



Inspection Report

BRIDGET SIPP
BURTON SIPP

Customer ID: 2329
Certificate: 22-C-0094
Site: 001
BRIDGET AND BURTON SIPP

ANIMAL KINGDOM ZOO
1800 JACKSONVILLE JOBSTOWN ROAD
BORDENTOWN, NJ 08505

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: Oct-05-2011

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;

The facility has a new attending veterinarian. A written program of veterinary care must be completed to address the following items:

Visits to the facility; Vaccinations; Parasite control; Emergency Care; Euthanasia; TB testing and additional program topics relating to animal health

TO BE CORRECTED BY: OCTOBER 31, 2011

2.40 (b) (2)

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

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

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

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

The large male red kangaroo was observed to be thin with visible ribs showing. Food was available for this kangaroo

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Date:
Oct-11-2011

Received By:

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

Date:
Oct-11-2011



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inside of it's enclosure. The facility personnel had not notified the attending veterinarian about the thin condition of the kangaroo. This kangaroo should be seen by the attending veterinarian to determine the cause of it's thin condition. The facility needs to observe the animals daily and promptly report animal problems to the attending veterinarian so the animals can receive the appropriate veterinary care to maintain their health ad well-being.

CORRECT FROM THIS DAY FORWARD.

NOTE: The new attending veterinarian observed the kangaroo during this inspection and will follow-up on it's condition.

2.131 (d) (2)

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

(2) A responsible, knowledgeable, and readily identifiable employee or attendant must be present at all times during periods of public contact.

A baby dromedary camel is exhibited, during the day, in an enclosure where the public could pet it. The facility personnel do not wear any special attire that identifies them as employees of this facility. During this inspection, there were no readily identifiable employees or attendants near this exhibit to monitor the public or protect the camel's health and well-being. A responsible, knowledgeable, and readily identifiable employee or attendant must be present during periods of public contact to ensure the safety of the exhibit mammals and the viewing public.

TO BE CORRECTED BY: OCTOBER 31, 2011

3.58 (a)

CLASSIFICATION AND SEPARATION.

Animals housed in the same primary enclosure shall be maintained in compatible groups, with the following additional restrictions:

(a) Rabbits shall not be housed in the same primary enclosure with any other species of animals unless required for scientific reasons.

One rabbit is housed with several tortoises in the enclosure adjacent the winter holding barn. Rabbits shall not be housed with any other species of animals to protect their health and well-being.

TO BE CORRECTED BY: OCTOBER 19, 2011

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3.75 (a) **REPEAT**

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(a) Structure: construction. Housing facilities for nonhuman primates must be designed and constructed so that they are structurally sound for the species of nonhuman primates housed in them. They must be kept in good repair, and they must protect the animals from injury, contain the animals securely, and restrict other animals from entering.

The following item is in need of repair or replacement:

HAMADRYAS BABOONS:

A section of siding is missing from the rear exterior wall, just below the roof of the shelter building. Excess water could be gaining entrance into this shelter, thus causing the interior sheet metal to buckle. The damaged area of the exterior wall must be addressed.

3.75 (c) (1)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(c) Surfaces--(1) General requirements. The surfaces of housing facilities--including perches, shelves, swings, boxes, houses, dens, and other furniture-type fixtures or objects within the facility--must be constructed in a manner and made of materials that allow them to be readily cleaned and sanitized, or removed or replaced when worn or soiled.

MANDRILLS: (side of enclosure housing the two younger mandrills)

The sheet metal, on the exterior of this shelter, is rusted above and below the window. This deteriorated metal cannot be cleaned or sanitized and the structural strength is compromised. The rusted sheet metal must be replaced to maintain structural strength.

TO BE CORRECTED BY: OCTOBER 31, 2011

3.75 (c) (3)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(3) Cleaning. Hard surfaces with which nonhuman primates come in contact must be spot-cleaned daily and sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.84 of this subpart to prevent accumulation of excreta or disease hazards. If the species scent mark, the surfaces must be sanitized or replaced at regular intervals as determined by the attending veterinarian in accordance with generally accepted professional and husbandry practices.

