



Inspection Report

DONALD SCHRAGE

Customer ID: 4411

Certificate: 43-A-1957

Site: 001

DONALD SCHRAGE

RABBIT RIDGE KENNEL

RURAL ROUTE 3, BOX 234

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Nov-30-2011

EDINA, MO 63537

This is a focused inspection specifically addressing the Direct non compliant item 2.40 b 2, an emaciated black male Poodle, tag 143.

This non-compliant item has been corrected: the dog was euthanized by the Attending Veterinarian.

This inspection was conducted with the licensee, VMO Katheryn Ziegerer, ACI Stephanie Osborne, and ACI Robert Whiteley. An exit interview was conducted with the licensee upon completion of the inspection. He was informed that this report will be sent via certified and regular US Mail.

Prepared By:

STEPHANIE L OSBORNE, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5054

Dec-01-2011

Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

Dec-01-2011



Inspection Report

DONALD SCHRAGE

Customer ID: 4411

Certificate: 43-A-1957

Site: 001

DONALD SCHRAGE

RABBIT RIDGE KENNEL

RURAL ROUTE 3, BOX 234

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Aug-15-2011

EDINA, MO 63537

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;

A male Cocker Spaniel, tag #138 was observed with a thick greenish-yellowish discharge covering most of the surface of the right eye. This dog was cited for the same condition during the inspection conducted on 2 August 2011. This dog was examined by the attending veterinarian and prescribed a treatment but there is no sign of improvement.

A female American Eskimo dog, tag # 073, had a reddened, hairless, scabbed area (about 2 inches in diameter) on her left hip. She also had a one inch hairless area on her back that had two small scabs. This dog had recently been placed in this pen with 3 other dogs after weaning her puppies. The licensee stated that "They've been fighting since I put them back." The licensee has not consulted a licensed veterinarian and this dog has received no treatment.

A female American Eskimo dog, tag# 112, had a thick, dark brown discharge from her vulva. The dog had given birth 8 weeks earlier. The licensee has not consulted a licensed veterinarian and this dog has received no treatment.

A male Shih Tzu, with no identification, had three skin lesions: a 3 inch diameter area on the chest just below the neck was swollen and had thickened skin with scabs and missing hair; a 1/2 inch by 3 inch lesion on the dog's right side behind the shoulder was red and missing hair and extended below the surface of the skin; a 1 inch diameter lesion on the dog's left shoulder was reddened, had scabs, and was missing hair. The licensee has not consulted a licensed veterinarian and this dog has received no treatment.

Eye problems can be painful, can progress rapidly, and can result in vision loss. Skin lesions can be painful, can increase in severity if not properly treated, and can be a sign of underlying medical problems. The licensee must consult with a licensed veterinarian regarding these problems and must keep written

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Aug-15-2011

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Aug-16-2011



Inspection Report

documentation of treatment and response to therapy.

This is a repeat non compliant item.

3.7 (b)

COMPATIBLE GROUPING.

Dogs and cats that are housed in the same primary enclosure must be compatible, with the following restrictions:

(b) Any dog or cat exhibiting a vicious or overly aggressive disposition must be housed separately.

There were two female American Eskimo dogs, recently reintroduced to an enclosure with 2 larger American Eskimo dogs. One of the smaller dogs, tag # 073, had lesions on her left hip and back that were consistent with bite wounds. When asked the licensee stated "They've been fighting since I put them back". All dogs housed in the same primary enclosure must be compatible to protect the well-being of the dogs and to prevent injury. Licensee must ensure that all dogs housed in the same primary enclosure are compatible for their well being and to prevent injury.

To be corrected by: 16 August 2011

This is a focused inspection report specifically addressing the direct non compliant item 2.40 b 2, Attending Veterinarian and Adequate Veterinary Care, identified during the inspection conducted on 2 Aug 2011.

The following dogs were examined by the attending veterinarian and euthanized:
a Male ShihTzu, microchip #072797549, a female blue roan Cocker Spaniel, no ID.

The following animals were examined by the attending veterinarian and are showing signs of improvement:

A young female German Shepard was dewormed and stools appear normal.

A female ShihTzu, tag#091, a female ShihTzu, microchip #073035528, a black female Cocker Spaniel, tag # 139, a female ShihTzu, tag #059, and a female ShihTzu, tag #035.

This inspection was conducted with the licensee, VMO Konnie Plumlee, and ACI Stephanie Osborne. An exit interview was conducted with the licensee on 16 August 2011.

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Aug-15-2011

Received By:

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

Date:

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Aug-16-2011



Inspection Report

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Customer ID: **4411**

Certificate: **43-A-1957**

Site: 001

DONALD SCHRAGE

RABBIT RIDGE KENNEL
RURAL ROUTE 3, BOX 234

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Aug-04-2011

EDINA, MO 63537

3.6 (a) (2) (vii) **REPEAT**

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

(a) General requirements.

(2) Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they: (vii) Provide sufficient shade to shelter all the dogs and cats housed in the primary enclosure at one time;

There is a hutch style enclosure on the east side of the facility that did not have sufficient shade provided during the day light hours. The location of the enclosure is such that during the late afternoon and early evening hours there is no shade provided for this dog. Dogs that do not have sufficient shade could suffer from heat stress. Dogs must be provided with sufficient shade during the daylight hours for their health and well being at all times.

Licensee fixed this at the time of inspection.

This is a repeat non compliant item.

This is a focused inspection specifically addressing the Direct non compliant items related to the severe heat conditions found during the inspection on 2 Aug 2011.

2.40 b 2 - Adequate Veterinary Care - All of the puppies identified during the inspections appear normal. The 15 puppies identified during the focused inspection on 2 Aug 2011 were examined by the veterinarian.

3.2 a - Heating, cooling and temperature - Two window unit air conditioners were added to the facility for cooling. The temperature at the time of inspection was 83.2 degrees F inside of the facility.

3.3 a Heating, cooling, and temperature - A window unit air conditioner was added to the facility for cooling. The temperature at the time of inspection was 81.6 degrees F inside of the facility.

Inspection and exit interview was conducted with the licensee, VMO Amanda Owens, ACI Stephanie Osborne.

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Aug-04-2011

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Inspection Report

DONALD SCHRAGE

Customer ID: 4411

Certificate: 43-A-1957

Site: 001

DONALD SCHRAGE

RABBIT RIDGE KENNEL

RURAL ROUTE 3, BOX 234

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Aug-02-2011

EDINA, MO 63537

2.40 (b) (2) REPEAT 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.

*** The Whelping Building had a temperature of 98.8 F with a heat index of 120.5 F at approximately 1730 hrs. There were 15 puppies showing signs such as: excessive wide mouths, panting, vocalizing, and/or tongue lolling. The puppies were lying separated from one another rather than close together. All of the puppies were very lethargic and some did not respond to being stepped on by their littermates. One male Dachshund puppy (DOB 21 June 2011) was propped up against his water bowl, wobbling his head and then suddenly slumped over and fell on his side. Young puppies displaying these signs in extreme temperatures could indicate heat-related medical issues which could be detrimental to their health and welfare. The licensee must have all these puppies examined by a licensed veterinarian by midnight tonight in order to ensure that an accurate diagnosis is obtained and an appropriate treatment plan is developed and followed. The licensee must document this information and make it available to the inspector upon request. The licensee must ensure that all animals receive adequate veterinary care at all times.

This repeat non-compliance affected 15 puppies.

3.2 (a) DIRECT NCI

INDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

(a) Heating, cooling, and temperature. Indoor housing facilities for dogs must be sufficiently heated and cooled when necessary to protect the dogs from temperature or humidity extremes and to provide for their health and well-being. The ambient temperature must not fall below 45 [deg]F (7.2 [deg]C) for more than 4 consecutive hours when dogs are present, and must not rise above 85 [deg]F (29.5 [deg]C) for more than 4 consecutive hours when dogs are present. The preceding requirements are in addition to, not in place of, all other requirements pertaining to climatic conditions in parts 2 and 3 of this chapter.

*** At 1010hrs, the outdoor temperature was 91.3 F. The temperature inside the Whelping Building was

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Aug-25-2011



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92.4 F with a heat index of 108.5 F at approximately 1230 hrs. The Whelping building had 26 adult dogs and 51 puppies including brachycephalic (short nosed) breeds such as Shih Tzus, Lhasa Apsos and heavily coated breeds such as Pomeranians which are less tolerant of temperature extremes. Many dogs and puppies were showing signs which may indicate heat stress such as excessive wide mouth panting, vocalizing, and tongue lolling. Puppies were observed not to be laying together, but rather spread apart from each other within their enclosures. Some of the puppies were lethargic and not moving around the enclosure in an age appropriate manner. One of the American Eskimo puppies was being stepped on by one of the littermates with no response.

Later, at 1714 hrs, the outside temperature was 101.5 F with a heat index of 115.9 F. The temperature inside the Whelping Building was 98.8 F with a heat index of 120.5 F at 1739 hrs, despite the fact that two fans were added. The inspectors were all sweating profusely and uncomfortably hot while inspecting within the facility. The dogs were still exhibiting signs of heat stress. At least 15 puppies had noticeable respiratory effort including heavy panting and open mouth breathing with tongues lolling. These 15 puppies were very lethargic with some of them being stepped on by the littermates with no response. A male Dachshund puppy, DOB 21 June 2011, was observed propped up against the water bowl, wobbling his head and then suddenly slumped over onto his side.

Temperatures of indoor buildings must not rise above 85 F for more than 4 consecutive in order to ensure that animals do not become overheated for the sake of their health and well-being. The licensee must ensure that the temperature in the indoor building does not rise above 85 F for more than 4 consecutive hours.

This non-compliance affected 77 animals and must be corrected by: midnight tonight.

3.3 (a) DIRECT NCI

SHELTERED HOUSING FACILITIES.

(a) Heating, cooling, and temperature. The sheltered part of sheltered housing facilities for dogs must be sufficiently heated and cooled when necessary to protect the dogs from temperature or humidity extremes and to provide for their health and well-being. The ambient temperature must not fall below 45 [deg]F (7.2 [deg]C) for more than 4 consecutive hours when dogs or cats are present, and must not rise above 85 [deg]F (29.5 [deg]C) for more than 4 consecutive hours when dogs are present. The preceding requirements are in addition to, not in place of, all other requirements pertaining to climatic conditions in parts 2 and 3 of this chapter.

*** At 1010hrs, the outdoor temperature was 91.3 F. The temperature inside the sheltered building was 91.7 F with a heat index of 110.7 F at 1201 hrs in the New Building. The New Building had approximately 64 adult dogs including brachycephalic (short nosed) breeds such as Shih Tzus, Lhasa Apsos and heavily coated breeds such as Pomeranians which are less tolerant of temperature extremes. Many dogs were showing signs which may indicate heat stress such as excessive wide mouth panting, vocalizing, and tongue lolling.

Later, at 1714 hrs, the outside temperature was 101.5 F with a heat index of 115.9 F. The temperature inside the New Building was 101.2 F at 1800 hrs, despite the fact that one additional fan was added. The

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Inspection Report

inspectors were all sweating profusely and uncomfortably hot while inspecting within the facility. The dogs were still exhibiting signs of heat stress such as; excessive wide mouth panting, and tongue lolling. Temperatures in sheltered buildings must not rise above 85 F for more than 4 consecutive in order to ensure that animals do not become overheated for the sake of their health and well-being. The licensee must ensure that the temperature in the sheltered building does not rise above 85 F for more than 4 consecutive hours.

This non-compliance affected 64 animals and must be corrected by: midnight tonight.

3.6 (a) (2) (vii) DIRECT NCI

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

(a) General requirements. (2) Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they: (vii) Provide sufficient shade to shelter all the dogs housed in the primary enclosure at one time.

*** There were nine enclosures housing a total of 26 dogs which were not constructed to provide sufficient shade to all the dogs at one time. The temperature outside during the inspection was 101.5 F with a heat index of 115.9 F at approximately 1715 hrs. There was a shade tarp covering part of the tops of the enclosures, but at that time, because of the angle of the sun rays, all of the shade provided by the tarps fell outside the enclosures. Dogs which have no shade in extreme heat conditions could easily suffer from heat stress. The licensee must ensure that all enclosures provide sufficient shade to all dogs at one time.

This non-compliance affected 26 dogs and must be corrected by: 1000 hrs on 3 August 2011.

This was a focused inspection documenting only direct non-compliances related to the severe heat. The inspection and exit interview were conducted by Dr. Amanda Owens (VMO), Angela DePoe (ACI), Stephanie Osborne (ACI), and the licensee at 2130hrs. (A verbal exit interview was conducted by Angela DePoe and the licensee at 2054 hrs).

**** This is a corrected report to more accurately document the temperature conditions in the indoor Whelping Building.

**** This corrected inspection report was sent certified and regular, first-class mail.

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Inspection Report

DONALD SCHRAGE

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Site: 001

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RABBIT RIDGE KENNEL

RURAL ROUTE 3, BOX 234

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

EDINA, MO 63537

Date: Aug-02-2011

2.40 (b) (2) **REPEAT 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;

There was a male Shih Tzu (# 072 797 549) who was limping and non-weight-bearing on his front right paw. That paw had an area of complete hair loss approximately 1.5 inches in diameter which was extremely swollen. It had mixed regions of pale white, irritated pinkish-red, and blackish-blue colors. When the area was palpated, the dog seemed very sensitive to the touch and quickly withdrew his paw which may indicate the paw is painful. This dog needs to be examined by a licensed veterinarian within 48 hours in order to ensure that an accurate diagnosis is obtained and an appropriate treatment plan is developed and followed. The licensee must document this information and make it available to the inspector upon request.

There was a female, blue roan Cocker Spaniel (with no ID) that had a very thin, poor haircoat with scabs that could be seen on her skin under the thinned parts of her coat. Her body was also very thin. She had a tucked abdomen, an exaggerated "waist" when viewed from above. Her spine, hips, ribs, and long bones were prominent and could be easily visualized and felt. The owner stated she was crazy and paced continuously. She acted normal when the inspectors approached, but when she was viewed from a distance when the inspectors were out of site, she paced circles in her enclosure non-stop for at least 20 minutes straight in the 101 F heat. A very thin dog with a poor hair coat and abnormal behavior could have several different medical conditions, including a variety of veterinary medical problems which could be painful. This dog must be examined within 48 hours in order to ensure that an accurate diagnosis is obtained and an appropriate treatment plan is developed and followed. The licensee must document this information and make it available to the inspector upon request.

The following animals were showing signs of veterinary medical problems:

- a. There was a female Shih Tzu (#091) who was unable to open its left eye. The eye was matted shut with a yellow crusty discharge.
- b. There was a tan, female Shih Tzu (#073 035 528) was unable to open her left eye. The eye was matted shut with a yellow-brown discharge. This dog also had reddened skin and small (approx 1 cm) scabs

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throughout most of her neck, back and the sides of her chest.

c. There was a black, female Cocker Spaniel (# 139) with green-yellow discharge completely covering the top and bottom eyelids of both eyes.

d. There was a male Cocker Spaniel (#138) with yellow discharge in and around his right eye which appeared to be bulging out slightly when compared to the other eye. The dog was also squinting that eye, which may indicate the eye is painful.

e. There was a female Shih Tzu (# 059) who was squinting his left eye which was dull in appearance. The hair around the eye was wet with excessive, clear discharge around it. The lower eyelid moderately swollen.

f. There was a black and white Shih Tzu (#035) whose left eyeball could not be visualized. The surface of the eye was covered with white colored discharge.

The licensee stated he was treating some of the above listed dogs with Terramycin ointment per his veterinarian's instructions. The licensee had written instructions from the veterinarian for some of these dogs, however the instructions were from April 2011. The only bottle of Terramycin at the facility expired in August 2009. Expired drugs may not work as anticipated, could become contaminated, and could harm the animals. Eye discharge can occur due to infection, allergies, injury, irritation or other medical conditions that could be painful. All of these dogs must be examined by a licensed veterinarian within 48 hours in order to ensure that an accurate diagnosis is obtained and an appropriate treatment plan is developed and followed. The licensee must document the outcome of these examination and make them available to the inspectors upon request.

There was a black Schnauzer puppy (with no ID, DOB 6-2-2011) who had recently had his ears cropped. The licensee stated that he cropped the ears himself in the Whelping Building when the dog was 3 weeks old. He said he gives the puppies a shot to put them down. He stated it was the same stuff the vet uses. He stated he used Rompun at a dose of 0.1cc/pound but no pain-relieving drugs. He stated he waited 10 minutes after injection before performing the surgery. He stated if bleeding occurred, he used blood stop sticks. The licensee showed the inspectors the table and equipment he used to conduct the surgery. The table was a wooden counter in a room containing a variety of items such as dog food, trash bins, a refrigerator, and medications. The walls, floors and ceilings in that room were dirty and grimy. The licensee stated he dipped the equipment in rubbing alcohol prior to use. The bottle of alcohol he showed the inspectors contained a liquid that was discolored and yellow in appearance, did not smell like alcohol, contained a dead floating insect, and had no cap. The licensee showed the inspectors the clamps and the razor blades used to cut the ears. The licensee is not a veterinarian and is not trained or qualified to safely conduct painful, surgical procedures involving the amputation of tissue. The licensee must ensure that all surgical procedures for the dogs are conducted in a manner that meets professional veterinary standards by appropriately trained and qualified personnel. Surgeries performed by individuals without appropriate training could result in pain, distress, infection, or injury of animals. The licensee must ensure that the facility's program of veterinary care includes the use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries and meets veterinary professional standards at all times.

