



INSPECTION REPORT

16708 cust_id
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FRIENDS OF THE ZOO, INC
FRIENDS OF THE ZOO, INC
THE KANSAS CITY ZOO

Customer ID: 16708

Certificate: 43-C-0212

Site: 001

FRIENDS OF THE ZOO, INC

6800 ZOO DRIVE
KANSAS CITY, MO 64132

Inspection

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: APR-12-2007

3.1 (a)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

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.

The room used as a primary enclosure for Raven, the dog, was observed to have a broken and rusted piece of metal protruding off of the alligator enclosure. There was also an electrical cord hanging from the alligator's heat lamp. These items need to be repaired, replaced or protected in a manner that will prevent injury to the dog. This room needs to be evaluated to assess any other items that could pose a potential risk for injury. This item affects 1 dog. **TO BE CORRECTED BY: April 19, 2007.

3.125 (a)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Structural strength. The facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved. The indoor and outdoor housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals.

In the indoor portion of the singing dogs enclosures, it was observed that the paint along the bottom of the access doors and the walls was starting to chip. These areas of chipped paint either need to be painted, sealed or covered with a material that will ensure proper cleaning and sanitization. This item affects 2 animals. **TO BE CORRECTED BY: Aug 12, 2007

**In the goat enclosure there was a piece of coated wire, wrapped around the wood post. This wire was breaking and sharp points from the wire were observed protruding into the enclosure with the goats.

**In the llama and alpaca enclosure a section of the wire paneling was becoming detached from the wood posts, causing a gap and between the wire and the post and the corner of this wire paneling was bent upward, causing a sharp point to protrude into this enclosure.

**In the outdoor portion of the red kangaroo enclosure, there was some coated wire on the bottom of the gate that was breaking, causing sharp points to protrude into the enclosure.

These broken sections of wire paneling and fencing need to be repaired or replaced to preven injury to the animals and to

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ensure that the enclosures are structurally sound and can contain the animals. This item affects approximately 57 animals.
TO BE CORRECTED BY: April 20, 2007

3.127 (c)

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

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

**The outdoor exhibit area of the African Hunting Dogs was observed to have excessive water at the entrance to the transfer tunnel used to move the dogs from the inside enclosures to the outdoor exhibit. This water encompassed the area to the point that the dogs had to walk through the water to gain access in or out of the tunnel. Practices need to be put in place to remove the current water and to rapidly eliminate any excess water from pooling in this area. This item affects 4 animals.
TO BE CORRECTED BY: April 15, 2007

3.131 (c)

SANITATION.

(c) Housekeeping. Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Accumulations of trash shall be placed in designated areas and cleared as necessary to protect the health of the animals.

**In the loft portion of the plains barn, there were rodent droppings observed to be accumulated behind a section of the stored hay. These droppings were in a pile behind two unused pallets leaning against the wall. Areas used to store hay or any other types of feed need to be kept clean in order to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart, to prevent contamination of the food items and to protect the health and well-being of the animals. This item affects 35 animals. TO BE CORRECTED BY: April 15, 2007

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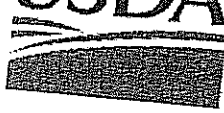
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3.75 (f)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(f) Drainage and waste disposal.Trash containers in housing facilities and in food storage and food preparation areas must be leakproof and must have tightly fitted lids on them at all times. Dead animals, animal parts, and animal waste must not be kept in food storage or food preparation areas, food freezers, food refrigerators, and animal areas.

Trash cans located at the baboon and gorilla off-exhibit housing facility sites did not have tightly fitted lids. Flies were observed on the waste materials that were within these trash receptacles. All trash containers must have tightly fitted lids in order to reduce pests, prevent odors, and protect the health of the animals. The licensee must ensure that all trash cans in housing facilities and food storage/preparation areas are leak proof and have tightly fitted lids on them at all times.

To be corrected by: June 13, 2008.

3.101 (a)(1)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(a) Construction requirements.

(1) Indoor and outdoor housing facilities for marine mammals must be structurally sound and must be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury, to contain the animals within the facility, and to restrict the entrance of unwanted animals. Lagoon and similar natural seawater facilities must maintain effective barrier fences extending above the high tide water level, or other appropriate measures, on all sides of the enclosure not contained by dry land to fulfill the requirements of this section.

Several areas in the sea lion exhibit need repair. On the kidney shaped gunnite island, at least three areas were noticed where the surface was chipped and roughened. These areas were approximately 1 foot in diameter each and underlying metal support pieces were exposed. In the haul out "stage" area, an approximately one foot diameter area of broken concrete with a roughened surface was present exposing the underlying rock material with sharp edges. On one section of the pool edge that was approximately 30 feet long, there were multiple areas of chipping and broken concrete of various sizes that were exposing rough surfaces with sharp rock material. The broken, rough, and sharp areas could injure the animals. All housing facilities for marine mammals must be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury. The aforementioned areas must be repaired or replaced, and licensee must develop a program of monitoring and maintenance to ensure that all marine mammal housing facilities are maintained in good repair.

