round of antibiotics for the animal. They are not sure how he received the trauma but the vet documented possibly from an altercation with the lioness. On August 13, 2017 the veterinarian re-evaluated the wound and noted that it was totally healed. She also stated that the 2 lions were in the same enclosure together and seemed to be getting along fine.
- During the inspection the male lion was observed in the large enclosure with the lioness. This enclosure has long grass, trees, and dens for the animals. The zoo director did state that when they were acclimating the 2 lions to each other the male lion was in the smaller enclosure that is located in one of the corners of the large enclosure. They also kept him in the smaller enclosure when he had his injury so they could properly treat him. The smaller enclosure has long grass and a wooden structure that serves as a shelter as well as a platform for the lions to go on.

Complaint: Grazing animals (horses, goats, sheep, and a donkey) kept on dirt enclosure and dependent on visitors for grain. They also looked forlorn and unkempt.

- Horses and donkeys are not a regulated species under the AWA.
  - There are goats, sheep, and cattle kept in 2 enclosures with a dirt substrate. There are trees within the enclosure that provide plenty of shade as well as being provided a shelter so they can get out of the elements.
-



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During the inspection round bales of hay were observed inside both of the enclosures. The animals appeared to be healthy and showed no signs of being depressed or inadequately kept.

Complaint: Bears pacing

- During our inspection 2 juvenile Syrian brown bears were observed to be exhibiting some minimal pacing. However, these 2 bears were recently rescued and are continuing to acclimate to their new surroundings. Currently these 2 bears are being quarantined away from the other bears at the facility. The director stated that after they have been given a clean bill of health from the attending veterinarian they plan on trying to introduce these 2 bears in with their other young brown bear. No other bears at the facility were observed to be pacing.

In conclusion all of the animals inspected during this focused inspection at the De Young Family Zoo appear to be in good health and are being provided adequate veterinary care, shelter, food, and water. No non-compliant items were identified during this focused inspection on the complaint.

---

Application packet provided? Yes ☐ No ☒

INSPECTOR

Jessica Rivera, ACI

DATE

31-Aug-17

REVIEWED BY

Cathy Hovancsak, SACS

DATE

31-Aug-17

## **Brunson, Sophia - APHIS**

---

**From:** Brunson, Sophia - APHIS  
**Sent:** Wednesday, August 09, 2017 8:39 AM  
**To:** Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS; Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS  
**Subject:** AC17-739 7256 Deyoung Family Zoo complaint  
**Attachments:** AC17-739.docx

Good morning!

**From:** ACEAST  
**Sent:** Tuesday, August 08, 2017 9:20 AM  
**To:** Brunson, Sophia - APHIS <Sophia.Brunson@aphis.usda.gov>  
**Subject:** FW: USDA APHIS ANIMAL CARE - Animal Welfare Complaint Submission

Hi Sophia,

Please see the below complaint against #7256 Harold L Deyoung.

Thanks,

Teany D. Gerkin  
Program Support Specialist  
Eastern Region USDA/APHIS/Animal Care  
920 Main Campus Drive, Suite 200  
Raleigh, NC 27606  
919-855-7116 (Work)  
919-855-7123 (fax)  
[TEANY.D.GERKIN@APHIS.USDA.GOV](mailto:TEANY.D.GERKIN@APHIS.USDA.GOV)

[Join the Animal Care Stakeholder Registry and receive emails on topics of interest](#)

**From:** [noreply@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:noreply@aphis.usda.gov) [mailto:[noreply@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:noreply@aphis.usda.gov)]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, August 2, 2017 12:24 AM  
**To:** ACEAST <[ACEAST@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:ACEAST@aphis.usda.gov)>  
**Subject:** USDA APHIS ANIMAL CARE - Animal Welfare Complaint Submission

### **Details of complaint:**

- Name of USDA licensee/registrant:
- USDA license/registration number:
- City/State:Wallace, MI
- Complaint details:This complaint is in regards to the DeYoung Family Zoo in Wallace, Michigan. My family recently visited teh zoo and I was appalled by the conditions in which the

young chimpanzee is kept. He is alone, in a small space, unable to socialize with any other animals. This zoo is more like a circus, with animals kept in areas with insufficient space, and forced to entertain customers (for instance, the hippo, Wallace, must stand below a balcony while zoo visitors drop leaves of lettuce into his open mouth). The male lion appeared to have an untreated cut on one of his hind legs.

While it claims to educate visitors about animals, very few staff were visible during our visit.

Submitted To: [aceast@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:aceast@aphis.usda.gov)

**Complaint Contact Information:**

Can Contact Complainer: No, I would like to remain anonymous.

Name: [REDACTED]

Organization:

Street Address:

Apt/Suite:

City / State / Zip: , ,

Phone Number:

Email:

Submitted on: Aug 1, 2017 10:23:58 PM MDT

**ANIMAL WELFARE COMPLAINT**

|   |                          |  |                          |
|---|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Complaint No.<br>AC17-789                         | Date Entered<br>7-Sep-17 | Received By<br>VMcCOLLOUGH                             |                          |
| Referred To<br>HOVANCSAK / RIVERA                 |                          | Reply Due<br>7-Oct-17                                  |                          |
| <b>Facility or Person Complaint Filed Against</b> |                          |  |                          |
| Name<br>HAROLD L. DEYOUNG                         |                          | Customer/License/Registration No.<br>7256 / /34-C-0141 |                          |
| Address<br>N-5406 COUNTY ROAD 577                 |                          |  |                          |
| City<br>WALLACE                                   | State<br>MI              | Zip<br>49893   | Phone No<br>906-788-4093 |
| <b>Complainant</b>                                |                          |  |                          |
| Name<br>ANONYMOUS                                 |                          | Organization   |                          |
| Address   |                          |  |                          |
| City  | State                    | Zip  | Phone No./Email address  |
| How was complaint received?<br>EMAIL              |                          |  |                          |
| <b>Details of Complaint:</b> SEE ATTACHED         |                          |  |                          |

**Results:** An unannounced focused inspection was conducted by Jessica Rivera, ACI and Kurt Hammel, VMO on August 29, 2017. The response to this complaint are from observations made while conducting the inspection on August 29th. The results are as follows:

Complaint: Animals in too small of enclosures and they pace around. This is a clear sign of mental crisis for zoo animals when they are not stimulated enough.

- All species of animals housed at the zoo are in enclosures that meet or exceed AWA standards.
- During the inspection the only animals that were observed to be pacing were 2 juvenile Syrian brown bears. However, these 2 bears were recently rescued and are continuing to acclimate to their new surroundings. Also, the pacing that they were exhibiting was minimal and not constant. No other animal were exhibiting any signs of stress or stereotypical behavior.
- At the zoo the animals are provided enrichment both natural and man-made to aid with stimulation. This would include but not limited to water features, trees, rock feature, toys, food or treats hidden in items, etc.



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Complaint: They have many birds such as chickens and duck walking around with missing feathers and open sores.

- Currently there are no regulations in the AWA that cover avian species.

Complaint: Many enclosures were flooded and covered in mud. Some had what smelled like rotting food in them.

- None of the enclosure were observed to be flooded or covered in mud. Some of the enclosures did have muddy spots however, it did not cover the entire enclosure and there was ample dry space still remaining in the enclosure for the animals.

- There was no rotting food or smell of rotting food observed during the inspection.

Complaint: The habitats were filthy and over grown.

- None of the enclosures were observed to be filthy, they were clean and well kept.

- The zoo allows the natural vegetation to grow in certain enclosures to provide the animals with a more natural environment. They also do this so the animals have an area where they can hide and not be on public display if they choose.

Complaint: The hippo's pond has slime covering the entire pond that is 1-2 inches thick.

- There was no slime observed in the hippos pond, however there is a green material in his pond that is duckweed. In the past the zoo director explained that it was purposely transplanted into their ponds. It acts as a natural filtration system instead of using harmful chemicals, and to block the sunlight from penetrating the water so to prevent harmful growth of algae.

- I spoke with their attending veterinarian last year. She told me that she is aware of the duckweed in the ponds. She explained that she believes that it is safe for the animals and shouldn't cause them any harm. She also had stated that none of the animals have become ill nor has she had to treat any health issues relating to the duckweed in the ponds.

Compliant: In the petting zoo area several animals had overgrown hooves and their enclosure was pure mud and manure. Also, no clean water provided for these animals.

- None of the animals in the petting zoo area were observed to have overgrown hooves.

- The enclosure did have some muddy areas towards the bottom of the hill. However, it did not cover the entire enclosure and there was ample dry space still remaining in the enclosure for the animals.

- The enclosure was not observed to be full of manure, it was clean and well kept.

- There was clean water in both of the enclosures housing the petting zoo animals.

Complaint: One of the tiger enclosures was so severely flooded that the tiger only had a rock to lay on and barely some walk way by its fence.

- During the inspection none of the tiger enclosures were observed to be severely flooded.

Complaint: Trash everywhere and some in the animal enclosures.

- During the inspection the facility was clean and there was not trash observed everywhere. Also, there was no trash seen in any of the animal's enclosures.

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In conclusion all of the animals at the DeYoung Family Zoo appear to be in good health and are being provided adequate veterinary care, shelter, food, and water. Also, the enclosures at the zoo meet or exceed the AWA standard and were clean and free of trash.

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Application packet provided? Yes ☐ No ☒

**INSPECTOR**

Jessica Rivera, ACI

**DATE**

8-Sept-17

**REVIEWED BY**

Cathy Hovancsak, SACS

**DATE**

8-Sep-17



## Inspection Report

Harold L Deyoung  
N-5406 C R 577  
Wallace, MI 49893

Customer ID: 7256

Certificate: 34-C-0141

Site: 001

HAROLD DEYOUNG

Type: FOCUSED INSPECTION

Date: 29-AUG-2017

No non-compliant items identified during this inspection.

This was a focused inspection on Louie the chimpanzee, the male lion, Wallace the hippo, the barn yard hoof stock, the bears, the number of employees at the facility, and the size of the enclosures.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the Director.

### Additional Inspectors

Hammel Kurt, Supervisory Animal Care Specialist

### Prepared By:

RIVERA JESSICA, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 6070

### Date:

29-AUG-2017

### Received By:

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

Title: DIRECTOR

### Date:

29-AUG-2017

2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000084

## McCollough, Victoria J - APHIS

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**From:** McCollough, Victoria J - APHIS  
**Sent:** Thursday, September 07, 2017 9:52 AM  
**To:** Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS; Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS  
**Cc:** Gerkin, Teany D - APHIS  
**Subject:** Complaint AC17-789 Harold L DeYoung  
**Attachments:** AC17-789.docx

Please see attached complaint AC17-789 Harold L DeYoung

**From:** [noreply@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:noreply@aphis.usda.gov) [<mailto:noreply@aphis.usda.gov>]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, September 5, 2017 9:13 PM  
**To:** ACEAST <[ACEAST@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:ACEAST@aphis.usda.gov)>  
**Subject:** USDA APHIS ANIMAL CARE - Animal Welfare Complaint Submission

### Details of complaint:

- Name of USDA licensee/registrant:
- USDA license/registration number:
- City/State: Wallace, MI, MI
- Complaint details: Earlier this summer I visited the Deyoung Zoo in Wallace Michigan. I have been to this zoo on several occasions and each time the zoo appears to be worse and worse. Many animals have too small of enclosures and they pace around. This is a clear sign of mental crisis for zoo animals when they are not stimulated enough. Many enclosures were flooded and covered in mud. Some had what smelled like rotting food in them. They have many birds such as chickens and ducks walking around with missing feathers and open sores. The habitats were filthy and over grown. The hippos pond had a slime covering the entire pond that was honestly 1-2 inches thick. In the petting zoo area several animals had over grown hooves and their enclosures was pure mud and manure. I also could not see clean water provided for these animals. One of tiger enclosures was so severely flooded that the tiger only had a rock to lay on and barely some walk way by it's fence. TRASH everywhere and some in the animals enclosures.

Submitted To: [aceast@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:aceast@aphis.usda.gov)

### Complaint Contact Information:

Can Contact Complainer: No, I would like to remain anonymous.

Name:  
Organization:  
Street Address:  
Apt/Suite:  
City / State / Zip: , ,  
Phone Number:  
Email:  
Submitted on: Sep 5, 2017 7:12:37 PM MDT



**ANIMAL WELFARE COMPLAINT**

|   |              |                                   |                                 |
|---|--------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Complaint No.                                     | Date Entered | Received By                       |                                 |
| AC18-072  | 25-Oct-17    | G. Allums                         |                                 |
| Referred To                                       | Reply Due    |                                   |                                 |
| Rivera/Hovancsak                                  | 24-Nov-17    |                                   |                                 |
| <b>Facility or Person Complaint Filed Against</b> |              |                                   |                                 |
| Name  |              | Customer/License/Registration No. |                                 |
| Harold DeYoung/Deyoung Family Zoo LLC             |              | 7256/34-C-0141                    |                                 |
| Address   |              |                                   |                                 |
| N5406 C R 577                                     |              |                                   |                                 |
| City  | State        | Zip                               | Phone No                        |
| Wallace   | MI           | 49893                             | 906-788-4093                    |
| <b>Complainant</b>                                |              |                                   |                                 |
| Name  |              | Organization                      |                                 |
| (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)                   |              | PETA                              |                                 |
| Address   |              |                                   |                                 |
| City  | State        | Zip                               | Phone No./Email address         |
|   |              |                                   | (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D) |
| How was complaint received?                       |              |                                   |                                 |
| Email   |              |                                   |                                 |
| <b>Details of Complaint:</b> SEE ATTACHED         |              |                                   |                                 |

**Results:** On January 10, 2018 an unannounced inspection was performed by Jessica Rivera, ACI, Dr. Kurt Hammel, VMO, and Dr. Gwen Maginnis, Animal Care Primate Specialist in response to this complaint. No non-compliant items were identified during the inspection. Results in relation to the complaints concerns are as follows:

\*Animals suffering from severe psychological distress:

- Black bear confined to concrete was documented pacing in circles and pacing back and forth. This black bear is no longer housed in the enclosure with the concrete floor. This enclosure was just a temporary enclosure until a more appropriate one could be constructed. This bear is now in an enclosure that is connected to the larger black bear exhibit that houses 3 adult bears. The plan is to attempt to incorporate this bear in with the others come spring. The black bears were hibernating during the time of this inspection and were not observed by the inspectors.
- A brown bear confined to concrete was documented pacing. This animal was moved to a different enclosure, and was documented still pacing. This bear was moved to an enclosure with a natural substrate next to the adult

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brown bears in June of 2017. The director stated that when they moved her there was a transitional period for this bear to settle in to her new enclosure. This bear was observed during the inspection and was not exhibiting any pacing or circling and did not appear to be in any psychological distress. The zoo acquired 2 juvenile brown bears that they hope to be able to integrate with this juvenile female bear in the future.

- A leopard confined to concrete was documented pacing: The leopard was not observed to be exhibiting any pacing.

- A jackal was documented pacing: The jackal was inspected and was not exhibiting any pacing.

- A wolf was documented pacing: All of the wolves were inspected and none of them were observed exhibiting any pacing.

- An isolated hyena was documented pacing and another hyena was documented pacing: All of the hyenas were inspected and none of them were observed exhibiting any pacing.

- A baboon was documented pacing: All of the baboons were inspected and none of them were observed to be pacing.

- Another baboon was documented hair-picking: There was no hair-picking observed on any of the baboons. The director did state that they do have a baboon that they acquired that suffers from alopecia. The director also told us that this baboon is under the care of the veterinarian and her condition has improved since her arrival.

- A porcupine was documented swaying: The director stated that they have a porcupine that used to be used as an educational animal when she was younger. When she was used as an educational animal she was trained to do this "dancing" and was treated for it when she did this behavior. She now continues to do this when she is on exhibit because she is looking for a treat for the trained behavior. This swaying behavior was not observed during the inspection.

- Four foxes were documented pacing: The four foxes that were at the zoo have been transferred to another facility. The facility no longer have any fox on the premise.

- Coatimundis were documented pacing: All of the coatimundis were inspected and none of them were exhibiting any pacing.

- A juvenile baboon was documented self-biting: None of the baboons were observed self-biting at the time of inspection. The director stated that they have a juvenile baboon that does do foot sucking from time to time. This behavior does not seem to affect the animal and the veterinarian is aware of the behavior.

All of the enclosures at the zoo meet or exceeds the AWA standards. The zoo has an extensive enrichment plan for its non-human primates that is adhered to and reviewed on a regular basis by their attending veterinarian. The director also told us about all of the enrichment that they do for their other animals as well. There were no animals observed to be suffering from any psychological distress, pacing, or exhibiting any other abnormal behaviors.

\*Goat with hair loss in apparent need of veterinary evaluation: The goat with the missing hair was observed during the inspection. The director stated that goat came to the zoo as an adult animal and had the patch of missing hair when it arrived. The director asked the individual who brought the goat why the goat was missing hair and he did not know. The goat has been evaluated by the veterinarian and it has been determined that the missing hair is not due to an illness or parasite, but maybe from an old injury that it obtained before arriving to the facility.

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\*Leopard confined exclusively to concrete substrate: The flooring in the leopard enclosure is concrete however, at the time of inspection tree limbs, natural large rocks, and an elevated platform were observed. The director also stated that they also will put different substrates on top of the concrete like sand and straw. We were also informed that come spring they are going to make her enclosure so she can also access the enclosure next to hers that has a large wooden log platform. The leopard was not witnessed exhibiting any type of abnormal gate. The area that you can see that was referred to as her den is just the entrance to her den, the actual den is located back behind that. At the time of inspection the enclosure was clean and not wet and full of feces.

\*Unsupervised public contact with a spider monkey: Currently the spider monkeys are in their winter housing and not in the enclosure that they are in while on exhibit. However, we discussed the public barrier in this area with the licensee and before they open up to the public for the 2018 season they are going to change the barrier in this area.

\*Porcupines and raccoons with inadequate shelters: Both of these enclosures have a covered top on them, at the time of inspection there was snow all around the enclosure, but not in the enclosure. Also, these enclosures are set back in a wooded area that also provides some protection from the elements. The raccoon enclosure contains hollowed out trees/logs that are set both vertically and horizontally to provide shelter. The porcupine enclosure has logs that are set horizontally, and range in size from about two feet long to a large one that is about 6 feet long to serve as shelter. The animals did not appear to be suffering from any type of discomfort due to the weather conditions.

\*Young chimpanzee in solitary confinement: Louie is still singularly housed due to the fact that they were not able to successfully integrate him with the older adult male chimp. Attempts were made several times to do so, however it was ultimately determined that it would not be safe for these two chimps to be together. The enclosure that Louie is housed in while on exhibit is not where he is housed all the time. Louie does also have access to a room inside the owner's home as well as frequent trips to an enclosure inside the building housing the other chimps. The building housing the chimps and the current outdoor chimp play yard are not open to the public, only the upper section of the outdoor play yard is visible to the public from a distance. At this time plans are in place to add on and make more indoor and outdoor enclosures for the chimps. The zoo is actively working to pair Louie up with another chimp at the zoo and maybe even eventually integrate him into a group. The zoo director has been gathering advice from outside individuals and organizations who have raised chimps and have had successful integrations as well as working with their veterinarian. There were no chimps observed to be confined in isolation. Louie and the other chimps appeared to be healthy and well socialized.

\*Undocumented transfer of chimpanzees: Records were reviewed and health certificates were obtained by the licensee for the movement of the chimps.

Dr. Gwen Maginnis, Primate Specialist, accompanied us on this inspection. Her response to this complaint was reported separately and is attached.

In conclusion all of the animals at the DeYoung Family Zoo appear to be in good health and are being provided adequate veterinary care, socialization, enrichment, shelter, food, and water. Also, all of the enclosures at the zoo were clean and meet the AWA standards for space requirements.

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Application packet provided? Yes ☐ No ☒

**INSPECTOR**

Jessica Rivera, ACI      Kurt Hammel, VMO

**DATE**

18-Jan-18

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**REVIEWED BY**

Cathy Hovancsak, SACS

**DATE**

18-Jan-18



## Allums, Gina - APHIS

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**From:** Allums, Gina - APHIS  
**Sent:** Friday, October 27, 2017 8:44 AM  
**To:** Allums, Gina - APHIS  
**Subject:** Job Notification: Success

The following job has been successfully delivered to the specified destinations or intermediate server.

----- Original Job Details -----

Device Name: HP Scanjet Enterprise 8500 fn1 Document Capture Workstation

User:

Date: 27/Oct/2017 8:43:42 AM (-0400 GMT) Scanned Pages: 1

----- Destination(s) -----

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D) Success

----- Additional Details -----

No additional details available.



October 25, 2017

Animal and  
Plant Health  
Inspection  
Service

Animal Care

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

Dear Complainant:

Thank you for your correspondence dated 10/25/2017 concerning Harold DeYoung/DeYoung Family Zoo LLC. Your concern has been issued number AC18-072. **If you wish to know the results of our findings, you must send a request, in writing, to our Freedom of Information Act office. Depending on the circumstances of the situation, please allow us enough time (30 to 60 days) to thoroughly look into your concerns.**

FOIA requests can be submitted three ways--

1. Web Request Form: <https://efoia-pal.usda.gov/App/Home.aspx>
2. Fax: 301-734-5941
3. US Mail: USDA, APHIS, FOIA  
4700 River Road, Unit 50  
Riverdale, MD 20737

**Should you have any questions regarding the APHIS FOIA process or need assistance using the Web Request Form please contact APHIS FOIA at 301-851-4102**

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,

Craig Nowakowski  
Director of Program Support  
USDA APHIS Animal Care



October 12, 2017

Robert Gibbens, D.V.M.  
Director, Animal Welfare Operations  
USDA/APHIS/Animal Care

Via e-mail: [robert.m.gibbens@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:robert.m.gibbens@aphis.usda.gov); [apnca@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:apnca@aphis.usda.gov)

Dear Dr. Gibbens:

I am writing on behalf of PETA to request that the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) promptly investigate Harold DeYoung, dba "DeYoung Family Zoo LLC" (DFZ; license number 34-C-0141), for the following apparent Animal Welfare Act (AWA) violations, detailed in the attached appendix, which were documented by a visitor who posted from DFZ on Instagram and concerned citizens who visited the facility on May 29, July 3, July 6, July 15, and September 17:

- Several animals were documented pacing repeatedly, a baboon was documented hair-picking, and a porcupine was documented swaying, which are stereotypical behaviors and are signs of psychological distress. (See Videos 1–21.)
- A goat was suffering from hair loss, documented on July 3 and again on July 15. (See Photos 1 and 2.)
- A leopard was confined exclusively to concrete, which can lead to serious physical maladies. The animal has no opportunities for climbing or swimming and her den was full of feces on September 17. (See Photos 3–5.)
- Porcupines and raccoons had inadequate shelters, documented on May 29 and September 17. (See Photos 6–8.)
- A visitor had unsupervised contact with a spider monkey on June 7. (See Video 22.)
- Though DFZ has acquired additional chimpanzees, at least one chimpanzee is still held in solitary confinement. (See Photos 9–15.)
- The additional chimpanzees appear to have been transferred without proper documentation, in violation of the AWA. (See Exhibits 1–10.)

As described in detail in the attached appendix, many of these concerns are persistent and ongoing yet remain uncorrected (see complaint numbers AC16-066, AC16-173, and AC16-458) and have not been cited by the USDA despite appearing to clearly violate the AWA standards. The most recent publicly available inspection report from August 29 found no noncompliant items and stated that "[t]his was a focused inspection on Louie the chimpanzee, the male lion, Wallace the hippo, the barn yard hoof stock, the bears, the number of employees at the facility, and the size of the enclosures," indicating that the USDA was prompted to inspect likely some of the same apparent violations that PETA has previously reported and has provided further evidence for in this correspondence. The USDA has cited other facilities recently for similar issues, and these examples are referenced in the appendix as well.

Because of these inconsistencies we respectfully request that an alternate inspector—preferably an inspector with extensive knowledge of the natural behaviors of primates, bears, and big cats, inspect the animals at DFZ and ensure that they are handled in accordance with the AWA—inspect DFZ. As you are no doubt aware, inconsistencies in AWA enforcement have been a longstanding concern. In a 2005 audit of the USDA's Animal Care unit, the Office of the Inspector General found that there was a significant lack of meaningful action taken against licensees in the eastern region—which would include DFZ—and inspections were inconsistent with the western region with regard to each region's treatment of violators.<sup>1</sup> And an OIG audit just a few months ago again found serious inconsistencies in inspections.<sup>2</sup> The inspections of DFZ appear to exemplify these inconsistencies, and it's clear that a pattern of apparent AWA violations will persist at the facility if they continue to be disregarded by the USDA.

Please hold Harold DeYoung and any responsible parties fully accountable for any violations that your investigation finds. 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)

Senior Wildlife Specialist, Captive Animal Law Enforcement

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

cc: Dr. Nicolette Petervary, Regional Animal Care Specialist  
([nicolette.petervary@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:nicolette.petervary@aphis.usda.gov))  
Dr. Laurie Gage, Big Cat and Marine Mammal Specialist  
([laurie.j.gage@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:laurie.j.gage@aphis.usda.gov))  
Dr. Gwendalyn Maginnis, Nonhuman Primate Specialist  
([gwendalyn.m.maginnis@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:gwendalyn.m.maginnis@aphis.usda.gov))

<sup>1</sup>See USDA OIG, Audit Report 33002-3-SF, APHIS Animal Care Program Inspection and Enforcement Activities (September 2005), <https://www.usda.gov/oig/webdocs/33002-3-SF.pdf>.

<sup>2</sup> USDA OIG, Audit Report 33601-0001-31, APHIS: Animal Welfare Act – Marine Mammals (Cetaceans) (May 2017), <https://www.usda.gov/oig/webdocs/33601-0001-31.pdf>. While this audit was generally focused on enforcement of the AWA as to cetaceans, the findings with regard to inspections were much broader. *See id.* at 9-13.



## Appendix

### a. Animals Suffering From Severe Psychological Distress

Witnesses documented 17 animals pacing or exhibiting other signs of psychological distress on five different dates:

- A black bear confined to concrete was documented pacing in circles on May 29 and pacing back and forth on July 6. (See [Video 1](#) and [Video 2](#).)
- A brown bear confined to concrete was documented pacing on May 29. This animal was moved to a different enclosure, and was documented pacing there on July 3. (See [Video 3](#) and [Video 4](#).)
- A leopard confined to concrete was documented pacing on May 29 and July 3. (See [Video 5](#) and [Video 6](#).)
- A jackal was documented pacing on May 29. (See [Video 7](#).)
- A wolf was documented pacing on May 29 and July 3. (See [Video 8](#) and [Video 9](#).)
- An isolated hyena was documented pacing on May 29 and September 17. (See [Video 10](#) and [Video 11](#).)
- Another hyena was documented pacing on May 29. (See [Video 12](#).)
- A baboon was documented pacing on May 29 and July 15. (See [Video 13](#) and [Video 14](#).)
- Another baboon was documented hair-picking on July 3. (See [Video 15](#).)
- A porcupine was documented swaying on July 3 and July 15. (See [Video 16](#) and [Video 17](#).)
- Four foxes were documented pacing on July 3. (See [Video 18](#).)
- Coati-mundis were documented pacing on July 6 and September 17. (See [Video 19](#) and [Video 20](#).)
- A juvenile baboon was documented self-biting on September 17. (See [Video 21](#).)

Abnormal pacing or swaying behavior is likely caused by a lack of sensory stimulation and suggests poor welfare and suffering.<sup>3</sup> The abnormal walking in circles exhibited by the black bear, the dramatic swaying of the porcupine, and the repetitive stereotypical pacing of 13 other animals indicate psychological distress, and are signs that DFZ is not exhibiting these animals "in a manner that does not cause ... behavioral stress ... or unnecessary discomfort" or "under conditions consistent with their good health and well-being," in apparent violation of 9 C.F.R. § 2.131(b)(1) and (d)(1).

Moreover, DFZ is not providing these animals with sufficient space or the ability to engage in species-typical behaviors, in apparent violation of 9 C.F.R. § 3.128, which requires that "[e]nclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient space to allow each animal to make normal postural and social adjustments with adequate freedom of movement. Inadequate space may be indicated by evidence of ... stress, or abnormal behavior patterns."

Recognizing the health concerns that pacing can indicate in naturally far-ranging animals, an October 12, 2016, USDA inspection report of Deer Haven Mini Zoo cited the facility for failing to provide adequate veterinary care to three pacing animals. The USDA also cited Waccatee Zoo on May 9, 2017, for failing to provide adequate veterinary care for several animals displaying stereotypical behaviors, including two pacing baboons. The inspection reports required the exhibitors to seek veterinary evaluation for these animals, stating that "[a]bnormal behavior patterns can be indicative of physical or psychological issues that may require medical treatment or habitat/husbandry modification, and must be

<sup>3</sup>R.R. Swaisgood and D.J. Shepherdson, *Scientific Approaches to Enrichment and Stereotypies in Zoo Animals: What's Been Done and Where Should We Go Next?* Zoo Biology 24, 499–518 (2005).

evaluated promptly by the attending veterinarian in order to receive appropriate treatment and management."<sup>4,5</sup>

In addition to the serious health implications of stereotypical behaviors, the USDA has also recognized that abnormal pacing may be a result of inadequate space, as made explicit by 9 C.F.R. § 3.128. For example, the USDA cited Denver Zoo on March 27, 2017, for failing to provide adequate space for bears displaying stereotypical behaviors. The inspector stated that the abnormal behavior of pacing "can indicate stress, frustration or an underlying medical condition. Inadequate enclosures can also contribute to these abnormal behavior patterns."<sup>6</sup> The USDA also cited Waccatee Zoo on May 9, 2017, for failing to provide adequate space for three bears, including one who was observed pacing. The inspection report stated that "American black bears have large ranges in the wild, and require exercise which includes walking" and that "provisions for varied exercise options that include water activities and climbing are especially important in order to preserve muscle tone and joint function [as bears age], as well as to preserve behavioral health."<sup>7</sup>

A baboon at DFZ was observed hair-picking on July 3, and a juvenile baboon was documented self-biting on September 17. Baboons have complex physical and psychological needs, and without adequate environmental enrichment and space, they often suffer from boredom and depression, which can manifest in stereotypic behavior—such as self-injurious acts like chronic chewing or pulling at the hair, resulting in hair loss.

Pursuant to 9 C.F.R. § 3.81(b), "[t]he physical environment in the primary enclosures must be enriched by providing means of expressing noninjurious species-typical activities." As is apparent from the hair-picking by this baboon, DFZ does not appear to be following a plan of environmental enhancement that is *adequately* addressing the psychological needs of this animal. Because the baboon "show[s] signs of being in psychological distress through behavior or appearance," he or she "must be provided special attention regarding enhancement of their environment, based on the needs of the individual species and in accordance with the instructions of the attending veterinarian," pursuant to 9 C.F.R. § 3.81(c).

These concerns are chronic and ongoing, as PETA has previously reported documented stereotypical behavior at DFZ (*see* complaint numbers AC16-066, AC16-173, and AC16-458).

Please inspect the 17 animals documented exhibiting stereotypical behaviors, as well as their veterinary records, and ensure that they have been evaluated by a veterinarian pursuant to 9 C.F.R. § 2.40. Please also take into consideration that habitat modification—including providing more space for the animals and a complex and enriching environment, pursuant to 9 C.F.R. § 3.128—may help alleviate the distressed abnormal behaviors.

#### **b. Goat With Hair Loss in Apparent Need of Veterinary Evaluation**

On July 3 and July 15, a goat was documented with a large patch of missing hair. (*See* Photos 1 and 2.) Hair loss can be indicative of ectoparasites, infectious bacterial or fungal skin disease, or an underlying systemic illness. Please inspect this goat, and his or her veterinary records, and ensure that he or she is receiving adequate veterinary care pursuant to 9 C.F.R. § 2.40.

<sup>4</sup>*See* USDA Inspection Report, Deer Haven Mini Zoo, license number 55-C-0111, October 12, 2016. (Exhibit 1.)

<sup>5</sup>*See* USDA Inspection Report, Kathleen Futrell, dba Waccatee Zoo, license number 56-C-0230, May 9, 2017. (Exhibit 2.)

<sup>6</sup>*See* USDA Inspection Report, Denver Zoological Foundation, license number 84-C-0002, March 27, 2017. (Exhibit 3.)

<sup>7</sup>*See* USDA Inspection Report, Kathleen Futrell, dba Waccatee Zoo, license number 56-C-0230, May 9, 2017. (Exhibit 2.)



### c. Leopard Confined Exclusively to Concrete Substrate

The leopard who was documented pacing on multiple dates was confined to an enclosure with exclusively concrete substrate. (See [Video 5](#), [Video 6](#), and Photos 3–4.) Inadequate substrate can predispose animals to early-onset osteoarthritis and foot injuries, and wearing can predispose big cats to painful blisters and ulcers. Ben the black bear and Sky the brown bear, both of whom were also confined to concrete enclosures earlier this year, have apparently been moved to enclosures with natural substrate. The leopard should be afforded the same considerations and provided with appropriate natural substrate to ensure and maintain proper footpad musculoskeletal health. Recognizing the serious implications of confining big cats to concrete, a May 6, 2011, USDA inspection report of Kirby Van Burch cited the facility for failing to provide appropriately constructed enclosures for big cats, including a leopard. The inspector noted that the animal had an abnormal gait "that could be related to the concrete floors in the enclosures." The report concluded that "[w]hen animals are exposed exclusively to concrete floors, their joints can become stressed and they can develop abnormal gaits, sores on their feet, and other veterinary medical problems that can be painful. The licensee must assess all housing facilities and ensure that they are constructed of materials appropriate for the animals and protect the animals from injury at all times."<sup>8</sup> In addition, concrete can radiate heat and interfere with an animal's ability to thermoregulate.<sup>9</sup>

In addition to the lack of natural substrate, the enclosure confining this leopard is wholly inadequate for this species. Adequate space for climbing, dense tree or vegetation cover, and pools are essential for leopard welfare, and the provision of these features can reduce stereotypic behavior.<sup>10</sup> On September 17, the leopard's den was also wet and full of feces, most likely since she has limited space and no natural substrate on which to eliminate. (See Photo 5.) These conditions appear to violate 9 C.F.R. §§ 3.131(a) and 3.127(c), which requires that "[e]xcreta shall be removed from primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent contamination of the animals contained therein and to minimize disease hazards and to reduce odors" and "[a] suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water."

The enclosure in which the leopard is confined does not provide her with opportunity for the normal behaviors of digging, climbing, swimming, and nesting, in apparent violation of 9 C.F.R. §§ 2.131(d)(1) and 3.128. Please inspect this animal and her veterinary records and ensure that she is receiving adequate veterinary care, pursuant to 9 C.F.R. § 2.40. Please also consider that habitat modification may alleviate the stereotypic pacing that this leopard has repeatedly been documented exhibiting.

### d. Unsupervised Public Contact With a Spider Monkey

A video posted to Instagram on June 7 shows a visitor reaching through the public barrier to make contact with a spider monkey and give him or her some grass. (See [Video 7](#).) The primates confined in this enclosure, and possibly other animals with similar distance between the public barrier and the enclosure, are at risk of receiving harmful materials from visitors. Pursuant to 9 C.F.R. § 2.131 (c)(1) and (d)(2), "[d]uring 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" and "[a] responsible, knowledgeable, and readily identifiable employee or attendant must be present at all times during periods of public contact."

<sup>8</sup>See USDA Inspection Report, Kirby Van Burch, license number 43-C-0320, May 6, 2011, (Exhibit 4.)

<sup>9</sup>See K.N. Morgan and C.T. Tromborg, "Sources of Stress in Captivity," *Appl. Animal Beh. Sci.* 102 (2007): 262–302.

<sup>10</sup>See J. Vaz, et al., "Prevalence and determinants of stereotypic behaviours and physiological stress among tigers and leopards in Indian zoos," *PLoS One* 12 (2017): <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0174711>

Please also inspect this spider monkey and the capuchin who shares this enclosure, and their veterinary records, and ensure that they are receiving adequate veterinary care pursuant to 9 C.F.R. § 2.40.

**e. Porcupines and Raccoons With Inadequate Shelters**

On May 29, a witness documented the porcupine enclosure with only hollowed-out logs for shelters. (See Photo 6.) On September 17, a witness documented the same inadequate shelter in the porcupine enclosure as well as the raccoon enclosure. (See Photos 7 and 8.) These logs are unable to provide full shelter from the elements, in apparent violation of 9 C.F.R. § 3.127(b), which requires that "[n]atural or artificial shelter appropriate to the local climatic conditions for the species concerned shall be provided for all animals kept outdoors to afford them protection and to prevent discomfort to such animals." Recognizing the importance of insulated shelters with full coverage, a December 6, 2016, USDA inspection report of Deer Haven Mini Zoo cited the facility for failing to provide a raccoon with anything more than an open barrel with a small amount of bedding. The inspector stated that the open barrel didn't provide protection from the wind, and said "[t]he raccoon must be provide[d] an appropriate shelter from the cold, adequate bedding and a shelter entrance that would better protect the raccoon from inclement weather."<sup>11</sup> The Michigan Upper Peninsula winters can be harsh, and these animals should have more than just a hollow log to stay warm.

Please also inspect these animals and their veterinary records and ensure that they are receiving adequate veterinary care, pursuant to 9 C.F.R. § 2.40.

**f. Young Chimpanzee in Solitary Confinement**

On May 29, July 3, July 6, and July 15, witnesses observed Louie the chimpanzee held in the same enclosure in which he was confined in 2015 and 2016. (See Photos 9–12 and complaint numbers AC16-066, AC16-173, and AC16-458.) The witnesses observed and documented an additional chimpanzee enclosure, separate from the enclosure that confines Louie and far enough away that Louie cannot see nor touch any chimpanzees confined to the additional building. On July 3, a witness documented an adult chimpanzee in the additional enclosure who the witness overheard was named Tommy. On September 17, a witness documented two adult chimpanzees in the additional enclosure who were identified by the licensee as Coco and Cece. (See Photos 13–15.) No other chimpanzees were seen in this enclosure on these or any of the other visits; however, a concerned citizen reported to PETA that during their July 30 visit, a representative of DFZ stated that six chimpanzees were on site. On September 17, a witness reported that the licensee said DFZ had Louie, six adult chimpanzees, and a baby born in August. He also stated that Louie has not integrated with the adult chimpanzees and lives in the residence with the DeYoungs. Mr. DeYoung's wife also stated that the chimpanzees were not all living together.

It is apparent that at least Louie is confined in isolation and other chimpanzees may be as well. Consequently, DFZ is in apparent violation of 9 C.F.R. § 3.81(a), which requires that "[t]he environment enhancement plan must include specific provisions to address the social needs of nonhuman primates of species known to exist in social groups in nature."

Chimpanzees are highly social and, in the wild, live in complex fission-fusion social groups of 20 to 150 individuals, yet Louie appears to be held in isolation with no apparent justification. Pursuant to 9 C.F.R. § 3.81(e)(1), this type of exemption from the environment enhancement plan "must be reviewed at least

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<sup>11</sup>See USDA Inspection Report, Deer Haven Mini Zoo, license number 55-C-0111, December 6, 2016. (Exhibit 5.)



every 30 days by the attending veterinarian." Please investigate whether the attending veterinarian has provided such an exemption for Louie and any other isolated chimpanzee, if it is being reviewed every 30 days as required, and, if so, whether the exemption provides an adequate welfare justification for the isolation of these highly social animals.

In the USDA's most recent response to PETA's concerns, describing a November 3, 2015, inspection, the inspectors stated that "[t]he zoo has acquired another chimp and they are actively working with their veterinarian to pair the 2 chimps." (See Complaint Response AC16-066.) The inspectors also rationalized Louie's isolation because he was provided with a few enrichment items, he was housed by other primates, and "[t]he licensee and the director of the zoo also will go in with Louie and play with him." According to the evidence provided to PETA, it has been *nearly two years* since this evaluation, and Louie is still held in isolation. 9 C.F.R. § 3.81(a)(3) mandates that "[i]ndividually housed nonhuman primates must be able to see and hear nonhuman primates of their *own or compatible species*" (emphasis added). Louie's cage is adjacent to a crested macaque—a species known to exist only in Indonesia—who would never naturally be sympatric with chimpanzees. The only acceptable form of socialization for Louie and other chimpanzees at DFZ is that with each other. Louie being able to see and hear other nonhuman primates of a different species or having humans enter the cage with him in no way makes up for the socialization he needs from other chimpanzees.

As you investigate Louie's apparent isolation, please also inspect the housing and grouping conditions of any other chimpanzees on site and ensure they are provided with proper socialization, as well as regular access to the outdoors. A concerned citizen reported to PETA that Louie was not on exhibit on July 30, apparently because it was "too hot" according to a DFZ representative, who said that he had been taken into the residence on site. According to a witness, he was also not on exhibit on September 17, apparently because it had rained the night before (though it was not raining during the witness' visit). Reports from the fall of 2015 and 2016 have noted that Louie is taken inside and off exhibit in early October. Chimpanzees need access to the outdoors, even if for short bouts during inclement weather. Without regular, year-round exposure to the sun, chimpanzees are at risk of vitamin D deficiency<sup>12</sup>, which can result in serious health concerns including hair loss, fatigue, muscle pain, and reduced immune function. Young chimpanzees like Louie are particularly affected by a lack of sun exposure, but adults also experience vitamin D deficiency when they are denied regular access to unfiltered sunlight.<sup>13</sup> Please ensure that the housing conditions for all chimpanzees at DFZ include the provision of year-round outdoor access.

#### **g. Undocumented Transfer of Chimpanzees**

As explained in detail above, DFZ has—by the licensee's own reports—eight chimpanzees. Five of these chimpanzees reportedly transferred within the last year. PETA has submitted public records requests to the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD); however, from June 1, 2015 to September 22, 2017, there is only one Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) in MDARD's file indicating a chimpanzee transfer to DFZ, for Tommy in September, 2015. (See Exhibit 6.) According to Mr. DeYoung, five other adult chimpanzees have transferred to DFZ since then, yet there is no record on file. (See Exhibits 7–11.) PETA believes that at least three of the five additional chimpanzees came from a facility in Missouri sometime during or after December 2016; however, the Missouri Department of Agriculture does not have any records for chimpanzee CVIs from November 1,

<sup>12</sup>See E.N. Videan, et al., "Relationship between sunlight exposure, housing condition, and serum vitamin D and related physiologic biomarker levels in captive chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*)," *Comparative Medicine* 57 (2007): 402–406.

<sup>13</sup>*Id.*

2016 to July 17, 2017. (See Exhibits 12 and 13.) PETA has also asked the Michigan Department of Natural Resources for any chimpanzee transfer records, and the agency has no such documentation from August 1, 2016 to February 6, 2017. (See Exhibit 14.) Finally, PETA has also asked the USDA for any DFZ acquisition forms, and the agency had no such documentation from December 1, 2016, to March 29, 2017. (See Exhibit 15.)

After exhausting all possible sources for transfer CVIs, it is apparent that DFZ has possibly participated in the undocumented transfer(s) of a regulated species, in violation of 9 C.F.R. § 2.78(a)(1), which prohibits exhibitors from "transport[ing] in commerce any... nonhuman primate unless... accompanied by a health certificate executed and issued by a licensed veterinarian." The USDA's Animal Care Policy #18 further interprets this regulation, stating that "[a] health certificate issued within 10 days of shipment must accompany any... nonhuman primate that is transported in commerce by a licensee or registrant," and that nonhuman primates "transported interstate... are required to have properly executed health certificates."<sup>14</sup> Please also ensure that DFZ has the applicable acquisition paperwork for these additional chimpanzees, in accordance with 9 C.F.R. § 2.75 (b)(1), which requires that exhibitors "shall make, keep, and maintain records or forms which fully and correctly disclose the [consigner and consignee] 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."

Please investigate DFZ's paperwork, including uncovering the origin of the chimpanzees who reportedly did *not* transfer within the state of Michigan, and hold the licensee accountable to the fullest extent of the law.

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<sup>14</sup>See USDA's Animal Care Policy Manual (May 23, 2016), Policy # 18, p. 40:  
<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/amr/ahp/ahp-downloads/Animal-Care-Policy-Manual-2016-manual.pdf>



Harold DeYoung, dba "DeYoung Family Zoo LLC"  
License No. 34-C-0141  
Wallace, Michigan



Photo 1: Goat with large patch of hair loss (July 3, 2017)



Photo 2: Goat with large patch of hair loss (July 15, 2017)





Photo 3: Inadequate leopard enclosure with concrete substrate and no pool (September 17, 2017)



Photo 4: Filthy den in the leopard enclosure (September 17, 2017)





Photo 5: Leopard sleeping on concrete with no soft substrate for nesting (September 17, 2017)



Photo 6: Hollowed-out logs as shelter in the porcupine enclosure (May 29, 2017)





Photo 7: Hollowed-out log as shelter in the porcupine enclosure (September 17, 2017)



Photo 8: Hollowed-out log as shelter in the raccoon enclosure (September 17, 2017)





Photo 9: Louie the chimpanzee confined alone (May 29, 2017)



Photo 10: Louie the chimpanzee inside a culvert in the enclosure he is confined alone in (July 3, 2017)





Photo 11: Louie the chimpanzee confined alone (July 6, 2017)



Photo 12: Louie the chimpanzee confined alone (July 15, 2017)





Photo 13: Chimpanzee identified as Tommy in the additional chimpanzee building (July 3, 2017)



Photo 14: Full view of the additional chimpanzee building, no chimpanzees present (July 6, 2017)



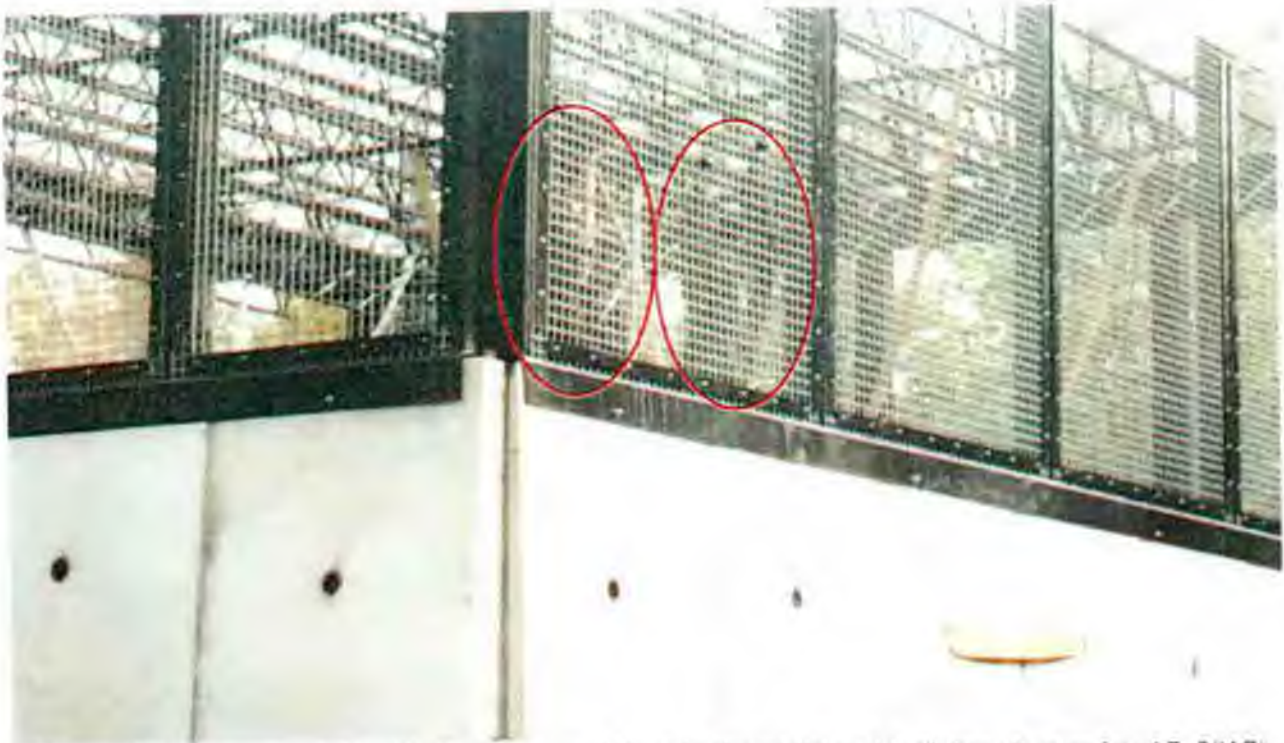


Photo 15: Chimpanzees identified as Coco and Cece in the additional building (September 17, 2017)



## Inspection Report

Deer Haven Mini Zoo  
12312 Detour Rd  
Keymar, MD 21757

Customer ID: 333385

Certificate: 51-C-0111

Site: 001

DEER HAVEN MINI ZOO

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: 12-OCT-2016

### 2.40(a)(1) CRITICAL

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

\*\*\*The licensee had no current program of veterinary care for any of the animals. The only PVC that could be found was one specific to hoofed stock last signed by the veterinarian on March 10, 2015. Complete, species appropriate, and up to date programs of veterinary care are essential for maintaining the health of the animals. An associate veterinarian of the Attending Veterinarian's clinic visited the facility to look at the most pressing veterinary care issues on the second day of the inspection. The veterinarian stated that he was primarily a large animal practitioner and had little interest in zoological species medicine. The veterinarian recommended that the licensee work with a veterinarian with experience in the species comprising the collection for animals other than hoofed stock. The facility must have an appropriate program of veterinary care for all species housed at the facility. Correct by November 15, 2016

### 2.40(b)(2) CRITICAL

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

\*\*\*The female Asiatic black bear was observed pacing in an abnormal behavior pattern. Pacing can be indicative of physical or psychological issues that may require medical treatment or habitat/husbandry modification. The bear was noted on inspection to be overweight and to have poor muscle tone (as seen when she stood on her hind legs). She also exhibits a marked angular deformity of her front feet, which turn sharply inward. The licensee stated the animal has had this deformity since she came to the facility. These issues may contribute to pain and reduced mobility, and must be evaluated by a veterinarian in order to provide appropriate treatment and management of the pacing, weight and mobility issues. The licensee informed the inspectors that the animal will be transferred to another facility in the near future. The animal must be promptly evaluated by the attending veterinarian or safely transferred to the receiving facility for evaluation and care.

\*\*\*The bobcat exhibited abnormal pacing behavior in its enclosure. The animal paced very rapidly and continuously on the partial platform in the rafters of its enclosure. We observed the animal pacing nearly continuously for over 15 minutes, and this continued even when the licensee walked away from the enclosure and the inspectors moved out

Prepared By:

GLORIA MCFADDEN

GLORIA MCFADDEN USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:

14-OCT-2016





## Inspection Report

of the animal's line of sight. The bobcat remained in the rafters for the duration of the first day of inspection, and when asked the licensee stated that the bobcat rarely descended from that area, and primarily ventured down to ground level only to eat and drink. Abnormal behavior patterns can be indicative of physical or psychological issues that may require medical treatment or habitat/husbandry modification, and must be evaluated promptly by the attending veterinarian in order to receive appropriate treatment and management.

\*\*\*The cage mate of the coatimundi cited under the direct NCI, exhibited abnormal pacing behavior in its enclosure. It paced rapidly by the rear entrance of its enclosure almost continuously for over ten minutes of observation, and continued the behavior even when the inspectors and owner stepped away from the enclosure. Abnormal behavior patterns can be indicative of physical or psychological issues that may require medical treatment or habitat/husbandry modification, and must be evaluated promptly by the attending veterinarian in order to receive appropriate treatment and management.

All of the above must be corrected by November 11, 2016.

### 2.40(b)(2) DIRECT

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

\*\*\*The brown nosed coatimundi cited on the June 2016 inspection report appeared lethargic upon the first day of inspection and exhibited slightly labored breathing. When the licensee attempted to rouse the animal, it took only a few slow steps and would then lie back down in its enclosure. The animal appeared to have little interest in its surroundings and was poorly responsive to stimuli. While the coatimundi appeared much more responsive the second day, episodes such as the one described above may be indicative of disease. This animal must be assessed by a veterinarian experienced with the species as soon as possible in order to receive appropriate diagnosis and treatment. An associate veterinarian of the Attending Veterinarian's clinic visited the facility on the second day of inspection to evaluate the animal, and recommended further follow-up with a veterinarian knowledgeable with the species. The recommendation of the veterinarian must be followed as soon as possible.

\*\*\*One arctic fox appears significantly thinner than its cage mate, and has what appears to be fecal staining on the fur of its hind quarters. The licensee stated that unlike the other fox, this animal has not grown in its new winter coat yet, but the combination of lower body condition at a time when the species normally gains weight, possible abnormal stool, and slower winter coat development may be indicative of poor health. This animal must be evaluated by the attending veterinarian in order to receive appropriate treatment and management. An associate veterinarian of the Attending Veterinarian's clinic visited the facility on the second day of inspection to evaluate the animal, and recommended further follow-up with a veterinarian knowledgeable with the species. The recommendation of the veterinarian must be followed as soon as possible.