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There was an outdoor enclosure housing two tan, adult Cocker Spaniels (# 160 and #094) and a four month old female German Shepherd (with no ID). There were two spots of dark red-brown runny liquid with a foul, putrid odor on the ground in the enclosure. The licensee stated he had not noticed it and he did not know which dog it came from. None of the dogs were showing outward signs of illness, but bloody diarrhea can be due to parasites, bacteria, viruses, or other infectious organisms which can be cause medical problems. The licensee must consult his veterinarian within 48 hours to determine which dog or dogs have abnormal feces and to ensure the animals receive an accurate diagnosis and appropriate treatment plan. The licensee must document the outcome of these consultations and make the information available to the inspectors upon request.

There was white female adult dog (#148) whose haircoat was nearly black and gray in color from dirt and grime on her coat. There were areas throughout her entire coat that were matted to the point that the hair was pulling away from her body exposing bare skin. The matted hair was soiled and wet, and had debris intertwined with the hair. Excessive matting causes pain and discomfort to the animal. In addition, matting can foster skin infections and can hinder the animal's ability to move or defecate normally. The licensee must remove the matted fur on these dogs. As part of the facility's program of veterinary care, the licensee must establish and follow a program of regular coat maintenance including the removal of matted hair, dirt, and grime for all the dogs to prevent the development of hair coat problems.

The licensee was storing vaccines (Parvovirus and Bordetella) along with other medications in a refrigerator which had a temperature of 48 degrees F according to the Kestrel. The Kestrel instrument was left in the refrigerator for at least 30 minutes in order to obtain this temperature. The containers the vaccines were in stated they should be maintained at a temperature of 35-45 F. Vaccines and other medications which are not stored at appropriate temperatures may not work as anticipated, could become contaminated, and could harm the animals. The licensee must ensure that all vaccines and medications are stored at appropriate temperatures in accordance with their labels.

The licensee must ensure that all animals receive adequate veterinary care at all times.

2.50 (a) (2)

TIME AND METHOD OF IDENTIFICATION.

(a) A class "A" dealer (breeder) shall identify all live dogs and cats on the premises as follows: (2) If any live dog or cat is already identified by an official tag or tattoo which has been applied by another dealer or exhibitor, the dealer or exhibitor who purchases or otherwise acquires the animal may continue identifying the dog or cat by the previous identification number, or may replace the previous tag with his own official tag or approved tattoo. In either case, the class B dealer or class C exhibitor shall correctly list all old and new official tag numbers or tattoos in his or her records of purchase which shall be maintained in accordance with Sec. Sec. 2.75 and 2.77. Any new official tag or tattoo number shall be used on all records of any subsequent sales by the dealer or exhibitor, of any dog or cat.

Three adult dogs (blue roan Cocker Spaniel, German Shepherd, blonde Cocker Spaniel) did not have any means of identification. At least 20 cage cards for 51 puppies did not have the dam's information recorded on them. Without unique individual identification the animals cannot be identified. Licensee must

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ensure that all cage cards include the dam's individual identification number to allow for litter/puppy identification and each animal within the facility must be uniquely identified with an individual number to allow for accurate identification. To be corrected by: 9 Aug 11

2.131

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.

During the course of the inspection the inspectors observed the licensee pull at least three animals out and up from the raised hutch type enclosures by a single leg. The inspectors observed the dog's eyes bulging and struggling. The inspector told the licensee "not pick up a dog by the arm like that". Licensee replied "Really? How should I pick them up?". Removing animals from the enclosure in this manner caused unnecessary discomfort and could cause physical harm. This was indicated by the dogs struggling. Licensee must ensure that all animals are removed from the enclosure and handled in such a way as to prevent unnecessary discomfort, harm or stress. This was corrected at time of inspection

3.1 (a)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(a) Structure; construction. Housing facilities for dogs and cats must be designed and constructed so that they are structurally sound. 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.

Two raised hutch enclosures containing 6 dogs had an approximate 2 inch gap between the wire flooring and the shelter structure. The ground pen containing 5 dogs had pieces of broken glass mixed in with the gravel flooring and inside the primary enclosure. This gap and pieces of broken glass could cause injury to the dogs. Licensee must ensure that a maintenance plan is enforced to ensure that all housing facilities are kept in good repair and protect the dogs from injury. (Glass removed at time of inspection).
To be corrected by: 11 Aug 11

3.1 (c) (3) REPEAT

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(c) Surfaces--(3) Cleaning. Hard surfaces with which the dogs or cats come in contact must be spot-cleaned daily and sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.11(b) of this subpart to prevent accumulation of excreta and reduce disease hazards. Floors made of dirt, absorbent bedding, sand, gravel, grass, or other similar material must be raked or spot-cleaned with sufficient frequency to ensure all animals the freedom to avoid contact with excreta. Contaminated material must be replaced whenever this raking and spot-cleaning is not sufficient to prevent or eliminate odors, 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 using any of the methods provided in Sec.

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3.11(b)(3) for primary enclosures.

Several enclosures (containing at least 20 dogs) had a build up of dirt and grime along the door flashing of the in/out doors, on the doors themselves and in the ground pens the primary enclosure had this build up with cobwebs and dirt and gravel embedded along the floor and side seams. Three whelping boxes (containing 8 dogs) had a build up of dirt and grime and dirty shredded newspaper. This type of build up can soil the dogs and harbor disease organisms that can harm the dogs. Licensee must ensure that all surfaces in contact with the dogs is spot-cleaned daily to prevent accumulations and reduce disease hazards for the dogs health and well-being.

This is a repeat non compliant item.

3.6 (a) (2) (x)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

(a) General requirements. (2) Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they:

(x) Have floors that are constructed in a manner that protects the dogs' and cats' feet and legs from injury, and that, if of mesh or slatted construction, do not allow the dogs' and cats' feet to pass through any openings in the floor;

In the whelping building an enclosure housing 4 American Eskimo puppies the openings in the wire floor (1 in x 1 in) were large enough that is allowed the puppies feet and legs to pass through. This could cause injury to the puppies. The licensee must repair or modify these floors so that the puppies feet cannot pass through the openings. The licensee must ensure that all floors are constructed in a manner that protects the dogs' and cats' feet and legs from injury, and that, if of mesh or slatted construction, do not allow the dogs' and cats' feet to pass through any openings in the floor at all times.

To be corrected by: 5 Aug 2011

3.7 (c) **REPEAT**

COMPATIBLE GROUPING.

Dogs and cats that are housed in the same primary enclosure must be compatible, with the following restrictions: (c) Puppies or kittens 4 months of age or less may not be housed in the same primary enclosure with adult dogs or cats other than their dams or foster dams, except when permanently maintained in breeding colonies;

In the sheltered facility (New Building) there were 3 Lhasa Apso puppies housed in an enclosure with a female Lhasa Apso that was not the dam. This dog was observed growling at the puppies. This female adult dog could injure the puppies. The licensee removed the adult dog from the enclosure when instructed. The licensee must ensure that all puppies under 4 months of age are not housed in the same primary enclosure with adult dogs other than their dam or foster dam at all times.

This is a repeat non compliant item.

Prepared By:

STEPHANIE L OSBORNE, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5054

Aug-03-2011

Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

Aug-04-2011



Inspection Report

3.8

EXERCISE FOR DOGS.

Dealers, exhibitors, and research facilities must develop, document, and follow an appropriate plan to provide dogs with the opportunity for exercise. In addition, the plan must be approved by the attending veterinarian. The plan must include written standard procedures to be followed in providing the opportunity for exercise.

At the time of inspection the licensee did not have a valid exercise plan. The exercise plan he had was blank. Exercise is essential so that all of the dogs are provided the opportunity for exercise for the health and well being of the animals. The licensee must complete his exercise plan and have it approved by his attending veterinarian. The licensee must ensure that a current and complete exercise plan is approved by the attending veterinarian for the health and well being of the animals.

This affects 166 dogs.

To be corrected by: 9 Aug 2011.

3.9 (b)

FEEDING.

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

In several of the outdoor enclosures "Ground Pens" the insides of the self feeders were caked with old food and were dirty. In one of these self feeders there was a yellow liquid substance in the feeding trough area. All of these affected feeders also had a substantial amount of dirt and gravel in the trough area (affecting 33 dogs). In a hutch style enclosure(affecting 1 dog) there was feces in the food receptacle. Caking of the feed in the feeders, feces and the yellow liquid substance can contaminate the food. The licensee must clean these food receptacles. The licensee must ensure that all food receptacles are kept clean and must be sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.11(b) of this subpart. Measures must be taken to ensure that there is no molding, deterioration, and caking of feed at all times.

To be corrected by: 9 Aug 2011

3.10

WATERING.

If potable water is not continually available to the dogs and cats, it must be offered to the dogs and cats as often as necessary to ensure their health and well-being, but not less than twice daily for at least 1 hour each time, unless restricted by the attending veterinarian. Water receptacles must be kept clean and

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Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5054

Aug-03-2011

Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

Aug-04-2011



Inspection Report

sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.11(b) of this subpart, and before being used to water a different dog or cat or social grouping of dogs or cats.

At time of inspection one enclosure with a blue roan Cocker Spaniel had a water receptacle with a greenish- black stringy, slimy looking material on the bottom of the receptacle that could harbor disease. When the water was dumped out the material remained attached to the receptacle. Licensee must ensure that all water receptacles are kept cleaned and sanitized to prevent organism growth, reduced disease hazards and provide potable water to the dogs.

To be corrected by: 3 Aug 11

Inspection was conducted with the licensee, VMO Amanda Owens, ACI Angela DePoe, and ACI Stephanie Osborne. This inspection report does not include non-compliant items related to temperature conditions that were documented in a focused inspection report that was provided to the licensee on 2 Aug 2011. An exit interview was conducted with the licensee on 4 Aug 2011.

Prepared By:

STEPHANIE L OSBORNE, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5054

Aug-03-2011

Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

Aug-04-2011



Inspection Report

DONALD SCHRAGE

Customer ID: **4411**

Certificate: **43-A-1957**

Site: 001

DONALD SCHRAGE

RABBIT RIDGE KENNEL

RURAL ROUTE 3, BOX 234

Type: --RESCINDED--

EDINA, MO 63537

Date: Aug-02-2011

2.40 (b) (2) REPEAT 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.

*** The Whelping Building had a temperature of 98.8 F with a heat index of 120.5 F at approximately 1730 hrs. There were 15 puppies showing signs such as: excessive wide mouths, panting, vocalizing, and/or tongue lolling. The puppies were lying separated from one another rather than close together. All of the puppies were very lethargic and some did not respond to being stepped on by their littermates. One male Dachshund puppy (DOB 21 June 2011) was propped up against his water bowl, wobbling his head and then suddenly slumped over and fell on his side. Young puppies displaying these signs in extreme temperatures could indicate heat-related medical issues which could be detrimental to their health and welfare. The licensee must have all these puppies examined by a licensed veterinarian by midnight tonight in order to ensure that an accurate diagnosis is obtained and an appropriate treatment plan is developed and followed. The licensee must document this information and make it available to the inspector upon request. The licensee must ensure that all animals receive adequate veterinary care at all times.

This repeat non-compliance affected 15 puppies.

3.3 (a) DIRECT NCI

SHELTERED HOUSING FACILITIES.

(a) Heating, cooling, and temperature. The sheltered part of sheltered housing facilities for dogs must be sufficiently heated and cooled when necessary to protect the dogs from temperature or humidity extremes and to provide for their health and well-being. The ambient temperature in the sheltered part of the facility must not fall below 50 [deg]F (10 [deg]C) for dogs and cats not acclimated to lower temperatures, for those breeds that cannot tolerate lower temperatures without stress and discomfort (such as short-haired breeds), and for sick, aged, young, or infirm dogs or cats, except as approved by the attending veterinarian. The ambient temperature must not fall below 45 [deg]F (7.2 [deg]C) for more than 4 consecutive hours when dogs or cats are present, and must not rise above 85 [deg]F (29.5 [deg]C) for

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AMANDA J OWENS, D.V.M. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 6033

Aug-02-2011

Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

Aug-02-2011



Inspection Report

more than 4 consecutive hours when dogs or cats are present. The preceding requirements are in addition to, not in place of, all other requirements pertaining to climatic conditions in parts 2 and 3 of this chapter.

*** At 1010hrs, the outdoor temperature was 91.3 F. The temperatures inside the sheltered buildings were as follows: 1) 91.7 F with a heat index of 110.7 F at 1201 hrs in the New Building; and 2) 92.4 degrees F with a heat index of 108.5 F in the Whelping Building. The New Building had approximately 64 adult dogs and the Whelping building had 26 adult dogs and 51 puppies including brachycephalic (short nosed) breeds such as Shih Tzus, Lhasa Apsos and heavily coated breeds such as Pomeranians which are less tolerant of temperature extremes. Many dogs and puppies were showing signs which may indicate heat stress such as excessive wide mouth panting, vocalizing, and tongue lolling. Puppies were observed not to be laying together, but rather spread apart from each other within their enclosures. Some of the puppies were lethargic and not moving around the enclosure in an age appropriate manner. One of the American Eskimo puppies was being stepped on by one of the littermates with no response.

Later, at 1714 hrs the outside temperature was 101.5 F with a heat index of 115.9 F. The temperature inside the Whelping Building was 92.4 degrees F with a heat index of 120.5 F at 1739 hrs, despite the fact that two fans were added. The temperature inside of the New Building was 101.2 F at 1800 hrs, despite the fact that one additional fan was added. The inspectors were all sweating profusely and uncomfortably hot while inspecting within the facility. The dogs were still exhibiting signs of heat stress. At least 15 puppies had noticeable respiratory effort including heavy panting, open mouth breathing with tongue lolling. These 15 puppies were very lethargic with some of them being stepped on by the littermates with no response. A male Dachshund puppy, DOB 21 June 2011, was observed propped up against the water bowl, wobbling his head and then suddenly slumped over onto his side. Temperatures in sheltered buildings must not rise above 85 F for more than 4 consecutive in order to ensure that animals do not become overheated for the sake of their health and well-being. The licensee must ensure that the temperature in the sheltered building does not rise above 85 F for more than 4 consecutive hours.

This non-compliance affected 141 animals and must be corrected by: midnight tonight.

3.6 (a) (2) (vii) DIRECT NCI

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

(a) General requirements. (2) Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they: (vii) Provide sufficient shade to shelter all the dogs housed in the primary enclosure at one time.

*** There were nine enclosures housing a total of 26 dogs which were not constructed to provide sufficient shade to all the dogs at one time. The temperature outside during the inspection was 101.5 F with a heat index of 115.9 F at approximately 1715 hrs. There was a shade tarp covering part of the tops of the enclosures, but at that time, because of the angle of the sun rays, all of the shade provided by the tarps fell outside the enclosures. Dogs which have no shade in extreme heat conditions could easily suffer from heat stress. The licensee must ensure that all enclosures provide sufficient shade to all dogs at one time.

Prepared By:

AMANDA J OWENS, D.V.M. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 6033

Aug-02-2011

Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

Aug-02-2011



Inspection Report

This non-compliance affected 26 dogs and must be corrected by: 1000 hrs on 3 August 2011.

This was a focused inspection documenting only direct non-compliances related to the severe heat. The inspection and exit interview were conducted by Dr. Amanda Owens (VMO), Angela DePoe (ACI), Stephanie Osborne (ACI), and the licensee at 2130hrs. (A verbal exit interview was conducted by Angela DePoe and the licensee at 2054 hrs).

Prepared By:

AMANDA J OWENS, D.V.M. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 6033

Aug-02-2011

Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

Aug-02-2011



Inspection Report

DONALD SCHRAGE

Customer ID: **4411**

Certificate: **43-A-1957**

Site: 001

DONALD SCHRAGE

RABBIT RIDGE KENNEL

RURAL ROUTE 3, BOX 234

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Apr-05-2011

EDINA, MO 63537

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

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;

**** This is a focused inspection of veterinary care issues with all dogs within the facility to also include medications/vaccine.

* Non-compliant item 2.40 (b)(2) dated from inspection 3/7/11 was corrected.

** A bottle of Oxytocin was in the whelp building refrigerator that had expired January 2011 and licensee stated that he was "using the medication." This bottle was available for use on approximately 30 dogs in the whelp building. Licensee must remove expired medication. Licensee must ensure that no expired medications are maintained in the kennel area or with current non-expired drugs to minimize possible use on the dogs for the well being of the animals. Corrected during inspection.

** A female, Maltese (# 058 334 010) was very thin, with vertebrae, hip and leg bones easily seen and palpable. She had an obvious waist and abdominal tuck. There were areas of skin on the bony prominences that were scabbed over.

** A female, Shih Tzu (# 66) was seen limping and holding the front left paw up. She was slightly weight bearing on this foot. An approximate pea-size opening located on the top of the foot was moist, reddened, smooth edged and oozing a clear, red discharge. The affected area seemed slightly swollen. There was an area of hair loss around the opening. Licensee indicated that he "was treating with hydrogen peroxide" and was unsure when this lesion occurred. No documentation of treatment by the licensee was available.

These dogs are not under special veterinary care provisions. These dogs must be evaluated by the attending veterinarian within 72 hrs. for a complete physical examination and treatment administered as appropriate. Health records for all dogs must be maintained and available for review upon request.

