



Inspection Report

CITY OF TOPEKA

Customer ID: 4087

Certificate: 48-C-0003

TOPEKA ZOO
635 S W GAGE BLVD

Site: 001
CITY OF TOPEKA - ZOO

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Sep-28-2009

TOPEKA, KS 66606

2.40 (b) (2) REPEAT
ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

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

- 1) A Pallas' cat had a reduced appetite for 8 days prior to its death and abnormal behavior before being found dead in its enclosure. Medical records do not indicate that the animal was assessed by a veterinarian or that any veterinary care was provided for this animal. Necropsy and histopathology records indicated that the cat had "endotoxemia secondary to maggot infestation" and "moderate hepatic lipidosis."
- 2) A rabbit was found unable to stand in its enclosure. Medical records indicate that the veterinarian examined the animal, diagnosed a severe maggot infestation, and elected to euthanize him. The medical record entry on the day of the animal's euthanasia indicated that the animal had a history of having "fecal material adhered to the fur around the perineum." Neither the medical record nor the keeper records prior to the day of the animal's death indicate that fecal accumulation was present or the animal received preventative care such as hair coat maintenance to prevent fecal accumulation and subsequent medical complications.
- 3) Animal records indicate that a pronghorn was isolated in a barn because of a reduced appetite, reduced activity level, and increased respiratory rate and effort. Records do not indicate any change or improvement in the animal's condition, but the animal was allowed to have access to the other pronghorns over night. The pronghorn was found dead in the morning.
- 4) A chevrotain was found recumbent with a body temperature that was <92 degrees F. Records indicate that supportive care was provided and the animal's temperature rose to 92.6 degrees F. Forty-five minutes later the animal was placed in a crate, left alone, and then found dead. The medical record does not state what, if any, treatments were provided to the animal within the crate. The veterinarian can not remember what care the animal was provided.

The licensee must ensure that the facility maintains an adequate program of veterinary care that includes the use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries. Medical records must contain sufficient detail to demonstrate the delivery of adequate health care. The facility must ensure that all animals receive adequate veterinary care at all times.

Prepared By: Katheryn Ziegler, DVM, VMS
KATHERYN ZIEGERER, D.V.M. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 5052

Date:
Oct-05-2009

Received By: 2008 3230 0002 1806 8763
MIKE COKER

Title: REPORT SENT BY CERTIFIED MAIL

Date:
Oct-06-2009

OCT 15 2009



Inspection Report

This is a repeat non-compliant item.

2.131 (b) (1)

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

(b) (1) Handling of all animals shall be done as expeditiously and carefully as possible in a manner that does not cause trauma, overheating, excessive cooling, behavioral stress, physical harm, or unnecessary discomfort.

A male and female orangutan, known to be incompatible, were inadvertently introduced into the same enclosure. The male attacked the female, causing her physical harm and distress. It took facility 1 hour and 15 minutes to separate the animals. All handling of animals must be done as expeditiously and carefully as possible in order to protect the health and well-being of the animals. The facility must ensure that all handling of animals is 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.

TO BE CORRECTED IMMEDIATELY

3.133

REPEAT

SEPARATION.

Animals housed in the same primary enclosure must be compatible. Animals shall not be housed near animals that interfere with their health or cause them discomfort.

Three Indian flying foxes died as a result of injuries from an alligator housed in the same multi-species exhibit. Animals must not be housed with any animals that cause them discomfort or interfere with their health. The licensee must ensure that all animals housed in the same primary enclosure are compatible and that animals are not housed near other animals that interfere with their health or cause them discomfort.

This is a repeat non-compliant item.

This routine inspection was conducted on September 28 and 29, 2009 by Kathryn Ziegerer, VMO, Tanya Tims, SACS, and facility representative. An exit conference was conducted on September 29, 2009.

Prepared By: Kathryn Ziegerer, DVM, VMO
KATHERYN ZIEGERER, D.V.M. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 5052

Date:
Oct-05-2009

Received By: 7008 3a30 0002 1806 8763
MIKE COKER
Title: REPORT SENT BY CERTIFIED MAIL

Date:
Oct-06-2009

OCT 15 2009



CITY OF TOPEKA

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Topeka, KS 66606
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For Immediate release
August 27, 2009

For more information
Mike Coker 368-9131

Topeka Zoo's Response to 2009 USDA Annual Inspection

The Topeka Zoo has received a preliminary report (attached) by the USDA following their annual inspection of the Topeka Zoo and the report raises current and past issues of concern. We take all issues, some dating back to 2006, very seriously. We have taken immediate action to address by remedying, or are in the process of assessing how to remedy, each one. Past reports from USDA inspections for 2006, 2007 and 2008 are available at the Zoo.