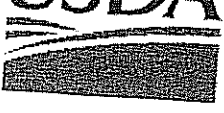
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To be corrected by: October 15, 2008.

**3.125 (a) REPEAT NCI
FACILITIES, GENERAL.**

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

In the indoor portion of the pig's enclosure, the paint on the lower portions of the painted cinder block walls was chipped and peeling. These paint chips could be ingested by the animal and make it difficult to complete the required cleaning and sanitization. All facilities must be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury. These areas of chipped paint either need to be painted, sealed, or covered with a material that will facilitate the required cleaning and all animal enclosures must be kept in good repair.

The metal doorways in the interior portion of the bongo enclosure had areas of excessive rust on the bottom and sides of the doorframes. Rust can not be effectively cleaned and sanitized, as required by the regulations. Animal enclosures must be maintained in good repair to facilitate the required cleaning and protect the animals from injuries. These areas of rust must be repaired or replaced. All enclosures must be kept free of excessive rust and kept in good repair.

This is a repeat non-compliant item. It was also not in compliance on April 12, 2007.

**3.127 (c) REPEAT NCI
FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.**

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

Areas of standing water were noted in several enclosures in locations that animals can not avoid walking through such as enclosure entrance points and at gates. Areas of standing water can provide breeding areas for insects. Enclosures must be constructed in a manner that rapidly eliminates excess water in order to give animals the freedom to avoid walking in mud/standing water to protect the health and well being of the animals.

Areas of standing water that were identified during the course of the inspection included:

- 1) Rhino yard: Multiple areas of standing water were present in this enclosure. A gate separates two section of the yard. On the side of the gate closest to the road, a smaller area of standing water was present directly in front of the gate. This area was approximately 6 feet wide. Algal growth was present in the water. On the far side of the gate, a triangular area of standing water was present that was approximately 18 by 24 feet. Algal growth was present, and the water was deep enough that a toad was observed in one of the pools.
- 2) Plains barn: An area of standing water was present in the corner of a holding pen where two gates are located. This

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triangular shaped area was approximately 8 by 6 feet. The zebras and water buck located in this vicinity must pass through this area in order to move from the holding to the exhibit area.

This is a repeat non-compliant item. It was also not in compliance on April 12, 2007.

**3.129 (a)
FEEDING.**

(a) The food shall be wholesome, palatable, and free from contamination and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain all animals in good health. The diet shall be prepared with consideration for the age, species, condition, size, and type of the animal. Animals shall be fed at least once a day except as dictated by hibernation, veterinary treatment, normal fasts, or other professionally accepted practices.

Four agoutis are currently housed in a mixed species exhibit with five macaws. On January 31, 2008, a male agouti (ISIS #M04022) in this exhibit died after respiratory and cardiac arrest. Necropsy and computerized medical records indicated a diagnosis of "dietary hypervitaminosis D" and radiographs "demonstrated severe soft tissue and respiratory tract mineralization." A radiograph taken on 5/2/04 during quarantine when the animal was acquired did not show any soft tissue mineralization. On February 5, 2008, blood Vitamin D levels were measured and radiographs were taken of the four remaining agoutis. According to the medical records, the radiographs did not show any soft tissue mineralization, but Vitamin D levels were "significantly above normal" and "this supports excessive levels likely from macaws diet/biscuits."

The agoutis are still housed with the macaws, and zoo staff stated that the agoutis still eat portions of the macaw diet that are dropped by the birds. The macaw diet at the zoo contains approximately twice the vitamin D contained in the rodent chow fed to the agoutis. All diets fed to animals must maintain the animals in good health and should be prepared with consideration for the age, species, condition, size, and type of the animal. The licensee, in consultation with the attending veterinarian and/or a qualified zoo nutritionist, must assess the diet of the agoutis, including all food items that the animals have access to when housed in a multi-species exhibit, and ensure that the all food items are of appropriate nutritional value.

To be corrected by: July 6, 2008.

**3.131 (d)
SANITATION.**

(d) Pest control. A safe and effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests shall be established and maintained.

Excessive quantities of flies were noted in the outdoor portion of the rhinoceros enclosure. Flies were observed congregating on the ankles and feet of the animal. Two large, 8 ton capacity, open topped dumpsters and a cart for the collection of compost material were located on the road near the rhinoceros building and may be providing breeding grounds for the flies. Zoo staff stated that no active fly control program was in place for the outside portion of this enclosure. Insects can transmit diseases to the animals. An effective and safe program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian/mammalian pests must be established and maintained.

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To be corrected by July 6, 2008.

This inspection was conducted on June 4, 5 and 6, 2008 by Katheryn Ziegerer, VMO, Jennifer Schmitz, ACI, and zoo staff.

An exit conference was conducted on June 10, 2008.

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