Prepared By:

ANGELA M DEPOE, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5050

Apr-05-2011

Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

Apr-06-2011



Inspection Report

*** Inspection and exit conference conducted with licensee, Angela DePoe, ACI and Dr. Amanda Owens, VMO.

Prepared By:

ANGELA M DEPOE, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5050

Apr-05-2011

Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

Apr-06-2011



Inspection Report

DONALD SCHRAGE

Customer ID: 4411

Certificate: 43-A-1957

Site: 001

DONALD SCHRAGE

RABBIT RIDGE KENNEL

RURAL ROUTE 3, BOX 234

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Mar-07-2011

EDINA, MO 63537

2.40 (b) (2) REPEAT DIRECT NCI

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;

****A Shih Tzu male (# 072797549) was seen hopping and leg flipping due to restricted movement from hair on hind leg matted to abdomen. Areas of matted hair had pulled away from the skin leaving large areas of red, irritated skin. These areas were oozing green pus and had a crusty appearance on both sides of the dog's abdomen. Licensee must immediately remove the matted hair, consult and/or seek veterinarian treatment for this dog. (DIRECT)

Two Scottish Terrier dogs (#113, #107) were matted on the face, legs and back. These matts were dangling off the face and legs, pulling at the skin. Licensee must remove the matts from the dogs.

* Lhasa Apso (#058635003) had a left eye with a crusty, greenish-yellow discharge in and around the eye. Licensee must consult and/or seek veterinary care for this dog.

* A male, Boston Terrier (# 169) had a thin hair coat with generalized hair loss throughout the body. There were was an open skin lesion on the rear right leg and a scabbed over lesion on the scrotum approximately 1 inch in diameter. Licensee must consult and/or seek veterinary care for this dog.

* A dog (#132) had an end portion of the tail (approximately 1 inch long) that was red, hairless and oozing blood. Licensee must consult and/or seek veterinary care for this dog.

**** Licensee must consult with and/or seek veterinary care for these dogs and record all findings and treatments for the inspector to view upon the next inspection.

3.1 (c) (1) (ii) REPEAT

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(ii) Be free of jagged edges or sharp points that might injure the animals.

Prepared By:

ANGELA M DEPOE, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5050

Mar-07-2011

Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

Mar-07-2011



Inspection Report

* At time of inspection there were approximately 20 dogs in various enclosures that had broken wires surrounding water buckets or protruding into the enclosure. These sharp points could cause injury to the dogs. Licensee must remove, repair or replace these sharp points to minimize/prevent injury to the dogs. Licensee must ensure that all surfaces are maintained to prevent injury to the dogs for the health and well being of the dogs.

3.1 (c) (3)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(3) Cleaning. Hard surfaces with which the dogs or cats come in contact must be spot-cleaned daily and sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.11(b) of this subpart to prevent accumulation of excreta and reduce disease hazards. Floors made of dirt, absorbent bedding, sand, gravel, grass, or other similar material must be raked or spot-cleaned with sufficient frequency to ensure all animals the freedom to avoid contact with excreta. Contaminated material must be replaced whenever this raking and spot-cleaning is not sufficient to prevent or eliminate odors, 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 using any of the methods provided in Sec. 3.11(b)(3) for primary enclosures.

* At time of inspection there were various areas (enclosures, windowsills, pipes) that had an accumulation of cobwebs, dead flies, dirt, grime, and hair build up. These areas housed approximately 40 dogs total. This type of build up can harbor disease-causing organisms. Licensee must spot-clean enclosures daily and all other facility surfaces when necessary to satisfy generally accepted husbandry standards. Licensee must ensure that all housing surfaces are cleaned and sanitized as per this section to protect the health and well being of the dogs and to reduce disease and pest hazards.

*To be corrected by:3/21/11

3.2 (b)

INDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

(b) Ventilation. Indoor housing facilities for dogs and cats must be sufficiently ventilated at all times when dogs or cats are present to provide for their health and well-being, and to minimize odors, drafts, ammonia levels, and moisture condensation. Ventilation must be provided by windows, vents, fans, or air conditioning.

* There was an ammonia odor in both buildings (housing approximately 118 dogs) that irritated the noses of the inspectors. Licensee must evaluate and ensure that adequate ventilation is available to minimize odors and avoid irritation to the mucous membranes of the animals which could cause respiratory issues. Licensee must provide sufficient ventilation to provide for the animals' health and well-being, and to minimize odors, drafts, ammonia levels and moisture condensation.

* To be corrected by: 4/7/11

Prepared By:

ANGELA M DEPOE, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5050

Date:
Mar-07-2011

Received By:

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

Date:
Mar-07-2011



Inspection Report

3.4 (c) **REPEAT**

OUTDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

(c) Construction. Building surfaces in contact with animals in outdoor housing facilities must be impervious to moisture. Metal barrels, cars, refrigerators or freezers, and the like must not be used as shelter structures. The floors of outdoor housing facilities may be of compacted earth, absorbent bedding, sand, gravel, or grass, and must be replaced if there are any prevalent odors, diseases, insects, pests, or vermin. All surfaces must be maintained on a regular basis. Surfaces of outdoor housing facilities--including houses, dens, etc.--that cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized, must be replaced when worn or soiled.

* The wood used for a wind break with 3 dogs was chewed and worn. Three other enclosures (approximately 10 dogs) had scratched, worn areas of exposed bare wood. These surfaces are not impervious to moisture and therefore, cannot be properly cleaned and sanitized. The licensee needs to repair or replace these worn areas. Licensee must ensure that all surfaces are impervious to moisture, and maintained so that they can be properly cleaned and sanitized for the health of the dogs.

*** Inspection and exit conference conducted with licensee, Angela DePoe, ACI and Dr. Amanda Owens, VMO .

Prepared By:

ANGELA M DEPOE, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5050

Mar-07-2011

Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

Mar-07-2011



Inspection Report

DONALD SCHRAGE

Customer ID: **4411**

Certificate: **43-A-1957**

Site: 001

DONALD SCHRAGE

RABBIT RIDGE KENNEL

RURAL ROUTE 3, BOX 234

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Nov-29-2010

EDINA, MO 63537

No non-compliant items identified during this inspection.

* This was a focused inspection with regard to non-compliant item 2.40 (b)(2) from inspection dated 11/16/10.

* Inspection and exit conference conducted with licensee, Angela DePoe, ACI and Judy Lolli, MO State Inspector.

Prepared By:

ANGELA M DEPOE, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5050

Nov-29-2010

Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

Nov-29-2010



Inspection Report

DONALD SCHRAGE

Customer ID: 4411

Certificate: 43-A-1957

Site: 001

DONALD SCHRAGE

RABBIT RIDGE KENNEL

RURAL ROUTE 3, BOX 234

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Nov-16-2010

EDINA, MO 63537

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:

(1) The availability of appropriate facilities, personnel, equipment, and services to comply with the provisions of this subchapter;

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

* There are 4 West Highland Terrier dogs in 1 pen, 3 dogs in the next pen that have feces that are loose, non-formed, yellow to whiteish-grey color and mucoid in appearance, bright red mucous was also present. There was also the appearance of a red-tinged substance in the feces and mucous.

* A 7 year old, male Yorkshire Terrier (ID 098 868 002) was noted to be shivering (temperature was 53*), thin with ribs, hips and vertebrae easily palpable. He also had an obvious waist tuck. Feces was stuck to the hair around the anal area.

* A female, Dachshund (ID 051 323 283) was very thin, with ribs, vertebrae and hip bones easily seen and palpable. She also had a very obvious waist and abdominal tuck.

* A Shih tzu male (# 069) had a thick, mucous-type green discharge around both eyes.

* A dog # 067 was limping holding the rear left foot up. Upon removal of the dog, a hole (about 1/4 inch to 1/2 inch in diameter) was actively bleeding. The right front foot had a wound with pink tissue that "licensee indicated he was putting ointment on".

* A male Boston Terrier (# 169) was thin, with bony vertebrae, ribs and hip bones easily seen and palpable. There was hair loss on the back of the legs.

* A male Boston Terrier (# 098) was thin with ribs and vertebrae easily seen and palpable. There was a wound behind the right ear and numerous small sores on the legs, skin and inner ear. Hair coat was dull and splotchy.

Prepared By:

ANGELA M DEPOE, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5050

Nov-16-2010

Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

Nov-17-2010



Inspection Report

* A Pekingese (ID 091 058 097) had thick, mucous- type green discharge around and in both eyes. There appeared to be a small, approximately 1/8 inch in diameter circular lesion in the left eye.

These dogs are not under special veterinary care provisions. They have not been evaluated by the attending veterinarian with a proper diagnoses and treatment program. These dogs must be evaluated by the attending veterinarian within the next 72 hrs for a complete physical examination and treatment administered as appropriate. Any sick or injured animal must be examined by a licensed veterinarian and health records must be maintained.

2.50 (a) (2)

TIME AND METHOD OF IDENTIFICATION.

(2) Live puppies or kittens, less than 16 weeks of age, shall be identified by:(i) An official tag as described in Sec. 2.51;(ii) A distinctive and legible tattoo marking approved by the Administrator; or (iii) A plastic-type collar acceptable to the Administrator which has legibly placed thereon the information required for an official tag pursuant to Sec. 2.51.

* Three weaned puppies (2 black, 1 white/grey), housed together were not identified. These puppies were from two different litters. Each of these puppies must be identified by one of the following: 1) a collar that contains the letters USDA, a unique identifying number, and the license number; 2) a tattoo approved by USDA; or 3) a microchip.

* To e corrected by: 11/18/10

2.51 (c)

FORM OF OFFICIAL TAG.

(c) Official tags shall be serially numbered. No individual dealer or exhibitor shall use any identification tag number more than once within a 5-year period.

* APHIS Form 7006 Disposition of Dogs and Cats showed that identification numbers for approximately 25 puppies were duplicated, dating from 5/31/09- 8/3/09. Duplicated numbers do not allow for tracking or identifying an individual animal. All animals will be uniquely identified with an individual number. Licensee must ensure that all animals are to be uniquely identified with an individual number that shall not be used more than once within a 5-year period.

* To be corrected by: Immediately

3.1 (c) (1) (ii)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(ii) Be free of jagged edges or sharp points that might injure the animals.

* Approximately 10 dogs in various enclosures had broken wires surrounding water buckets or protruding into the enclosure. These sharp points could cause injury to the dogs. Licensee must remove, repair or

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Date:

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Nov-16-2010

Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

Nov-17-2010



Inspection Report

replace these sharp points to minimize/prevent injury to the dogs. Licensee must ensure that all surfaces are maintained to prevent injury to the dogs for the health and well being of the dogs.

* To be corrected by: 11/21/10

3.1 (c) (2) **REPEAT**

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

3.1 Housing facilities, general.

(c) Surfaces-

(2) Maintenance and replacement of surfaces. All surfaces must be maintained on a regular basis. Surfaces of housing facilities- including houses, dens, and other furniture-type fixtures and objects within the facility- that cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized, must be replaced when worn or soiled.

Throughout the facility areas were observed that would not be easily cleaned and sanitized including rotting or chewed wooden surfaces, rusted surfaces, and ripped flooring surfaces within the puppy building.

The owner needs to establish and maintain an effective program of maintenance to assure that all surfaces of the facility are maintained on a regular basis and that surfaces of housing facilities- including houses, dens, and other furniture-type fixtures and objects within the facility- that cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized, must be replaced when worn or soiled in order to be in compliance with this regulation. Affects 71 adult dogs.

3.2 (d)

INDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

(d) Interior surfaces. The floors and walls of indoor housing facilities, and any other surfaces in contact with the animals, must be impervious to moisture. The ceilings of indoor housing facilities must be impervious to moisture or be replaceable (e.g., a suspended ceiling with replaceable panels).

* The raised wooden enclosure housing a Labrador puppy and a Yorkshire Terrier was worn and chewed exposing bare wood surfaces that were obviously not impervious to moisture. This enclosure cannot be readily cleaned or sanitized and can harbor disease-causing organisms. Licensee must ensure that a maintenance program is followed to ensure that all surfaces that are worn, soiled or chewed are repaired or replaced to allow for proper cleaning, sanitization and to prevent disease for the overall health of the dogs.

* To be corrected by: 11/18/10

Prepared By:

ANGELA M DEPOE, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5050

Nov-16-2010

Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

Nov-17-2010



Inspection Report

3.4 (b) (3)

OUTDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

(3) Be provided with a wind break and rain break at the entrance; and

* Two outdoor enclosures containing 6 dogs total, did not have a wind/rain break present to protect the animals from the elements. Licensee must provide a wind/rain break on the shelters to protect the dogs from the elements. Licensee must ensure that all shelter structures have a wind/rain break present to protect the animals from the elements for the health and well-being of the dogs.

* To be corrected by: 11/23/10

3.4 (c) REPEAT

OUTDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

Sec. 3.4 Outdoor housing facilities.

(c) Construction. Building surfaces in contact with animals in outdoor housing facilities must be impervious to moisture....All surfaces must be maintained on a regular basis. Surfaces of outdoor housing facilities--including houses, dens, etc.--that cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized, must be replaced when worn or soiled.

* The outdoor hutch facility had one enclosure where the divider was separated from the floor. The wood used on these units was worn, weathered, and chewed where raw wood was exposed, rotting, or rotten and is obvious that these surfaces of the hutches are not impervious to moisture and have not been maintained on a regular basis or replaced so that proper cleaning and sanitization can be applied as required by the Animal Welfare Act. The licensee needs to establish and maintain an effective program of maintenance to assure that building surfaces in contact with animals in outdoor housing facilities are impervious to moisture and all surfaces are maintained on a regular basis. Surfaces of outdoor housing facilities--including houses, dens, etc.--that cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized, must be replaced when worn or soiled in order to be in compliance with this regulation. This affects approximately 71 dogs.

* Approximately 10 pens containing 30 dogs total, had a mixture of compacted dirt and organic material, appeared wet or muddy, had an uneven surface and holes some of which were made by rodents. These surfaces are worn and cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized. The licensee must repair or replace this flooring as necessary to prevent holes, disease, odors, pests and to allow it to be readily cleaned/sanitized for the health of the dogs.

3.6 (a) (1) REPEAT

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

Primary enclosures for dogs and cats must meet the following minimum requirements:

(a) General requirements. (1) Primary enclosures must be designed and constructed of suitable

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Nov-16-2010

Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

Nov-17-2010



Inspection Report

materials so that they are structurally sound. The primary enclosures must be kept in good repair.

At this inspection approximately 50 adult dogs are housed in dilapidated hutch units within the "courtyard" area. These hutch units have areas of unsealed, rough wooden surfaces, areas of rotted wood, wire panels not secured to the posts, and broken wires. The owner is in the process of discontinuing the use of these enclosures and has made some progress but there are still at least eighteen units to address. All dogs must be housed in enclosures that are structurally sound and in good repair. Affects 50 adult dogs.

3.6 (a) (2) (x)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

(x) Have floors that are constructed in a manner that protects the dogs' and cats' feet and legs from injury, and that, if of mesh or slatted construction, do not allow the dogs' and cats' feet to pass through any openings in the floor;

* At time of inspection, inspectors saw approximately 5 puppies feet pass through the openings in the floor. Feet that pass through the openings in the floor could possibly cause injury to the puppy. Licensee must provide floors that are constructed in such a way as to prevent feet or legs from falling through. Licensee must ensure that all floors are constructed and maintained to prevent feet from passing through the floor and causing injury to the dogs for their well-being.

* To be corrected by: 11/18/10

3.7 (c)

COMPATIBLE GROUPING.

(c) Puppies or kittens 4 months of age or less may not be housed in the same primary enclosure with adult dogs or cats other than their dams or foster dams, except when permanently maintained in breeding colonies;

* A 9 week old Labrador puppy was being housed with a 7 year old male, Yorkshire Terrier. Puppies under 4 months of age may not be housed in the same enclosure as an adult dog unless it is with the dam or foster dam. Licensee must remove the puppy and house it appropriately. Licensee must ensure that all puppies and dogs are housed compatibly with others of similar age or for breeding purposes for the health and well being of the dog.

* To be corrected by: 11/18/10

3.11 (a) REPEAT

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

Sec. 3.11 Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

(a) Cleaning of primary enclosures. Excreta and food waste must be removed from primary enclosures daily, and from under primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent an excessive accumulation of feces and food waste, to prevent soiling of the dogs... contained in the primary enclosures, and to reduce

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disease hazards, insects, pests and odors.

*In the outside ground runs accumulations of feces were noted that were indicative of several days of not spot cleaning. The shelter structure had cobwebs and dirt on the walls. The dogs were trafficking in the feces and causing soiling of the legs.

*In the hutch outdoor facilities, there were several of the primary enclosures that had an excessive amount of feces, some of which were dried and white- grey in appearance. Ground areas were completely covered with feces and also had rodent holes in the ground. There was an foul odor present.

*In the whelping house, it was noted that some of the primary enclosures contained feces, feces was also hanging in the cobwebs and hair underneath the primary enclosures and in the drain pipe. There was also a foul odor present.

The licensee needs to establish and maintain an effective program of cleaning to assure that excreta and food waste are removed from primary enclosures daily, and from under primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent an excessive accumulation of feces and food waste, to prevent soiling of the dogs or cats contained in the primary enclosures, and to reduce disease hazards, insects, pests and odors in order to be in compliance with this regulation. Affects all dogs and puppies.

3.11 (b) (3) REPEAT CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

Sec. 3.11 Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

(b) Sanitization of primary enclosures and food and water receptacles.