Immediate Actions Taken

1. Pest control – A more aggressive pest reduction program has been implemented in coordination with our local pest control contractor. The contractor will continue to make weekly visits. In addition, staff members are flushing mouse burrows and adding more rodent traps in an attempt to eradicate them from exhibits
2. Lids on the trash cans – Lids have been installed on all trash cans.
3. Observation of animals in the Tropical Rain Forest – A daily inventory of all animals has been taken for many years including 2007. The 2009 preliminary inspection report referenced a 2007 Daily Animal Report entry referencing Zoo staff unable to locate a baby sloth who had ventured off of its mothers back in the Tropical Rain Forest. The baby sloth was located in the building later in the day and doing fine.
4. Expired medications – All medications have been reviewed and all expired medications discarded and replaced with new product.
5. Enrichment items – Internal processes have been implemented to ensure expired enrichment foods are not distributed to animal areas.
6. Two (2) Two-toed sloths were housed in a multi-species exhibit (Tropical Rain Forest) with prehensile tailed porcupines. The reference by USDA of the interaction between the species resulting in the quilling to both Two-toed sloths was from a written entry on the Daily Report dated August 8, 2008. The separation of the species occurred at that time. The prehensile tailed porcupine was then housed in an enclosed exhibit within the Tropical Rain Forest. It did escape from its enclosed exhibit within the Tropical Rain Forest in June 2009, was recaptured then removed permanently from the building.

**ASSOCIATION
OF ZOOS &
AQUARIUMS**

Deaths Previously Reported to the USDA but not included in any previous annual inspection reports

(Copies of press releases to the USDA from the Topeka Zoo regarding animal deaths are available at the Zoo)

Black Leopard The treatment the black leopard was under was for hip dysplasia. The animal needed some pain relief. The use of an anti-inflammatory drug was selected as an established treatment available in 2006. However new medical literature dated 2008 has determined this treatment is not to be a good long term solution. The histopathology report indicates the leopard had a renal lesion that was associated with administration of the anti-inflammatory drug. The medical case was reviewed by USDA based on using medical literature dated in 2008 for an animal that died in 2006.

Hippopotamus The USDA inspection report implies that the passing of one of the zoo's two hippos in October 2006 was caused by water in the hippo pool that was too warm. Warm water was provided as a means to assist the two aging hippos, which suffered from arthritis. Observations by zoo staff prior to its death indicated that the hippo possibly suffered a stroke because it was acting erratically. The water in the pool is being monitored more closely using additional thermometers.

Lion Cub One of two 17-day-old lion cubs passed away in June 2007. The animal and its sibling were being cared for by their mother lion off exhibit. The mother was observed placing the cub on the shelf in the nursery units which had been in use since 1989. The cub was reported to have tumbled off the shelf onto a pile of straw. It was noted in the histopathology report that the left kidney had locally extensive hemorrhaging likely caused by a fall. The Zoo will no longer use this area to allow lions to raise their young.

Ant Eater Lesser tamandua, a small species of anteater, passed away in January 2009. The notation in an internal report at the time stated that the animal was "emaciated." The animal was thin but was active up until the time of its death and appetite was normal. This animal was received in an obese condition. Diet changes were implemented to reduce its weight down to within normal weight range for this species. Histopathology results indicate possible chronic lymphocyte enteritis and multifocal lipid pneumonia.

Planned Actions

In light of the results of this preliminary report, we have already asked Kansas State University, College of Veterinary Medicine, to do an independent review of the medical cases noted in this USDA report. It will commence following the receipt of the final report regarding the USDA's findings. Upon the conclusion of the veterinarian school's review, we will evaluate the recommendations regarding potential changes in practices or processes, if any.



ASSOCIATION OF ZOOS & AQUARIUMS

The Zoo is also in the process of scheduling a meeting with the USDA office in Kansas City to further review their findings and to seek further clarification.

The Topeka Zoo has a practice of timely reporting to the USDA all significant changes to programming, including additions, removals and transfers, which affect the animal collection. We appreciate collaboration with the USDA to ensure the safety and well-being of the animals and staff.

For further information contact Mike Coker at the Topeka Zoo at 368-9180 or 806-0224

-30-

This and other press releases are available by accessing the City of Topeka website at www.topeka.org.



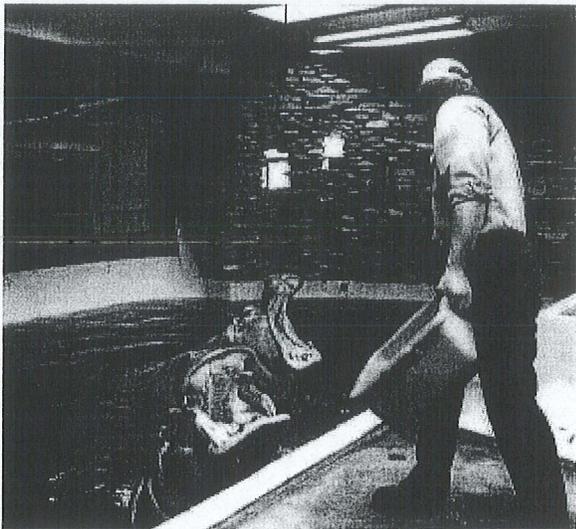
ASSOCIATION

THE TOPEKA CAPITAL-JOURNAL

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Zoo deaths under scrutiny



1984 FILE PHOTOGRAPH/THE CAPITAL-JOURNAL

SubMarie, shown here with fellow hippo Peka Sue, died in 2006, hours after being found in 108-degree water, an incident for which the Topeka Zoo was cited in an Aug. 12 federal inspection. Peka Sue died earlier this year from natural causes.

