

Exhibit D-4

Photographs from Inspections

Photographs of Dogs Found In Poor Condition¹

USDA Licence # 48A1519

Adult female Chihuahua (microchip number 056 011 344) is thin in appearance. (September 24, 2012)



¹ These pictures were obtained by the Petitioners from USDA through FOIA requests.



Adult female Fox Terrier (microchip number 055 565 377) has an open wound on top of its neck.
(September 24, 2012)



Emaciated cream- and fawn-colored Chihuahua with microchip number 056 011 344



USDA Licence # 32A0462

Female Boxer with USDA tag #27 has increased discharge adhered to the hair around her right eye



USDA Licence # 47A0410

Adult female Bichon with no identification and no name (in enclosure behind house) has a matted hair coat and a swollen eyelid. (March 26, 2014)



Female adult Poodle with tag 194 had a matted coat. (March 26, 2014)



Adult female Miniature Pincher with no name and no identification has a swelling near her rear end and dental disease. (March 26, 2014)



Adult male Chihuahua with tag 145 has an eye problem and dental disease. (March 26, 2014)



Female adult Shih Tau with tag 327 with a matted coat. (March 26, 2014)



Yorkshire Terrier 148 still has dental disease.



Male Shih Tzu 224 with eye problem.



USDA Licence # 31A0482

Dental disease in seven year-old, female, Yorkshire Terrier with USDA tag number 15.



Thickened, leathery skin on the neck of the six year-old, female, Maltese dog with USDA tag number 31.