#### Prepared By:

GLORIA MCFADDEN USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

#### Date:

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#### Received By:

BRADLEY GERWIG

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\*\*\*The cougar is somewhat underweight, with ribs slightly visible. In addition the animal has a plantigrade (dropped hocks) stance on its front feet, a stiff gait, and appears to have an intermittent right front lameness while walking. These issues may be symptomatic of disease or management issues that can cause pain or distress to the animal. This cougar requires ongoing assessment by the attending veterinarian in order to receive appropriate diagnosis and treatment. The licensee informed the inspectors that the animal will be transferred to another facility in the near future. The animal must be promptly evaluated by the attending veterinarian or safely transferred to the receiving facility for evaluation and care. An associate veterinarian of the Attending Veterinarian's clinic visited the facility on the second day of inspection to evaluate the animal, and recommended further follow-up with a veterinarian knowledgeable with the species. The recommendation of the veterinarian must be followed as soon as possible.

All of the above must be corrected by October 28, 2016.

### 2.40(b)(3) CRITICAL REPEAT

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

\*\*\*The licensee informed us that in April of 2016, a fallow deer doe was gored by a buck. The licensee described an abdominal wound with evisceration. The licensee did not seek veterinary attention for the doe, and stated that the wound appeared to close over. Approximately five days later he found the doe dead. This doe likely suffered extreme pain and distress over the five day period before its death. The licensee must promptly convey timely and accurate health information to the attending veterinarian so that appropriate medical care can be rendered and suffering can be alleviated.

### 2.75(b)(1) REPEAT

#### RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

\*\*\*The records of animals on hand are incomplete. There is no information on the birth of a fallow deer this past month, nor are the births of the zebu, highland calf, and cavies recorded. There are also no dates on disposition records. Records must be kept in accordance with the regulations of the AWA to ensure accurate information vital to managing animal inventories and husbandry. The licensee must keep complete and accurate exhibitor records.

### 2.131(c)(1) REPEAT

#### HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

\*\*\*A wood 2-rung plank fence has been constructed in front of the porcupine enclosure. Chain link fence is placed behind it to close the gaps between rungs. However, there chain link does not extend the full width of the plank fencing. This leaves space large enough between rungs that would allow the entry of unwanted persons and

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#### Prepared By:

GLORIA MCFADDEN USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

#### Date:

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Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048

#### Received By:

BRADLEY GERWIG

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14-OCT-2016

OWNER



## Inspection Report

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animals. The fence must be constructed in a manner that ensures the public and unwanted animals do not gain access to an area that will allow direct contact.

### 2.131(a)

#### HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

On Thursday, October 6, 2016 the licensee was injured by the Asiatic black bear when attempting to feed it. The bear has been quarantined for a second time (the first time was due to the handling incident cited in the August 8, 2016 inspection report). The licensee required a hospital visit and follow up medical care. After the injury the licensee has had difficulty conducting routine husbandry tasks such as lifting the guillotine gate to allow the bear access to her den, and as a result she has been denied access to this portion of her enclosure.

On the second day of the inspection, inspectors observed the licensee feeding the cougar. The licensee, standing approximately one foot away from the primary enclosure, dropped the meat right next to a six to eight inch gap between the flooring and fencing, then pushed the meat into the enclosure by hand. The cougar lunged at the meat and snatched it away before the licensee could move out of the vicinity. Although there was no injury, this is an extremely dangerous practice and demonstrates insufficient knowledge of the behavior, speed, and strength of cougars.

All licensees who maintain wild or exotic animals must demonstrate adequate experience and knowledge of the species they maintain in order to provide appropriate handling that minimizes distress, discomfort and potential harm. Correct by December 15, 2016.

### 3.31(a)(2)

#### SANITATION.

##### Cleaning and Sanitation of Primary Enclosures

\*\*\*A significant portion of the guinea pig enclosure underneath and around the sipper bottle contained wet bedding. Wet bedding can lead to discomfort. In addition, it can result in microbial growth in the bedding, predisposing animals to disease. For the comfort and health of the guinea pigs, animals in wet bedding shall be transferred to clean primary enclosures. Corrected at the time of inspection.

### 3.50(a)

#### FACILITIES, GENERAL.

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##### Prepared By:

GLORIA MCFADDEN USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

##### Date:

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14-OCT-2016





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### Structural Strength

The boards used to partially block the 1X1 floor openings in the rabbit cages appear to be treated wood and particle board. The particle board has irregular edges that appear chewed. The boards could pose an ingestion or injury hazard to the animals. Outdoor housing facilities for rabbits must be structurally sound, maintained in good repair, and protect the rabbits from injury. Correct by November 15, 2016

### 3.50(d) REPEAT

#### FACILITIES, GENERAL

##### Waste disposal

\*\*\*The enclosures housing three rabbits had an accumulation of fecal material under the raised cages. Accumulations of manure may pose a disease hazard for the animals. The accumulation must be removed for animal health and well-being.

### 3.53(a)(4) REPEAT

#### PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

##### General

The floor of the rabbit cage has 1x1 inch openings. The feet of the chocolate satin rabbit housed in this cage can pass through easily. Wooden boards have been placed in the cage, however it does not cover the entire cage floor. The rabbit at times prefers to rest and walk on the slated floor. Primary enclosures must be constructed in a manner that protects the feet and legs from injury. The floor of the rabbit enclosure must be modified to prevent the feet of the rabbit from passing through.

### 3.81

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

\*\*\*The licensee could not produce a written plan for environmental enhancement. Such plans are necessary to ensure that non-human primates receive enrichment that is effective and address their species specific and individual needs. The facility must develop a comprehensive written enrichment plan for the lemurs under its care. Correct by November 15, 2016

### 3.82(a)

#### FEEDING.

\*\*\*The container of monkey biscuits for the ring tailed lemurs had numerous red ants on and inside the container.

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#### Prepared By:

GLORIA MCFADDEN USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

#### Date:

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Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048

#### Received By:

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Infested food may compromise nutritional quality and the pests may cause harm to the animals. Provided food must be clean, wholesome, and palatable. Corrected at the time of inspection.

### 3.125(c)

#### FACILITIES, GENERAL.

##### Storage

\*\*\*One open forty pound bag of dry dog food was stored in the licensee's SUV. Another open forty pound bag of dry dog food was stored on the floor by the meat freezer and the kibble was damp and deteriorated. Improper storage can result in unwholesome food that can cause dietary deficiencies and foodborne illnesses. Compromised food must be discarded and all wholesome food must be appropriately stored to protect against deterioration, contamination and molding. Correct from this day forward.

### 3.125(d)

#### REPEAT

#### FACILITIES, GENERAL.

##### Waste Disposal

The squirrel cage has an excessive amount of sunflower seed and peanut hulls, and other food wastes in the feed trough and at the bottom of the cage. The waste also extends outside of the squirrel cage.

Excess waste can become an attractant to pests and must be cleaned on a frequent basis. Animal and food wastes must be removed from cages and disposed of away from animal enclosures. Wastes should be removed and disposed of in a designated area immediately and in accordance with county and state laws.

### 3.125(a)

#### REPEAT

#### FACILITIES, GENERAL.

##### Structural Strength

\*\*\*The prairie dog enclosure has a mesh floor with approximately 1 inch by 1 inch diamond shaped openings. While there is straw bedding on much of the flooring, some areas are bare and the animals' feet could become entrapped in the openings. Modifications must be employed to prevent entrapment hazards and foot injuries to the prairie dogs.

\*\*\*Bear enclosure (catch area and den): The bear enclosure is in need of repair, specifically the den and catch area. The gate for the catch area appears to be held together by chains and locks, although one side of the gate has metal hinge attachments at the top and bottom. The catch area latch is secured with a large metal clip that can be easily opened by a person. An appropriate lock must be used to secure the gate to prevent unwanted entry of

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GLORIA MCFADDEN USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

#### Date:

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#### Received By:

BRADLEY GERWIG

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14 OCT 2016

Title: OWNER



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persons and the potential escape of the bear. The catch gate must be constructed in a manner that will contain the bear. The gate must have appropriate hinges installed to ensure the integrity of the gate to contain the bear.

\*\*\*One side of the fence surrounding the den is held together with twine and the other side is not attached to any support pole. The fence must be structurally sound for the overall safety of the animal and public, and to prevent escape.

\*\*\*The metal den is excessively rusty and holes are present in various areas where the den comes in contact with the ground. The holes in the den increases the risk of the bear being able to escape from this area and also allows for the entry of unwanted animals. The den must be replaced to ensure containment of the bear, to prevent the harborage of pests, and to provide shelter for the animal.

\*\*\*The goat enclosure fencing has sharp points and loose fence posts that are easily moved by hand. This can result in injury or escape of the goats. The fence must be repaired for the safety of the animals.

\*\*\*The squirrel cage has sharp points and gaps between the mesh sides and top. The licensee stated that on occasion he has found wild squirrels sharing the enclosure with the regulated animals. These issues may result in escape, injury or disease transmission. The squirrel cage must be repaired to prevent escape or access by wild animals.

\*\*\*The Fallow deer enclosure has large gaps at the bottom of the fencing that may predispose to entanglement, injury or escape. The enclosure must be repaired for the safety of the animals.

\*\*\*The zebu enclosure has large gaps at the bottom of the fencing that may predispose to entanglement, injury or escape. The enclosure must be repaired for the safety of the animals.

\*\*\*A Jacob's sheep enclosure containing six sheep has loose fencing held together by twine. This may predispose to entanglement, injury or escape. The enclosure must be repaired for the safety of the animals.

### 3.127(d) CRITICAL REPEAT

#### FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

##### Perimeter Fence

Bear Perimeter Fence: The perimeter fence around the bear enclosure was damaged from a fallen tree. Several sections of the chain link fence is sagging to the point that the structural strength of the fence is compromised. Several sections of chain link fence are detached from the top support pole. The top support pole is not continuous around the top of the perimeter fence; some section are missing. The one section of the right half of the enclosure is constructed of a double layer of chain link fence. The two layers are detached from each other. The strength of this section is compromised. There is also a 3" gap between the perimeter fence support pole and gate where a person could fit a hand through, allowing inappropriate access to the bear. Gaps and damage to perimeter fencing may result in failure to prevent the entry of unauthorized persons and unwanted animals. The perimeter fence must be repaired to restore its functional integrity.

#### Prepared By:

GLORIA MCFADDEN USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

#### Date:

14-OCT-2016

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048

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BRADLEY GERWIG

2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000114

#### Date:

14 OCT 2016

Title: OWNER





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3.127(b) DIRECT REPEAT

### FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

#### Shelter from Inclement Weather

\*\*\*The bear repeatedly went to stand or lie next to its den after feeding, but was locked out of the den area. The owner is injured and cannot lift the guillotine gate without assistance because it is in disrepair. The enclosure must reliably provide den access for this species, which uses dens in its natural habitat. In addition, the den design is inappropriate. The metal pipe construction does not possess sufficient insulating properties for this tropical species, and the lack of bedding exacerbates this issue. Bedding provides a soft substrate as well as insulation, and is particularly important for bears because of their motivation to build nests and line dens. Failure to provide appropriately furnished dens may result in frustration of motivated behavior, and inability to behaviorally thermoregulate. The bear must have access to an appropriately designed den and bedding that meets its species specific needs. This was corrected on the second day of inspection, but a long term and effective method of correction will be required in the future.

\*\*\*The pasture containing three Painted sheep has only one calf hutch for shelter, which cannot accommodate all three sheep at the same time.

\*\*\*The arctic fox enclosure has one shelter which is not large enough to house both foxes at the same time. Lack of adequate access to shelter can cause adverse effects from exposure to detrimental weather conditions. Appropriate shelters with enough space to house all animals within the enclosures must be provided.

\*\*\*The fallow deer enclosure has only two-sided shelters that cannot adequately protect from wind or precipitation. In addition, there are holes and sharp edges in the shelter divider.

\*\*\*The mouflon shelter has only two sides, and cannot adequately protect from wind or precipitation. In addition, the shelter has gaps and loose boards. Failure to protect animals from detrimental weather conditions can negatively impact their health and ability to fight disease. Appropriately constructed shelters must be provided.

\*\*\*The cougar has no bedding in its den. Bedding provides a soft substrate as well as insulation and is particularly important for this animal since it is slightly underweight and has mobility issues. Soft bedding helps thinner animals stay warm in colder weather, and can help reduce discomfort associated with mobility issues. An appropriate type and amount of bedding must be provided in the cougar den.

\*\*\*The raccoon has no bedding in its den. Bedding provides a soft substrate, as well as insulation in colder weather. An appropriate type and amount of bedding must be provided for the raccoon.

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#### Prepared By:

GLORIA MCFADDEN USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

#### Date:

14-OCT-2016

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048

#### Received By:

BRADLEY GERWIG

2023-APHIS-03696-F-000115

Date:  
14-OCT-2016





## Inspection Report

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3.128

### SPACE REQUIREMENTS.

\*\*\*The Patagonian cavy cited on the June 2016 inspection report was rechecked and appears to be continuing to heal without incident. No fighting was observed during this inspection, but cavies were noted to chase each other in the enclosure. There are no visual barriers and there is insufficient space to allow animals to remove themselves from unwanted social contact. This results in stress for the animals. Enclosures must be designed to permit normal social and postural adjustments for the species in question. Correct by December 15, 2016.

\*\*\*The Arctic foxes appeared hyper vigilant, agitated, and paced nearly continuously when we approached the enclosure. The enclosure has one igloo style shelter that cannot fit both animals comfortably at the same time, and there are no visual barriers that allow them to remove themselves from view, which is a social behavior for foxes. Normal postural behaviors for foxes include a motivation to dig, create dens and jump onto elevated areas. Inability to engage in highly motivated behaviors such as hiding and digging results in stress to the animals. This enclosure is on a concrete slab and does not provide these normal social and postural adjustments for the species in question. Suitable dens, visual barriers, and provisions for safe digging must be provided. Correct by December 15, 2016.

\*\*\*The enclosure for the bear is a corn crib on a concrete slab and this bear exhibits behavioral and orthopedic abnormalities. Asiatic black bears are biologically designed to be smaller and slimmer to have the mobility to climb trees, so excess weight on this species of bear can cause additional health and behavioral issues. The bear enclosure has insufficient space and furnishings (such as climbing structures, and a water feature suitable for swimming) to promote exercise. In addition, the substrate is concrete flooring, which can exacerbate mobility issues and does not allow for digging, an important normal postural adjustment for bears. In light of the bear's behavior, weight issues and front limb angular deformities, the amount of space, furnishings, and the substrate are not appropriate for this bear. The licensee must consult with the attending veterinarian to provide an enclosure design that facilitates normal social and postural adjustments appropriate for the individual bear's medical needs. The licensee informed the inspectors that the animal will be transferred to another facility in the near future. The animal must be promptly evaluated by the attending veterinarian or safely transferred before the correction date. Correct by December 15, 2016.

3.129(a)

### FEEDING.

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Prepared By:

GLORIA MCFADDEN      USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title:      VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER    1048

Received By:

BRADLEY GERWIG

OWNER

Date:

14-OCT-2016

2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000116

Date:

14-OCT-2016





## Inspection Report

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\*\*\*According to the licensee, the diet for the cougar includes deer carcasses, hamburger, whole store bought turkeys, and chicken leg quarters. The diet for the bobcat consists of consists of raw chicken, turkey and deer meat with some bones. Neither felid is receiving whole carcasses on a regular basis and the licensee stated that the meat is not supplemented. The diet as stated may result in nutritional issues including, but not limited to amino acid deficiencies, calcium deficiencies, calcium/phosphorus imbalances, and vitamin deficiencies. The diet should be evaluated by the attending veterinarian, preferably with consultation from a nutritionist. Correct by November 15, 2016

On the second day of the inspection we observed the cougar being fed chicken parts. The animal rapidly ate the food and when it was finished it licked the concrete flooring where the food had been. An associate veterinarian of the Attending Veterinarian's clinic observed the animal and recommended feeding to satiety. Food must be offered in appropriate quantities as per the veterinarian's recommendation. Correct by November 15, 2016

\*\*\*The diet for the bear includes dog food, fruit, and corn. The bear appeared very agitated and hungry when the licensee offered food, and inspectors observed the bear finishing all the scattered dog kibble within a few minutes. Bears require a large variety of foods, and in the winter they should have a seasonally appropriate diet and be allowed to feed to satiety, as per their normal seasonal metabolic requirements. Consult with the attending veterinarian on an appropriate weight reduction program that takes into account the bears seasonal nutritional needs. The licensee informed the inspectors that the animal will be transferred to another facility in the near future. The animal must have its diet evaluated by the attending veterinarian (preferably in consultation with a nutritionist) or safely transferred before the correction date for diet evaluation. Correct by November 15, 2016

\*\*\*According to the licensee, the diet for the Patagonian caviars is approximately 90% rabbit pellets, with about 10 to 15% orchard grass/clover mix hay. Fresh fruits and vegetables are provided only sporadically. Caviars require vitamin C in their diet, and insufficient amounts may result in deficiency and disease. In lieu of a vitamin C supplemented pelleted diet, these animals require appropriate types and amounts of fresh fruits, vegetables or another effective method of supplementation to meet this nutritional need. The animal must have its diet evaluated by the Attending Veterinarian. Correct by November 15, 2016

\*\*\*The potbellied pig was fed chow directly on the enclosure floor, which was contaminated with damp straw mixed with feces and urine. Contaminated food may compromise health and lead to disease. Provided food must be clean, wholesome and palatable. Correct by October 14, 2016

3.130

### WATERING.

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**Prepared By:**

GLORIA MCFADDEN USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

**Date:**

14-OCT-2016

**Title:** VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048

**Received By:**

BRADLEY GERWIG

2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000117

**Title:** OWNER

14-OCT-2016



## Inspection Report

The bear's water receptacle had about one half inch of water at the bottom of the approximately 2 foot by 1 foot by six inch pan. We observed the bear visiting the water receptacle a few times but it did not appear to drink. When the water receptacle was refilled the bear promptly went to drink. Insufficient fresh potable water may result in dehydration. Water must be provided as often as necessary for the health and comfort of the animal. Corrected at the time of inspection.

3.131(d) REPEAT

### SANITATION.

#### Pest Control

Numerous rat holes were observed around the bear enclosure in the area of the den, the prairie dog enclosure, cavy enclosure, cape porcupine enclosure, and pheasant enclosures. Rats are known to carry various disease hazards and a safe and effective pest control program is required for animal health. Additional measures to prevent harborage, i.e. filling in holes to prevent recolonization, must be implement to ensure an effective means of controlling the rodent population.

3.131(c) REPEAT

### SANITATION.

#### Housekeeping

\*\*\*There is pokeweed in and around the zebu enclosure, and also scattered in other areas of the facility. Pokeweed is poisonous to livestock. The pokeweed must be removed for the safety of the animals.

\*\*\*The old coatimundi enclosure (no animals present) is in disrepair and has not been cleaned of old bedding and empty feed bags. Empty dirty enclosures can become living areas for pests and need to be cleaned in a timely manner to promote health and well-being of the animals.

\*\*\*The rhea shelter (side adjacent to sheep enclosure) has metal that is bent upward, exposing a sharp edge. The sharp edge is accessible to the sheep in the adjacent enclosure and could cause injury. The sharp edges from the siding must be removed to prevent injury to the sheep.

3.131(a) REPEAT

### SANITATION.

#### Cleaning of Enclosures

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#### Prepared By:

GLORIA MCFADDEN USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

#### Date:

14-OCT-2016

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048

#### Received By:

BRADLEY GERWIG

2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000118

Date: 14-OCT-2016

OWNER





## Inspection Report

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\*\*\*The bear enclosure contained several piles of fecal waste and puddles of urine.

\*\*\*The Patagonian cavy enclosure contained numerous fecal pellets.

\*\*\*The potbellied pig enclosure contained damp straw mixed with feces and urine.

\*\*\*The Cape porcupine shelter contained damp, dirty straw bedding.

\*\*\*The cougar's bathing receptacle contained greenish water filled with debris.

Exposure to excessive amounts of feces and urine, soiled bedding and dirty water may pose a disease hazard to the animals. Enclosures must be cleaned as often as necessary to prevent contamination of the animals with excreta, minimize disease hazards and reduce odors.

### 3.132 REPEAT

#### EMPLOYEES.

\*\*\*There are currently 55 mammals and several non-regulated animals housed at the facility. Based upon the number animals and non-complaint items related to cleaning, sanitation, waste disposal, maintenance, and veterinary care there is an insufficient number of employees to adequately perform all of the husbandry responsibilities of the facility on a daily basis. There must be a sufficient number of trained employees to carry out the day to day husbandry duties and maintenance of the property and enclosures. Additional personnel is needed to ensure that cleaning, animal observations, maintenance tasks, and pest control duties are performed at professionally acceptable level for the current number of animals housed at the facility.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the undersigned VMO, Dr. Nicolette Petervary, Animal Care Specialist, and the licensee.

The incident involving a Patagonian cavy death and gunshot euthanasia of a doe are under review.

#### Additional Inspectors

Nicolette Petervary, Regional Animal Care Specialist

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#### Prepared By:

GLORIA MCFADDEN USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048

#### Date:

14-OCT-2016

#### Received By:

BRADLEY GERWIG

Title: OWNER

2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000119

#### Date:

14-OCT-2016

**Animal Inspected at Last Inspection**

| Cust No | Cert No   | Site | Site Name           | Inspection |
|---------|-----------|------|---------------------|------------|
| 333385  | 51-C-0111 | 001  | DEER HAVEN MINI ZOO | 12-OCT-16  |

| Count         | Species                         |
|---------------|---------------------------------|
| 000006        | Patagonian cavy                 |
| 000001        | White-nosed coati               |
| 000002        | Arctic fox                      |
| 000003        | European rabbit Domestic Rabbit |
| 000013        | Sheep or mouflon                |
| 000004        | Zebu                            |
| 000002        | Ring-tailed lemur               |
| 000001        | Cape Porcupine                  |
| 000001        | Raccoon                         |
| 000001        | Pig                             |
| 000002        | Black-tailed prairie dog        |
| 000001        | Puma/mountain lion/cougar       |
| 000003        | Alpaca                          |
| 000002        | Domesticated Guinea pig         |
| 000003        | Goat                            |
| 000006        | Fallow deer                     |
| 000001        | Bobcat                          |
| 000002        | Eastern grey squirrel           |
| 000001        | Asiatic black bear              |
| 000002        | Brown-nosed coati               |
| <b>000057</b> | <b>Total</b>                    |





## Inspection Report

Kathleen M Futrell  
8500 Enterprise Road  
Myrtle Beach, SC 29588

Customer ID: 326700  
Certificate: 56-C-0230  
Site: 001  
KATHLEEN FUTRELL

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION  
Date: 09-MAY-2017

### 2.40(b)(2)

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

One goat who lives alone alongside the peccaries has overgrown rear claws. Several aoudads have overgrown hooves. The foot claws of one aoudad are so long they are slipper like with the front of the claw in the air and one claw appears to be growing sideways. Overgrown hooves can lead to abnormalities in the bones of the feet as they can cause the toes to turn improperly. This can lead to lameness and be potentially painful. All animals needing foot trimming need to have their hooves trimmed promptly and as frequently as necessary for foot health.

The two squirrel monkeys have severe hair loss and redness over their rear legs and most of their tails. One was seen scratching excessively. Both monkeys are thin. They are around 25 years old and have access to indoor and outdoor enclosures as weather permits. The attending veterinarian has not evaluated these animals to try and find out the reason for the fur and weight loss. Because fur and weight loss can be a sign of an underlying medical condition, these animals need to be evaluated by the attending veterinarian, and any medical conditions treated.

The 4 year old male lion appears to have incoordination in his rear legs. There is a slight swaying to his rear gait and a swinging out of the legs as he moves. The hocks are abnormally dropped. Abnormal rear limb movements in lions can be a sign of nutritional deficiencies, parasitic diseases, or other illnesses. The attending veterinarian needs to evaluate this animal to diagnose any underlying disease and provide treatments.

Abnormal repetitive behaviors are observed for several animals. On the first day of inspection, one 14 year old male American black bear walked the same small path repetitively for approximately two to three minutes. On the second day of inspection, this bear was not seen to leave its den except for feeding. The other male bear in that area was never seen out of its den during most of the two day inspection except for the feeding observed on the second day. On several previous inspections this same bear was only seen in its den.

The young cougar exhibited abnormal pacing behavior during both inspection days. The same pacing pattern was seen for several minutes both inspection days. The cougar was observed to show these behaviors from several

Prepared By: MACELDERRY LISA, D V M  
MACELDERRY LISA, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care  
Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1055

Date:  
11-MAY-2017

Received By: (b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000121  
Date:  
11-MAY-2017





## Inspection Report

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positions both within and out of the animal's sight. Her behavior was recorded on day one at 15:35 and day two at 17:37.

A male and a female hamadryas baboon housed in adjacent but separate enclosures both showed some repetitive behaviors. On the first inspection day, the male was closed into his smaller enclosure and continuously circled. The female is in estrus as evidenced by sexual swellings, and these animals are not paired to breed. On the second day of inspection, the male baboon had access to the larger cage, but still repeatedly circled and made a figure eight pacing pattern on the raised wooden boards at one end of the bigger enclosure. This pattern was only interrupted when humans came into his line of sight, and resumed once they left his view. The female baboon repetitively swayed back and forth on all fours in one spot on the floor of the enclosure for over 4 minutes. Then she stopped momentarily, then resumed the swaying. Her behavior was recorded at two time periods (15:49 and 16:55).

Abnormal behavior patterns can be indicative of physical or psychological issues that may require medical treatment or habitat/husbandry modification, and must be evaluated by the attending veterinarian in order to receive appropriate treatment and management. Medical treatments, including routine care, should be documented.

The attending veterinarian came during the inspection and briefly looked at the lion, baboons, two bears and squirrel monkeys. The cited veterinary care issues were outlined for the attending veterinarian.

Hoof trims need to be corrected by 6-2-17. All other items to be corrected by 6-16-17.

### 3.125(a)

#### FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Several animal enclosures have items in need of repair or replacement. These include: rotting boards under the roof edge of the Patagonian cavies' shelter with exposed nails; chewed boards at bottom edge of the Patagonian cavies' shelter; a metal feeder for peccaries with a hole at one end with rough edges; eroded boards at base of peccaries shelter; loose boards hanging from roof in African crested porcupines' enclosure; inadequately covered gap in bison enclosure gate with pointed edges on piece of fencing; gap in gate leading to enclosure for exhibit camel; wire points sticking out in the fox shift gate opening.

All items to be corrected by 6-16-17

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Prepared By:

MACELDERRY LISA, D V M

MACELDERRY LISA, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1055

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:

11-MAY-2017

2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000122

Date:

11 MAY 2017





## Inspection Report

3.128

### SPACE REQUIREMENTS.

The space for each of 3 American black bears is insufficient to make normal postural and social adjustments for this species. American black bears have large ranges in the wild, and require exercise which includes walking and climbing. They also use pools of water to soak, play, and provide cooling. The enclosures for the two 14 year old males are two adjacent enclosures approximately 15 feet by 23 feet each(including the den), with a height of six feet 10 inches. Although the enclosures have a natural earth substrate to promote digging, and could be opened to access additional space with increased height and a shallow water feature suitable for splashing, the access is apportioned between each of the two bears and two tigers, and therefore limited. The bears have few provisions for exercise, particularly regarding any substantive walking beyond about 5 or 6 strides in any direction, and no provisions for climbing, other than on top of the den box, which provides little overhead space. One bear was observed on top of his den box and when he was standing on it, his head and back were against the ceiling of the covered enclosure. This same bear was observed to engage in repetitive pacing on the first day of inspection. On the second day of inspection the other bear stood on its hind legs to scratch its back on a small metal pole. Although he could stand, his posture was curved and he could not extend completely.

The female bear is housed in a similar enclosure, and unlike the two males, has access to both halves of the enclosure, for a total enclosure size of about 30 feet by 23 feet (and two shift areas of approximately 12 feet by 12 feet), with a height of six feet 10 inches. In addition to the same height restriction and lack of climbing provisions as described above, this bear also lacks access to space with additional height and lacks a water feature. Because the female bear is approximately 22 years old, provisions for varied exercise options that include water activities and climbing are especially important in order to preserve muscle tone and joint function in this older animal, as well as to preserve behavioral health.

The two cougar enclosures are also covered top enclosures with a height of approximately seven feet. While the cats are able to rest on an elevated surface by jumping on top of their den boxes, there is insufficient height and no provisions for substantive climbing in these enclosures. Climbing is a species typical activity that constitutes a normal postural adjustment for cougars.

All of the enclosures need to be of adequate size to allow the contained animals to make all normal postural adjustments. This includes space to walk, climb, and stretch to a completely extended upright position. The bear enclosures also need to have water features for species typical exercise and thermoregulation.

To be corrected by 6-1-19.

Prepared By:

MACELDERRY LISA, D V M

MACELDERRY LISA, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1055

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Title:

Date:

11-MAY-2017

2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000123

Date:

11-MAY-2017



## Inspection Report

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3.129

### FEEDING.

The felids at this facility receive assorted chicken parts and grocery meat with Oasis supplementation according to the licensee. The licensee could not provide an attending veterinarian approved written feeding plan with specific composition and amounts of food items or supplementation. One young adult male lion appears to be exhibiting hind limb weakness and incoordination, which can be caused by a number of etiologic agents including dietary malnutrition. The feeding plan for big cats needs to be documented and reviewed and approved by the attending veterinarian. To be corrected by 6-16-17.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the owner and curator.

### Additional Inspectors

Petervary Nicolette, Regional Animal Care Specialist

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Prepared By:

**MACELDERRY LISA, D V M**

MACELDERRY LISA, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1055

Received By:

**(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)**

Date:

11-MAY-2017



**Inspection Report**

Denver Zoological Foundation  
2900 E. 23rd Ave., Operations Gate  
Denver, CO 80205

Customer ID: 3493  
Certificate: 84-C-0002  
Site: 001  
DENVER ZOOLOGICAL FOUNDATION

Type: FOCUSED INSPECTION  
Date: 27-MAR-2017

**3.103(b)****FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.**

\*\*\*Two outdoor off-exhibit holding enclosures, utilized by both seals and sea lions, do not provide shaded areas (either natural or artificial) to protect the animals from direct sunlight.

\*\*\*In the outdoor exhibit pool where the sea lion shows occur, the shade from the sun is not being used appropriately for the animals' activities. A shade structure is present that covers approximately one-third of the pool. This shade, however, was not effectively used to protect the sea lions' eyes during the show. Exhibition and training methods observed by USDA personnel during the morning sea lion show encouraged direct solar exposure to the animals' eyes. During the show, the sun was oriented over the trainer's right shoulder. The animals were repeatedly asked to perform behaviors for which they were rewarded by having food tossed to them to catch. This was not consistently done under the shade structure and the animals were required to lift their heads up and look directly into the sun in order to see and catch the food.

The sea lions and seals have a history of chronic, intermittent eye problems. Direct sunlight can be uncomfortable for the animals. In addition, excessive exposure to UV light (sunlight) has been linked to the development of eye abnormalities in captive marine mammals. Lack of adequate shade may be contributing to the eye conditions in these animals.

Additional steps should be taken to provide shade for marine mammals when they are being asked to interact with the trainers, while holding their heads out of the water, and looking up into the sun. The facility should re-review shade for all marine mammal enclosures and ensure that adequate shelter is provided to afford the animals protection from direct sunlight.

To be corrected by: April 27, 2017

Prepared By:

ENGEL DOMINIQUE

ENGEL DOMINIQUE USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6113

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Title:

Date:

03-APR-2017

2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000125

Date:

03-APR-2017





## Inspection Report

3.106(b)(2)

### WATER QUALITY.

\*\*\*Three seals and three sea lions were observed by APHIS personnel to have eye lesions or were identified as having chronic eye issues in their medical records. Medical records dating as far back as 2015 to present indicated that veterinary treatment has been provided for numerous eye conditions, including squinting (which could be indicative of pain), corneal edema, inflammation, conjunctivitis, corneal ulcers, chronic corneal fibrosis, chronic keratitis, aqueous flare, and corneal opacities.

APHIS personnel reviewed water quality records from the seal and sea lion pools from December 2016 to March 2017. The institution's guidelines indicate that bromine ranges for pinnipeds should stay between the range of 0.7-1.0 (unit of measurement not identified in institutional documents). On 1/7/17, 1/16/17, 1/31/17, 2/9/17, 3/3/17, and 3/24/17, spikes in bromine levels were noted in the primary seal lion pool, with levels as high as 1.84. These bromine spikes are outside of the institution's own guidelines and is likely contributing not only to eye discomfort but may possibly cause harm to the animals' eyes. The protocol indicates that when bromine levels are below the acceptable range, the action required is to "adjust bromine feeder." Once the bromine feeder has been adjusted, there is no documentation of follow up testing performed that same day to determine that bromine levels had stabilized.

The protocol indicates that when bromine levels are above the institution's acceptable range, the instructions are to "add 25 oz sodium thiosulfate directly to the pool then retest." No documentation was provided showing that sodium thiosulfate was added to the pool when bromine levels were elevated. Additionally, the documentation provided does not show that follow up water testing was performed that same day to determine that bromine levels had stabilized.

The institution's acceptable range for bromine in the polar bear pools is between 1-1.5 (unit of measurement not identified in institutional documents). The polar bear primary pool exceeded 1.5 on 1/15/17, 1/16/17, 1/17/17, 2/16/17, 2/17/17, 2/18/17, 2/19/17, 3/20/17. The polar bear secondary pool exceeded 1.5 on 12/29/16, thirteen times in January 2017, and twice in March (on 3/13/17 and 3/20/17). Some of the bromine levels were as high as 3.46. Additionally, bromine levels were not checked on January 2, as it was noted in the records that "no Br packets left, Br not tested." On January 3, bromine levels had exceeded acceptable limits.

Bromine spikes and brominated disinfection byproducts may lead to the development and exacerbation of eye problems in marine animals. The sea lions and seals have a history of chronic, intermittent eye conditions that could in part be caused by the high levels of bromine and bromine byproducts found in their water. The institutions guidelines are not detailed enough for employees to adequately respond to fluctuating bromine levels.

Prepared By:

ENGEL DOMINIQUE

ENGEL DOMINIQUE USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6113

Date:

03-APR-2017

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Title:

2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000126

Date: 03-APR-2017



## Inspection Report

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The facility should, as a part of its program for water quality, consult with water quality specialists; revise their SOP's to include more detail and retrain staff on water quality procedures. Bromine levels need to be monitored closely and re-testing of the water needs to occur more frequently once high bromine levels are noted.

The facility must ensure that when water is chemically treated, the chemicals shall be added so as not to cause harm or discomfort to the marine animals.

To be corrected by: May 27, 2017

### 3.125(a)

#### FACILITIES, GENERAL.

\*\*\*There was a nail head sticking out of a door in the bongo's stall in hoofstock barn 2, approximately two feet up from the ground.

\*\*\*In hoofstock barn 2, the entire bottom of the metal divider in the bongo's stall was rusted out, creating sharp metal edges.

\*\*\*In hoofstock barn 2, there is a wooden chute in the bongo stall. The edge of the outermost wall of the wooden chute is worn, jagged, and in disrepair.

Although some of these issues were identified by the facility as needing repair, it has been approximately six months since they were placed on a work order list, with no specific plan or timeline for addressing the issues. Sharp edges and nail heads have the potential to come into contact with the animals and lead to injury.

The facility must ensure that the indoor and outdoor housing facilities be maintained in good repair and free of sharp points, protruding edges, or gaps/openings in order to protect the animals from injury. A system of timely identification, facility repair, and maintenance must be in place.

To be corrected by: April 27, 2017

### 3.128

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Prepared By:

ENGEL DOMINIQUE

ENGEL DOMINIQUE USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6113

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:

03-APR-2017

2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000127

Date:  
03-APR-2017





## Inspection Report

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### SPACE REQUIREMENTS.

\*\*\*Two brown bears, a 15 year old female named "Tundra" and a 16 year old male named "Kootenai," are housed together in an enclosure that is made up of a concrete outdoor exhibit that contains a pool of water with two trees lying horizontally across it and concrete indoor holding area. The only soft substrate in the enclosure is a sand pit that allows one bear at a time to be in it. Since this is the only soft area in the exhibit, it is a highly desirable area and can add to potential stress and frustration for the bear who cannot access the sand.

APHIS personnel observed the male brown bear engaging in an abnormal behavior pattern of pacing. APHIS personnel observed this abnormal behavior for approximately ten minutes in the morning, during which time the behavior did not stop, and then returned during the afternoon of the following day and observed the abnormal pacing behavior again. The male would pace for several minutes, scratch his back, and then continue to pace; this appeared to be a repetitive, rigid pattern. According to the curator of behavioral husbandry, she is aware of the male bear's abnormal behavior pattern and stated that the female also exhibits an abnormal behavior of head swinging.

This enclosure limits the bears' ability to perform species specific behaviors because it lacks adequate functional and structural elements, including adequate space, adequate opportunities to exhibit climbing behavior, and appropriate quantity of natural substrates. Pacing and head swinging in brown bears are abnormal behavior patterns and can indicate stress, frustration or an underlying medical condition. Inadequate enclosures can also contribute to these abnormal behavior patterns.

Enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient space to allow each animal to make normal postural and social adjustments with adequate freedom of movement. Inadequate space may be indicated by evidence of malnutrition, poor condition, debility, stress, or abnormal behavior patterns.

A plan and timeline to address this must be provided by May 27, 2017

### 3.131(d)

### SANITATION.

\*\*\*In the hoofstock building, barn 2, there was an accumulation of bird droppings throughout the central walkway and within individual stalls. Several nests were visible throughout the barn. Bird droppings were present on metal piping, wooden beams, tops of the walls, and on the floor. In the main walkway, there was an accumulation of bird droppings on a pipe above a food preparation table.

The established pest control program does not appear to be effective in controlling the bird populations in this barn.

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Prepared By:

ENGEL DOMINIQUE

ENGEL DOMINIQUE USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6113

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Title:

Date:

03-APR-2017

2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000128

Date:

03 APR 2017



## Inspection Report

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Additional measures to eliminate and attraction and harborage of pests must be implemented to ensure an effective means of controlling the bird population. A safe and more effective program for the control of birds shall be established and maintained by the facility.

To be corrected by: April 27, 2017

This inspection occurred on March 27 and March 28. The inspection was conducted by a facility representative and the exit briefing was conducted with Senior Vice President for Animal Care & Conservation.

### Additional Inspectors

Rhodes Cindy, Animal Care Inspector

Tims Tanya, Supervisory Animal Care Specialist

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Prepared By:

ENGEL DOMINIQUE

ENGEL DOMINIQUE USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6113

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:

03-APR-2017

2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000129

Date:  
03-APR-2017





## Inspection Report

Kirby Van Buren

Customer ID: 323664

Certificate: 43-C-0320

State: DC

City: Atlanta

Kirby Van Buren Theatre

1512 Cozy Cove

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: May 06 2011

BRANSON, MO 65615

### 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.

At the time of the inspection the licensee was unable to provide inspectors with a copy of the facility's current Program of Veterinary Care. Several animals at the facility have veterinary medical problems that have not been adequately addressed. Written Programs of Veterinary Care are required when veterinarians are employed on a part-time basis in order to ensure that animals receive adequate veterinary care. The licensee must develop and document a Program of Veterinary Care with their Attending Veterinarian.

NOT BE CORRECTED BY: May 12, 2011

### 2.40 (a) (2)

#### 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.

(2) Each dealer and exhibitor shall assure that the attending veterinarian has appropriate authority to ensure the provision of adequate veterinary care and to oversee the adequacy of other aspects of animal care and use.

Four big cats have numerous veterinary medical conditions that have not been adequately assessed and are not documented in the veterinary medical records. No examination, diagnostic testing plans, or prognoses have been documented for the current medical conditions. The last assessment for a medical problem documented in the veterinary medical records was February 2006 for the tiger "Stripes", was March 2007 for the leopard "Blackie", and was April 2009 for the leopard "Bambi". Although the tiger "Charlie" was assessed by the veterinarian for some of his medical conditions, the records do not indicate that all of his current medical conditions were assessed. The caretaker reduced the dose of antibiotic.

#### Prepared By:

KONSTANZE PLUMLEE DVM USDA APHIS Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER/Inspector 6031

May 12 2011

#### Received By:

(b)(6),(b)(7)(c)

Date:

Title:

May 12 2011

2023-APHIS-03896-F\_000130





## Inspection Report

being provided to an adult male tiger named "Charlie" without consulting with the attending veterinarian to ensure the dose would still be effective to treat the medical problem. Licensees must assure that Attending Veterinarians have appropriate authority to ensure the provision of adequate veterinary care so that the animals receive timely and accurate diagnoses and appropriate treatment plans for all veterinary medical problems.

TO BE CORRECTED BY: May 16, 2011 at 5:00 pm

### 2.40

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

#### DIRECT NCJ

#### 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 use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries, and the availability of emergency, weekend, and holiday care.

\*\*\*\*An adult male tiger named "Charlie" was reluctant to rise from his perch when prompted by the caretaker by verbal and visual coaxing. The tiger had difficulty standing up and rose without placing his left hind foot on the perch's surface. While standing, the tiger repeatedly extended his left hind leg behind him but would not bear weight on it; he was reluctant to jump off of the perch and instead gingerly hid in the floor. The tiger had a hopping gait and only placed his left hind foot on the floor for balance, without bearing weight on it. At no time during the inspection did the tiger hold his left hind leg in a normal position or bear weight on it. He stood for only a short period of time before laying down on the floor. These signs can indicate pain and can be the result of injury or an underlying medical condition.

"Charlie" had a dull haircoat and an overall thin appearance as evidenced by readily visible ribs, spine, and long bones of the front and hind legs. The point of his shoulders and his hip bones were prominent. The tiger's muscle mass was not balanced throughout his body, with the hind legs displaying less muscle than the front legs. These signs can indicate an underlying medical condition.

Neither the facility records or the Attending Veterinarian's records demonstrate that the animal has been assessed recently for these conditions in order to acquire an accurate diagnosis and an appropriate treatment plan. Rad urals and/or limping were noted in the records in 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009 with the most recent notations being on October 27, 2010, on February 22, 2011, and on April 14, 2011. The last notation was that "Charlie" was non-to-partial weight bearing on his left rear foot but no differential diagnoses or treatment plans were documented. According to the caretaker, "Charlie" had not been on medication since March 1, 2011. He has been treated with antibiotics multiple times over the past 2.5 years, but the records do not document the response to treatment and are not complete enough to determine if the problem resolved following treatment. The records document that the caretaker reduced the antibiotic dose if the animal became "sick" following treatment, however there is no documentation that the Attending Veterinarian had knowledge of or approved the reduction in dose to ensure that the dose was adequate for the animal. No examination, diagnosis, testing plan, or prognosis has been documented. Neither "Charlie's" body condition or weight is documented in the records.

\*\*\*\*An adult male leopard named "Blackie" had 4-5 areas of complete hair loss, about 1-2 inches in diameter, on his back. He also had two areas of complete hair loss on his face, one being about 1 X 1 inch in diameter and the other about 1 X 2 inches in diameter. These signs can indicate improper nutrition, a skin condition, or an underlying medical condition.

#### Prepared By:

KONSTANZE PLUMLEE (DVM) USDA APHIS Animal Care

Date:

Title:

VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 5031

May 12, 2011

#### Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

May 12, 2011

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"Blackie" appeared overweight, as evidenced by sagging, swayback abdominal skin and the lack of a waist or uniform tone. These symptoms indicate primary, rather than secondary, hypothyroidism.

\* "Bleed" exhibited stereotypic behavior of self-stimulation by rubbing his external genitalia on a plasticity of least 7 times in less than a 15 minute period. Abnormal behavior can occur when animals are stressed, bored, have inadequate space, or as a result of other veterinary medical conditions.

"Blackie" was observed limping on his right front leg with a shortened stride length as compared to his left leg. The limping was most obvious when the leopard took from a lying position. These signs can indicate pain and can be the result of many or an underlying medical problem.

Neither the facility records or the Attending Veterinarian's findings demonstrate that the animal has been assessed recently for these conditions in order to acquire an accurate diagnosis and an appropriate treatment plan. The caretaker stated that "Blackie" is not currently on any medications. The Attending Veterinarian's medical records do not show any medical treatment besides routine preventive treatment since 2006. "Blackie's" hair loss has been documented for at least 5 years. However, the records do not document the response to treatment and are not complete enough to determine if the problem has resolved. No diagnostic testing is documented, but presumptive diagnoses have included "tail sucking/drawing," "trauma to tail from transport bed down," "OODitis," and hair loss "likely from contact on fire swing." The hair loss was also recently noted in the veterinary records in April 14, 2011, but no examination, diagnostic testing plan, treatment plan, or prognosis was documented. "Blackie's" limping has not been documented in the medical record at all. No weights are recorded.

\*\*\*\*An adult female leopard named "Baron" had a dark, unnormal posture and appeared thin as evidenced by a visible backbone and ribs. The leopard's body condition could not be fully assessed by the inspectors due to her abnormal posture. The leopard was "hunched up," hunched back, tucked legs, and head down. These signs can indicate pain, and can be the result of improper nutrition, injury, or an underlying medical condition.

Neither the family records, or the Attending Veterinarian's records, demonstrate that the animal has been assessed recently for these conditions in order to acquire an accurate diagnosis and an appropriate treatment plan. The caretaker stated that "Bambi" is not currently on any medications. In the veterinary records, note that "Bambi" had self-inflicted dermatitis and in 2008 a presumptive diagnosis of "non-specific allergic dermatitis" was noted; however, no examination, diagnostic testing plan, or prognosis was documented. The records do not document the response to treatment and are not complete enough to determine if the problem has resolved. "Bambi's" body condition and posture have not been documented in the records at all. No weights are recorded.

\*\*\*\*An adult female tiger named "Stripey" appeared overweight as evidenced by abdominal bulging and the lack of a waist. These signs can be the result of improper nutrition or an underlying medical condition.

Prepared By

KONSTANZE PLUMLEE DVM, LSCA APHIS, Animal Care

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Title:

VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER (Insects): 50 U

May 12, 2011

Received By:

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

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Title:**

May 12-2011

2023-APHIS-03696-F 000132





## Inspection Report

The entire surface of "Stripey's" right eye was white to gray in color and cloudy in appearance as compared to the left eye. Eye conditions can be painful, can progress quickly, can result in loss of sight, and can be the result of injury or an underlying medical condition.

Neither the facility records or the Attending Veterinarian's records demonstrate that the animal has been assessed recently for these conditions in order to acquire an accurate diagnosis and an appropriate treatment plan. The caretaker stated that "Stripey" is not currently on any medications. In May, 2004, the veterinary records noted given to cataract formation (OD) and in July, 2004, the right eye cataract (OD) present with a plan to contact an eye specialist. However, no follow up to the plan is recorded, but in 2005 the records note "chronic juvenile cataract (OD)". In 2005, the records note that "pads of feet examined - all pad areas identified on each pad probably related to walking on concrete surfaces." No examination, diagnostic testing plan, or prognosis was documented for these conditions. The records do not document the response to treatment and are not complete enough to determine if the problems have resolved. "Stripey's" body condition and cloudy, discolored eye surface are not documented in the records at all. No weights are recorded.

The licensee must establish and maintain adequate programs of veterinary care including the use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat disease and injuries and the availability of emergency, weekend, and holiday care for all animals maintained at the facility.

\*\*\*\* "Charlie" and "Bambi" must be examined by a qualified, licensed veterinarian by 5:00 pm on Friday, May 13, 2011, in order to ensure that accurate diagnoses and appropriate treatment plans are developed and followed.

\*\*\*\* "Blackie" and "Stripey" must be examined by a qualified, licensed veterinarian by 5:00 pm on Monday, May 16, 2011, in order to ensure that accurate diagnoses are obtained and appropriate treatment plans are developed and followed.

The licensee must document the outcome of all of these consultations and make them available to inspectors upon request.

### 2.131 (a)(1) (i)

#### HANDLING OF ANIMALS

(d)(1) Animals shall be exhibited only for periods of time and under conditions consistent with their good health and well-being.

"Blackie" the male leopard, "Bambi" the female leopard, and "Stripey" a female tiger, all have veterinary medical conditions that have not been adequately assessed and are still being used in on stage performances and for backstage exhibit. Public exhibition of animals with veterinary medical conditions that have not been adequately addressed could lead to stress and/or further deterioration of the animals.

#### Prepared By:

KONSTANZE PLUMLEE, D.V.M., USDA APHIS Animal Care

Date:

Title:

VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER/Inspector, 5031

May 12, 2011

#### Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

May 12, 2011





## Inspection Report

conditions. The licensee must ensure that all animals are only exhibited for periods of time and under conditions consistent with their good health and well-being.

TO BE CORRECTED BY: May 15, 2011 at 5:00 pm

3.125

### FACILITIES, GENERAL

(a) Structural strength. The facility must be well-constructed of built materials 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.

Multiple areas of excessive rust are present on the metal enclosure back and metal supports for the resting platform in the black leopard enclosure. Those areas of rust have a roughened surface and could no longer be effectively cleaned and sanitized. The licensee must repair or replace these areas and ensure that all indoor and outdoor housing facilities are structurally sound and maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to securely contain the animals.

All 7 large cats at the facility are housed in enclosures with concrete floors. No other substrates are provided for the animals to walk on. Some of the animals are exhibiting signs of veterinary medical conditions that could be related to the concrete floors in the enclosures. "Blaine", the adult male leopard, is limping and has an abnormal gait. "Charlie", the adult male tiger, is reluctant to rise and non-weight bearing on one leg. "Charlie" has sores on the pad of one paw, and veterinary medical records indicate that "Stripey", an adult female tiger, was treated for pad changes in 2006 that were "probably related to walking on concrete surfaces."

When animals are exposed exclusively to concrete floors, their joints can become stressed and they can develop abnormal gaits, sores on their feet, and other veterinary medical problems that can be painful. The licensee must assess all housing facilities and ensure that they are well-constructed of materials appropriate for the animals and protect the animals from injury at all times.

TO BE CORRECTED: May 11, 2011

3.128

### SPACE REQUIREMENTS

Enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient space to allow each animal to make normal postural and social adjustments with adequate freedom of movement. Inadequate space may be indicated by evidence of malnutrition, poor condition, debility, stress, or abnormal behavior patterns.

The enclosures for each of the 2 leopards, 1 lion, and 4 tigers at the facility are 9 feet 9 inches wide and 10 feet deep. The enclosures do not provide the animals with enough space to have adequate freedom of movement and appropriate opportunity for exercise. The caretaker stated that the animals are only removed from the enclosures for performances. The enclosures only allow the animals to take 2 or fewer strides in one direction. In the other direction the animals can take no more than one stride due to the placement of the cage furniture. The black leopard is exhibiting abnormal, repetitive behavior patterns.

#### Prepared By:

KONSTANZE PLUMMER, DVM, USDA APHIS Animal Care

Date:

Title:

VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER/Inspector 5031

May 12, 2011

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Date:

Title:

May 12, 2011

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that can occur as a result of inadequate enrichment and inadequate opportunity for exercise. "Charlie," the male tiger, and "Bambi," the female leopard, appear to be underweight. Poor body condition can occur as a result of insufficient enclosure space due to stress or decreased activity time from lack of exercise. "Bladee," the male leopard, and "Stripes," a female tiger, appear to be overweight. Animals can become overweight when they are not afforded appropriate opportunities for exercise.

The resting platforms in the enclosures are constructed in such a manner that they are too small to allow the animals to lay out on them in species appropriate manner; they are unable to fully recline and stretch out the limbs without the limbs extending unsupported off of the platforms. The inside shelves of the individual styre shelving units used as resting platforms for the leopards are inaccessible because of the positioning of the support poles and the narrow space between it and the top shelf. When the leopards access the top shelves of the resting platforms, they must jump down from a tall height onto concrete flooring. Big cats must be provided with appropriate resting platforms that allow them to make species appropriate movements and postures for the sake of their health and well-being.

The licensee must ensure that all enclosures are constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient space for each animal to make normal postural and sexual adjustments with adequate freedom of movement in order to protect the health and well-being of the animals.

TO BE CORRECTED BY June 10, 2012

## 3.129

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### 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. Animals shall be fed at least once a day except as dictated by hibernation, veterinary treatment, normal fasts, or other professionally accepted practices.

— 4 —

The licensee's diet plan indicates that the facility is feeding a combination of a commercial diet and chicken and turkey to the tigers and the lion and exclusively chicken and turkey to the two leopards. The licensee was unable to provide the inspectors with documentation that demonstrated that this diet was approved by the Attending Veterinarian to ensure that it is of appropriate nutritive value for the animals. "Charlie," the male lion, and "Bambi," the female leopard, appear to be underweight and have poor hair coats and/or poor muscle condition; "Blackie," the male leopard, and "Stripey," a female lion, appear to be overweight. "Blackie" and "Charlie" have abnormal galls. Inappropriate diets can lead to nutritional deficiencies, can cause animals to become over or underweight, and can lead to other veterinary medical problems. Due to the specialized nutritional needs of big cats, the facility's diet plan must be approved by the Attending Veterinarian in writing to ensure that the diet is of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain all animals in good health and that it is prepared in consideration for the age, species, condition, and size of the animal.