DOCUMENTS

View the United State Department of Agriculture's Aug. 12 [inspection report](#) of the Topeka Zoo shows nine noncompliance items, four of which are related to the death of animals.

The Topeka Zoo, in [its response to the USDA report](#), said it acted appropriately and will work to comply with the report's suggestions.

Coker said the zoo wants to rectify any issues the USDA has highlighted.

"The animals here, we want to provide them the very best care," he said in an interview Friday.

Leopard

In late August 2006, one of the zoo's two black leopards, Buta, was ailing with an arthritic right hip. To combat the pain, zoo workers medicated Buta with a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug, says the USDA report. After nine days of treatment, Buta died.

USDA finds Topeka facility not in compliance; KSU to review

BY JAMES CARLSON

Created August 28, 2009 at 9:45pm

Updated August 29, 2009 at 12:06am

Four animal deaths at the Topeka Zoo in the past three years have caught the attention of federal regulators and laid on the facility a dubious distinction within the state's exhibitors.

The zoo now has asked a Kansas State University veterinarian to conduct an independent review of those cases.

An Aug. 12 federal inspection report that the city provided to The Topeka Capital-Journal under an open records request revealed a deadly two-month period in 2006. In August of that year, a black leopard died after he was administered a medication later found to be fatal over long periods of use. Later in October, a hippopotamus suffered a fatal seizure hours after she was discovered in 108-degree water.

Of the 31 Kansas exhibitors licensed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Topeka Zoo is the only facility in the past three inspection cycles found to be noncompliant on issues related to the death of an animal.

Zoo director Mike Coker and the USDA said animal deaths are the nature of the industry, and

Medical records and the necropsy indicated possible causes were kidney failure and inflammation of the stomach lining. The histopathology later reported those type of kidney problems were usually caused by the anti-inflammatory drugs. The USDA document says the leopard's dosage was "for a period of time that exceeds the generally accepted duration of treatment for this drug in this species."

Coker said the drug was "an established treatment available in 2006. However, new medical literature dated 2008 has determined this treatment is not to be a good long-term solution." He said the USDA was using 2008 literature in its review.

USDA spokesman David Sacks said the agency will "get to the bottom of the dates involved and the medicine involved and the knowledge at the time the medicine was given."

Hippo

On a Saturday morning two months after Buta's death, zoo workers walked into the indoor hippo area and saw the zoo's two hippos in the water, one of them not acting right.

"Marie appeared disoriented and was head pressing under the stairs," reads a daily zookeeper's report obtained by The Capital-Journal.

Workers began draining the pool, and someone stuck a thermometer in the lowered water. It read 108 degrees.

Someone else took a rectal temperature of the hippo. It read 106 degrees.

Workers began hosing her down with cold water while zoo veterinarian Shirley Llizo started a cold enema. It didn't work. Several hours later, she suffered a seizure and died.

Warm or too hot?

There are conflicting opinions on how much the water temperature contributed to SubMarie's death

Coker said Peka Sue was in the same water, and she was fine. He also said the water trickling into the pool was routinely "in a range close to 100 or 110." This aided the two hippos' joint pain.

"It's very helpful for our two arthritic animals," he said. "They really seemed to enjoy it."

On the necropsy report, Llizo listed the differential diagnosis, or factors that could have led to the death -- as hyperthermia (or high internal body temperature), trauma, cardiac failure and stress. She also noted the 53-year-old SubMarie -- the oldest hippo in captivity -- already had age-related kidney issues.

The USDA report directs the zoo to "ensure animals are never subjected to any combination of temperature, humidity and time" that could harm the hippos.

Calls to other zoos in the area and around the country showed most hippo pools remain between 65 and 80 degrees. The Kansas City Zoo, which also heats its indoor pool, maintains a temperature between 65 and 70 degrees, said animal curator Joni Hartman. Michelle Miller, a Palm Beach (Fla.) Zoo veterinarian with hippo expertise, said SubMarie's death was complicated by her old age.

"It's a strange circumstance because a hippo would normally exit water that hot," she said. "Certainly that's an abnormal temperature for them to be exposed to."

Very concerned

The most recent inspection report contained other noncompliance items relating to animal deaths.