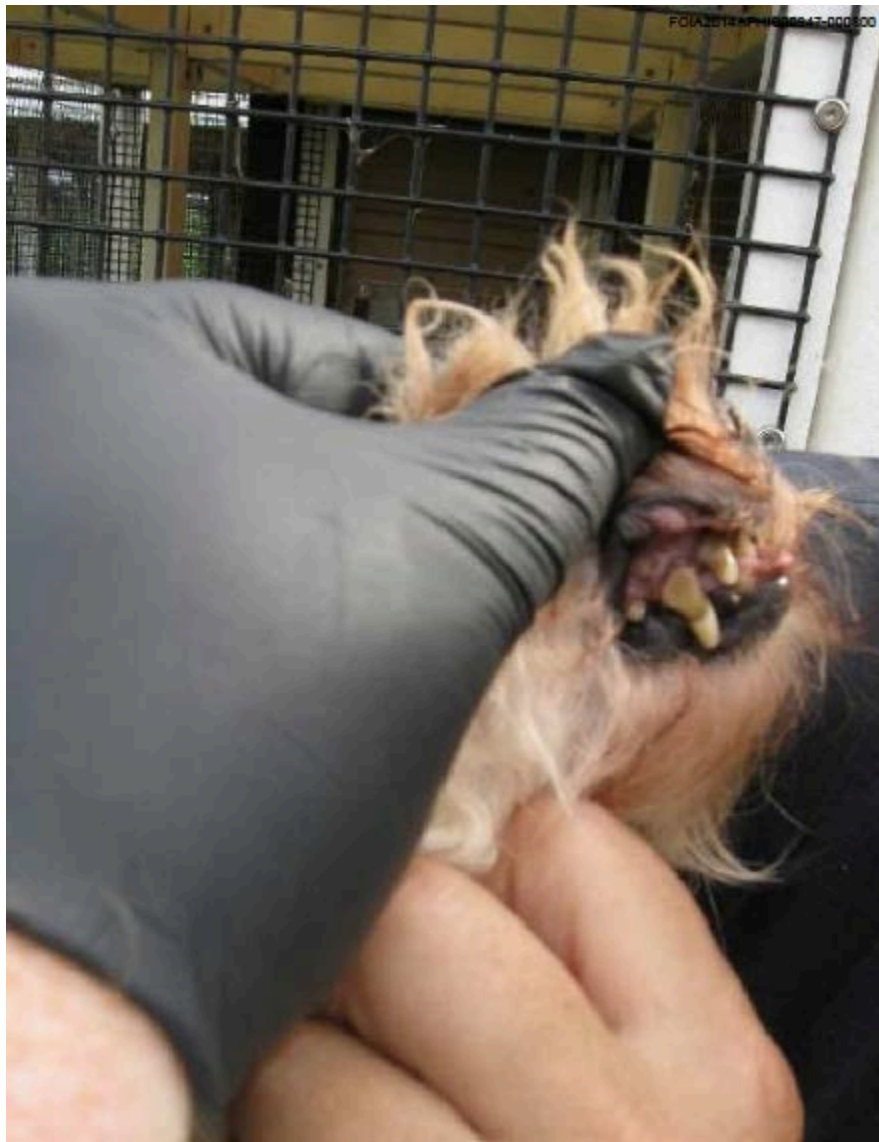


Left eye of the five year-old, female Shih Tzu with USDA tag number 039.



USDA Licence # 46A0394

A white female (ID#94) with buildup of brown material on cheek/canine tooth. left side.
(September 4, 2013)



A female black Pug (ID# 197) with yellowish discharge coming from both eyes. (September 4, 2013)



A female (ID#91) "Goofy eyes", right eye, with reddish material intertwined around the eye ball. (September 4, 2013)



A male Pomeranian (ID#195) with buildup of brownish material with gray discharge on left side.
(September 4, 2013)



USDA Licence # 71A0676

Adult female Pomeranian, #064619330, needs to be evaluated by the attending veterinarian. The animal has drainage from both eyes and green / gray matter on canines, gums and molars.
(March 6, 2014)





Pomeranian, #020610346, has green goopy matter in both eyes, green & black matter on all teeth and gums. The upper canine [sic] tooth on the right was bleeding. The animal needs to be evaluated.





In the northern most set of outdoor ground enclosures there is a Yorkshire Terrier, non-readable chip, who had a circular white area in the center of her eye. The animal needs to be evaluated.



Male Pomeranian, #051309259, excessively salivating, no teeth and the jaw bone on left partially missing and detached from the gums with the bone exposed. The animal needs to be evaluated.



USDA Licence # 43A5795

ID 463C1C3D2C Female Yorkshire Terrier-Heavy matting across topline, long facial hair with dangling matts from face and neck. (June 18, 2014)



ID 4C1A091FAC Female Yorkshire Terrier- Heavy, tight matts across topline. (June 18, 2014)



ID 101098773 Male Yorkshire Terrier - Heavy tight matting across topline with white flaky skin.
Long facial hair with loose mats. (June 18, 2014)



USDA Licence # 47A0410

Male adult Pomeranian with no identification ("Skippy") has dental disease.



Adult male Shih Tzu with tag number 224 has a matted coat. There are mats and discharge around the eyes and the mats on the face are dirty and moist.



Female tricolor Pomeranian with no identification ("Pixie") had dental disease and hair loss/bare skin.



Male adult Pomeranian with no identification ("Skippy") has dental disease.



Adult female Bichon with no identification ("Harriet") has dental disease and a matted hair coat.



Male adult Dachshund with no identification ("Herman") has dental disease and long toe nails.



USDA Licence # 57A0179

Dermatitis and scales on back of female Miniature Pincher with moist reddened and raw skin.



USDA Licence # 74A1475

Female Poodle, "Marti" tag number 117 with hair loss and rough, dry, flaky skin along back.
(December 30, 2013)



Fluffy # 135, red skin, mats in hair, fleas and flea dirt (December 30, 2013)



Dog #153, "Pinky" with numerous fleas and matting seen on the abdomen.



Exhibit E

Excerpts from USDA Inspector Reports
Regarding Swelling and Other Paw Injuries



Inspection Report

ABE YODER

Customer ID: **33515**

Certificate:

Site: 001

ABE YODER

Y L A KENNELS

2461 TR 176

Type: PRELICENSE INSPECTION #1

Date: Oct-11-2011

BALTIC, OH 43804

2.1 (a) (1)

REQUIREMENTS AND APPLICATION.

