



Inspection Report

Kirsty Lee L L C
8311 N.E. 166th St.
Kenmore, WA 98028

Customer ID: **325396**
Certificate: **91-C-0138**
Site: 001
Kirsty Lee, L L C

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 20-MAR-2015

3.50(a)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

An enclosure containing 15 adolescent rabbits is constructed of wood and wire mesh. The bottom of the wire mesh on the far side (right side) of the enclosure was not secured. The wire mesh moves back and forth, leaving a gap large enough for a rabbit to get a leg or foot caught in-between the wood and the wire mesh. This enclosure does not protect these animals from injury.

There were several wooden enclosures, raised platform fixtures and wood framing supports that were found to be in disrepair. There were several walls, fixtures and support structures that are saturated in urine and feces with various degrees of deterioration of the wood. These areas which have not been properly maintained cannot be properly sanitized and the deteriorated wood creates an optimal area for bacterial and fungal growth placing animals at an increased risk of disease.

Correct by ensuring that all enclosures, fixtures and support structures in all areas of the facility are made of a suitable material and are kept in good repair.

Correct By: The enclosure with the 15 adolescent rabbits must be corrected by 4/06/2015.

The wooden enclosures, raised platform fixtures and wood framing support structures need to be correct by 4/20/2015.

3.50(d)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

This is an outside facility with a strong odor due to the excessive amount of feces and urine thought the entire facility. Every solid surface had various degrees of food waste, animal waste, debris and other organic material buildup. A combination of improper waste disposal and inadequate cleaning and sanitization is directly contributing to the odor and disease hazards within the facility. The Licensee must ensure that there are proper procedures in place for the removal and disposal of animal waste, food waste, dirty bedding and debris. Correct by ensuring that these waste materials (food, excreta, and dirty bedding) are disposed as often enough and in a manner suitable to

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prevent odors, vermin infestation, and disease hazards.

Correct By: 4/10/2015

3.52(d) REPEAT

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

Inspectors arrived at the facility about 9:15Am. At that time, the front gate to the facility was open, not secured and no one was home or at the facility. At that time, the Licensee told inspectors that she would not be home for inspection until about 12PM. Although she was able to return home before 12PM, the gate was left open and unsecured the entire time she was gone from the facility and would have remained open until at least 12PM, when she was expecting to be home. Once the inspectors were able to enter the facility and start the inspection, there were two other gates that were noticed to be open and not secured.

In addition, there is a section of fencing, about three feet in diameter, by the back right corner of the facility with a gap at the bottom of the fencing approximately ½-1 feet from the ground. This gap is large enough for a rabbit to escape from the facility or allow small predators to enter the facility. Inspectors identified at least one rabbit belongs to the facility and was not properly enclosed was observed outside the facility s fence and not contained in any way. This rabbit was identified by the licensee as Silverado and inspectors were told that she was heavily pregnant. She was able to get out of her enclosure and was able to make it under the secondary fencing around the facility. Rabbits housed outdoors are vulnerable to attacks by predators therefore outdoor housing facilities for rabbits are required to be fenced or otherwise enclosed to prevent the entrance of predators. Failure to maintain this fencing in a manner that excludes predators can lead to severe injury and / or the death of animals. Correct by ensuring that rabbit enclosures are fenced or otherwise enclosed to minimize escape or the entrance of predators and that gates to such fencing are kept closed so that the fencing remains functional.

This was Cited previously on 11/19/2014 and 1/13/2015.

This citation REMAINS UNCORRECTED

3.53(a)(1)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

There are several enclosures that do not provide the animals a flat or level surface for the rabbits to rest. The floors of the enclosures are constructed of wire mesh with no additional source of support for the larger rabbits, which significantly sags and is not stable under the weight of the animal. The sloping of the floor created by the excessive sagging is steep enough that it prevents the rabbits from moving freely about their enclosure or from resting

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comfortably in most places. Failure to provide suitable flooring may lead to injury of these animals. Correct by ensuring that all enclosures are maintained in good repair and have a secure level surface at the bottom of the animal s enclosure.

At the time of inspection, there were three rabbits being housed inside of the Licensee s house. These animals were located on top of the sink/counter area of the laundry room of the house. The top of the counter/sink area was approximately 3-4 feet off of the floor and had no sides or other barriers to prevent the rabbits from falling or jumping down off the sink/counter. When asked about this arrangement, the Licensee stated that these animals were in need of treatment or grooming. One rabbit had been housed in this area for several weeks. However; the licensee stated that the other two animals needed to be groomed and had been housed in this area since at least the day prior to the inspection and overnight. All primary enclosures are required to be constructed in a manner that prevents escapes and protects animals from injury. The lack of any walls or barriers to prevent these animals from falling is not adequate containment as falls from this height may result in injury to these animals. . Correct by ensuring that all primary enclosures are constructed in a manner that will contain the animals securely and also prevent potential injury.

Correct By: All animals housed in the launder room moved to proper enclosure immediately. The flooring of enclosures must be corrected by 4/13/2015

3.56(a)(3) REPEAT

SANITATION.