In June 2007, a 17-day-old lion cub fell from a 3-foot shelf onto the concrete floor. It died later that day from kidney problems "likely secondary to the fall," the report said. That was one of three noncompliance items from the Aug. 12 report with the "NCI" designation, or direct noncompliance item.

According to the USDA exhibitor inspection guide, the NCI designation denotes a problem that is or has the "high potential to adversely affect the health and well-being of the animal in the near or immediate future." The zoo also was cited that way for the hippo pool's temperature and the administration of the anti-inflammatory to the leopard.

No other exhibitor in Kansas has been given a direct noncompliance item since at least 2007.

The fourth animal death under scrutiny occurred in January 2009 when an anteater was found "emaciated," according to a veterinarian's notes.

The zoo has had problems in the past. The Association of Zoos and Aquariums stripped the Topeka facility of its accreditation in 2001. The zoo was reaccredited in 2003.

Sacks, with the USDA, said nowadays animals are actually living longer in captivity. But animals do die in zoos.

"It's the nature of the industry," he said.

Mayor Bill Buntin said "we have to be very concerned about this" and offered consoling words to the zoo.

"We know the people in the zoo care about their animals and want them to be safe and secure and in good health," he said.

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Morning Buzz

Reporter James Carlson discusses the stories buzzing around the early hour Internet

BY JAMES CARLSON



Monday, Aug 31 at 6:06 am

Zoo deaths

How did the Topeka Zoo decide not to release details on animal deaths?

When Buta, a 16-year-old black leopard, died on Aug. 23, the zoo released a statement a day later saying an exam two weeks earlier showed Buta in good health. He was being treated for arthritis, the news release said, when he was found lethargic on Aug. 23 and died later that night.

'Preliminary necropsy results indicate kidney problems and gastric lesions,' the release stated.

Zoo director Mike Coker told me last week the zoo knew after the necropsy that those kidney problems were most likely caused by an anti-inflammatory drug given to Buta by zoo workers.

I asked Coker about not releasing that information, and he said, "We're always looking at ways to get more information back to the public. We could always decide to do more followup."

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Certificate: 48-C-0003

Site: 001

CITY OF TOPEKA - ZOO

TOPEKA ZOO

635 S W GAGE BLVD

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

TOPEKA, KS 66606

Date: Aug-12-2009

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;

Two vials of expired anesthetic drugs were present at the facility: medetomidine 20 mg/ml (EXP 11/2008) and ketamine 200 mg/ml (EXP 12/2008). A vial of "Yobine", an injectable anesthetic reversal agent, expired June 2009. Expired medications may not work as expected and could harm the animals. As part of the facility's program of adequate veterinary care, the licensee must ensure that all medications used for the animals are not expired.

A leopard was given a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug for a period of time that exceeds the generally accepted duration of treatment for this drug in this species. The leopard died after nine days of treatment. Veterinary medical records indicated that the differential diagnoses were "renal disease/failure (toxic insult), gastritis," and on necropsy the animal had "gastric mucosal erosions and hemorrhagic mucosae." The histopathology report indicated that the animal had renal medullary necrosis and that "this lesion usually is associated with administration of nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs." The licensee must ensure that the facility maintains an adequate program of veterinary care that includes the use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries,

TO BE CORRECTED at all times subsequent to August 14, 2009

2.40 (b) (3)

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

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

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Date:
Aug-13-2009

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 5052

Received By:

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

Date:
Aug-14-2009

MICHAEL COKER
ZOO DIRECTOR

AUG 17 2009



Inspection Report

accurate information on problems of animal health, behavior, and well-being is conveyed to the attending veterinarian;

—Veterinary medical records indicate that a tamandua was emaciated at the time of his death. Keeper records for the 2.5 months previous to this date do not include any notations indicating that the keeper staff recognized any changes in the animal's body condition, health, or behavior. The last weight documented by the facility was approximately 6 months prior to the animal's death.

—A facility representative indicated that keepers are sometimes unable to locate animals within a large multi-species exhibit for an extended period of time.

Effective daily observation is required in order to ensure that timely and accurate information concerning the health, behavior, and well-being of the animals is conveyed to the attending veterinarian. As part of the facility's program of adequate veterinary care, the licensee must ensure that all animals are observed on a daily basis.

TO BE CORRECTED at all times subsequent to August 14, 2009

2.131 DIRECT NCI HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

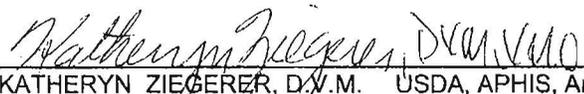
(e) When climatic conditions present a threat to an animal's health or well-being, appropriate measures must be taken to alleviate the impact of those conditions. An animal may never be subjected to any combination of temperature, humidity, and time that is detrimental to the animal's health or well-being, taking into consideration such factors as the animal's age, species, breed, overall health status, and acclimation.