BLACK & WHITE RUFFED LEMURS (adjacent to the siamang family)

The planked ramp/walkway that leads up from the ground to the entrance of the shelter building, is covered with feces. The three lemurs can soil themselves while utilizing this ramp. This ramp, as well as any other enclosure surfaces that the lemurs contact, must be spot-cleaned daily to prevent such accumulations, reduce odors and

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disease hazards.

CORRECT FROM THIS DAY FORWARD

3.75 (e)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(e) Storage. Supplies of food and bedding must be stored in a manner that protects the supplies from spoilage, contamination, and vermin infestation. The supplies must be stored off the floor and away from the walls, to allow cleaning underneath and around the supplies. Food requiring refrigeration must be stored accordingly, and all food must be stored in a manner that prevents contamination and deterioration of its nutritive value. Substances that are toxic to the nonhuman primates but that are required for normal husbandry practices must not be stored in food storage and preparation areas, but may be stored in cabinets in the animal areas.

PRODUCE STORAGE COOLER:

Boxes, crates, and containers of tomatoes, carrots, corn, cantaloupe, and various other fruits and vegetables are stored haphazardly on the floor of the storage cooler. Most of these crates and boxes have fallen over or have just been tossed into the cooler. Some of the fruits and vegetables have started to rot.

The floor of this cooler is stained and filthy. Rotted fruit, animal hair and other debris litter the entire floor. Upon entering this cooler, a strong, moldy odor was apparent. Upon further observation, it was noted that the ceiling of this cooler is covered in black mold. Mold is a contaminant and the presence of mold inside of this food storage cooler is not conducive to the proper storage of perishable items such as fruits and vegetables.

The underlying cause of the black mold must be addressed so that further mold growth is prevented. The mold that is present must be removed.

The entire cooler must be cleaned and sanitized and food items must be stored up off of the floor and away from walls in an organized manner to allow cleaning underneath and around the supplies. Food requiring refrigeration must be stored accordingly, and all food must be stored in a manner that prevents contamination and deterioration of its nutritive value.

TO BE CORRECTED BY: NOVEMBER 11, 2011

A bottle of Paramite L.A. and a spray can of Dairy Bomb-55, insecticides, were stored directly on the food preparation counter in the winter holding barn. Exposed carrots and lettuce were out on this same counter with the insecticides. Chemicals that could cause harm to non-human primates must not be stored or maintained in or on food preparation areas. Substances that are toxic to the nonhuman primates, but that are required for normal husbandry practices, must not be stored in food storage and preparation areas, but may be stored in cabinets in the animal areas in order

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to protect the non-human primates' health and well-being.

THE INSECTICIDES WERE REMOVED AT TIME OF INSPECTION. (10-5-11)

The interior of the refrigerator, in the food preparation area of the winter holding barn, has accumulations of food, dirt and other debris. The interior space of the refrigerator must be kept clean and sanitary.

TO BE CORRECTED BY: OCTOBER 14, 2011

3.80 (a) (1)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

Primary enclosures for nonhuman primates must meet the following minimum requirements:

(a) General requirements. (1) Primary enclosures must be designed and constructed of suitable materials so that they are structurally sound for the species of nonhuman primates contained in them. They must be kept in good repair.

SIAMANGS (family housed in the rear of the zoo):

Several planks of wood are broken or missing from the raised boardwalk inside of their enclosure. The three siamangs could injure their arms and/or legs on the broken and missing planks. Planks must be replaced to prevent injury.