1000

TO BE CORRECTED BY May 15, 2011

## Prepared By

KONSTANZE PLUMLEE D.V.M. LSQA APHIS Animal Care

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Title

VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER/Inspector: 50.00

May 12, 2013

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Title

May 12, 2011

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## Inspection Report

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This routine inspection was conducted on May 11, 2011 by Konstanze Plumlee, VMD, Tanya Tims, SVMO, and Jan Feldman, CS, with a facility representative. An exemption check was conducted on May 12, 2011 by Konstanze Plumlee, VMD, and Kathryn Ziegler, VMD, and the licensee.

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**Prepared By:**

KONSTANZE PLUMLEE, D.V.M., USDA APHIS, Animal Care

**Date:**

**Title:**

VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER/Inspector, 5031

May 12, 2011

**Received By:**

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

**Date:**

**Title:**

May 12, 2011

2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000136





## Inspection Report

KEYMAR, MD

Customer ID

Certificate

Site 001

Type ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date 06-DEC-2016

2.40(a)(1) CRITICAL REPEAT

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

\*\*\*The licensee still has not found the written program of veterinary care for 2016 from his attending veterinarian. A complete species appropriate and up to date program of veterinary care is essential for maintaining the health of the animals. The facility must have an appropriate written program of veterinary care for all species housed at the facility to ensure that all animals receive the appropriate care. Correct by having the attending veterinarian complete a new written program of veterinary care.

2.40(b)(2) REPEAT

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

\*\*\*The pot bellied pig has overgrown hooves that are curling up on the ends of its front feet. Overgrown hooves may cause problems such as lameness and foot rot. The hooves must be trimmed and a schedule instituted to keep the hooves from becoming overgrown.

\*\*\*The larger brown nosed coatimundi cited on the October 12, 2016 inspection report for lethargic behavior, slightly labored breathing, and poorly responsive to stimuli has still not been evaluated by a veterinarian. While the animal appeared alert and responsive during this inspection, episodes as described above may be indicative of disease. This brown nosed coatimundi must be assessed by a veterinarian experienced with the species and the recommendations followed as soon as possible.

\*\*\*The larger arctic fox cited on the October 12, 2016 inspection report for being thinner than its cage mate, fecal staining on the fur of its hind quarters, and not having grown in its new winter coat has still not been evaluated by a veterinarian. While the animal appeared to have a normal body condition and its new winter coat with no fecal staining during this inspection, slower winter coat development and problems maintaining a normal weight as described above may be indicative of disease. This arctic fox must be assessed by a veterinarian experienced with the species and the recommendations followed as soon as possible.

Prepared By:

GLORIA MCFADDEN, D V M

GLORIA MCFADDEN USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048

Received By:

Title:

Date:

07-DEC-2016



**Inspection Report**

\*\*\*The bobcat cited on the October 12, 2016 inspection report for abnormal pacing in its enclosure and for spending the majority of its time in the rafters has still not been evaluated by a veterinarian. The bobcat remained in the rafters watching us during this inspection. Abnormal behavior patterns may be indicative of physical or psychological issues that may require medical treatment or habitat/husbandry modifications, and must be evaluated by the attending veterinarian as soon as possible to receive appropriate treatment and management.

\*\*\*The smaller of the brown nosed coatimundi cited on the October 12, 2016 inspection report for abnormal pacing behavior in its enclosure has still not been evaluated by a veterinarian. While this coatimundi was not observed pacing during this inspection, episodes of abnormal behavior patterns may be indicative of physical or psychological issues that may require medical treatment or habitat/husbandry modifications, and must be evaluated by the attending veterinarian as soon as possible to receive appropriate treatment and management.

**3.50(a) REPEAT****FACILITIES, GENERAL.****Structural Strength**

The boards used to partially block the 1 inch by 1 inch floor openings in the rabbit cages appear to be treated wood and particle board. The particle board has irregular edges that appear chewed. The boards could pose an ingestion or injury hazard to the animals. Outdoor housing facilities for rabbits must be structurally sound, maintained in good repair, and protect the rabbits from injury.

**3.50(d) REPEAT****FACILITIES, GENERAL.****Waste disposal**

\*\*\*The enclosures housing three rabbits had an accumulation of fecal material under the raised cages. Accumulations of manure can lead to strong odors, attract pests, and may pose a disease hazard for the animals. The accumulation of fecal material must be removed for the health and well-being of the animals and to maintain an effective pest control program.

**3.52(c) DIRECT****FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.****Shelter from cold weather**

\*\*\*The three rabbits housed outdoors have protection from rain and snow, but do not have shelter from cold

**Prepared By:****GLORIA MCFADDEN, D V M**

GLORIA MCFADDEN USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

**Date:**

07-DEC-2016

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2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000138

**Date:** 07-DEC-2016

**Inspection Report**

weather. Temperatures are falling below 40 degrees at night and soon will be below 40 degrees during the day. Failure to protect the rabbits from cold weather may negatively impact their health, their ability to fight disease, and cause discomfort. The rabbits must be provided adequate shelter from cold weather. Correct by December 8, 2016.

**3.53(a)(4) REPEAT****PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.****General**

The floor of the rabbit enclosure has 1 inch by 1 inch openings. The feet of the chocolate satin rabbits housed in this cage can pass through the opening easily. Particle boards have been placed in the enclosure, however it does not cover the entire cage floor and may cause addition problems (See Section 3.50(a)). Primary enclosures must be constructed in a manner that protects the feet and legs from injury. The floor of the rabbit enclosure must be modified to safely prevent the feet of the rabbit from passing through.

**3.81 REPEAT****ENVIRONMENT ENHANCEMENT TO PROMOTE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING.**

\*\*\*The licensee could not produce a written plan for environmental enhancement. Such plans are necessary to ensure that non-human primates receive enrichment that is effective and address their species specific and individual needs. A written environmental enrichment plan helps ensure that the psychological needs of the lemurs are met. The facility must develop a comprehensive written enrichment plan with the attending veterinarian for the two lemurs.

**3.125(a) REPEAT****FACILITIES, GENERAL.****Structural Strength**

\*\*\*The prairie dog enclosure has a mesh floor with approximately 1 inch by 1 inch diamond shaped openings. While there is straw bedding on part of the flooring, some areas are bare and the animals' feet could become entrapped in the openings. Modifications must be employed to prevent entrapment hazards and foot injuries to the prairie dogs.

\*\*\*The gate for the goat enclosure is loosely attached with twine and metal clips. The gate must be secured and repaired for the safety of the animals.

\*\*\*The squirrel cage has sharp points and gaps between the mesh sides and top. The licensee stated that on occasion he has found wild squirrels sharing the enclosure with the regulated animals. These issues may result in

**Prepared By:****GLORIA MCFADDEN, D V M**

GLORIA MCFADDEN USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

**Title:** VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048**Received By:****Title:****Date:**

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07-DEC-2016



**Inspection Report**

escape, injury or disease transmission. The squirrel cage must be repaired to prevent escape or access by wild animals.

\*\*\*The Fallow deer enclosure has large gaps at the bottom of the fencing that may predispose to entanglement, injury or escape. An interior fence has chain link detached and pulled away from the upper portion of a wood fence post. The enclosure must be repaired for the safety of the animals. There is also a large gap between the gate and a fence support pole that does not allow the latch to close properly around the pole. To prevent the escape of animals, the entry of unauthorized persons, and to reduce the risk of injury to the deer, the fencing must be repaired and the gate properly aligned in manner that will allow the latch to be secured properly to the pole.

\*\*\*The zebu and highland cow enclosure has large gaps at the bottom of the fencing that may predispose to entanglement, injury or escape. The enclosure must be repaired for the safety of the animals.

\*\*\*A Jacob's sheep enclosure containing seven sheep has loose fencing held together by twine. This may predispose to entanglement, injury or escape. The enclosure must be repaired for the safety of the animals.

\*\*\*The bobcat enclosure has two areas of wood that attach to the rafters. The wood has sharp jagged edges. The bobcat at the time of this inspection was resting on a ledge near one of the jagged pieces of wood. There was also a piece of wood hanging downward from the rafters that may fall into the enclosure and injure the bobcat. The pieces of wood must be removed to prevent injury to the animal.

\*\*\*The brown nosed coati mundi enclosure floor was constructed of multiple pieces of wood placed in a manner that left an uneven surface and created spaces for food and debris to collect. A 4 inch nail was present within the enclosure. The coati mundi could get their feet caught in the spaces between the boards. The presence of the nail could cause an injury to the animals in the enclosure. The floor must be constructed in a manner that levels the surface of the floor and the nail removed to prevent injury to the animal and facilitate husbandry practices.

3.125(c) REPEAT

**FACILITIES, GENERAL.****Storage**

\*\*\*One open forty pound bag of dry dog food was stored on the ground in the storage area next to the coati mundi enclosure.

\*\*\*Two fox carcasses were not bagged and were being stored in the meat freezer with packaged meat to be fed to the animals.

Prepared By:

**GLORIA MCFADDEN, D V M**

GLORIA MCFADDEN USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

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Title:

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Date:  
07-DEC-2016





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Improper storage can result in unwholesome food being fed to the animals which can lead to dietary deficiencies and food borne illnesses. Bagged food for the animals must be appropriately stored to protect against deterioration, molding, and contamination by vermin to ensure that the food is wholesome. All meat/food carcasses stored in the freezer must be bagged or in containers to protect from contamination and freezer burn. The non-food carcasses must be removed from the food freezer and stored separately to prevent contamination of the food.

3.125(d) REPEAT

## FACILITIES, GENERAL.

## Waste Disposal

The squirrel cage has an excessive amount of sunflower seed and peanut hulls, and other food wastes in the feed trough and at the bottom of the cage. The waste also extends outside of the squirrel cage.

Excess waste can become an attractant to pests and must be cleaned on a frequent basis. Animal and food wastes must be removed from cages and disposed of away from animal enclosures. Wastes should be removed and disposed of in a designated area immediately and in accordance with county and state laws.

3.127(b) DIRECT REPEAT

## FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

## Shelter from Inclement Weather

\*\*\*The arctic fox enclosure now has two shelters, but one is too small for either of the fox to stand, sit or lay in a normal manner and the larger shelter is too small to house both fox in a comfortable manner (allow both to stand, sit and lay down in a normal manner at the same time). Lack of adequate access to shelter can cause adverse effects from exposure to detrimental weather conditions. An appropriately sized shelter must be provided to ensure both animals have adequate protection from the elements.

\*\*\*The fallow deer enclosure has only two-sided shelters (the third side is only partially completed) that cannot adequately protect the animals from wind or precipitation. Failure to protect animals from detrimental weather conditions can negatively impact their health and ability to fight disease. Animals must be provided with a shelter that provide adequate protection from the elements.

\*\*\*The raccoon has a large barrel as shelter with a small amount of bedding. The barrel is not insulated and has a wide opening that does not provide adequate protection from the wind. Failure to protect animals from detrimental

Prepared By:

GLORIA MCFADDEN, D V M

GLORIA MCFADDEN USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048

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Title:

2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000141  
Date:  
07 DEC 2016



## Inspection Report

weather conditions can negatively impact their health and ability to fight disease. The raccoon must be provide an appropriate shelter from the cold, adequate bedding and a shelter entrance that would better protect the raccoon from inclement weather.

\*\*\*The enclosure housing five Patagonian caviés has only one shelter from cold weather with a large entrance. Only about two of the animals would be able to fit comfortably in the shelter away from the entrance. Lack of adequate access to shelter can cause adverse effects from exposure to detrimental weather conditions. An appropriately sized shelter(s) must be provided to ensure all five animals have adequate protection from the cold weather.

\*\*The alpaca enclosure has a covered shelter with no solid walls. Shelters should be constructed in a manner that provides protection from at least three sides for the weather condition in this locale. Failure to protect animals from detrimental weather conditions can negatively impact their health and ability to fight disease. The shelter needs to be modified to provide solid sides to protect the animals from inclement weather, such as wind and precipitation.

\*\*\*The pot bellied pig is housed in a covered enclosure with no shelter from the cold. At the time of inspection, the pig was laying on top of a thin layer of straw. Failure to protect animals from detrimental weather conditions can negatively impact their health and ability to fight disease. The pig must be provided an appropriate shelter from the cold and adequate bedding to protect the pig from inclement weather.

**3.131(a) REPEAT****SANITATION.**

## Cleaning of Enclosures

\*\*\*The Patagonian cavy enclosure contained numerous fecal pellets.

Exposure to excessive amounts of feces and urine, soiled bedding and dirty water may pose a disease hazard to the animals. Enclosures must be cleaned as often as necessary to prevent contamination of the animals with excreta, minimize disease hazards and reduce odors.

**3.131(c) REPEAT****SANITATION.**

## Housekeeping

\*\*\*The empty portion of the brown nose coatimundi enclosure is in disrepair and has not been cleaned of old

Prepared By:

GLORIA MCFADDEN, D V M

GLORIA MCFADDEN USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048

Received By:

Title:

Date:

07-DEC-2016

2023-03-03 03:06:06 PM 000142

07-DEC-2016



**Inspection Report**

bedding and empty bags. Empty dirty enclosures can become living areas for pests and need to be cleaned in a timely manner to promote the health and well being of the animals.

**3.131(d) REPEAT****SANITATION.****Pest Control**

Old rats holes had been filled in, however numerous new rat holes were observed around the lemur, prairie dog, cavy, cape porcupine, and pheasant enclosures. Additionally, rat feces were seen in the the building for for storage and housing housing of the guinea pig. Rats are known to carry various disease hazards and a safe and effective pest control program is required for animal health. Additional measures to prevent harborage and recolonization must be implemented to ensure there is an effective means of controlling the rodent population.

**3.132 REPEAT****EMPLOYEES.**

\*\*\*The facility houses approximately 50 animals and numerous non-regulated species. Based upon the number animals and non-complaint items related to cleaning, sanitation, waste disposal, maintenance, and veterinary care there is an insufficient number of employees to adequately perform all of the husbandry responsibilities of the facility on a daily basis. There must be a sufficient number of trained employees to carry out the day to day husbandry duties and maintenance of the property and enclosures. Additional personnel is needed to ensure that cleaning, animal observations, maintenance tasks, and pest control duties are performed at professionally acceptable level for the current number of animals housed at the facility.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the owners.  
The incident involving the gunshot of a doe are under review.

**Additional Inspectors**

Mary Geib, Veterinary Medical Officer

**Prepared By:****GLORIA MCFADDEN, D V M**

GLORIA MCFADDEN USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

**Title:** VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048**Received By:****Title:****Date:**

07-DEC-2016

2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000143

**Date:**

07-DEC-2016





RICK SNYDER  
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

JAMIE CLOVER ADAMS  
DIRECTOR

February 1, 2016

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

PETA

Via email:

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

Dear Ms. Pamin:

Your request for records dated January 8, 2016 under the Freedom of Information Act was received in our office on February 2, 2016. You requested "Any and all Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVIs) for chimpanzees from June 1, 2015 through the date this request is fulfilled."

Your request is granted and enclosed are the existing, non-exempt records responsive to your request.

Even though the Freedom of Information Act permits us to charge you for our costs in copying and mailing this information, we are sending it free of charge due to the limited number of pages.

Sincerely

Debbie Mulvaney  
Associate FOIA Coordinator





RICK SNYDER  
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

JAMIE CLOVER ADAMS  
DIRECTOR

August 22, 2016

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

PETA

Via Email (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

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

Dear

Your request for records dated August 16, 2016 under the Freedom of Information Act was received in our office on August 17, 2016. You requested "Any and all Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVIs) for chimpanzees from January 1, 2016 through the date this request is processed."

After a diligent search, I have not been able to locate the records you seek with the information given. Pursuant to provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, and based on my knowledge, information, and belief, I certify that the record sought does not exist as described or by any other name reasonably known to me and your request is therefore denied.

If you have any additional information regarding the description, location, content or date of the record you seek, please submit another request so that I can again search on your behalf.

Under Section 10 of the Freedom of Information Act, MCL 15.240, the Department is obligated to inform you that you may do the following: 1) Appeal this decision in writing to the Director of the Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development at the address below. The writing must specifically state the word "appeal" and must identify the reason or reasons you believe the denial should be reversed. The Director or her designee must respond to your appeal within 10 business days of its receipt. Under unusual circumstances, the time for response to your appeal may be extended by 10 business days. 2) File an action in the appropriate court within 180 days after the date of the final determination to deny the request. If you prevail in such an action, the court is to award reasonable attorney fees, costs, and disbursements, and possible damages.

Sincerely,

Bradley N. Deacon  
Freedom of Information Act Coordinator



RICK SNYDER  
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

JAMIE CLOVER ADAMS  
DIRECTOR

November 18, 2016

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

PETA

Via Email:

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

Dear

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

Your request for records dated November 17, 2016 under the Freedom of Information Act was received in our office on November 18, 2016. You requested, "Any and all Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVIs) for chimpanzees from August 16, 2016 through the date this request is fulfilled."

After a diligent search, I have not been able to locate the records you seek with the information given. Pursuant to provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, and based on my knowledge, information, and belief, I certify that the record sought does not exist as described or by any other name reasonably known to me and your request is therefore denied.

If you have any additional information regarding the description, location, content or date of the record you seek, please submit another request so that I can again search on your behalf.

Under Section 10 of the Freedom of Information Act, MCL 15.240, the Department is obligated to inform you that you may do the following: 1) Appeal this decision in writing to the Director of the Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development at the address below. The writing must specifically state the word "appeal" and must identify the reason or reasons you believe the denial should be reversed. The Director or her designee must respond to your appeal within 10 business days of its receipt. Under unusual circumstances, the time for response to your appeal may be extended by 10 business days. 2) File an action in the appropriate court within 180 days after the date of the final determination to deny the request. If you prevail in such an action, the court is to award reasonable attorney fees, costs, and disbursements, and possible damages.

Sincerely,

Bradley N. Deacon

Freedom of Information Act Coordinator





RICK SNYDER  
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

JAMIE CLOVER ADAMS  
DIRECTOR

March 13, 2017

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

PETA

Via Email: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

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

Your request for records dated March 3, 2017 under the Freedom of Information Act was received in our office on March 6, 2017. You requested copies of "Any and all Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVIs) for chimpanzees from November 17, 2016 through the date this request is processed."

After a diligent search, I have not been able to locate the records you seek with the information given. Pursuant to provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, and based on my knowledge, information, and belief, I certify that the record sought does not exist as described or by any other name reasonably known to me and your request is therefore denied.

If you have any additional information regarding the description, location, content or date of the record you seek, please submit another request so that I can again search on your behalf.

Under Section 10 of the Freedom of Information Act, MCL 15.240, the Department is obligated to inform you that you may do the following: 1) Appeal this decision in writing to the Director of the Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development at the address below. The writing must specifically state the word "appeal" and must identify the reason or reasons you believe the denial should be reversed. The Director or her designee must respond to your appeal within 10 business days of its receipt. Under unusual circumstances, the time for response to your appeal may be extended by 10 business days. 2) File an action in the appropriate court within 180 days after the date of the final determination to deny the request. If you prevail in such an action, the court is to award reasonable attorney fees, costs, and disbursements, and possible damages.

Sincerely,

Bradley N. Deacon

Freedom of Information Act Coordinator





RICK SNYDER  
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

JAMIE CLOVER ADAMS  
DIRECTOR

June 19, 2017

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

PETA

Via Email:

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

Dear

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

Your request for records dated June 13, 2017 under the Freedom of Information Act was received in our office on June 15, 2017. You requested "All Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVIs) for chimpanzees from March 1, 2017 through the date this request is processed."

After a diligent search, I have not been able to locate the records you seek with the information given. Pursuant to provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, and based on my knowledge, information, and belief, I certify that the record sought does not exist as described or by any other name reasonably known to me and your request is therefore denied.

If you have any additional information regarding the description, location, content or date of the record you seek, please submit another request so that I can again search on your behalf.

Under Section 10 of the Freedom of Information Act, MCL 15.240, the Department is obligated to inform you that you may do the following: 1) Appeal this decision in writing to the Director of the Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development at the address below. The writing must specifically state the word "appeal" and must identify the reason or reasons you believe the denial should be reversed. The Director or her designee must respond to your appeal within 10 business days of its receipt. Under unusual circumstances, the time for response to your appeal may be extended by 10 business days. 2) File an action in the appropriate court within 180 days after the date of the final determination to deny the request. If you prevail in such an action, the court is to award reasonable attorney fees, costs, and disbursements, and possible damages.

For your information, the Department's Freedom of Information Act written summary, procedures, and guidelines can be found at [www.michigan.gov/mdard-foia](http://www.michigan.gov/mdard-foia).

Sincerely,

Bradley N. Deacon

Freedom of Information Act Coordinator



RICK SNYDER  
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

JAMIE CLOVER ADAMS  
DIRECTOR

September 22, 2017

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

PETA  
Via Email: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

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

Your request for records dated September 20, 2017 under the Freedom of Information Act was received in our office on September 21, 2017. You requested "All Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVIs) for chimpanzees from June 13, 2017 through the date this request is processed."

After a diligent search, I have not been able to locate the records you seek with the information given. Pursuant to provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, and based on my knowledge, information, and belief, I certify that the record sought does not exist as described or by any other name reasonably known to me and your request is therefore denied.

If you have any additional information regarding the description, location, content or date of the record you seek, please submit another request so that I can again search on your behalf.

Under Section 10 of the Freedom of Information Act, MCL 15.240, the Department is obligated to inform you that you may do the following: 1) Appeal this decision in writing to the Director of the Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development at the address below. The writing must specifically state the word "appeal" and must identify the reason or reasons you believe the denial should be reversed. The Director or her designee must respond to your appeal within 10 business days of its receipt. Under unusual circumstances, the time for response to your appeal may be extended by 10 business days. 2) File an action in the appropriate court within 180 days after the date of the final determination to deny the request. If you prevail in such an action, the court is to award reasonable attorney fees, costs, and disbursements, and possible damages.

For your information, the Department's Freedom of Information Act written summary, procedures, and guidelines can be found at [www.michigan.gov/mdard-foia](http://www.michigan.gov/mdard-foia)

Sincerely,

Bradley N. Deacon  
Freedom of Information Coordinator



DEPARTMENT of AGRICULTURE  
STATE OF MISSOURI  
JEFFERSON CITY

*Serving, promoting and protecting the agricultural producers, processors  
and consumers of Missouri's food, fiber and fiber products*

ERIC R. GREENE  
DIRECTOR

CONTACT US  
816.438.6000

February 9, 2017

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

The PETA Foundation  
501 Front St.  
Norfolk, VA 23510

Sent via e-mail

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

Dear

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

The Missouri Department of Agriculture (MDA) received your records request dated 1/3/17, as follows:

**Any and all certificates of Veterinary Inspection for chimpanzees for November 1, 2016 through the date of this request.**

The Missouri Department of Agriculture has conducted a review of its files for records that are responsive to your request above. In short, our database does not contain any records regarding your open records request. Therefore, pursuant to RSMo, Section 610.010 the Missouri Department of Agriculture does not possess a document that fulfills your request.

If you have any questions, please contact my office at (573) 751-2617.

Sincerely,

Darryl Chatman  
General Counsel





DEPARTMENT of AGRICULTURE  
STATE OF MISSOURI  
JEFFERSON CITY

BRICK LUTHEANS  
COUNSELOR

*Growing, processing and preserving the agricultural products, products and equipment of Missouri's food, fuel and fiber products.*

CHRISTOPHER  
DIRECTOR

July 17, 2017

VIA E-MAIL ONLY

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

The PETA Foundation  
501 Front Street  
Norfolk, VA 23510

Dear (b) (6), (b) (7)(C):

On June 29, 2017, the Missouri Department of Agriculture (the "Department") received the following open records request from you pursuant to Chapter 610, RSMo:

See attached.

The Department has conducted a review of its files for records responsive to your request. Unfortunately, our database does not contain any records responsive to your request.

Please contact me at (573) 751-2613 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Darryl Chatman  
General Counsel

Date of Request: 6/29/2017

Requestor: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Request: All Certificates of Veterinary Inspection related to chimpanzees from February 9, 2017 through the date this request is processed. We respectfully request that production of the responsive documents be fulfilled without charge in light of PETA's non-profit status and the fact that releasing the requested records is in the public interest. PETA will synthesize the information obtained from this request and educate the public about the state's regulation of exhibitors of wild and potentially dangerous animals.

Timeline: 7/7/2017 February 9, 2017 through the date this request is processed.

Cost Limit: \$25.00

Debbie Metzler

---

**From:** DNR-FOIA-Contact <DNR-FOIA-Contact@michigan.gov>  
**Sent:** Monday, February 06, 2017 6:04 AM  
**To:** (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)  
**Cc:** Lischak, Victoria (DNR)  
**Subject:** RE: FOIA Request Log WLD00531

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

[http://www.michigan.gov/dnr/0,4570,7-153-337874\\_,00.html](http://www.michigan.gov/dnr/0,4570,7-153-337874_,00.html)



**From:** (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)  
**Sent:** Wednesday, February 01, 2017 12:17 PM  
**To:** DNR-FOIA-Contact  
**Subject:** FOIA Request

Please see the attached public records request.

Thank you,



March 29, 2017

Marketing and  
Regulatory  
Programs

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

501 Front Street  
Norfolk, VA, 23510

Animal and  
Plant Health  
Inspection  
Service

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

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

RE: FOIA Request# 2017-APHIS-01593-F

Legislative and  
Public Affairs

Freedom of  
Information

This letter responds to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request dated January 23, 2017 and assigned FOIA request #2017-APHIS-01593-F, seeking "all APHIS Forms 7020 and certificates of veterinarian inspection submitted to the agency by DeYoung Family Zoo and the Missouri Primate Foundation, dated December 1, 2016 through the date of the fulfillment of this request."

4700 River  
Road  
Unit 50  
Riverdale, MD  
20737-1232

Upon receipt, your request was forwarded to the Animal Care (AC) Program offices to conduct a search of their files for records responsive to your request. On March 2, 2017, AC program officials conducted a search of their electronic and paper files. Their search revealed no documents responsive to your request.

You may contact Hamilton Kuralt the analyst who processed your request, at (301) 851-4010 as well as Mr. James Ivy, our FOIA Public Liaison, at (301) 851-4100 for any further assistance and to discuss any aspect of your request. Additionally, you may contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at the National Archives and Records Administration to inquire about the FOIA mediation services they offer. The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at [ogis@nara.gov](mailto:ogis@nara.gov), telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769.

If you are not satisfied with the response to this request, you may administratively appeal by writing to: Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Ag Box 3401, Washington, DC 20250-3401. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within 90 days of the date of the response to your request.

Please refer to tracking number 2017-APHIS-05193-F in your appeal letter and add the words "FOIA Appeal" to the front of the envelope. To assist the Administrator in reviewing your appeal, provide specific reasons why you believe modification of the determination is warranted.

Sincerely,

For:  
Tonya G. Woods  
Director  
Freedom of Information & Privacy Act  
Legislative and Public Affairs  
An Equal Opportunity Provider and Employer



### Inspection Report

Harold L. Deyoung  
N-5406 County Road 577  
Wallace, MI 49893

Customer ID: 7256

Certificate: 34-C-0141

Site: 001

HAROLD DEYOUNG - 001

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: 10-JAN-2018

No non-compliant items identified during this inspection.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the Director.

**Additional Inspectors**

MAGITERS GWENDALYN, VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

HAMMEL KURT, VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

Prepared By:

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

Date:

10-JAN-2018

Title:

Received

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

Date:

10-JAN-2018

Title:





# USDA-APHIS-Animal Care



| ANIMAL WELFARE COMPLAINT   |  |                               |
|--|--|-------------------------------|
| Complaint No.<br>AC21-217  | Date Entered:<br>April 2, 2021               | Processed By:<br>Sean Rehurek |
| Referred To:<br>CATHERINE HOVANCSAK  |  | Reply Due:<br>May 2, 2021     |
| <b>Facility or Person Complaint Filed Against</b>  |  |                               |
| Name:<br>HAROLD DEYOUNG  | Customer No.:<br>7256                        | License No.:<br>34-C-0141     |
| Address:<br>N-5406 COUNTY ROAD 577   |  | Email Address:                |
| City:<br>WALLACE   | State:<br>MI                                 | Phone No.:<br>(906) 788-4093  |
| <b>Complainant Information</b>   |  |                               |
| Name:<br>[REDACTED]  | Organization:<br>The Nonhuman Rights Project |                               |
| Address:   |  | Email Address:<br>[REDACTED]  |
| City:  | State:                                       | Phone No.:                    |
| How was the Complaint received?<br>Email   |  |                               |
| Details of Complaint:<br>See attached.   |  |                               |
| Results:<br>An unannounced routine inspection was conducted on November 09, 2021 by Jessica Rivera, ACI and Kurt Hammel, VMO. Responses to the complaint are from observations and discussions made at the time of this inspection.<br>Complaint contained concerns for the welfare of a chimpanzee at the DeYoung Family Zoo: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>o The chimpanzees at the zoo are all accounted for.</li><li>o They are appropriately being cared for in accordance with the Animal Welfare Act Standards. None of the chimps were observed to be suffering.</li><li>o The chimpanzees are not on public display at the zoo, therefore zoo patrons have not seen them.</li></ul> |  |                               |
| Application Kit Provided:<br>Yes:      No:   |  |                               |
| Inspector:<br>JESSICA RIVERA   |  | Date:<br>November 10, 2021    |
| Reviewed By:<br>CATHERINE HOVANCSAK  |  | Date:<br>November 10, 2021    |



Animal and Plant  
Health Inspection  
Service

Animal Care

Fort Collins Office  
2150 Centre Avenue  
Building B, 3W11  
Fort Collins, CO 80526  
Phone: 970-494-7478

April 2, 2021



Dear Complainant,

Thank you for your correspondence dated March 29, 2021. We are reviewing your concerns and assigned tracking number AC21-217. Please allow us enough time (30 to 60 days) to thoroughly look into your concerns. You may submit a request to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) office to obtain any publicly available information regarding our review.

FOIA Requests can be submitted three ways:

1. Web Request Form: <https://efoia-pal.usda.gov/App/Home.aspx>
2. Fax: 301-734-5941
3. US Mail:  
USDA- APHIS- FOIA  
4700 River Road, Unit 50  
Riverdale, MD 20737

Should you have any questions regarding the APHIS FOIA process or need assistance using the Web Request Form **please contact the APHIS FOIA office at 301-851-4102.**

Animal Care is a program within the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) that directs activities to ensure compliance with and enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act and the Horse Protection Act. Animal Care establishes standards of humane treatment for regulated animals and monitors and achieves compliance through inspections, enforcement, education, and cooperative efforts under the Acts.

Please be assured that we will look into your concern(s) and take appropriate action(s).

Thank you for your interest into the humane treatment of these animals.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Goldentyer, D.V.M.  
Deputy Administrator  
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care



**From:** [noreply@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:noreply@aphis.usda.gov)  
**To:** [APHIS-AnimalCare](#)  
**Subject:** USDA APHIS ANIMAL CARE - Animal Welfare Complaint Submission  
**Date:** Monday, March 29, 2021 10:05:04 AM

---

### Details of complaint:

- Name of USDA licensee/registrant: DeYoung Family Zoo
- USDA license/registration number: 34-C-0141
- City/State:Wallace, MI
- Complaint details:The requesting body is concerned about the welfare of a chimpanzee at the DeYoung Family Zoo. The chimpanzee in question was once named "Tommy" and owned by (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) in upstate New York (b) (6), (b) (7)(C). (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) On September 21, 2015, the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development ("MDARD") certified receipt of Tommy in the state of Michigan on behalf of the DeYoung Family Zoo. Tommy, whose name has likely been changed, has not been heard of nor seen by knowing patrons at the DeYoung Family Zoo for at least five years. Similarly, the DeYoung Family Zoo denies ever receiving Tommy into their care. The DeYoung Family Zoo maintains this position although MDARD records and USDA inspection reports say different. On February 2, 2016, an unknown caller phoned MDARD and complained that a chimp at the DeYoung Family Zoo was not being cared for properly. The caller was adamant that the chimp was "suffering." This call came in 5 months after records show that Tommy arrived at the facility. We are greatly concerned about the welfare of Tommy, if he is still alive. We request that the USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service conduct a focused inspection of the property to investigate whether Tommy, or the chimpanzee formerly known as Tommy, is being appropriately cared for in accordance with federal laws and regulations.

Submitted To:

### Complaint Contact Information:

Can Contact Complainer: Yes

Name: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)  
Organization: The Nonhuman Rights Project  
Street Address: 1911 W Elk Pl  
Apt/Suite:  
City / State / Zip: Denver, CO, 80211  
Phone Number: 5138335165  
Email: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)  
Submitted on: Mar 29, 2021 4:03:56 PM UTC





# USDA-APHIS-Animal Care



| ANIMAL WELFARE COMPLAINT  |                                     |                                |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Complaint No.<br>AC21-680   | Date Entered:<br>September 21, 2021 | Processed By:<br>Emily Fausch  |
| Referred To:<br>CATHERINE HOVANCSAK   |                                     | Reply Due:<br>October 21, 2021 |
| <b>Facility or Person Complaint Filed Against</b>   |                                     |                                |
| Name:<br>HAROLD DEYOUNG   | Customer No.:<br>7256               | License No.:<br>34-C-0141      |
| Address:<br>N-5406 COUNTY ROAD 577  |                                     | Email Address:                 |
| City:<br>Wallace  | State:<br>MI                        | Phone No.:<br>9067884093       |
| <b>Complainant Information</b>  |                                     |                                |
| Name:<br>[REDACTED]   | Organization:                       |                                |
| Address:  |                                     | Email Address:<br>[REDACTED]   |
| City:   | State:                              | Phone No.:                     |
| How was the Complaint received?<br>Email  |                                     |                                |
| Details of Complaint:<br>see attached   |                                     |                                |
| <b>Results:</b><br>An unannounced routine inspection was conducted on November 09, 2021 by Jessica Rivera, ACI and Kurt Hammel, VMO. Responses to the complaint are from observations and discussions made at the time of this inspection.<br><br>· 12 animals unaccounted for that were transferred from Special Memories Zoo to DeYoung Family Zoo:<br>o All the animals are accounted for<br>· Some of the animals are endangered species and their transportation across state lines for the purpose of a sale is a federal violation:<br>o This is not a regulation under the Animal Welfare Act |                                     |                                |
| Application Kit Provided:<br>Yes:      No:  |                                     |                                |
| Inspector:<br>JESSICA RIVERA  |                                     | Date:<br>November 10, 2021     |
| Reviewed By:<br>CATHERINE HOVANCSAK   |                                     | Date:<br>November 10, 2021     |



Animal and Plant  
Health Inspection  
Service

Animal Care

Fort Collins Office  
2150 Centre Avenue  
Building B, 3W11  
Fort Collins, CO 80526  
Phone: 970-494-7478

September 21, 2021



Dear Complainant,

Thank you for your correspondence dated August 10, 2021. We are reviewing your concerns and assigned tracking number AC21-680. Please allow us enough time (30 to 60 days) to thoroughly look into your concerns. You may submit a request to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) office to obtain any publicly available information regarding our review.

FOIA Requests can be submitted three ways:

1. Web Request Form: <https://efoia-pal.usda.gov/App/Home.aspx>
2. Fax: 301-734-5941
3. US Mail:  
USDA- APHIS- FOIA  
4700 River Road, Unit 50  
Riverdale, MD 20737

Should you have any questions regarding the APHIS FOIA process or need assistance using the Web Request Form **please contact the APHIS FOIA office at 301-851-4102.**

Animal Care is a program within the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) that directs activities to ensure compliance with and enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act and the Horse Protection Act. Animal Care establishes standards of humane treatment for regulated animals and monitors and achieves compliance through inspections, enforcement, education, and cooperative efforts under the Acts.

Please be assured that we will look into your concern(s) and take appropriate action(s).

Thank you for your interest into the humane treatment of these animals.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Goldentyer, D.V.M.  
Deputy Administrator  
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

**From:** [REDACTED]  
**To:** [APHIS-AnimalCare](#)  
**Subject:** Re: [External Email] 12 missing animals  
**Date:** Tuesday, August 10, 2021 3:56:04 PM  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)

---

Hello. Thank you for your response. I apologize for not providing more information. There has been some concerns raised over the facility DeYoung Zoo, N5406 County Road 577 in Wallace, MI. USDA number: 34-C-0141. This is regarding animals that were supposed to be received from the Wisconsin Special Memories Zoo which closed in 2020. They transferred some of their animals to DeYoung Zoo in Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Since the transfer, 12 animals have allegedly been unaccounted for, as shown below:

A comparison of DeYoung Zoo's 2019 and 2020 USDA animal inventories and the 2020 CVIs reveal the following animals are missing from the U.P. roadside zoo:

- Two wolves named Robbi and Jeanie
- One black leopard named Onyx
- Two tigers
- Two snow macaques
- One ring tailed lemur
- One Tonkean macaque
- One hamadryas baboon
- Two vervet monkeys



DeYoung Zoo has repeatedly declined requests to reveal the location of the missing animals.

Some of the animals are endangered species and their transportation across state lines for the purpose of a sale is a federal violation.

Thank you again for your time and consideration of this matter!  
I appreciate your time and apologize for the initial confusion and lack of information!

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

On Tuesday, August 10, 2021, 05:20:54 PM EDT, APHIS-AnimalCare <animalcare@usda.gov> wrote:

Hello-

Thank you for your concern however, we need further information in order to look into your request. We need at least the address/phone number/ website of the facility or owner of the animal(s).

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 of certain warm-blooded animals bred for commercial sales, some internet sales, those used in research, transported commercially, or exhibited to the public at USDA licensed or registered facilities.

You can find more information about Animal Care at:

<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/wps/portal/aphis/ourfocus/animalwelfare>

Sincerely,

Program Support

USDA APHIS Animal Care

Phone: (970) 494-7478



Please send all paperwork to our mailing address:

Fort Collins: 2150 Centre Ave., Building B, 3W11, Fort Collins CO, 80526

Email: [Animalcare@usda.gov](mailto:Animalcare@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: Tuesday, August 10, 2021 1:28 PM  
To: APHIS-AnimalCare <[AnimalCare@usda.gov](mailto:AnimalCare@usda.gov)>  
Subject: [External Email]12 missing animals

**[External Email]**

If this message comes from an **unexpected sender** or references a **vague/unexpected topic**;

Use caution before clicking links or opening attachments.

Please send any concerns or suspicious messages to: [Spam.Abuse@usda.gov](mailto:Spam.Abuse@usda.gov)

Good afternoon. I am writing to urge you to investigate the case of 12 missing animals that have been sent from Special Memories Zoo in Greenville, Wisconsin to DeYoung Family Zoo in Wallace, Michigan. Some of the animals were endangered and their transportation across state lines for the purpose of a sale is a federal violation.

Thank you!

I appreciate your time and attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

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

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# USDA-APHIS-Animal Care



| ANIMAL WELFARE COMPLAINT  |                               |                                 |  |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Complaint No.<br>AC22-0734  | Date Entered:<br>May 31, 2022 | Processed By:<br>William Austin |  |
| Referred To:<br>CATHERINE HOVANCSAK   |                               | Reply Due:<br>June 30, 2022     |  |
| Facility or Person Complaint Filed Against  |                               |                                 |  |
| Name:<br>HAROLD DEYOUNG   | Customer No.:<br>7256         | License No.:<br>34-C-0141       |  |
| Address:<br>N-5406 COUNTY ROAD 577  |                               | Email Address:                  |  |
| City:<br>Wallace  | State:<br>MI                  | Phone No.:<br>9067884093        |  |
| Complainant Information   |                               |                                 |  |
| Name:<br>[REDACTED]   |                               | Organization:                   |  |
| Address:  |                               | Email Address:<br>[REDACTED]    |  |
| City:   | State:                        | Phone No.:                      |  |
| How was the Complaint received?<br>Email  |                               |                                 |  |
| Details of Complaint:<br>See Attached   |                               |                                 |  |
| Results:<br>The AC primate specialist and an AWO Assistant Director have been on inspections as well as all the other regular inspections performed at the facility. No NCIs to the nature of the alleged complaints have been found. |                               |                                 |  |
| Application Kit Provided:<br>Yes:      No:  |                               |                                 |  |
| Inspector:  |                               | Date:                           |  |
| Reviewed By:<br>CATHERINE HOVANCSAK   |                               | Date:<br>June 14, 2022          |  |



Animal and Plant  
Health Inspection  
Service

Animal Care

Fort Collins Office  
2150 Centre Avenue  
Building B, 3W11  
Fort Collins, CO 80526  
Phone: 970-494-7478

June 3, 2022



Dear Complainant,

Thank you for your correspondence dated May 27, 2022. We are reviewing your concerns and assigned tracking number AC22-734. Please allow us enough time (30 to 60 days) to thoroughly look into your concerns. You may submit a request to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) office to obtain any publicly available information regarding our review.

FOIA Requests can be submitted three ways:

1. Web Request Form: <https://efoia-pal.usda.gov/App/Home.aspx>
2. Fax: 301-734-5941
3. US Mail:  
USDA- APHIS- FOIA  
4700 River Road, Unit 50  
Riverdale, MD 20737

Should you have any questions regarding the APHIS FOIA process or need assistance using the Web Request Form **please contact the APHIS FOIA office at 301-851-4102.**

Animal Care is a program within the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) that directs activities to ensure compliance with and enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act and the Horse Protection Act. Animal Care establishes standards of humane treatment for regulated animals and monitors and achieves compliance through inspections, enforcement, education, and cooperative efforts under the Acts.

Please be assured that we will look into your concern(s) and take appropriate action(s).

Thank you for your interest into the humane treatment of these animals.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Goldentyer, D.V.M.  
Deputy Administrator  
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care



**From:** [REDACTED]  
**To:** [Goldentyer, Betty J - MRP-APHIS](#); [Rehurek, Sean P - MRP-APHIS](#)  
**Subject:** [External Email]CHIMP TRAFFICKING & ABUSE AT DEYOUNG FAMILY ZOO - MICHIGAN  
**Date:** Friday, May 27, 2022 12:46:39 PM

---

**[External Email]**

If this message comes from an **unexpected sender** or references a **vague/unexpected topic**;  
Use caution before clicking links or opening attachments.  
Please send any concerns or suspicious messages to: [Spam.Abuse@usda.gov](mailto:Spam.Abuse@usda.gov)

This complaint concerns the Deyoung Family Zoo chimps living in terrible conditions while being confined to a barn with no yard or outside access. Deyoung's zoo is located at address N5406 Co Rd 577 in Wallace, Michigan 49893 and is owned by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Deyoung.

Deyoung's animals are currently in dire need of adequate vet care, animal care, proper shelter, and structurally sound enclosures. This is a result of the owners incompetence, lack of experience, and their USDA inspectors negligence and inaction to uphold their AWA enforcement obligation. It would not be wise to keep licensing Deyoung's without looking into all the information I have about this from witnesses and accomplices. Deyoung's need to be seriously audited and investigated by USDA IES.

Since 2016, Deyoung's 7+ chimps have been confined to a small barn on the zoo property without a yard or outside access to get outside exercise or sunlight. It is apparent that these chimps have multiple psychological issues at this point since they have been living in inhumane conditions for many years.

The chimps in Deyoung's barn are bred then the babies are illegally sold. Since 2016, 2+ chimp babies have been taken from their mother and sold by the Deyoung's over state lines with no records. Deyoung's chimps are continuously pregnant at every chance possible. Special vet and animal care is never provided for the female chimps or pregnant chimps which undoubtedly will result in a lot of pain and medical issues. There is a lot of evidence for this situation if the USDA would investigate. I don't know how the USDA inspector could miss a pregnant chimp more than twice. It's a pretty big deal especially since the babies were sold to abusive owners who continuously endanger the public.

Deyoung's zoo bought their chimps by illegal means and are trafficking their babies across state lines. These chimps were taken, harmed, and harassed according to definition in the Endangered Species Act (before and after they were moved to Michigan). Most of these chimps were involved in a lawsuit and moved to Deyoung's in an attempt help to hide abuse and other illegal activities from law enforcement and a court order. It is beyond me how a USDA inspector wouldn't ask where 5 plus chimps came from. One was even 7 months pregnant at the time of arrival. If they would have just asked a couple questions about these chimps like they were supposed to, they would have found out about all the illegal activity and that these chimps came from an illegal breeder with no CVTS (which is required by the state of Michigan and the USDA).

Deyoung's animals have not had competent USDA inspectors, owners, or veterinarian's since they began their zoo. The Deyoung's and their shady veterinarian (who also needs to be looked into) do not have any experience with chimps (or other large dangerous exotic animals) and are not competent enough to assess chimp psychological well-being, cage safety, or living



conditions. Apparently the Michigan USDA inspectors along with Deyoung's have let these chimps sit there without proper care and housing since they were trafficked there starting in 2016.

Even if Deyoung's do have a Primate Care and Enrichment program it is not sufficient, nor is it implemented. USDA inspectors have not made sure that Deyoung's have implemented any specialized chimp enrichment program. They also have not made sure any steps or special health considerations have been taken to contribute to the psychological well-being of these abused and over-bred chimps currently confined to a barn.

USDA inspector Jessica Rivera and Kurt Hammel have claimed to inspect these chimps but they have never written Deyoung's up for improper care or housing; of which there is a ton of clear evidence for. This is why I'm respectfully requesting that a USDA IES along with competent inspectors with knowledge of chimps go assess the Deyoung chimps wellbeing, health, and dangerous enclosure that is not fit for any chimps according to the AWA. This is a huge public safety issue as well.

Deyoung's continue to falsify info on their federal USDA records and state Certificate Veterinary Inspection (CVI) import forms. Many times they don't even get CVI's for their imported animals so many of the animals currently in their possession will not have them. They are making hundreds of thousands if not millions of dollars off of illegal sales and trafficking animals. Deyoung's chimps don't have CVI's and their USDA records are falsified if they have any. This can be confirmed. Deyoung's imported animals are not typically seen by a vet and likely not vaccinated, this is very dangerous since diseases can be transferred to our meat food supply and native animals.

Deyoung's chimps have been deprived of appropriate care, environmental enhancement that promotes psychological well-being, humane treatment, and a yard so they can actually go outside to exercise. This can be easily proven by having a knowledgeable, unbiased person going to look at the chimps and their enclosure. The enclosure the chimps have always had does not allow for them to do activities crucial to their health and well-being. It also is not vented, heated, or air conditioned properly for extreme Michigan weather temperatures.

It has been reported that the animals at Deyoung's are not given sufficient clean water every day. Deyoung's never have enough employees to take care of all their animals adequately and tend to only hire family. They don't trust outsiders because they are more likely to report the abuse and trafficking. As a result there aren't enough trained caregivers and the animals suffer.

Here are some of Deyoung's current AWA violations concerning chimps that need to be addressed as soon as possible please:

- Enclosures are not safe or structurally sound and rusted. It likely has not been kept in good repair and will not contain the animals securely. If it looks like they have a yard it is not secure for any chimps. It is likely there just for show if one exists.
- Deyoung's chimps are currently producing babies as often as they can so close attention needs to be paid by the USDA to the chimp breeders and pregnant chimps health, otherwise the mother will end up sick and the baby will wind up being sold illegally like

all the others.

- The barn has hard concrete floors and no soft flooring or substrate that can be readily cleaned, or can be removed or replaced whenever cleaning does not.
- Drains in housing facility are not properly constructed, installed, and maintained. Need to make sure drains and water supply working properly and not freezing in the winter time.
- There is no way the Deyoung's chimp enclosure is sufficiently heated or cooled to protect nonhuman primates from temperature extremes and to provide for their health and well-being. The ambient temperature in the facility must not fall below 45 °F for more than 4 consecutive hours when nonhuman primates are present. If you have ever been through a Michigan winter you will realize that their barn is not insulated enough to keep the chimps warm in the winter time. If they do put heaters in there it is likely that they are extreme fire hazards. The ambient temperature is not maintained at a level that ensures the health and well-being of the species housed, it is not in accordance with generally accepted professional and husbandry practices.
- The chimps do not have proper ventilation to provide for their health and well-being and to minimize odors, drafts, ammonia levels, and moisture condensation. Ventilation must be provided by windows, doors, vents, fans, or air conditioning. This has not been done. Sufficient auxiliary ventilation, such as fans, blowers, or air conditioning, are not provided when the ambient temperature is 85 °F or higher.
- The chimps enclosure lighting does not provide a regular diurnal lighting cycle of either natural or artificial light. This is extremely detrimental to the well-being of the animals. Especially in Michigan winters where there is very little sunshine that could even get into the barn.
- Dealers and exhibitors must provide great apes weighing over 110 lbs. (50 kg) an additional volume of space in excess of that required for Group 6 animals which is not being done.
- Deyoung's Environmental enhancement to promote psychological well-being is not adequate and is not being implemented or followed. They have not developed, documented, or followed 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 and what Deyoung's are doing does not suffice.
- Environmental enrichment. The physical environment in the primary enclosures is not

enriched by providing means of expressing noninjurious species-typical activities. Species differences have not been considered when determining the type or methods of enrichment. Chimps have special considerations and are not being provided special attention regarding enhancement of their environment, based on the needs of the individual species. Dealers and exhibitors must include in the environment enhancement plan special provisions for great apes weighing over 110 lbs. (50 kg), including additional opportunities to express species-typical behavior.

- The Deyoung chimps were trafficked into Michigan without Certificate of Veterinary Inspections. On top of this the carriers and intermediate handlers accepted multiple dangerous nonhuman primates for transport in commerce without the primary enclosure meeting the requirements. A carrier or intermediate handler must not accept a nonhuman primate for transport if the primary enclosure is obviously defective or damaged and cannot reasonably be expected to safely and comfortably contain the nonhuman primate without suffering or injury. The Deyoung's accepted these chimps illegally without a safe or proper enclosure. They have done nothing to build on this cage or make it acceptable for chimps since they were trafficked there in 2016.

If you have any questions or need evidence or witnesses just let me know. Thank you!



**From:** [Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS](#)  
**To:** [REDACTED]  
**Subject:** #7256 Inspection Report  
**Date:** Thursday, September 17, 2020 8:18:00 AM  
**Attachments:** [#7256 DeYoung.pdf](#)

---

Hi [REDACTED]

Here is your inspection report from yesterday, if you could please respond to this email that confirm that you have received it. If you have any questions or concerns please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,  
Jessica

Jessica Rivera  
Animal Care Inspector  
USDA-APHIS-Animal Care  
[REDACTED]

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTE: The preceding email message contains information that may be confidential, proprietary, or legally privileged, and may constitute non-public information. This message is intended to be conveyed only to the intended named recipient(s). If you are not an intended recipient of this message, do not read it; instead, please advise the sender by reply email, and delete this message and any attachments. Unauthorized individuals or entities are not permitted access to this information. Any disclosure, copying, distribution or taking any action in reliance on the contents of this information, except its delivery to the sender, is strictly prohibited and may be unlawful.



## Inspection Report

---

DEYOUNG FAMILY ZOO LLC  
N-5406 COUNTY ROAD 577  
WALLACE, MI 49893

Customer ID: **7256**

Certificate: **34-C-0141**

Site: 001

HAROLD DEYOUNG

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: 16-SEP-2020

---

No non-compliant items identified during this inspection.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the Director.