Veterinary medical records concerning an adult hippopotamus state "keeper reported that she was circling in the indoor pool, disoriented, head-pressing beneath the ramp. When the staff called her, she was ataxic, and ran into the wall. Then she became sternally recumbent in the corner of the pool...Pool was being drained. Remaining pool water temperature was 108 F." The records indicate that the animal's rectal body temperature was measured at 105.3, 106.5 and 106.4 degrees F. Despite administration of veterinary care, the animal died later that day after continuing ataxia and seizures. The keepers do not routinely monitor the temperature of the pool. The licensee must ensure that animals are never subjected to any combination of temperature, humidity, and time that is detrimental to the animal's health or well-being.

TO BE CORRECTED at all times subsequent to August 14, 2009

3.75 (f) HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(f) Drainage and waste disposal. Housing facility operators must provide for regular and frequent collection, removal, and disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, debris, garbage, water, and any other fluids and wastes, in a manner that minimizes contamination and disease risk. Housing facilities must be equipped with disposal facilities and drainage systems that are constructed and operated so that animal wastes and water are rapidly eliminated and the animals stay dry. Disposal and

Prepared By: Title: Received By: Title:	 <hr/> KATHERYN ZIEGERER, D.V.M. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 5052 <div style="background-color: gray; width: 300px; height: 40px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> (b)(6), (b)(7)c <hr/> MICHAEL COKER ZOO DIRECTOR	Date: Aug-13-2009 Date: Aug-14-2009
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AUG 17 2009



Inspection Report

drainage systems must minimize vermin and pest infestation, insects, odors, and disease hazards. All drains must be properly constructed, installed, and maintained. If closed drainage systems are used, they must be equipped with traps and prevent the backflow of gases and the backup of sewage onto the floor. If the facility uses sump ponds, settlement ponds, or other similar systems for drainage and animal waste disposal, the system must be located far enough away from the animal area of the housing facility to prevent odors, diseases, insects, pests, and vermin infestation. If drip or constant flow watering devices are used to provide water to the animals, excess water must be rapidly drained out of the animal areas by gutters or pipes so that the animals stay dry. Standing puddles of water in animal areas must be mopped up or drained so that the animals remain dry. Trash containers in housing facilities and in food storage and food preparation areas must be leakproof and must have tightly fitted lids on them at all times. Dead animals, animal parts, and animal waste must not be kept in food storage or food preparation areas, food freezers, food refrigerators, and animal areas.

In the TRF food storage and preparation area used for nonhuman primates and other animals, a trashcan containing waste material was uncovered. Small flying insects were observed in and around the trashcan. Open containers of waste materials can create odors and attract insects that could contaminate the food. The licensee must ensure that all trash containers in housing facilities and food storage/preparation areas are leakproof and have tightly fitted lids on them at all times.

TO BE CORRECTED BY: August 17, 2009

3.84 (d)

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

(d) Pest control. An effective program for control of insects, external parasites affecting nonhuman primates, and birds and mammals that are pests, must be established and maintained so as to promote the health and well-being of the animals and reduce contamination by pests in animal areas.

In an enclosure housing 2 tamarins, excessive rodent activity was noted. Inspectors observed mice entering and exiting burrows on the ground of the enclosure and climbing on branches placed in the enclosure as perches. Rodents can transmit diseases to the animals and contaminate the animal areas and feed. The licensee must establish and maintain an effective program for the control of rodents, insects, birds, and mammalian pests.

TO BE CORRECTED BY: September 15, 2009

3.125 (a)

DIRECT NCI

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.

Keeper notes concerning a 17 day old lion cub stated: "I observed one of the cubs up on the shelf in unit 1." The adult lion "jumped up onto the shelf a couple of times but didn't bring the cub down. It eventually went over the edge, landed on a pile of straw on its back". The shelf was between 3 feet 1 inch and 3 feet

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Date:

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6 inches off the enclosure floor, which was constructed of concrete and covered with straw. The cub was found dead later that afternoon. Histopathology results showed that the cub's "left kidney had a locally extensive area of acute hemorrhage, likely secondary to the fall." All enclosures for animals must protect the animals from injuries. The licensee must ensure that all enclosures protect the animals from injuries at all times.

TO BE CORRECTED at all times subsequent to August 14, 2009

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.

At least two expired food items were observed in animal food preparation areas: 1 can of chunk light tuna (expiration date Nov 10, 2008) and 1 jar of grape jelly (use by 01/12/07). Expired food items may no longer be wholesome and palatable and may become contaminated. The licensee must ensure that all food items are within date, wholesome, palatable, and free from contamination at all times.

TO BE CORRECTED BY: August 17, 2009

3.131 (d)

SANITATION.

(d) Pest control. A safe and effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests shall be established and maintained.