TO BE CORRECTED BY: NOVEMBER 5, 2011

3.80 (a) (2) (i)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

(2) Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they:

(i) Have no sharp points or edges that could injure the nonhuman primates;

HAMADRYAS BABOONS:

A section of sheet metal, on an interior shelter building wall, has buckled and is no longer attached to the wall. The buckled edge is sharp and could cause injury to the two baboons housed therein. This section of sheet metal must be secured to prevent injury to the baboons.

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MANDRILLS:

A section of metal siding is curling in the top, left corner on the exterior wall of the enclosure housing the two younger mandrills. This pointed, sharp edge could injure the mandrills. The curled metal must be secured to protect the mandrills from injury.

BLACK & WHITE RUFFED LEMURS (adjacent to the Siamang family in the rear of zoo):

Protruding wire points are present around the base of the feeding tube. These sharp points are facing in toward the enclosure and could injure the three lemurs while they are feeding at the base of the feeding tube. The sharp points must be removed to prevent injury.

ALL OF THE ABOVE ITEMS ARE TO BE CORRECTED BY: NOVEMBER 30, 2011

3.81

ENVIRONMENT ENHANCEMENT TO PROMOTE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING.

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

An environmental enhancement plan is currently available. However, it must be reviewed and directed by the new attending veterinarian to ensure that the plan is appropriate for all species of non-human primates maintained at this facility.

TO BE CORRECTED BY: OCTOBER 31, 2011

3.82 (d)

FEEDING.

(d) Food and food receptacles, if used, must be located so as to minimize any risk of contamination by excreta and pests. Food receptacles must be kept clean and must be sanitized in accordance with the procedures listed in Sec. 3.84(b)(3) of this subpart at least once every 2 weeks.

The interior surfaces of the feeding tubes for all of the non-human primates have accumulations of black, caked on food, dirt and other organic material. These feeding tubes must be cleaned and sanitized to prevent such accumulations and to minimize the risk of contamination of the food that is provided to the non-human primates.

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TO BE CORRECTED BY: NOVEMBER 10, 2011

3.84 (c)

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

(c) Housekeeping for premises. Premises where housing facilities are located, including buildings and surrounding grounds, must be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the nonhuman primates from injury, to facilitate the husbandry practices required in this subpart, and to reduce or eliminate breeding and living areas for rodents, pests, and vermin. Premises must be kept free of accumulations of trash, junk, waste, and discarded matter. Weeds, grass, and bushes must be controlled so as to facilitate cleaning of the premises and pest control.

The window sills, inside a majority of the non-human primate shelter buildings, have a large accumulation of dead flies present. Dead flies and other debris must be removed from inside of shelter buildings to keep them clean and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices for the health and well-being of the non-human primates.

TO BE CORRECTED BY: OCTOBER 31, 2011

The food preparation area in the winter holding barn has a dirty counter where the produce is prepared. Above the dirty counter is a basket containing dirty dish scrubbers above a dish with produce. The food preparation counter and surrounding area need to be kept clean and sanitary to keep the food free of contamination for the health of the animals.

TO BE CORRECTED: OCTOBER 14, 2011

3.84 (d)

REPEAT

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.

Numerous house flies and fruit flies were present on the food preparation counter, on a hanging squeegee, and on vegetables that were also on the counter. The fly strip that is present in the food preparation area of the barn is full and is no longer useful in capturing unwanted flies. More suitable methods, such as screens, doors or other methods to prevent entry of flies into animal food preparation areas, as well as fly control, should be implemented.

3.125 (a)

REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(a) Structural strength. The facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved. The indoor and outdoor housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in

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good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals.

The following items are in need of repair or replacement:

(ANIMAL AREA NEAR THE KITCHEN IN WINTER HOLDING BARN)

1. There is a hole in the cinder block, rear wall of the enclosure housing the tapir. This hole is large enough for the tapir to place his snout into and cause injury.
2. There are several holes and damaged drywall in the ceiling of the enclosure to the left of the tapir enclosure. The damaged areas must be repaired before an animal is housed in this enclosure.