---

**Prepared By:** JESSICA RIVERA

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

**Title:** ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

**Date:**  
21-SEP-2020

**Received by Title:** Facility Representative

**Date:**  
21-SEP-2020



### Species Inspected

| Cust No | Cert No   | Site | Site Name      | Inspection  |
|---------|-----------|------|----------------|-------------|
| 7256    | 34-C-0141 | 001  | HAROLD DEYOUNG | 16-SEP-2020 |

| Count  | Scientific Name                | Common Name                               |
|--------|--------------------------------|---|
| 000008 | <i>Panthera tigris</i>         | TIGER                                     |
| 000002 | <i>Rabbits</i>                 | RABBITS                                   |
| 000001 | <i>Camelus bactrianus</i>      | BACTRIAN CAMEL                            |
| 000036 | <i>Capra hircus</i>            | DOMESTIC GOAT                             |
| 000007 | <i>Bos taurus</i>              | CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI                |
| 000002 | <i>Hyaena hyaena</i>           | STRIPED HYENA                             |
| 000004 | <i>Vulpes vulpes</i>           | RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX) |
| 000002 | <i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>    | DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG   |
| 000002 | <i>Panthera leo</i>            | LION                                      |
| 000005 | <i>Lama pacos</i>              | ALPACA                                    |
| 000007 | <i>Canis lupus</i>             | GRAY WOLF / GREY WOLF / TIMBER WOLF       |
| 000002 | <i>Bos primigenius indicus</i> | ZEBU                                      |
| 000007 | <i>Ursus arctos</i>            | BROWN BEAR                                |
| 000005 | <i>Crocuta crocuta</i>         | SPOTTED HYENA                             |
| 000002 | <i>Camelus dromedarius</i>     | DROMEDARY CAMEL                           |
| 000002 | <i>Ateles geoffroyi</i>        | BLACK-HANDED SPIDER MONKEY                |
| 000001 | <i>Ateles chamek</i>           | BLACK SPIDER MONKEY                       |
| 000002 | <i>Varecia rubra</i>           | RED RUFFED LEMUR                          |
| 000005 | <i>Nasua olivacea</i>          | MOUNTAIN COATI                            |
| 000014 | <i>Ovis aries aries</i>        | SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS       |
| 000004 | <i>Canis latrans</i>           | COYOTE                                    |
| 000003 | <i>Papio anubis</i>            | OLIVE BABOON                              |
| 000004 | <i>Lontra canadensis</i>       | NORTH AMERICAN RIVER OTTER                |
| 000001 | <i>Lama glama</i>              | LLAMA                                     |
| 000008 | <i>Ursus americanus</i>        | NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR                 |
| 000008 | <i>Pan troglodytes</i>         | CHIMPANZEE                                |
| 000001 | <i>Macaca fascicularis</i>     | CRAB-EATING MACAQUE / CYNOMOLGUS MONKEY   |
| 000015 | <i>Lemur catta</i>             | RING-TAILED LEMUR                         |
| 000005 | <i>Procyon lotor</i>           | RACCOON                                   |
| 000018 | <i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>  | WHITE-TAILED DEER                         |
| 000002 | <i>Didelphis virginiana</i>    | VIRGINIA OPOSSUM                          |
| 000003 | <i>Osphranter rufus</i>        | RED KANGAROO                              |
| 000001 | <i>Cebus capucinus</i>         | WHITE-HEADED / WHITE-THROATED CAPUCHIN    |
| 000006 | <i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>      | NORTH AMERICAN PORCUPINE                  |
| 000001 | <i>Panthera pardus</i>         | LEOPARD                                   |
| 000001 | <i>Otocyon megalotis</i>       | BAT-EARED FOX                             |
| 000001 | <i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>  | HIPPOPOTAMUS                              |
| 000004 | <i>Macaca fuscata</i>          | JAPANESE MACAQUE / SNOW MACAQUE           |
| 000005 | <i>Marmota monax</i>           | GROUNDHOG / WOODCHUCK                     |
| 000001 | <i>Arctictis binturong</i>     | BINTURONG                                 |
| 000002 | <i>Papio hamadryas</i>         | HAMADRYAS BABOON                          |





### Species Inspected

| Cust No | Cert No                       | Site | Site Name      | Inspection                                    |
|---------|-------------------------------|------|----------------|---|
| 7256    | 34-C-0141                     | 001  | HAROLD DEYOUNG | 16-SEP-2020                                   |
| 000004  | <i>Chlorocebus aethiops</i>   |      |                | AFRICAN GREEN MONKEY / GRIVET                 |
| 000002  | <i>Macaca nigra</i>           |      |                | SULAWESI CRESTED MACAQUE                      |
| 000001  | <i>Uncia uncia</i>            |      |                | SNOW LEOPARD                                  |
| 000002  | <i>Tamandua mexicana</i>      |      |                | NORTHERN TAMANDUA                             |
| 000001  | <i>Macaca nemestrina</i>      |      |                | PIG-TAILED MACAQUE                            |
| 000002  | <i>Callosciurus prevostii</i> |      |                | PREVOST'S SQUIRREL / TRI-COLORED SQUIRREL     |
| 000010  | <i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>   |      |                | BLACK-TAILED PRAIRIE DOG                      |
| 000002  | <i>Atelerix albiventris</i>   |      |                | FOUR-TOED HEDGEHOG (MOST COMMON PET HEDGEHOG) |
| 000010  | <i>Canis lupus hallstromi</i> |      |                | NEW GUINEA SINGING DOG                        |
| 000244  | <b>Total</b>                  |      |                |   |

**From:** [Brunson, Sophia - APHIS](#)  
**To:** [Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS](#); [Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS](#)  
**Subject:** AC17-739 7256 Deyoung Family Zoo complaint  
**Date:** Wednesday, August 9, 2017 8:39:07 AM  
**Attachments:** [AC17-739.docx](#)

---

Good morning!

---

**From:** ACEAST  
**Sent:** Tuesday, August 08, 2017 9:20 AM  
**To:** Brunson, Sophia - APHIS <[Sophia.Brunson@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:Sophia.Brunson@aphis.usda.gov)>  
**Subject:** FW: USDA APHIS ANIMAL CARE - Animal Welfare Complaint Submission

Hi Sophia,

Please see the below complaint against #7256 Harold L Deyoung.

Thanks,

Teany D. Gerkin  
Program Support Specialist  
Eastern Region USDA/APHIS/Animal Care  
920 Main Campus Drive, Suite 200  
Raleigh, NC 27606  
919-855-7116 (Work)  
919-855-7123 (fax)  
[TEANY.D.GERKIN@APHIS.USDA.GOV](mailto:TEANY.D.GERKIN@APHIS.USDA.GOV)

[Join the Animal Care Stakeholder Registry and receive emails on topics of interest](#)

**From:** [noreply@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:noreply@aphis.usda.gov) [<mailto:noreply@aphis.usda.gov>]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, August 2, 2017 12:24 AM  
**To:** ACEAST <[ACEAST@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:ACEAST@aphis.usda.gov)>  
**Subject:** USDA APHIS ANIMAL CARE - Animal Welfare Complaint Submission

**Details of complaint:**

- Name of USDA licensee/registrant:
- USDA license/registration number:
- City/State:Wallace, MI
- Complaint details:This complaint is in regards to the DeYoung Family Zoo in

Wallace, Michigan. My family recently visited teh zoo and I was appalled by the conditions in which the young chimpanzee is kept. He is alone, in a small space, unable to socialize with any other animals. This zoo is more like a circus, with animals kept in areas with insufficient space, and forced to entertain customers (for instance, the hippo, Wallace, must stand below a balcony while zoo visitors drop leaves of lettuce into his open mouth). The male lion appeared to have an untreated cut on one of his hind legs.

While it claims to educate visitors about animals, very few staff were visible during our visit.

Submitted To: [aceast@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:aceast@aphis.usda.gov)

**Complaint Contact Information:**

Can Contact Complainer: No, I would like to remain anonymous.

Name (b) (5) DPP, (b) (5) ACP, (b) (5) AWP

Organization:

Street Address:

Apt/Suite:

City / State / Zip: , ,

Phone Number:

Email:

Submitted on: Aug 1, 2017 10:23:58 PM MDT



**ANIMAL WELFARE COMPLAINT**

|                                   |                          |                           |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Complaint No.<br>AC17-739         | Date Entered<br>9-Aug-17 | Received By<br>S. BRUNSON |
| Referred To<br>HOVANCSAK / RIVERA | Reply Due<br>8-Sep-17    |                           |

**Facility or Person Complaint Filed Against**

|                          |             |   |                          |
|--------------------------|-------------|---|--------------------------|
| Name<br>HAROLD L DEYOUNG |             | Customer/License/Registration No.<br>7256 / 34-C-0141 |                          |
| Address<br>N 5406 CR 577 |             |   |                          |
| City<br>WALLACE          | State<br>MI | Zip<br>49893  | Phone No<br>906-788-4093 |

**Complainant**

|                   |       |              |                         |
|-------------------|-------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Name<br>ANONYMOUS |       | Organization |                         |
| Address           |       |              |                         |
| City              | State | Zip          | Phone No./Email address |

How was complaint received?  
Email

**Details of Complaint:** SEE ATTACHED

**Results:**

Application packet provided? Yes ☐ No ☐

INSPECTOR

DATE

REVIEWED BY

DATE

**From:** [Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS](#)  
**To:** [Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS](#)  
**Cc:** [Hammel, Kurt A - APHIS](#); [Kirsten, Peter R - APHIS](#)  
**Subject:** Approved AC16-066  
**Date:** Friday, November 6, 2015 2:25:21 PM  
**Attachments:** [AC16-066.docx](#)

---

Awesome complaint response!! Thanks to both of you.

Cathy



**USDA, APHIS, Animal Care**  
**ANIMAL WELFARE COMPLAINT**

|                              |                           |                         |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Complaint No.<br>AC16-066    | Date Entered<br>27-Oct-15 | Received By<br>T Gerkin |
| Referred To<br>Dr. Hovancsak | Reply Due<br>28-Nov-15    |                         |

**Facility or Person Complaint Filed Against**

|                          |             |   |                            |
|--------------------------|-------------|---|----------------------------|
| Name<br>Harold Deyoung   |             | Customer/License/Registration No.<br>7256/34-C-0141 |                            |
| Address<br>N 5406 CR 577 |             |   |                            |
| City<br>Wallace          | State<br>MI | Zip<br>49893  | Phone No<br>(906) 788-4093 |

**Complainant**

|   |       |                      |  |
|---|-------|----------------------|--|
| Name<br>(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D) |       | Organization<br>PETA |  |
| Address                                 |       |                      |  |
| City                                    | State | Zip                  | Phone No./Email address<br>(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D) |

How was complaint received?  
Email

**Details of Complaint:** SEE ATTACHED

**Results:**

A focused inspection was performed by Jessica Rivera, ACI and Kurt Hammel, VMO on November 3, 2015 in response to this complaint. The results are as follows:

**\*\*On September 26, a witness observed and documented an infant monkey bit a child during an interaction:**

•Both inspectors reviewed the video and agreed: You can see the monkey mouthing her finger and the child made a comment "it's biting me". However, she continued to handle the monkey and appears to be enjoying the experience. She was laughing and smiling, it also looks like she was posing to have her picture taken. There is no indication that she was actually injured by the monkey mouthing her finger.

•The licensee stated that the young primate is a Green Monkey (also known as a Grivet); the primate was born on August 27, 2015. The licensee stated that the green monkey probably would not have even had teeth at that age (one month old). He also stated that the parent/guardian never notified them that the child was bit or injured by the mouthing. He was also never contacted by authorities that the child did seek medical attention or that the parents/guardian filed a complaint about a bite. The licensee indicated that if someone was injured by one of their animals especially a non-human primate that



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they would have the individual seek medical attention immediately.

- The green monkey was inspected and appeared to be in good health with no social issues. He is provided a proper diet and enrichment of toys and food. His enclosure provides adequate space that meets the AWA standards.

**\*\*On October 10, a witness observed and documented that an infant hyena was showing signs of discomfort and distress during a public interaction.**

- Both inspectors reviewed the video and agreed: The hyena cub did open his mouth but it does not appear that he was trying to bite anyone. From the video we could not see that the hyena was shivering. In the video you can see the hyena cub move around while being held, but it does not appear to be struggling.

- The hyena was inspected and appears to be very healthy and well taken care of. The licensee is consistently working with their attending veterinarian to provide adequate veterinary care for their animals.

**\*\*A witness observed two different pairs of macaque monkeys pacing. This is a stereotypical behavior and a sign of psychological distress.**

- At the time of inspection all of the primates except 2 Japanese snow macaques who stay outside and Louie the chimp have been moved to their winter enclosures inside. (Louie's enclosure is built with an outdoor area attached to a heated indoor area. He is not moved, depending on the weather if he is able to go in the outdoor enclosure or is kept inside.)

- Both inspectors reviewed the video and agreed: That in both of the macaque enclosures you can see enrichment which include a slide, a ball, trees and posts to climb on. By watching the video alone it is difficult to conclude that they are pacing due to a stereotypical behavior.

- The licensee stated that all of the primates had several different types of enrichment in their summer enclosures. The inspectors observed several of the enrichment items still in the primates summer enclosures (even though the primates are no longer in them) such as swings, slides, and climbing structures. The licensee stated that they also have hammocks that they took down for the winter and that every primate enclosure had different types of enrichment devices that are specifically designed and made for primates. The licensee showed us some of the items which included: an item that looks like a drum with a piece of material that allows them to see themselves (like a mirror) that is not breakable. There were also tubes that they can put items in that the primates have to move stuff around to try and get to the food. Some of the devices require the primate to use stick to dig out items like peanut butter. They have several of each of these enrichment items and are having more of them made.

- The licensee has a written Environmental Enhancement Plan approved by their attending veterinarian. The licensee makes every effort to house all primates in pairs. If they are not able to pair up one of the non-human primates they work with their veterinarian to assure that the well-being of the primate is addressed. They will place that primate in an enclosure by other primates, provide extra enrichment, and if the primate is able to be handled then extra contact time is provided.

- All of the non-human primates were inspected in their current winter enclosures. The enclosures meet the AWA standards for size. The primates are receiving adequate food, water, enrichment, and veterinary care. They also all appear to be in good health at the time of inspection.

**\*\*A juvenile chimpanzee is kept in solitary confinement:**

- Louie is a 5 year old male chimpanzee who the licensee has raised since he was 6 weeks old.

- Louie currently is singularly housed due to the licensee not having another chimp. However, Louie is housed by the other primates. This summer

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the licensee also put a male Celebes Macaque in an enclosure next to Louie. They were not able to touch each other (for safety reasons) but the licensee states that they put a ball outside between their 2 enclosures and that they would play with the ball together. The licensee stated that they witnessed non-contact interaction between the two as well. The licensee and the director of the zoo also will go in with Louie and play with him. The zoo has acquired another chimp and they are actively working with their veterinarian to pair the 2 chimps. They are working through the process slowly and carefully so that the 2 chimps do not harm one another and that the pairing will be successful. They are regularly bringing Louie out by the other chimp and putting them in side by side enclosures. The 2 chimps will not be put together until the veterinarian and the licensee believe that it is safe.

•Louie is also offered several different types of enrichment along with direct contact from the licensee and zoo director. He is also provided with a very tall climbing structure within his enclosure that allows him to see most of the zoo and what is going on.

•During the inspection Louie appeared to be in good health and did not exhibit and signs of stress or a stereotypical behavior.

In conclusion all of the animals at the DeYoung Family Zoo appear to be in good health and are being provided with adequate veterinary care, shelter, food, and water. No non-compliant items were identified during this focused inspection on the complaint.

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Application packet provided? Yes ☐ No ☒

INSPECTOR  
Jessica Rivera, ACI and Kurt Hammel, VMO

DATE  
5-Nov-15

---

REVIEWED BY  
Cathy Hovancsak, SACS

DATE  
6-Nov-15

**From:** [Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS](#)  
**To:** [Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS](#)  
**Subject:** Approved Complaint AC17-739  
**Date:** Thursday, August 31, 2017 11:53:03 AM  
**Attachments:** [AC17-739.docx](#)

---

Great -

Thanks,

Cathy

---

**From:** Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS  
**Sent:** Thursday, August 31, 2017 10:42 AM  
**To:** Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS <Cathy.F.Hovancsak@aphis.usda.gov>  
**Subject:** Complaint AC17-739

Jessica Rivera  
Animal Care Inspector  
USDA-APHIS-Animal Care  
[REDACTED] (cell)  
920-336-1805 (office/fax)

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**ANIMAL WELFARE COMPLAINT**

|                                   |                          |                           |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Complaint No.<br>AC17-739         | Date Entered<br>9-Aug-17 | Received By<br>S. BRUNSON |
| Referred To<br>HOVANCSAK / RIVERA | Reply Due<br>8-Sep-17    |                           |

**Facility or Person Complaint Filed Against**

|                          |             |   |                          |
|--------------------------|-------------|---|--------------------------|
| Name<br>HAROLD L DEYOUNG |             | Customer/License/Registration No.<br>7256 / 34-C-0141 |                          |
| Address<br>N 5406 CR 577 |             |   |                          |
| City<br>WALLACE          | State<br>MI | Zip<br>49893  | Phone No<br>906-788-4093 |

**Complainant**

|                   |       |              |                         |
|-------------------|-------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Name<br>ANONYMOUS |       | Organization |                         |
| Address           |       |              |                         |
| City              | State | Zip          | Phone No./Email address |

How was complaint received?  
Email

**Details of Complaint:** SEE ATTACHED

**Results:**

An unannounced focused inspection was performed by Jessica Rivera, ACI and Kurt Hammel, VMO on August 29, 2017 in response to this complaint. The results are as follows:

**Complaint:** Louie the chimpanzee being alone, in a small space, and unable to socialize with other animals. Also he is kept in a solitary cage with a concrete pad. Louie was also exhibiting repetitive behaviors, constantly looking down at the ground, lethargic, and did not look like a healthy animal.

- Louie is singularly housed due to the fact that the licensee has not been able to safely pair him with another chimpanzee at this time. They are actively working with their attending veterinarian to pair Louie up with another chimp. They are working through the process slowly and carefully so the chimps do not harm one another. Due to the fact at the current time he is singularly housed when he is on exhibit he has other primates that are housed close by that he can have non-contact interaction with. When Louie is off exhibit he is housed in another building where he can safely interact with

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other chimpanzees. He is also offered a variety of enrichment along with direct contact with the licensee and the zoo director.

- The size of the enclosures that Louie is housed in both while on exhibit and off exhibit exceed the AWA standards for this species. Also, the substrate in his outdoor enclosure is dirt, there is no concrete.
- During the inspection Louie was observed by both inspectors to be moving throughout his entire enclosure playing with his enrichment items. He was not observed to be doing any repetitive behavior, constantly looking at the ground, or lethargic. Louie appeared to be in good health and did not exhibit signs of stress or stereotypical behaviors.

**Complaint:** Animals kept in areas with insufficient space.

- All species of animals housed at the zoo are in enclosures that meet or exceed AWA standards.

**Complaint:** Wallace the hippo forced to entertain customers by having to stand below a balcony while zoo guests drop lettuce into his mouth.

- The zoo does offer an opportunity 3 times a day for zoo guests to feed the hippo. The feedings are always monitored by a zoo employee. Wallace is not forced to come up to the balcony and no type of containment is used to keep him there. At any time if he chooses he can walk away from the platform and zoo guests.

**Complaint:** Very few staff visible during visit.

- The owner and zoo director stated that during peak season the zoo has 5-8 full time staff not including themselves. They also will have 10-15 volunteers assisting throughout the zoo during peak season. Once the zoo closes for the year the number of staff does decrease because they are closed to the public and do not have the need for the extra help. The zoo staff and volunteers do not all wear matching zoo shirts and this could cause the public to not realize how many individuals are working or helping at the zoo.

**Complaint:** Male lion had an untreated cut on his leg and is in a cage with no privacy.

- The veterinarian was called out to the facility on July 25, 2017 to examine a laceration that the male lion had on his right hind leg. The veterinarian noted that the wound was clean and not infected, she prescribed a round of antibiotics for the animal. They are not sure how he received the trauma but the vet documented possibly from an altercation with the lioness. On August 13, 2017 the veterinarian re-evaluated the wound and noted that it was totally healed. She also stated that the 2 lions were in the same enclosure together and seemed to be getting along fine.
- During the inspection the male lion was observed in the large enclosure with the lioness. This enclosure has long grass, trees, and dens for the animals. The zoo director did state that when they were acclimating the 2 lions to each other the male lion was in the smaller enclosure that is located in one of the corners of the large enclosure. They also kept him in the smaller enclosure when he had his injury so they could properly treat him. The smaller enclosure has long grass and a wooden structure that serves as a shelter as well as a platform for the lions to go on.

**Complaint:** Grazing animals (horses, goats, sheep, and a donkey) kept on dirt enclosure and dependent on visitors for grain. They also looked forlorn and unkempt.

- Horses and donkeys are not a regulated species under the AWA.
  - There are goats, sheep, and cattle kept in 2 enclosures with a dirt substrate. There are trees within the enclosure that provide plenty of shade as well as being provided a shelter so they can get out of the elements.
-

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During the inspection round bales of hay were observed inside both of the enclosures. The animals appeared to be healthy and showed no signs of being depressed or inadequately kept.

**Complaint: Bears pacing**

- During our inspection 2 juvenile Syrian brown bears were observed to be exhibiting some minimal pacing. However, these 2 bears were recently rescued and are continuing to acclimate to their new surroundings. Currently these 2 bears are being quarantined away from the other bears at the facility. The director stated that after they have been given a clean bill of health from the attending veterinarian they plan on trying to introduce these 2 bears in with their other young brown bear. No other bears at the facility were observed to be pacing.

In conclusion all of the animals inspected during this focused inspection at the De Young Family Zoo appear to be in good health and are being provided adequate veterinary care, shelter, food, and water. No non-compliant items were identified during this focused inspection on the complaint.

---

Application packet provided? Yes ☐ No ☒

INSPECTOR  
Jessica Rivera, ACI

DATE  
31-Aug-17

---

REVIEWED BY  
Cathy Hovancsak, SACS

---

DATE  
31-Aug-17



**From:** [Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS](#)  
**To:** [Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS](#)  
**Subject:** Approved Complaint AC17-789  
**Date:** Friday, September 8, 2017 10:13:26 AM  
**Attachments:** [AC17-789.docx](#)

---

Thanks,

Cathy

---

**From:** Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS  
**Sent:** Friday, September 8, 2017 9:08 AM  
**To:** Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS <Cathy.F.Hovancsak@aphis.usda.gov>  
**Subject:** Complaint AC17-789

Jessica Rivera  
Animal Care Inspector  
USDA-APHIS-Animal Care  
(b) (6) (b) (7)(C) (cell)  
920-336-1805 (office/fax)

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**ANIMAL WELFARE COMPLAINT**

|                                   |                          |                            |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Complaint No.<br>AC17-789         | Date Entered<br>7-Sep-17 | Received By<br>VMcCOLLOUGH |
| Referred To<br>HOVANCSAK / RIVERA | Reply Due<br>7-Oct-17    |                            |

**Facility or Person Complaint Filed Against**

|                                   |             |  |                          |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|--|--------------------------|
| Name<br>HAROLD L DEYOUNG          |             | Customer/License/Registration No.<br>7256 / /34-C-0141 |                          |
| Address<br>N-5406 COUNTY ROAD 577 |             |  |                          |
| City<br>WALLACE                   | State<br>MI | Zip<br>49893   | Phone No<br>906-788-4093 |

**Complainant**

|                   |       |              |                         |
|-------------------|-------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Name<br>ANONYMOUS |       | Organization |                         |
| Address           |       |              |                         |
| City              | State | Zip          | Phone No./Email address |

How was complaint received?  
EMAIL

**Details of Complaint:** SEE ATTACHED

**Results:** An unannounced focused inspection was conducted by Jessica Rivera, ACI and Kurt Hammel, VMO on August 29, 2017. The response to this complaint are from observations made while conducting the inspection on August 29th. The results are as follows:

**Complaint:** Animals in too small of enclosures and they pace around. This is a clear sign of mental crisis for zoo animals when they are not stimulated enough.

- All species of animals housed at the zoo are in enclosures that meet or exceed AWA standards.
- During the inspection the only animals that were observed to be pacing were 2 juvenile Syrian brown bears. However, these 2 bears were recently rescued and are continuing to acclimate to their new surroundings. Also, the pacing that they were exhibiting was minimal and not constant. No other animal were exhibiting any signs of stress or stereotypical behavior.
- At the zoo the animals are provided enrichment both natural and man-made to aid with stimulation. This would include but not limited to water features, trees, rock feature, toys, food or treats hidden in items, etc.

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**Complaint:** They have many birds such as chickens and duck walking around with missing feathers and open sores.

- Currently there are no regulations in the AWA that cover avian species.

**Complaint:** Many enclosures were flooded and covered in mud. Some had what smelled like rotting food in them.

- None of the enclosure were observed to be flooded or covered in mud. Some of the enclosures did have muddy spots however, it did not cover the entire enclosure and there was ample dry space still remaining in the enclosure for the animals.

- There was no rotting food or smell of rotting food observed during the inspection.

**Complaint:** The habitats were filthy and over grown.

- None of the enclosures were observed to be filthy, they were clean and well kept.

- The zoo allows the natural vegetation to grow in certain enclosures to provide the animals with a more natural environment. They also do this so the animals have an area where they can hide and not be on public display if they choose.

**Complaint:** The hippo's pond has slime covering the entire pond that is 1-2 inches thick.

- There was no slime observed in the hippos pond, however there is a green material in his pond that is duckweed. In the past the zoo director explained that it was purposely transplanted into their ponds. It acts as a natural filtration system instead of using harmful chemicals, and to block the sunlight from penetrating the water so to prevent harmful growth of algae.

- I spoke with their attending veterinarian last year. She told me that she is aware of the duckweed in the ponds. She explained that she believes that it is safe for the animals and shouldn't cause them any harm. She also had stated that none of the animals have become ill nor has she had to treat any health issues relating to the duckweed in the ponds.

**Compliant:** In the petting zoo area several animals had overgrown hooves and their enclosure was pure mud and manure. Also, no clean water provided for these animals.

- None of the animals in the petting zoo area were observed to have overgrown hooves.

- The enclosure did have some muddy areas towards the bottom of the hill. However, it did not cover the entire enclosure and there was ample dry space still remaining in the enclosure for the animals.

- The enclosure was not observed to be full of manure, it was clean and well kept.

- There was clean water in both of the enclosures housing the petting zoo animals.

**Complaint:** One of the tiger enclosures was so severely flooded that the tiger only had a rock to lay on and barely some walk way by its fence.

- During the inspection none of the tiger enclosures were observed to be severely flooded.

**Complaint:** Trash everywhere and some in the animal enclosures.

- During the inspection the facility was clean and there was not trash observed everywhere. Also, there was no trash seen in any of the animal's enclosures.



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In conclusion all of the animals at the DeYoung Family Zoo appear to be in good health and are being provided adequate veterinary care, shelter, food, and water. Also, the enclosures at the zoo meet or exceed the AWA standard and were clean and free of trash.

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Application packet provided? Yes ☐ No ☒

INSPECTOR  
Jessica Rivera, ACI

DATE  
8-Sept-17

---

REVIEWED BY  
Cathy Hovancsak, SACS

---

DATE  
8-Sep-17

**From:** [C.C](#)  
**To:** [Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS](#)  
**Subject:** Cage Wire  
**Date:** Tuesday, November 22, 2016 4:35:08 PM

---

Hello,

I am sending you a picture of the woven cage wire we are using in the new play yard.

It will be galvanized instead of painted.

It is 1/4 inch diameter and spacing is 2x2 inch so they can climb.

Please let me know if there is any issue with this material. We have seen it used at other facilities and look forward to finishing this project.





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

DeYoung Family Zoo  
Wallace, MI 49893

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

920-606-1312



**From:** [McCollough, Victoria J - APHIS](#)  
**To:** [Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS](#); [Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS](#)  
**Cc:** [Gerkin, Teany D - APHIS](#)  
**Subject:** Complaint AC17-789 Harold L DeYoung  
**Date:** Thursday, September 7, 2017 9:52:04 AM  
**Attachments:** [AC17-789.docx](#)

---

Please see attached complaint AC17-789 Harold L DeYoung.

**From:** [noreply@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:noreply@aphis.usda.gov) [<mailto:noreply@aphis.usda.gov>]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, September 5, 2017 9:13 PM  
**To:** ACEAST <[ACEAST@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:ACEAST@aphis.usda.gov)>  
**Subject:** USDA APHIS ANIMAL CARE - Animal Welfare Complaint Submission

### Details of complaint:

- Name of USDA licensee/registrant:
- USDA license/registration number:
- City/State:Wallace, MI, MI
- Complaint details:Earlier this summer I visited the Deyoung Zoo in Wallace Michigan. I have been to this zoo on several occasions and each time the zoo appears to be worse and worse. Many animals have too small of enclosures and they pace around. This is a clear sign of mental crisis for zoo animals when they are not stimulated enough. Many enclosures were flooded and covered in mud. Some had what smelled like rotting food in them . They have many birds such as chickens and ducks walking around with missing feathers and open sores. The habitats were filthy and over grown. The hippos pond had a slime covering the entire pond that was honestly 1-2 inches thick. In the petting zoo area several animals had over grown hooves and their enclosures was pure mud and manure. I also could not see clean water provided for these animals. One of tiger enclosures was so severely flooded that the tiger only had a rock to lay on and barely some walk way by it's fence. TRASH everywhere and some in the animals enclosures.

Submitted To: [aceast@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:aceast@aphis.usda.gov)

### Complaint Contact Information:

Can Contact Complainer: No, I would like to remain anonymous.

Name:  
Organization:  
Street Address:  
Apt/Suite:  
City / State / Zip: , ,  
Phone Number:  
Email:  
Submitted on: Sep 5, 2017 7:12:37 PM MDT

**ANIMAL WELFARE COMPLAINT**

|                                   |                          |                            |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Complaint No.<br>AC17-789         | Date Entered<br>7-Sep-17 | Received By<br>VMcCOLLOUGH |
| Referred To<br>HOVANCSAK / RIVERA |                          | Reply Due<br>7-Oct-17      |

**Facility or Person Complaint Filed Against**

|                                   |             |  |                          |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|--|--------------------------|
| Name<br>HAROLD L DEYOUNG          |             | Customer/License/Registration No.<br>7256 / /34-C-0141 |                          |
| Address<br>N-5406 COUNTY ROAD 577 |             |  |                          |
| City<br>WALLACE                   | State<br>MI | Zip<br>49893   | Phone No<br>906-788-4093 |

**Complainant**

|                   |       |              |                         |
|-------------------|-------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Name<br>ANONYMOUS |       | Organization |                         |
| Address           |       |              |                         |
| City              | State | Zip          | Phone No./Email address |

How was complaint received?  
EMAIL

**Details of Complaint:** SEE ATTACHED

**Results:**

Application packet provided? Yes ☐ No ☐

INSPECTOR

DATE

REVIEWED BY

DATE

**From:** [Allums, Gina - APHIS](#)  
**To:** [Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS](#); [Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS](#)  
**Subject:** Complaint AC18-072 Harold DeYoung "Open"  
**Date:** Thursday, October 26, 2017 8:16:44 AM  
**Attachments:** [2017-10-12 Request to investigate DeYoung Family Zoo.pdf](#)  
[Photosheet for USDA DeYoung Family Zoo.pdf](#)  
[Exhibits 1-5.zip](#)  
[Exhibits 6-15.zip](#)  
[AC18-072 PETA.docx](#)

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Good morning. Attached is a complaint for customer #7256 DeYoung Family Zoo. Please let me know if you need any additional assistance.

*Gina Allums*

Inspection & Licensing Assistant  
Animal Care, USDA APHIS ERO  
920 Main Campus Drive, Ste. 200  
Raleigh, NC 27606-5213  
Tel. (919) 855-7118

---

**From:** [REDACTED] [mailto:[REDACTED]]  
**Sent:** Thursday, October 12, 2017 11:29 AM  
**To:** [robert.m.gibbens@usda.gov](mailto:robert.m.gibbens@usda.gov); ACEAST <[ACEAST@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:ACEAST@aphis.usda.gov)>  
**Cc:** Petervary, Nicolette - APHIS <[Nicolette.Petervary@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:Nicolette.Petervary@aphis.usda.gov)>; Gage, Laurie J - APHIS <[Laurie.J.Gage@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:Laurie.J.Gage@aphis.usda.gov)>; Maginnis, Gwendalyn M - APHIS <[Gwendalyn.M.Maginnis@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:Gwendalyn.M.Maginnis@aphis.usda.gov)>  
**Subject:** Request to Investigate Harold DeYoung, dba DeYoung Family Zoo

Dear Dr. Gibbens,

Please see the attached request for investigation and enclosures, sent on behalf of PETA. Thank you for your timely attention to this matter. Please inform me of the complaint number your agency assigns to this correspondence.

Regards,

[REDACTED] MS  
Senior Wildlife Specialist  
Captive Animal Law Enforcement  
PETA Foundation  
[REDACTED]



PEOPLE FOR  
 THE ETHICAL  
 TREATMENT  
 OF ANIMALS  
 FOUNDATION

 Washington, D.C.  
 1536 16th St. N.W.  
 Washington, DC 20036  
 202-483-PETA

 Los Angeles  
 2154 W. Sunset Blvd.  
 Los Angeles, CA 90026  
 323-644-PETA

 Norfolk  
 501 Front St.  
 Norfolk, VA 23510  
 757-622-PETA

 Berkeley  
 2855 Telegraph Ave.  
 Ste. 301  
 Berkeley, CA 94705  
 510-763-PETA

 PETA FOUNDATION IS AN  
 OPERATING NAME OF FOUNDATION  
 TO SUPPORT ANIMAL PROTECTION.

**AFFILIATES:**

- PETA U.S.
- PETA Asia
- PETA India
- PETA France
- PETA Australia
- PETA Germany
- PETA Netherlands
- PETA Foundation (U.K.)

October 12, 2017

 Robert Gibbens, D.V.M.  
 Director, Animal Welfare Operations  
 USDA/APHIS/Animal Care

 Via e-mail: [robert.m.gibbens@usda.gov](mailto:robert.m.gibbens@usda.gov); [aceast@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:aceast@aphis.usda.gov)

Dear Dr. Gibbens:

I am writing on behalf of PETA to request that the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) promptly investigate Harold DeYoung, dba "DeYoung Family Zoo LLC" (DFZ; license number 34-C-0141), for the following apparent Animal Welfare Act (AWA) violations, detailed in the attached appendix, which were documented by a visitor who posted from DFZ on Instagram and concerned citizens who visited the facility on May 29, July 3, July 6, July 15, and September 17:

- Several animals were documented pacing repeatedly, a baboon was documented hair-picking, and a porcupine was documented swaying, which are stereotypical behaviors and are signs of psychological distress. (See Videos 1–21.)
- A goat was suffering from hair loss, documented on July 3 and again on July 15. (See Photos 1 and 2.)
- A leopard was confined exclusively to concrete, which can lead to serious physical maladies. The animal has no opportunities for climbing or swimming and her den was full of feces on September 17. (See Photos 3–5.)
- Porcupines and raccoons had inadequate shelters, documented on May 29 and September 17. (See Photos 6–8.)
- A visitor had unsupervised contact with a spider monkey on June 7. (See [Video 22](#).)
- Though DFZ has acquired additional chimpanzees, at least one chimpanzee is still held in solitary confinement. (See Photos 9–15.)
- The additional chimpanzees appear to have been transferred without proper documentation, in violation of the AWA. (See Exhibits 1–10.)

As described in detail in the attached appendix, many of these concerns are persistent and ongoing yet remain uncorrected (*see* complaint numbers AC16-066, AC16-173, and AC16-458) and have not been cited by the USDA despite appearing to clearly violate the AWA standards. The most recent publicly available inspection report from August 29 found no noncompliant items and stated that "[t]his was a focused inspection on Louie the chimpanzee, the male lion, Wallace the hippo, the barn yard hoof stock, the bears, the number of employees at the facility, and the size of the enclosures," indicating that the USDA was prompted to inspect likely some of the same apparent violations that PETA has previously reported and has provided further evidence for in this correspondence. The USDA has cited other facilities recently for similar issues, and these examples are referenced in the appendix as well.

Because of these inconsistencies we respectfully request that an alternate inspector—preferably an inspector with extensive knowledge of the natural behaviors of primates, bears, and big cats, inspect the animals at DFZ and ensure that they are handled in accordance with the AWA—inspect DFZ. As you are no doubt aware, inconsistencies in AWA enforcement have been a longstanding concern. In a 2005 audit of the USDA's Animal Care unit, the Office of the Inspector General found that there was a significant lack of meaningful action taken against licensees in the eastern region—which would include DFZ—and inspections were inconsistent with the western region with regard to each region's treatment of violators.<sup>1</sup> And an OIG audit just a few months ago again found serious inconsistencies in inspections.<sup>2</sup> The inspections of DFZ appear to exemplify these inconsistencies, and it's clear that a pattern of apparent AWA violations will persist at the facility if they continue to be disregarded by the USDA.

Please hold Harold DeYoung and any responsible parties fully accountable for any violations that your investigation finds. 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)

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D) M.S.

Senior Wildlife Specialist, Captive Animal Law Enforcement

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

cc: Dr. Nicolette Petervary, Regional Animal Care Specialist  
([nicolette.petervary@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:nicolette.petervary@aphis.usda.gov))  
Dr. Laurie Gage, Big Cat and Marine Mammal Specialist  
([laurie.j.gage@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:laurie.j.gage@aphis.usda.gov))  
Dr. Gwendalyn Maginnis, Nonhuman Primate Specialist  
([gwendalyn.m.maginnis@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:gwendalyn.m.maginnis@aphis.usda.gov))

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<sup>1</sup> See USDA OIG, Audit Report 33002-3-SF, APHIS Animal Care Program Inspection and Enforcement Activities (September 2005), <https://www.usda.gov/oig/webdocs/33002-03-SF.pdf>.

<sup>2</sup> USDA OIG, Audit Report 33601-0001-31, APHIS: Animal Welfare Act – Marine Mammals (Cetaceans) (May 2017), <https://www.usda.gov/oig/webdocs/33601-0001-31.pdf>. While this audit was generally focused on enforcement of the AWA as to cetaceans, the findings with regard to inspections were much broader. See *id.* at 9-13.



## Appendix

### a. Animals Suffering From Severe Psychological Distress

Witnesses documented 17 animals pacing or exhibiting other signs of psychological distress on five different dates:

- A black bear confined to concrete was documented pacing in circles on May 29 and pacing back and forth on July 6. (See [Video 1](#) and [Video 2](#).)
- A brown bear confined to concrete was documented pacing on May 29. This animal was moved to a different enclosure, and was documented pacing there on July 3. (See [Video 3](#) and [Video 4](#).)
- A leopard confined to concrete was documented pacing on May 29 and July 3. (See [Video 5](#) and [Video 6](#).)
- A jackal was documented pacing on May 29. (See [Video 7](#).)
- A wolf was documented pacing on May 29 and July 3. (See [Video 8](#) and [Video 9](#).)
- An isolated hyena was documented pacing on May 29 and September 17. (See [Video 10](#) and [Video 11](#).)
- Another hyena was documented pacing on May 29. (See [Video 12](#).)
- A baboon was documented pacing on May 29 and July 15. (See [Video 13](#) and [Video 14](#).)
- Another baboon was documented hair-picking on July 3. (See [Video 15](#).)
- A porcupine was documented swaying on July 3 and July 15. (See [Video 16](#) and [Video 17](#).)
- Four foxes were documented pacing on July 3. (See [Video 18](#).)
- Coatimundis were documented pacing on July 6 and September 17. (See [Video 19](#) and [Video 20](#).)
- A juvenile baboon was documented self-biting on September 17. (See [Video 21](#).)

Abnormal pacing or swaying behavior is likely caused by a lack of sensory stimulation and suggests poor welfare and suffering.<sup>3</sup> The abnormal walking in circles exhibited by the black bear, the dramatic swaying of the porcupine, and the repetitive stereotypical pacing of 13 other animals indicate psychological distress, and are signs that DFZ is not exhibiting these animals "in a manner that does not cause ... behavioral stress ... or unnecessary discomfort" or "under conditions consistent with their good health and well-being," in apparent violation of 9 C.F.R. § 2.131(b)(1) and (d)(1).

Moreover, DFZ is not providing these animals with sufficient space or the ability to engage in species-typical behaviors, in apparent violation of 9 C.F.R. § 3.128, which requires that "[e]nclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient space to allow each animal to make normal postural and social adjustments with adequate freedom of movement. Inadequate space may be indicated by evidence of ... stress, or abnormal behavior patterns."

Recognizing the health concerns that pacing can indicate in naturally far-ranging animals, an October 12, 2016, USDA inspection report of Deer Haven Mini Zoo cited the facility for failing to provide adequate veterinary care to three pacing animals. The USDA also cited Waccatee Zoo on May 9, 2017, for failing to provide adequate veterinary care for several animals displaying stereotypical behaviors, including two pacing baboons. The inspection reports required the exhibitors to seek veterinary evaluation for these animals, stating that "[a]bnormal behavior patterns can be indicative of physical or psychological issues that may require medical treatment or habitat/husbandry modification, and must be

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<sup>3</sup>R.R. Swaisgood and D.J. Shepherdson, *Scientific Approaches to Enrichment and Stereotypies in Zoo Animals: What's Been Done and Where Should We Go Next?* Zoo Biology 24, 499–518 (2005).



evaluated promptly by the attending veterinarian in order to receive appropriate treatment and management."<sup>4,5</sup>

In addition to the serious health implications of stereotypical behaviors, the USDA has also recognized that abnormal pacing may be a result of inadequate space, as made explicit by 9 C.F.R. § 3.128. For example, the USDA cited Denver Zoo on March 27, 2017, for failing to provide adequate space for bears displaying stereotypical behaviors. The inspector stated that the abnormal behavior of pacing "can indicate stress, frustration or an underlying medical condition. Inadequate enclosures can also contribute to these abnormal behavior patterns."<sup>6</sup> The USDA also cited Waccatee Zoo on May 9, 2017, for failing to provide adequate space for three bears, including one who was observed pacing. The inspection report stated that "American black bears have large ranges in the wild, and require exercise which includes walking" and that "provisions for varied exercise options that include water activities and climbing are especially important in order to preserve muscle tone and joint function [as bears age], as well as to preserve behavioral health."<sup>7</sup>

A baboon at DFZ was observed hair-picking on July 3, and a juvenile baboon was documented self-biting on September 17. Baboons have complex physical and psychological needs, and without adequate environmental enrichment and space, they often suffer from boredom and depression, which can manifest in stereotypic behavior—such as self-injurious acts like chronic chewing or pulling at the hair, resulting in hair loss.

Pursuant to 9 C.F.R. § 3.81(b), "[t]he physical environment in the primary enclosures must be enriched by providing means of expressing noninjurious species-typical activities." As is apparent from the hair-picking by this baboon, DFZ does not appear to be following a plan of environmental enhancement that is *adequately* addressing the psychological needs of this animal. Because the baboon "show[s] signs of being in psychological distress through behavior or appearance," he or she "must be provided special attention regarding enhancement of their environment, based on the needs of the individual species and in accordance with the instructions of the attending veterinarian," pursuant to 9 C.F.R. § 3.81(c).

These concerns are chronic and ongoing, as PETA has previously reported documented stereotypical behavior at DFZ (*see* complaint numbers AC16-066, AC16-173, and AC16-458).

Please inspect the 17 animals documented exhibiting stereotypical behaviors, as well as their veterinary records, and ensure that they have been evaluated by a veterinarian pursuant to 9 C.F.R. § 2.40. Please also take into consideration that habitat modification—including providing more space for the animals and a complex and enriching environment, pursuant to 9 C.F.R. § 3.128—may help alleviate the distressed abnormal behaviors.

#### **b. Goat With Hair Loss in Apparent Need of Veterinary Evaluation**

On July 3 and July 15, a goat was documented with a large patch of missing hair. (*See* Photos 1 and 2.) Hair loss can be indicative of ectoparasites, infectious bacterial or fungal skin disease, or an underlying systemic illness. Please inspect this goat, and his or her veterinary records, and ensure that he or she is receiving adequate veterinary care pursuant to 9 C.F.R. § 2.40.

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<sup>4</sup>See USDA Inspection Report, Deer Haven Mini Zoo, license number 55-C-0111, October 12, 2016. (Exhibit 1.)

<sup>5</sup>See USDA Inspection Report, Kathleen Futrell, dba Waccatee Zoo, license number 56-C-0230, May 9, 2017. (Exhibit 2.)

<sup>6</sup>See USDA Inspection Report, Denver Zoological Foundation, license number 84-C-0002, March 27, 2017. (Exhibit 3.)

<sup>7</sup>See USDA Inspection Report, Kathleen Futrell, dba Waccatee Zoo, license number 56-C-0230, May 9, 2017. (Exhibit 2.)

### **c. Leopard Confined Exclusively to Concrete Substrate**

The leopard who was documented pacing on multiple dates was confined to an enclosure with exclusively concrete substrate. (See [Video 5](#), [Video 6](#), and Photos 3–4.) Inadequate substrate can predispose animals to early-onset osteoarthritis and foot injuries, and wearing can predispose big cats to painful blisters and ulcers. Ben the black bear and Sky the brown bear, both of whom were also confined to concrete enclosures earlier this year, have apparently been moved to enclosures with natural substrate. The leopard should be afforded the same considerations and provided with appropriate natural substrate to ensure and maintain proper footpad musculoskeletal health. Recognizing the serious implications of confining big cats to concrete, a May 6, 2011, USDA inspection report of Kirby Van Burch cited the facility for failing to provide appropriately constructed enclosures for big cats, including a leopard. The inspector noted that the animal had an abnormal gait "that could be related to the concrete floors in the enclosures." The report concluded that "[w]hen animals are exposed exclusively to concrete floors, their joints can become stressed and they can develop abnormal gaits, sores on their feet, and other veterinary medical problems that can be painful. The licensee must assess all housing facilities and ensure that they are constructed of materials appropriate for the animals and protect the animals from injury at all times."<sup>8</sup> In addition, concrete can radiate heat and interfere with an animal's ability to thermoregulate.<sup>9</sup>

In addition to the lack of natural substrate, the enclosure confining this leopard is wholly inadequate for this species. Adequate space for climbing, dense tree or vegetation cover, and pools are essential for leopard welfare, and the provision of these features can reduce stereotypic behavior.<sup>10</sup> On September 17, the leopard's den was also wet and full of feces, most likely since she has limited space and no natural substrate on which to eliminate. (See Photo 5.) These conditions appear to violate 9 C.F.R. §§ 3.131(a) and 3.127(c), which requires that "[e]xcreta shall be removed from primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent contamination of the animals contained therein and to minimize disease hazards and to reduce odors" and "[a] suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water."

The enclosure in which the leopard is confined does not provide her with opportunity for the normal behaviors of digging, climbing, swimming, and nesting, in apparent violation of 9 C.F.R. §§ 2.131(d)(1) and 3.128. Please inspect this animal and her veterinary records and ensure that she is receiving adequate veterinary care, pursuant to 9 C.F.R. § 2.40. Please also consider that habitat modification may alleviate the stereotypic pacing that this leopard has repeatedly been documented exhibiting.

### **d. Unsupervised Public Contact With a Spider Monkey**

A video posted to Instagram on June 7 shows a visitor reaching through the public barrier to make contact with a spider monkey and give him or her some grass. (See [Video 22](#).) The primates confined in this enclosure, and possibly other animals with similar distance between the public barrier and the enclosure, are at risk of receiving harmful materials from visitors. Pursuant to 9 C.F.R. § 2.131 (c)(1) and (d)(2), "[d]uring 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" and "[a] responsible, knowledgeable, and readily identifiable employee or attendant must be present at all times during periods of public contact."

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<sup>8</sup>See USDA Inspection Report, Kirby Van Burch, license number 43-C-0320, May 6, 2011. (Exhibit 4.)

<sup>9</sup>See K.N. Morgan and C.T. Tromborg, "Sources of Stress in Captivity," *Appl. Animal Beh. Sci.* 102 (2007): 262–302.

<sup>10</sup>See J. Vaz, et al., "Prevalence and determinants of stereotypic behaviours and physiological stress among tigers and leopards in Indian zoos," *PLoS One* 12 (2017): <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0174711>



Please also inspect this spider monkey and the capuchin who shares this enclosure, and their veterinary records, and ensure that they are receiving adequate veterinary care pursuant to 9 C.F.R. § 2.40.

**e. Porcupines and Raccoons With Inadequate Shelters**

On May 29, a witness documented the porcupine enclosure with only hollowed-out logs for shelters. (See Photo 6.) On September 17, a witness documented the same inadequate shelter in the porcupine enclosure as well as the raccoon enclosure. (See Photos 7 and 8.) These logs are unable to provide full shelter from the elements, in apparent violation of 9 C.F.R. § 3.127(b), which requires that "[n]atural or artificial shelter appropriate to the local climatic conditions for the species concerned shall be provided for all animals kept outdoors to afford them protection and to prevent discomfort to such animals." Recognizing the importance of insulated shelters with full coverage, a December 6, 2016, USDA inspection report of Deer Haven Mini Zoo cited the facility for failing to provide a raccoon with anything more than an open barrel with a small amount of bedding. The inspector stated that the open barrel didn't provide protection from the wind, and said "[t]he raccoon must be provide[d] an appropriate shelter from the cold, adequate bedding and a shelter entrance that would better protect the raccoon from inclement weather."<sup>11</sup> The Michigan Upper Peninsula winters can be harsh, and these animals should have more than just a hollow log to stay warm.

Please also inspect these animals and their veterinary records and ensure that they are receiving adequate veterinary care, pursuant to 9 C.F.R. § 2.40.

**f. Young Chimpanzee in Solitary Confinement**

On May 29, July 3, July 6, and July 15, witnesses observed Louie the chimpanzee held in the same enclosure in which he was confined in 2015 and 2016. (See Photos 9–12 and complaint numbers AC16-066, AC16-173, and AC16-458.) The witnesses observed and documented an additional chimpanzee enclosure, separate from the enclosure that confines Louie and far enough away that Louie cannot see nor touch any chimpanzees confined to the additional building. On July 3, a witness documented an adult chimpanzee in the additional enclosure who the witness overheard was named Tommy. On September 17, a witness documented two adult chimpanzees in the additional enclosure who were identified by the licensee as Coco and Cece. (See Photos 13–15.) No other chimpanzees were seen in this enclosure on these or any of the other visits; however, a concerned citizen reported to PETA that during their July 30 visit, a representative of DFZ stated that six chimpanzees were on site. On September 17, a witness reported that the licensee said DFZ had Louie, six adult chimpanzees, and a baby born in August. He also stated that Louie has not integrated with the adult chimpanzees and lives in the residence with the DeYoungs. Mr. DeYoung's wife also stated that the chimpanzees were not all living together.

It is apparent that at least Louie is confined in isolation and other chimpanzees may be as well. Consequently, DFZ is in apparent violation of 9 C.F.R. § 3.81(a), which requires that "[t]he environment enhancement plan must include specific provisions to address the social needs of nonhuman primates of species known to exist in social groups in nature."

Chimpanzees are highly social and, in the wild, live in complex fission-fusion social groups of 20 to 150 individuals, yet Louie appears to be held in isolation with no apparent justification. Pursuant to 9 C.F.R. § 3.81(e)(1), this type of exemption from the environment enhancement plan "must be reviewed at least

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<sup>11</sup>See USDA Inspection Report, Deer Haven Mini Zoo, license number 55-C-0111, December 6, 2016. (Exhibit 5.)



every 30 days by the attending veterinarian." Please investigate whether the attending veterinarian has provided such an exemption for Louie and any other isolated chimpanzee, if it is being reviewed every 30 days as required, and, if so, whether the exemption provides an adequate welfare justification for the isolation of these highly social animals.

In the USDA's most recent response to PETA's concerns, describing a November 3, 2015, inspection, the inspectors stated that "[t]he zoo has acquired another chimp and they are actively working with their veterinarian to pair the 2 chimps." (See Complaint Response AC16-066.) The inspectors also rationalized Louie's isolation because he was provided with a few enrichment items, he was housed by other primates, and "[t]he licensee and the director of the zoo also will go in with Louie and play with him." According to the evidence provided to PETA, it has been *nearly two years* since this evaluation, and Louie is still held in isolation. 9 C.F.R. § 3.81(a)(3) mandates that "[i]ndividually housed nonhuman primates must be able to see and hear nonhuman primates of their *own or compatible species*" (emphasis added). Louie's cage is adjacent to a crested macaque—a species known to exist only in Indonesia—who would never naturally be sympatric with chimpanzees. The only acceptable form of socialization for Louie and other chimpanzees at DFZ is that with each other. Louie being able to see and hear other nonhuman primates of a different species or having humans enter the cage with him in no way makes up for the socialization he needs from other chimpanzees.

As you investigate Louie's apparent isolation, please also inspect the housing and grouping conditions of any other chimpanzees on site and ensure they are provided with proper socialization, as well as regular access to the outdoors. A concerned citizen reported to PETA that Louie was not on exhibit on July 30, apparently because it was "too hot" according to a DFZ representative, who said that he had been taken into the residence on site. According to a witness, he was also not on exhibit on September 17, apparently because it had rained the night before (though it was not raining during the witness' visit). Reports from the fall of 2015 and 2016 have noted that Louie is taken inside and off exhibit in early October. Chimpanzees need access to the outdoors, even if for short bouts during inclement weather. Without regular, year-round exposure to the sun, chimpanzees are at risk of vitamin D deficiency<sup>12</sup>, which can result in serious health concerns including hair loss, fatigue, muscle pain, and reduced immune function. Young chimpanzees like Louie are particularly affected by a lack of sun exposure, but adults also experience vitamin D deficiency when they are denied regular access to unfiltered sunlight.<sup>13</sup> Please ensure that the housing conditions for all chimpanzees at DFZ include the provision of year-round outdoor access.