(a)(1) Any person operating or intending to operate as a dealer, exhibitor, or operator of an auction sale, except persons who are exempted from the licensing requirements under paragraph (a)(3) of this section, must have a valid license.

During the inspection, inspectors asked the applicant about the location of puppies that had been observed by inspectors on a previous consultation visit. The applicant's wife stated that they "had sold them to the two normal brokers". Further questions revealed that even though they had known that their previous license had expired in April, they thought that they could still sell the puppies on their old license. The inspector that had visited with the applicant and his wife on the consultation visit, reminded them that she had counseled them specifically on this issue and had told them that no puppies could be sold to brokers without a valid USDA license.

Inspectors examined records that were provided by the applicant. From the records that were able to be viewed, inspectors found that from May 27, 2011 to August 5, 2011 at least 44 puppies, (numbers 11-085 to 11-139 on the photographed records), were listed with their physical descriptions and birthdates. At the time of this pre-license inspection, none of these puppies were available to be viewed or examined. The applicant's wife stated that she thought that she didn't need to keep disposition records of the puppies during the time that she was unlicensed.

One disposition sheet was found for 8 puppies (11-89 through 11-96) but no buyer was listed.

A USDA license is required to sell puppies to a broker. Dogs and puppies that are sold wholesale need to be able to be inspected, examined, and tracked to ensure their health, safety, and well-being.

NO WHOLESALE SALES OF DOGS OR PUPPIES ARE ALLOWED UNTIL A CURRENT USDA LICENSE IS ISSUED TO THE APPLICANT.

Applicant must not sell puppies to a broker without a current, valid USDA license.

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USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title:

COMPLIANCE SPECIALIST

Inspector 6039

Oct-11-2011

Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

Oct-13-2011



Inspection Report

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;...

***A female Chihuahua (#140) was observed with what appeared to be a swollen area, compared to the opposite side, on the upper right side of her top jaw. Her upper lip on that side appeared "puffed out" as if she had something in between her cheek and gum. When this dog was examined, she was found to have a buildup of a brownish-green material on her teeth. Her gums were swollen, reddened, and her gum line had receded in several places.

***A female miniature Poodle (#42) was observed to be holding her tongue out between her front teeth. The dog was examined and was found to have a large amount of a brown substance on her right front canine tooth. There was a grey discharge at the gum line and the Poodle very sensitive to touch around her mouth.

***A female Pomeranian (#29) was observed to be holding her mouth open with the end of her tongue protruding from the front of her mouth. This female had a brown buildup of material on her front and canine teeth. She had a greyish colored discharge around the gum line of her canine teeth as well as a grey mass that appeared to cover several teeth on the rear teeth on the right side of her jaw. The gums were reddened throughout her mouth and a foul smell was noticed.

These three dogs are exhibiting signs that are consistent with the symptoms of dental disease. Dental disease can cause pain and lead to other health problems.

***A female miniature Poodle (#59) was observed holding her head at an odd angle and repeatedly licking her lips while nursing her litter of puppies. This female also had an abnormal amount of a dark, crusted substance on the right side of her face, ears, and under her eyes. The inspectors asked the applicant to pick up the dog so the condition of her teeth could be examined. When the dog's lip was raised, to enable a better view of her teeth, it was noticed that the dog's lower jaw moved freely with minimal pressure. When asked about the jaw, the applicant stated that the veterinarian had told them that the jaw was broken but didn't "really say anything about it".

***A female chihuahua (no ID tag), in the main building on the top row on the right side, second enclosure in, was observed to be limping on her right front leg. A swollen, reddened sore spot was found on the webbing between her toes.

***A female Chihuahua (#141) was observed to be walking with an exaggerated gait. She appeared

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Inspection Report

extremely bowlegged but seemed to be excessively so on her right front leg. Her right front leg, near the shoulder, had several small puncture wounds. A gentle moving of her leg showed a stiffness and a limited range of motion.

These three dogs are showing abnormalities from a normal, healthy dog. If left untreated, these symptoms could develop into more significant problems and compromise the health of the dogs.

