



Inspection Report

CRAIG KOKAS

3153 PROSPECT-UPPER SANDUSKY RD
PROSPECT, OH 43342

Customer ID: **2115**

Certificate: **31-A-0031**

Site: 001

CRAIG KOKAS

Type: FOCUSED INSPECTION

Date: 22-SEP-2022

2.75(b)(1)

Repeat

Records: Dealers and exhibitors.

This facility currently has no record of animals on hand. The records of acquisition and disposition of animals are incomplete. The licensee was unable to provide the exact numbers of animals on hand at the facility. He stated that his record of animals on hand was what was provided to him on the animal inventory from the last APHIS inspection. Inspection report inventories do not meet the regulatory requirements for record of animals on hand since they do not contain where the animals were acquired from, the date of acquisition, etc. The facility is still not tracking offspring born at the facility. The licensee previously stated that he does not record births until the animals are separated from their mothers for sale (and then only tracks through sales receipts). The licensee acknowledged that records of animals including deaths and euthanasia have not been recorded. The licensee stated that the white mink identified on the prior inspection was euthanized following examination by a veterinarian, however, there is no record of this euthanasia. The licensee was able to produce several sales records of animals disposed of since the last inspection and two records of acquisition. One of the two records of acquisition did not contain the address or USDA License number of the person from whom the animals were acquired.

Failure to maintain disposition record such as records of pre-weaning deaths prevents the licensee, attending veterinarian, and APHIS Officials from evaluating mortality to determine possible causes and/or compliance with the

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AWA. Failure to maintain complete and accurate records of acquisitions, dispositions, and record of animals on hand prevents APHIS officials from tracing animal movement and from completely assessing other aspects of compliance with the AWA. Correct by ensuring that the facility maintains complete and accurate records of all animals on hand, all animal acquisitions (including the total offspring born of any animal while in his possession or under his control) and animal dispositions (including those which die, are euthanized, sold, transferred, or otherwise disposed of). These records must include all information required by this section, must be maintained in an accurate and timely manner, and must be made available for inspection by APHIS officials.

3.127(b)

Repeat

Facilities, outdoor.

Thirty Arctic fox and 57 Red fox remain in enclosures without shelter. The enclosures are made of approximately 1- inch square wire. There is a piece of tin siding placed on top of the enclosures. Approximately half of the enclosures have rectangle of solid blue material or perforated white plastic material one side of the individual pens while the remaining enclosures have no walls other than the wire. These animals are not protected from blowing wind, rain, and snow. There was a significant storm with a large amount of rain and wind overnight the night prior to the inspection and the weather forecast called for overnight temperatures of 40-degree Fahrenheit that evening. The licensee stated that he plans to leave these animals in this enclosure until at least the last few weeks of November. Without adequate protection the animals are prone to exposure stress and disease hazards. Shelter shall be provided for all animals kept outdoors to afford protection and prevent discomfort.

3.127(c)

Repeat

Facilities, outdoor.

There continue to be large areas of mud surrounding the feeders, water receptacles, and gate to enter the Sika deer enclosure. Several deer were observed with wet mud on their legs past their knees. The licensee stated that he has been

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unable to move the feeders to another portion of the enclosure since the male sika deer is in rut and he was unable to enter the enclosure for safety. Standing in the mud can compromise the integrity of the deers' feet making them more prone to infection and abscess. A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water.

3.127(d)

Repeat

Facilities, outdoor.

The facility continues to lack a perimeter fence around the outside housing facilities which include the enclosures for the bobcat, red fox, arctic fox, grey fox, striped skunk, wallaby, ferret, mink, coati, sika deer, and fallow deer. The facility does not have a variance, approved by the Administrator, in place. Animals and unauthorized persons can easily access the animals and may cause stress, transmit disease, injure, or release the regulated animals. Correct by ensuring that outdoor housing facilities are enclosed by a perimeter fence that is of sufficient height to keep animals and unauthorized persons out.

3.129(a)

Repeat

Feeding.

The majority of the fox, skunk, raccoon, mink, and ferret continue to exhibit signs of diarrhea and or loose stool underneath the enclosures. Stools appeared watery and/ or with mucus. The licensee is currently feeding a mix of dog and cat food as the base diet to these species. When asked the licensee stated that the animals have loose stool because he feeds a high protein and fat diet. All diets fed to animals must be of appropriate nutritive value to maintain animals in good health. Prolonged diarrhea can lead to dehydration and unnecessary discomfort.

Failure to provide adequate feed can result in poor body condition and unnecessary suffering. Ensure that all animals are provided appropriate diet of sufficient nutritive value and quantity for optimal animal health and welfare. Additionally, since

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the current diets are associated with concerns in animal health, the attending veterinarian must be contacted and provide guidance and appropriate feeding plans for these animals.