#### **g. Undocumented Transfer of Chimpanzees**

As explained in detail above, DFZ has—by the licensee's own reports—eight chimpanzees. Five of these chimpanzees reportedly transferred within the last year. PETA has submitted public records requests to the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD); however, from June 1, 2015 to September 22, 2017, there is only one Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) in MDARD's file indicating a chimpanzee transfer to DFZ, for Tommy in September, 2015. (See Exhibit 6.) According to Mr. DeYoung, five other adult chimpanzees have transferred to DFZ since then, yet there is no record on file. (See Exhibits 7–11.) PETA believes that at least three of the five additional chimpanzees came from a facility in Missouri sometime during or after December 2016; however, the Missouri Department of Agriculture does not have any records for chimpanzee CVIs from November 1,

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<sup>12</sup>See E.N. Videan, et al., "Relationship between sunlight exposure, housing condition, and serum vitamin D and related physiologic biomarker levels in captive chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*)," *Comparative Medicine* 57 (2007): 402–406.

<sup>13</sup>*Id.*

2016 to July 17, 2017. (See Exhibits 12 and 13.) PETA has also asked the Michigan Department of Natural Resources for any chimpanzee transfer records, and the agency has no such documentation from August 1, 2016 to February 6, 2017. (See Exhibit 14.) Finally, PETA has also asked the USDA for any DFZ acquisition forms, and the agency had no such documentation from December 1, 2016, to March 29, 2017. (See Exhibit 15.)

After exhausting all possible sources for transfer CVIs, it is apparent that DFZ has possibly participated in the undocumented transfer(s) of a regulated species, in violation of 9 C.F.R. § 2.78(a)(1), which prohibits exhibitors from "transport[ing] in commerce any... nonhuman primate unless... accompanied by a health certificate executed and issued by a licensed veterinarian." The USDA's Animal Care Policy #18 further interprets this regulation, stating that "[a] health certificate issued within 10 days of shipment must accompany any... nonhuman primate that is transported in commerce by a licensee or registrant," and that nonhuman primates "transported interstate... are required to have properly executed health certificates."<sup>14</sup> Please also ensure that DFZ has the applicable acquisition paperwork for these additional chimpanzees, in accordance with 9 C.F.R. § 2.75 (b)(1), which requires that exhibitors "shall make, keep, and maintain records or forms which fully and correctly disclose the [consigner and consignee] 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."

Please investigate DFZ's paperwork, including uncovering the origin of the chimpanzees who reportedly did *not* transfer within the state of Michigan, and hold the licensee accountable to the fullest extent of the law.

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<sup>14</sup>See USDA's Animal Care Policy Manual (May 23, 2016), Policy # 18, p. 40:  
[https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal\\_welfare/downloads/Animal%20Care%20Policy%20Manual.pdf](https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_welfare/downloads/Animal%20Care%20Policy%20Manual.pdf)



**Harold DeYoung, dba "DeYoung Family Zoo LLC"**  
**License No. 34-C-0141**  
**Wallace, Michigan**



Photo 1: Goat with large patch of hair loss (July 3, 2017)



Photo 2: Goat with large patch of hair loss (July 15, 2017)





Photo 3: Inadequate leopard enclosure with concrete substrate and no pool (September 17, 2017)



Photo 4: Filthy den in the leopard enclosure (September 17, 2017)





Photo 5: Leopard sleeping on concrete with no soft substrate for nesting (September 17, 2017)



Photo 6: Hollowed-out logs as shelter in the porcupine enclosure (May 29, 2017)





Photo 7: Hollowed-out log as shelter in the porcupine enclosure (September 17, 2017)



Photo 8: Hollowed-out log as shelter in the raccoon enclosure (September 17, 2017)





Photo 9: Louie the chimpanzee confined alone (May 29, 2017)



Photo 10: Louie the chimpanzee inside a culvert in the enclosure he is confined alone in (July 3, 2017)





Photo 11: Louie the chimpanzee confined alone (July 6, 2017)



Photo 12: Louie the chimpanzee confined alone (July 15, 2017)





Photo 13: Chimpanzee identified as Tommy in the additional chimpanzee building (July 3, 2017)



Photo 14: Full view of the additional chimpanzee building, no chimpanzees present (July 6, 2017)





Photo 15: Chimpanzees identified as Coco and Cece in the additional building (September 17, 2017)



## Inspection Report

Deer Haven Mini Zoo  
12312 Detour Rd  
Keymar, MD 21757

Customer ID: **333385**  
Certificate: **51-C-0111**  
Site: 001  
DEER HAVEN MINI ZOO

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION  
Date: 12-OCT-2016

### 2.40(a)(1) CRITICAL

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

\*\*\*The licensee had no current program of veterinary care for any of the animals. The only PVC that could be found was one specific to hoofed stock last signed by the veterinarian on March 10, 2015. Complete, species appropriate, and up to date programs of veterinary care are essential for maintaining the health of the animals. An associate veterinarian of the Attending Veterinarian's clinic visited the facility to look at the most pressing veterinary care issues on the second day of the inspection. The veterinarian stated that he was primarily a large animal practitioner and had little interest in zoological species medicine. The veterinarian recommended that the licensee work with a veterinarian with experience in the species comprising the collection for animals other than hoofed stock. The facility must have an appropriate program of veterinary care for all species housed at the facility. Correct by November 15, 2016

### 2.40(b)(2) CRITICAL

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

\*\*\*The female Asiatic black bear was observed pacing in an abnormal behavior pattern. Pacing can be indicative of physical or psychological issues that may require medical treatment or habitat/husbandry modification. The bear was noted on inspection to be overweight and to have poor muscle tone (as seen when she stood on her hind legs). She also exhibits a marked angular deformity of her front feet, which turn sharply inward. The licensee stated the animal has had this deformity since she came to the facility. These issues may contribute to pain and reduced mobility, and must be evaluated by a veterinarian in order to provide appropriate treatment and management of the pacing, weight and mobility issues. The licensee informed the inspectors that the animal will be transferred to another facility in the near future. The animal must be promptly evaluated by the attending veterinarian or safely transferred to the receiving facility for evaluation and care.

\*\*\*The bobcat exhibited abnormal pacing behavior in its enclosure. The animal paced very rapidly and continuously on the partial platform in the rafters of its enclosure. We observed the animal pacing nearly continuously for over 15 minutes, and this continued even when the licensee walked away from the enclosure and the inspectors moved out

Prepared By:

GLORIA MCFADDEN

GLORIA MCFADDEN USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Title:

Date:

14-OCT-2016

Date:

14-OCT-2016

2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000213





## Inspection Report

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of the animal's line of sight. The bobcat remained in the rafters for the duration of the first day of inspection, and when asked the licensee stated that the bobcat rarely descended from that area, and primarily ventured down to ground level only to eat and drink. Abnormal behavior patterns can be indicative of physical or psychological issues that may require medical treatment or habitat/husbandry modification, and must be evaluated promptly by the attending veterinarian in order to receive appropriate treatment and management.

\*\*\*The cage mate of the coatimundi cited under the direct NCI, exhibited abnormal pacing behavior in its enclosure. It paced rapidly by the rear entrance of its enclosure almost continuously for over ten minutes of observation, and continued the behavior even when the inspectors and owner stepped away from the enclosure. Abnormal behavior patterns can be indicative of physical or psychological issues that may require medical treatment or habitat/husbandry modification, and must be evaluated promptly by the attending veterinarian in order to receive appropriate treatment and management.

All of the above must be corrected by November 11, 2016.

### 2.40(b)(2) DIRECT

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

\*\*\*The brown nosed coatimundi cited on the June 2016 inspection report appeared lethargic upon the first day of inspection and exhibited slightly labored breathing. When the licensee attempted to rouse the animal, it took only a few slow steps and would then lie back down in its enclosure. The animal appeared to have little interest in its surroundings and was poorly responsive to stimuli. While the coatimundi appeared much more responsive the second day, episodes such as the one described above may be indicative of disease. This animal must be assessed by a veterinarian experienced with the species as soon as possible in order to receive appropriate diagnosis and treatment. An associate veterinarian of the Attending Veterinarian's clinic visited the facility on the second day of inspection to evaluate the animal, and recommended further follow-up with a veterinarian knowledgeable with the species. The recommendation of the veterinarian must be followed as soon as possible.

\*\*\*One arctic fox appears significantly thinner than its cage mate, and has what appears to be fecal staining on the fur of its hind quarters. The licensee stated that unlike the other fox, this animal has not grown in its new winter coat yet, but the combination of lower body condition at a time when the species normally gains weight, possible abnormal stool, and slower winter coat development may be indicative of poor health. This animal must be evaluated by the attending veterinarian in order to receive appropriate treatment and management. An associate veterinarian of the Attending Veterinarian's clinic visited the facility on the second day of inspection to evaluate the animal, and recommended further follow-up with a veterinarian knowledgeable with the species. The recommendation of the veterinarian must be followed as soon as possible.

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#### Prepared By:

GLORIA MCFADDEN      USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048

#### Date:

14-OCT-2016

#### Received By:

BRADLEY GERWIG

Title: OWNER

#### Date:

14-OCT-2016  
2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000214





## Inspection Report

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\*\*\*The cougar is somewhat underweight, with ribs slightly visible. In addition the animal has a plantigrade (dropped hocks) stance on its front feet, a stiff gait, and appears to have an intermittent right front lameness while walking. These issues may be symptomatic of disease or management issues that can cause pain or distress to the animal. This cougar requires ongoing assessment by the attending veterinarian in order to receive appropriate diagnosis and treatment. The licensee informed the inspectors that the animal will be transferred to another facility in the near future. The animal must be promptly evaluated by the attending veterinarian or safely transferred to the receiving facility for evaluation and care. An associate veterinarian of the Attending Veterinarian's clinic visited the facility on the second day of inspection to evaluate the animal, and recommended further follow-up with a veterinarian knowledgeable with the species. The recommendation of the veterinarian must be followed as soon as possible.

All of the above must be corrected by October 28, 2016.

### **2.40(b)(3) CRITICAL REPEAT**

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

\*\*\*The licensee informed us that in April of 2016, a fallow deer doe was gored by a buck. The licensee described an abdominal wound with evisceration. The licensee did not seek veterinary attention for the doe, and stated that the wound appeared to close over. Approximately five days later he found the doe dead. This doe likely suffered extreme pain and distress over the five day period before its death. The licensee must promptly convey timely and accurate health information to the attending veterinarian so that appropriate medical care can be rendered and suffering can be alleviated.

### **2.75(b)(1) REPEAT**

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

\*\*\*The records of animals on hand are incomplete. There is no information on the birth of a fallow deer this past month, nor are the births of the zebu, highland calf, and cavies recorded. There are also no dates on disposition records. Records must be kept in accordance with the regulations of the AWA to ensure accurate information vital to managing animal inventories and husbandry. The licensee must keep complete and accurate exhibitor records.

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

#### **HANDLING OF ANIMALS.**

\*\*\*A wood 2-rung plank fence has been constructed in front of the porcupine enclosure. Chain link fence is placed behind it to close the gaps between rungs. However, there chain link does not extend the full width of the plank fencing. This leaves space large enough between rungs that would allow the entry of unwanted persons and

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#### **Prepared By:**

GLORIA MCFADDEN USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048

#### **Received By:**

BRADLEY GERWIG

Title: OWNER

Date:

14-OCT-2016

Date:

14-OCT-2016

2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000215



## Inspection Report

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animals. The fence must be constructed in a manner that ensures the public and unwanted animals do not gain access to an area that will allow direct contact.

### 2.131(a)

#### HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

On Thursday, October 6, 2016 the licensee was injured by the Asiatic black bear when attempting to feed it. The bear has been quarantined for a second time (the first time was due to the handling incident cited in the August 8, 2016 inspection report). The licensee required a hospital visit and follow up medical care. After the injury the licensee has had difficulty conducting routine husbandry tasks such as lifting the guillotine gate to allow the bear access to her den, and as a result she has been denied access to this portion of her enclosure.

On the second day of the inspection, inspectors observed the licensee feeding the cougar. The licensee, standing approximately one foot away from the primary enclosure, dropped the meat right next to a six to eight inch gap between the flooring and fencing, then pushed the meat into the enclosure by hand. The cougar lunged at the meat and snatched it away before the licensee could move out of the vicinity. Although there was no injury, this is an extremely dangerous practice and demonstrates insufficient knowledge of the behavior, speed, and strength of cougars.

All licensees who maintain wild or exotic animals must demonstrate adequate experience and knowledge of the species they maintain in order to provide appropriate handling that minimizes distress, discomfort and potential harm. Correct by December 15, 2016.

### 3.31(a)(2)

#### SANITATION.

Cleaning and Sanitation of Primary Enclosures

\*\*\*A significant portion of the guinea pig enclosure underneath and around the sipper bottle contained wet bedding. Wet bedding can lead to discomfort. In addition, it can result in microbial growth in the bedding, predisposing animals to disease. For the comfort and health of the guinea pigs, animals in wet bedding shall be transferred to clean primary enclosures. Corrected at the time of inspection.

### 3.50(a)

#### FACILITIES, GENERAL.

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Prepared By:

GLORIA MCFADDEN      USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048

Date:

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Received By:

BRADLEY GERWIG

Title: OWNER

Date:

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## Inspection Report

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### Structural Strength

The boards used to partially block the 1X1 floor openings in the rabbit cages appear to be treated wood and particle board. The particle board has irregular edges that appear chewed. The boards could pose an ingestion or injury hazard to the animals. Outdoor housing facilities for rabbits must be structurally sound, maintained in good repair, and protect the rabbits from injury. Correct by November 15, 2016

### 3.50(d) REPEAT

#### FACILITIES, GENERAL.

##### Waste disposal

\*\*\*The enclosures housing three rabbits had an accumulation of fecal material under the raised cages.

Accumulations of manure may pose a disease hazard for the animals. The accumulation must be removed for animal health and well-being.

### 3.53(a)(4) REPEAT

#### PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

##### General

The floor of the rabbit cage has 1x1 inch openings. The feet of the chocolate satin rabbit housed in this cage can pass through easily. Wooden boards have been placed in the cage, however it does not cover the entire cage floor. The rabbit at times prefers to rest and walk on the slated floor. Primary enclosures must be constructed in a manner that protects the feet and legs from injury. The floor of the rabbit enclosure must be modified to prevent the feet of the rabbit from passing through.

### 3.81

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

\*\*\*The licensee could not produce a written plan for environmental enhancement. Such plans are necessary to ensure that non-human primates receive enrichment that is effective and address their species specific and individual needs. The facility must develop a comprehensive written enrichment plan for the lemurs under its care. Correct by November 15, 2016

### 3.82(a)

#### FEEDING.

\*\*\*The container of monkey biscuits for the ring tailed lemurs had numerous red ants on and inside the container.

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#### Prepared By:

GLORIA MCFADDEN      USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048

#### Received By:

BRADLEY GERWIG

Title: OWNER

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## Inspection Report

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Infested food may compromise nutritional quality and the pests may cause harm to the animals. Provided food must be clean, wholesome, and palatable. Corrected at the time of inspection.

### 3.125(c)

#### FACILITIES, GENERAL.

##### Storage

\*\*\*One open forty pound bag of dry dog food was stored in the licensee's SUV. Another open forty pound bag of dry dog food was stored on the floor by the meat freezer and the kibble was damp and deteriorated. Improper storage can result in unwholesome food that can cause dietary deficiencies and foodborne illnesses. Compromised food must be discarded and all wholesome food must be appropriately stored to protect against deterioration, contamination and molding. Correct from this day forward.

### 3.125(d)

#### REPEAT

#### FACILITIES, GENERAL.

##### Waste Disposal

The squirrel cage has an excessive amount of sunflower seed and peanut hulls, and other food wastes in the feed trough and at the bottom of the cage. The waste also extends outside of the squirrel cage.

Excess waste can become an attractant to pests and must be cleaned on a frequent basis. Animal and food wastes must be removed from cages and disposed of away from animal enclosures. Wastes should be removed and disposed of in a designated area immediately and in accordance with county and state laws.

### 3.125(a)

#### REPEAT

#### FACILITIES, GENERAL.

##### Structural Strength

\*\*\*The prairie dog enclosure has a mesh floor with approximately 1 inch by 1 inch diamond shaped openings. While there is straw bedding on much of the flooring, some areas are bare and the animals' feet could become entrapped in the openings. Modifications must be employed to prevent entrapment hazards and foot injuries to the prairie dogs.

\*\*\*Bear enclosure (catch area and den): The bear enclosure is in need of repair, specifically the den and catch area. The gate for the catch area appears to be held together by chains and locks, although one side of the gate has metal hinge attachments at the top and bottom. The catch area latch is secured with a large metal clip that can be easily opened by a person. An appropriate lock must be used to secure the gate to prevent unwanted entry of

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#### Prepared By:

GLORIA MCFADDEN      USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048

#### Received By:

BRADLEY GERWIG

Title: OWNER

#### Date:

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2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000218



## Inspection Report

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persons and the potential escape of the bear. The catch gate must be constructed in a manner that will contain the bear. The gate must have appropriate hinges installed to ensure the integrity of the gate to contain the bear.

\*\*\*One side of the fence surrounding the den is held together with twine and the other side is not attached to any support pole. The fence must be structurally sound for the overall safety of the animal and public, and to prevent escape.

\*\*\*The metal den is excessively rusty and holes are present in various areas where the den comes in contact with the ground. The holes in the den increases the risk of the bear being able to escape from this area and also allows for the entry of unwanted animals. The den must be replaced to ensure containment of the bear, to prevent the harborage of pests, and to provide shelter for the animal.

\*\*\*The goat enclosure fencing has sharp points and loose fence posts that are easily moved by hand. This can result in injury or escape of the goats. The fence must be repaired for the safety of the animals.

\*\*\*The squirrel cage has sharp points and gaps between the mesh sides and top. The licensee stated that on occasion he has found wild squirrels sharing the enclosure with the regulated animals. These issues may result in escape, injury or disease transmission. The squirrel cage must be repaired to prevent escape or access by wild animals.

\*\*\*The Fallow deer enclosure has large gaps at the bottom of the fencing that may predispose to entanglement, injury or escape. The enclosure must be repaired for the safety of the animals.

\*\*\*The zebu enclosure has large gaps at the bottom of the fencing that may predispose to entanglement, injury or escape. The enclosure must be repaired for the safety of the animals.

\*\*\*A Jacob's sheep enclosure containing six sheep has loose fencing held together by twine. This may predispose to entanglement, injury or escape. The enclosure must be repaired for the safety of the animals.

### 3.127(d) CRITICAL REPEAT

#### FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

##### Perimeter Fence

Bear Perimeter Fence: The perimeter fence around the bear enclosure was damaged from a fallen tree. Several sections of the chain link fence is sagging to the point that the structural strength of the fence is compromised. Several sections of chain link fence are detached from the top support pole. The top support pole is not continuous around the top of the perimeter fence; some section are missing. The one section of the right half of the enclosure is constructed of a double layer of chain link fence. The two layers are detached from each other. The strength of this section is compromised. There is also a 3" gap between the perimeter fence support pole and gate where a person could fit a hand through, allowing inappropriate access to the bear. Gaps and damage to perimeter fencing may result in failure to prevent the entry of unauthorized persons and unwanted animals. The perimeter fence must be repaired to restore its functional integrity.

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#### Prepared By:

GLORIA MCFADDEN USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048

#### Date:

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#### Received By:

BRADLEY GERWIG

Title: OWNER

#### Date:

14-OCT-2016  
2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000219





## Inspection Report

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**3.127(b) DIRECT REPEAT**

### **FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.**

#### **Shelter from Inclement Weather**

\*\*\*The bear repeatedly went to stand or lie next to its den after feeding, but was locked out of the den area. The owner is injured and cannot lift the guillotine gate without assistance because it is in disrepair. The enclosure must reliably provide den access for this species, which uses dens in its natural habitat. In addition, the den design is inappropriate. The metal pipe construction does not possess sufficient insulating properties for this tropical species, and the lack of bedding exacerbates this issue. Bedding provides a soft substrate as well as insulation, and is particularly important for bears because of their motivation to build nests and line dens. Failure to provide appropriately furnished dens may result in frustration of motivated behavior, and inability to behaviorally thermoregulate. The bear must have access to an appropriately designed den and bedding that meets its species specific needs. This was corrected on the second day of inspection, but a long term and effective method of correction will be required in the future.

\*\*\*The pasture containing three Painted sheep has only one calf hutch for shelter, which cannot accommodate all three sheep at the same time.

\*\*\*The arctic fox enclosure has one shelter which is not large enough to house both foxes at the same time. Lack of adequate access to shelter can cause adverse effects from exposure to detrimental weather conditions. Appropriate shelters with enough space to house all animals within the enclosures must be provided.

\*\*\*The fallow deer enclosure has only two-sided shelters that cannot adequately protect from wind or precipitation. In addition, there are holes and sharp edges in the shelter divider.

\*\*\*The mouflon shelter has only two sides, and cannot adequately protect from wind or precipitation. In addition, the shelter has gaps and loose boards.

Failure to protect animals from detrimental weather conditions can negatively impact their health and ability to fight disease. Appropriately constructed shelters must be provided.

\*\*\*The cougar has no bedding in its den. Bedding provides a soft substrate as well as insulation and is particularly important for this animal since it is slightly underweight and has mobility issues. Soft bedding helps thinner animals stay warm in colder weather, and can help reduce discomfort associated with mobility issues. An appropriate type and amount of bedding must be provided in the cougar den.

\*\*\*The raccoon has no bedding in its den. Bedding provides a soft substrate, as well as insulation in colder weather. An appropriate type and amount of bedding must be provided for the raccoon.

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#### **Prepared By:**

GLORIA MCFADDEN      USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

**Title:** VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048

#### **Date:**

14-OCT-2016

#### **Received By:**

BRADLEY GERWIG

**Title:** OWNER

#### **Date:**

14-OCT-2016  
2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000220





## Inspection Report

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3.128

### SPACE REQUIREMENTS.

\*\*\*The Patagonian cavy cited on the June 2016 inspection report was rechecked and appears to be continuing to heal without incident. No fighting was observed during this inspection, but cavies were noted to chase each other in the enclosure. There are no visual barriers and there is insufficient space to allow animals to remove themselves from unwanted social contact. This results in stress for the animals. Enclosures must be designed to permit normal social and postural adjustments for the species in question. Correct by December 15, 2016

\*\*\*The Arctic foxes appeared hyper vigilant, agitated, and paced nearly continuously when we approached the enclosure. The enclosure has one igloo style shelter that cannot fit both animals comfortably at the same time, and there are no visual barriers that allow them to remove themselves from view, which is a social behavior for foxes. Normal postural behaviors for foxes include a motivation to dig, create dens and jump onto elevated areas. Inability to engage in highly motivated behaviors such as hiding and digging results in stress to the animals. This enclosure is on a concrete slab and does not provide these normal social and postural adjustments for the species in question. Suitable dens, visual barriers, and provisions for safe digging must be provided. Correct by December 15, 2016

\*\*\*The enclosure for the bear is a corn crib on a concrete slab and this bear exhibits behavioral and orthopedic abnormalities. Asiatic black bears are biologically designed to be smaller and slimmer to have the mobility to climb trees, so excess weight on this species of bear can cause additional health and behavioral issues. The bear enclosure has insufficient space and furnishings (such as climbing structures, and a water feature suitable for swimming) to promote exercise. In addition, the substrate is concrete flooring, which can exacerbate mobility issues and does not allow for digging, an important normal postural adjustment for bears. In light of the bear's behavior, weight issues and front limb angular deformities, the amount of space, furnishings, and the substrate are not appropriate for this bear. The licensee must consult with the attending veterinarian to provide an enclosure design that facilitates normal social and postural adjustments appropriate for the individual bear's medical needs. The licensee informed the inspectors that the animal will be transferred to another facility in the near future. The animal must be promptly evaluated by the attending veterinarian or safely transferred before the correction date. Correct by December 15, 2016

3.129(a)

### FEEDING.

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Prepared By:

GLORIA MCFADDEN      USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title:      VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048

Received By:

BRADLEY GERWIG

Title:      OWNER

Date:

14-OCT-2016

Date:

14-OCT-2016

2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000221





## Inspection Report

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\*\*\*According to the licensee, the diet for the cougar includes deer carcasses, hamburger, whole store bought turkeys, and chicken leg quarters. The diet for the bobcat consists of consists of raw chicken, turkey and deer meat with some bones. Neither felid is receiving whole carcasses on a regular basis and the licensee stated that the meat is not supplemented. The diet as stated may result in nutritional issues including, but not limited to amino acid deficiencies, calcium deficiencies, calcium/phosphorus imbalances, and vitamin deficiencies. The diet should be evaluated by the attending veterinarian, preferably with consultation from a nutritionist. Correct by November 15, 2016

On the second day of the inspection we observed the cougar being fed chicken parts. The animal rapidly ate the food and when it was finished it licked the concrete flooring where the food had been. An associate veterinarian of the Attending Veterinarian's clinic observed the animal and recommended feeding to satiety. Food must be offered in appropriate quantities as per the veterinarian's recommendation. Correct by November 15, 2016

\*\*\*The diet for the bear includes dog food, fruit, and corn. The bear appeared very agitated and hungry when the licensee offered food, and inspectors observed the bear finishing all the scattered dog kibble within a few minutes. Bears require a large variety of foods, and in the winter they should have a seasonally appropriate diet and be allowed to feed to satiety, as per their normal seasonal metabolic requirements. Consult with the attending veterinarian on an appropriate weight reduction program that takes into account the bears seasonal nutritional needs. The licensee informed the inspectors that the animal will be transferred to another facility in the near future. The animal must have its diet evaluated by the attending veterinarian (preferably in consultation with a nutritionist) or safely transferred before the correction date for diet evaluation. Correct by November 15, 2016

\*\*\*According to the licensee, the diet for the Patagonian caviars is approximately 90% rabbit pellets, with about 10 to 15% orchard grass/clover mix hay. Fresh fruits and vegetables are provided only sporadically. Caviars require vitamin C in their diet, and insufficient amounts may result in deficiency and disease. In lieu of a vitamin C supplemented pelleted diet, these animals require appropriate types and amounts of fresh fruits, vegetables or another effective method of supplementation to meet this nutritional need. The animal must have its diet evaluated by the Attending Veterinarian. Correct by November 15, 2016

\*\*\*The potbellied pig was fed chow directly on the enclosure floor, which was contaminated with damp straw mixed with feces and urine. Contaminated food may compromise health and lead to disease. Provided food must be clean, wholesome and palatable. Correct by October 14, 2016

### 3.130

#### WATERING.

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#### Prepared By:

GLORIA MCFADDEN      USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048

#### Date:

14-OCT-2016

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BRADLEY GERWIG

Title: OWNER

#### Date:

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## Inspection Report

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The bear's water receptacle had about one half inch of water at the bottom of the approximately 2 foot by 1 foot by six inch pan. We observed the bear visiting the water receptacle a few times but it did not appear to drink. When the water receptacle was refilled the bear promptly went to drink. Insufficient fresh potable water may result in dehydration. Water must be provided as often as necessary for the health and comfort of the animal. Corrected at the time of inspection.

### 3.131(d) REPEAT

#### SANITATION.

##### Pest Control

Numerous rat holes were observed around the bear enclosure in the area of the den, the prairie dog enclosure, cavy enclosure, cape porcupine enclosure, and pheasant enclosures. Rats are known to carry various disease hazards and a safe and effective pest control program is required for animal health. Additional measures to prevent harborage, i.e. filling in holes to prevent recolonization, must be implement to ensure an effective means of controlling the rodent population.

### 3.131(c) REPEAT

#### SANITATION.

##### Housekeeping

\*\*\*There is pokeweed in and around the zebu enclosure, and also scattered in other areas of the facility. Pokeweed is poisonous to livestock. The pokeweed must be removed for the safety of the animals.

\*\*\*The old coatimundi enclosure (no animals present) is in disrepair and has not been cleaned of old bedding and empty feed bags. Empty dirty enclosures can become living areas for pests and need to be cleaned in a timely manner to promote health and well-being of the animals.

\*\*\*The rhea shelter (side adjacent to sheep enclosure) has metal that is bent upward, exposing a sharp edge. The sharp edge is accessible to the sheep in the adjacent enclosure and could cause injury. The sharp edges from the siding must be removed to prevent injury to the sheep.

### 3.131(a) REPEAT

#### SANITATION.

##### Cleaning of Enclosures

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#### Prepared By:

GLORIA MCFADDEN      USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048

#### Received By:

BRADLEY GERWIG

Title: OWNER

Date:

14-OCT-2016

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2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000223





## Inspection Report

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\*\*\*The bear enclosure contained several piles of fecal waste and puddles of urine.

\*\*\*The Patagonian cavy enclosure contained numerous fecal pellets.

\*\*\*The potbellied pig enclosure contained damp straw mixed with feces and urine.

\*\*\*The Cape porcupine shelter contained damp, dirty straw bedding.

\*\*\*The cougar's bathing receptacle contained greenish water filled with debris.

Exposure to excessive amounts of feces and urine, soiled bedding and dirty water may pose a disease hazard to the animals. Enclosures must be cleaned as often as necessary to prevent contamination of the animals with excreta, minimize disease hazards and reduce odors.

### 3.132 REPEAT

#### EMPLOYEES.

\*\*\*There are currently 55 mammals and several non-regulated animals housed at the facility. Based upon the number animals and non-complaint items related to cleaning, sanitation, waste disposal, maintenance, and veterinary care there is an insufficient number of employees to adequately perform all of the husbandry responsibilities of the facility on a daily basis. There must be a sufficient number of trained employees to carry out the day to day husbandry duties and maintenance of the property and enclosures. Additional personnel is needed to ensure that cleaning, animal observations, maintenance tasks, and pest control duties are performed at a professionally acceptable level for the current number of animals housed at the facility.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the undersigned VMO, Dr. Nicolette Petervary, Animal Care Specialist, and the licensee.

The incident involving a Patagonian cavy death and gunshot euthanasia of a doe are under review.

#### Additional Inspectors

Nicolette Petervary, Regional Animal Care Specialist

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#### Prepared By:

GLORIA MCFADDEN      USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048

#### Date:

14-OCT-2016

#### Received By:

BRADLEY GERWIG

Title: OWNER

#### Date:

14-OCT-2016

2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000224



| Cust No | Cert No   | Site | Site Name           | Inspection |
|---------|-----------|------|---------------------|------------|
| 333385  | 51-C-0111 | 001  | DEER HAVEN MINI ZOO | 12-OCT-16  |

| Count         | Species                         |
|---------------|---------------------------------|
| 000006        | Patagonian cavy                 |
| 000001        | White-nosed coati               |
| 000002        | Arctic fox                      |
| 000003        | European rabbit Domestic Rabbit |
| 000013        | Sheep or mouflon                |
| 000004        | Zebu                            |
| 000002        | Ring-tailed lemur               |
| 000001        | Cape Porcupine                  |
| 000001        | Raccoon                         |
| 000001        | Pig                             |
| 000002        | Black-tailed prairie dog        |
| 000001        | Puma/mountain lion/cougar       |
| 000003        | Alpaca                          |
| 000002        | Domesticated Guinea pig         |
| 000003        | Goat                            |
| 000006        | Fallow deer                     |
| 000001        | Bobcat                          |
| 000002        | Eastern grey squirrel           |
| 000001        | Asiatic black bear              |
| 000002        | Brown-nosed coati               |
| <b>000057</b> | <b>Total</b>                    |





## Inspection Report

Kathleen M Futrell  
8500 Enterprise Road  
Myrtle Beach, SC 29588

Customer ID: **326700**  
Certificate: **56-C-0230**  
Site: 001  
KATHLEEN FUTRELL

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION  
Date: 09-MAY-2017

### 2.40(b)(2)

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

One goat who lives alone alongside the peccaries has overgrown rear claws. Several aoudads have overgrown hooves. The foot claws of one aoudad are so long they are slipper like with the front of the claw in the air and one claw appears to be growing sideways. Overgrown hooves can lead to abnormalities in the bones of the feet as they can cause the toes to turn improperly. This can lead to lameness and be potentially painful. All animals needing foot trimming need to have their hooves trimmed promptly and as frequently as necessary for foot health.

The two squirrel monkeys have severe hair loss and redness over their rear legs and most of their tails. One was seen scratching excessively. Both monkeys are thin. They are around 25 years old and have access to indoor and outdoor enclosures as weather permits. The attending veterinarian has not evaluated these animals to try and find out the reason for the fur and weight loss. Because fur and weight loss can be a sign of an underlying medical condition, these animals need to be evaluated by the attending veterinarian, and any medical conditions treated.

The 4 year old male lion appears to have incoordination in his rear legs. There is a slight swaying to his rear gait and a swinging out of the legs as he moves. The hocks are abnormally dropped. Abnormal rear limb movements in lions can be a sign of nutritional deficiencies, parasitic diseases, or other illnesses. The attending veterinarian needs to evaluate this animal to diagnose any underlying disease and provide treatments.

Abnormal repetitive behaviors are observed for several animals. On the first day of inspection, one 14 year old male American black bear walked the same small path repetitively for approximately two to three minutes. On the second day of inspection, this bear was not seen to leave its den except for feeding. The other male bear in that area was never seen out of its den during most of the two day inspection except for the feeding observed on the second day. On several previous inspections this same bear was only seen in its den.

The young cougar exhibited abnormal pacing behavior during both inspection days. The same pacing pattern was seen for several minutes both inspection days. The cougar was observed to show these behaviors from several

Prepared By: **MACELDERRY LISA, D V M**  
MACELDERRY LISA, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1055

Received By: **(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)**  
Title:

Date:  
11-MAY-2017

Date:  
11-MAY-2017  
2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000226





## Inspection Report

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positions both within and out of the animal's sight. Her behavior was recorded on day one at 15:35 and day two at 17:37.

A male and a female hamadryas baboon housed in adjacent but separate enclosures both showed some repetitive behaviors. On the first inspection day, the male was closed into his smaller enclosure and continuously circled. The female is in estrus as evidenced by sexual swellings, and these animals are not paired to breed. On the second day of inspection, the male baboon had access to the larger cage, but still repeatedly circled and made a figure eight pacing pattern on the raised wooden boards at one end of the bigger enclosure. This pattern was only interrupted when humans came into his line of sight, and resumed once they left his view. The female baboon repetitively swayed back and forth on all fours in one spot on the floor of the enclosure for over 4 minutes. Then she stopped momentarily, then resumed the swaying. Her behavior was recorded at two time periods (15:49 and 16:55).

Abnormal behavior patterns can be indicative of physical or psychological issues that may require medical treatment or habitat/husbandry modification, and must be evaluated by the attending veterinarian in order to receive appropriate treatment and management. Medical treatments, including routine care, should be documented.

The attending veterinarian came during the inspection and briefly looked at the lion, baboons, two bears and squirrel monkeys. The cited veterinary care issues were outlined for the attending veterinarian.

Hoof trims need to be corrected by 6-2-17. All other items to be corrected by 6-16-17.

### 3.125(a)

#### FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Several animal enclosures have items in need of repair or replacement. These include: rotting boards under the roof edge of the Patagonian caviés' shelter with exposed nails; chewed boards at bottom edge of the Patagonian caviés' shelter; a metal feeder for peccaries with a hole at one end with rough edges; eroded boards at base of peccaries shelter; loose boards hanging from roof in African crested porcupines' enclosure; inadequately covered gap in bison enclosure gate with pointed edges on piece of fencing; gap in gate leading to enclosure for exhibit camel; wire points sticking out in the fox shift gate opening.

All items to be corrected by 6-16-17

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**Prepared By:** MACELDERRY LISA, D V M  
MACELDERRY LISA, D V M      USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

**Title:** VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1055

**Date:**  
11-MAY-2017

**Received By:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(c)  
**Title:**

**Date:**  
11-MAY-2017  
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## Inspection Report

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3.128

### SPACE REQUIREMENTS.

The space for each of 3 American black bears is insufficient to make normal postural and social adjustments for this species. American black bears have large ranges in the wild, and require exercise which includes walking and climbing. They also use pools of water to soak, play, and provide cooling. The enclosures for the two 14 year old males are two adjacent enclosures approximately 15 feet by 23 feet each(including the den), with a height of six feet 10 inches. Although the enclosures have a natural earth substrate to promote digging, and could be opened to access additional space with increased height and a shallow water feature suitable for splashing, the access is apportioned between each of the two bears and two tigers, and therefore limited. The bears have few provisions for exercise, particularly regarding any substantive walking beyond about 5 or 6 strides in any direction, and no provisions for climbing, other than on top of the den box, which provides little overhead space. One bear was observed on top of his den box and when he was standing on it, his head and back were against the ceiling of the covered enclosure. This same bear was observed to engage in repetitive pacing on the first day of inspection. On the second day of inspection the other bear stood on its hind legs to scratch its back on a small metal pole. Although he could stand, his posture was curved and he could not extend completely.

The female bear is housed in a similar enclosure, and unlike the two males, has access to both halves of the enclosure, for a total enclosure size of about 30 feet by 23 feet (and two shift areas of approximately 12 feet by 12 feet), with a height of six feet 10 inches. . In addition to the same height restriction and lack of climbing provisions as described above, this bear also lacks access to space with additional height and lacks a water feature. Because the female bear is approximately 22 years old, provisions for varied exercise options that include water activities and climbing are especially important in order to preserve muscle tone and joint function in this older animal, as well as to preserve behavioral health.

The two cougar enclosures are also covered top enclosures with a height of approximately seven feet. While the cats are able to rest on an elevated surface by jumping on top of their den boxes, there is insufficient height and no provisions for substantive climbing in these enclosures. Climbing is a species typical activity that constitutes a normal postural adjustment for cougars.

All of the enclosures need to be of adequate size to allow the contained animals to make all normal postural adjustments. This includes space to walk, climb, and stretch to a completely extended upright position. The bear enclosures also need to have water features for species typical exercise and thermoregulation.

To be corrected by 6-1-19.

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Prepared By:

MACELDERRY LISA, D V M

MACELDERRY LISA, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1055

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Title:

Date:

11-MAY-2017

Date:

11-MAY-2017  
2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000228





## Inspection Report

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3.129

### FEEDING.

The felids at this facility receive assorted chicken parts and grocery meat with Oasis supplementation according to the licensee. The licensee could not provide an attending veterinarian approved written feeding plan with specific composition and amounts of food items or supplementation. One young adult male lion appears to be exhibiting hind limb weakness and incoordination, which can be caused by a number of etiologic agents including dietary malnutrition. The feeding plan for big cats needs to be documented and reviewed and approved by the attending veterinarian. To be corrected by 6-16-17.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the owner and curator.

### Additional Inspectors

Petervary Nicolette, Regional Animal Care Specialist

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Prepared By: MACELDERRY LISA, D V M

MACELDERRY LISA, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1055

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Title:

Date:

11-MAY-2017

Date:

11-MAY-2017  
2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000229





## Inspection Report

Denver Zoological Foundation  
2900 E. 23rd Ave., Operations Gate  
Denver, CO 80205

Customer ID: 3493

Certificate: 84-C-0002

Site: 001

DENVER ZOOLOGICAL FOUNDATION

Type: FOCUSED INSPECTION

Date: 27-MAR-2017

### 3.103(b)

#### FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

\*\*\*Two outdoor off-exhibit holding enclosures, utilized by both seals and sea lions, do not provide shaded areas (either natural or artificial) to protect the animals from direct sunlight.

\*\*\*In the outdoor exhibit pool where the sea lion shows occur, the shade from the sun is not being used appropriately for the animals' activities. A shade structure is present that covers approximately one-third of the pool. This shade, however, was not effectively used to protect the sea lions' eyes during the show. Exhibition and training methods observed by USDA personnel during the morning sea lion show encouraged direct solar exposure to the animals' eyes. During the show, the sun was oriented over the trainer's right shoulder. The animals were repeatedly asked to perform behaviors for which they were rewarded by having food tossed to them to catch. This was not consistently done under the shade structure and the animals were required to lift their heads up and look directly into the sun in order to see and catch the food.

The sea lions and seals have a history of chronic, intermittent eye problems. Direct sunlight can be uncomfortable for the animals. In addition, excessive exposure to UV light (sunlight) has been linked to the development of eye abnormalities in captive marine mammals. Lack of adequate shade may be contributing to the eye conditions in these animals.

Additional steps should be taken to provide shade for marine mammals when they are being asked to interact with the trainers, while holding their heads out of the water, and looking up into the sun. The facility should re-review shade for all marine mammal enclosures and ensure that adequate shelter is provided to afford the animals protection from direct sunlight.

To be corrected by: April 27, 2017

Prepared By:

ENGEL DOMINIQUE

ENGEL DOMINIQUE USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6113

Date:

03-APR-2017

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Title:

Date:

03-APR-2017  
2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000230



## Inspection Report

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### 3.106(b)(2)

#### WATER QUALITY.

\*\*\*Three seals and three sea lions were observed by APHIS personnel to have eye lesions or were identified as having chronic eye issues in their medical records. Medical records dating as far back as 2015 to present indicated that veterinary treatment has been provided for numerous eye conditions, including squinting (which could be indicative of pain), corneal edema, inflammation, conjunctivitis, corneal ulcers, chronic corneal fibrosis, chronic keratitis, aqueous flare, and corneal opacities.

APHIS personnel reviewed water quality records from the seal and sea lion pools from December 2016 to March 2017. The institution's guidelines indicate that bromine ranges for pinnipeds should stay between the range of 0.7-1.0 (unit of measurement not identified in institutional documents). On 1/7/17, 1/16/17, 1/31/17, 2/9/17, 3/3/17, and 3/24/17, spikes in bromine levels were noted in the primary seal lion pool, with levels as high as 1.84. These bromine spikes are outside of the institution's own guidelines and is likely contributing not only to eye discomfort but may possibly cause harm to the animals' eyes. The protocol indicates that when bromine levels are below the acceptable range, the action required is to "adjust bromine feeder." Once the bromine feeder has been adjusted, there is no documentation of follow up testing performed that same day to determine that bromine levels had stabilized.

The protocol indicates that when bromine levels are above the institution's acceptable range, the instructions are to "add 25 oz sodium thiosulfate directly to the pool then retest." No documentation was provided showing that sodium thiosulfate was added to the pool when bromine levels were elevated. Additionally, the documentation provided does not show that follow up water testing was performed that same day to determine that bromine levels had stabilized.

The institution's acceptable range for bromine in the polar bear pools is between 1-1.5 (unit of measurement not identified in institutional documents). The polar bear primary pool exceeded 1.5 on 1/15/17, 1/16/17, 1/17/17, 2/16/17, 2/17/17, 2/18/17, 2/19/17, 3/20/17. The polar bear secondary pool exceeded 1.5 on 12/29/16, thirteen times in January 2017, and twice in March (on 3/13/17 and 3/20/17). Some of the bromine levels were as high as 3.46. Additionally, bromine levels were not checked on January 2, as it was noted in the records that "no Br packets left, Br not tested." On January 3, bromine levels had exceeded acceptable limits.

Bromine spikes and brominated disinfection byproducts may lead to the development and exacerbation of eye problems in marine animals. The sea lions and seals have a history of chronic, intermittent eye conditions that could in part be caused by the high levels of bromine and bromine byproducts found in their water. The institutions guidelines are not detailed enough for employees to adequately respond to fluctuating bromine levels.

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Prepared By:

ENGEL DOMINIQUE

ENGEL DOMINIQUE USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6113

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Title:

Date:

03-APR-2017

Date:

03-APR-2017  
2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000231





## Inspection Report

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The facility should, as a part of its program for water quality, consult with water quality specialists, revise their SOP's to include more detail and retrain staff on water quality procedures. Bromine levels need to be monitored closely and re-testing of the water needs to occur more frequently once high bromine levels are noted.

The facility must ensure that when water is chemically treated, the chemicals shall be added so as not to cause harm or discomfort to the marine animals.

To be corrected by: May 27, 2017

### 3.125(a)

#### FACILITIES, GENERAL.

\*\*\*There was a nail head sticking out of a door in the bongo's stall in hoofstock barn 2, approximately two feet up from the ground.

\*\*\*In hoofstock barn 2, the entire bottom of the metal divider in the bongo's stall was rusted out, creating sharp metal edges.

\*\*\*In hoofstock barn 2, there is a wooden chute in the bongo stall. The edge of the outermost wall of the wooden chute is worn, jagged, and in disrepair.

Although some of these issues were identified by the facility as needing repair, it has been approximately six months since they were placed on a work order list, with no specific plan or timeline for addressing the issues. Sharp edges and nail heads have the potential to come into contact with the animals and lead to injury.

The facility must ensure that the indoor and outdoor housing facilities be maintained in good repair and free of sharp points, protruding edges, or gaps/openings in order to protect the animals from injury. A system of timely identification, facility repair, and maintenance must be in place.

To be corrected by: April 27, 2017

### 3.128

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Prepared By:

ENGEL DOMINIQUE

ENGEL DOMINIQUE USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6113

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Title:

Date:

03-APR-2017

Date:

03-APR-2017  
2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000232





## Inspection Report

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### SPACE REQUIREMENTS.

\*\*\*Two brown bears, a 15 year old female named "Tundra" and a 16 year old male named "Kootenai," are housed together in an enclosure that is made up of a concrete outdoor exhibit that contains a pool of water with two trees lying horizontally across it and concrete indoor holding area. The only soft substrate in the enclosure is a sand pit that allows one bear at a time to be in it. Since this is the only soft area in the exhibit, it is a highly desirable area and can add to potential stress and frustration for the bear who cannot access the sand.

APHIS personnel observed the male brown bear engaging in an abnormal behavior pattern of pacing. APHIS personnel observed this abnormal behavior for approximately ten minutes in the morning, during which time the behavior did not stop, and then returned during the afternoon of the following day and observed the abnormal pacing behavior again. The male would pace for several minutes, scratch his back, and then continue to pace; this appeared to be a repetitive, rigid pattern. According to the curator of behavioral husbandry, she is aware of the male bear's abnormal behavior pattern and stated that the female also exhibits an abnormal behavior of head swinging.

This enclosure limits the bears' ability to perform species specific behaviors because it lacks adequate functional and structural elements, including adequate space, adequate opportunities to exhibit climbing behavior, and appropriate quantity of natural substrates. Pacing and head swinging in brown bears are abnormal behavior patterns and can indicate stress, frustration or an underlying medical condition. Inadequate enclosures can also contribute to these abnormal behavior patterns.

Enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient space to allow each animal to make normal postural and social adjustments with adequate freedom of movement. Inadequate space may be indicated by evidence of malnutrition, poor condition, debility, stress, or abnormal behavior patterns.

A plan and timeline to address this must be provided by May 27, 2017

### 3.131(d)

#### SANITATION.

\*\*\*In the hoofstock building, barn 2, there was an accumulation of bird droppings throughout the central walkway and within individual stalls. Several nests were visible throughout the barn. Bird droppings were present on metal piping, wooden beams, tops of the walls, and on the floor. In the main walkway, there was an accumulation of bird droppings on a pipe above a food preparation table.

The established pest control program does not appear to be effective in controlling the bird populations in this barn.

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Prepared By:

ENGEL DOMINIQUE

ENGEL DOMINIQUE USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6113

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Title:

Date:

03-APR-2017

Date:

03-APR-2017  
2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000233



## Inspection Report

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Additional measures to eliminate and attraction and harborage of pests must be implemented to ensure an effective means of controlling the bird population. A safe and more effective program for the control of birds shall be established and maintained by the facility.

To be corrected by: April 27, 2017

This inspection occurred on March 27 and March 28. The inspection was conducted by a facility representative and the exit briefing was conducted with Senior Vice President for Animal Care & Conservation.

### Additional Inspectors

Rhodes Cindy, Animal Care Inspector

Tims Tanya, Supervisory Animal Care Specialist

---

Prepared By: **ENGEL DOMINIQUE**

ENGEL DOMINIQUE USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6113

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Title:

Date:

03-APR-2017

Date:

03-APR-2017

2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000234





## Inspection Report

Kirby Van Burch

Customer ID: 323664

Certificate: 43-C-0320

Site: 001

Kirby Van Burch

Kirby Van Burch Theatre

7812 Cozy Cove

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: May-06-2011

BRANSON, MO 65616

### 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.

\*\*\*\*\*

At the time of the inspection the licensee was unable to provide inspectors with a copy of the facility's current Program of Veterinary Care. Several animals at the facility have veterinary medical problems that have not been adequately addressed. Written Programs of Veterinary Care are required when veterinarians are employed on a part-time basis in order to ensure that animals receive adequate veterinary care. The licensee must develop and document a Program of Veterinary Care with their Attending Veterinarian.

\*\*\*

TO BE CORRECTED BY: May 18, 2011

### 2.40 (a) (2)

#### 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.

(2) Each dealer and exhibitor shall assure that the attending veterinarian has appropriate authority to ensure the provision of adequate veterinary care and to oversee the adequacy of other aspects of animal care and use.

\*\*\*\*Four big cats have numerous veterinary medical conditions that have not been adequately assessed and are not documented in the veterinary medical records. No examinations, diagnostic testing plans, or prognoses have been documented for the current medical conditions. The last assessment for a medical problem documented in the veterinary medical records was February, 2006 for the tiger "Stripey" was March, 2007 for the leopard "Blackie", and was April, 2009 for the leopard "Bambi." Although the tiger "Charlie" was assessed by the veterinarian for some of his medical conditions, the records do not indicate that all of his current medical conditions were assessed. The caretaker reduced the dose of antibiotic.

#### Prepared By:

KONSTANZE PLUMLEE, D.V.M. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 6031

May-12-2011

#### Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:

Title:

May-12-2011





## Inspection Report

being provided to an adult male tiger named "Charlie" without consulting with the prescribing veterinarian to ensure the dose would still be effective to treat the medical problem. Licensees must assure that Attending Veterinarians have appropriate authority to ensure the provision of adequate veterinary care so that the animals receive timely and accurate diagnoses and appropriate treatment plans for all veterinary medical problems.

TO BE CORRECTED BY: May 16, 2011 at 5:00 pm.

### 2.40 (b) (2) DIRECT NCI

#### 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 adult male tiger named "Charlie" was reluctant to rise from his perch even when prompted by the caretaker by verbal and visual coaxing. The tiger had difficulty standing up and rose without placing his left hind foot on the perch's surface. While standing, the tiger repeatedly extended his left hind leg behind him but would not bear weight on it. He was reluctant to jump off of the perch and instead gingerly slid to the floor. The tiger had a hopping gait and only placed his left hind foot on the floor for balance, without bearing weight on it. At no time during the inspection did the tiger hold his left hind leg in a normal position or bear weight on it. He stood for only a short period of time before laying down on the floor. These signs can indicate pain and can be the result of injury or an underlying medical condition.

"Charlie" had a dull haircoat and an overall thin appearance as evidenced by readily visible ribs, spine, and long bones of the front and hind legs. The point of his shoulder and his hip bones were prominent. The tiger's muscle mass was not balanced throughout his body, with the hind legs displaying less muscle than the front legs. These signs can indicate an underlying medical condition.

Neither the facility records or the Attending Veterinarian's records demonstrate that the animal has been assessed recently for these conditions in order to acquire an accurate diagnosis and an appropriate treatment plan. Pad lesions and/or limping were noted in the records in 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009 with the most recent notations being on October 27, 2010, on February 22, 2011, and on April 14, 2011. The last notation was that "Charlie" was non to partial weight-bearing on his left rear foot but no differential diagnoses or treatments plans were documented. According to the caretaker, "Charlie" has not been on medication since March 1, 2011. He has been treated with antibiotics multiple times over the past 2.5 years, but the records do not document the response to treatment and are not complete enough to determine if the problem resolved following treatment. The records document that the caretaker reduced the antibiotic dose if the animal became "sick" following treatment; however, there is no documentation that the Attending Veterinarian had knowledge of or approved the reduction in dose to ensure that the dose was adequate for the animal. No examination, diagnostic testing plan, or prognosis has been documented. Neither "Charlie's" body condition or weight is documented in the records.

\*\*\*\*\*An adult male leopard named "Blackie" had 4-5 areas of complete hair loss, about 1-2 inches in diameter, on his back. He also had two areas of complete hair loss on his head, one being about 1/2 X 1 inch in diameter and the other about 1/4 X 2 inches in diameter. These signs can indicate improper nutrition, a skin condition, or an underlying medical condition.

#### Prepared By:

KONSTANZE PLUMLEE, D.V.M. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 6031

May-12-2011

#### Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:

Title:

May-12-2011





## Inspection Report

"Blackie" appeared overweight as evidenced by sagging, swaying abdominal skin and the lack of a waist or abdominal tuck. These signs can indicate improper nutrition or an underlying medical condition.

"Blackie" exhibited stereotypic behavior of self-stimulation by rubbing his external genitalia on a plastic toy at least 7 times in less than a 15 minute period. Abnormal behavior can occur when animals are stressed, bored, have inadequate space, or as a result of other veterinary medical conditions.

"Blackie" was observed limping on his right front leg with a shortened stride length as compared to his left leg. The limping was most obvious when the leopard rose from a laying position. These signs can indicate pain and can be the result of injury or an underlying medical problem.

