



Inspection Report

NORTHEAST NEBRASKA ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

Customer ID: **5107**

Certificate: **47-C-0020**

Site: 001

NORTHEAST NEBRASKA ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC. (CANCE

P.O. BOX 26

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

ROYAL, NE 68773

Date: Nov-15-2006

2.40 (a) (1)

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

Sec. 2.40 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; and

" A written Program of Veterinary Care (PVC) was not available for review at the time of inspection. The zoo director was asked to provide a copy of the PVC or e-mail it and it was not provided as of 11-20-2006. Contact with the attending veterinarian after the inspection confirmed that he had not completed the PVC. A written PVC is required when there is a part time veterinarian to assure the health of the animals on the premises.

To be corrected by, 11-25-2006.

2.40 (b) (2)

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

Sec. 2.40 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?

" 1 dromedary camel was noted to have a large cut with a resulting full thickness flap on the right side of its lip. Facility manager stated that the attending veterinarian had looked at the animal and prescribed an appropriate regimen of treatment. Upon questioning, the attending veterinarian stated that he had not examined the animal, nor had he been notified or consulted via phone as to the camel's injury. Facility must communicate regularly and frequently with the part time attending veterinarian to assure that all animals have adequate veterinary care. Proper treatment protocols must be instituted and maintained at all times for all preventative medicine, diagnostics, and injury/illness issues.

Prepared By:

RANDALL R WAGNER, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 4038

Nov-15-2006

Received By:

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Date:

Title: 70053110000455560280

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(Correction timeline for this noncompliance: Correct immediately and from this date forward)

2.75 (b) (1) REPEAT

RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

Sec. 2.75 Records: Dealers and exhibitors. (b)(1) Every dealer other than operators of auction sales and brokers to whom animals are consigned, and exhibitor shall make, keep, and maintain records or forms which fully and correctly disclose the following information concerning animals other than dogs and cats, purchased or otherwise acquired, owned, held, leased, or otherwise in his or her possession or under his or her control, or which is transported, sold, euthanized, or otherwise disposed of by that dealer or exhibitor. The records shall include any offspring born of any animal while in his or her possession or under his or her control.

" The director was asked to provide a copy or e-mail of the records. As of 11-20-2006, a copy of the animals on hand and disposition sheets was not provided.

2.131 (b) (1)

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

Sec. 2.131 Handling of animals.

b)(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.

At the time of this inspection, there was no public barrier between the back enclosure wall of the mountain lion pen and where the public could gain access. A number of large gaps were seen between the fence posts which comprised the primary enclosure. These gaps were large enough for an adult human hand to pass through. Potential for harm to the public and the animal exists at this exhibit, due to the lack of a public barrier.

(Correction timeline for this noncompliance: Correct immediately and from this date forward)

3.54 (b)

FEEDING.

3.54 Feeding. (b) Food receptacles shall be accessible to all rabbits in a primary enclosure and shall be located so as to minimize contamination by excreta. All food receptacles shall be kept clean and sanitized at least once every 2 weeks. If self feeders are used for the feeding of dry feed, measures must be taken to prevent molding, deterioration or caking of the feed.

" The 2 rabbits by the Carson building and 3 rabbits near the zoo entrance are fed by bowls. The 2 rabbits near the Carson building have waste in their bowl. A feeding receptacle should be used, so to minimize

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contamination by excreta.

To be corrected by, 11-22-2006.

3.56 (a) (1)

SANITATION.

3.56 Sanitation. (a) Cleaning of primary enclosures. (1) Primary enclosures shall be kept reasonably free of excreta, hair, cobwebs and other debris by periodic cleaning. Measures shall be taken to prevent the wetting of rabbits in such enclosures if a washing process is used.

" The 2 rabbits housed near the Carson building have waste in their food bowl and wet bedding in the shelter. The 3 rabbits housed near the entrance of the zoo have excessive fecal matter in the enclosure and dog houses used for shelter. More periodic cleaning is required, so to keep the enclosures free of excreta and prevent soiling of the bedding.