(3) Hard surfaces of primary enclosures and food and water receptacles must be sanitized using one of the following methods:

(i) Live steam under pressure;

(ii) Washing with hot water (at least 180 deg. F (82.2 deg. C)) and soap or detergent, as with a mechanical cage washer; or

(iii) Washing all soiled surfaces with appropriate detergent solutions and disinfectants, or by using a combination detergent/disinfectant product that accomplishes the same purpose, with a thorough cleaning of the surfaces to remove organic material, so as to remove all organic material and mineral buildup, and to provide sanitization followed by a clean water rinse.

*The outside enclosures are in a state of not being able to be properly sanitized due to rough, chewed, or unsealed surfaces. Hutch units with intact support structures below the wire mesh flooring were observed with excessive accumulations of fecal deposits.

Within the sheltered and indoor areas the structural supports had deposits of brownish organic matter. The PVC pipe drop downs for the automatic watering system had accumulations of brownish organic matter surrounding the watering nipples and above. Underneath the enclosures was an excessive accumulation of hair, dirt, grime build up on the wires and PVC pipe. All primary enclosures must be cleaned and sanitized as per this section to protect the health and well being of the dogs and to reduce

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disease, odor and pest hazards. Affects all dogs.

3.11 (d)

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

(d) Pest control. An effective program for the control of insects, external parasites affecting dogs and cats, 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.

* Rodent droppings were noted in the buildings on the floor and counters. Rodent holes were noted outside under the raised portion of the indoor/outdoor runs and in some of the ground pens. Rodents can cause stress and be carriers of disease. Licensee must establish an effective rodent control protocol to minimize and/or prevent rodent infestation. Licensee must establish and maintain an effective rodent control protocol to minimize/delete rodent infestation to prevent disease and reduce contamination for the health of the animals.

* To be corrected by: 11/30/10226

Inspection was conducted 11/16/10 and exit interview was conducted 11/17/10 with licensee, Angela DePoe, and William McGruder, ACI's and MO State Inspectors: Judy Lolli and Ron Praisewater.

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Date:
Nov-17-2010



Inspection Report

DONALD SCHRAGE

Customer ID: 4411

Certificate: 43-A-1957

Site: 001

DONALD SCHRAGE

RABBIT RIDGE KENNEL

RURAL ROUTE 3, BOX 234

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Aug-11-2010

EDINA, MO 63537

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:

(1) The availability of appropriate facilities, personnel, equipment, and services to comply with the provisions of this subchapter;

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

A female black cocker spaniel, tag # 139, was observed in the ground enclosures on the east of the kennel. This dog has inflamed tissue protrusions from both eyes along with ocular discharge.

A female Lhasa Apso, chip id # 105, was observed within the "courtyard" hutches. At first this dog was reluctant to leave the interior of the shelter box. Closer observation revealed a corneal opacity of the right eye along with an apparent ulceration of the corneal surface. A yellowish ocular discharge was present around this eye.

A female Shi Tzu, chip id # 567, was observed with extensive yellowish ocular discharge around the right eye. Closer observation revealed that eye ball was not visible within the socket.

These dogs are not under special veterinary care provisions. They have not been evaluated by the attending veterinarian with a proper diagnoses and treatment program. These dogs must be evaluated by the attending veterinarian and followup treatment applied as per recommendations. Affects three adult dogs.

3.1 (c) (1) (i) REPEAT

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(c) Surfaces

(1) General requirements...

(i) Be free of excessive rust that prevents the required cleaning and sanitization, or that affects the structural strength of the surface.

Throughout the kennel areas of excessive rust was observed that would prevent proper sanitation or affect

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Aug-13-2010



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the structural strength. Multiple self feeders were observed with rusted bottoms and feed trays that that created openings to allow feed spillage and spoilage as well as preventing adequate sanitation. Hutch units were observed with rusted wire on sides that were broken and not easily cleaned and sanitized. All surfaces in contact with the dogs must be free of excessive rust to allow for adequate cleaning and sanitization. Affects approx. 71 adult dogs.

3.1 (c) (2) **REPEAT**

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

3.1 Housing facilities, general.

(c) Surfaces-

(2) Maintenance and replacement of surfaces. All surfaces must be maintained on a regular basis. Surfaces of housing facilities- including houses, dens, and other furniture-type fixtures and objects within the facility- that cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized, must be replaced when worn or soiled.

Throughout the facility areas were observed that would not be easily cleaned and sanitized including rotting or chewed wooden surfaces, rusted surfaces, and ripped flooring surfaces within the puppy building.

The owner needs to establish and maintain an effective program of maintenance to assure that all surfaces of the facility are maintained on a regular basis and that surfaces of housing facilities- including houses, dens, and other furniture-type fixtures and objects within the facility- that cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized, must be replaced when worn or soiled in order to be in compliance with this regulation. Affects 71 adult dogs.

3.1 (f) **REPEAT**

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Sec. 3.1 Housing facilities, general.

Facilities and Operating Standards

(f) Drainage and waste disposal. Housing facility operators must provide for regular and frequent collection, removal, and disposal of animal and food wastes...and other fluids and wastes...in a manner that minimizes contamination and disease risks....Disposal and drainage systems must minimize vermin and pest infestation, insects, odors, and disease hazards.

***Between several hutch units there areas of standing water and feces with blackened surfaces on the ground.

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***All outdoor facilities had an excessive amount of feces under the pens.

***In the whelping house, the drain pipes and washdowns were dirty and contained organic matter, mineral buildup and feces.

***In the puppy barn, the washdowns and drain pipes were dirty and contained organic matter, mineral buildup and feces on the side that contained puppies and on the side that did not contain puppies.

The owner needs to establish and maintain an effective program of cleaning to assure that all animal and food waste, dirt, organic material and mineral buildup is removed in a manner that minimizes contamination and disease risks and assure that disposal and drainage systems minimize vermin and pest infestation, insects, odors, and disease hazards in order to be in compliance with this regulation.

Affects all dogs.

3.2 (b)

INDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

*** Indoor housing facilities for dogs and cats must be sufficiently ventilated at all times when dogs or cats are present to provide for their health and well-being, and to minimize odors, drafts, ammonia levels, and moisture condensation. Ventilation must be provided by windows, vents, fans, or air conditioning. Auxiliary ventilation, such as fans, blowers, or air conditioning must be provided when the ambient temperature is 85 [deg]F (29.5 [deg]C) or higher. The relative humidity must be maintained at a level that ensures the health and well-being of the dogs or cats housed therein, in accordance with the directions of the attending veterinarian and generally accepted professional and husbandry practices.***

The building used as a whelping facility does not have an air conditioning system. At the time of the inspection outside air temperatures were in the high 90 F range. Surface temperatures within the building were in the range of 84 to 86 degrees F. Two ceiling vent fans were in operation but only a few windows were open more than just an inch or two. The air in this building was very humid and an exchange of air from the outside was not being performed at an effective rate. Puppies and adults were observed panting while in this area. Additional ventilation is needed for this building to protect the welfare of the dogs and puppies housed in this area. Affects 50 adult dogs and 115 puppies. To be corrected by: 08/12/10

3.2 (c)

REPEAT

INDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

Sec. 3.2 Indoor housing facilities.

(c) Lighting. Indoor housing facilities for dogs...must be lighted well enough to permit routine inspection and cleaning of the facility, and observation of the dogs. Animal areas must be provided a regular diurnal lighting cycle of either natural or artificial light. Lighting must be uniformly diffused throughout animal facilities and provide sufficient illumination to aid in maintaining good housekeeping practices, adequate cleaning, adequate inspection of animals, and for the well-being of the animals. Primary enclosures must be placed so as to protect the dogs...from excessive light.

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***Within the adult building only two lights were fully functional on the west end of the building. The east end of the building was too dark to allow for proper observation and cleaning procedures.

***The puppy building did not have sufficient lighting to allow for proper animal husbandry.

***In the whelping house indoor facility, there was a lack of lighting in the center of the facility making it difficult to see the primary enclosures and the dogs in this area. It is noted that multiple florescent light bulbs are missing. The owner states that "a couple of the lights work."

The owner needs to assure that all areas are lighted well enough to permit routine inspection and cleaning of the facility, and observation of the dogs.

Affects approx. 104 dogs.

3.4 (b)

OUTDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

*** Outdoor facilities for dogs or cats must include one or more shelter structures that are accessible to each animal in each outdoor facility, and that are large enough to allow each animal in the shelter structure to sit, stand, and lie in a normal manner, and to turn about freely. In addition to the shelter structures, one or more separate outside areas of shade must be provided, large enough to contain all the animals at one time and protect them from the direct rays of the sun.***

The eight ground runs on the east side of the kennel have a strip of shade material along the east end of the enclosures. At the start of the inspection an area of approximately 3 to 4 foot of shade was available for the dogs at the east end of the enclosure. At the end of the inspection these pens were observed again. At that time the dogs had less than one foot of usable shade from the shade material available on the ground. The only available shade for these dogs was what was available within the wooden shelter box. All outside enclosures must contain shade structures that reasonably protect the dogs from the affects of direct sunlight during the daylight hours. Affects 28 adult dogs. To be corrected by: 08/12/10

3.4 (c)

REPEAT

OUTDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

Sec. 3.4 Outdoor housing facilities.

(c) Construction. Building surfaces in contact with animals in outdoor housing facilities must be impervious to moisture....All surfaces must be maintained on a regular basis. Surfaces of outdoor housing facilities--including houses, dens, etc.--that cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized, must be replaced when worn or soiled.

***In the outdoor hutch facility, most of the wire on the sides of these hutches was not coated and rusted. The wood used on these units was worn, weathered, warped, molded, chewed where raw wood was exposed, rotting, or rotten and is obvious that all surfaces of the hutches are not impervious to moisture

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Aug-13-2010



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and have not been maintained on a regular basis or replaced so that proper cleaning and sanitization can be applied as required by the Animal Welfare Act. Most of the wire on the sides of these hutches was not coated and rusted.

The owner needs to establish and maintain an effective program of maintenance to assure that building surfaces in contact with animals in outdoor housing facilities are impervious to moisture and all surfaces are maintained on a regular basis. Surfaces of outdoor housing facilities--including houses, dens, etc.--that cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized, must be replaced when worn or soiled in order to be in compliance with this regulation.

Affects 71 adult dogs.

3.6 (a) (1) REPEAT

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

Primary enclosures for dogs and cats 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. The primary enclosures must be kept in good repair.

At this inspection approximately 71 adult dogs are housed in dilapidated hutch units within the "courtyard" area. These hutch units have areas of unsealed, rough wooden surfaces, areas of rotted wood, rusted wire panels, doors in disrepair, broken wires. The owner is in the process of discontinuing the use of these enclosures and has made some progress but there are still at least eighteen units to address. All dogs must be housed in enclosures that are structurally sound and in good repair. Affects 71 adult dogs.

3.11 (a) REPEAT

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

Sec. 3.11 Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

(a) Cleaning of primary enclosures. Excreta and food waste must be removed from primary enclosures daily, and from under primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent an excessive accumulation of feces and food waste, to prevent soiling of the dogs... contained in the primary enclosures, and to reduce disease hazards, insects, pests and odors.

***In the outside ground runs excessive accumulations of feces were noted that were indicative of several days of not spot cleaning. The owner stated that he had last spot cleaned the pens at least two days prior to the time of inspection.

***In the hutch outdoor facilities, there was an excessive amount of feces noted under each of the hutch units containing dogs. There were also several of the primary enclosures that had an excessive amount of feces. Multiple areas were observed with a soupy mixture of feces, water, and spilled feed that is creating odor and pest hazards.

***In the adult barn sheltered facility in the outdoor portion, there was feces noted in the pens and an excessive amount of feces under the pens.

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Aug-13-2010



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***In the whelping house, it was noted that some of the primary enclosures contained feces, feces was also hanging in the cobwebs and hair underneath the primary enclosures and in the drain pipe

The owner needs to establish and maintain an effective program of cleaning to assure that excreta and food waste are removed from primary enclosures daily, and from under primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent an excessive accumulation of feces and food waste, to prevent soiling of the dogs or cats contained in the primary enclosures, and to reduce disease hazards, insects, pests and odors in order to be in compliance with this regulation. Affects all dogs and puppies.

**3.11 (b) (3) REPEAT
CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.**

Sec. 3.11 Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

(b) Sanitization of primary enclosures and food and water receptacles.

(3) Hard surfaces of primary enclosures and food and water receptacles must be sanitized using one of the following methods:

(i) Live steam under pressure;

(ii) Washing with hot water (at least 180 deg. F (82.2 deg. C)) and soap or detergent, as with a mechanical cage washer; or

(iii) Washing all soiled surfaces with appropriate detergent solutions and disinfectants, or by using a combination detergent/disinfectant product that accomplishes the same purpose, with a thorough cleaning of the surfaces to remove organic material, so as to remove all organic material and mineral buildup, and to provide sanitization followed by a clean water rinse.

The outside enclosures are in a state of not being able to be properly sanitized due to rough, chewed, unsealed, or rusty surfaces. Hutch units with intact support structures below the wire mesh flooring were observed with excessive accumulations of fecal deposits.

Within the sheltered and indoor areas the structural supports had deposits of brownish organic matter. The PVC pipe dropdowns for the automatic watering system had accumulations of brownish organic matter surrounding the watering nipples and above. All primary enclosures must be cleaned and sanitized as per this section to protect the health and well being of the dogs and to reduce disease, odor and pest hazards. Affects all dogs.

REPEAT

This inspection was conducted by the owner, Dr. Jamilon Niemann-SACS, and Curt McGruder-ACI. The inspection was conducted on 08/11/10 with an exit interview conducted at the conclusion of the inspection. The report is to be sent to the facility via certified mail.

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Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 4047

Aug-13-2010

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Date:

Title:

Aug-13-2010



Inspection Report

DONALD SCHRAGE

Customer ID: 4411

Certificate: 43-A-1957

Site: 001

DONALD SCHRAGE

RABBIT RIDGE KENNEL

RURAL ROUTE 3, BOX 234

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: May-18-2010

EDINA, MO 63537

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:

(1) The availability of appropriate facilities, personnel, equipment, and services to comply with the provisions of this subchapter;

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

A female Lhasa apso was observed in the "courtyard" area hutches with excessive greenish ocular discharge from both eyes. Upon closer examination an abdominal tumor of approximately 2 inches in diameter was noticed. This dog has not been evaluated by the attending veterinarian for either condition and has not been placed under a treatment program. This dog must be evaluated by the attending veterinarian and followup treatment applied as per recommendations. Affects one adult dog.

2.50 (a) (1) REPEAT

TIME AND METHOD OF IDENTIFICATION.

A class "A" dealer (breeder) shall identify all live dogs and cats on the premises as follows:

(1) All live dogs and cats held on the premises, purchased, or otherwise acquired, sold or otherwise disposed of, or removed from the premises for delivery to a research facility or exhibitor or to another dealer, or for sale, through an auction sale or to any person for use as a pet, shall be identified by an official tag of the type described in Sec. 2.51 affixed to the animal's neck by means of a collar made of material generally considered acceptable to pet owners as a means of identifying their pet dogs or cats \2\, or shall be identified by a distinctive and legible tattoo marking acceptable to and approved by the Administrator.

During the course of the inspection at least two dogs were removed from enclosures that did not have adequate identification. The owner stated that he had ordered tags and supplies to identify the dogs and expected them to be in by 05/21/10. All adult dogs must be identified by a method outlined in the above section.

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Date:

Title:

May-25-2010



Inspection Report

2.75 (a) (1) (vi) **REPEAT**

RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

(a)(1) Each dealer, other than operators of auction sales and brokers to whom animals are consigned, and each exhibitor shall make, keep, and maintain records or forms which fully and correctly disclose the following information concerning each dog or cat purchased or otherwise acquired, owned, held, or otherwise in his or her possession or under his or her control, or which is transported, euthanized, sold, 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.

(vi) The official USDA tag number or tattoo assigned to a dog or cat under Sec. Sec. 2.50 and 2.54;

The facility has updated the APHIS form 7005 for this site. At this time the records are not fully complete with the identification number missing from several of the adult dogs. Once these dogs are identified these numbers must be included on the dogs on hand listing. Records of dogs on hand must be kept for all adult dogs over the age of 16 weeks within the kennel with all information required by this section to be completed and accurate.

3.1 (c) (1) (i) **REPEAT**

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(c) Surfaces

(1) General requirements...

(i) Be free of excessive rust that prevents the required cleaning and sanitization, or that affects the structural strength of the surface.

Throughout the kennel areas of excessive rust was observed that would prevent proper sanitation or affect the structural strength. Multiple self feeders were observed with rusted bottoms and feed trays that that created openings to allow feed spillage and spoilage as well as preventing adequate sanitation. Hutch units were observed with rusted wire on sides that were broken and not easily cleaned and sanitized. All surfaces in contact with the dogs must be free of excessive rust to allow for adequate cleaning and sanitization. Affects approx. 82 adult dogs.

3.1 (c) (2) **REPEAT**

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

3.1 Housing facilities, general.

(c) Surfaces-

(2) Maintenance and replacement of surfaces. All surfaces must be maintained on a regular basis. Surfaces of housing facilities- including houses, dens, and other furniture-type fixtures and objects within the facility- that cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized, must be replaced when worn or soiled.