All six of these dogs must be seen by a licensed veterinarian so that a diagnosis can be made, for each dog, regarding the identified issues. A treatment plan for each one of these dogs must be obtained from a licensed veterinarian, and this treatment plan must be followed and documented by the applicant. The diagnosis, treatment plan, and documented treatment procedures must be made available for review by APHIS officials at their request...

AND

A dental treatment plan for the entire kennel must be developed with the attending veterinarian. This dental treatment plan should include a system for identifying problems, treatment recommendations for the affected animals, a plan for having affected animals treated, and preventative methods to be utilized by the applicant at the direction of the attending veterinarian. This must be completed before the next pre-license inspection.

2.40 (b) (3)

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;

***A female Chihuahua (#140) was observed with what appeared to be a swollen area, compared to the opposite side, on the upper right side of her top jaw. Her upper lip on that side appeared "puffed out" as if she had something in between her cheek and gum. When this dog was examined, she was found to have a buildup of a brownish-green material on her teeth. Her gums were swollen, reddened, and her gum line had receded in several places.

***A female miniature Poodle (#42) was observed to be holding her tongue out between her front teeth. The dog was examined and was found to have a large amount of a brown substance on her right front canine tooth. There was a grey discharge at the gum line and the Poodle very sensitive to touch around her mouth.

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Inspection Report

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***A female chihuahua (no ID tag), in the main building on the top row on the right side, second enclosure in, was observed to be limping on her right front leg. A swollen, reddened sore spot was found on the webbing between her toes.

***A female Chihuahua (#141) was observed to be walking with an exaggerated gait. She appeared extremely bowlegged but seemed to be excessively so on her right front leg. Her right front leg, near the shoulder, had several small puncture wounds. A gentle moving of her leg showed a stiffness and a limited range of motion.

The health issues with these dogs were not noticed or documented by the applicant prior to the inspection. For the safety and health of the dogs, a daily observation of the dogs needs to be conducted and any problems need to be communicated to the attending veterinarian.

Applicant must develop a system of observing problems or illness, documenting them for follow up, and communicating with the attending veterinarian frequently.

3.1 (c) (1) (i)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(c) Surfaces--(1) General requirements. The surfaces of housing facilities--including houses, dens, and other furniture-type fixtures and objects within the facility--must be constructed in a manner and made of materials that allow them to be readily cleaned and sanitized, or removed or replaced when worn or soiled. Interior surfaces and any surfaces that come in contact with dogs or cats must:

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

***There were two sheltered housing facilities with outdoor runs behind the barn. The wire panels that were utilized as walls in the enclosures were covered with rust.

***The hinges and doggie door areas and the bungee hooks holding the feeders in place had excessive rusted areas.

Surfaces with rust cannot be properly cleaned and sanitized which can effect the health, comfort and well

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Date:

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Oct-13-2011



Inspection Report

CATHY GRIESBAUER, MARY FOSTER

Customer ID: 4625

Certificate: 43-A-1843

Site: 001

CATHY GRIESBAUER, MARY FOSTER

COUNTRY PETS

88 DAVIS RD

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: 04 December 2013

MONTGOMERY CITY, MO 63361

2.40 (b)(2) REPEAT

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

***There was a female Siberian Husky (#086*378*592) with lesions noted on the left side of the upper lip, below the left eye and on both sides of the lower portion of the muzzle. On closer observation, the left side of the upper lip had an approximately 1 inch linear laceration-like lesion that appeared to be full thickness through the lip. Some of the surrounding fur in this region was wet with a whitish-yellow discharge. Near this lesion on the upper lip was another linear lesion with hair loss which was approximately 1 inch in length. Also, below the left eye was a linear region of hair loss. On the front lower right lip, there was an approximately 1/2 cm diameter region of pinkish red discharge. On the front lower left muzzle area there was also a section of hair loss. According to the licensee, this dog was in a fight on Saturday with the other Siberian Husky that shared the same enclosure. These lesions could be the result of the dog fight and may be infected or painful. This dog had not been examined by a veterinarian for its condition nor was the dog under any type of treatment at the time of inspection. The licensee must have this animal examined by a veterinarian by 7 December 2013 in order to obtain an accurate diagnosis and ensure that an appropriate treatment plan is developed and followed.