To be corrected by, 11-22-2006.

3.75 (a)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

3.75 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 5 macaques have a board in their enclosure with nails and a bolt protruding from the board. The board with the nails and bolt is in need of removal, so to protect the animals from injury. The board with nails and a bolt protruding is the result of the decking collapsing inside the enclosure.

To be corrected by, 11-27-2006.

3.75 (c) (3)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

3.75 Housing facilities, general. (c) (3) . Hard surfaces with which nonhuman primates come in contact must be spot-cleaned daily and sanitized in accordance with ?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. Floors made of dirt, absorbent bedding, sand, gravel, grass, or other similar material, and planted enclosures must be raked or spot-cleaned with sufficient frequency to ensure all animals the freedom to avoid contact with excreta. Contaminated material must be removed or

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replaced whenever raking and spot cleaning does not eliminate odors, diseases, insects, pests, or vermin infestation. All other surfaces of housing facilities must be cleaned and sanitized when necessary to satisfy generally accepted husbandry standards and practices. Sanitization may be done by any of the methods provided in ?3.84(b)(3) of this subpart for primary enclosures.

" The hanging barrel in the enclosure housing 5 macaques had excessive fecal matter accumulation. The fecal waste should be spot-cleaned daily, so to prevent accumulation of excreta and prevent disease hazards for the macaques.

To be corrected by, 11-22-2006.

3.75 (e)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

3.75 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. Only the food and bedding currently being used may be kept in animal areas, and when not in actual use, open food and bedding supplies must be kept in leak proof containers with tightly fitting lids to prevent spoilage and contamination. 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.

" The food for the macaques is not being stored in leak proof containers nor away from the walls. Other non-food products are being stored in the same area as the macaque food. The food for the 5 macaque's food needs to be stored in a manner to prevent contamination, food spoilage, and vermin and pests infestations. Also, the food should be stored in leak proof containers and away from the walls for required cleaning. Item(s) such as extension cords and tools used in husbandry practices must not be stored around the food storage.

To be corrected by, 11-22-2006.

3.78 (c)

OUTDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

3.78 Outdoor housing facilities. (c) Capacity: multiple shelters. The shelter must be sufficiently large to comfortably provide protection for each nonhuman primate housed in the facility. If aggressive or dominant animals are housed in the facility with other animals there must be multiple shelters, or other means to ensure protection for each nonhuman primate housed in the facility.

" The 2 dog igloos in the macaque enclosure are broken/ cracked and the one igloo turned over on its side. The 5 macaques currently have one hanging barrel, which does not comfortably provide protection.

Prepared By:

RANDALL R WAGNER, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care **Date:**
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 4038 Nov-15-2006

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Housing should be provided for each nonhuman primate in the facility and should allow them free range of motion, turn about freely and provide comfortable protection from the elements. Additional housing is needed.

To be corrected by, 11-27-2006.

3.81 REPEAT ENVIRONMENT ENHANCEMENT TO PROMOTE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING.

?3.81 Environment enhancement to promote psychological well-being. Dealers, exhibitors, and research facilities must develop, document, and follow an appropriate plan for environment enhancement adequate to promote the psychological well-being of nonhuman primates. The plan must be in accordance with the currently accepted professional standards as cited in appropriate professional journals or reference guides, and as directed by the attending veterinarian. This plan must be made available to APHIS upon request, and, in the case of research facilities, to officials of any pertinent funding agency. The plan, at a minimum, must address each of the following:
This facility does have a written plan of enrichment, but it consists primarily of food variety and a calendar documenting when items were fed. There are no documented citations from professional literature or reference guides nor is there evidence that interaction with the attending veterinarian took place in the design of the enrichment plan.