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May-25-2010



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Throughout the facility areas were observed that would not be easily cleaned and sanitized including rotting or chewed wooden surfaces, rusted surfaces, and ripped flooring surfaces within the puppy building. The owner needs to establish and maintain an effective program of maintenance to assure that all surfaces of the facility are maintained on a regular basis and that surfaces of housing facilities- including houses, dens, and other furniture-type fixtures and objects within the facility- that cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized, must be replaced when worn or soiled in order to be in compliance with this regulation. Affects 82 adult dogs.

3.1 (f) REPEAT

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Sec. 3.1 Housing facilities, general.

Facilities and Operating Standards

(f) Drainage and waste disposal. Housing facility operators must provide for regular and frequent collection, removal, and disposal of animal and food wastes...and other fluids and wastes...in a manner that minimizes contamination and disease risks....Disposal and drainage systems must minimize vermin and pest infestation, insects, odors, and disease hazards.

***On the east end of the adult barn sheltered facility, there was a depression containing standing water. Between several hutch units there areas of standing water and feces with blackened surfaces on the ground.

***All outdoor facilities had an excessive amount of feces under the pens.

***In the whelping house, the drain pipes and washdowns were dirty and contained organic matter, mineral buildup and feces.

***In the puppy barn, the washdowns and drain pipes were dirty and contained organic matter, mineral buildup and feces on the side that contained puppies and on the side that did not contain puppies.

The owner needs to establish and maintain an effective program of cleaning to assure that all animal and food waste, dirt, organic material and mineral buildup is removed in a manner that minimizes contamination and disease risks and assure that disposal and drainage systems minimize vermin and pest infestation, insects, odors, and disease hazards in order to be in compliance with this regulation.

Affects all dogs.

Prepared By:

WILLIAM C MCGRUDER, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 4047

May-24-2010

Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

May-25-2010



Inspection Report

3.2 (c) **REPEAT**

INDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

Sec. 3.2 Indoor housing facilities.

(c) Lighting. Indoor housing facilities for dogs...must be lighted well enough to permit routine inspection and cleaning of the facility, and observation of the dogs. Animal areas must be provided a regular diurnal lighting cycle of either natural or artificial light. Lighting must be uniformly diffused throughout animal facilities and provide sufficient illumination to aid in maintaining good housekeeping practices, adequate cleaning, adequate inspection of animals, and for the well-being of the animals. Primary enclosures must be placed so as to protect the dogs...from excessive light.

***Within the adult building only two lights were fully functional on the west end of the building. The east end of the building was too dark to allow for proper observation and cleaning procedures.

***The puppy building did not have sufficient lighting to allow for proper animal husbandry.

***In the whelping house indoor facility, there was a lack of lighting in the center of the facility making it difficult to see the primary enclosures and the dogs in this area. It is noted that multiple florescent light bulbs are missing. The owner states that "a couple of the lights work."

The owner needs to assure that all areas are lighted well enough to permit routine inspection and cleaning of the facility, and observation of the dogs.

Affects approx. 136 dogs.

3.4 (c) **REPEAT**

OUTDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

Sec. 3.4 Outdoor housing facilities.

(c) Construction. Building surfaces in contact with animals in outdoor housing facilities must be impervious to moisture....All surfaces must be maintained on a regular basis. Surfaces of outdoor housing facilities--including houses, dens, etc.--that cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized, must be replaced when worn or soiled.

***In the outdoor hutch facility, most of the wire on the sides of these hutches was not coated and rusted. The wood used on these units was worn, weathered, warped, molded, chewed where raw wood was exposed, rotting, or rotten and is obvious that all surfaces of the hutches are not impervious to moisture and have not been maintained on a regular basis or replaced so that proper cleaning and sanitization can be applied as required by the Animal Welfare Act. Most of the wire on the sides of these hutches was not coated and rusted.

The owner needs to establish and maintain an effective program of maintenance to assure that building surfaces in contact with animals in outdoor housing facilities are impervious to moisture and all surfaces are maintained on a regular basis. Surfaces of outdoor housing facilities--including houses, dens, etc.--that cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized, must be replaced when worn or soiled in order to be in

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May-25-2010



Inspection Report

compliance with this regulation.

Affects 153 adult dogs.

3.6 (a) (1) REPEAT

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

Primary enclosures for dogs and cats 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. The primary enclosures must be kept in good repair.

Since the last inspection the owner has build outside ground runs to replace the hutch units that were disrepair. At this time nine new ground runs have been constructed to allow at least 40 dogs that were in noncompliant housing to be moved. During this inspection 82 adult dogs were housed in 27 hutch units that required repair or replacement due to rotted wood supports, chewed areas, broken wire, and other states of disrepair. By the placement of dogs in the additional ground runs and moving more dogs into sheltered building areas the number of affected dogs under this section has dropped from 153 to 82 adult dogs. Twenty seven hutch units remain in the "courtyard" area that are in various states of disrepair and continue to require attention. Affects 82 adult dogs.

3.11 (a) REPEAT

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

Sec. 3.11 Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

(a) Cleaning of primary enclosures. Excreta and food waste must be removed from primary enclosures daily, and from under primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent an excessive accumulation of feces and food waste, to prevent soiling of the dogs... contained in the primary enclosures, and to reduce disease hazards, insects, pests and odors.

***In the outside ground runs excessive accumulations of feces were noted that were indicative of several days on not spot cleaning.

***In the hutch outdoor facilities, there was an excessive amount of feces noted under each of the hutch units containing dogs. There were also several of the primary enclosures that had an excessive amount of feces.

***In the adult barn sheltered facility in the outdoor portion, there was feces noted in the pens and an excessive amount of feces under the pens.

***In the whelping house, it was noted that some of the primary enclosures contained feces, feces was also hanging in the cobwebs and hair underneath the primary enclosures and in the drain pipe

The owner needs to establish and maintain an effective program of cleaning to assure that excreta and food waste are removed from primary enclosures daily, and from under primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent an excessive accumulation of feces and food waste, to prevent soiling of the dogs or

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May-25-2010



Inspection Report

cats contained in the primary enclosures, and to reduce disease hazards, insects, pests and odors in order to be in compliance with this regulation.

Affects all dogs and puppies.

3.11 (b) (3) REPEAT

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

Sec. 3.11 Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

(b) Sanitization of primary enclosures and food and water receptacles.

(3) Hard surfaces of primary enclosures and food and water receptacles must be sanitized using one of the following methods:

(i) Live steam under pressure;

(ii) Washing with hot water (at least 180 deg. F (82.2 deg. C)) and soap or detergent, as with a mechanical cage washer; or

(iii) Washing all soiled surfaces with appropriate detergent solutions and disinfectants, or by using a combination detergent/disinfectant product that accomplishes the same purpose, with a thorough cleaning of the surfaces to remove organic material, so as to remove all organic material and mineral buildup, and to provide sanitization followed by a clean water rinse.

The outside enclosures are in a state of not being able to be properly sanitized due to rough, chewed, unsealed, or rusty surfaces. Hutch units with intact support structures below the wire mesh flooring were observed with excessive accumulations of fecal deposits.

Within the sheltered and indoor areas the structural supports had deposits of brownish organic matter. The PVC pipe dropdowns for the automatic watering system had accumulations of brownish organic matter surrounding the watering nipples and above. All primary enclosures must be cleaned and sanitized as per this section to protect the health and well being of the dogs and to reduce disease, odor and pest hazards. Affects all dogs.

This inspection was conducted by the owner, Dr. Lynn Bourgeois-VMO, and Curt McGruder-ACI. The inspection was conducted on 05/18/10 with an exit interview conducted at the conclusion of the inspection. The report is to be sent to the facility via certified mail.

Prepared By:

WILLIAM C MCGRUDER, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 4047

May-24-2010

Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

May-25-2010



Inspection Report

DONALD SCHRAGE

Customer ID: 4411

Certificate: 43-A-1957

Site: 001

DONALD SCHRAGE

RABBIT RIDGE KENNEL

RURAL ROUTE 3, BOX 234

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Apr-23-2010

EDINA, MO 63537

2.40 (b) (2) REPEAT 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:

(1) The availability of appropriate facilities, personnel, equipment, and services to comply with the provisions of this subchapter;

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

A female tan cocker spaniel was observed with an ocular discharge from both eyes. Per the owner this dog had been treated for "cherry eyes" over 2 months ago. This dog has not received veterinary care for this condition since that time per the owner.

A male cairn terrier with a swollen, inflamed right rear foot. The dog was reluctant to bear weight on this foot. The owner was not aware of this condition and had not sought a veterinary evaluation of this condition.

A male pekingese was observed with a greenish ocular discharge from the left eye. On closer observation an extreme tartar buildup was observed on the teeth.

A male shi tzu was observed with a reluctance to place weight on the right front foot. After removal from the enclosure the dog was observed with fresh blood covering the right front foot from a possible interdigital lesion. The owner stated he was not aware of this condition and this dog had not received veterinary care.

A male dachshund, id tag number F16, was observed with a peculiar head posturing. On removal from the enclosure the dog was observed to have the id tag and chain caught in the mouth. The owner immediately removed the chain and id tag from the dog. This dog was also observed with alopecia along the tip of the tail and both ears.

A female pekingese was observed with a greenish ocular discharge from both eyes. Per the owner this dog has not received veterinary care for this condition.

Prepared By:

WILLIAM C MCGRUDER, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

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

Date:

Title:

Apr-24-2010



Inspection Report

A male boston terrier was observed with a corneal opacity in the right eye. The owner stated he had purchased the dog with this condition about 5 to 6 years ago and had not sought veterinary care.

A male chihuahua was observed with a tight identification chain. Closer observation revealed abrasions and hair loss along the neck area due to the tight fitting chain.

These dogs must be evaluated by the attending veterinarian for diagnosis and appropriate treatment programs by 04/26/10. An appropriate program of veterinary care must be implemented to include adequate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries. Affects 8 adult dogs.

2.40 (b) (3) REPEAT 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:
(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;

Multiple dogs within this kennel were observed with conditions requiring veterinary care that the owner stated he was unaware. These conditions include a male dachshund with the id chain hung in his mouth, a male shi tzu with a reluctance to bear weight on a leg and fresh blood on the foot, extreme tartar buildup on the teeth, and multiple dogs with varying degrees of alopecia along the ears, body and tails. Daily observation to assess health and well being is essential to provide an adequate program of veterinary care. All dogs must be observed and direct, frequent communication with attending veterinarian maintained on problems of animal health, behavior and well being. Affects 6 adult dogs.

2.50 (a) (1) REPEAT
TIME AND METHOD OF IDENTIFICATION.

A class "A" dealer (breeder) shall identify all live dogs and cats on the premises as follows:
(1) All live dogs and cats held on the premises, purchased, or otherwise acquired, sold or otherwise disposed of, or removed from the premises for delivery to a research facility or exhibitor or to another dealer, or for sale, through an auction sale or to any person for use as a pet, shall be identified by an official tag of the type described in Sec. 2.51 affixed to the animal's neck by means of a collar made of material generally considered acceptable to pet owners as a means of identifying their pet dogs or cats \2\, or shall be identified by a distinctive and legible tattoo marking acceptable to and approved by the Administrator.

During the course of the inspection at least 16 dogs were checked for identification and none was found or the tag available contained unreadable information. All adult dogs must have a means of identification

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Date:
Apr-24-2010



Inspection Report

as per this standard. Affects 16 dogs.

2.75 (a) (1) (vi) **REPEAT**

RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

(a)(1) Each dealer, other than operators of auction sales and brokers to whom animals are consigned, and each exhibitor shall make, keep, and maintain records or forms which fully and correctly disclose the following information concerning each dog or cat purchased or otherwise acquired, owned, held, or otherwise in his or her possession or under his or her control, or which is transported, euthanized, sold, 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.

(vi) The official USDA tag number or tattoo assigned to a dog or cat under Sec. Sec. 2.50 and 2.54;

The records of acquisition were reviewed and found to be lacking the identification numbers on all 24 records selected for review. Every adult dog within the kennel must have an identification number and this number must be present on the records of acquisition as per this section. Affects 24 adult dogs.

3.1 (c) (1) (i) **REPEAT**

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(c) Surfaces

(1) General requirements...

(i) Be free of excessive rust that prevents the required cleaning and sanitization, or that affects the structural strength of the surface.

Throughout the kennel areas of excessive rust was observed that would prevent proper sanitation or affect the structural strength. Multiple self feeders were observed with rusted bottoms and feed trays that that created openings to allow feed spillage and spoilage as well as preventing adequate sanitation. Hutch units were observed with rusted wire on sides that were broken and not easily cleaned and sanitized. All surfaces in contact with the dogs must be free of excessive rust to allow for adequate cleaning and sanitization. Affects approx. 180 dogs.

3.1 (c) (2) **REPEAT**

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

3.1 Housing facilities, general.

(c) Surfaces-

(2) Maintenance and replacement of surfaces. All surfaces must be maintained on a regular basis. Surfaces of housing facilities- including houses, dens, and other furniture-type fixtures and objects within the facility- that cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized, must be replaced when worn or soiled.

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Throughout the facility areas were observed that would not be easily cleaned and sanitized including rotting or chewed wooden surfaces, rusted surfaces, and ripped flooring surfaces within the puppy building. The owner needs to establish and maintain an effective program of maintenance to assure that all surfaces of the facility are maintained on a regular basis and that surfaces of housing facilities- including houses, dens, and other furniture-type fixtures and objects within the facility- that cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized, must be replaced when worn or soiled in order to be in compliance with this regulation. Affects 185 adult dogs and puppies.

3.1 (e) REPEAT

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Sec. 3.1 Housing facilities, general.

(e) Storage. Supplies of food...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.

***In the whelping house indoor facility, in the medication room, there were two feed barrels with lids however, the lids were turned upside down so that they did not form a tight fitting closure.

***The feed storage area as indicated by the owner was an area under a lean to roof next to the house. No measures were being employed to prevent vermin infestation or spoilage. The areas immediately adjacent were used to pile firewood and waste items such as empty feed sacks, gasoline containers, and trash.

The owner needs to assure that all feed is stored in a manner that protects the supplies from spoilage, contamination, and vermin infestation and that the supplies are stored off the floor and away from the walls, to allow cleaning underneath and around the supplies in order to be in compliance with this regulation.

Affects all dogs.

3.1 (f) REPEAT

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Sec. 3.1 Housing facilities, general.

Facilities and Operating Standards

(f) Drainage and waste disposal. Housing facility operators must provide for regular and frequent collection, removal, and disposal of animal and food wastes...and other fluids and wastes...in a manner that minimizes contamination and disease risks....Disposal and drainage systems must minimize vermin

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Apr-24-2010



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and pest infestation, insects, odors, and disease hazards.

***On the east end of the adult barn sheltered facility, there was a depression containing standing water. Between several hutch units there areas of standing water and feces with blackened surfaces on the ground.

***All outdoor facilities had an excessive amount of feces under the pens.

***In the whelping house, the drain pipes and washdowns were dirty and contained organic matter, mineral buildup and feces.

***In the puppy barn, the washdowns and drain pipes were dirty and contained organic matter, mineral buildup and feces on the side that contained puppies and on the side that did not contain puppies.

The owner needs to establish and maintain an effective program of cleaning to assure that all animal and food waste, dirt, organic material and mineral buildup is removed in a manner that minimizes contamination and disease risks and assure that disposal and drainage systems minimize vermin and pest infestation, insects, odors, and disease hazards in order to be in compliance with this regulation.

Affects all dogs.

3.2 (c) REPEAT INDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

Sec. 3.2 Indoor housing facilities.

(c) Lighting. Indoor housing facilities for dogs...must be lighted well enough to permit routine inspection and cleaning of the facility, and observation of the dogs. Animal areas must be provided a regular diurnal lighting cycle of either natural or artificial light. Lighting must be uniformly diffused throughout animal facilities and provide sufficient illumination to aid in maintaining good housekeeping practices, adequate cleaning, adequate inspection of animals, and for the well-being of the animals. Primary enclosures must be placed so as to protect the dogs...from excessive light.

***Within the adult building only two lights were fully functional on the west end of the building. The east end of the building was too dark to allow for proper observation and cleaning procedures.

***The puppy building did not have sufficient lighting to allow for proper animal husbandry.

***In the whelping house indoor facility, there was a lack of lighting in the center of the facility making it difficult to see the primary enclosures and the dogs in this area. It is noted that multiple florescent light bulbs are missing. The owner states that "a couple of the lights work."

The owner needs to assure that all areas are lighted well enough to permit routine inspection and cleaning of the facility, and observation of the dogs.

Prepared By:

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Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 4047

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

Date:

Title:

Apr-24-2010



Inspection Report

Affects approx. 136 dogs.

3.4 (c) REPEAT

OUTDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

Sec. 3.4 Outdoor housing facilities.

(c) Construction. Building surfaces in contact with animals in outdoor housing facilities must be impervious to moisture....All surfaces must be maintained on a regular basis. Surfaces of outdoor housing facilities--including houses, dens, etc.--that cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized, must be replaced when worn or soiled.

***In the outdoor hutch facility, most of the wire on the sides of these hutches was not coated and rusted. The wood used on these units was worn, weathered, warped, molded, chewed where raw wood was exposed, rotting, or rotten and is obvious that all surfaces of the hutches are not impervious to moisture and have not been maintained on a regular basis or replaced so that proper cleaning and sanitization can be applied as required by the Animal Welfare Act. Most of the wire on the sides of these hutches was not coated and rusted.