Neither the facility records or the Attending Veterinarian's records demonstrate that the animal has been assessed recently for these conditions in order to acquire an accurate diagnosis and an appropriate treatment plan. The caretaker stated that "Blackie" is not currently on any medications. The Attending Veterinarian's medical records do not show any medical treatment besides routine preventative treatment since 2006. "Blackie's" hair loss has been documented for at least 5 years. However, the records do not document the response to treatment and are not complete enough to determine if the problem has resolved. No diagnostic testing is documented, but presumptive diagnoses have included "tail sucking/chewing," "trauma to hair from transport fold down," "OCD(tail)," and hair loss "likely from contact on tire swing." The hair loss was most recently noted in the veterinary records on April 14, 2011, but no examination, diagnostic testing plan, treatment plan, or prognosis was documented. "Blackie's" limping has not been documented in the medical record at all. No weights are recorded.

\*\*\*\*An adult female leopard named "Bambi" had a dull, unkempt haircoat and appeared thin as evidenced by a visible backbone and tops of ribs. The leopard's body condition could not be fully assessed by the inspectors due to her abnormal posture. The leopard was "hunched up": arched back, tucked legs, and head down. These signs can indicate pain and can be the result of improper nutrition, injury, or an underlying medical condition.

Neither the facility records or the Attending Veterinarian's records demonstrate that the animal has been assessed recently for these conditions in order to acquire an accurate diagnosis and an appropriate treatment plan. The caretaker stated that "Bambi" is not currently on any medications. In 2006, the veterinary records note that "Bambi" had self-inflicted dermatitis and in 2008 a presumptive diagnosis of "nonspecific allergic dermatitis" was noted. However, no examination, diagnostic testing plan, or prognosis was documented. The records do not document the response to treatment and are not complete enough to determine if the problem has resolved. "Bambi's" body condition and posture have not been documented in the records at all. No weights are recorded.

\*\*\*\*An adult female tiger named "Stripey" appeared overweight as evidenced by abdominal bulging and the lack of a waist. These signs can be the result of improper nutrition or an underlying medical condition.

### Prepared By:

KONSTANZE PLUMLEE, D.V.M. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 6031

May-12-2011

### Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:

Title:

May-12-2011





## Inspection Report

The entire surface of "Stripey's" right eye was white to gray in color and cloudy in appearance as compared to the left eye. Eye conditions can be painful, can progress quickly, can result in loss of sight, and can be the result of injury or an underlying medical condition.

Neither the facility records or the Attending Veterinarian's records demonstrate that the animal has been assessed recently for these conditions in order to acquire an accurate diagnosis and an appropriate treatment plan. The caretaker stated that "Stripey" is not currently on any medications. In May, 2004, the veterinary records "noted juvenile cataract formation OD" and in July, 2004, the "right eye cataract still present" with a plan to contact an eye specialist. However, no follow-up to the plan is recorded, but in 2005 the records note "chronic juvenile cataract OD." In 2006, the records note that "pads of feet examined; small pale areas identified on each pad probably related to walking on concrete surfaces." No examination, diagnostic testing plan, or prognosis was documented for these conditions. The records do not document the response to treatment and are not complete enough to determine if the problems have resolved. "Stripey's" body condition and cloudy, discolored eye surface are not documented in the records at all. No weights are recorded.

\*\*\*

The licensee must establish and maintain adequate programs of veterinary care including the use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat disease and injuries and the availability of emergency, weekend, and holiday care for all animals maintained at the facility.

\*\*\*\* "Charlie" and "Bambi" must be examined by a qualified, licensed veterinarian by 5:00 pm on Friday, May 13, 2011 in order to ensure that accurate diagnoses and appropriate treatment plans are developed and followed.

\*\*\*\* "Blackie" and "Stripey" must be examined by a qualified, licensed veterinarian by 5:00 pm on Monday, May 16, 2011, in order to ensure that accurate diagnoses are obtained and appropriate treatment plans are developed and followed.

The licensee must document the outcome of all of these consultations and make them available to inspectors upon request.

### 2.131 (d) (1)

#### HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

(d)(1) Animals shall be exhibited only for periods of time and under conditions consistent with their good health and well-being.

\*\*\*\*\*

"Blackie", the male leopard, "Bambi", the female leopard, and "Stripey", a female tiger, all have veterinary medical conditions that have not been adequately assessed and are still being used in on-stage performances and for backstage exhibit. Public exhibition of animals with veterinary medical conditions that have not been adequately addressed could lead to stress and/or further deterioration of the animals."

#### Prepared By:

KONSTANZE PLUMLEE, D.V.M. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title:

VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER/Inspector 6031

May-12-2011

#### Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

May-12-2011





## Inspection Report

conditions. The licensee must ensure that all animals are only exhibited for periods of time and under conditions consistent with their good health and well-being.

\*\*\*

TO BE CORRECTED BY: May 16, 2011 at 5:00 pm

### 3.125 (a) (1)

#### 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.

\*\*\*\*\*

Multiple areas of excessive rust are present on the metal enclosure bars and metal supports for the resting platform in the black leopard's enclosure. These areas of rust have a roughened surface and can no longer be effectively cleaned and sanitized. The licensee must repair or replace these areas and ensure that all indoor and outdoor housing facilities are structurally sound and maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to securely contain the animals.

\*\*\*

All 7 large cats at the facility are housed in enclosures with concrete floors; no other substrates are provided for the animals to walk on. Some of the animals are exhibiting signs of veterinary medical conditions that could be related to the concrete floors in the enclosures. "Blackie", the adult male leopard, is limping and has an abnormal gait. "Charlie", the adult male tiger, is reluctant to rise and non-weight bearing on one leg. "Charlie" has sores on the pad of one paw, and veterinary medical records indicate that "Stripey", an adult female tiger, was treated for pad changes in 2006 that were "probably related to walking on concrete surfaces."

When animals are exposed exclusively to concrete floors, their joints can become stressed and they can develop abnormal gaits, sores on their feet, and other veterinary medical problems that can be painful. The licensee must assess all housing facilities and ensure that they are constructed of materials appropriate for the animals and protect the animals from injury at all times.

\*\*\*

TO BE CORRECTED: May 31, 2011

### 3.126

#### SPACE REQUIREMENTS.

Enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient space to allow each animal to make normal postural and social adjustments with adequate freedom of movement. Inadequate space may be indicated by evidence of malnutrition, poor condition, debility, stress, or abnormal behavior patterns.

\*\*\*\*\*

The enclosures for each of the 2 leopards, 1 lion, and 4 tigers at the facility are 9 feet 9 inches wide and 10 feet deep. The enclosures do not provide the animals with enough space to have adequate freedom of movement and appropriate opportunity for exercise. The caretaker stated that the animals are only removed from the enclosures for performances. The enclosures only allow the animals to take 2 or fewer strides in one direction. In the other direction, the animals can take no more than one stride due to the placement of the cage furniture. The black leopard is exhibiting abnormal, repetitive behavior patterns.

#### Prepared By:

KONSTANZE PLUMLEE, D.V.M. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER/Inspector 6031

May-12-2011

#### Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:

Title:

May-12-2011





## Inspection Report

that can occur as a result of inadequate enclosure space and inadequate opportunity for exercise. "Charlie", the male tiger, and "Bambi", the female leopard, appear to be underweight. Poor body condition can occur as a result of insufficient enclosure space due to stress or decreased muscle tone from lack of exercise. "Blackie", the male leopard, and "Stripey", a female tiger, appear to be overweight. Animals can become overweight when they are not afforded appropriate opportunities for exercise.

The resting platforms in the enclosures are constructed in such a manner that they are too small to allow the animals to lay out on them in species appropriate manners: they are unable to fully recline and stretch out their limbs without the limbs extending unsupported off of the platforms. The middle shelves of the industrial style shelving units used as resting platforms for the leopards are inaccessible because of the positioning of the support poles and the narrow space between it and the top shelf. When the leopards access the top shelves of the resting platforms, they must jump down from a tall height onto concrete flooring. Big cats must be provided with appropriate resting platforms that allow them to make species appropriate movements and postures for the sake of their health and well-being.

The licensee must ensure that all enclosures are constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient space for each animal to make normal postural and social adjustments with adequate freedom of movement in order to protect the health and well-being of the animals.

\*\*\*

TO BE CORRECTED BY: June 10, 2011

### 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. Animals shall be fed at least once a day except as dictated by hibernation, veterinary treatment, normal fasts, or other professionally accepted practices.

\*\*\*\*\*

The licensee's diet plan indicates that the facility is feeding a combination of a commercial diet and chicken and turkey to the tigers and the lion and exclusively chicken and turkey to the two leopards. The licensee was unable to provide the inspectors with documentation that demonstrated that this diet was approved by the Attending Veterinarian to ensure that it is of appropriate nutritive value for the animals. "Charlie", the male tiger, and "Bambi", the female leopard, appear to be underweight and have poor hair coats and/or poor muscle condition; "Blackie", the male leopard, and "Stripey", a female tiger, appear to be overweight. "Blackie" and "Charlie" have abnormal gaits. Inappropriate diets can lead to nutritional deficiencies, can cause animals to become over or underweight, and can lead to other veterinary medical problems. Due to the specialized nutritional needs of big cats, the facility's diet plan must be approved by the Attending Veterinarian in writing to ensure that it is of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain all animals in good health and that it is prepared in consideration for the age, species, condition, and size of the animal.

\*\*\*

TO BE CORRECTED BY: May 16, 2011

#### Prepared By:

KONSTANZE PLUMLEE, D.V.M. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 6031

May-12-2011

#### Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:

Title:

May-12-2011



## Inspection Report

---

This routine inspection was conducted on May 6, 2011 by Konnie Plumlee, VMO, Tanya Tims, SVMO, and Jan Feldman, CSI, with a facility representative. An exit conference was conducted on May 12, 2011 by Konnie Plumlee, VMO, and Kathryn Ziegerer, VMO, and the licensee.

---

**Prepared By:**

KONSTANZE PLUMLEE, D.V.M. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

**Date:**

**Title:** VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER/Inspector 6031

May-12-2011

**Received By:**

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

**Date:**

**Title:**

May-12-2011





Inspection Report

KEYMAR, MD

Customer ID:

Certificate:

Site: 001

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: 06-DEC-2016

2.40(a)(1) CRITICAL REPEAT

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

\*\*\*The licensee still has not found the written program of veterinary care for 2016 from his attending veterinarian. A complete species appropriate and up to date program of veterinary care is essential for maintaining the health of the animals. The facility must have an appropriate written program of veterinary care for all species housed at the facility to ensure that all animals receive the appropriate care. Correct by having the attending veterinarian complete a new written program of veterinary care.

2.40(b)(2) REPEAT

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

\*\*\*The pot bellied pig has overgrown hooves that are curling up on the ends of its front feet. Overgrown hooves may cause problems such as lameness and foot rot. The hooves must be trimmed and a schedule instituted to keep the hooves from becoming overgrown.

\*\*\*The larger brown nosed coatimundi cited on the October 12, 2016 inspection report for lethargic behavior, slightly labored breathing, and poorly responsive to stimuli has still not been evaluated by a veterinarian. While the animal appeared alert and responsive during this inspection, episodes as described above may be indicative of disease. This brown nosed coatimundi must be assessed by a veterinarian experienced with the species and the recommendations followed as soon as possible.

\*\*\*The larger arctic fox cited on the October 12, 2016 inspection report for being thinner than its cage mate, fecal staining on the fur of its hind quarters, and not having grown in its new winter coat has still not been evaluated by a veterinarian. While the animal appeared to have a normal body condition and its new winter coat with no fecal staining during this inspection, slower winter coat development and problems maintaining a normal weight as described above may be indicative of disease. This arctic fox must be assessed by a veterinarian experienced with the species and the recommendations followed as soon as possible.

Prepared By:

GLORIA MCFADDEN, D V M

GLORIA MCFADDEN USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048

Received By:

Title:

Date:

07-DEC-2016

Date:

07-DEC-2016



## Inspection Report

\*\*\*The bobcat cited on the October 12, 2016 inspection report for abnormal pacing in its enclosure and for spending the majority of its time in the rafters has still not been evaluated by a veterinarian. The bobcat remained in the rafters watching us during this inspection. Abnormal behavior patterns may be indicative of physical or psychological issues that may require medical treatment or habitat/husbandry modifications, and must be evaluated by the attending veterinarian as soon as possible to receive appropriate treatment and management.

\*\*\*The smaller of the brown nosed coatimundi cited on the October 12, 2016 inspection report for abnormal pacing behavior in its enclosure has still not been evaluated by a veterinarian. While this coatimundi was not observed pacing during this inspection, episodes of abnormal behavior patterns may be indicative of physical or psychological issues that may require medical treatment or habitat/husbandry modifications, and must be evaluated by the attending veterinarian as soon as possible to receive appropriate treatment and management.

### 3.50(a) REPEAT

#### FACILITIES, GENERAL.

##### Structural Strength

The boards used to partially block the 1 inch by 1 inch floor openings in the rabbit cages appear to be treated wood and particle board. The particle board has irregular edges that appear chewed. The boards could pose an ingestion or injury hazard to the animals. Outdoor housing facilities for rabbits must be structurally sound, maintained in good repair, and protect the rabbits from injury.

### 3.50(d) REPEAT

#### FACILITIES, GENERAL.

##### Waste disposal

\*\*\*The enclosures housing three rabbits had an accumulation of fecal material under the raised cages. Accumulations of manure can lead to strong odors, attract pests, and may pose a disease hazard for the animals. The accumulation of fecal material must be removed for the health and well-being of the animals and to maintain an effective pest control program.

### 3.52(c) DIRECT

#### FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

##### Shelter from cold weather

\*\*\*The three rabbits housed outdoors have protection from rain and snow, but do not have shelter from cold

Prepared By:

GLORIA MCFADDEN, D V M

GLORIA MCFADDEN USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048

Received By:

Title:

Date:  
07-DEC-2016

Date:  
07-DEC-2016

2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000243





## Inspection Report

weather. Temperatures are falling below 40 degrees at night and soon will be below 40 degrees during the day. Failure to protect the rabbits from cold weather may negatively impact their health, their ability to fight disease, and cause discomfort. The rabbits must be provided adequate shelter from cold weather. Correct by December 8, 2016.

### 3.53(a)(4) REPEAT

#### PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

##### General

The floor of the rabbit enclosure has 1 inch by 1 inch openings. The feet of the chocolate satin rabbits housed in this cage can pass through the opening easily. Particle boards have been placed in the enclosure, however it does not cover the entire cage floor and may cause additional problems (See Section 3.50(a)). Primary enclosures must be constructed in a manner that protects the feet and legs from injury. The floor of the rabbit enclosure must be modified to safely prevent the feet of the rabbit from passing through.

### 3.81 REPEAT

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

\*\*\*The licensee could not produce a written plan for environmental enhancement. Such plans are necessary to ensure that non-human primates receive enrichment that is effective and address their species specific and individual needs. A written environmental enrichment plan helps ensure that the psychological needs of the lemurs are met. The facility must develop a comprehensive written enrichment plan with the attending veterinarian for the two lemurs.

### 3.125(a) REPEAT

#### FACILITIES, GENERAL.

##### Structural Strength

\*\*\*The prairie dog enclosure has a mesh floor with approximately 1 inch by 1 inch diamond shaped openings. While there is straw bedding on part of the flooring. Some areas are bare and the animals' feet could become entrapped in the openings. Modifications must be employed to prevent entrapment hazards and foot injuries to the prairie dogs.

\*\*\*The gate for the goat enclosure is loosely attached with twine and metal clips. The gate must be secured and repaired for the safety of the animals.

\*\*\*The squirrel cage has sharp points and gaps between the mesh sides and top. The licensee stated that on occasion he has found wild squirrels sharing the enclosure with the regulated animals. These issues may result in

Prepared By:

GLORIA MCFADDEN, D V M

GLORIA MCFADDEN USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048

Received By:

Title:

Date:

07-DEC-2016

Date:

07-DEC-2016





## Inspection Report

escape, injury or disease transmission. The squirrel cage must be repaired to prevent escape or access by wild animals.

\*\*\*The Fallow deer enclosure has large gaps at the bottom of the fencing that may predispose to entanglement, injury or escape. An interior fence has chain link detached and pulled away from the upper portion of a wood fence post. The enclosure must be repaired for the safety of the animals. There is also a large gap between the gate and a fence support pole that does not allow the latch to close properly around the pole. To prevent the escape of animals, the entry of unauthorized persons, and to reduce the risk of injury to the deer; the fencing must be repaired and the gate properly aligned in manner that will allow the latch to be secured properly to the pole.

\*\*\*The zebu and highland cow enclosure has large gaps at the bottom of the fencing that may predispose to entanglement, injury or escape. The enclosure must be repaired for the safety of the animals.

\*\*\*A Jacob's sheep enclosure containing seven sheep has loose fencing held together by twine. This may predispose to entanglement, injury or escape. The enclosure must be repaired for the safety of the animals.

\*\*\*The bobcat enclosure has two areas of wood that attach to the rafters. The wood has sharp jagged edges. The bobcat at the time of this inspection was resting on a ledge near one of the jagged pieces of wood. There was also a piece of wood hanging downward from the rafters that may fall into the enclosure and injure the bobcat. The pieces of wood must be removed to prevent injury to the animal.

\*\*\*The brown nosed coatimundi enclosure floor was constructed of multiple pieces of wood placed in a manner that left an uneven surface and created spaces for food and debris to collect. A 4 inch nail was present within the enclosure. The coatimundi could get their feet caught in the spaces between the boards. The presence of the nail could cause an injury to the animals in the enclosure. The floor must be constructed in a manner that levels the surface of the floor and the nail removed to prevent injury to the animal and facilitate husbandry practices..

### 3.125(c) REPEAT

#### FACILITIES, GENERAL.

##### Storage

\*\*\*One open forty pound bag of dry dog food was stored on the ground in the storage area next to the coatimundi enclosure.

\*\*\*Two fox carcasses were not bagged and were being stored in the meat freezer with packaged meet to be fed to the animals.

Prepared By:

GLORIA MCFADDEN, D V M

GLORIA MCFADDEN USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048

Received By:

Title:

Date:

07-DEC-2016

Date:

07-DEC-2016



## Inspection Report

Improper storage can result in unwholesome food being fed to the animals which can lead to dietary deficiencies and food borne illnesses. Bagged food for the animals must be appropriately stored to protect against deterioration, molding, and contamination by vermin to ensure that the food is wholesome. All meat/food carcasses stored in the freezer must be bagged or in containers to protect from contamination and freezer burn. The non-food carcasses must be removed from the food freezer and stored separately to prevent contamination of the food.

### 3.125(d) REPEAT

#### FACILITIES, GENERAL.

##### Waste Disposal

The squirrel cage has an excessive amount of sunflower seed and peanut hulls, and other food wastes in the feed trough and at the bottom of the cage. The waste also extends outside of the squirrel cage.

Excess waste can become an attractant to pests and must be cleaned on a frequent basis. Animal and food wastes must be removed from cages and disposed of away from animal enclosures. Wastes should be removed and disposed of in a designated area immediately and in accordance with county and state laws.

### 3.127(b) DIRECT REPEAT

#### FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

##### Shelter from Inclement Weather

\*\*\*The arctic fox enclosure now has two shelters, but one is too small for either of the fox to stand, sit or lay in a normal manner and the larger shelter is too small to house both fox in a comfortable manner (allow both to stand, sit and lay down in a normal manner at the same time). Lack of adequate access to shelter can cause adverse effects from exposure to detrimental weather conditions. An appropriately sized shelter must be provided to ensure both animals have adequate protection from the elements.

\*\*\*The fallow deer enclosure has only two-sided shelters (the third side is only partially completed) that cannot adequately protect the animals from wind or precipitation. Failure to protect animals from detrimental weather conditions can negatively impact their health and ability to fight disease. Animals must be provided with a shelter that provide adequate protection from the elements.

\*\*\*The raccoon has a large barrel as shelter with a small amount of bedding. The barrel is not insulated and has a wide opening that does not provide adequate protection from the wind. Failure to protect animals from detrimental

Prepared By:

GLORIA MCFADDEN, D V M

GLORIA MCFADDEN USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048

Received By:

Title:

Date:

07-DEC-2016

Date:

07-DEC-2016





## Inspection Report

weather conditions can negatively impact their health and ability to fight disease. The raccoon must be provide an appropriate shelter from the cold, adequate bedding and a shelter entrance that would better protect the raccoon from inclement weather.

\*\*\*The enclosure housing five Patagonian caviess has only one shelter from cold weather with a large entrance. Only about two of the animals would be able to fit comfortably in the shelter away from the entrance. Lack of adequate access to shelter can cause adverse effects from exposure to detrimental weather conditions. An appropriately sized shelter(s) must be provided to ensure all five animals have adequate protection from the cold weather.

\*\*The alpaca enclosure has a covered shelter with no solid walls. Shelters should be constructed in a manner that provides protection from at least three sides for the weather condition in this locale. Failure to protect animals from detrimental weather conditions can negatively impact their health and ability to fight disease. The shelter needs to be modified to provide solid sides to protect the animals from inclement weather, such as wind and precipitation.

\*\*\*The pot bellied pig is housed in a covered enclosure with no shelter from the cold. At the time of inspection, the pig was laying on top of a thin layer of straw. Failure to protect animals from detrimental weather conditions can negatively impact their health and ability to fight disease. The pig must be provided an appropriate shelter from the cold and adequate bedding to protect the pig from inclement weather.

### 3.131(a) REPEAT

#### SANITATION.

##### Cleaning of Enclosures

\*\*\*The Patagonian cavy enclosure contained numerous fecal pellets.

Exposure to excessive amounts of feces and urine, soiled bedding and dirty water may pose a disease hazard to the animals. Enclosures must be cleaned as often as necessary to prevent contamination of the animals with excreta, minimize disease hazards and reduce odors.

### 3.131(c) REPEAT

#### SANITATION.

##### Housekeeping

\*\*\*The empty portion of the brown nose coatimundi enclosure is in disrepair and has not been cleaned of old

Prepared By:

GLORIA MCFADDEN, D V M

GLORIA MCFADDEN USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048

Received By:

Title:

Date:

07-DEC-2016

Date:

07-DEC-2016

2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000247





## Inspection Report

bedding and empty bags. Empty dirty enclosures can become living areas for pests and need to be cleaned in a timely manner to promote the health and well being of the animals.

### 3.131(d) REPEAT

#### SANITATION.

##### Pest Control

Old rats holes had been filled in, however numerous new rat holes were observed around the lemur, prairie dog, cavy, cape porcupine, and pheasant enclosures. Additionally, rat feces were seen in the the building for for storage and housing housing of the guinea pig. Rats are known to carry various disease hazards and a safe and effective pest control program is required for animal health. Additional measures to prevent harborage and recolonization must be implemented to ensure there is an effective means of controlling the rodent population.

### 3.132 REPEAT

#### EMPLOYEES.

\*\*\*The facility houses approximately 50 animals and numerous non-regulated species. Based upon the number animals and non-complaint items related to cleaning, sanitation, waste disposal, maintenance, and veterinary care there is an insufficient number of employees to adequately perform all of the husbandry responsibilities of the facility on a daily basis. There must be a sufficient number of trained employees to carry out the day to day husbandry duties and maintenance or the property and enclosures. Additional personnel is needed to ensure that cleaning, animal observations, maintenance tasks, and pest control duties are performed at professionally acceptable level for the current number of animals housed at the facility.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the owners.  
The incident involving the gunshot of a doe are under review.

#### Additional Inspectors

Mary Geib, Veterinary Medical Officer

Prepared By:

GLORIA MCFADDEN, D V M

GLORIA MCFADDEN USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1048

Received By:

Title:

Date:

07-DEC-2016

Date:

07-DEC-2016

2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000248



RICK SNYDER  
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

JAMIE CLOVER ADAMS  
DIRECTOR

June 19, 2017

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

PETA

Via Email: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

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

Your request for records dated June 13, 2017 under the Freedom of Information Act was received in our office on June 15, 2017. You requested "All Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVIs) for chimpanzees from March 1, 2017 through the date this request is processed."

After a diligent search, I have not been able to locate the records you seek with the information given. Pursuant to provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, and based on my knowledge, information, and belief, I certify that the record sought does not exist as described or by any other name reasonably known to me and your request is therefore denied.

If you have any additional information regarding the description, location, content or date of the record you seek, please submit another request so that I can again search on your behalf.

Under Section 10 of the Freedom of Information Act, MCL 15.240, the Department is obligated to inform you that you may do the following: 1) Appeal this decision in writing to the Director of the Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development at the address below. The writing must specifically state the word "appeal" and must identify the reason or reasons you believe the denial should be reversed. The Director or her designee must respond to your appeal within 10 business days of its receipt. Under unusual circumstances, the time for response to your appeal may be extended by 10 business days. 2) File an action in the appropriate court within 180 days after the date of the final determination to deny the request. If you prevail in such an action, the court is to award reasonable attorney fees, costs, and disbursements, and possible damages.

For your information, the Department's Freedom of Information Act written summary, procedures, and guidelines can be found at [www.michigan.gov/mdard-foia](http://www.michigan.gov/mdard-foia).

Sincerely,

Bradley N. Deacon

Freedom of Information Act Coordinator





RICK SNYDER  
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

JAMIE CLOVER ADAMS  
DIRECTOR

September 22, 2017

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

PETA

Via Email: katep@petaf.org

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

Your request for records dated September 20, 2017 under the Freedom of Information Act was received in our office on September 21, 2017. You requested "All Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVIs) for chimpanzees from June 13, 2017 through the date this request is processed."

After a diligent search, I have not been able to locate the records you seek with the information given. Pursuant to provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, and based on my knowledge, information, and belief, I certify that the record sought does not exist as described or by any other name reasonably known to me and your request is therefore denied.

If you have any additional information regarding the description, location, content or date of the record you seek, please submit another request so that I can again search on your behalf.

Under Section 10 of the Freedom of Information Act, MCL 15.240, the Department is obligated to inform you that you may do the following: 1) Appeal this decision in writing to the Director of the Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development at the address below. The writing must specifically state the word "appeal" and must identify the reason or reasons you believe the denial should be reversed. The Director or her designee must respond to your appeal within 10 business days of its receipt. Under unusual circumstances, the time for response to your appeal may be extended by 10 business days. 2) File an action in the appropriate court within 180 days after the date of the final determination to deny the request. If you prevail in such an action, the court is to award reasonable attorney fees, costs, and disbursements, and possible damages.

For your information, the Department's Freedom of Information Act written summary, procedures, and guidelines can be found at [www.michigan.gov/mdard-foia](http://www.michigan.gov/mdard-foia).

Sincerely,

Bradley N. Deacon  
Freedom of Information Coordinator



DEPARTMENT of AGRICULTURE  
STATE OF MISSOURI  
JEFFERSON CITY

ERIC R. GRETTENS  
GOVERNOR

*Serving, promoting and protecting the agricultural producers, processors  
and consumers of Missouri's food, fuel and fiber products.*

CHRIS CHINN  
ACTING DIRECTOR

February 9, 2017

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

The PETA Foundation  
501 Front St.  
Norfolk, VA 23510

Sent via e-mail:

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

Dear Ms. Parnin:

The Missouri Department of Agriculture (MDA) received your records request dated 1/3/17, as follows:

**Any and all certificates of Veterinary Inspection for chimpanzees for November 1, 2016 through the date of this request.**

The Missouri Department of Agriculture has conducted a review of its files for records that are responsive to your request above. In short, our database does not contain any records regarding your open records request. Therefore, pursuant to RSMo, Section 610.010 the Missouri Department of Agriculture does not possess a document that fulfills your request.

If you have any questions, please contact my office at (573) 751-2613.

Sincerely,

Darryl Chatman  
General Counsel





DEPARTMENT of AGRICULTURE  
STATE OF MISSOURI  
JEFFERSON CITY

ERIC R. GREITENS  
GOVERNOR

*Serving, promoting and protecting the agricultural producers, processors  
and consumers of Missouri's food, fuel and fiber products.*

CHRIS CHINN  
DIRECTOR

July 17, 2017

VIA E-MAIL ONLY

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

The PETA Foundation  
501 Front Street  
Norfolk, VA. 23510

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

On June 29, 2017, the Missouri Department of Agriculture (the "Department") received the following open records request from you pursuant to Chapter 610, RSMo.:

**See attached.**

The Department has conducted a review of its files for records responsive to your request. Unfortunately, our database does not contain any records responsive to your request.

Please contact me at (573) 751-2613 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Darryl Chatman  
General Counsel

Date of Request: 6/29/2017

Requestor: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Request: All Certificates of Veterinary Inspection related to chimpanzees from February 9, 2017 through the date this request is processed. We respectfully request that production of the responsive documents be fulfilled without charge in light of PETA's non-profit status and the fact that releasing the requested records is in the public interest. PETA will synthesize the information obtained from this request and educate the public about the state's regulation of exhibitors of wild and potentially dangerous animals.

Timeline: 7/7/2017 February 9, 2017 through the date this request is processed.

Cost Limit: \$25.00



**From:** DNR-FOIA-Contact <DNR-FOIA-Contact@michigan.gov>  
**Sent:** Monday, February 06, 2017 6:04 AM  
**To:** (b) (5), (b) (7)(C)  
**Cc:** Lischalk, Victoria (DNR)  
**Subject:** RE: FOIA Request Log WLD00531

(b) (5), (b) (7)(C)

This notice is issued in response to your February 1, 2017 letter submitted by email transmission, received by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (DNR) on February 2, 2017, requesting information under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), MCL 15.231 *et seq.* You have requested information that you describe as "All Endangered Species Act permits or applicable permits from other states filed for the import, export, transport, possession, or sale of chimpanzees filed with the Department, as required by Mich. Comp. Laws. Ann. § 324.36505(1)-(2), since August 1, 2015."

Your request to receive a copy of documents is denied under 5(4)(b) of FOIA.

Reason for denial:

Based upon our best information, knowledge, and belief, the information you requested does not exist in our files. Nor is this material available by any other name reasonably known to the DNR.

Authority for denial:

Public Act No. 442 of 1976, as amended, Sec. 15.235, Section 5(4)(b), states: "A written notice denying a request for a public record in whole or in part is a public body's final determination to deny the request or portion of that request. The written notice shall contain: (b) A certificate that the public record does not exist under the name given by the requester or by another name reasonably known to the public body, if that is the reason for denying the request or a portion of the request."

The DNR is obligated to inform you that, under section 10 of the FOIA, the following remedies are available to appeal a final agency decision denying your request by:

- 1) Appealing this decision in writing to Director Keith Creagh, P.O. Box 30028, Lansing, MI 48909-7973. The writing must specifically state the word "appeal" and must identify the reason or reasons you believe the denial determination should be reversed. The head of the department, or his designee, must respond to your appeal within 10 days of its receipt. Under unusual circumstances, the time for response to your appeal may be extended by 10 business days.
- 2) File an action in the court of claims within 180 days after the date of the final determination to deny the request. If you prevail in such an action, the court is to award reasonable attorney fees, costs, disbursements, and possible damages.

The Department's FOIA Policy and Procedures, as well as its summary can be found at:  
<http://www.michigan.gov/dnr/0,4570,7-153--357879--,00.html>.

*Brooke Parmalee*  
Legislative Assistant/FOIA Coordinator

Legislative and Legal Affairs  
Michigan Department of Natural Resources  
Ofc. 517-284-5808  
Fax. 517-335-4242  
[ParmaleeB1@michigan.gov](mailto:ParmaleeB1@michigan.gov)

---

**From:** [REDACTED] [mailto:(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, February 01, 2017 12:17 PM  
**To:** DNR-FOIA-Contact  
**Subject:** FOIA Request

Dear FOIA Coordinator,

Please see the attached public records request.

Thank you,

[REDACTED]  
Senior Administrative Assistant  
Captive Animal Law Enforcement  
PETA Foundation  
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)  
(757)-628-0784 (fax)





March 29, 2017

Marketing and  
Regulatory  
Programs

Animal and  
Plant Health  
Inspection  
Service

Legislative and  
Public Affairs

Freedom of  
Information

4700 River  
Road  
Unit 50  
Riverdale, MD  
20737-1232

[REDACTED] PETA  
501 Front Street  
Norfolk VA, 23510  
[KateP@petaf.org](mailto:KateP@petaf.org)

RE: FOIA Request# 2017-APHIS-01593-F

Dear [REDACTED]:

This letter responds to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request dated January 23, 2017 and assigned FOIA request #2017-APHIS-01593-F, seeking "all APHIS Forms 7020 and certificates of veterinarian inspection submitted to the agency by DeYoung Family Zoo and the Missouri Primate Foundation, dated December 1, 2016 through the date of the fulfillment of this request."

Upon receipt, your request was forwarded to the Animal Care (AC) Program offices to conduct a search of their files for records responsive to your request. On March 2, 2017, AC program officials conducted a searched their electronic and paper files. Their search revealed no documents responsive to your request.

You may contact Hamilton Kuralt the analyst who processed your request, at (301) 851-4010 as well as Mr. James Ivy, our FOIA Public Liaison, at (301) 851-4100 for any further assistance and to discuss any aspect of your request. Additionally, you may contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at the National Archives and Records Administration to inquire about the FOIA mediation services they offer. The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at [ogis@nara.gov](mailto:ogis@nara.gov); telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769.

If you are not satisfied with the response to this request, you may administratively appeal by writing to: Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Ag Box 3401, Washington, DC 20250-3401. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within 90 days of the date of the response to your request.

Please refer to tracking number 2017-APHIS-05193-F in your appeal letter and add the words "FOIA Appeal" to the front of the envelope. To assist the Administrator in reviewing your appeal, provide specific reasons why you believe modification of the determination is warranted.

Sincerely,

For:  
Tonya G. Woods  
Director  
Freedom of Information & Privacy Act  
Legislative and Public Affairs  
An Equal Opportunity Provider and Employer



RICK SNYDER  
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

JAMIE CLOVER ADAMS  
DIRECTOR

February 1, 2016

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

PETA

Via email: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

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

Your request for records dated January 8, 2016 under the Freedom of Information Act was received in our office on February 2, 2016. You requested "Any and all Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVIs) for chimpanzees from June 1, 2015 through the date this request is fulfilled."

Your request is granted and enclosed are the existing, non-exempt records responsive to your request.

Even though the Freedom of Information Act permits us to charge you for our costs in copying and mailing this information, we are sending it free of charge due to the limited number of pages.

Sincerely

Debbie Mulvaney  
Associate FOIA Coordinator



New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets  
Division of Animal Industry  
10B Airline Drive  
Albany, NY 12235  
(518)457-3502

A112230

SPECIES: ☐ Cattle ☐ Goats  
☐ Sheep ☒ Cervidae  
☐ Swine ☒ Other *Primate*  
Date of Shipment: 9/10/15  
Entry Permit No: 91015

FOR ☒ Interstate Sale (*Donation*)  
☐ Exhibition

## Certification of Veterinary Inspection - Interstate Shipment

| FOR DAI USE ONLY        |                      | NY Premise ID Number:<br><b>(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)</b> |          |              |   |                   |         | Purchase or Show/Sale<br>Name: <u>De Young Family Zoo</u><br>Address: <u>N5406 Co. Rd. 577</u><br><u>Wallace, MI. 49893</u><br>Destination Address (if different): |      |                                |      |  |  |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---|----------|--------------|---|-------------------|---------|--|------|--------------------------------|------|--|--|
| Official Identification | Other Identification | Breed   | Sex      | Age          | Reg. Name or Number or Color and Markings | Tuberculosis Test |         | Vaccination, Test or Treatment   |      | Vaccination, Test or Treatment |      | Show/Sale Instructions: The name & addresses of owner or record must be indicated with the corresponding animal ID for all animals whose origin differs from the owner/address provided above. |  |
|                         |                      |   |          |              |   | Date              | Results | Type/Result  | Date | Type/Result                    | Date |  |  |
| <u>"TOMMY"</u>          |                      | <u>Chimp</u>  | <u>M</u> | <u>40ish</u> | <u>SILVERBACK w/ GRAY BEARD</u>           |                   |         | <u>N/A</u>   |      | <u>N/A</u>                     |      |  |  |
|                         |                      |   |          |              |   |                   |         |  |      |                                |      |  |  |
|                         |                      |   |          |              |   |                   |         |  |      |                                |      |  |  |
|                         |                      |   |          |              |   |                   |         |  |      |                                |      |  |  |
|                         |                      |   |          |              |   |                   |         |  |      |                                |      |  |  |
|                         |                      |   |          |              |   |                   |         |  |      |                                |      |  |  |
|                         |                      |   |          |              |   |                   |         |  |      |                                |      |  |  |
|                         |                      |   |          |              |   |                   |         |  |      |                                |      |  |  |
|                         |                      |   |          |              |   |                   |         |  |      |                                |      |  |  |
|                         |                      |   |          |              |   |                   |         |  |      |                                |      |  |  |
|                         |                      |   |          |              |   |                   |         |  |      |                                |      |  |  |
|                         |                      |   |          |              |   |                   |         |  |      |                                |      |  |  |
|                         |                      |   |          |              |   |                   |         |  |      |                                |      |  |  |

RECEIVED  
MDARD

SEP 21 2015

Animal  
Industry

**Veterinarian Certification:** I certify, as an accredited veterinarian, that the above described animals have been inspected by me and that they are not showing signs of infectious, contagious and/or communicable disease, (except where noted). The vaccinations and results of tests are indicated on the certificate. To the best of my knowledge, the animals listed on the certificate meet the state of destination and federal interstate requirements. No warranty is made or implied.

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

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

9/4/15  
Date of Inspection

Phone number: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Testing or vaccination: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Owner/Agent Statement: The animals in this shipment are those certified to and listed on this certificate.

Distribution: White and pink copies mailed to Albany Office within five (5) days after issuance, yellow copy for the Owner/Agent, blue copy retained by Veterinarian

2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000258





RICK SNYDER  
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

JAMIE CLOVER ADAMS  
DIRECTOR

August 22, 2016

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

PETA

Via Email:

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

Dear

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

Your request for records dated August 16, 2016 under the Freedom of Information Act was received in our office on August 17, 2016. You requested "Any and all Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVIs) for chimpanzees from January 1, 2016 through the date this request is processed."

After a diligent search, I have not been able to locate the records you seek with the information given. Pursuant to provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, and based on my knowledge, information, and belief, I certify that the record sought does not exist as described or by any other name reasonably known to me and your request is therefore denied.

If you have any additional information regarding the description, location, content or date of the record you seek, please submit another request so that I can again search on your behalf.

Under Section 10 of the Freedom of Information Act, MCL 15.240, the Department is obligated to inform you that you may do the following: 1) Appeal this decision in writing to the Director of the Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development at the address below. The writing must specifically state the word "appeal" and must identify the reason or reasons you believe the denial should be reversed. The Director or her designee must respond to your appeal within 10 business days of its receipt. Under unusual circumstances, the time for response to your appeal may be extended by 10 business days. 2) File an action in the appropriate court within 180 days after the date of the final determination to deny the request. If you prevail in such an action, the court is to award reasonable attorney fees, costs, and disbursements, and possible damages.

Sincerely,

Bradley N. Deacon  
Freedom of Information Act Coordinator



RICK SNYDER  
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

JAMIE CLOVER ADAMS  
DIRECTOR

November 18, 2016

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

PETA

Via Email:

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

Dear

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

Your request for records dated November 17, 2016 under the Freedom of Information Act was received in our office on November 18, 2016. You requested, "Any and all Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVIs) for chimpanzees from August 16, 2016 through the date this request is fulfilled."

After a diligent search, I have not been able to locate the records you seek with the information given. Pursuant to provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, and based on my knowledge, information, and belief, I certify that the record sought does not exist as described or by any other name reasonably known to me and your request is therefore denied.

If you have any additional information regarding the description, location, content or date of the record you seek, please submit another request so that I can again search on your behalf.

Under Section 10 of the Freedom of Information Act, MCL 15.240, the Department is obligated to inform you that you may do the following: 1) Appeal this decision in writing to the Director of the Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development at the address below. The writing must specifically state the word "appeal" and must identify the reason or reasons you believe the denial should be reversed. The Director or her designee must respond to your appeal within 10 business days of its receipt. Under unusual circumstances, the time for response to your appeal may be extended by 10 business days. 2) File an action in the appropriate court within 180 days after the date of the final determination to deny the request. If you prevail in such an action, the court is to award reasonable attorney fees, costs, and disbursements, and possible damages.

Sincerely,

Bradley N. Deacon

Freedom of Information Act Coordinator





RICK SNYDER  
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

JAMIE CLOVER ADAMS  
DIRECTOR

March 13, 2017

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

PETA

Via Email: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

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

Dear

Your request for records dated March 3, 2017 under the Freedom of Information Act was received in our office on March 6, 2017. You requested copies of "Any and all Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVIs) for chimpanzees from November 17, 2016 through the date this request is processed."

After a diligent search, I have not been able to locate the records you seek with the information given. Pursuant to provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, and based on my knowledge, information, and belief, I certify that the record sought does not exist as described or by any other name reasonably known to me and your request is therefore denied.

If you have any additional information regarding the description, location, content or date of the record you seek, please submit another request so that I can again search on your behalf.

Under Section 10 of the Freedom of Information Act, MCL 15.240, the Department is obligated to inform you that you may do the following: 1) Appeal this decision in writing to the Director of the Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development at the address below. The writing must specifically state the word "appeal" and must identify the reason or reasons you believe the denial should be reversed. The Director or her designee must respond to your appeal within 10 business days of its receipt. Under unusual circumstances, the time for response to your appeal may be extended by 10 business days. 2) File an action in the appropriate court within 180 days after the date of the final determination to deny the request. If you prevail in such an action, the court is to award reasonable attorney fees, costs, and disbursements, and possible damages.

Sincerely,

Bradley N. Deacon

Freedom of Information Act Coordinator



**ANIMAL WELFARE COMPLAINT**

|                                 |                           |                          |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Complaint No.<br>AC18-072       | Date Entered<br>25-Oct-17 | Received By<br>G. Allums |
| Referred To<br>Rivera/Hovancsak | Reply Due<br>24-Nov-17    |                          |

**Facility or Person Complaint Filed Against**

|   |             |   |                          |
|---|-------------|---|--------------------------|
| Name<br>Harold DeYoung/Deyoung Family Zoo LLC |             | Customer/License/Registration No.<br>7256/34-C-0141 |                          |
| Address<br>N5406 C R 577                      |             |   |                          |
| City<br>Wallace                               | State<br>MI | Zip<br>49893  | Phone No<br>906-788-4093 |

**Complainant**

|   |       |                      |   |
|---|-------|----------------------|---|
| Name<br>(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D) |       | Organization<br>PETA |   |
| Address                                 |       |                      |   |
| City                                    | State | Zip                  | Phone No./Email address<br>(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)<br>(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D) |

How was complaint received?  
Email

**Details of Complaint:** SEE ATTACHED

**Results:**

Application packet provided? Yes ☐ No ☐

INSPECTOR

DATE

REVIEWED BY

DATE

**From:** [Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS](#)  
**To:** [Hammel, Kurt A - APHIS](#)  
**Subject:** Complaint  
**Date:** Wednesday, November 4, 2015 1:14:00 PM  
**Attachments:** [AC16-066.docx](#)  
[De Young Word Doc. Nov 2015.docx](#)

---

Hi Kurt,

Hope your trip home went well. Here is the complaint. I have attached a word version I was working in and the complaint. Please feel free to make any changes or additions.

Thanks,  
Jessica

Jessica Rivera  
Animal Care Inspector  
USDA-APHIS-AC  
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) (cell)  
920-336-1805 (fax)  
[jessica.a.rivera@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:jessica.a.rivera@aphis.usda.gov)



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.



**USDA, APHIS, Animal Care**  
**ANIMAL WELFARE COMPLAINT**

|                              |                           |                         |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Complaint No.<br>AC16-066    | Date Entered<br>27-Oct-15 | Received By<br>T Gerkin |
| Referred To<br>Dr. Hovancsak | Reply Due<br>28-Nov-15    |                         |

**Facility or Person Complaint Filed Against**

|                          |             |   |                            |
|--------------------------|-------------|---|----------------------------|
| Name<br>Harold Deyoung   |             | Customer/License/Registration No.<br>7256/34-C-0141 |                            |
| Address<br>N 5406 CR 577 |             |   |                            |
| City<br>Wallace          | State<br>MI | Zip<br>49893  | Phone No<br>(906) 788-4093 |

**Complainant**

|   |       |                      |  |
|---|-------|----------------------|--|
| Name<br>(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D) |       | Organization<br>PETA |  |
| Address                                 |       |                      |  |
| City                                    | State | Zip                  | Phone No./Email address<br>(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D) |

How was complaint received?  
Email

**Details of Complaint:** SEE ATTACHED

**Results:**

A focused inspection was performed by Jessica Rivera, ACI and Kurt Hammel, VMO on November 3, 2015 in response to this complaint. The results are as follows:

**\*\*On September 26, a witness observed and documented an infant monkey bit a child during an interaction:**

•Both inspectors reviewed the video and agreed: You can see the monkey mouthing her finger and the child made a comment "it's biting me". However, she continued to handle the monkey and appears to be enjoying the experience. She was laughing and smiling, it also looks like she was posing to have her picture taken. There is no indication that she was actually injured by the monkey mouthing her finger.

•The licensee stated that the young primate is a Green Monkey (also known as a Grivet); the primate was born on August 27, 2015. The licensee stated that the green monkey probably would not have even had teeth at that age (one month old). He also stated that the parent/guardian never notified them that the child was bit or injured by the mouthing. He was also never contacted by authorities that the child did seek medical attention or that the parents/guardian filed a complaint about a bite. The licensee indicated that if someone was injured by one of their animals especially a non-human primate that



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they would have the individual seek medical attention immediately.

- The green monkey was inspected and appeared to be in good health with no social issues. He is provided a proper diet and enrichment of toys and food. His enclosure provides adequate space that meets the AWA standards.

**\*\*On October 10, a witness observed and documented that an infant hyena was showing signs of discomfort and distress during a public interaction.**

- Both inspectors reviewed the video and agreed: The hyena cub did open his mouth but it does not appear that he was trying to bite anyone. From the video we could not see that the hyena was shivering. In the video you can see the hyena cub move around while being held, but it does not appear to be struggling.

- The hyena was inspected and appears to be very healthy and well taken care of. The licensee is consistently working with their attending veterinarian to provide adequate veterinary care for their animals.

**\*\*A witness observed two different pairs of macaque monkeys pacing. This is a stereotypical behavior and a sign of psychological distress.**

- At the time of inspection all of the primates except 2 Japanese snow macaques who stay outside and Louie the chimp have been moved to their winter enclosures inside. (Louie's enclosure is built with an outdoor area attached to a heated indoor area. He is not moved, depending on the weather if he is able to go in the outdoor enclosure or is kept inside.)

- Both inspectors reviewed the video and agreed: That in both of the macaque enclosures you can see enrichment which include a slide, a ball, trees and posts to climb on. By watching the video alone it is difficult to conclude that they are pacing due to a stereotypical behavior.

- The licensee stated that all of the primates had several different types of enrichment in their summer enclosures. The inspectors observed several of the enrichment items still in the primates summer enclosures (even though the primates are no longer in them) such as swings, slides, and climbing structures. The licensee stated that they also have hammocks that they took down for the winter and that every primate enclosure had different types of enrichment devices that are specifically designed and made for primates. The licensee showed us some of the items which included: an item that looks like a drum with a piece of material that allows them to see themselves (like a mirror) that is not breakable. There were also tubes that they can put items in that the primates have to move stuff around to try and get to the food. Some of the devices require the primate to use stick to dig out items like peanut butter. They have several of each of these enrichment items and are having more of them made.

- The licensee has a written Environmental Enhancement Plan approved by their attending veterinarian. The licensee makes every effort to house all primates in pairs. If they are not able to pair up one of the non-human primates they work with their veterinarian to assure that the well-being of the primate is addressed. They will place that primate in an enclosure by other primates, provide extra enrichment, and if the primate is able to be handled then extra contact time is provided.

- All of the non-human primates were inspected in their current winter enclosures. The enclosures meet the AWA standards for size. The primates are receiving adequate food, water, enrichment, and veterinary care. They also all appear to be in good health at the time of inspection.

**\*\*A juvenile chimpanzee is kept in solitary confinement:**

- Louie is a 5 year old male chimpanzee who the licensee has raised since he was 6 weeks old.

- Louie currently is singularly housed due to the licensee not having another chimp. However, Louie is housed by the other primates. This summer

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the licensee also put a male Celebes Macaque in an enclosure next to Louie. They were not able to touch each other (for safety reasons) but the licensee states that they put a ball outside between their 2 enclosures and that they would play with the ball together. The licensee stated that they witnessed non-contact interaction between the two as well. The licensee and the director of the zoo also will go in with Louie and play with him. The zoo has acquired another chimp and they are actively working with their veterinarian to pair the 2 chimps. They are working through the process slowly and carefully so that the 2 chimps do not harm one another and that the pairing will be successful. They are regularly bringing Louie out by the other chimp and putting them in side by side enclosures. The 2 chimps will not be put together until the veterinarian and the licensee believe that it is safe.

•Louie is also offered several different types of enrichment along with direct contact from the licensee and zoo director. He is also provided with a very tall climbing structure within his enclosure that allows him to see most of the zoo and what is going on.

•During the inspection Louie appeared to be in good health and did not exhibit and signs of stress or a stereotypical behavior.

In conclusion all of the animals at the DeYoung Family Zoo appear to be in good health and are being provided with adequate veterinary care, shelter, food, and water. No non-compliant items were identified during this focused inspection on the complaint.

---

Application packet provided? Yes ☐ No ☐

INSPECTOR

DATE

---

REVIEWED BY

DATE

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- At the time of inspection all of the primates except 2 Japanese snow macaques who stay outside and Louie the chimp have been moved to their winter enclosures inside. (Louie's enclosure is built with an outdoor area attached to a heated indoor area. He is not moved, depending on the weather if he is able to go in the outdoor enclosure or is kept inside.)
- Both inspectors reviewed the video and agreed: That in both of the macaque enclosures you can see enrichment which include a slide, a ball, trees and posts to climb on. By watching the video alone it is difficult to conclude that they are pacing due to a stereotypical behavior.



- The licensee stated that all of the primates had several different types of enrichment in their summer enclosures. The inspectors observed several of the enrichment items still in the primates summer enclosures (even though the primates are no longer in them) such as swings, slides, and climbing structures. The licensee stated that they also have hammocks that they took down for the winter and that every primate enclosure had different types of enrichment devices that are specifically designed and made for primates. The licensee showed us some of the items which included: an item that looks like a drum with a piece of material that allows them to see themselves (like a mirror) that is not breakable. There were also tubes that they can put items in that the primates have to move stuff around to try and get to the food. Some of the devices require the primate to use stick to dig out items like peanut butter. They have several of each of these enrichment items and are having more of them made.
- The licensee has a written Environmental Enhancement Plan approved by their attending veterinarian. The licensee makes every effort to house all primates in pairs. If they are not able to pair up one of the non-human primates they work with their veterinarian to assure that the well-being of the primate is addressed. They will place that primate in an enclosure by other primates, provide extra enrichment, and if the primate is able to be handled then extra contact time is provided.
- All of the non-human primates were inspected in their current winter enclosures. The enclosures meet the AWA standards for size. The primates are receiving adequate food, water, enrichment, and veterinary care. They also all appear to be in good health at the time of inspection.

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- Louie currently is singularly housed due to the licensee not having another chimp. However, Louie is housed by the other primates. This summer the licensee also put a male Celebes Macaque in an enclosure next to Louie. They were not able to touch each other (for safety reasons) but the licensee states that they put a ball outside between their 2 enclosures and that they would play with the ball together. The licensee stated that they witnessed non-contact interaction between the two as well. The licensee and the director of the zoo also will go in with Louie and play with him. The zoo has acquired another chimp and they are actively working with their veterinarian to pair the 2 chimps. They are working through the process slowly and carefully so that the 2 chimps do not harm one another and that the pairing will be successful. They are regularly bringing Louie out by the other chimp and putting them in side by side enclosures. The 2 chimps will not be put together until the veterinarian and the licensee believe that it is safe.
- Louie is also offered several different types of enrichment along with direct contact from the licensee and zoo director. He is also provided with a very tall climbing structure within his enclosure that allows him to see most of the zoo and what is going on.
- During the inspection Louie appeared to be in good health and did not exhibit signs of stress or a stereotypical behavior.

In conclusion all of the animals at the DeYoung Family Zoo appear to be in good health and are being provided with adequate veterinary care, shelter, food, and water. No non-compliant items were identified during this focused inspection on the complaint.



**From:** [Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS](#)  
**To:** [Rehurek, Sean P - APHIS](#)  
**Subject:** Complaint  
**Date:** Tuesday, April 6, 2021 8:48:00 AM

---

Hi Sean,

With that complaint for Harold DeYoung, there isn't a complaint form in the files for me to fill out. Not sure if I'm missing it with all the changes in eFile or if it is just missing?