***There was a female Poodle (#033*834*317) that had a dental condition. Upon closer observation of the right side of the mouth, the teeth had a heavy build-up of yellowish brown to greenish grey material on the teeth. This abnormal build-up of material covered the majority of the teeth and extended into the gumline. The gums appeared reddened and had receded along some of these teeth. Upon closer observation of the left side of the mouth, a red blood-like material was observed mostly on and surrounding an upper cheek tooth. The tooth appeared to have a linear-like lesion on the front portion of the tooth which appeared to extend into the gumline. The dog flinched while attempting to look in the left side of the mouth so repeated attempts were not made. The abnormal build-up of material on the teeth can cause damage to the gum tissue and tooth structures. The blood-like discharge could indicate an injury, dental condition or other veterinary medical condition. These conditions could be painful, may decrease the dog's ability to eat normally and negatively impact the overall health of the animal. The licensee must have this animal's mouth and teeth examined by a licensed veterinarian no later than 7 December 2013 in order to ensure that an accurate diagnosis is made and an appropriate dental treatment plan is developed and followed. The licensee must develop and establish an effective dental care program as part of the overall program of veterinary care for the animals in the facility.

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Date:

05 December 2013

Received By:

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

Date:

05 December 2013

Title:



Inspection Report

***There was a male Dachshund (#043*002*598) observed holding the left rear leg up and bearing little to no weight on the left rear leg. According to the licensee, she first noticed this dog's condition yesterday but a veterinarian had not been contacted regarding the dog's condition. This dog's lameness could be due to an injury or other veterinary medical condition which could be painful.

***There was a male Maltese (#016*830*359) with a raised lesion between the toes on the left front paw. The fur surrounding the lesion appeared wet with a red blood-like material. The lesion was blue to grey to purple and approximately 1/2 inch in diameter. The lesion between the toes could be the result of an injury, infection, illness or other veterinary medical condition which may cause discomfort.

The licensee must consult with a veterinarian regarding the conditions of the male Dachshund (#043*002*598) and male Maltese (#016*830*359) by 7 December 2013 in order to obtain accurate diagnoses and to ensure that appropriate treatment plans are developed and followed.

***There was a black female Poodle (0A01616971) with generalized matting of the fur. Several various sized matts were especially noted on all four paws and legs. Matting can be uncomfortable and can increase the risk of skin sores. The licensee must ensure this dog is groomed and establish an appropriate grooming schedule for all dogs.

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

*Note: The Shih Tzu (#0A0-125-2706), Bichon Frise (#094-357-256), Weimaraner (#097-297-063) and Basset Hound (#0A0-125-2464) included on the report under section 2.40 (b)(2) for the inspection conducted on 9 August 2012 were examined by a veterinarian on 13 August 2012.

3.1 (a)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(a) Structure; construction.

The outdoor portion of the facility had several igloo style dog shelters that were in disrepair. At least 7 igloo style shelters had chewed entrances with roughened and/or sharpened edges; dog hair was observed on some of these roughened edges. There were at least 6 igloo style shelters that had holes which were approximately 2 inches in diameter on their tops. Also, at least one igloo style shelter had a crack down the side of it and a gap was present. The rough surfaces of the chewed edges increase the risk of injury to the dogs and also decrease the ability of the surface to be properly cleaned and sanitized. The igloos with holes or cracks do not completely protect the dogs from the elements. The licensee must ensure, at all times, that all animal housing facilities are kept in good repair and that they protect the animals from injury. TO BE CORRECTED BY: December 12, 2013.

3.1 (c)(3)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(c) Surfaces (3) Cleaning.