The owner needs to establish and maintain an effective program of maintenance to assure that building surfaces in contact with animals in outdoor housing facilities are impervious to moisture and all surfaces are maintained on a regular basis. Surfaces of outdoor housing facilities--including houses, dens, etc.--that cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized, must be replaced when worn or soiled in order to be in compliance with this regulation.

Affects 153 adult dogs.

3.6 (a) (1) REPEAT

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

Primary enclosures for dogs and cats 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. The primary enclosures must be kept in good repair.

Every outside hutch unit observed with the kennel area was in a state of disrepair. Hutch structural supports were observed completely rotted away leaving voids in the structure. Several hutches were observed leaning or blocked up with makeshift repairs such as a coffee can. Doors into the enclosures were observed severely warped and twisted or rotted. Doorways into shelter boxes were observed chewed and broken. Shelter box lids were observed with rotted areas around hinges and fasteners. Areas of wire on the side partitions were observed broken and unattached to support structures creating areas of possible escape. Coated wire mesh flooring in many hutches was observed with over half of the black coating missing, exposing the bare wire strands to the dogs' feet. Outside ground runs were observed with cattle panel sides that allowed the dogs to poke their heads through the openings creating hazards of entanglement.

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Apr-23-2010

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Date:

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Apr-24-2010



Inspection Report

All enclosures utilized in this kennel must be structurally sound and in good repair. The owner stated he had made plans to repair and rebuild as he could these units. No significant progress has been made on correcting this noncompliant item during the last five months since the previous inspection. Affects approx. 153 dogs.

3.6 (a) (2) (x) **REPEAT**

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

Sec. 3.6 Primary enclosures.

Primary enclosures for dogs and cats must meet the following minimum requirements:

(a) General requirements.

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

(x) Have floors that are constructed in a manner that protects the dogs'...feet and legs from injury, and that, if of mesh or slatted construction, do not allow the dogs'...feet to pass through any openings in the floor.

In a green hutch unit on the south side of the facility an adult rottweiler female was housed on wire mesh flooring with wire spacings of 1.5 inch by 1.5 inch. This dog was observed with the toes protruding below the surface of the floor. Further this dog was observed as being reluctant to walk on the wire mesh floor surface.

The owner needs to assure that all primary enclosures are constructed and maintained in a manner that protects the dogs'...feet and legs from injury, and that, if of mesh or slatted construction, do not allow the dogs'...feet to pass through any openings in the floor in order to be in compliance with this regulation.

Affects 1 adult dog.

3.11 (a) **REPEAT**

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

Sec. 3.11 Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

(a) Cleaning of primary enclosures. Excreta and food waste must be removed from primary enclosures daily, and from under primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent an excessive accumulation of feces and food waste, to prevent soiling of the dogs... contained in the primary enclosures, and to reduce disease hazards, insects, pests and odors.

***In the outside ground runs excessive accumulations of feces were noted that were indicative of several days on not spot cleaning.

***In the hutch outdoor facilities, there was an excessive amount of feces noted under each of the hutch units containing dogs. There were also several of the primary enclosures that had an excessive amount of feces.

***In the adult barn sheltered facility in the outdoor portion, there was feces noted in the pens and an excessive amount of feces under the pens.

Prepared By:

WILLIAM C MCGRUDER, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 4047

Apr-23-2010

Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

Apr-24-2010



Inspection Report

***In the whelping house, it was noted that some of the primary enclosures contained feces, feces was also hanging in the cobwebs and hair underneath the primary enclosures and in the drain pipe

The owner needs to establish and maintain an effective program of cleaning to assure that excreta and food waste are removed from primary enclosures daily, and from under primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent an excessive accumulation of feces and food waste, to prevent soiling of the dogs or cats contained in the primary enclosures, and to reduce disease hazards, insects, pests and odors in order to be in compliance with this regulation. Affects all dogs and puppies.

**3.11 (b) (3) REPEAT
CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.**

Sec. 3.11 Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

(b) Sanitization of primary enclosures and food and water receptacles.

(3) Hard surfaces of primary enclosures and food and water receptacles must be sanitized using one of the following methods:

(i) Live steam under pressure;

(ii) Washing with hot water (at least 180 deg. F (82.2 deg. C)) and soap or detergent, as with a mechanical cage washer; or

(iii) Washing all soiled surfaces with appropriate detergent solutions and disinfectants, or by using a combination detergent/disinfectant product that accomplishes the same purpose, with a thorough cleaning of the surfaces to remove organic material, so as to remove all organic material and mineral buildup, and to provide sanitization followed by a clean water rinse.

The outside enclosures are in a state of not being able to be properly sanitized due to rough, chewed, unsealed, or rusty surfaces. Hutch units with intact support structures below the wire mesh flooring were observed with excessive accumulations of fecal deposits.

Within the sheltered and indoor areas the structural supports had deposits of brownish organic matter. The PVC pipe dropdowns for the automatic watering system had accumulations of brownish organic matter surrounding the watering nipples and above. All primary enclosures must be cleaned and sanitized as per this section to protect the health and well being of the dogs and to reduce disease, odor and pest hazards. Affects all dogs.

This inspection was conducted by the owner, Dr. Lynn Bourgeois-VMO, and Curt McGruder-ACI. The inspection was conducted on 04/23/10 with the exit interview scheduled for 04/24/10.

Prepared By:

WILLIAM C MCGRUDER, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 4047

Apr-23-2010

Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

Apr-24-2010



Inspection Report

DONALD SCHRAGE

Customer ID: **4411**

Certificate: **43-A-1957**

Site: 001

DONALD SCHRAGE

RABBIT RIDGE KENNEL

RURAL ROUTE 3, BOX 234

Type: ATTEMPTED INSPECTION

Date: Apr-01-2010

EDINA, MO 63537

2.126 (b)

ACCESS AND INSPECTION OF RECORDS AND PROPERTY.

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

A responsible adult was not available to accompany inspection at 9:30 am and 1:00 pm on 04/01/2010.

Prepared By:

JAN R FELDMAN, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 4039

Apr-01-2010

Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

Apr-01-2010



Inspection Report

DONALD SCHRAGE

Customer ID: 4411

Certificate: 43-A-1957

Site: 001

DONALD SCHRAGE

RABBIT RIDGE KENNEL

RURAL ROUTE 3, BOX 234

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Nov-06-2009

EDINA, MO 63537

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, and the availability of emergency, weekend, and holiday care.

***In the outdoor hutch facilities in the center of the buildings there are 9 adult dogs that had slight to severely matted hair. When the first matted dog was pointed out to the owner, the dog was pulled from the pen, a pair of scissors was taken out of the owner's pocket and the mats were clipped. Another dog was found in a different pen that had matting severe enough around the rectal area, that the dog was unable to defecate. The owner, once again, took the scissors and removed the matted hair from the rectal area.

***There were also at least 3 dogs noted as having long toenails in the outdoor hutch facilities.

***In the adult barn sheltered facility, there were 5 adult dogs that had slight to moderate matted hair. These dogs were in pen #2, pen #4, and pen #137.

***In the whelping barn, there were 9 adult dogs that had slight to moderate matted hair.

***In the outdoor hutch facilities on the eastern side of the property, there were 2 adult dogs that had moderately matted hair. There was also at least 2 adult dogs noted to have long toenails.

***All of the above mentioned dogs have matted hair in various areas including heads & faces, legs, backs, and rectal areas.

***In the medication room, there were multiple medications on the table and the refrigerator that were noted to be expired from 2 months to 7 years. *This non-compliant item was corrected during inspection. The owner threw expired medications in the trash. One bottle of blue liquid was noted on the table with no label. Owner states that new medications are sometimes taken, divided out and placed in old bottles.

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Also in the medication room, it was noted that attached to the door was a list of medications and dosages. Owner states that this list is what is used on the dogs in the whelping house. This paper is dirty and has specks all over it which make it difficult to read. It was unknown whether it was actually approved by the attending veterinarian due to there being no legible signature. Due to the form of the 1991 PVC, it was unknown whether these 2 documents match in the actual orders of medical prevention and treatment of this facility.

The owner needs to establish and maintain an effective program of veterinary care that includes proper grooming techniques and owner also needs to assure that medications used within the facility are properly labeled and within the dates of recommended use by the manufacturer to show that the use of appropriate methods are being applied to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries in order to be in compliance with this regulation.

Matting Affects 25 adult dogs.

Medications affect 279 adult dogs and 66 puppies.

To be corrected by November 13, 2009.

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.

***The PVC for this facility is date stamped 1991. Owner states that the attending veterinarian is the same as in 1991 and that no changes have been made in medication or instructions for the facility in those 19 years. The last signature by the attending veterinarian on the PVC is from 2007. The owner states that the veterinarian is always in a hurry and forgets to sign the PVC. A new PVC was left with the owner to have filled out by the attending veterinarian. The owner states that the attending veterinarian will be seen in about 2 weeks.

Also in the medication room, it was noted that attached to the door was a list of medications and dosages. Owner states that this list is what is used on the dogs in the whelping house. This paper is dirty and has specks all over it which make it difficult to read. It was unknown whether it was actually approved by the attending veterinarian due to there being no legible signature. Due to the form of the 1991 PVC, it was unknown whether these 2 documents match in the actual orders of medical prevention and treatment of this facility.

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Affects 279 adults and 66 puppies.

To be corrected by November 20, 2009.

2.40 (b) (3)

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:

(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.

***Throughout the entire facility, there were non-compliant items documented on grooming techniques, cleaning, sanitation, medication expiration dates, pest control, ventilation, and lighting. All of these items are animal husbandry issues.

The owner needs to contact the attending veterinarian for instruction in each of these areas and follow the instructions given by the attending veterinarian to assure that a mechanism of direct and frequent communication is applied, so that timely and accurate information on problems of animal health, behavior, and well-being is conveyed to the attending veterinarian in order to be in compliance with this regulation.

Affects 279 adults and 66 puppies.

To be corrected by November 13, 2009.

2.50 (a) (1)

TIME AND METHOD OF IDENTIFICATION.

Sec. 2.50 Time and method of identification.

(a) A class "A" dealer (breeder) shall identify all live dogs...on the premises as follows:

(1) All live dogs...held on the premises, purchased, or otherwise acquired, sold or otherwise disposed of, or removed from the premises for delivery to a research facility or exhibitor or to another dealer, or for sale, through an auction sale or to any person for use as a pet.

***Throughout the facility, the owner was using two means of identification during this inspection (tags and microchip). It was unclear whether all dogs without tags had a microchip due to the fact that ID numbers were not recorded. It was impossible to tell the ID on most of the dogs in the facility. Owner

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states that some dogs do have a microchip, but not all of them.

The owner needs to assure that all live dogs held on the premises, purchased, or otherwise acquired, sold or otherwise disposed of, or removed from the premises for delivery to a research facility or exhibitor or to another dealer, or for sale, through an auction sale or to any person for use as a pet has an approved method of identification in order to be in compliance with this regulation.

Affects at least 200 adult dogs.

To be corrected by November 30, 2009.

2.51 (a)

FORM OF OFFICIAL TAG.

Sec. 2.51 Form of official tag.

(a) The official tag shall be made of a durable alloy such as brass, bronze, or steel, or of a durable plastic. Aluminum of a sufficient thickness to assure the tag is durable and legible may also be used.

***In the adult barn sheltered facility, there were at least 5 tags that could not be read due to them being bent, chewed and crushed.

The owner needs to assure that all dogs' tags are made of a durable alloy such as brass, bronze, or steel, or of a durable plastic. Aluminum of a sufficient thickness to assure the tag is durable and legible may also be used in order to be in compliance with this regulation.

Affects 5 adult dogs.

To be corrected by November 13, 2009.

2.75 (a) (1) (vi)

RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

Sec. 2.75 Records: Dealers and exhibitors.

(a)(1) Each dealer, other than operators of auction sales and brokers to whom animals are consigned, and each exhibitor shall make, keep, and maintain records or forms which fully and correctly disclose the following information concerning each dog...purchased or otherwise acquired, owned, held, or otherwise in his or her possession or under his or her control, or which is transported, euthanized, sold, or otherwise disposed of by that dealer.

(vi) The official USDA tag number or tattoo assigned to a dog...under Sec. Sec. 2.50 and 2.54

***On the Aphis form 7005, the ID column contains the owner's certificate number for each animal. Some of the animals in this facility were tagged and some of the animals were microchipped. Due to the fact that none of the microchip or tag numbers had been recorded, it was impossible to match any of the ID's for the dogs to the inventory list.

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The owner needs to establish and maintain a program of identification for each animal and maintain the forms which fully and correctly disclose the following information concerning each dog...purchased or otherwise acquired, owned, held, or otherwise in his or her possession or under his or her control, or which is transported, euthanized, sold, or otherwise disposed of by that dealer in order to be in compliance with this regulation.

Affects 279 adult dogs.

3.1 (e)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Sec. 3.1 Housing facilities, general.

(e) Storage. Supplies of food...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.

***In the whelping house indoor facility, in the medication room, there was one bag of feed setting on the floor and leaning up against the wall. There was a toilet right beside the feed bag and the cement floor around the feed bag was covered in dirt, grime, and mold as was the wall next to the toilet. There were two feed barrels noted in this room that were not full.

***In the whelping house indoor facility, in the medication room, there were two feed barrels with lids however, the lids were turned upside down so that they did not form a tight fitting closure.

The owner needs to assure that all feed is stored in a manner that protects the supplies from spoilage, contamination, and vermin infestation and that the supplies are stored off the floor and away from the walls, to allow cleaning underneath and around the supplies in order to be in compliance with this regulation.

Affects at least 49 adult dogs.

To be corrected by November 13, 2009.

3.1 (a)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Sec. 3.1 Housing facilities, general.

Facilities and Operating Standards

(a) Structure; construction. Housing facilities for dogs...must be designed and constructed so that they are structurally sound. 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.

***In the outdoor hutch facility. Every hutch unit was noted to be completely dilapidated. Many of them

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were leaning sideways. The housing units were not attached to the pens, the wood is worn, broken, cracked, and chewed. The sides of the housing units, tops of housing units and tops of pens were constructed out of plywood as was noted to warped, rotting, or completely rotted away. 3 lids to the housing units were noted to have been replaced with new plywood. Hinges were rusted and did not hold many of the lids on or in place anymore. Owner states that he plans to have all of the dogs moved into the barns by next spring and remove these hutches from the property. Owner also states that these facilities are about 12 years old.

***In the outdoor hutch facility on the eastern side of the property, there was one housing unit that had the roof portion completely open. Two dogs reside in this unit.

***In the outdoor facility, there were 3 pens that were made out of cattle panels with hog wire attached to the inside bottom and horse wire attached at the top. This type of construction leaves room for smaller animals to enter the pens.

The owner needs to establish and maintain an effective program of maintenance to assure that all housing facilities for dogs are designed and constructed so that they are structurally sound. 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 in order to be in compliance with this regulation.

Affects 171 adult dogs.

To be corrected by December 6, 2009.

3.1 (c) (2)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

3.1 Housing facilities, general.

(c) Surfaces-

(2) Maintenance and replacement of surfaces. All surfaces must be maintained on a regular basis. Surfaces of housing facilities- including houses, dens, and other furniture-type fixtures and objects within the facility- that cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized, must be replaced when worn or soiled.

***In the outdoor facility, there was 1 pen that contained a compacted earth floor. This ground had a hole dug in the center of the pen.

***Throughout the entire facility, there were multiple areas that contained the following, yet not limited to:

1. Rotting/molded wood products
2. Rust feed/water receptacles
3. Broken or rusted wire
4. Bedding
5. Chewed whelping boxes
6. Chewed wooden surfaces around entrance doors to housing units.
7. Ripped linoleum. (puppy barn)

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The owner needs to establish and maintain an effective program of maintenance to assure that all surfaces of the facility are maintained on a regular basis and that surfaces of housing facilities- including houses, dens, and other furniture-type fixtures and objects within the facility- that cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized, must be replaced when worn or soiled in order to be in compliance with this regulation.

Affects 210 adult dogs and 66 puppies.

To be corrected by November 30, 2009.

3.1 (c) (1) (i) REPEAT

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Sec. 3.1 Housing facilities, general.

(c) Surfaces

(1) General requirements...

(i) Be free of excessive rust that prevents the required cleaning and sanitization, or that affects the structural strength of the surface.

***Throughout the entire facility, rust deposit were noted from a moderate to severe state. The areas of rust noted in this facility include, yet are not limited to:

1. Self feeders in the outdoor, outdoor hutch, whelping house, and puppy barn facilities.
2. Non-coated wire used on the sides of the hutch units.
3. The wire and panels used in the outdoor facilities.
4. Water pipes in the whelping house facility.
5. Washdowns in the whelping house and puppy barn facilities.
6. Tee posts on the outdoor facility.
7. Screws and broken hinges protruding into the hutch units.
8. Light fixtures in the whelping house.
9. The breaker box in the whelping house.

The owner needs to establish and maintain an effective program of cleaning that assures that all surfaces be free of excessive rust that prevents the required cleaning and sanitization, or that affects the structural strength of the surface in order to be in compliance with this regulation.

Affects 210 adults and 66 puppies

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3.1 (f)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Sec. 3.1 Housing facilities, general.
Facilities and Operating Standards

(f) Drainage and waste disposal. Housing facility operators must provide for regular and frequent collection, removal, and disposal of animal and food wastes...and other fluids and wastes...in a manner that minimizes contamination and disease risks....Disposal and drainage systems must minimize vermin and pest infestation, insects, odors, and disease hazards.