3.85 REPEAT EMPLOYEES.

?3.85 Employees. Every person subject to the Animal Welfare regulations (9 CFR parts 1, 2, and 3) maintaining nonhuman primates must have enough employees to carry out the level of husbandry practices and care required in this subpart. The employees who provide husbandry practices and care, or handle nonhuman primates, must be trained and supervised by an individual who has the knowledge, background, and experience in proper husbandry and care of nonhuman primates to supervise others. The employer must be certain that the supervisor can perform to these standards. Transportation Standards
" The number of non-compliant items identified on this inspection supports the lack of a sufficient number of employees with adequate training to do the daily animal husbandry task for the animals in the premises. The only person caring for the animals is the Director who has a limited background in caring for the type of animals maintained at the zoo. The zoo needs to assure there is an adequate number properly trained and experience personnel to assure the facility is maintained and the animals have the level of husbandry and veterinary care as specified in the Animal Welfare Act Standards and Regulations.
The training and handling of animals must be under the supervision of a trained, qualified individual of the non-human primate species. When using interim or temporarily employees or volunteers, such as local residents, working around the various species of animals should only perform certain task for which they are trained. Currently, the only person caring for the animals, the Director, does not have any documented training to ensure that there is adequate experience, training and knowledge for the dangerous animals involved.

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RANDALL R WAGNER, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
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3.125 (a) REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

§3.125 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.

" The wolf and dog enclosure has a hole (den) in the ground for shelter. No man-made shelter is available. A shelter must be constructed of such material to allow for proper cleaning, sanitizing and proper animal husbandry practices.
" Upon arrival at the zoo, the following animals were out of their primary enclosures and were being allowed to freely roam the zoo premise: 8 goats, 1 llama, 3 donkeys, 1 miniature horse, 7 sheep and 2 deer. The zoo premise has numerous items that could be detrimental to the free roaming animals such as chain link gates, metal panels, rolls of 2 inch by 4 inch wire, and rolls of barbed wire. These animals need to be maintained in structurally sound primary enclosures to protect the animals from injury and escape.

" Chain link panels are stored on top of the cement culvert along with extra paneling in the camel enclosure. Excess material needs to be stored outside the primary enclosure of the camel enclosure to reduce the chances of the camel becoming entangled in the excess material and being injured.

" The fence at the back of the wolf enclosure is sagging at the top and broken wires are exposing sharp points which could injure the wolf and dog. The fence needs to be repaired or replaced and maintained in good repair to protect the wolf and dog from injury.

" Several areas of fencing are not being maintained on good repair. The fence by the Carson building is sagging at the bottom, the chain link gate between the bobcats and macaque enclosure is on the ground and not functional, and the fencing for the red barn is sagging at the bottom and is no longer attached in several places to the fences upright posts. These need to be repaired or replace and maintained in good condition to reduce the chances of animal injury to the 2 deer and 4 goats roaming the public excess area.

" There is a pile of wire fencing material rolls on the north side of the deer enclosure along with a gate and 2 panels that the deer may become entangled causing injury or death. These materials need of being stored properly to ensure the safety of the animals.

" The wolf and dog enclosure has 2 dead trees leaning on the enclosure fence. One tree leaning on fence in the front of the enclosure and one tree leaning on the fence in the back of the enclosure. The trees could damage the fencing allowing the animals to escape and be injured. The trees are in need of removal and enclosure fencing repaired.

" The tin sheds in the camel enclosure and old deer enclosure which are the shelters for 1 camel, 8 goats, 3 donkeys, 7 sheep and 1 miniature horse, has tin coming off the sheds and exposing sharp points. The tin shed in the old deer enclosure has tin broken at the bottom of the shed. The sheds are in need of repair, so the animals do not get injured on the sharp edges.