Jessica

Jessica Rivera  
Animal Care Inspector  
USDA-APHIS-Animal Care

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

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTE: The preceding email message contains information that may be confidential, proprietary, or legally privileged, and may constitute non-public information. This message is intended to be conveyed only to the intended named recipient(s). If you are not an intended recipient of this message, do not read it; instead, please advise the sender by reply email, and delete this message and any attachments. Unauthorized individuals or entities are not permitted access to this information. Any disclosure, copying, distribution or taking any action in reliance on the contents of this information, except its delivery to the sender, is strictly prohibited and may be unlawful.

**From:** [Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS](#)  
**To:** [Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS](#)  
**Cc:** [Hammel, Kurt A - APHIS](#)  
**Subject:** De Young Complaint AC21-217 Write Up  
**Date:** Wednesday, November 10, 2021 8:51:00 AM  
**Attachments:** [AC21-217 Write Up.docx](#)  
[AC21-217.pdf](#)

---

Jessica Rivera  
Animal Care Inspector  
USDA-AHPIS-Animal Care

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

On unannounced routine inspection was conducted on November 09, 2021 by Jessica Rivera, ACI and Kurt Hammel, VMO. Responses to the complaint are from observations and discussions made at the time of this inspection.

- Concerned for the welfare of a chimpanzee at the DeYoung Family Zoo:
  - The chimpanzees at the zoo are all accounted for.
  - They are appropriately being cared for in accordance with the Animal Welfare Act Standards. None of the chimps were observed to be suffering.
  - The chimpanzees are not on public display at the zoo, therefore zoo patrons have not seen them.



**From:** [noreply@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:noreply@aphis.usda.gov)  
**To:** [APHIS-AnimalCare](#)  
**Subject:** USDA APHIS ANIMAL CARE - Animal Welfare Complaint Submission  
**Date:** Monday, March 29, 2021 10:05:04 AM

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**Details of complaint:**

- Name of USDA licensee/registrant: DeYoung Family Zoo
- USDA license/registration number: 34-C-0141
- City/State:Wallace, MI
- Complaint details:The requesting body is concerned about the welfare of a chimpanzee at the DeYoung Family Zoo. The chimpanzee in question was once named "Tommy" and owned by (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) in upstate New York (b) (6), (b) (7)(C). On September 21, 2015, the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development ("MDARD") certified receipt of Tommy in the state of Michigan on behalf of the DeYoung Family Zoo. Tommy, whose name has likely been changed, has not been heard of nor seen by knowing patrons at the DeYoung Family Zoo for at least five years. Similarly, the DeYoung Family Zoo denies ever receiving Tommy into their care. The DeYoung Family Zoo maintains this position although MDARD records and USDA inspection reports say different. On February 2, 2016, an unknown caller phoned MDARD and complained that a chimp at the DeYoung Family Zoo was not being cared for properly. The caller was adamant that the chimp was "suffering." This call came in 5 months after records show that Tommy arrived at the facility. We are greatly concerned about the welfare of Tommy, if he is still alive. We request that the USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service conduct a focused inspection of the property to investigate whether Tommy, or the chimpanzee formerly known as Tommy, is being appropriately cared for in accordance with federal laws and regulations.

Submitted To:

**Complaint Contact Information:**

Can Contact Complainer: Yes

Name: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)  
Organization: The Nonhuman Rights Project  
Street Address: 1911 W Elk Pl  
Apt/Suite:  
City / State / Zip: Denver, CO, 80211  
Phone:  
Email: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D)  
Submitted on: Mar 29, 2021 4:03:56 PM UTC

**From:** [Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS](#)  
**To:** [Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS](#)  
**Cc:** [Hammel, Kurt A - APHIS](#)  
**Subject:** De Young Complaint AC21-680 Write Up  
**Date:** Wednesday, November 10, 2021 8:40:00 AM  
**Attachments:** [AC21-680 Write Up.docx](#)  
[AC21-680 original complaint.pdf](#)

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Jessica Rivera  
Animal Care Inspector  
USDA-AHPIS-Animal Care

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

On unannounced routine inspection was conducted on November 09, 2021 by Jessica Rivera, ACI and Kurt Hammel, VMO. Responses to the complaint are from observations and discussions made at the time of this inspection.

- 12 animals unaccounted for that were transferred from Special Memories Zoo to DeYoung Family Zoo:
  - All the animals are accounted for
- Some of the animals are endangered species and their transportation across state lines for the purpose of a sale is a federal violation:
  - This is not a regulation under the Animal Welfare Act



**From:** [REDACTED]  
**To:** [APHIS-AnimalCare](#)  
**Subject:** Re: [External Email] 12 missing animals  
**Date:** Tuesday, August 10, 2021 3:56:04 PM  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)

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Hello. Thank you for your response. I apologize for not providing more information. There has been some concerns raised over the facility DeYoung Zoo, N5406 County Road 577 in Wallace, MI. USDA number: 34-C-0141. This is regarding animals that were supposed to be received from the Wisconsin Special Memories Zoo which closed in 2020. They transferred some of their animals to DeYoung Zoo in Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Since the transfer, 12 animals have allegedly been unaccounted for, as shown below:

A comparison of DeYoung Zoo's 2019 and 2020 USDA animal inventories and the 2020 CVIs reveal the following animals are missing from the U.P. roadside zoo:

- Two wolves named Robbi and Jeanie
- One black leopard named Onyx
- Two tigers
- Two snow macaques
- One ring tailed lemur
- One Tonkean macaque
- One hamadryas baboon
- Two vervet monkeys

DeYoung Zoo has repeatedly declined requests to reveal the location of the missing animals.

Some of the animals are endangered species and their transportation across state lines for the purpose of a sale is a federal violation.

Thank you again for your time and consideration of this matter!  
I appreciate your time and apologize for the initial confusion and lack of information!

Sincerely,

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

On Tuesday, August 10, 2021, 05:20:54 PM EDT, APHIS-AnimalCare <animalcare@usda.gov> wrote:

Hello-

Thank you for your concern however, we need further information in order to look into your request. We need at least the address/phone number/ website of the facility or owner of the animal(s).

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 of certain warm-blooded animals bred for commercial sales, some internet sales, those used in research, transported commercially, or exhibited to the public at USDA licensed or registered facilities.

You can find more information about Animal Care at:

<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/wps/portal/aphis/ourfocus/animalwelfare>

Sincerely,

Program Support

USDA APHIS Animal Care

Phone: (970) 494-7478



Please send all paperwork to our mailing address:

Fort Collins: 2150 Centre Ave., Building B, 3W11, Fort Collins CO, 80526

Email: [Animalcare@usda.gov](mailto:Animalcare@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: Tuesday, August 10, 2021 1:28 PM  
To: APHIS-AnimalCare <[AnimalCare@usda.gov](mailto:AnimalCare@usda.gov)>  
Subject: [External Email] 12 missing animals

**[External Email]**

If this message comes from an **unexpected sender** or references a **vague/unexpected topic**;

Use caution before clicking links or opening attachments.

Please send any concerns or suspicious messages to: [Spam.Abuse@usda.gov](mailto:Spam.Abuse@usda.gov)

Good afternoon. I am writing to urge you to investigate the case of 12 missing animals that have been sent from Special Memories Zoo in Greenville, Wisconsin to DeYoung Family Zoo in Wallace, Michigan. Some of the animals were endangered and their transportation across state lines for the purpose of a sale is a federal violation.

Thank you!

I appreciate your time and attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

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



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:** [Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS](#)  
**To:** [Maginnis, Gwendalyn M - APHIS](#)  
**Cc:** [Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS](#)  
**Subject:** De Young Complaint  
**Date:** Thursday, January 18, 2018 2:09:03 PM  
**Attachments:** [Facility inspection of DeYoung Family Zoo LLC.DOCX](#)

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Gwen,

Your name does not appear on this document, unless I missed it. Would you add your name somewhere. We are going to submit it with the Complaint Response.

Thanks,

Cathy

## Facility inspection of DeYoung Family Zoo LLC.

### Complaint details:

- *Several animals were documented pacing repeatedly, a baboon was documented hair-picking, and a porcupine was documented swaying, which are stereotypical behaviors and are signs of psychological distress. (See Videos 1–21.)*
- *A goat was suffering from hair loss, documented on July 3 and again on July 15. (See Photos 1 and 2.)*
- *A leopard was confined exclusively to concrete, which can lead to serious physical maladies. The animal has no opportunities for climbing or swimming and her den was full of feces on September 17. (See Photos 3–5.)*
- *Porcupines and raccoons had inadequate shelters, documented on May 29 and September 17. (See Photos 6–8.)*
- *A visitor had unsupervised contact with a spider monkey on June 7. (See Video 22.)*
- *Though DFZ has acquired additional chimpanzees, at least one chimpanzee is still held in solitary confinement. (See Photos 9–15.)*
- *The additional chimpanzees appear to have been transferred without proper documentation, in violation of the AWA. (See Exhibits 1–10.)*

I accompanied Dr. Kurt Hammel and Jessica Rivera on an unannounced facility inspection at the DeYoung Family Zoo on 1/10/2018. The inspection was full facility inspection in response to a complaint.

The inspection began with a brief trip off site to assess an infant chimpanzee that was currently being hand-raised. One of the females in a group (2 females and a male) that had been acquired by the facility earlier in the year, delivered the infant in August. The infant was unexpected as this group had been together for many years without the production of offspring. The original plan was to have the mother raise the infant. However, the mother began burying the infant in the bedding before going outside to forage. The infant would become distressed and this would cause the group to get excited. The mother would eventually retrieve the infant, but later buried it in the bedding again. The licensee consulted with other facilities that had experience with breeding chimpanzees and was advised to remove the infant due to the inexperience of the mother and the behavior that was being observed. The licensee is now seeking advice on when it will be safe to introduce the infant back into a chimpanzee social group and strategies to adequately socialize the infant until she is ready to be cohoused with another chimpanzee. While it is not optimal that the infant has been removed from her mother, it is evident that the decision to remove the infant was done for her well-being and in consultation with experienced individuals. The licensee also appears to be making a good faith effort to provide for her developmental needs.

The facility was closed for winter and many animals had been relocated to their winter quarters at the time of inspection. Animals with access to outside enclosures included tigers, wolves, bears, deer, pigs, hyena, a panther, a camel, cows, goats, raccoons, porcupines, and Japanese macaques. These were assessed on a walking inspection of the grounds as well as some new enclosures that were built for bears that had been acquired over the past year. In most cases, the animals came to the front of their



enclosure to interact with the licensee demonstrating positive behaviors like chuffing (tigers) or play bows (wolves). The raccoons, porcupines, and some of the bears opted to remain in their dens/shelters.

After the exterior inspection, we assessed the animals being held in winter housing. This included coati, birds and most of the primates. The primates were in smaller holding areas than their outdoor enclosures, which is fairly common for indoor housing at exhibitor facilities. Despite the large number of animals in a small space, the space did not smell as if sanitation was an issue. The primates exhibited a lot of excitatory behavior when we entered. Most calmed down after a few minutes- which is fairly normal. No stereotypies were observed even during the excitatory phase. All of the chimpanzees except for Louie were also housed in the same building (Louie was housed in the building he had lived in for several years and will join the others when a new housing area has been completed. Further information on Louie is under Unsocialized Chimpanzee below.). The chimpanzees were maintained separate from the other animals in inside housing. A two male group was housed in a large open enclosure, a two female-one male group was housed in an enclosure that was subdivided into 3 smaller areas, and then there was an additional male (Tommy) with an enclosure with access to a transfer tunnel. The sides of the enclosure were fitted with a tight expanded metal mesh as a safety precaution to prevent the chimpanzees sticking fingers out of their enclosure. The mesh was difficult to see through, and this made it difficult to fully assess the chimpanzees. Despite this, I could see that they all had access to a hammock and some toys in their enclosure and they were behaviorally normal for chimpanzees (which meant piloerection, bluff displays, and throwing water in response to new people in their area).

After examining the animals in indoor housing, the team reviewed paperwork including the facility's environment enrichment plan and the transfer paperwork for the chimpanzees acquired over the past year.

Issues brought up in the complaint:

#### Signs of Psychological Distress

Of all the animals observed, only 2 bears and the jaguar demonstrated any pacing behavior. The two bears had been acquired from another licensee who had been encouraged to rehome their animals because they were not able to provide adequate care. Dr. Hammel had inspected at their previous facility and knew the animals from before they had been relocated. He indicated that the animals appeared to be doing profoundly better. Specifically, they had gained weight, their pelage had improved, and their pacing activity had significantly reduced and appeared less manic/driven. When their enclosure was approached, they approached the front of the cage and interacted with the licensee (when this was observed, Dr. Hammel indicated that the pacing activity in these bears could not be interrupted or redirected at the previous facility). The jaguar began pacing as its enclosure was approached. The licensee explained that the jaguar liked back rubs. She approached the cage to pet the jaguar (which responded to being pet like a happy housecat). Pacing was not observed after this interaction.

When asked about pacing behaviors in general, the licensee explained that some of the animals engage in anticipatory pacing before shows (the shows are kind of a combination of a keeper talk and feeding event) but that is really the only time they pace. Anticipatory pacing is a normal behavior in many species and is not a sign of distress. It is more of an indicator of eustress (definition: moderate or

normal psychological stress interpreted as being beneficial for the experiencer). I am not able to determine if the pacing captured in the videos in the complaint were taken prior to a show. However, this behavior was not observed on our inspection except as reported above.

The two videos submitted showing baboons “pacing” were not of sufficient duration to truly demonstrate pacing and lacked the compulsory nature of a stereotypy. The locomotor behavior in the videos did not appear pathologic, and pacing behavior was not observed in the baboons during this inspection.

The video submitted with the complaint that was titled “Baboon Hair Picking” showed a brief episode of self-grooming in a baboon. Self-grooming is a normal behavior. It can be considered abnormal when it is prolonged and compulsory. The video was of insufficient duration to document either. Neither hair picking nor self-grooming were observed during our inspection. Alopecia was also not noted with any of the baboons during the inspection.

The complaint also included a video of a baboon grabbing onto its foot and chewing/sucking on the foot. When asked about this behavior, the licensee told us that they had taken in a former pet baboon that was an older juvenile/sub-adult that was still being given a daily bottle. The digit sucking is likely related to the prolonged bottle-feeding and may have been related to weaning the animal off of the bottle. The licensee indicated that the behavior had decreased over time since they acquired the baboon. The behavior was not observed during our inspection.

It is worth noting that many animals at this facility are rescue animals that often arrive with behavioral challenges. In almost all cases that were evaluated both the behavior and condition of the animal had improved since relocating to this facility.

The porcupines and raccoons remained in their dens during the inspection. Since we were not able to observe their behavior, the licensee was asked about the swaying/dancing behavior documented in the complaint. The licensee indicated that two of the porcupines used to be ambassador animals and that the behavior was a spontaneous behavior that has been repeatedly rewarded- in essence becoming a trained/treat-soliciting behavior. Since the behavior could not truly be assessed at this time, it will be assessed at a future inspection.

#### Goat with Alopecia

The goat with a patch of alopecia on its flank was assessed. The patch of hair loss was present and unchanged from the images presented with the complaint. The licensee indicated that the animal was another rescue and that it had arrived with the hair loss. The previous owner indicated that the animal had always had the patch of hair loss. The skin in the affected area appeared normal, the animal was not scratching at the site as if it were pruritic, and the animal was not observed to be biting at its flank or pulling out the hair with its teeth. Based on all of the information, including the lack of change in appearance over time, this does not appear to be an active condition requiring veterinary care.

#### Jaguar Housing

The jaguar was housed on concrete as described in the complaint, however, the area described as the den in the complaint is not the animal’s actual den. The actual den is behind the enclosure and the complaint showed the entrance tunnel to the den. The licensee said that the jaguar likes to drag carcasses and bedding into the tunnel. There was some leaf and bedding debris in the tunnel at the

time of inspection, but no feces. Plans are to relocate the hyena housed in the adjoining cage in the spring and then the jaguar will have access to both enclosures. The other enclosure has a raised platform for resting elevated off the ground.

#### Inadequate Shelters

The dens were hollowed out logs as described in the complaint. These species typically use hollowed out logs as their dens in the wild. Also, multiple logs ranging from 3-6 feet in length were made available to the animals in different orientations, including a larger, nearly vertical log in the center of the enclosure that was also hollowed out. The options provided were species appropriate and sufficient to provide adequate shelter as described in the regulations.

#### Public Contact with a Spider Monkey

The outdoor spider monkey caging was inspected. The animals had been relocated to an indoor location for the winter so the cage was empty at the time. The primary enclosure was about 3 feet from the perimeter fence at its closest point, and further everywhere else. The fence was about 6 feet tall, constructed of wire mesh. The openings in the fencing material were large enough for people to put their arms through. The distance between the fence and primary enclosure would be more than sufficient for most species, however the longer arms of spider monkeys means this is not far enough to prevent touching between the monkeys and people who choose to reach their arm through the perimeter fence. The licensee indicated that they would move the fence further from the primary enclosure. They have a good reputation for following through.

#### Unsocialized Chimpanzee

The chimpanzee Louie was individually housed at the time of inspection. He was behaviorally normal, and actually very well behaved. The facility has acquired additional chimpanzees, in part, to provide more social opportunities for Louie. Initial attempts at housing Louie near the chimpanzee Tommy demonstrated that they would not be a compatible pair. Five new chimpanzees had been acquired over the past year (a two female-one male triad and a pair of males). They plan to attempt social introductions between Louie and to the pair of males next. They are also in the process expanding their chimpanzee housing to facilitate more social interaction. The new housing, parts of which are still being built, was also documented in the complaint. Further socialization is pending sufficient completion of the new housing and warmer weather that will allow use of outside areas as well. The plan is reasonable.

#### Documentation for Transfer of Chimpanzees

During the inspection the facility was also able to show proper documentation for the transfer of the chimpanzees.



**From:** [Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS](#)  
**To:** [Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS](#)  
**Subject:** De Young complaint  
**Date:** Wednesday, January 17, 2018 9:53:32 AM  
**Attachments:** [AC18-072 Write Up.docx](#)

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I made a few wording changes and had a question.

Thanks,

Cathy

On January 10, 2018 an unannounced inspection was performed by Jessica Rivera, ACI, Dr. Kurt Hammel, VMO, and Dr. Gwen Maginnis, Animal Care Primate Specialist in response to this complaint. No non-compliant items were identified during the inspection. Results in relation to the complaints concerns are as follows:

\*Animals suffering from severe psychological distress:

- Black bear confined to concrete was documented pacing in circles and pacing back and forth: This black bear is no longer housed in the enclosure with the concrete floor. This enclosure was just a temporary enclosure until a more appropriate one could be constructed. This bear is now in an enclosure that is connected to the larger black bear exhibit that houses 3 adult bears. The plan is to attempt to incorporate this bear in with the others come spring. The black bears were hibernating during the time of this inspection and were not observed by the inspectors.
- A brown bear confined to concrete was documented pacing. This animal was moved to a different enclosure, and was documented still pacing: This bear was moved to an enclosure with a natural substrate next to the adult brown bears in June of 2017. The director stated that when they moved her there was a transitional period for this bear to settle in to her new enclosure. This bear was observed during the inspection and was not exhibiting any pacing or circling and did not appear to be in any psychological distress. The zoo acquired 2 juvenile brown bears that they hope to be able to integrate with this juvenile female bear in the future.
- A leopard confined to concrete was documented pacing: The leopard was not observed to be exhibiting any pacing.
- A jackal was documented pacing: The jackal was inspected and was not exhibiting any pacing.
- A wolf was documented pacing: All of the wolves were inspected and none of them were observed exhibiting any pacing.
- An isolated hyena was documented pacing and another hyena was documented pacing: All of the hyenas were inspected and none of them were observed exhibiting any pacing.
- A baboon was documented pacing: All of the baboons were inspected and none of them were observed to be pacing.
- Another baboon was documented hair-picking: There was no hair-picking observed ~~by~~ on any of the baboons. The director did state that they do have a baboon that they acquired that suffers from alopecia. The director also told us that this baboon is under the care of the veterinarian and her condition has improved since her arrival (b) (5) (b) (5)
- A porcupine was documented swaying: The director stated that they have a porcupine that used to be used as an educational animal when she was younger. When she was used as an educational animal she was trained to do this "dancing" and was treated for it when she did this behavior. She now continues to do this when she is on exhibit because she is looking for a treat for the trained behavior. This swaying behavior was not observed during the inspection.



- Four foxes were documented pacing: The four foxes that were at the zoo have been transferred to another facility. The facility no longer have any fox on the premise.
- Coatimundis were documented pacing: All of the coatimundis were inspected and none of them (b) (5) exhibiting any pacing.
- A juvenile baboon was documented self-biting: None of the baboons were observed self-biting at the time of inspection. The director stated that they have a juvenile baboon that does do foot sucking from time to time. This behavior does not seem to affect the animal and the veterinarian is aware of the behavior.

All of the enclosures at the zoo meet or exceeds the AWA standards. The zoo has an extensive enrichment plan for its non-human primates that is adhered to and reviewed on a regular basis by their attending veterinarian. The director also told us about all of the enrichment that they do for their other animals as well. There were no animals observed to be suffering from any psychological distress, pacing, or exhibiting any other abnormal behaviors.

\*Goat with hair loss in apparent need of veterinary evaluation: The goat with the missing hair was observed during the inspection. The director stated that goat came to the zoo as an adult animal and had the patch of missing hair when it arrived. The director asked the individual who brought the goat why the goat was missing hair and he did not know. The goat has been evaluated by the veterinarian and it has been determined that the missing hair is not due to an illness or parasite, but maybe from an old injury that it obtained before arriving to the facility.

\*Leopard confined exclusively to concrete substrate: The flooring in the leopard enclosure is concrete however, at the time of inspection tree limbs, natural large rocks, and an elevated platform were observed. The director also stated that they also will put different substrates on top of the concrete like sand and straw. We were also informed that come spring they are going to make her enclosure so she can also access the enclosure next to hers that has a large wooden log platform. The leopard was not witnessed exhibiting any type of abnormal gate. The area that you can see that was referred to as her den is just the entrance to her den, the actual den is located back behind that. At the time of inspection the enclosure was clean and not wet and full of feces.

\*Unsupervised public contact with a spider monkey: Currently the spider monkeys are in their winter housing and not in the enclosure that they are in while on exhibit. However, we discussed the public barrier in this area with the licensee and before they open up to the public for the 2018 season they are going to change the barrier in this area.

\*Porcupines and raccoons with inadequate shelters: Both of these enclosures have a covered top on them, at the time of inspection there was snow all around the enclosure, but not in the enclosure. Also, these enclosures are set back in a wooded area that also provides some protection from the elements. The raccoon enclosure contains hollowed out trees/logs that are set both vertically and horizontally to provide shelter. The porcupine enclosure has logs that are set horizontally, and range in size from about two feet long to a large one that is about 6 feet long to serve as shelter. The animals did not appear to be suffering from any type of discomfort due to the weather conditions.



\*Young chimpanzee in solitary confinement: Louie is still singularly housed due to the fact that they were not able to successfully integrate him with the older adult male chimp. Attempts were made several times to do so, however it was ultimately determined that it would not be safe for these two chimps to be together. The enclosure that Louie is housed in while on exhibit is not where he is housed all the time. Louie does also have access to a room inside the owner's home as well as frequent trips to an enclosure inside the building housing the other chimps. The building housing the chimps and the current outdoor chimp play yard are not open to the public, only the upper section of the outdoor play yard is visible to the public from a distance. At this time plans are in place to add on and make more indoor and outdoor enclosures for the chimps. The zoo is actively working to pair Louie up with another chimp at the zoo and maybe even eventually integrate him into a group. The zoo director has been gathering advice from outside individuals and organizations who have raised chimps and have had successful integrations as well as working with their veterinarian. There were no chimps observed to be confined in isolation. Louie and the other chimps appeared to be healthy and well socialized.

\*Undocumented transfer of chimpanzees: Records were reviewed and health certificates were obtained by the licensee for the movement of the chimps.

In conclusion all of the animals at the DeYoung Family Zoo appear to be in good health and are being provided adequate veterinary care, socialization, enrichment, shelter, food, and water. Also, all of the enclosures at the zoo were clean and meet the AWA standards for space requirements.

**From:** [Sacks, David - APHIS](#)  
**To:** [Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS](#); [Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS](#)  
**Subject:** De young Zoo  
**Date:** Wednesday, January 4, 2017 12:49:38 PM  
**Attachments:** [image007.png](#)  
[image009.png](#)  
[image011.png](#)  
[image013.png](#)  
[image015.png](#)  
[image017.png](#)

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Thank you both for taking the time and effort to explain things to me. I appreciate it. I suppose I was thrown off from the get-go when I quickly looked at the USFWS news release.

(b) (5)

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**From:** Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS  
**Sent:** Wednesday, January 04, 2017 9:18 AM  
**To:** Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS <Cathy.F.Hovancsak@aphis.usda.gov>; Sacks, David - APHIS <David.Sacks@aphis.usda.gov>  
**Subject:** RE: De young Zoo

I found this in a question and answer link on the USFWS page. According to the DeYoungs PETA's stance is that the chimp(s) being on exhibit causes harassment and harm to them. Or at least that is what they told me was in the letter that they received from PETA with the intent to sue. We will have to wait and see how this all plays out.

How does the ESA protect foreign species? By regulating the activities of U.S. citizens and residents with regard to listed species whose native range is outside the United States, the ESA helps ensure people under U.S. jurisdiction do not contribute to the further decline of these species. Except by permit for specific purposes consistent with the ESA, it is unlawful for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to:

- import into and export from the United States any listed species, or its parts or products;
- take (harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, collect, or to attempt any of these) listed species within the United States, its territorial waters, or on the high seas;
- deliver, receive, carry, transport, or ship listed species in interstate or foreign commerce in the course of commercial activity;
- sell or offer for sale in interstate or foreign commerce; or
- possess, sell, deliver, carry, transport, or ship listed species taken in violation of the ESA.

Jessica Rivera  
Animal Care Inspector  
USDA-APHIS-Animal Care  
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) (cell)  
920-336-1805 (office/fax)

**From:** Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS  
**Sent:** Wednesday, January 4, 2017 8:08 AM  
**To:** Sacks, David - APHIS <[David.Sacks@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:David.Sacks@aphis.usda.gov)>  
**Cc:** Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS <[Jessica.A.Rivera@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:Jessica.A.Rivera@aphis.usda.gov)>  
**Subject:** RE: De young Zoo

Also, Dave. The De Youngs have told Jessica that they have been in contact with USFWS and were not told that they could not have the chimps.

Thanks,

Cathy

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**From:** Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS  
**Sent:** Wednesday, January 4, 2017 7:39 AM  
**To:** Sacks, David - APHIS <[David.Sacks@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:David.Sacks@aphis.usda.gov)>; Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS <[Cathy.F.Hovancsak@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:Cathy.F.Hovancsak@aphis.usda.gov)>  
**Subject:** RE: De young Zoo

Hi David,

Here is the link for the Federal Register on the final rule. I just skimmed through it, however it appears that you can still exhibit chimps, but there are restrictions on commercial sale and movement. There also appears that you may need a permit if you are using chimps for research. But like I said that was just briefly skimming it over, I may be wrong.

[https://www.fws.gov/endangered/what-we-do/pdf/20150616\\_fR\\_chimp.pdf](https://www.fws.gov/endangered/what-we-do/pdf/20150616_fR_chimp.pdf)

Jessica Rivera  
Animal Care Inspector  
USDA-APHIS-Animal Care  
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) (cell)  
920-336-1805 (office/fax)

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**From:** Sacks, David - APHIS  
**Sent:** Tuesday, January 3, 2017 6:09 PM  
**To:** Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS <[Cathy.F.Hovancsak@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:Cathy.F.Hovancsak@aphis.usda.gov)>  
**Cc:** Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS <[Jessica.A.Rivera@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:Jessica.A.Rivera@aphis.usda.gov)>  
**Subject:** De young Zoo

Cathy,

Thank you for sending this to me. I'll include the story in Friday's *AC Roundup*.  
For my own knowledge, did that USFWS no-chimp rule become final? If so, does it mean there is now supposed to be zero captive chimps?



dave

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**From:** Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS  
**Sent:** Tuesday, January 03, 2017 2:20 PM  
**To:** Espinosa, Tanya C - APHIS <[Tanya.C.Espinosa@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:Tanya.C.Espinosa@aphis.usda.gov)>; Goldentyer, Betty J - APHIS <[Betty.J.Goldentyer@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:Betty.J.Goldentyer@aphis.usda.gov)>; Stokes, William S - APHIS <[William.S.Stokes@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:William.S.Stokes@aphis.usda.gov)>  
**Cc:** Sacks, David - APHIS <[David.Sacks@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:David.Sacks@aphis.usda.gov)>; Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS <[Jessica.A.Rivera@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:Jessica.A.Rivera@aphis.usda.gov)>  
**Subject:** RE: De young Zoo

PETA has been on the DeYoungs case for a long time about these chimps. So I think the DeYoungs wanted to make the first move when PETA told them they were going to sue! Will be an interesting court battle.

Thanks,

Cathy

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**From:** Espinosa, Tanya C - APHIS  
**Sent:** Tuesday, January 3, 2017 1:17 PM  
**To:** Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS <[Cathy.F.Hovancsak@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:Cathy.F.Hovancsak@aphis.usda.gov)>; Goldentyer, Betty J - APHIS <[Betty.J.Goldentyer@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:Betty.J.Goldentyer@aphis.usda.gov)>; Stokes, William S - APHIS <[William.S.Stokes@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:William.S.Stokes@aphis.usda.gov)>  
**Cc:** Sacks, David - APHIS <[David.Sacks@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:David.Sacks@aphis.usda.gov)>; Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS <[Jessica.A.Rivera@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:Jessica.A.Rivera@aphis.usda.gov)>  
**Subject:** RE: De young Zoo

Thanks Cathy! I was in the process of Googling to see what was going on, though I figured it was something along the lines of what you sent – however, I am surprised that the licensee sued PETA first....

Tanya Espinosa  
Public Affairs Specialist  
Legislative and Public Affairs  
USDA-APHIS  
Phone: (301) 851-4092

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**From:** Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS

**Sent:** Tuesday, January 03, 2017 2:12 PM

**To:** Goldentyer, Betty J - APHIS <[Betty.J.Goldentyer@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:Betty.J.Goldentyer@aphis.usda.gov)>; Stokes, William S - APHIS <[William.S.Stokes@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:William.S.Stokes@aphis.usda.gov)>; Espinosa, Tanya C - APHIS <[Tanya.C.Espinosa@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:Tanya.C.Espinosa@aphis.usda.gov)>

**Cc:** Sacks, David - APHIS <[David.Sacks@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:David.Sacks@aphis.usda.gov)>; Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS <[Jessica.A.Rivera@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:Jessica.A.Rivera@aphis.usda.gov)>

**Subject:** FW: De young Zoo

Sorry – here is the actual news story.

Thanks,

Cathy

---

**From:** Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS

**Sent:** Tuesday, January 3, 2017 1:07 PM

**To:** Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS <[Cathy.F.Hovancsak@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:Cathy.F.Hovancsak@aphis.usda.gov)>

**Subject:** RE: De young Zoo

The link you sent below was just for the ESA not the news story. Here is the link for the news story.

<https://upbreakingnews.com/2016/12/29/the-mighty-chimp-battle-deyoung-family-zoo-takes-on-peta-and-calls-iron-mountain-man-an-informant-and-snitch/>

Jessica Rivera  
Animal Care Inspector  
USDA-APHIS-Animal Care  
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) (cell)  
920-336-1805 (office/fax)

---

**From:** Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS

**Sent:** Tuesday, January 3, 2017 1:04 PM

**To:** Goldentyer, Betty J - APHIS <[Betty.J.Goldentyer@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:Betty.J.Goldentyer@aphis.usda.gov)>; Stokes, William S - APHIS <[William.S.Stokes@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:William.S.Stokes@aphis.usda.gov)>; Espinosa, Tanya C - APHIS <[Tanya.C.Espinosa@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:Tanya.C.Espinosa@aphis.usda.gov)>

**Cc:** Sacks, David - APHIS <[David.Sacks@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:David.Sacks@aphis.usda.gov)>; Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS <[Jessica.A.Rivera@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:Jessica.A.Rivera@aphis.usda.gov)>

**Subject:** De young Zoo

Just wanted to keep you in the loop that we have dueling lawsuits (licensee vs PETA) happening at one of our facilities.

Thanks,

Cathy

---

**From:** Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS

**Sent:** Tuesday, January 3, 2017 12:30 PM

**To:** Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS <[Cathy.F.Hovancsak@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:Cathy.F.Hovancsak@aphis.usda.gov)>

**Subject:** ESA

<https://www.fws.gov/news/ShowNews.cfm?ID=E81DA137-BAF2-9619-3492A2972E9854D9>

Jessica Rivera

Animal Care Inspector

USDA-APHIS-Animal Care

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

920-336-1805 (office/fax)



**From:** [Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS](#)  
**To:** (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)  
**Subject:** DeYoung Family Zoo Inspection Report  
**Date:** Tuesday, November 3, 2015 4:11:00 PM  
**Attachments:** [DeYoung Family Zoo Nov 2015.pdf](#)

---

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

Here is your inspection report from today. Your response to this email will serve as your signature. If you have any questions please feel free to contact me.

Jessica

Jessica Rivera  
Animal Care Inspector  
USDA-APHIS-AC  
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) (cell)  
920-336-1805 (fax)  
[jessica.a.rivera@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:jessica.a.rivera@aphis.usda.gov)



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## Inspection Report

Harold Deyoung  
Deyoung Family Zoo LLC  
N-5406 C R 577  
Wallace, MI 49893

Customer ID: **7256**  
Certificate: **34-C-0141**  
Site: 001  
HAROLD DEYOUNG

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION  
Date: Nov-03-2015

No non-compliant items identified during this inspection.

This was a focused inspection on the non-human primates and hyena cub.

Inspection and exit interview conducted with the licensee and zoo director and in the presence of Jessica Rivera, ACI and Kurt Hammel, VMO.

Prepared

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

PHIS, Animal Care  
6070

Date:  
Nov-03-2015

Received

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) DIRECTOR  
Title: SENT BY EMAIL

Date:  
Nov-03-2015

**From:** [Maginnis, Gwendalyn M - APHIS](#)  
**To:** [Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS](#); [Hammel, Kurt A - APHIS](#)  
**Cc:** [Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS](#)  
**Subject:** DeYoung Family Zoo  
**Date:** Wednesday, January 17, 2018 6:49:26 PM  
**Attachments:** [Facility inspection of DeYoung Family Zoo LLC.DOCX](#)

---

Here is my trip report.

Please let me know if there are any questions or concerns.

Gwendalyn M. Maginnis, DVM

Nonhuman Primate Specialist  
APHIS Center for Animal Welfare  
USDA-APHIS-AC  
Kansas City, Missouri  
Office: (816) 737-4229

[gwendalyn.m.maginnis@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:gwendalyn.m.maginnis@aphis.usda.gov)



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<https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/USDAAPHIS/subscriber/new>

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## Facility inspection of DeYoung Family Zoo LLC.

### Complaint details:

- *Several animals were documented pacing repeatedly, a baboon was documented hair-picking, and a porcupine was documented swaying, which are stereotypical behaviors and are signs of psychological distress. (See Videos 1–21.)*
- *A goat was suffering from hair loss, documented on July 3 and again on July 15. (See Photos 1 and 2.)*
- *A leopard was confined exclusively to concrete, which can lead to serious physical maladies. The animal has no opportunities for climbing or swimming and her den was full of feces on September 17. (See Photos 3–5.)*
- *Porcupines and raccoons had inadequate shelters, documented on May 29 and September 17. (See Photos 6–8.)*
- *A visitor had unsupervised contact with a spider monkey on June 7. (See Video 22.)*
- *Though DFZ has acquired additional chimpanzees, at least one chimpanzee is still held in solitary confinement. (See Photos 9–15.)*
- *The additional chimpanzees appear to have been transferred without proper documentation, in violation of the AWA. (See Exhibits 1–10.)*

I accompanied Dr. Kurt Hammel and Jessica Rivera on an unannounced facility inspection at the DeYoung Family Zoo on 1/10/2018. The inspection was full facility inspection in response to a complaint.

The inspection began with a brief trip off site to assess an infant chimpanzee that was currently being hand-raised. One of the females in a group (2 females and a male) that had been acquired by the facility earlier in the year, delivered the infant in August. The infant was unexpected as this group had been together for many years without the production of offspring. The original plan was to have the mother raise the infant. However, the mother began burying the infant in the bedding before going outside to forage. The infant would become distressed and this would cause the group to get excited. The mother would eventually retrieve the infant, but later buried it in the bedding again. The licensee consulted with other facilities that had experience with breeding chimpanzees and was advised to remove the infant due to the inexperience of the mother and the behavior that was being observed. The licensee is now seeking advice on when it will be safe to introduce the infant back into a chimpanzee social group and strategies to adequately socialize the infant until she is ready to be cohoused with another chimpanzee. While it is not optimal that the infant has been removed from her mother, it is evident that the decision to remove the infant was done for her well-being and in consultation with experienced individuals. The licensee also appears to be making a good faith effort to provide for her developmental needs.

The facility was closed for winter and many animals had been relocated to their winter quarters at the time of inspection. Animals with access to outside enclosures included tigers, wolves, bears, deer, pigs, hyena, a panther, a camel, cows, goats, raccoons, porcupines, and Japanese macaques. These were assessed on a walking inspection of the grounds as well as some new enclosures that were built for bears that had been acquired over the past year. In most cases, the animals came to the front of their

enclosure to interact with the licensee demonstrating positive behaviors like chuffing (tigers) or play bows (wolves). The raccoons, porcupines, and some of the bears opted to remain in their dens/shelters.

After the exterior inspection, we assessed the animals being held in winter housing. This included coati, birds and most of the primates. The primates were in smaller holding areas than their outdoor enclosures, which is fairly common for indoor housing at exhibitor facilities. Despite the large number of animals in a small space, the space did not smell as if sanitation was an issue. The primates exhibited a lot of excitatory behavior when we entered. Most calmed down after a few minutes- which is fairly normal. No stereotypies were observed even during the excitatory phase. All of the chimpanzees except for Louie were also housed in the same building (Louie was housed in the building he had lived in for several years and will join the others when a new housing area has been completed. Further information on Louie is under Unsocialized Chimpanzee below.). The chimpanzees were maintained separate from the other animals in inside housing. A two male group was housed in a large open enclosure, a two female-one male group was housed in an enclosure that was subdivided into 3 smaller areas, and then there was an additional male (Tommy) with an enclosure with access to a transfer tunnel. The sides of the enclosure were fitted with a tight expanded metal mesh as a safety precaution to prevent the chimpanzees sticking fingers out of their enclosure. The mesh was difficult to see through, and this made it difficult to fully assess the chimpanzees. Despite this, I could see that they all had access to a hammock and some toys in their enclosure and they were behaviorally normal for chimpanzees (which meant piloerection, bluff displays, and throwing water in response to new people in their area).

After examining the animals in indoor housing, the team reviewed paperwork including the facility's environment enrichment plan and the transfer paperwork for the chimpanzees acquired over the past year.

Issues brought up in the complaint:

#### Signs of Psychological Distress

Of all the animals observed, only 2 bears and the jaguar demonstrated any pacing behavior. The two bears had been acquired from another licensee who had been encouraged to rehome their animals because they were not able to provide adequate care. Dr. Hammel had inspected at their previous facility and knew the animals from before they had been relocated. He indicated that the animals appeared to be doing profoundly better. Specifically, they had gained weight, their pelage had improved, and their pacing activity had significantly reduced and appeared less manic/driven. When their enclosure was approached, they approached the front of the cage and interacted with the licensee (when this was observed, Dr. Hammel indicated that the pacing activity in these bears could not be interrupted or redirected at the previous facility). The jaguar began pacing as its enclosure was approached. The licensee explained that the jaguar liked back rubs. She approached the cage to pet the jaguar (which responded to being pet like a happy housecat). Pacing was not observed after this interaction.

When asked about pacing behaviors in general, the licensee explained that some of the animals engage in anticipatory pacing before shows (the shows are kind of a combination of a keeper talk and feeding event) but that is really the only time they pace. Anticipatory pacing is a normal behavior in many species and is not a sign of distress. It is more of an indicator of eustress (definition: moderate or

normal psychological stress interpreted as being beneficial for the experiencer). I am not able to determine if the pacing captured in the videos in the complaint were taken prior to a show. However, this behavior was not observed on our inspection except as reported above.

The two videos submitted showing baboons “pacing” were not of sufficient duration to truly demonstrate pacing and lacked the compulsory nature of a stereotypy. The locomotor behavior in the videos did not appear pathologic, and pacing behavior was not observed in the baboons during this inspection.

The video submitted with the complaint that was titled “Baboon Hair Picking” showed a brief episode of self-grooming in a baboon. Self-grooming is a normal behavior. It can be considered abnormal when it is prolonged and compulsory. The video was of insufficient duration to document either. Neither hair picking nor self-grooming were observed during our inspection. Alopecia was also not noted with any of the baboons during the inspection.

The complaint also included a video of a baboon grabbing onto its foot and chewing/sucking on the foot. When asked about this behavior, the licensee told us that they had taken in a former pet baboon that was an older juvenile/sub-adult that was still being given a daily bottle. The digit sucking is likely related to the prolonged bottle-feeding and may have been related to weaning the animal off of the bottle. The licensee indicated that the behavior had decreased over time since they acquired the baboon. The behavior was not observed during our inspection.

It is worth noting that many animals at this facility are rescue animals that often arrive with behavioral challenges. In almost all cases that were evaluated both the behavior and condition of the animal had improved since relocating to this facility.

The porcupines and raccoons remained in their dens during the inspection. Since we were not able to observe their behavior, the licensee was asked about the swaying/dancing behavior documented in the complaint. The licensee indicated that two of the porcupines used to be ambassador animals and that the behavior was a spontaneous behavior that has been repeatedly rewarded- in essence becoming a trained/treat-soliciting behavior. Since the behavior could not truly be assessed at this time, it will be assessed at a future inspection.

#### Goat with Alopecia

The goat with a patch of alopecia on its flank was assessed. The patch of hair loss was present and unchanged from the images presented with the complaint. The licensee indicated that the animal was another rescue and that it had arrived with the hair loss. The previous owner indicated that the animal had always had the patch of hair loss. The skin in the affected area appeared normal, the animal was not scratching at the site as if it were pruritic, and the animal was not observed to be biting at its flank or pulling out the hair with its teeth. Based on all of the information, including the lack of change in appearance over time, this does not appear to be an active condition requiring veterinary care.

#### Jaguar Housing

The jaguar was housed on concrete as described in the complaint, however, the area described as the den in the complaint is not the animal’s actual den. The actual den is behind the enclosure and the complaint showed the entrance tunnel to the den. The licensee said that the jaguar likes to drag carcasses and bedding into the tunnel. There was some leaf and bedding debris in the tunnel at the



time of inspection, but no feces. Plans are to relocate the hyena housed in the adjoining cage in the spring and then the jaguar will have access to both enclosures. The other enclosure has a raised platform for resting elevated off the ground.

#### Inadequate Shelters

The dens were hollowed out logs as described in the complaint. These species typically use hollowed out logs as their dens in the wild. Also, multiple logs ranging from 3-6 feet in length were made available to the animals in different orientations, including a larger, nearly vertical log in the center of the enclosure that was also hollowed out. The options provided were species appropriate and sufficient to provide adequate shelter as described in the regulations.

#### Public Contact with a Spider Monkey

The outdoor spider monkey caging was inspected. The animals had been relocated to an indoor location for the winter so the cage was empty at the time. The primary enclosure was about 3 feet from the perimeter fence at its closest point, and further everywhere else. The fence was about 6 feet tall, constructed of wire mesh. The openings in the fencing material were large enough for people to put their arms through. The distance between the fence and primary enclosure would be more than sufficient for most species, however the longer arms of spider monkeys means this is not far enough to prevent touching between the monkeys and people who choose to reach their arm through the perimeter fence. The licensee indicated that they would move the fence further from the primary enclosure. They have a good reputation for following through.

#### Unsocialized Chimpanzee

The chimpanzee Louie was individually housed at the time of inspection. He was behaviorally normal, and actually very well behaved. The facility has acquired additional chimpanzees, in part, to provide more social opportunities for Louie. Initial attempts at housing Louie near the chimpanzee Tommy demonstrated that they would not be a compatible pair. Five new chimpanzees had been acquired over the past year (a two female-one male triad and a pair of males). They plan to attempt social introductions between Louie and to the pair of males next. They are also in the process expanding their chimpanzee housing to facilitate more social interaction. The new housing, parts of which are still being built, was also documented in the complaint. Further socialization is pending sufficient completion of the new housing and warmer weather that will allow use of outside areas as well. The plan is reasonable.

#### Documentation for Transfer of Chimpanzees

During the inspection the facility was also able to show proper documentation for the transfer of the chimpanzees.

**From:** [Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS](#)  
**To:** [Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS](#)  
**Cc:** [Hammel, Kurt A - APHIS](#)  
**Subject:** DeYoung Zoo Complaint  
**Date:** Thursday, November 5, 2015 8:45:00 AM  
**Attachments:** [AC16-066.docx](#)

---

Hi Cathy,

Here is the complaint from the De Young Zoo. I have already sent it to Kurt and he gave me the approval. Please let me know if you need me to make any changes.

Jessica

Jessica Rivera  
Animal Care Inspector  
USDA-APHIS-AC  
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) (cell)  
920-336-1805 (fax)  
[Jessica.a.rivera@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:Jessica.a.rivera@aphis.usda.gov)



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**USDA, APHIS, Animal Care**  
**ANIMAL WELFARE COMPLAINT**

|                              |                           |                         |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Complaint No.<br>AC16-066    | Date Entered<br>27-Oct-15 | Received By<br>T Gerkin |
| Referred To<br>Dr. Hovancsak | Reply Due<br>28-Nov-15    |                         |

**Facility or Person Complaint Filed Against**

|                          |             |   |                            |
|--------------------------|-------------|---|----------------------------|
| Name<br>Harold Deyoung   |             | Customer/License/Registration No.<br>7256/34-C-0141 |                            |
| Address<br>N 5406 CR 577 |             |   |                            |
| City<br>Wallace          | State<br>MI | Zip<br>49893  | Phone No<br>(906) 788-4093 |

**Complainant**

|   |       |                      |  |
|---|-------|----------------------|--|
| Name<br>(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D) |       | Organization<br>PETA |  |
| Address                                 |       |                      |  |
| City                                    | State | Zip                  | Phone No./Email address<br>(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D) |

How was complaint received?  
Email

**Details of Complaint:** SEE ATTACHED

**Results:**

A focused inspection was performed by Jessica Rivera, ACI and Kurt Hammel, VMO on November 3, 2015 in response to this complaint. The results are as follows:

**\*\*On September 26, a witness observed and documented an infant monkey bit a child during an interaction:**

•Both inspectors reviewed the video and agreed: You can see the monkey mouthing her finger and the child made a comment "it's biting me". However, she continued to handle the monkey and appears to be enjoying the experience. She was laughing and smiling, it also looks like she was posing to have her picture taken. There is no indication that she was actually injured by the monkey mouthing her finger.

•The licensee stated that the young primate is a Green Monkey (also known as a Grivet); the primate was born on August 27, 2015. The licensee stated that the green monkey probably would not have even had teeth at that age (one month old). He also stated that the parent/guardian never notified them that the child was bit or injured by the mouthing. He was also never contacted by authorities that the child did seek medical attention or that the parents/guardian filed a complaint about a bite. The licensee indicated that if someone was injured by one of their animals especially a non-human primate that



---

they would have the individual seek medical attention immediately.

- The green monkey was inspected and appeared to be in good health with no social issues. He is provided a proper diet and enrichment of toys and food. His enclosure provides adequate space that meets the AWA standards.

**\*\*On October 10, a witness observed and documented that an infant hyena was showing signs of discomfort and distress during a public interaction.**

- Both inspectors reviewed the video and agreed: The hyena cub did open his mouth but it does not appear that he was trying to bite anyone. From the video we could not see that the hyena was shivering. In the video you can see the hyena cub move around while being held, but it does not appear to be struggling.

- The hyena was inspected and appears to be very healthy and well taken care of. The licensee is consistently working with their attending veterinarian to provide adequate veterinary care for their animals.

**\*\*A witness observed two different pairs of macaque monkeys pacing. This is a stereotypical behavior and a sign of psychological distress.**

- At the time of inspection all of the primates except 2 Japanese snow macaques who stay outside and Louie the chimp have been moved to their winter enclosures inside. (Louie's enclosure is built with an outdoor area attached to a heated indoor area. He is not moved, depending on the weather if he is able to go in the outdoor enclosure or is kept inside.)

- Both inspectors reviewed the video and agreed: That in both of the macaque enclosures you can see enrichment which include a slide, a ball, trees and posts to climb on. By watching the video alone it is difficult to conclude that they are pacing due to a stereotypical behavior.

- The licensee stated that all of the primates had several different types of enrichment in their summer enclosures. The inspectors observed several of the enrichment items still in the primates summer enclosures (even though the primates are no longer in them) such as swings, slides, and climbing structures. The licensee stated that they also have hammocks that they took down for the winter and that every primate enclosure had different types of enrichment devices that are specifically designed and made for primates. The licensee showed us some of the items which included: an item that looks like a drum with a piece of material that allows them to see themselves (like a mirror) that is not breakable. There were also tubes that they can put items in that the primates have to move stuff around to try and get to the food. Some of the devices require the primate to use stick to dig out items like peanut butter. They have several of each of these enrichment items and are having more of them made.

- The licensee has a written Environmental Enhancement Plan approved by their attending veterinarian. The licensee makes every effort to house all primates in pairs. If they are not able to pair up one of the non-human primates they work with their veterinarian to assure that the well-being of the primate is addressed. They will place that primate in an enclosure by other primates, provide extra enrichment, and if the primate is able to be handled then extra contact time is provided.

- All of the non-human primates were inspected in their current winter enclosures. The enclosures meet the AWA standards for size. The primates are receiving adequate food, water, enrichment, and veterinary care. They also all appear to be in good health at the time of inspection.

**\*\*A juvenile chimpanzee is kept in solitary confinement:**

- Louie is a 5 year old male chimpanzee who the licensee has raised since he was 6 weeks old.

- Louie currently is singularly housed due to the licensee not having another chimp. However, Louie is housed by the other primates. This summer

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---

the licensee also put a male Celebes Macaque in an enclosure next to Louie. They were not able to touch each other (for safety reasons) but the licensee states that they put a ball outside between their 2 enclosures and that they would play with the ball together. The licensee stated that they witnessed non-contact interaction between the two as well. The licensee and the director of the zoo also will go in with Louie and play with him. The zoo has acquired another chimp and they are actively working with their veterinarian to pair the 2 chimps. They are working through the process slowly and carefully so that the 2 chimps do not harm one another and that the pairing will be successful. They are regularly bringing Louie out by the other chimp and putting them in side by side enclosures. The 2 chimps will not be put together until the veterinarian and the licensee believe that it is safe.

•Louie is also offered several different types of enrichment along with direct contact from the licensee and zoo director. He is also provided with a very tall climbing structure within his enclosure that allows him to see most of the zoo and what is going on.

•During the inspection Louie appeared to be in good health and did not exhibit and signs of stress or a stereotypical behavior.

In conclusion all of the animals at the DeYoung Family Zoo appear to be in good health and are being provided with adequate veterinary care, shelter, food, and water. No non-compliant items were identified during this focused inspection on the complaint.

---

Application packet provided? Yes ☐ No ☒

INSPECTOR  
Jessica Rivera, ACI and Kurt Hammel, VMO  
REVIEWED BY

DATE  
5-Nov-15  
DATE

**From:** [Schalow, Michele \(MDARD\)](#)  
**To:** [Rivera, Jessica A - MRP-APHIS](#)  
**Subject:** DeYoung Zoo Complaint  
**Date:** Wednesday, March 9, 2022 7:35:16 AM

---

I am assuming you have equally received the below emails, but in case you haven't, I am forwarding this to you. As of 4:56 pm yesterday, we had received 1,378 emails from different emails all stating the below! As you probably know, there are no state restrictions specific to primates in Michigan and MDARD has no authority over the care, neglect, and abuse of primates (this would fall to local animal control/law enforcement).

Hope all is well with you! Take care and feel free to contact me if you wish to discuss this further.

Michele Schalow, DVM (She/Her/Hers)  
Program Manager  
Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD)  
Animal Industry Division (AID)  
517-284-5688 (Office)  
517-241-1560 (Fax)

**Email Subject:** Urgent concerns about a chimpanzee at the DeYoung Family Zoo

**Email Template:**

Dear Director Gary McDowell,

I am writing to express serious concerns about the welfare of Tommy, a chimpanzee owned by the DeYoung Family Zoo in Wallace, MI who has not been seen in public for almost five years.

For almost seven years, the DeYoung Family Zoo has had custody of Tommy, a chimpanzee nearing 40 years old. By all available accounts, Tommy is being held alone without the necessary companionship of other chimpanzees. Since his transfer from a trailer lot in New York to the DeYoung Family Zoo, there has only been one reported sighting of Tommy. The zoo has hidden Tommy from public view, refused to acknowledge that Tommy is in their custody despite records showing that he is, and little is known about his housing, care, and psychological state.