***On the east end of the adult barn sheltered facility, there was a low spot in the ground which was still moist from the recent rains. This area had algae growth noted in it. This area was approximately 3' x 20'.

***All outdoor facilities had an excessive amount of feces under the pens.

***In the whelping house, the drain pipes and washdowns were dirty and contained organic matter, mineral buildup and feces.

***In the puppy barn, the washdowns and drain pipes were dirty and contained organic matter, mineral buildup and feces on the side that contained puppies and on the side that did not contain puppies.

The owner needs to establish and maintain an effective program of cleaning to assure that all animal and food waste, dirt, organic material and mineral buildup is removed in a manner that minimizes contamination and disease risks and assure that disposal and drainage systems minimize vermin and pest infestation, insects, odors, and disease hazards in order to be in compliance with this regulation.

Affects 279 adults and 66 puppies.

To be corrected by November 30, 2009.

3.1 (c) (3)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Sec. 3.1 Housing facilities, general.
(c) Surfaces--

(3) Cleaning. Hard surfaces with which the dogs...come in contact must be spot-cleaned daily and sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.11(b) of this subpart to prevent accumulation of excreta and reduce disease hazards. 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 using any of the methods provided in Sec. 3.11(b)(3) for primary enclosures.

***In the outdoor hutch facility, there was feces in the pens, feces in the food, water bowls that contained

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dirty water with grass and bedding material in them, rusty wire on the sides, rusty coffee cans used as food bowls, weathered, worn, and molded wood, wet and soiled bedding, dirt and grime on the interior walls of the housing units, and chewed edges exposing raw wood.

***In the adult barn sheltered facility, there was feces and hair in the primary enclosures, dirt and grime buildup on the hinged doors, cobwebs, hair and feces hanging from underneath the primary enclosures, and dirt and grime buildup on the PVC pipe framework of the primary enclosures. There were numerous amounts of cobwebs and dirt on the walls and ceiling on the interior portion of the building. There were cobwebs, dirt and mice droppings on the window sills and on the exhaust fan window sill.

***In the whelping house indoor facility, there was hair, dirt, cobwebs, feces, and rusty coffee cans in the primary enclosures and hanging down from the primary enclosures, and dirt and grime buildup on the PVC pipe framework of the primary enclosures. The water pipe is filthy and covered with dirt and grime. There were numerous amounts of cobwebs and dirt on the walls and ceiling on the interior portion of the building. The washdowns and drain pipes had organic matter and mineral buildup on them. The holding barrels for the flush system on the drain pipes have dirt buildup on them.

In the medication room of the whelping facility, there were mice droppings, dirt, a bowl of used combs/cutters covered in oil, dirt, and grime, opened canned dog food on the table. This room also contains a rusty refrigerator with grime on the inside of the door and walls where the owner stores the medications for this facility.

Also in the medication room, it was noted that behind the feed barrels and the bag of feed setting on the floor, was a toilet and hot water heater. The base of the toilet, the base of the hot water heater, the floor, and the wall next to the toilet, were noted to have dirt, grime and mold on them.

***In the outdoor facilities, the water/food receptacles were rusty and dirty. The water was filthy and the wood on the housing units was moldy.

***In the puppy barn, the main floor, heating unit, washdowns, drain pipes and PVC pipe frame was filthy with dirt, grime and mice droppings.

The owner needs to establish and maintain an effective program of cleaning to assure that all surfaces coming in contact with the dogs are spot cleaned daily and sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.11(b) of this subpart to prevent accumulation of excreta and reduce disease hazards and to assure that all other surfaces of housing facilities are cleaned and sanitized when necessary to satisfy generally accepted husbandry standards and practices in order to be in compliance with this regulation.

Affects 279 adults and 66 puppies.

To be corrected by November 20, 2009.

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Inspection Report

3.2 (b)

INDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

Sec. 3.2 Indoor housing facilities.

(b) Ventilation. Indoor housing facilities for dogs...must be sufficiently ventilated at all times when dogs...are present to provide for their health and well-being, and to minimize odors, drafts, ammonia levels, and moisture condensation. Ventilation must be provided by windows, vents, fans, or air conditioning. Auxiliary ventilation, such as fans, blowers, or air conditioning must be provided when the ambient temperature is 85 [deg]F (29.5 [deg]C) or higher. The relative humidity must be maintained at a level that ensures the health and well-being of the dogs or cats housed therein, in accordance with the directions of the attending veterinarian and generally accepted professional and husbandry practices.

***In the whelping house indoor facility, there was a putrid musty odor. The windows were opened during the inspection, providing little relief.

The owner need to assure that sufficient ventilation to buildings in this facility to provide for the health and well-being of the animals, and to minimize odors, drafts, ammonia levels, and moisture condensation in order to be in compliance with this regulation.

Affects 49 adult dogs and 60 puppies.

To be corrected by November 13, 2009.

3.2 (c)

INDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

Sec. 3.2 Indoor housing facilities.

(c) Lighting. Indoor housing facilities for dogs...must be lighted well enough to permit routine inspection and cleaning of the facility, and observation of the dogs. Animal areas must be provided a regular diurnal lighting cycle of either natural or artificial light. Lighting must be uniformly diffused throughout animal facilities and provide sufficient illumination to aid in maintaining good housekeeping practices, adequate cleaning, adequate inspection of animals, and for the well-being of the animals. Primary enclosures must be placed so as to protect the dogs...from excessive light.

***In the whelping house indoor facility, there was a lack of lighting in the center of the facility making it difficult to see the primary enclosures and the dogs in this area. It is noted that multiple florescent light bulbs are missing. The owner states that "a couple of the lights work."

The owner needs to assure that all areas are lighted well enough to permit routine inspection and cleaning of the facility, and observation of the dogs.

Affects approximately 22 adults and 20 puppies.

To be corrected by November 10, 2009.

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Inspection Report

3.4 (c) REPEAT

OUTDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

Sec. 3.4 Outdoor housing facilities.

(c) Construction. Building surfaces in contact with animals in outdoor housing facilities must be impervious to moisture....All surfaces must be maintained on a regular basis. Surfaces of outdoor housing facilities--including houses, dens, etc.--that cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized, must be replaced when worn or soiled.

***In the outdoor hutch facility, most of the wire on the sides of these hutches was not coated and rusted. The wood used on these units was worn, weathered, warped, molded, chewed where raw wood was exposed, rotting, or rotten and is obvious that all surfaces of the hutches are not impervious to moisture and have not been maintained on a regular basis or replaced so that proper cleaning and sanitization can be applied as required by the Animal Welfare Act. Most of the wire on the sides of these hutches was not coated and rusted.

The owner needs to establish and maintain an effective program of maintenance to assure that building surfaces in contact with animals in outdoor housing facilities are impervious to moisture and all surfaces are maintained on a regular basis. Surfaces of outdoor housing facilities--including houses, dens, etc.--that cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized, must be replaced when worn or soiled in order to be in compliance with this regulation.

Affects 153 adult dogs.

3.4 (b) (4)

OUTDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

Sec. 3.4 Outdoor housing facilities.

(b) Shelter from the elements. Outdoor facilities for dogs..must:

(4) Contain clean, dry, bedding material if the ambient temperature is below 50 [deg]F (10 [deg]C). Additional clean, dry bedding is required when the temperature is 35 [deg]F (1.7 [deg]C) or lower.

***In the outdoor hutch facility, all of the the housing units were noted to have little to no bedding in them. At least one of these units had bedding that was wet and soiled. The night time temperature this past week has been below 50 degrees F. The owner states that the dogs kick out the bedding because the temperature is above 50 degrees F during the daytime.

The owner needs to assure that all outdoor facilities contain clean, dry, bedding material if the ambient temperature is below 50 [deg]F (10 [deg]C). Additional clean, dry bedding is required when the temperature is 35 [deg]F (1.7 [deg]C) or lower in order to be in compliance with this regulation.

Affects 161 adult dogs.

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To be corrected by November 8, 2009.

3.6 (a) (2) (i)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

Sec. 3.6 Primary enclosures

(a) General requirements.

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

(i) Have no sharp points or edges that could injure the dogs.

***In the outdoor hutch facility, the water bowls and some of the food bowls are crock pots. Several of these pots had been chipped around the rim or completely broken and left sharp points. It was also noted in this facility that there were multiple sharp points on the wires that are used to hold the food and water receptacles to the sides of the pens. Also in this facility, the roofs to the housing units have screws protruding into the housing unit itself as they were used to attach the hinges to the roofs. This was also noted on the roofs into the pen portion of the hutch facility.

***In the whelping house there were at least 7 whelping boxes that were chewed or had broken edges on them. Also in this facility, there were 2 metal feeders that were rusted and had sharp edges on them.

***In the outdoor facility, there were 4 food/water receptacles that had chewed edges that created sharp areas. There was also one area that was noted to have broken wire protruding into the pen.

The owner needs to establish and maintain an effective program of maintenance to assure that the primary enclosures have no sharp points or edges that could injure the dogs in order to be in compliance with this regulation.

Affects 171 adult dogs.

3.6 (a) (2) (ix) REPEAT

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

Sec. 3.6 Primary enclosures.

Primary enclosures for dogs...must meet the following minimum requirements:

(a) General requirements.

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

(ix) Enable all surfaces in contact with the dogs...to be readily cleaned and sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.11(b) of this subpart, or be replaceable when worn or soiled.

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***In the outdoor hutch facilities, there were 152 primary enclosures that had chewed areas around the doorways to the housing units exposing raw wood.

***In the whelping house indoor facility, there are at least 11 plastic whelping boxes that have chewed edges.

***In the outdoor facilities, the water/food receptacles have chewed edges.

All of these chewed areas are impossible to properly clean and sanitize as required by the Animal Welfare Act.

The owner needs to establish and maintain an effective program of maintenance to assure that all surfaces of the primary enclosures can be readily cleaned and sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.11(b) of this subpart, or be replaceable when worn or soiled in order to be in compliance with this regulation.

Affects 171 adults.

3.6 (a) (1) REPEAT PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

Sec. 3.6 Primary enclosures.

Primary enclosures for dogs and cats 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. The primary enclosures must be kept in good repair.

***In the outdoor hutch facility, there were 4 of the hutch units that were noted to be leaning extremely to 1 side, have become detached from the framework support on the bottom or the frame support is falling apart.

The owner needs to establish and maintain a program of effective maintenance to assure that all primary enclosures are designed and constructed of suitable materials so that they are structurally sound and kept in good repair in order to be in compliance with this regulation.

Affects 16 adult dogs.

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3.6 (a) (2) (x) **REPEAT**

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

Sec. 3.6 Primary enclosures.

Primary enclosures for dogs and cats must meet the following minimum requirements:

(a) General requirements.

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

(x) Have floors that are constructed in a manner that protects the dogs'...feet and legs from injury, and that, if of mesh or slatted construction, do not allow the dogs'...feet to pass through any openings in the floor.

***In the whelping house indoor facility, there was one pen containing 4 puppies and their feet were noted to be passing through the openings in the wire floor.

***In the puppy barn, there were 2 puppies noted to have their feet passing through the openings in the wire floor.

***In the eastern outdoor hutch facility, there were 2 hutches that had broken wire in the floor to where the adult dogs' feet were noted to be passing through the openings. This was corrected during the inspection. The owner moved these two dogs to different pens.

The owner needs to assure that all primary enclosures are constructed and maintained in a manner that protects the dogs'...feet and legs from injury, and that, if of mesh or slatted construction, do not allow the dogs'...feet to pass through any openings in the floor in order to be in compliance with this regulation.

Affects 2 adults and 6 puppies.

3.9 (b)

FEEDING.

Sec. 3.9 Feeding.

(b) Food receptacles must be used for dogs..., must be readily accessible to all dogs..., and must be located so as to minimize contamination by excreta and pests...Self-feeders may be used for the feeding of dry food. If self-feeders are used, they must be kept clean and must be sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.11(b) of this subpart...

***In the outdoor hutch facility, there were 2 food bowls noted to have feces in with the food. There were multiple food bowls that had a dried scummy substance on the inside of them. There was also a food bowl that contained lady bugs on the dog food.

***In the whelping house, there was 1 food bowl noted to have feces in with the food. On the back wall of the whelping house, there were 4 metal feeders noted to be rusty, chewed and broken with sharp edges and contained mice droppings. (2 of these feeders were in use)

Prepared By:

BEVERLY HICKS, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5051

Nov-06-2009

Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

Nov-09-2009



Inspection Report

The owner needs to assure that food bowls are located so as to minimize contamination by excreta and pests and that self-feeders must be kept clean and must be sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.11(b) of this subpart.

Affects 6 adult dogs.

To be corrected by November 7, 2009.

3.10

REPEAT

WATERING.

Sec. 3.10 Watering.

If potable water is not continually available to the dogs..., it must be offered to the dogs...as often as necessary to ensure their health and well-being, but not less than twice daily for at least 1 hour each time, unless restricted by the attending veterinarian. Water receptacles must be kept clean and sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.11(b) of this subpart, and before being used to water a different dog... or social grouping of dogs or cats.

***In the outdoor hutch facility, most of the water receptacles were crock pots and the ones that did have water, also had leaves, grass, and dirt in them with a film across the top of the water. The outside of the receptacles had dirt and black coloring from the coating on the wire used to hold them in place.

***In the outdoor facility, the water receptacles were filthy with dirt and the water was muddy and dirty.

The owner needs to assure that all dogs have water offered as often as necessary to ensure their health and well-being, but not less than twice daily for at least 1 hour each time, unless restricted by the attending veterinarian. Water receptacles must be kept clean and sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.11(b) of this subpart, and before being used to water a different dog...or social grouping of dogs.

Affects 153 adult dogs.

3.11 (b) (3)

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

Sec. 3.11 Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

(b) Sanitization of primary enclosures and food and water receptacles.

(3) Hard surfaces of primary enclosures and food and water receptacles must be sanitized using one of the following methods:

(i) Live steam under pressure;

(ii) Washing with hot water (at least 180 deg. F (82.2 deg. C)) and soap or detergent, as with a mechanical cage washer; or

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Nov-06-2009

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Date:

Title:

Nov-09-2009



Inspection Report

(iii) Washing all soiled surfaces with appropriate detergent solutions and disinfectants, or by using a combination detergent/disinfectant product that accomplishes the same purpose, with a thorough cleaning of the surfaces to remove organic material, so as to remove all organic material and mineral buildup, and to provide sanitization followed by a clean water rinse.

***Throughout the facility, there were multiple places noted that had dirt, grime, organic material and mineral buildup. The owner states that the facility is sanitized "about every 3 weeks." It is obvious that proper sanitation is not being performed correctly or frequently enough to be effective.

The owner needs to establish and maintain an effective program of cleaning and sanitation to assure that all dirt, grime, organic material and mineral buildup is removed in order to be in compliance with this regulation.

Affects 279 adults and 66 puppies.

To be corrected by November 20, 2009.

3.11 (a) REPEAT CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

Sec. 3.11 Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

(a) Cleaning of primary enclosures. Excreta and food waste must be removed from primary enclosures daily, and from under primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent an excessive accumulation of feces and food waste, to prevent soiling of the dogs... contained in the primary enclosures, and to reduce disease hazards, insects, pests and odors.

***In the hutch outdoor facilities, there was an excessive amount of feces noted under each of the hutch units containing dogs. There were also several of the primary enclosures that had an excessive amount of feces.

***In the adult barn sheltered facility in the outdoor portion, there was feces noted in the pens and an excessive amount of feces under the pens.

***In the whelping house, it was noted that some of the primary enclosures contained feces, feces was also hanging in the cobwebs and hair underneath the primary enclosures and in the drain pipe.

***In the puppy barn, the washdowns and drain pipes have feces and mineral build up on them.

The owner needs to establish and maintain an effective program of cleaning to assure that excreta and food waste are removed from primary enclosures daily, and from under primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent an excessive accumulation of feces and food waste, to prevent soiling of the dogs or cats contained in the primary enclosures, and to reduce disease hazards, insects, pests and odors in order to be in compliance with this regulation.

Affects 271 adults and 66 puppies.

Prepared By:

BEVERLY HICKS, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5051

Date:
Nov-06-2009

Received By:

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

Date:
Nov-09-2009



Inspection Report

3.11 (d)

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

Sec. 3.11 Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

(d) Pest control. An effective program for the control of insects, external parasites affecting dogs...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 the adult barn sheltered facility, there were mice droppings noted on the table and on the floor. Owner states that he keeps poison out all the time for the control of mice.

***In the whelping building, there were mice droppings along the PVC pipe frame on the primary enclosures.

***In the puppy barn, there were mice droppings noted along the base boards and under the heating unit.

The owner needs to establish and maintain an effective program of pest control as to promote the health and well-being of the animals and reduce contamination by pests in animal areas in order to be in compliance with this regulation.

Affects 118 adult dogs and 66 puppies.

To be corrected by November 20, 2009.

3.12

EMPLOYEES.

Sec. 3.12 Employees.

Each person subject to the Animal Welfare regulations (9 CFR parts 1, 2, and 3) maintaining dogs...must have enough employees to carry out the level of husbandry practices and care required in this subpart. The employees who provide for husbandry and care, or handle animals, must be supervised by an individual who has the knowledge, background, and experience in proper husbandry and care of dogs and cats to supervise others. The employer must be certain that the supervisor and other employees can perform to these standards.

***All areas of this facility lack in appropriate maintenance, cleaning and husbandry practices. The owner states that there is one full time employee and one part time employee.