In the only shelter structure with plastic side panels, all of the hay/straw bedding, urine and waste of the bottom enclosures are not adequately contained in bins or pans. This area has several stacked cages and currently manure and urine fall from the top cages through the lower cages and onto the ground. During inspection, Inspectors observed one rabbit in a top enclosure urinate directly onto a rabbit located in a bottom enclosure in this area. The pan collecting waste from the top enclosure was not large enough to cover the entire floor space of the top enclosure allowing feces and urine to fall directly into the wire cages below. There are several other enclosures with a similar arrangement that were not located within the shelter structure. These areas had some form of waste collection bins, pans or worm bin. However; several of the bins/pans were not large enough to cover the entire floor space of the enclosures and the feces and urine would fall directly onto the ground in several areas. When wire cage floors is used, bins, pans, worm bins or troughs must be used to collect waste and must be large enough to cover all areas where waste and bedding may collect outside of the enclosure. In addition, the bins or pan must be removed weekly as a minimum requirement and kept in a sanitary condition. Discarding bedding and excreta appropriately will minimize odors and flies, which can contribute to disease hazards and create an unhealthy living environment for the rabbits.

Cited previously on 11/19/2014 and 1/13/2015

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3.56(c)

SANITATION.

This facility (the grounds and garage/storage area) has an excessive amount of cluttered materials that are not currently being used. Unused wooden or wire enclosures, wood pieces, plastic pieces, wire mesh, boxes, bins, etc. are present laying in various locations within the fenced area of the facility as well as the storage area in the garage. There is no organization to any of these materials and the majority are being kept in unsanitary conditions, contributing to disease hazards within the facility. Excessive clutter creates an ideal breeding ground for mammalian pests and creates numerous hiding areas that may also conceal predators. Correct by ensuring that all unwanted items are properly discarded and removed from the property. Additionally, useful items must be properly cleaned, organized, and stored so that all areas of the premise including the garage / storage areas are kept clean, in good repair, and free of the accumulation of trash in order to facilitate proper husbandry practices.

Correct By: 4/13/2015

3.56(d)

SANITATION.

In the only shelter structure with the plastic side panels, there is an excessive amount of flies and nats. When the licensee was asked about her pest control program, she stated that she normally uses fly strips within this structure, however, she believed that it had been cold out and the strips were not needed. There were no means of pest control being used at the facility during this inspection. The widows for this area did not have screens to exclude flies, there were no fly strips present in this area, there were no fly traps present on the property or in this area. The degree of the pest problem is likely contributed to by the lack of proper cleaning and sanitization, waste disposal, and excessive clutter also present on the property as these problems may attract pests, flies and other unwanted vermin. These pests and insects contribute to disease hazards to the animals at this facility. The Licensee must establish and maintain an effective pest control program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, avian, and mammalian pests. Correct by implementing strategies for the control of these pests and ensuring that there are mechanisms in place to monitor for and respond to future pest problems.

Correct By: 4/13/2015

3.61(a)(2)

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PRIMARY ENCLOSURES USED TO TRANSPORT LIVE RABBITS.

The facility uses blue Rubbermaid-type plastic totes with removal tops to transport rabbits to parties. Many of these containers have cracks on the lids or on the sides. The Licensee previously indicated that she would write do not use on the bins once cracked and remove them from use for transportation, but only one tote had this notation. These totes, as well as the other cracked totes, were present in the same area as totes currently in-use, indicating that they were available for use as well. Using totes that are cracked and damaged can cause injury to the rabbits being transported and can also make them likely to become more severely damaged. These broken totes lack the structural strength sufficient to withstand the normal rigors of transportation and may result in injury to the animals or escape. Several cracks are broken in such a way that the cracked surface creates a sharp edge which protrudes into the enclosure and has the potential to cause injury. Correct by repairing or replacing damaged transport enclosures. Those transport enclosures that cannot be repaired, must be properly disposed of to prevent accidental use and avoid accumulation of trash.

Correct By: 4/13/2015

3.61(a)(4)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES USED TO TRANSPORT LIVE RABBITS.

This facility is currently using blue Rubbermaid-type totes with removable tops on a regular basis to transport rabbits to parties. The ventilation openings for the rabbits while in these totes are small holes that have been placed in the top of the tote lids. Inadequate ventilation can restrict necessary airflow to the animals and result in overheating or otherwise compromise health during transportation.

All licensees are required to ensure that transport enclosures for rabbits have ventilation openings located on two opposite walls of the primary enclosure and that the ventilation openings on each wall are at least 16 percent of the total surface area. Alternately, transport enclosures for rabbits may have ventilation openings located on all four walls of the primary enclosure provided that those openings are at least 8 percent of the total surface area of each wall.

As they are currently constructed the Rubbermaid-type totes do not provide adequate ventilation as required. Correct by ensuring that all transport enclosure used in the future are constructed in a manner that adequate ventilation is provided to all animals and that all other requirements for enclosure construction are met.

Correct By: Prior to any future transport of rabbits in these enclosures and not later than 4/13/2015

*** This report contains the indirect citations from the inspection conducted on 3/20/2015. An additional report

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containing the direct citations was previously delivered to the licensee on 3/20/2015 and an exit interview was conducted at that time.

*** The inspection of this facility was conducted on 3/20/2015 by Licensee, Carolyn McKinnie, Supervisory Veterinary Medical Officer and Shannon Sebera, Animal Care Inspector. With respect to the noncompliant items contained within this report, an exit was conducted over the phone on 3/30/2015 by Carolyn McKinnie, Supervisory Veterinary Medical Officer and Shannon Sebera, Animal Care Inspector.

This inspection report was sent by certified mail on 4/01/2015.

Additional Inspectors

McKinnie Carolyn, Supervisory Animal Care Specialist

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
325396	91-C-0138	001	Kirsty Lee, L L C	20-MAR-15

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000042	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	EUROPEAN RABBIT
000042	Total	