***The Dachshund sheltered building and Mary's whelping building had several surfaces that had a build up of dirt and grime. Within the Dachshund building, at least 7 exterior walls had a brownish dirt and grime on them

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Inspection Report

affecting approximately 14 dogs. Inside Mary's whelping building, at least two whelping enclosures, affecting 10 puppies and 2 adult dogs, had a brownish dirt and grime smeared on the floors and half way up the walls. The exterior enclosures of the Mary's whelping building had clumps of hair on the tops of at least 5 enclosures, hanging down into the enclosures. Buildings and surfaces which are not cleaned and sanitized properly or often enough increase the risk of disease hazards to the dogs. The licensee must ensure all surfaces in contact with the dogs are spot cleaned daily and sanitized at least once every two weeks. The licensee must ensure all other surfaces of housing facilities are cleaned and sanitized when necessary to satisfy generally accepted husbandry standards. TO BE CORRECTED BY: December 12, 2013.

3.4 (c)

OUTDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

(c) Construction.

***There were outdoor enclosures at the facility which contained a total of approximately 55 dogs with concrete flooring that contained cracks and appeared to be absorbing moisture and was wet. At least three enclosures contained various sized cracks in the concrete and brownish, murky-like water was observed standing in portions of the wider cracks. According to the licensee, the concrete was last sealed in August and the enclosures had last been cleaned the evening before the day of inspection; however, the concrete was very wet at the time of inspection and most of the dogs in these enclosures were observed with varying degrees of wet and discolored hair coats. Surfaces in contact with the animals which are not impervious to moisture or are not maintained increase the risk of disease hazards to the animals. The licensee must ensure that the cracks in these enclosures are repaired or replaced and that all building surfaces in contact with the animals in the outdoor housing facilities are impervious to moisture and are maintained on a regular basis. TO BE CORRECTED BY: March 31, 2014.

3.6 (a)(2)(v)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

(a) General requirements

***The outdoor portion of the facility with concrete flooring in the enclosures contained a total of approximately 55 dogs most of which were observed with varying degrees of wet and discolored hair coats, especially on the dogs' paws, legs, chest & abdominal areas. The majority of the entire floor in these enclosures was wet and contained various amounts of fecal material. According to the licensee, the enclosures were last cleaned the evening before the day of inspection. When the dogs' hair coats become wet and dirty it can decrease the comfort and well-being of the animals as well as increase the risk of skin lesions and other disease hazards. The licensee must ensure that all primary enclosures are constructed and maintained so that all the dogs remain clean and dry. TO BE CORRECTED BY: December 7, 2013.

3.6 (c)(1)(i)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

(c) Additional requirements for dogs--(1) Space.

***Within one of the whelping buildings (Mary's Building), there were four weaned Dachshund puppies which

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

Date:

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05 December 2013



Inspection Report

were approximately 7 weeks old housed together in a primary enclosure which did not have the required amount of minimum floor space. Each pup, at 10 inches in length, requires 1.78 square feet of floor space. All four pups together in one enclosure require 7.11 square feet of floor space. The indoor enclosure measured 30x24 inches, providing a total of 5.0 square feet of floor space. This does not account for the floor space taken up by the 6 inch diameter feeder or the 5 inch diameter water receptacle. These pups require no less than 7.11 usable square feet in order to ensure their comfort, health, and well being. The licensee must ensure that all animals in all enclosures have access to at least the minimum floor space required by this section. TO BE CORRECTED BY: December 5, 2013.

3.11 (a)

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

(a) Cleaning of primary enclosures.

***There were at least five outdoor hutch style enclosures with a large build up of fecal material under them. The flooring of the hutch style enclosures was approximately 2 feet above the ground and a pile of feces at least 12 inches deep was observed under one of these enclosures. One of the sheltered buildings and Jerri's whelping building also had an excessive amount of fecal build up under the outside portions of the enclosures. The licensee stated that she cleans the fecal material from under the enclosures every two weeks. The accumulation of waste can increase the risk of health hazards, attract insects and pests, and produce odors. The licensee must ensure that the ground areas under raised enclosures are cleaned as often as necessary to prevent an accumulation of waste. TO BE CORRECTED BY: December 7, 2013.

The inspection was conducted with the licensee. The exit interview was conducted on December 5, 2013 with the licensee.