Inspectors observed excessive pest activity in several locations: In an enclosure housing 1 tamandua, inspectors observed mice entering and exiting burrows on the ground of the enclosure and climbing on branches placed in the enclosure as perches. In an enclosure housing a Southern three-banded armadillo, an excessive amount of flies were observed on the log shelter structure, on the food dish, and on the feed. In an enclosure housing two chevrotains, mice were observed entering and exiting burrows on the ground within the enclosure and on and around the food dish. In an enclosure housing 2 African crested porcupines, mice were observed entering and exiting burrows within the mulch substrate on the enclosure floor. Rodents and flies can transmit diseases to the animals and contaminate the animal areas and feed. The licensee must establish and maintain an effective program for the control of rodents, insects, birds, and mammalian pests.

TO BE CORRECTED BY: September 15, 2009

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Katheryn Ziegerer, DVM, VMD
KATHERYN ZIEGERER, D.V.M. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

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3.133

SEPARATION.

Animals housed in the same primary enclosure must be compatible. Animals shall not be housed near animals that interfere with their health or cause them discomfort.

Two sloths were housed in a multi-species exhibit with prehensile-tailed porcupines. One sloth was quilled by a porcupine on one occasion and the other sloth was quilled by a porcupine on 4 occasions prior to the facility separating the animals. Animals must not be housed with any animals that cause them discomfort or interfere with their health. The licensee must ensure that all animals housed in the same primary enclosure are compatible and that animals are not housed near other animals that interfere with their health or cause them discomfort.

TO BE CORRECTED at all times subsequent to August 14, 2009

This routine inspection was conducted by Katheryn Ziegerer, VMO, Michael Tygart, VMO, and facility representatives on August 12-13, 2009. An exit conference was conducted on August 14, 2009.

Prepared By:

Katheryn Ziegerer, DVM, VMO
KATHERYN ZIEGERER, D.V.M. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Aug-13-2009

Title:

VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 5052

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)c
MICHAEL COKER

Date:

Aug-14-2009

Title:

ZOO DIRECTOR

AUG 17 2009

Count of Animals Inspected at Last Inspection

Region: *
State: *

Customer Type: *
Inspection Dates From: 01-Sep-2006 - 31-Dec-2009

Customer: 4087

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name County Name	Inspection Date	Specie	Animal Inventory Count	
4087	48-C-0003	001	City Of Topeka - Zoo Shawnee County	25-Apr-2007	Animals Inspected - None	2	
					Bear	3	
					Canid - Small	2	
					Elephant	2	
					Farm Animal - Other	3	
					Farm Animal - Pig	1	
					Farm Animal - Sheep	3	
					Felid - Large	7	
					Felid - Small	3	
					Guinea Pig	1	
					Non-Human Primates - Group 3	2	
					Non-Human Primates - Group 6	7	
					Pocket Pet	10	
					Rabbit	3	
					Wild Exotic Hoofed Animal	14	
				Wild Exotic Other Animal	17		
				27-May-2008	Bear	2	
					Farm Animal - Other	3	
					Farm Animal - Pig	1	
					Farm Animal - Sheep	3	
					Felid - Large	9	
					Felid - Small	3	
					Non-Human Primates - Group 1	2	
					Non-Human Primates - Group 2	2	
					Non-Human Primates - Group 6	7	
					Pocket Pet	8	
					Rabbit	3	
					Wild Exotic Hoofed Animal	11	
					Wild Exotic Other Animal	27	
					12-Aug-2009	Bear	4
						Elephant	2
				Farm Animal - Other		3	
				Farm Animal - Pig		1	
Farm Animal - Sheep	2						
Felid - Large	7						
Felid - Small	4						
Non-Human Primates - Group 1	2						
Non-Human Primates - Group 2	1						
Non-Human Primates - Group 6	7						
Pocket Pet	14						
Rabbit	1						

Count of Animals Inspected at Last Inspection

Region: *
 State: *

Customer Type: *
 Inspection Dates From: 01-Sep-2006 - 31-Dec-2009

Customer: 4087

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name County Name	Inspection Date	Specie	Animal Inventory Count
					Wild Exotic Hoofed Animal	8
					Wild Exotic Other Animal	32
						Site Total: 249
						Certificate Total: 249
						Customer Total: 249

Report Total: 249



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3459 site_id

INSPECTION REPORT

CITY OF TOPEKA
TOPEKA ZOO

Customer ID: 4087
Certificate: 48-C-0003

635 S W GAGE BLVD
TOPEKA, KS 66606 2079

Site: 001
CITY OF TOPEKA - ZOO

Inspection
Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: MAY-27-2008

**2.131 (c) (1)
HANDLING OF ANIMALS.**

(c)(1) During public exhibition, any animal must be handled so there is minimal risk of harm to the animal and to the public, with sufficient distance and/or barriers between the animal and the general viewing public so as to assure the safety of animals and the public.