" The panel fencing around the green outdoor house housing 2 tigers is rusty and pitting on 2 panels. The panels need repaired or replaced because the structural integrity of them is compromise for the species involved and may lead to the escape of the enclosed animals

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" The green wood on the outdoor shelter housing 2 tigers is worn, rotten and starting to come apart at bottom. The corners at the top are severely scratched from the large cats. The structural strength of the wood enclosure is compromised and in need of being repaired or replaced so the tigers are not injured and can be properly cleaned and sanitized when necessary

3.125 (c) REPEAT
FACILITIES, GENERAL.

3.125 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.

Corn, rolled oats, other small grain feeds are not stored away from the walls to allow inspection for vermin and deterioration of the product .Grain products need to be stored in containers away from the wall, so to prevent contamination and vermin and pest problems.

" A barrel of rolled oats did not have a lid on it exposing it to the elements and allowing the potential for vermin infestation. All open food products need to be stored to protect them from deterioration and vermin infestation.

" There is a cardboard box of Carmel with dirt and insulation on top of it being stored in the alley way of the Carson building. The Carmel should be refrigerated, so to prevent contamination and assure highest nutritional value.

" Inside the refrigerator was a plastic bag containing chicken that was dated 11-06-03 and most likely due to its age, was not suitable for animal consumption. A jar of peanut butter in the refrigerator with the lid loosely on was covered with mold and not suitable for animal consumption. Meat stored in the refrigerator in plastic bags has blood dripping down soaking through a card board box onto the ground and pooling. A domestic cat was licking the blood off the floor during the inspection. An acceptable operating standard for meat and other food storage is to store the meat in leak proof containers in a good working order refrigerator to adequately protect the supplies and to minimize storage contamination and ensure to products retains its nutritive value and wholesome quality and prevent deterioration.

Meat products should be fed on a first-in first-out basis to ensure freshness of the product and the expiration date or date of receipt should be written of the container. The zoo needs to maintain perishable foods in a manner that always protects them from contamination and deterioration use them before their nutritive value decreases.

" The food storage area and food preparation area are not being maintained in sanitary condition. The area has trash and tools, with rags piled between the freezer and refrigerator and an extension cord stored in the freezer with food. The food preparation and food storage areas need to be maintained free of trash, debris and other non-food products to assure the food is free of contamination and has the highest nutritive value.

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3.125 (d)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

3.125 Facilities, general. (d) Waste disposal. Provision shall be made for the removal and disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, trash and debris. Disposal facilities shall be so provided and operated as to minimize vermin infestation, odors, and disease hazards. The disposal facilities and any disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, trash, and debris shall comply with applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations relating to pollution control or the protection of the environment.

" There are used cages, empty barrels, wood slating, empty dog houses and wash tub stored between the Kitchen/ food storage area and the 2 dingo's enclosure. The item(s) are in need of removal and stored properly, so minimize vermin infestations that can affect the health of the animals.

" There are excessive dead flies and insulation and excessive dirt on the alley way in the Carson building that needs to be cleaned. This is to minimize vermin infestations and disease hazards for the 1 bear, 1 lion and 3 tigers.

To be corrected by, 10-26-2006.

3.127 (b)

REPEAT

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

3.127 Facilities, outdoor. (b) Shelter from inclement weather. Natural 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. Individual animals shall be acclimated before they are exposed to the extremes of the individual climate.

" The shelter currently used for the camel is too small and does not allow the camel to comfortably use or exercise its normal postural movements when in the shelter. The shelter does not have any bedding and the camel is of the dromedary species that is more adaptive to a warmer climate. In the winter months in Nebraska there can be temperatures below zero and at the time of inspection the ambient temperature was 29 degrees. A larger shelter is needed for the camel with ample bedding need to be provided to assure the camel is not stressed by the colder temperatures.

" The wood shelter for the 2 dingoes does not have a floor or front. Also, the shelter does not have any bedding and the ambient temperature is 29 degrees. A floor and front along with bedding is needed for the structure, to provide adequate shelter in colder temperatures since dingo's come from a warm climate.

Prepared By:

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3.129 (a)

FEEDING.