ANIMAL HOUSING AREAS

1. (HYENAS IN REAR OF ZOO)- A section of the hyena's primary enclosure fence has detached from the shelter building and the chute that leads into the shelter. Additionally, this same wooden chute has been damaged on the top and sides. Many large shards of wood and sharp broken fence wire are present that could cause injury to the two spotted hyenas and their two pups.
2. The sliding entrance door of the shelter for one Beisa and five Scimitar oryx, is dangling from its track. It is not adequately secured and can cause injury to the oryx.
3. On the far end of the giraffe enclosure, there is one rail of the primary enclosure fence that is completely broken in two. This rail must be repaired to maintain the structural strength of the primary enclosure fence and to contain the eight giraffes. Additionally, the outdoor enclosure wall, near the shelter, has the tops of the wood panels chewed resulting in a jagged, rough surface. One giraffe was observed rubbing its neck on the chewed wood surface. The wood panels need to be repaired or replaced to prevent injury to the giraffes.
4. On the top edge of one wall inside of the giraffe shelter building, the wood has been chewed thus leaving several exposed nail heads. These nails could cause injury to the eight giraffe. Exposed nails must be removed to prevent injury.
5. The plywood panels, which form part of the ceiling inside of the shelter building housing four tapirs, have water stains which indicate a leak from above. The underlying cause of the leak must be addressed. The water damaged ceiling must be repaired to maintain structural strength.
6. The three dog house type shelters for the three wolves have damage to the back, exterior walls. The shelters are

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outside of the enclosure fencing. The back shelter walls need to be repaired to be structurally sound to contain the wolves.

7. The enclosure housing the female spotted hyena and her two offspring has the metal sheeting on the front of the shelter building curled upward in the front, bottom right corner. This sharp edge protrudes into the enclosure and could cause injury to the hyenas housed therein.

3.125 (c)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

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

PRODUCE STORAGE COOLER:

Boxes, crates, and containers of tomatoes, carrots, corn, cantaloupe, and various other fruits and vegetables are stored haphazardly on the floor of the storage cooler. Most of these crates and boxes have fallen over or have just been tossed into the cooler. Some of the fruits and vegetables have started to rot.

The floor of this cooler is stained and filthy. Rotted fruit, animal hair and other debris litter the entire floor. Upon entering this cooler, a strong, moldy odor was apparent. Upon further observation, it was noted that the ceiling of this cooler is covered in black mold. Mold is a contaminant and the presence of mold inside of this food storage cooler is not conducive to the proper storage of perishable items such as fruits and vegetables.

The underlying cause of the black mold must be addressed so that further mold growth is prevented. The mold that is present must be removed.

The entire cooler must be cleaned and sanitized and food items must be stored up off of the floor and away from walls in an organized manner to allow cleaning underneath and around the supplies. Food requiring refrigeration must be stored accordingly, and all food must be stored in a manner that prevents contamination and deterioration of its nutritive value.

TO BE CORRECTED BY: NOVEMBER 11, 2011

A bottle of Paramite L.A. and a spray can of Dairy Bomb-55, insecticides, were stored directly on the food preparation counter in the winter holding barn. Exposed carrots and lettuce were out on this same counter with the insecticides. Chemicals that could cause harm to non-human primates must not be stored or maintained in or on food preparation areas. Substances that are toxic to the nonhuman primates, but that are required for normal husbandry practices, must not be stored in food storage and preparation areas, but may be stored in cabinets in the animal areas in order

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to protect the non-human primates' health and well-being.

THE INSECTICIDES WERE REMOVED AT TIME OF INSPECTION. (10-5-11)

The interior of the refrigerator, in the food preparation area of the winter holding barn, has accumulations of food, dirt and other debris. The interior space of the refrigerator must be kept clean and sanitary.

TO BE CORRECTED BY: OCTOBER 14, 2011

3.127 (c)

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

(c) Drainage. A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water. The method of drainage shall comply with applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations relating to pollution control or the protection of the environment.