3.129(b)

Repeat

Feeding.

The licensee has not altered the food receptacle design at the facility to facilitate cleaning and sanitation or prevent molding, contamination, and deterioration of food. The facility continues to use plastic coffee containers that are entirely contained within wire that has 1-inch holes as the food receptacles in many enclosures. The only larger holes are where animals access the feed and where feed is added from the outside of the enclosure. Neither of these is large enough to remove the coffee container therefore, the design prevents removal of the feed container to remove old feed and or adequately clean feeders. The licensee stated that he cleans them by spraying feed out with the hose then letting it air dry before re-filling. Because of the awkward design of these containers, the food can get stuck down in the rim at the base of the feeder making it difficult for the animals to access causing excess food to cake and mold. The feeders which were empty of food all had significant accumulations of brown grime on the bottom that appeared to be food waste and organic debris. Correct by ensuring that all food receptacles are kept in good repair and that there is a mechanism to facilitate cleaning so that receptacles can be kept clean to minimize contamination of the food.

3.131(a)

Repeat

Sanitation.

There is still a large accumulation of feces and fecal piles under the red fox, arctic fox, raccoon, mink, and skunk enclosures. Although the licensee has begun removing feces from underneath some enclosures, approximately 25% of the fox skunk and raccoon enclosures still have accumulations of feces that are as much as several feet in diameter and as much as 6-10 inches high. Approximately 50% of the mink and ferret enclosures have similarly large accumulations of feces some of which are 4-6 inches high. Nearly all enclosures have feces, hair, urine and debris running along the

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support beams of the enclosure. The ground hog enclosures that have hay or straw on their bottoms, are heavily contaminated with feces causing the straw to form a solid mat in most areas. The accumulation of is still contributing to strong ammonia and fecal odor around the area. Correct by ensuring that feces are removed from primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent accumulation of excreta, contamination of animals, minimize disease hazards, and reduce odors.

3.131(c)

Repeat

Sanitation.

Housekeeping in the facility needs to be addressed. In several areas of the property and enclosures there is an abundance of tall weeds and long grass. In many areas these weeds are as much as 2 feet tall. The weeds in the fallow deer yard are tall enough that the fallow deer fawns could not been seen in the majority of the pasture. When asked about the fawn identified on the last inspection, the licensee stated that he had not seen it in several days and that he suspected it was in the portion of the enclosure with the tall weeds. The licensee had to enter the pasture to move animals into another area so that the fawns could be visualized by the inspectors during inspection. Similarly, the area around the Bennett's wallaby yard have weeds of similar height. These weeds prevent visualization of animals from the outside the enclosure nearest the barn. The wallaby identified in need of emergency veterinary care during this inspection was at the far side of this pasture and was difficult to see without walking through those weeds. Excessively long grass inhibits the ability to make adequate daily observations and may delay the provision of veterinary care. Additionally, these weeds provides cover and breeding areas for pests such as rodents which can transmit disease and parasites to the regulated animals. Correct by ensuring that all premises (buildings and grounds) are kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices.

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This is a continuation of the report for the routine inspection conducted September 22, 2022 and contains the remaining non-compliances found during the inspection. Verbal exit briefing for the items included on this report was conducted on September 23, 2022 and the written report was sent to the licensee on September 29, 2022.

The previous NCI documented under section 3.132 on the August 15, 2022 remains uncorrected but the correction date has not passed.

Additional Inspectors:

Mark Sanderbeck, ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
2115	31-A-0031	001	CRAIG KOKAS	22-SEP-2022

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000042	<i>Mustela putorius furo</i>	DOMESTIC FERRET
000172	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)
000011	<i>Cervus nippon</i>	SIKA DEER
000019	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	GRAY FOX / GREY FOX
000012	<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i>	BENNETT'S WALLABY / RED-NECKED WALLABY
000109	<i>Mustela vison</i>	AMERICAN MINK
000060	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	STRIPED SKUNK
000014	<i>Marmota monax</i>	GROUNDHOG / WOODCHUCK
000013	<i>Spilogale putorius</i>	EASTERN SPOTTED SKUNK
000036	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	RACCOON
000006	<i>Lama pacos</i>	ALPACA
000013	<i>Dama dama</i>	FALLOW DEER
000045	<i>Vulpes lagopus</i>	ARCTIC FOX
000005	<i>Nasua narica</i>	WHITE-NOSED COATI
000002	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	BOBCAT
000054	<i>Atelerix albiventris</i>	FOUR-TOED HEDGEHOG
000003	<i>Nasuella olivacea</i>	MOUNTAIN COATI
000616	Total	