The owner needs to assure that there are enough employees to carry out the level of husbandry practices and care required in the Animal Welfare Act in order to be in compliance with this regulation.

Affects 279 adults and 66 puppies.

Prepared By:

BEVERLY HICKS, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5051

Nov-06-2009

Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

Nov-09-2009



Inspection Report

To be corrected by November 20, 2009.

This inspection began at 1330. Inspection and exit interview conducted by owner, Beverly Hicks, ACI and Jan Feldman, ACI.

Owner was informed that report would be sent by certified mail.

End of Report.

Prepared By:

BEVERLY HICKS, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5051

Date:
Nov-06-2009

Received By:

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

Date:
Nov-09-2009



Inspection Report

DONALD SCHRAGE

Customer ID: 4411

Certificate: 43-A-1957

Site: 001

DONALD SCHRAGE

RABBIT RIDGE KENNEL

RURAL ROUTE 3, BOX 234

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Aug-12-2009

EDINA, MO 63537

3.1 (c) (1) (i) REPEAT

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Be free of excessive rust that prevents the required cleaning and sanitization, or that affects the structural strength of the surface;

** The self feeders (coffee cans) in approximately 30 of the outdoor enclosure containing 30 dogs were rusted and thus, cannot be cleaned and sanitized properly. Licensee must monitor and replace all rusted feeders to ensure that proper cleaning and sanitization can take place.

** This was to have been corrected on 5/17/07 and 8/25/08

3.6 (a) (2) (ix) REPEAT

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

Enable all surfaces in contact with the dogs and cats to be readily cleaned and sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.11(b) of this subpart, or be replaceable when worn or soiled;

** Approximately 70 dogs had chewed entrances or other hard surfaces of enclosures that had bare wood. These surfaces are not impervious to moisture and thus cannot be cleaned and sanitized properly. Licensee must ensure that all surfaces the dogs come in contact with are sealed and impervious to moisture to ensure that cleaning and sanitization can be done properly and in accordance with the regulations and maintained on a regular basis.

** This was to have been corrected on 8/25/08.

Prepared By:

ANGELA M DEPOE, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5050

Aug-13-2009

Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

Aug-13-2009



Inspection Report

DONALD SCHRAGE

Customer ID: 4411

Certificate: 43-A-1957

Site: 001

DONALD SCHRAGE

RABBIT RIDGE KENNEL

RURAL ROUTE 3, BOX 234

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Aug-12-2009

EDINA, MO 63537

3.1 (c) (1) (i) REPEAT

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Be free of excessive rust that prevents the required cleaning and sanitization, or that affects the structural strength of the surface;

** The self feeders (coffee cans) in approximately 30 of the outdoor enclosure containing 30 dogs were rusted and thus, cannot be cleaned and sanitized properly. Licensee must monitor and replace all rusted feeders to ensure that proper cleaning and sanitization can take place.

** This was to have been corrected on 5/17/07 and 8/25/08

3.6 (a) (2) (ix) REPEAT

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

Enable all surfaces in contact with the dogs and cats to be readily cleaned and sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.11(b) of this subpart, or be replaceable when worn or soiled;

** Approximately 70 dogs had chewed entrances or other hard surfaces of enclosures that had bare wood. These surfaces are not impervious to moisture and thus cannot be cleaned and sanitized properly. Licensee must ensure that all surfaces the dogs come in contact with are sealed and impervious to moisture to ensure that cleaning and sanitization can be done properly and in accordance with the regulations and maintained on a regular basis.

** This was to have been corrected on 8/25/08.

Prepared By:

ANGELA M DEPOE, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5050

Aug-13-2009

Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

Aug-13-2009



Inspection Report

DONALD SCHRAGE
RABBIT RIDGE KENNEL
RURAL ROUTE 3, BOX 234

Customer ID: **4411**
Certificate: **43-A-1957**
Site: 001

DONALD SCHRAGE

Type: ATTEMPTED INSPECTION

Date: Apr-08-2009

EDINA, MO 63537

2.126 (a) (1)

ACCESS AND INSPECTION OF RECORDS AND PROPERTY.

2.126(a)(1) - Access and inspection of records and property: Each dealer, exhibitor, intermediate handler, or carrier, shall, during business hours, allow APHIS officials:

(1) To enter its place of business

A facility representative was not available to allow access at April 8, 2009 at 9:30 am.

This attempted inspection was conducted by Angela DePoe, ACI and J. Lolli, MO State inspector.

Prepared By:

ANGELA M DEPOE, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5050

Date:
Apr-08-2009

Received By:

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

Date:
Apr-08-2009

Title:



Inspection Report

DONALD SCHRAGE

Customer ID: **4411**

Certificate: **43-A-1957**

Site: 001

DONALD SCHRAGE

RABBIT RIDGE KENNEL
RURAL ROUTE 3, BOX 234

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Aug-25-2008

EDINA, MO 63537

3.1 (c) (1) **REPEAT**

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

3.1(c)(1)(i) Be free of excessive rust that prevents the required cleaning and sanitization, or that affects the structural strength of the surface

* The self feeders (rusty coffee cans) in approximately 80% of the enclosures were excessively rusted and thus cannot be properly cleaned and sanitized. The licensee must replace all feeders that have excessive rust in order to allow proper cleaning and sanitization.

3.4 (c)

OUTDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

3.4(c) Construction. Building surfaces in contact with animals in outdoor housing facilities must be impervious to moisture. Metal barrels, cans, refrigerators or freezers, and the like must not be used as shelter structures. The floors of outdoor housing facilities may be of compacted earth, absorbent bedding, sand, gravel, or grass, and must be replaced if there are any prevalent odors, diseases, insects, pests, or vermin. All surfaces must be maintained on a regular basis. Surfaces of outdoor housing facilities--including houses, dens, etc.--that cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized, must be replaced when worn or soiled

* 1 outdoor enclosure containing 1 dog has numerous holes of various sized in the earthen flooring of the enclosure.

* Licensee must ensure that floors of outdoor enclosures are maintained, replaced or repaired on a regular basis to minimize disease hazards, vermin and pests and for the overall health and well being of the animals.

* To be corrected by: 9/5/08

3.6 (a) (1) **REPEAT**

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

3.6(a)(1) Primary enclosures must be designed and constructed of suitable materials so that they are structurally sound. The primary enclosures must be kept in good repair.

Prepared By:

ANGELA M DEPOE, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5050

Aug-25-2008

Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

Aug-25-2008



Inspection Report

* At time of inspection there was 1 rabbit hutch-style enclosure containing 1 dog that had a fist- size hole in the wood of the dog box.

* 2 primary enclosures containing 12 dogs total were lopsided or had fallen off the bottom support.

* Licensee must ensure that all primary enclosures are constructed with suitable materials and maintained on a regular and timely basis to be kept in good repair. The licensee must repair or replace the holes in the dog boxes.

3.6 (a) (2) (ix)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

(ix) Enable all surfaces in contact with the dogs and cats to be readily cleaned and sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.11(b) of this subpart, or be replaceable when worn or soiled

* Numerous enclosures had entrances that were chewed or other hard surfaces that were bare wood. This surface is not impervious to moisture and does not allow it to be cleaned and sanitized as required. This affects approximately 1/2 of the dogs.

* Licensee must ensure that all surfaces that come in contact with the dogs are replaced, repaired and maintained on a regular basis to prevent disease and other health hazards and to ensure that cleaning and sanitization can be done properly and in accordance with the regulations.

* To be corrected by: 9/11/08

3.6 (a) (2) (x) REPEAT

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

3.6(a)(2)(x) Have floors that are constructed in a manner that protects the dogs' and cats' feet and legs from injury, and that, if of mesh or slatted construction, do not allow the dogs' and cats' feet to pass through any openings in the floor;

* In Row 4 a wire pen containing 1 Boston Terrier had approximately a 4 x 2" and a 6 x 2" holes in the wire flooring. In row 1 an enclosure containing 1 dog had a hole approximately 5 x 5" in the wire flooring.

* Licensee must repair or replace all wire floors in disrepair and maintain them regularly in a manner that protects the dogs' feet and legs from injury and does not allow the dogs feet to pass through any openings in the floor.

3.10 REPEAT

WATERING.

Sec. 3.10 Watering. If potable water is not continually available to the dogs and cats, it must be offered to the dogs and cats as often as necessary to ensure their health and well-being, but not less than twice daily for at least 1 hour

Prepared By:

ANGELA M DEPOE, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5050

Aug-25-2008

Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

Aug-25-2008



Inspection Report

each time, unless restricted by the attending veterinarian. Water receptacles must be kept clean and sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.11(b) of this subpart,

* Approximately 1/2 of the dogs had crocks or buckets that appeared to have green, dirty water or a green slimy buildup on the bottom of the container.

* Licensee must ensure that water receptacles are kept clean and sanitized in accordance to the regulations and contain potable water for drinking to reduce the risk of illness, disease and other hazards.

3.11 (a)

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

Sec. 3.11(a) Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.(a) Cleaning of primary enclosures. Excreta and food waste must be removed from primary enclosures daily, and from under primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent an excessive accumulation of feces and food waste, to prevent soiling of the dogs or cats contained in the primary enclosures, and to reduce disease hazards, insects, pests and odors. When steam or water is used to clean the primary enclosure, whether by hosing, flushing, or other methods, dogs and cats must be removed, unless the enclosure is large enough to ensure the animals would not be harmed, wetted, or distressed in the process. Standing water must be removed from the primary enclosure and animals in other primary enclosures must be protected from being contaminated with water and other wastes during the cleaning. The pans under primary enclosures with grill-type floors and the ground areas under raised runs with mesh or slatted floors must be cleaned as often as necessary to prevent accumulation of feces and food waste and to reduce disease hazards pests, insects and odors.(b) Sanitization of primary enclosures and food and water receptacles.

* At time of inspection there were accumulation of dried, white feces and fresh feces in and under the primary enclosures.

*Licensee must ensure that excreta and other waste are removed from the primary enclosures daily to prevent accumulation, soiling of the dogs, reduce disease hazards, insects, pests and odors. This affects approximately 1/2 of the dogs.

* To be corrected by: immediately

** Inspection conducted with licensee and Angela DePoe, ACI.

Prepared By:

ANGELA M DEPOE, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5050

Date:
Aug-25-2008

Received By:

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

Date:
Aug-25-2008

Title:



Inspection Report

DONALD SCHRAGE

Customer ID: 4411

Certificate: 43-A-1957

Site: 001

DONALD SCHRAGE

RABBIT RIDGE KENNEL

RURAL ROUTE 3, BOX 234

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: May-17-2007

EDINA, MO 63537

2.40 (b) (2)

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

INJURY- ATTENTION NEEDED- 2.40(b)(2)(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;

* At time of inspection in the further most northern enclosure on the left side was 1 Jack Russell Terrier (housed individually) that presented with a front left leg that was non to very minimal weight bearing. There was no indication of bite marks, swelling, redness, heat or torn toenails. The animal was bright, alert and responsive. The licensee was not aware of the issue until it was pointed out to him during the inspection. Licensee stated that "he was going to give him a shot of Baytril and watch him." Any sick or injured animal must be examined by a licensed veterinarian and health records must be maintained. This dog must be examined by a veterinarian within 5-7 days if the limb is still non to very minimal weight bearing and treatment administered as appropriate. Documentation must be maintained for any health related problem that includes the following information:

- Identity of the animal.
- Descriptions of the illness or injury
- Dates, details, and results of examinations, tests, and other such procedures.
- Dates and other details of all treatments, including the name, dose, route, frequency, and duration of treatment with drugs or other medications

* To be corrected by 5/23/07

2.40 (b) (2)

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

2.40(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;

* At time of inspection in the 2nd row of enclosures on the south side was an individually housed Cocker Spaniel that

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Date:

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May-17-2007

Received By:

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Date:

Title:

May-17-2007



Inspection Report

was showing signs of a red, bulbous gland slightly protruding from the right eye. This eye also had a small amount of green, mucoid discharge located on the eyeball. When licensee was alerted to this, he mentioned" that is because the dog had recently been groomed by the new employee and no long hairs were left around the eye". Licensee stated that he was going to give the dog a shot of Baytril and apply eye ointment that he had gotten from his veterinarian. The animal was bright, alert and responsive.

* Any sick or injured animal must be examined by a licensed veterinarian and health records must be maintained. This dog must be examined by a veterinarian and treatment administered as appropriate if the eye is not showing signs of improvement (less discharge and glandular swelling) within the next 72 hrs. or sooner if the eye appears to be getting worse. Documentation must be maintained for any health related problem that includes the following information:

- Identity of the animal.
- Descriptions of the illness or injury
- Dates, details, and results of examinations, tests, and other such procedures.
- Dates and other details of all treatments, including the name, dose, route, frequency, and duration of treatment with drugs or other medications

* To be corrected by: 5/20/07

3.1 (c) (1) (i)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

RUST- 3.1(c)(1)(i) Be free of excessive rust that prevents the required cleaning and sanitization, or that affects the structural strength of the surface

* The self feeders (rusty coffee cans) in the majority of the outdoor enclosures were excessively rusted and thus cannot be properly cleaned and sanitized. The licensee must replace all feeders that have excessive rust in order to allow proper cleaning and sanitization.

* To be corrected by 5/31/07

3.6 (a) (1)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

Primary enclosures for dogs and cats 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. The primary enclosures must be kept in good repair.

* At time of inspection approximately 1/2 of all the outdoor suspended primary enclosures that had coated wire flooring were in disrepair. The coating on the metal strands was cracked, flaking, peeling or completely missing exposing bare metal. There were metal strands of wire that were in various stages of breakage that could allow the dogs to pass into the next enclosure.

Prepared By:

ANGELA M DEPOE, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5050

May-17-2007

Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

May-17-2007



Inspection Report

* At time of inspection there were 2 rabbit hutch-style enclosures containing 1 Schnauzer and 1 Shih-tzu that had a fist-size hole in the side of the dog box.

* Licensee must ensure that all primary enclosures are constructed with suitable materials and maintained on a regular and timely basis to be kept in good repair. The licensee must repair or replace the holes in the dog boxes and the existing flooring in these enclosures so that the suspended floor of the primary enclosure is constructed of metal strands, the strands must either be greater than 1/8" of an inch in diameter (9 gauge) or coated with a material such as plastic or fiberglass. Licensee stated "he has wire on hand and is currently replacing the floors".

* To be corrected by 9/17/07

3.6 (a) (2) (x)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

Sec. 3.6 Primary enclosures. Primary enclosures for dogs and cats must meet the following minimum requirements: (a) General requirements. (2) Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they: (x) Have floors that are constructed in a manner that protects the dogs' and cats' feet and legs from injury, and that, if of mesh or slatted construction, do not allow the dogs' and cats' feet to pass through any openings in the floor;

* At time of inspection approximately 5 primary enclosures had various size holes in the flooring. Most had openings due to broken wires (1/2 in. x 1 in. - 2 in. x 2 in.).

* One suspended primary outdoor enclosure containing 2 Maltese had openings in the floor ranging in size from 1 in. x 1 in. - 3 in. x 6 in. (approximately 4 - 6 openings).

* One suspended primary outdoor enclosure (1 red dapple Dachshound) had a floor opening approximately 2 in. x 4 in.

* One suspended primary outdoor enclosure (1 Schnauzer) had a floor opening approximately 4 in. x 3 in. (Corrected at time of inspection)

* One suspended primary outdoor enclosure (1 Cairn terrier) had a floor opening approximately 6 in. x 6 in. (corrected at time of inspection).

* Licensee must repair or replace all wire floors in disrepair and maintain them regularly in a manner that protects the dogs' feet and legs from injury, and does not allow the dogs' feet to pass through any openings in the floor. Licensee stated "that he had wire on hand and was currently replacing floors.

Prepared By:

ANGELA M DEPOE, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5050

May-17-2007

Received By:

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

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Title:

May-17-2007



Inspection Report

** To be corrected by 5/30/07

3.6 (c) (1) (iii)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

(iii) The interior height of a primary enclosure must be at least 6 inches higher than the head of the tallest dog in the enclosure when it is in a normal standing position: Provided That, prior to February 15, 1994, each dog must be able to stand in a comfortable normal position

* At time of inspection 1 Jack Russell Terrier " Banjo" had approximately 4 inches of additional head space when in normal standing position in the rabbit - hutch style enclosure.

*Licensee must insure that the primary enclosure is at least 6 inches higher than the head of the tallest dog in the enclosure when in a normal standing position.

* Corrected at time of inspection.

3.10

WATERING.

Sec. 3.10 Watering. If potable water is not continually available to the dogs and cats, it must be offered to the dogs and cats as often as necessary to ensure their health and well-being, but not less than twice daily for at least 1 hour each time, unless restricted by the attending veterinarian. Water receptacles must be kept clean and sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.11 (b) of this subpart, and before being used to water a different dog or cat or social grouping of dogs or cats.

* At time of inspection, 1 Cairn terrier, and 2 Rottweilers had water receptacles (1 crock, 2- 5-gallon white buckets) that appeared grimy inside and out and contained dirty, green water.

* Licensee must ensure that water receptacles are kept clean and sanitized in accordance to the regulations and contain potable water for drinking to reduce the risk of illness, disease and other hazards.

* To be corrected by 5/21/07

* Licensee requested that inspection report be mailed due to his time constraints (actively grooming, schedule).

* This inspection conducted with licensee and Angela DePoe, ACI.

Prepared By:

ANGELA M DEPOE, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5050

May-17-2007

Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

May-17-2007