The following areas have pooling water present:

1. SPOTTED HYENAS (rear of zoo) - Pooling water is present in several sections along the front of the deck inside of this enclosure. The enclosure houses two spotted hyenas along with their pups.
2. KANGAROO ENCLOSURE (rear of zoo)- A pool of muddy water is present directly in front of the entrance of the shelter building. The two kangaroos must hop through this water to gain entrance into their shelter.
3. ADULT CAMELS - A pool of water is present directly in front of the automatic water receptacle for the two dromedary camels.
4. LLAMAS/SHEEP- A large pool of water surrounds the automatic water receptacle for the two llamas and one sheep.

Animals should not have to walk through or stand in pooling water in order to gain access to shelters or to drink from their water receptacles. A suitable method to rapidly eliminate excess water shall be established and maintained for the health, comfort and well-being of the animals.

TO BE CORRECTED BY: NOVEMBER 11, 2011

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3.131 (c)

SANITATION.

(c) Housekeeping. Premises (buildings and grounds) 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. Accumulations of trash shall be placed in designated areas and cleared as necessary to protect the health of the animals.

KITCHEN AREA IN WINTER HOLDING BARN

1. There is a hole in the cement floor to the left of the office door, adjacent to the jamb. The hole can serve as a breeding and living area for unwanted vermin. It should be repaired to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices.
2. There are holes and damaged drywall in the ceiling on either side of the office doorway. The damaged ceiling must be repaired to maintain the structural strength of the ceiling.

ITEMS 1 & 2 ARE TO BE CORRECTED BY: NOVEMBER 11, 2011

3. The food preparation area in the winter holding barn has a dirty counter where the produce is prepared. Above the dirty counter is a basket containing dirty dish scrubbers above a dish with produce. The food preparation counter and surrounding area need to be kept clean and sanitary to keep the food free of contamination for the health of the animals.

TO BE CORRECTED BY: OCTOBER 14, 2011

OUTDOOR ANIMAL HOUSING AREAS

Pokeweed, a poisonous plant, was observed in the following enclosures:

The enclosures housing two sloths; the two red kangaroos; and the two Patagonian cavy and one baby dromedary camel.

Although the pokeweed was removed from the enclosure housing the two Patagonian cavy and one baby dromedary camel during this inspection, this poisonous plant should be removed from the entire premises whenever seen by employees to protect the health and well-being the mammals.

NOTE: The pokeweed was removed from the enclosure housing the Patagonian cavy and camel.

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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.

Excessive live flies are present throughout the following areas:

1. The kitchen in the winter holding barn, including on the food preparation counter and utensils.
2. The tapir enclosure inside of the winter holding barn.
3. The spotted hyena shelter and water trough in the rear of zoo. The window, sill and tracts inside of this shelter, are filled with dead flies and fly debris.
4. The tapir enclosure housing four tapirs. Flies were present on the walls, windows and all over the four tapirs while they were resting inside of the shelter.

The sticky fly traps, which are present in the tapir enclosure and in the kitchen of the winter holding barn, are completely filled and no longer useful in trapping unwanted flies.

Additionally, live roaches were observed inside of a medicine cabinet in the office.

CAMELS: The shelter building for the two camels had numerous pigeons roosting inside. Interior surfaces were stained with bird excrement.

A safe and effective program for the control of birds and insects shall be established and maintained throughout the zoo. Used traps should be replaced on a more frequent basis.

TO BE CORRECTED BY: OCTOBER 31, 2011

NOTE: A routine maintenance program should be implemented for the entire zoo to ensure that items, such as the items documented on this inspection, are observed, recognized and addressed before they become problematic.

The inspection was conducted on October 5, 2011 by Karla Wills, ACI; Mary Geib, VMO; and Michael Smith, SACS.

The exit briefing was conducted with the facility representative on October 11, 2011

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