The public barrier at an enclosure housing two tamarins and a tamandua does not provide sufficient separation between the public and the animals. The distance between the public area was less than arm's length in some locations, making it possible for people to contact animals on through the wire mesh enclosure wall. Animals were observed hanging on to the enclosure wall during the inspection. During public exhibition, sufficient distance and/or barriers must be present between the animals and the public to assure the safety of the animals and the public. Licensee must ensure that sufficient distance and/or public barriers are maintained between the animals and the general viewing public at all times.

To be corrected by June 18, 2008

This inspection was conducted with Katheryn Ziegerer, VMO, Tanya Tims, SACS, Stephanie Osborne, ACI, and zoo staff on May 27, 2008.

An exit conference was conducted on May 28, 2008.

Prepared By: Katheryn Ziegerer, DVM, VMO
KATHERYN ZIEGERER, V.M.O., USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

JUN 2 2008

Title: [Redacted] 5052

Date: MAY-27-2008

Received By: [Redacted] (b)(6), (b)(7)c

Title: ZOO DIRECTOR

Date: MAY-28-2008



INSPECTION REPORT

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**CITY OF TOPEKA
TOPEKA ZOO**

**Customer ID: 4087
Certificate: 48-C-0003**

**635 S W GAGE BLVD
TOPEKA, KS 66606 2079**

**Site: 001
CITY OF TOPEKA - ZOO**

**Inspection
Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: APR-25-2007**

2.40 (b) (2)

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

(2) The use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries, and the availability of emergency, weekend, and holiday care;

One of the giraffes is missing half of her right front hoof due to previous trauma. The other half of the hoof does not wear normally and requires regular trimming. The facility is currently under construction and the giraffe restraint was unavailable. In the meantime, this part of the hoof has become overgrown and is curling inward and upward. The giraffe is still bearing weight on this leg but the lower joint bends inward due to the improper alignment caused by this overgrown hoof. This curl of the extra hoof is a couple inches long and could potentially cause injury if it became caught on items in the enclosure or caused her to stumble. This hoof maintenance is part of basic and necessary husbandry for this animal. Provisions to perform this procedure should have been addressed prior to the construction project so not to leave the staff with no appropriate facilities to treat her hoof condition. At this point, there will not be a restraint available for at least another 60 days. This must be corrected as soon as an appropriate restraint is available.

3.129 (b)

FEEDING.

(b) Food, and food receptacles, if used, shall be sufficient in quantity and located so as to be accessible to all animals in the enclosure and shall be placed so as to minimize contamination. Food receptacles shall be kept clean and sanitary at all times. If self-feeders are used, adequate measures shall be taken to prevent molding, contamination, and deterioration or caking of food.

In the Jungle Cat building, there are feeder chutes attached to the big cat enclosures. At the bottom of the chute, there is a small gap between the feeder and the enclosure. The inspectors observed small pieces of raw meat trapped in this space in all the feeders. Raw meat sitting in this location has high potential to become contaminated and therefore contaminate the animals' feed as it goes through the feed chute. The food receptacles must be kept clean and free of any left over bits of food. To be corrected by April 26, 2007.

3.131 (d)

SANITATION.

(d) Pest control. A safe and effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests shall be established and maintained.

Prepared By: *Jamilton Niemann, DVM*
JAMILTON NIEMANN, V.M.D., USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: [Redacted] Inspector ID: 4054

Received By: *Michael Coker*

Title: ZOO DIRECTOR

Date: APR 30 2007
Date: APR-25-2007
Date: APR-25-2007



INSPECTION REPORT

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In the walkway behind the porcupine and lemur enclosures (in the A&M building), there was evidence of rodent activity due to the excessive rodent feces seen along the hallway and also in the kitchen area on the floor and countertop. There were a few traps present, but the snap traps were not set or baited. The current pest control plan for this area is insufficient and a more effective program must be established and utilized to reduce the rodent population and protect the health and wellbeing of the animals. To be corrected by May 1, 2007.

This inspection was conducted by Dr. Jami Niemann, VMO; Jennifer Schmitz, ACI; and facility staff.

Prepared By: Jamilon Niemann, DVM
JAMILON NIEMANN, V.M.O , USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: VE [redacted] or ID: 4054
Received By: [redacted]
Michael Coker
Title: ZOO DIRECTOR

APR 30 2007
Date:
APR-25-2007
Date:
APR-25-2007



INSPECTION REPORT

4087 cust_id
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CITY OF TOPEKA
TOPEKA ZOO

Customer ID: 4087
Certificate: 48-C-0003

635 S W GAGE BLVD
TOPEKA, KS 66606 2079

Site: 001
CITY OF TOPEKA - ZOO

Inspection
Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: AUG-22-2006

3.125 (a)
FACILITIES, GENERAL.

3.125(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.

* The concrete flooring on the landing of the indoor hippo exhibit was cracked and areas were eroded to the point that the gravel base was exposed and thus is not in good repair. The licensee must repair or replace all areas of eroded and cracked concrete and maintain them in good repair.

To be corrected by: 10-22-06.