3.129 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?

Currently, the facility is feeding the tigers, lion, mountain lion, and bobcats "road kill" deer carcasses or animals obtained from nearby livestock producers (cattle, calves, swine). There is no written guidance from the attending veterinarian regarding the methodologies of how these carcasses should be handled, stored, fed, etc. A detailed dietary plan is necessary to assure that all wild felids housed at this facility are being fed an appropriate diet. This plan should include items such as, but not limited to, the following: Carcass quality, sources of the carcass, avoidance of diseased/downer animals, handling/processing of the carcass (i.e. how is head removed to avoid potential of transmissible spongiform encephalopathy-type contamination?), storage of the carcass, period of time the carcass is left in the pen with the animals, (addressing this by ambient temperatures), etc.

Facility also is feeding outdated donated meat from the public, grocery stores, etc. The new written dietary plan should address which types of donated meat are appropriate, expiration date cutoffs, etc. For instance, at the time of this inspection, a large piece of salami-like processed meat was in the refrigerator. Meat such as this usually contains salts, spices, nitrites, preservatives, etc. This is not appropriate to feed wild animals as part of their dietary regimen. There was also a package of thawing chicken in the refrigerator with a date of 11/06/03. The attending veterinarian, in the written dietary plan, should address all potentially problematic issues such as this.

The diet for large felids must be wholesome, palatable, and free from contamination. A number of commercially prepared diets are available which are appropriate for the varying needs of large exotic felids. If such diets are not used, the attending veterinarian--preferably in consultation with a nutritionist--must approve, in writing, a nutritionally complete alternative diet. The written diet is to specify the type, quantity, and frequency of any nutritional supplements.

The feeding of road kills should be discouraged. If they are used, they must be fresh, wholesome, and fed as soon as possible. The carcass must be removed when spoilage begins, or 12 hours after it has been placed into the enclosure. If not immediately fed, it must be processed into smaller pieces and frozen for future use. Sick animals, or animals that have died of illness or unknown causes, must not be used for food. Animals euthanized with chemical euthanizing agents must not be used for food because of the danger of poisoning. When food animals have been euthanized by gunshot, the lead shot should be removed to prevent lead poisoning from ingestion of the pellets.

Downer animals exhibiting signs of central nervous system disorders, including dairy and beef cows, horses, other livestock (particularly sheep), and wildlife species, must not be used for food because of the risk of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies. This includes animals suffering from scrapie and any chronic wasting disease. If the downer animals were clearly harvested because of physical injuries only, they may be used for food when properly processed. In addition, animals known or suspected of being affected with

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Johne's disease should not be fed to large felids.

Adherence to a strict feeding schedule is strongly recommended. Scheduled feedings will result in the animals consuming the meal more quickly, decreasing the time for potential spoilage. Meals should be of proper proportions, to facilitate consumption before they spoil or become contaminated. If spoilage does not require earlier removal, food not consumed within 12 hours must be removed and disposed of properly.

(Correction timeline for this noncompliance: Written plan should be submitted and fully implemented by 12-10-2006)

3.132

REPEAT

EMPLOYEES.

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

" The number of non-compliant items identified on this inspection supports the lack of a sufficient number of employees with adequate training to do the daily animal husbandry task for the animals in the premises. The only person caring for the animals is the Director who has a limited background in caring for the type of animals maintained at the zoo. The zoo needs to assure there is an adequate number properly trained and experience personnel to assure the facility is maintained and the animals have the level of husbandry and veterinary care as specified in the Animal Welfare Act Standards and Regulations.

The training and handling of animals must be under the supervision of a trained, qualified individual of the wild exotic species. When using interim or temporarily employees or volunteers, such as local residents, working around the various species of animals should only perform certain task for which they are trained. Currently, the only person caring for the animals, the Director, does not have any documented training to ensure that there is adequate experience, training and knowledge for the 8 dangerous animals involved.

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