The DeYoung Zoo has been marred by recent allegations of missing and unaccounted for animals. Moreover, for years they have been the subject of concerns and complaints about the condition that they house and handle the animals they hold captive. Accordingly, I am greatly concerned that Tommy's needs are not being met.

I respectfully request that the Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural



Development use its authority to conduct an emergency inspection of the DeYoung Family Zoo to ensure that Tommy is alive and being properly cared for in accordance with state and local laws and regulations.

Should Tommy be in immediate danger or need to be removed from the DeYoung Family Zoo's custody, there are several accredited chimpanzee sanctuaries in the United States to which he could be transferred.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this urgent matter.

Sincerely,

-----  
*Jeff*

Jeffrey A. Schaner  
Deputy Division Director  
Animal Industry Division  
Michigan Dept. of Agriculture & Rural Development  
[SchanerJ@Michigan.gov](mailto:SchanerJ@Michigan.gov)  
517-204-3619

*Our mission is to protect, regulate, and promote animal health.*

**From:** [Miller, Kimberly - MRP-APHIS](#)  
**To:** [REDACTED]  
**Subject:** Draft Inventory  
**Date:** Friday, January 13, 2023 6:00:00 PM  
**Attachments:** [Draft Animal Inventory.pdf](#)

---

Hey [REDACTED]

Attached is a draft of your animal inventory from yesterday's inspection. Will you please review and let me know if I need to correct anything. Once I hear back from you I will make any corrections and email you your finalized inspection report and animal inventory.

I'm not sure why there is a page 2.

Thanks!

Kim

Kimberly Miller  
Animal Care Inspector-WI/MN  
USDA APHIS Animal Care  
Office: 715-363-4411  
Cell: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)  
Email: [Kimberly.s.miller@usda.gov](mailto:Kimberly.s.miller@usda.gov)



### Species Inspected

| Cust No | Cert No                       | Site  | Site Name      | Inspection  |
|---------|-------------------------------|---|----------------|-------------|
| 7256    | 34-C-0141                     | 001   | HAROLD DEYOUNG | 12-JAN-2023 |
| Count   | Scientific Name               | Common Name                                   |                |             |
| 000006  | <i>Panthera tigris</i>        | TIGER   |                |             |
| 000039  | <i>Capra hircus</i>           | DOMESTIC GOAT                                 |                |             |
| 000006  | <i>Bos taurus</i>             | CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI                    |                |             |
| 000002  | <i>Hyaena hyaena</i>          | STRIPED HYENA                                 |                |             |
| 000003  | <i>Vulpes vulpes</i>          | RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)     |                |             |
| 000003  | <i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>   | DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG       |                |             |
| 000009  | <i>Lama pacos</i>             | ALPACA  |                |             |
| 000008  | <i>Canis lupus</i>            | GRAY WOLF / GREY WOLF / TIMBER WOLF           |                |             |
| 000005  | <i>Ursus arctos</i>           | BROWN BEAR                                    |                |             |
| 000004  | <i>Crocuta crocuta</i>        | SPOTTED HYENA                                 |                |             |
| 000002  | <i>Camelus dromedarius</i>    | DROMEDARY CAMEL                               |                |             |
| 000003  | <i>Ateles geoffroyi</i>       | BLACK-HANDED SPIDER MONKEY                    |                |             |
| 000003  | <i>Nasua olivacea</i>         | MOUNTAIN COATI                                |                |             |
| 000003  | <i>Ovis aries aries</i>       | SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS           |                |             |
| 000005  | <i>Canis latrans</i>          | COYOTE  |                |             |
| 000003  | <i>Papio anubis</i>           | OLIVE BABOON                                  |                |             |
| 000001  | <i>Lama glama</i>             | LLAMA   |                |             |
| 000008  | <i>Ursus americanus</i>       | NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR                     |                |             |
| 000007  | <i>Pan troglodytes</i>        | CHIMPANZEE                                    |                |             |
| 000001  | <i>Macaca fascicularis</i>    | CRAB-EATING MACAQUE / CYNOMOLGUS MONKEY       |                |             |
| 000026  | <i>Lemur catta</i>            | RING-TAILED LEMUR                             |                |             |
| 000005  | <i>Procyon lotor</i>          | RACCOON                                       |                |             |
| 000015  | <i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> | WHITE-TAILED DEER                             |                |             |
| 000003  | <i>Osphranter rufus</i>       | RED KANGAROO                                  |                |             |
| 000001  | <i>Cebus capucinus</i>        | WHITE-HEADED / WHITE-THROATED CAPUCHIN        |                |             |
| 000001  | <i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>     | NORTH AMERICAN PORCUPINE                      |                |             |
| 000001  | <i>Panthera pardus</i>        | LEOPARD                                       |                |             |
| 000004  | <i>Otocyon megalotis</i>      | BAT-EARED FOX                                 |                |             |
| 000001  | <i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i> | HIPPOPOTAMUS                                  |                |             |
| 000002  | <i>Papio hamadryas</i>        | HAMADRYAS BABOON                              |                |             |
| 000002  | <i>Chlorocebus aethiops</i>   | AFRICAN GREEN MONKEY / GRIVET                 |                |             |
| 000003  | <i>Uncia uncia</i>            | SNOW LEOPARD                                  |                |             |
| 000001  | <i>Macaca nemestrina</i>      | PIG-TAILED MACAQUE                            |                |             |
| 000002  | <i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>   | BLACK-TAILED PRAIRIE DOG                      |                |             |
| 000003  | <i>Atelerix albiventris</i>   | FOUR-TOED HEDGEHOG (MOST COMMON PET HEDGEHOG) |                |             |
| 000003  | <i>Canis lupus hallstromi</i> | NEW GUINEA SINGING DOG                        |                |             |
| 000002  | <i>Ovis aries gmelini</i>     | ARMENIAN MOUFLON                              |                |             |
| 000002  | <i>Mephitis mephitis</i>      | STRIPED SKUNK                                 |                |             |
| 000002  | <i>Puma concolor</i>          | PUMA / MOUNTAIN LION / COUGAR                 |                |             |
| 000001  | <i>Gulo gulo</i>              | WOLVERINE                                     |                |             |
| 000004  | <i>Taxidea taxus</i>          | AMERICAN BADGER                               |                |             |
| 000008  | <i>Canis lupus dingo</i>      | DINGO   |                |             |
| 000004  | <i>Hystrix cristata</i>       | AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE                     |                |             |
| 000217  | <b>Total</b>                  |   |                |             |





**Species Inspected**

| Cust No | Cert No   | Site | Site Name      | Inspection  |
|---------|-----------|------|----------------|-------------|
| 7256    | 34-C-0141 | 001  | HAROLD DEYOUNG | 12-JAN-2023 |

DRAFT

**From:** [Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS](#)  
**To:** [Miller, Kimberly S - APHIS](#)  
**Subject:** FW: AC16-066 #7256 Harold DeYoung Various  
**Date:** Tuesday, October 27, 2015 2:01:00 PM  
**Attachments:** [2015-10-23 Request to investigate DeYoung Family Zoo 34-C-0141.pdf](#)  
[Photosheet for USDA DeYoung Isolated Chimpanzee.pdf](#)  
[AC16-066.docx](#)

---

Jessica Rivera  
Animal Care Inspector  
USDA-APHIS-AC  
(b) (5), (b) (7)(C) (cell)  
920-336-1805 (fax)  
[jessica.a.rivera@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:jessica.a.rivera@aphis.usda.gov)



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---

**From:** Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS  
**Sent:** Tuesday, October 27, 2015 9:49 AM  
**To:** Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS  
**Subject:** FW: AC16-066 #7256 Harold DeYoung Various

I am pretty sure this is yours – definitely want a second inspector, probably a VMO, on this one.

Thanks.

Cathy

---

**From:** Gerkin, Teany D - APHIS  
**Sent:** Tuesday, October 27, 2015 9:21 AM  
**To:** Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS  
**Cc:** Goldentyer, Betty J - APHIS; Wood, Jeremy E - APHIS  
**Subject:** AC16-066 #7256 Harold DeYoung Various

Good Afternoon,

Attached is complaint AC16-066 against Harold DeYoung. Please let me know if you need any additional information.

Teany D. Gerkin  
Inspection and Licensing Assistant  
Eastern Region USDA/APHIS/Animal Care  
920 Main Campus Drive, Suite 200  
Raleigh, NC 27606  
919-855-7103  
919-855-7123 fax  
[TEANY.D.GERKIN@APHIS.USDA.GOV](mailto:TEANY.D.GERKIN@APHIS.USDA.GOV)

[Join the Animal Care Stakeholder Registry and receive emails on topics of interest](#)

---

**From:** [REDACTED] [mailto:[REDACTED]]  
**Sent:** Friday, October 23, 2015 4:42 PM  
**To:** [betty.j.goldentyer@usda.gov](mailto:betty.j.goldentyer@usda.gov); ACEAST  
**Subject:** Request to Investigate Harold DeYoung, Lic. No. 34-C-0141

Dear Dr. Goldentyer,

Please see the attached request for investigation of Harold DeYoung, dba "DeYoung Family Zoo" (license number 34-C-0141) sent on behalf of PETA. Thank you for your timely attention to this matter. Please inform me of the complaint number your agency assigns to this correspondence.

Regards,

[REDACTED] MS  
Captive Wildlife Specialist  
Captive Animal Law Enforcement  
PETA Foundation  
[REDACTED]



PEOPLE FOR  
 THE ETHICAL  
 TREATMENT  
 OF ANIMALS  
 FOUNDATION

 Washington, D.C.  
 1536 16th St. N.W.  
 Washington, DC 20036  
 202-483-PETA

 Los Angeles  
 2154 W. Sunset Blvd.  
 Los Angeles, CA 90026  
 323-644-PETA

 Norfolk  
 501 Front St.  
 Norfolk, VA 23510  
 757-622-PETA

 Oakland  
 554 Grand Ave.  
 Oakland, CA 94610  
 510-763-PETA

 PETA FOUNDATION IS AN  
 OPERATING NAME OF FOUNDATION  
 TO SUPPORT ANIMAL PROTECTION

## AFFILIATES:

- PETA U.S.
- PETA Asia
- PETA India
- PETA Europe
- PETA Australia
- PETA Germany
- PETA Netherlands
- PETA Foundation (U.K.)

October 23, 2015

 Elizabeth Goldentyer, D.V.M.  
 Regional Director  
 USDA/APHIS/AC Eastern Region  
 920 Main Campus Dr., Ste. 200  
 Raleigh, NC 27606

 Via UPS and e-mail: [betty.j.goldentyer@usda.gov](mailto:betty.j.goldentyer@usda.gov); [aceast@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:aceast@aphis.usda.gov)

 Re: Request for Investigation of Apparent Animal Welfare Act Violations at  
 the DeYoung Family Zoo (License No. 34-C-0141)

Dear Dr. Goldentyer,

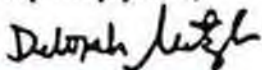
I am writing on behalf of PETA to request that the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) promptly investigate Harold DeYoung, dba "DeYoung Family Zoo LLC" (DFZ; license number 34-C-0141), for the following apparent Animal Welfare Act (AWA) violations, detailed in the attached appendix, which were documented by a concerned citizen who visited the facility on September 26 and October 10:

- During a public interaction with some animals, a monkey bit a human child. See [Video 1](#).
- An infant hyena exhibited signs of distress and discomfort while being passed around from person to person during a public interaction. See [Video 2](#) and [Video 3](#).
- Macaque monkeys were seen pacing, indicating psychological distress and a lack of adequate environmental enrichment. See [Video 4](#) and [Video 5](#).
- Louie, a juvenile chimpanzee, is confined in isolation, which can lead to severe psychological trauma for this highly social species. See Photos 1 and 2.

Please ensure that all animals at DFZ are provided with adequate veterinary care, shelter, food, and water and are otherwise handled in accordance with the AWA. Please also hold Harold DeYoung fully accountable for any violations that you discover during your investigation.

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,



 M.S.  
 Wildlife Specialist, Captive Animal Law Enforcement

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



## Appendix

### a. Child Bitten by Infant Monkey During Public Animal Interaction

On September 26, the witness observed and documented that an infant monkey bit a child during an interaction (see [Video 1](#)), in apparent violation of the following AWA regulations:

- 9 C.F.R. § 2.131(c)(1) (Requiring that "[d]uring 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) (Requiring that "[y]oung 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.")

### b. Hyena With Signs of Distress During Public Animal Interaction

On October 10, the witness observed and documented that an infant hyena was showing signs of discomfort and distress during a public interaction. As evidenced by [Video 2](#), the hyena is seen struggling while being passed around and appears to attempt to bite a member of the public, and in [Video 3](#), the hyena is seen shivering and struggling while being held. The witness reported that it was chilly<sup>1</sup> during the approximately 15 to 20 minutes that the hyena was continuously passed around. This is in apparent violation of 9 C.F.R. §§ 2.131(c)(1) and (3) as well as the following AWA regulations:

- 9 C.F.R. § 2.131(b)(1) (Requiring that "[h]andling 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(d)(1) (Requiring that "[a]nimals 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(e) (Requiring that "[w]hen climatic conditions present a threat to an animal's health or well-being, appropriate measures must be taken to alleviate the impact of those conditions. An animal may never be subjected to any combination of temperature, humidity, and time that is detrimental to the animal's health or well-being.")

As you investigate these apparent handling violations, please also inspect the hyena and his or her veterinary records and ensure that he or she is receiving adequate veterinary care, pursuant to 9 C.F.R. § 2.40.

### c. Macaques With Signs of Psychological Distress

The witness observed two different pairs of macaque monkeys pacing (see [Video 4](#) from September 26 and [Video 5](#) from October 10). This is a stereotypical behavior and a sign of psychological distress.

As is apparent from the macaques' behavior, DFZ does not appear to be following a plan of environmental enhancement that is *adequately* addressing his or her psychological needs pursuant to 9 C.F.R. § 3.81, which requires exhibitors to "follow an appropriate plan for environment enhancement adequate to promote the psychological well-being of nonhuman primates." Because the macaques "show signs of being in psychological distress through behavior or appearance," they "must be provided special attention regarding enhancement of their environment." *Id.* § 3.81(c).

<sup>1</sup>According to [Weather Underground](#), the mean temperature on October 10, 2015, in Wallace, Michigan was 52 degrees.

Moreover, stereotypic behavior is likely caused by a lack of sensory stimulation and suggests poor welfare and suffering.<sup>2</sup> The documented abnormal behavior of these macaques indicates that DFZ is exhibiting these animals in apparent violation of 9 C.F.R. § 2.131(d)(1).

**d. A Juvenile Chimpanzee Kept in Solitary Confinement**

The witness reported that Louie, a juvenile chimpanzee, was kept in solitary confinement during both visits (*see* Photos 1 and 2). Chimpanzees have complex physical, social, and psychological needs. In the wild, they live in large fission-fusion societies and have extensive dynamic social interactions with their conspecifics. Without this necessary social interaction, they are afflicted with loneliness, boredom, and depression.

Keeping Louie in solitary confinement is in apparent violation of 9 C.F.R. § 3.81(a), requiring that "[t]he environment enhancement plan must include specific provisions to address the social needs of nonhuman primates of species known to exist in social groups in nature."

Furthermore, 9 C.F.R. § 3.81(c)(1) mandates that "[i]nfants and young juveniles" must be provided with special considerations for environmental enhancement and § 3.81(c)(5) requires that great apes must have "additional opportunities to express species-typical behavior."

---

<sup>2</sup>R.R. Swaisgood and D.J. Shepherdson (2005), Scientific Approaches to Enrichment and Stereotypies in Zoo Animals: What's Been Done and Where Should We Go Next? *Zoo Biology* 24, 499–518.



**Harold DeYoung, dba 'DeYoung Family Zoo LLC'**  
**License No. 34-C-0141**  
**Wallace, Michigan**



Photograph 1: Louie confined in isolation on September 26, 2015



Photograph 2: Louie confined in isolation on October 10, 2015



**USDA, APHIS, Animal Care**  
**ANIMAL WELFARE COMPLAINT**

|                              |                           |                         |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Complaint No.<br>AC16-066    | Date Entered<br>27-Oct-15 | Received By<br>T Gerkin |
| Referred To<br>Dr. Hovancsak | Reply Due<br>28-Nov-15    |                         |

**Facility or Person Complaint Filed Against**

|                          |   |              |                            |
|--------------------------|---|--------------|----------------------------|
| Name<br>Harold Deyoung   | Customer/License/Registration No.<br>7256/34-C-0141 |              |                            |
| Address<br>N 5406 CR 577 |   |              |                            |
| City<br>Wallace          | State<br>MI   | Zip<br>49893 | Phone No<br>(906) 788-4093 |

**Complainant**

|   |                      |     |  |
|---|----------------------|-----|--|
| Name<br>(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D) | Organization<br>PETA |     |  |
| Address                                 |                      |     |  |
| City                                    | State                | Zip | Phone No./Email address<br>(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D) |

How was complaint received?  
Email

**Details of Complaint:** SEE ATTACHED

**Results:**

Application packet provided? Yes ☐ No ☐

INSPECTOR

DATE

REVIEWED BY

DATE



**From:** [Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS](#)  
**To:** [Hammel, Kurt A - APHIS](#)  
**Subject:** FW: AC16-066 #7256 Harold DeYoung Various  
**Date:** Tuesday, October 27, 2015 1:59:00 PM  
**Attachments:** [2015-10-23 Request to investigate DeYoung Family Zoo 34-C-0141.pdf](#)  
[Photosheet for USDA DeYoung Isolated Chimpanzee.pdf](#)  
[AC16-066.docx](#)

---

Hi Kurt,

We got this complaint on Buddy. Cathy wants me to take a VMO with... Do you have time in the next month? They are giving me until the end of November.

Jessica

Jessica Rivera  
Animal Care Inspector  
USDA-APHIS-AC  
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) (cell)  
920-336-1805 (fax)  
[jessica.a.rivera@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:jessica.a.rivera@aphis.usda.gov)



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**From:** Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS  
**Sent:** Tuesday, October 27, 2015 9:49 AM  
**To:** Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS  
**Subject:** FW: AC16-066 #7256 Harold DeYoung Various

I am pretty sure this is yours – definitely want a second inspector, probably a VMO, on this one.

Thanks.

Cathy

---

**From:** Gerkin, Teany D - APHIS  
**Sent:** Tuesday, October 27, 2015 9:21 AM  
**To:** Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS  
**Cc:** Goldentyer, Betty J - APHIS; Wood, Jeremy E - APHIS  
**Subject:** AC16-066 #7256 Harold DeYoung Various

Good Afternoon,

Attached is complaint AC16-066 against Harold DeYoung. Please let me know if you need any additional information.

Teany D. Gerkin  
Inspection and Licensing Assistant  
Eastern Region USDA/APHIS/Animal Care  
920 Main Campus Drive, Suite 200  
Raleigh, NC 27606  
919-855-7103  
919-855-7123 fax  
[TEANY.D.GERKIN@APHIS.USDA.GOV](mailto:TEANY.D.GERKIN@APHIS.USDA.GOV)

[Join the Animal Care Stakeholder Registry and receive emails on topics of interest](#)

---

**From:** [REDACTED] [mailto:[REDACTED]]  
**Sent:** Friday, October 23, 2015 4:42 PM  
**To:** [betty.j.goldentyer@usda.gov](mailto:betty.j.goldentyer@usda.gov); ACEAST  
**Subject:** Request to Investigate Harold DeYoung, Lic. No. 34-C-0141

Dear Dr. Goldentyer,

Please see the attached request for investigation of Harold DeYoung, dba "DeYoung Family Zoo" (license number 34-C-0141) sent on behalf of PETA. Thank you for your timely attention to this matter. Please inform me of the complaint number your agency assigns to this correspondence.

Regards,

[REDACTED] MS  
Captive Wildlife Specialist  
Captive Animal Law Enforcement  
PETA Foundation  
[REDACTED]

PEOPLE FOR  
THE ETHICAL  
TREATMENT  
OF ANIMALS  
FOUNDATION

Washington, D.C.  
1536 16th St. N.W.  
Washington, DC 20036  
202-483-PETA

Los Angeles  
2154 W. Sunset Blvd.  
Los Angeles, CA 90026  
323-644-PETA

Norfolk  
501 Front St.  
Norfolk, VA 23510  
757-622-PETA

Oakland  
554 Grand Ave.  
Oakland, CA 94610  
510-763-PETA

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OPERATING NAME OF FOUNDATION  
TO SUPPORT ANIMAL PROTECTION

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- PETA U.S.
- PETA Asia
- PETA India
- PETA Europe
- PETA Australia
- PETA Germany
- PETA Netherlands
- PETA Foundation (J.F.)

October 23, 2015

Elizabeth Goldentyer, D.V.M.  
Regional Director  
USDA/APHIS/AC Eastern Region  
920 Main Campus Dr., Ste. 200  
Raleigh, NC 27606

**Via UPS and e-mail: [betty.j.goldentyer@usda.gov](mailto:betty.j.goldentyer@usda.gov); [aceast@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:aceast@aphis.usda.gov)**

**Re: Request for Investigation of Apparent Animal Welfare Act Violations at the DeYoung Family Zoo (License No. 34-C-0141)**

Dear Dr. Goldentyer,

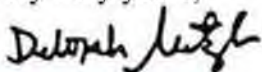
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- Macaque monkeys were seen pacing, indicating psychological distress and a lack of adequate environmental enrichment. See [Video 4](#) and [Video 5](#).
- Louie, a juvenile chimpanzee, is confined in isolation, which can lead to severe psychological trauma for this highly social species. See Photos 1 and 2.

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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)** M.S.  
Wildlife Specialist, Captive Animal Law Enforcement

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



## Appendix

### a. Child Bitten by Infant Monkey During Public Animal Interaction

On September 26, the witness observed and documented that an infant monkey bit a child during an interaction (see [Video 1](#)), in apparent violation of the following AWA regulations:

- 9 C.F.R. § 2.131(c)(1) (Requiring that "[d]uring 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.")
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### b. Hyena With Signs of Distress During Public Animal Interaction

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- 9 C.F.R. § 2.131(b)(1) (Requiring that "[h]andling 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(d)(1) (Requiring that "[a]nimals 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(e) (Requiring that "[w]hen climatic conditions present a threat to an animal's health or well-being, appropriate measures must be taken to alleviate the impact of those conditions. An animal may never be subjected to any combination of temperature, humidity, and time that is detrimental to the animal's health or well-being.")

As you investigate these apparent handling violations, please also inspect the hyena and his or her veterinary records and ensure that he or she is receiving adequate veterinary care, pursuant to 9 C.F.R. § 2.40.

### c. Macaques With Signs of Psychological Distress

The witness observed two different pairs of macaque monkeys pacing (see [Video 4](#) from September 26 and [Video 5](#) from October 10). This is a stereotypical behavior and a sign of psychological distress.

As is apparent from the macaques' behavior, DFZ does not appear to be following a plan of environmental enhancement that is *adequately* addressing his or her psychological needs pursuant to 9 C.F.R. § 3.81, which requires exhibitors to "follow an appropriate plan for environment enhancement adequate to promote the psychological well-being of nonhuman primates." Because the macaques "show signs of being in psychological distress through behavior or appearance," they "must be provided special attention regarding enhancement of their environment." *Id.* § 3.81(c).

<sup>1</sup>According to [Weather Underground](#), the mean temperature on October 10, 2015, in Wallace, Michigan was 52 degrees.

Moreover, stereotypic behavior is likely caused by a lack of sensory stimulation and suggests poor welfare and suffering.<sup>2</sup> The documented abnormal behavior of these macaques indicates that DFZ is exhibiting these animals in apparent violation of 9 C.F.R. § 2.131(d)(1).

**d. A Juvenile Chimpanzee Kept in Solitary Confinement**

The witness reported that Louie, a juvenile chimpanzee, was kept in solitary confinement during both visits (*see* Photos 1 and 2). Chimpanzees have complex physical, social, and psychological needs. In the wild, they live in large fission-fusion societies and have extensive dynamic social interactions with their conspecifics. Without this necessary social interaction, they are afflicted with loneliness, boredom, and depression.

Keeping Louie in solitary confinement is in apparent violation of 9 C.F.R. § 3.81(a), requiring that "[t]he environment enhancement plan must include specific provisions to address the social needs of nonhuman primates of species known to exist in social groups in nature."

Furthermore, 9 C.F.R. § 3.81(c)(1) mandates that "[i]nfants and young juveniles" must be provided with special considerations for environmental enhancement and § 3.81(c)(5) requires that great apes must have "additional opportunities to express species-typical behavior."

---

<sup>2</sup>R.R. Swaisgood and D.J. Shepherdson (2005), Scientific Approaches to Enrichment and Stereotypies in Zoo Animals: What's Been Done and Where Should We Go Next? *Zoo Biology* 24, 499–518.

**Harold DeYoung, dba 'DeYoung Family Zoo LLC'**  
**License No. 34-C-0141**  
**Wallace, Michigan**



Photograph 1: Louie confined in isolation on September 26, 2015





Photograph 2: Louie confined in isolation on October 10, 2015



**USDA, APHIS, Animal Care**  
**ANIMAL WELFARE COMPLAINT**

|                              |                           |                         |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Complaint No.<br>AC16-066    | Date Entered<br>27-Oct-15 | Received By<br>T Gerkin |
| Referred To<br>Dr. Hovancsak | Reply Due<br>28-Nov-15    |                         |

**Facility or Person Complaint Filed Against**

|                          |             |   |                            |
|--------------------------|-------------|---|----------------------------|
| Name<br>Harold Deyoung   |             | Customer/License/Registration No.<br>7256/34-C-0141 |                            |
| Address<br>N 5406 CR 577 |             |   |                            |
| City<br>Wallace          | State<br>MI | Zip<br>49893  | Phone No<br>(906) 788-4093 |

**Complainant**

|   |       |                      |  |
|---|-------|----------------------|--|
| Name<br>(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D) |       | Organization<br>PETA |  |
| Address                                 |       |                      |  |
| City                                    | State | Zip                  | Phone No./Email address<br>(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D) |

How was complaint received?  
Email

**Details of Complaint:** SEE ATTACHED

**Results:**

Application packet provided? Yes ☐ No ☐

INSPECTOR

DATE

REVIEWED BY

DATE

**From:** [Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS](#)  
**To:** [Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS](#)  
**Subject:** FW: AC16-066 #7256 Harold DeYoung Various  
**Date:** Tuesday, October 27, 2015 10:48:54 AM  
**Attachments:** [2015-10-23 Request to investigate DeYoung Family Zoo 34-C-0141.pdf](#)  
[Photosheet for USDA DeYoung Isolated Chimpanzee.pdf](#)  
[AC16-066.docx](#)

---

I am pretty sure this is yours – definitely want a second inspector, probably a VMO, on this one.

Thanks.

Cathy

---

**From:** Gerkin, Teany D - APHIS  
**Sent:** Tuesday, October 27, 2015 9:21 AM  
**To:** Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS  
**Cc:** Goldentyer, Betty J - APHIS; Wood, Jeremy E - APHIS  
**Subject:** AC16-066 #7256 Harold DeYoung Various

Good Afternoon,

Attached is complaint AC16-066 against Harold DeYoung. Please let me know if you need any additional information.

Teany D. Gerkin  
Inspection and Licensing Assistant  
Eastern Region USDA/APHIS/Animal Care  
920 Main Campus Drive, Suite 200  
Raleigh, NC 27606  
919-855-7103  
919-855-7123 fax  
[TEANY.D.GERKIN@APHIS.USDA.GOV](mailto:TEANY.D.GERKIN@APHIS.USDA.GOV)

[Join the Animal Care Stakeholder Registry and receive emails on topics of interest](#)

---

**From:** (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) [mailto:(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)]  
**Sent:** Friday, October 23, 2015 4:42 PM  
**To:** [betty.j.goldentyer@usda.gov](mailto:betty.j.goldentyer@usda.gov); ACEAST  
**Subject:** Request to Investigate Harold DeYoung, Lic. No. 34-C-0141

Dear Dr. Goldentyer,

Please see the attached request for investigation of Harold DeYoung, dba "DeYoung Family Zoo"



(license number 34-C-0141) sent on behalf of PETA. Thank you for your timely attention to this matter. Please inform me of the complaint number your agency assigns to this correspondence.

Regards,

 MS  
Captive Wildlife Specialist  
Captive Animal Law Enforcement  
PETA Foundation  


PEOPLE FOR  
THE ETHICAL  
TREATMENT  
OF ANIMALS  
FOUNDATION

Washington, D.C.  
1536 16th St. N.W.  
Washington, DC 20036  
202-483-PETA

Los Angeles  
2154 W. Sunset Blvd.  
Los Angeles, CA 90026  
323-644-PETA

Norfolk  
501 Front St.  
Norfolk, VA 23510  
757-622-PETA

Oakland  
554 Grand Ave.  
Oakland, CA 94610  
510-763-PETA

PETA FOUNDATION IS AN  
OPERATING NAME OF FOUNDATION  
TO SUPPORT ANIMAL PROTECTION

AFFILIATES:

- PETA U.S.
- PETA Asia
- PETA India
- PETA Europe
- PETA Australia
- PETA Germany
- PETA Netherlands
- PETA Foundation (U.K.)

October 23, 2015

Elizabeth Goldentyer, D.V.M.  
Regional Director  
USDA/APHIS/AC Eastern Region  
920 Main Campus Dr., Ste. 200  
Raleigh, NC 27606

**Via UPS and e-mail: [betty.j.goldentyer@usda.gov](mailto:betty.j.goldentyer@usda.gov); [aceast@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:aceast@aphis.usda.gov)**

**Re: Request for Investigation of Apparent Animal Welfare Act Violations at the DeYoung Family Zoo (License No. 34-C-0141)**

Dear Dr. Goldentyer,

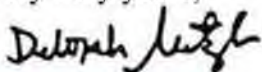
I am writing on behalf of PETA to request that the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) promptly investigate Harold DeYoung, dba "DeYoung Family Zoo LLC" (DFZ; license number 34-C-0141), for the following apparent Animal Welfare Act (AWA) violations, detailed in the attached appendix, which were documented by a concerned citizen who visited the facility on September 26 and October 10:

- During a public interaction with some animals, a monkey bit a human child. See [Video 1](#).
- An infant hyena exhibited signs of distress and discomfort while being passed around from person to person during a public interaction. See [Video 2](#) and [Video 3](#).
- Macaque monkeys were seen pacing, indicating psychological distress and a lack of adequate environmental enrichment. See [Video 4](#) and [Video 5](#).
- Louie, a juvenile chimpanzee, is confined in isolation, which can lead to severe psychological trauma for this highly social species. See Photos 1 and 2.

Please ensure that all animals at DFZ are provided with adequate veterinary care, shelter, food, and water and are otherwise handled in accordance with the AWA. Please also hold Harold DeYoung fully accountable for any violations that you discover during your investigation.

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)** M.S.  
Wildlife Specialist, Captive Animal Law Enforcement

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



## Appendix

### a. Child Bitten by Infant Monkey During Public Animal Interaction

On September 26, the witness observed and documented that an infant monkey bit a child during an interaction (*see* [Video 1](#)), in apparent violation of the following AWA regulations:

- 9 C.F.R. § 2.131(c)(1) (Requiring that "[d]uring 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) (Requiring that "[y]oung 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.")

### b. Hyena With Signs of Distress During Public Animal Interaction

On October 10, the witness observed and documented that an infant hyena was showing signs of discomfort and distress during a public interaction. As evidenced by [Video 2](#), the hyena is seen struggling while being passed around and appears to attempt to bite a member of the public, and in [Video 3](#), the hyena is seen shivering and struggling while being held. The witness reported that it was chilly<sup>1</sup> during the approximately 15 to 20 minutes that the hyena was continuously passed around. This is in apparent violation of 9 C.F.R. §§ 2.131(c)(1) and (3) as well as the following AWA regulations:

- 9 C.F.R. § 2.131(b)(1) (Requiring that "[h]andling 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(d)(1) (Requiring that "[a]nimals 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(e) (Requiring that "[w]hen climatic conditions present a threat to an animal's health or well-being, appropriate measures must be taken to alleviate the impact of those conditions. An animal may never be subjected to any combination of temperature, humidity, and time that is detrimental to the animal's health or well-being.")

As you investigate these apparent handling violations, please also inspect the hyena and his or her veterinary records and ensure that he or she is receiving adequate veterinary care, pursuant to 9 C.F.R. § 2.40.

### c. Macaques With Signs of Psychological Distress

The witness observed two different pairs of macaque monkeys pacing (*see* [Video 4](#) from September 26 and [Video 5](#) from October 10). This is a stereotypical behavior and a sign of psychological distress.

As is apparent from the macaques' behavior, DFZ does not appear to be following a plan of environmental enhancement that is *adequately* addressing his or her psychological needs pursuant to 9 C.F.R. § 3.81, which requires exhibitors to "follow an appropriate plan for environment enhancement adequate to promote the psychological well-being of nonhuman primates." Because the macaques "show signs of being in psychological distress through behavior or appearance," they "must be provided special attention regarding enhancement of their environment." *Id.* § 3.81(c).

<sup>1</sup>According to [Weather Underground](#), the mean temperature on October 10, 2015, in Wallace, Michigan was 52 degrees.



Moreover, stereotypic behavior is likely caused by a lack of sensory stimulation and suggests poor welfare and suffering.<sup>2</sup> The documented abnormal behavior of these macaques indicates that DFZ is exhibiting these animals in apparent violation of 9 C.F.R. § 2.131(d)(1).

**d. A Juvenile Chimpanzee Kept in Solitary Confinement**

The witness reported that Louie, a juvenile chimpanzee, was kept in solitary confinement during both visits (*see* Photos 1 and 2). Chimpanzees have complex physical, social, and psychological needs. In the wild, they live in large fission-fusion societies and have extensive dynamic social interactions with their conspecifics. Without this necessary social interaction, they are afflicted with loneliness, boredom, and depression.

Keeping Louie in solitary confinement is in apparent violation of 9 C.F.R. § 3.81(a), requiring that "[t]he environment enhancement plan must include specific provisions to address the social needs of nonhuman primates of species known to exist in social groups in nature."

Furthermore, 9 C.F.R. § 3.81(c)(1) mandates that "[i]nfants and young juveniles" must be provided with special considerations for environmental enhancement and § 3.81(c)(5) requires that great apes must have "additional opportunities to express species-typical behavior."

---

<sup>2</sup>R.R. Swaisgood and D.J. Shepherdson (2005), Scientific Approaches to Enrichment and Stereotypies in Zoo Animals: What's Been Done and Where Should We Go Next? *Zoo Biology* 24, 499–518.

**Harold DeYoung, dba 'DeYoung Family Zoo LLC'**  
**License No. 34-C-0141**  
**Wallace, Michigan**



Photograph 1: Louie confined in isolation on September 26, 2015



Photograph 2: Louie confined in isolation on October 10, 2015





**USDA, APHIS, Animal Care**  
**ANIMAL WELFARE COMPLAINT**

|                              |                           |                         |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Complaint No.<br>AC16-066    | Date Entered<br>27-Oct-15 | Received By<br>T Gerkin |
| Referred To<br>Dr. Hovancsak | Reply Due<br>28-Nov-15    |                         |

**Facility or Person Complaint Filed Against**

|                          |   |              |                            |
|--------------------------|---|--------------|----------------------------|
| Name<br>Harold Deyoung   | Customer/License/Registration No.<br>7256/34-C-0141 |              |                            |
| Address<br>N 5406 CR 577 |   |              |                            |
| City<br>Wallace          | State<br>MI   | Zip<br>49893 | Phone No<br>(906) 788-4093 |

**Complainant**

|   |                      |     |  |
|---|----------------------|-----|--|
| Name<br>(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D) | Organization<br>PETA |     |  |
| Address                                 |                      |     |  |
| City                                    | State                | Zip | Phone No./Email address<br>(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D) |

How was complaint received?  
Email

**Details of Complaint:** SEE ATTACHED

**Results:**

Application packet provided? Yes ☐ No ☐

INSPECTOR

DATE

REVIEWED BY

DATE

**From:** [Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS](#)  
**To:** [Miller, Kimberly S - APHIS](#)  
**Subject:** FW: AC16-066 #7256 Harold DeYoung Various  
**Date:** Wednesday, October 28, 2015 10:03:00 AM  
**Attachments:** [2015-10-23 Request to investigate DeYoung Family Zoo 34-C-0141.pdf](#)  
[Photosheet for USDA DeYoung Isolated Chimpanzee.pdf](#)  
[AC16-066.docx](#)

---

Jessica Rivera  
Animal Care Inspector  
USDA-APHIS-AC  
(b) (5), (b) (7)(C) (cell)  
920-336-1805 (fax)  
[jessica.a.rivera@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:jessica.a.rivera@aphis.usda.gov)



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---

**From:** Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS  
**Sent:** Tuesday, October 27, 2015 9:49 AM  
**To:** Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS  
**Subject:** FW: AC16-066 #7256 Harold DeYoung Various

I am pretty sure this is yours – definitely want a second inspector, probably a VMO, on this one.

Thanks.

Cathy

---

**From:** Gerkin, Teany D - APHIS  
**Sent:** Tuesday, October 27, 2015 9:21 AM  
**To:** Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS  
**Cc:** Goldentyer, Betty J - APHIS; Wood, Jeremy E - APHIS  
**Subject:** AC16-066 #7256 Harold DeYoung Various

Good Afternoon,

Attached is complaint AC16-066 against Harold DeYoung. Please let me know if you need any additional information.

Teany D. Gerkin  
Inspection and Licensing Assistant  
Eastern Region USDA/APHIS/Animal Care  
920 Main Campus Drive, Suite 200  
Raleigh, NC 27606  
919-855-7103  
919-855-7123 fax  
[TEANY.D.GERKIN@APHIS.USDA.GOV](mailto:TEANY.D.GERKIN@APHIS.USDA.GOV)

[Join the Animal Care Stakeholder Registry and receive emails on topics of interest](#)

---

**From:** [REDACTED] [mailto:[REDACTED]]  
**Sent:** Friday, October 23, 2015 4:42 PM  
**To:** [betty.j.goldentyer@usda.gov](mailto:betty.j.goldentyer@usda.gov); ACEAST  
**Subject:** Request to Investigate Harold DeYoung, Lic. No. 34-C-0141

Dear Dr. Goldentyer,

Please see the attached request for investigation of Harold DeYoung, dba "DeYoung Family Zoo" (license number 34-C-0141) sent on behalf of PETA. Thank you for your timely attention to this matter. Please inform me of the complaint number your agency assigns to this correspondence.

Regards,

[REDACTED] MS  
Captive Wildlife Specialist  
Captive Animal Law Enforcement  
PETA Foundation  
[REDACTED]



PEOPLE FOR  
 THE ETHICAL  
 TREATMENT  
 OF ANIMALS  
 FOUNDATION

 Washington, D.C.  
 1536 16th St. N.W.  
 Washington, DC 20036  
 202-483-PETA

 Los Angeles  
 2154 W. Sunset Blvd.  
 Los Angeles, CA 90026  
 323-644-PETA

 Norfolk  
 501 Front St.  
 Norfolk, VA 23510  
 757-622-PETA

 Oakland  
 554 Grand Ave.  
 Oakland, CA 94610  
 510-763-PETA

October 23, 2015

 Elizabeth Goldentyer, D.V.M.  
 Regional Director  
 USDA/APHIS/AC Eastern Region  
 920 Main Campus Dr., Ste. 200  
 Raleigh, NC 27606

 Via UPS and e-mail: [betty.j.goldentyer@usda.gov](mailto:betty.j.goldentyer@usda.gov); [aceast@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:aceast@aphis.usda.gov)

 Re: Request for Investigation of Apparent Animal Welfare Act Violations at  
 the DeYoung Family Zoo (License No. 34-C-0141)

Dear Dr. Goldentyer,

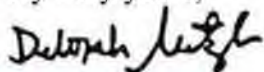
I am writing on behalf of PETA to request that the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) promptly investigate Harold DeYoung, dba "DeYoung Family Zoo LLC" (DFZ; license number 34-C-0141), for the following apparent Animal Welfare Act (AWA) violations, detailed in the attached appendix, which were documented by a concerned citizen who visited the facility on September 26 and October 10:

- During a public interaction with some animals, a monkey bit a human child. See [Video 1](#).
- An infant hyena exhibited signs of distress and discomfort while being passed around from person to person during a public interaction. See [Video 2](#) and [Video 3](#).
- Macaque monkeys were seen pacing, indicating psychological distress and a lack of adequate environmental enrichment. See [Video 4](#) and [Video 5](#).
- Louie, a juvenile chimpanzee, is confined in isolation, which can lead to severe psychological trauma for this highly social species. See Photos 1 and 2.

Please ensure that all animals at DFZ are provided with adequate veterinary care, shelter, food, and water and are otherwise handled in accordance with the AWA. Please also hold Harold DeYoung fully accountable for any violations that you discover during your investigation.

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,



 M.S.  
 Wildlife Specialist, Captive Animal Law Enforcement

 PETA FOUNDATION IS AN  
 OPERATING NAME OF FOUNDATION  
 TO SUPPORT ANIMAL PROTECTION

AFFILIATES:

- PETA U.S.
- PETA Asia
- PETA India
- PETA Europe
- PETA Australia
- PETA Germany
- PETA Netherlands
- PETA Foundation (U.K.)

2023-APHIS-03696-F\_000336



## Appendix

### a. Child Bitten by Infant Monkey During Public Animal Interaction

On September 26, the witness observed and documented that an infant monkey bit a child during an interaction (*see* [Video 1](#)), in apparent violation of the following AWA regulations:

- 9 C.F.R. § 2.131(c)(1) (Requiring that "[d]uring 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) (Requiring that "[y]oung 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.")

### b. Hyena With Signs of Distress During Public Animal Interaction

On October 10, the witness observed and documented that an infant hyena was showing signs of discomfort and distress during a public interaction. As evidenced by [Video 2](#), the hyena is seen struggling while being passed around and appears to attempt to bite a member of the public, and in [Video 3](#), the hyena is seen shivering and struggling while being held. The witness reported that it was chilly<sup>1</sup> during the approximately 15 to 20 minutes that the hyena was continuously passed around. This is in apparent violation of 9 C.F.R. §§ 2.131(c)(1) and (3) as well as the following AWA regulations:

- 9 C.F.R. § 2.131(b)(1) (Requiring that "[h]andling 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(d)(1) (Requiring that "[a]nimals 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(e) (Requiring that "[w]hen climatic conditions present a threat to an animal's health or well-being, appropriate measures must be taken to alleviate the impact of those conditions. An animal may never be subjected to any combination of temperature, humidity, and time that is detrimental to the animal's health or well-being.")

As you investigate these apparent handling violations, please also inspect the hyena and his or her veterinary records and ensure that he or she is receiving adequate veterinary care, pursuant to 9 C.F.R. § 2.40.

### c. Macaques With Signs of Psychological Distress

The witness observed two different pairs of macaque monkeys pacing (*see* [Video 4](#) from September 26 and [Video 5](#) from October 10). This is a stereotypical behavior and a sign of psychological distress.

As is apparent from the macaques' behavior, DFZ does not appear to be following a plan of environmental enhancement that is *adequately* addressing his or her psychological needs pursuant to 9 C.F.R. § 3.81, which requires exhibitors to "follow an appropriate plan for environment enhancement adequate to promote the psychological well-being of nonhuman primates." Because the macaques "show signs of being in psychological distress through behavior or appearance," they "must be provided special attention regarding enhancement of their environment." *Id.* § 3.81(c).

<sup>1</sup>According to [Weather Underground](#), the mean temperature on October 10, 2015, in Wallace, Michigan was 52 degrees.

Moreover, stereotypic behavior is likely caused by a lack of sensory stimulation and suggests poor welfare and suffering.<sup>2</sup> The documented abnormal behavior of these macaques indicates that DFZ is exhibiting these animals in apparent violation of 9 C.F.R. § 2.131(d)(1).

**d. A Juvenile Chimpanzee Kept in Solitary Confinement**

The witness reported that Louie, a juvenile chimpanzee, was kept in solitary confinement during both visits (*see* Photos 1 and 2). Chimpanzees have complex physical, social, and psychological needs. In the wild, they live in large fission-fusion societies and have extensive dynamic social interactions with their conspecifics. Without this necessary social interaction, they are afflicted with loneliness, boredom, and depression.

Keeping Louie in solitary confinement is in apparent violation of 9 C.F.R. § 3.81(a), requiring that "[t]he environment enhancement plan must include specific provisions to address the social needs of nonhuman primates of species known to exist in social groups in nature."

Furthermore, 9 C.F.R. § 3.81(c)(1) mandates that "[i]nfants and young juveniles" must be provided with special considerations for environmental enhancement and § 3.81(c)(5) requires that great apes must have "additional opportunities to express species-typical behavior."

---

<sup>2</sup>R.R. Swaisgood and D.J. Shepherdson (2005), Scientific Approaches to Enrichment and Stereotypies in Zoo Animals: What's Been Done and Where Should We Go Next? *Zoo Biology* 24, 499–518.



**Harold DeYoung, dba 'DeYoung Family Zoo LLC'**  
**License No. 34-C-0141**  
**Wallace, Michigan**



Photograph 1: Louie confined in isolation on September 26, 2015



Photograph 2: Louie confined in isolation on October 10, 2015



**USDA, APHIS, Animal Care**  
**ANIMAL WELFARE COMPLAINT**

|                              |                           |                         |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Complaint No.<br>AC16-066    | Date Entered<br>27-Oct-15 | Received By<br>T Gerkin |
| Referred To<br>Dr. Hovancsak | Reply Due<br>28-Nov-15    |                         |

**Facility or Person Complaint Filed Against**

|                          |   |              |                            |
|--------------------------|---|--------------|----------------------------|
| Name<br>Harold Deyoung   | Customer/License/Registration No.<br>7256/34-C-0141 |              |                            |
| Address<br>N 5406 CR 577 |   |              |                            |
| City<br>Wallace          | State<br>MI   | Zip<br>49893 | Phone No<br>(906) 788-4093 |

**Complainant**

|   |                      |     |  |
|---|----------------------|-----|--|
| Name<br>(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D) | Organization<br>PETA |     |  |
| Address                                 |                      |     |  |
| City                                    | State                | Zip | Phone No./Email address<br>(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), (b) (7)(D) |

How was complaint received?  
Email

**Details of Complaint:** SEE ATTACHED

**Results:**

Application packet provided? Yes ☐ No ☐

INSPECTOR

DATE

REVIEWED BY

DATE



**From:** [Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS](#)  
**To:** [Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS](#)  
**Subject:** FW: Complaint AC17-789 Harold L DeYoung  
**Date:** Thursday, September 7, 2017 9:53:47 AM  
**Attachments:** [AC17-789.docx](#)

---

Just answer based on your recent inspection.

Thanks,

Cathy

---

**From:** McCollough, Victoria J - APHIS  
**Sent:** Thursday, September 7, 2017 8:52 AM  
**To:** Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS <[Cathy.F.Hovancsak@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:Cathy.F.Hovancsak@aphis.usda.gov)>; Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS <[Jessica.A.Rivera@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:Jessica.A.Rivera@aphis.usda.gov)>  
**Cc:** Gerkin, Teany D - APHIS <[Teany.D.Gerkin@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:Teany.D.Gerkin@aphis.usda.gov)>  
**Subject:** Complaint AC17-789 Harold L DeYoung

Please see attached complaint AC17-789 Harold L DeYoung.

**From:** [noreply@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:noreply@aphis.usda.gov) [<mailto:noreply@aphis.usda.gov>]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, September 5, 2017 9:13 PM  
**To:** ACEAST <[ACEAST@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:ACEAST@aphis.usda.gov)>  
**Subject:** USDA APHIS ANIMAL CARE - Animal Welfare Complaint Submission

#### Details of complaint:

- Name of USDA licensee/registrant:
- USDA license/registration number:
- City/State:Wallace, MI, MI
- Complaint details:Earlier this summer I visited the Deyoung Zoo in Wallace Michigan. I have been to this zoo on several occasions and each time the zoo appears to be worse and worse. Many animals have too small of enclosures and they pace around. This is a clear sign of mental crisis for zoo animals when they are not stimulated enough. Many enclosures were flooded and covered in mud. Some had what smelled like rotting food in them . They have many birds such as chickens and ducks walking around with missing feathers and open sores. The habitats were filthy and over grown. The hippos pond had a slime covering the entire pond that was honestly 1-2 inches thick. In the petting zoo area several animals had over grown hooves and their enclosures was pure mud and manure. I also could not see clean water provided for these animals. One of tiger enclosures was so severely flooded that the tiger only had a rock to lay on and barely some walk way by it's fence. TRASH everywhere and some in the animals enclosures.

Submitted To: [aceast@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:aceast@aphis.usda.gov)

**Complaint Contact Information:**

Can Contact Complainer: No, I would like to remain anonymous.

Name:

Organization:

Street Address:

Apt/Suite:

City / State / Zip: , ,

Phone Number:

Email:

Submitted on: Sep 5, 2017 7:12:37 PM MDT

**ANIMAL WELFARE COMPLAINT**

|                                   |                          |                            |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Complaint No.<br>AC17-789         | Date Entered<br>7-Sep-17 | Received By<br>VMcCOLLOUGH |
| Referred To<br>HOVANCSAK / RIVERA |                          | Reply Due<br>7-Oct-17      |

**Facility or Person Complaint Filed Against**

|                                   |             |  |                          |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|--|--------------------------|
| Name<br>HAROLD L DEYOUNG          |             | Customer/License/Registration No.<br>7256 / /34-C-0141 |                          |
| Address<br>N-5406 COUNTY ROAD 577 |             |  |                          |
| City<br>WALLACE                   | State<br>MI | Zip<br>49893   | Phone No<br>906-788-4093 |

**Complainant**

|                   |       |              |                         |
|-------------------|-------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Name<br>ANONYMOUS |       | Organization |                         |
| Address           |       |              |                         |
| City              | State | Zip          | Phone No./Email address |

How was complaint received?  
EMAIL

**Details of Complaint:** SEE ATTACHED

**Results:**

Application packet provided? Yes ☐ No ☐

INSPECTOR

DATE

REVIEWED BY

DATE



**From:** [Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS](#)  
**To:** [Allums, Gina - APHIS](#)  
**Cc:** [Gerkin, Teany D - APHIS](#); [Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS](#)  
**Subject:** FW: Complaint AC18-072 Harold DeYoung "Open"  
**Date:** Wednesday, November 15, 2017 2:48:44 PM  
**Attachments:** [2017-10-12 Request to investigate DeYoung Family Zoo.pdf](#)  
[Photosheet for USDA DeYoung Family Zoo.pdf](#)  
[Exhibits 1-5.zip](#)  
[Exhibits 6-15.zip](#)  
[AC18-072 PETA.docx](#)

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Would you change the due date to December 29<sup>th</sup>.

Thanks,

Cathy

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**From:** Allums, Gina - APHIS  
**Sent:** Thursday, October 26, 2017 7:17 AM  
**To:** Rivera, Jessica A - APHIS <[Jessica.A.Rivera@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:Jessica.A.Rivera@aphis.usda.gov)>; Hovancsak, Catherine F - APHIS <[Cathy.F.Hovancsak@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:Cathy.F.Hovancsak@aphis.usda.gov)>  
**Subject:** Complaint AC18-072 Harold DeYoung "Open"

Good morning. Attached is a complaint for customer #7256 DeYoung Family Zoo. Please let me know if you need any additional assistance.

*Gina Allums*

Inspection & Licensing Assistant  
Animal Care, USDA APHIS ERO  
920 Main Campus Drive, Ste. 200  
Raleigh, NC 27606-5213  
Tel. (919) 855-7118

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**From:** [REDACTED] ([mailto:\[REDACTED\]](mailto:[REDACTED]))  
**Sent:** Thursday, October 12, 2017 11:29 AM  
**To:** [robert.m.gibbens@usda.gov](mailto:robert.m.gibbens@usda.gov); ACEAST <[ACEAST@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:ACEAST@aphis.usda.gov)>  
**Cc:** Petervary, Nicolette - APHIS <[Nicolette.Petervary@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:Nicolette.Petervary@aphis.usda.gov)>; Gage, Laurie J - APHIS <[Laurie.J.Gage@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:Laurie.J.Gage@aphis.usda.gov)>; Maginnis, Gwendalyn M - APHIS <[Gwendalyn.M.Maginnis@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:Gwendalyn.M.Maginnis@aphis.usda.gov)>  
**Subject:** Request to Investigate Harold DeYoung, dba DeYoung Family Zoo

Dear Dr. Gibbens,

Please see the attached request for investigation and enclosures, sent on behalf of PETA. Thank you

for your timely attention to this matter. Please inform me of the complaint number your agency assigns to this correspondence.

Regards,

 MS  
Senior Wildlife Specialist  
Captive Animal Law Enforcement  
PETA Foundation