3.127
FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

3.127(a) Shelter from sunlight. When sunlight is likely to cause overheating or discomfort of the animals, sufficient shade by natural or artificial means shall be provided to allow all animals kept outdoors to protect themselves from direct sunlight.

* The outdoor hippo area lacks sufficient shade from direct sunlight for the 2 hippos enclosed therein during the afternoon. Although the animals are allowed access to a covered, indoor cement-floored stall during this time, the stall lacks sufficient air movement and does not allow the hippos access to the outdoor exhibit pool, which is the preferred daytime environment for this semi-aquatic species. These conditions could cause discomfort or overheating for the animals. The licensee must provide sufficient shade by natural or artificial means to allow all animals kept outdoors to protect themselves from direct sunlight and prevent overheating or discomfort.

To be corrected by: 11-22-06.

3.128
SPACE REQUIREMENTS.

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

Prepared By: [Signature]
TANYA TIMS, V.M.O., USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER ID: 5045
Received By: [Redacted]
Merle Miller
Title: CURATOR

Date:
AUG-22-2006 JUN 12 2007
Date:
AUG-22-2006

[Redacted signature area]



INSPECTION REPORT

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malnutrition, poor condition, debility, stress, or abnormal behavior patterns.

* The leopard enclosure did not contain adequate vertical surfaces to allow for species-typical postures, social adjustments, behaviors, and movements. Arboreal felines such as the leopard normally engage in occasional vertical postures and their enclosures should include climbing and perching structures such as live, dead or artificial trees or other vertical elements that provide sufficient vertical space to accommodate these postures. The licensee must provide adequate, appropriate space and surfaces to the animals to allow each animal to make normal postural and social adjustments.

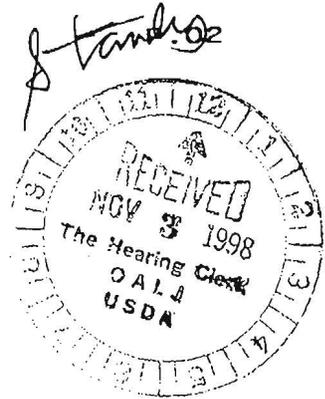
To be corrected by: 11-22-06.

Prepared By: Tanya Tims
TANYA TIMS, V.M.O., USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: VET (b)(6), (b)(7)c ID: 5045
Received By: Merle Miller
Title: CURATOR

Date:
AUG-22-2006

JUN 12 2007

Date:
AUG-22-2006



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 BEFORE THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

In re:)
)
 Topeka Zoological Park,)
)
 Respondent.)

AWA Docket No. 98-0041

KS98001

CONSENT DECISION AND ORDER

This proceeding was instituted under the Animal Welfare Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2131 *et seq.*), by a complaint filed by the Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, alleging that the respondent violated the Act and the regulations issued pursuant to the Act (9 C.F.R. 1.1 *et seq.*). This decision is entered pursuant to the consent decision provisions of the Rules of Practice applicable to this proceeding (7 C.F.R. 1.138).

The respondent admits the jurisdictional allegations in paragraph 1 of the complaint and specifically admits that the Secretary has jurisdiction in this matter, neither admits nor denies the remaining allegations, waives oral hearing and further procedure, and consents and agrees, for the purpose of settling this proceeding and for such purpose only, to the entry of this decision.

The complainant agrees to the entry of this decision.

FINDINGS OF FACT

A. The Topeka Zoological Park, hereinafter referred to as respondent, is a division of the Department of Parks and Recreation of the City of Topeka,

- CC:
- IES, Ft. Worth, TX
- AC, Ft. Worth, TX ✓
- 1 AC, Riverdale, MD
- LPA, Riverdale, MD

Kansas, and its mailing address is 635 SW Gage Boulevard, Topeka, Kansas 66606-2066.

- B. The respondent, at all times material hereto, was licensed and operating as an exhibitor as defined in the Act and the regulations.

CONCLUSIONS

The respondent having admitted the jurisdictional facts and the parties having agreed to the entry of this decision, such decision will be entered.

ORDER

The respondent shall retain one or more consultants with recognized expertise in zoo management, approved by the Central Region, Animal Care, APHIS, for the purpose of reviewing and evaluating the facilities and operations of the zoo, including staffing levels and training and continuing education programs. The respondent shall consider the recommendations of the consultant(s) together with its own evaluation and, in consultation with the Central Region, Animal Care, APHIS, shall develop a quality and compliance assurance program for the zoo. The respondent shall commit to the expenditure of not less than \$25,000 for the development and implementation of the quality and compliance assurance program within a year and shall provide such documentation as may be requested by APHIS.

The provisions of this order shall become effective on the first day after service of this decision on the respondent.

Copies of this decision shall be served upon the parties.



Carol R. Bonebrake
Attorney for Respondent



Robert A. Ertman
Attorney for Complainant

Done at Washington, D.C. this 3rd day of November, 1998.



Administrative Law Judge