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Date:

05 December 2013

Received By:

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

Date:

05 December 2013

Title:



Inspection Report

Jason Riggs
26545 416th Avenue
Ethan, SD 57334

Customer ID: **325010**
Certificate: **46-A-0404**
Site: 001
Jason Riggs

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: Jan-29-2014

2.40 (b) (2) REPEAT DIRECT NCI ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

The following dogs were found to require veterinary care

A female dachshund with no ID located in pen number 100 has a firm, thick material encasing nearly the entire surface of the upper and lower canine teeth. A milky grey/tan substance is present along the gum line of several of the cheek teeth. The gums are severely swollen and red, exhibit slight bleeding and are starting to pull away from the teeth surfaces.

A male cocker spaniel named "Tommy Boy" (no microchip) has a blueberry size enlargement on the dorsal aspect of the left forepaw located at the base of the inter-digital space between the second and third toe. It is void of hair, has a pink/red appearance and is quite firm in texture.

A female French bulldog named "Scarlet" (no microchip) has a severely overgrown toenail on the first digit of the left forepaw and slightly overgrown nails on all other toes. She appears to be somewhat reluctant to move about her enclosure.

A male French bulldog named "Chase" (no microchip) has one area on the anterior lateral aspect of both forefeet that exhibit somewhat thickened skin, are void of hair and slightly darkened in color.

A female dachshund (ID # 465C211153E) appears quite thin with generalized lack of body condition and ribs that are very evident upon visual observation.

A female miniature pinscher (ID # OAO2215678) is exhibiting poor body condition with ribs and some other skeletal structures that are visually apparent.

A female, black & tan miniature pinscher (ID# 072 041597) had an open wound on the left front leg. The wound appeared to be healing. When addressed with the licensee they stated the dog had not been seen by the attending veterinarian but they had been applying hydrocortisone to the wound.

The licensee must have these animals examined by a veterinarian to obtain an accurate diagnosis and appropriate treatment plan. The outcome of this consultation must be documented in writing and

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Date:

Feb-12-2014



Inspection Report

provided to the inspector upon request. The licensee must ensure that all animals receive adequate veterinary care at all times.

2.50 (a) (1)

TIME AND METHOD OF IDENTIFICATION.

There are at least four dogs at the facility that do not have official identification. Official identification is needed to ensure that each animal's identity can be known with certainty and to facilitate the inspection process. The licensee must ensure that all dogs are officially identified by collar, tattoo or microchip. To be corrected by February 28, 2014

2.75 (a) (1)

RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

The record of dogs on hand form is not complete. This form does not include the name, address, USDA license number (or driver's license number and vehicle license number) for the people who the animals were acquired from. The dog identification number was also missing from several dogs. This form listed 84 dogs, yet 105 dogs were counted in the kennel. Complete and accurate records are essential to ensure each animal's identity can be known with certainty, to keep track of veterinary treatment, and to facilitate the ability to trace the source of the dogs. The licensee must maintain complete and accurate records of all dogs at all times at their facility. Correct by 28 February 2014.

3.6 (a) (2) (x)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

There is a litter of miniature pincher puppies housed on 1 X1 flooring. The feet and legs of these puppies were observed to be falling through these openings. Floor openings too large for the animals' feet may cause injury to the animals. The openings of slatted flooring must be small enough that they do not allow the passage of the feet or legs of the dogs.

The kennel representative placed a solid whelping box in this enclosure during the inspection.

Exit interview was conducted with the licensee

Prepared By:

DEE HEEZEN, V.M.O

DEE HEEZEN, V.M.O

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title:

VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 6076

Date:

Feb-11-2014

Received By:

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

Title:

Date:

Feb-12-2014



Inspection Report

Johnny Dake
J & M Kennels
21448 Hwy 135
Stover, MO 65078

Customer ID: 30594
Certificate: 43-A-4494
Site: 001
JOHNNY DAKE

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: Jan-07-2014

2.40 (b) (2) REPEAT

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

***A 10 year old, female Shih Tzu (087*379*530) was seen frequently licking and rubbing her face along the side of the enclosure. On closer observation, most of the teeth had a heavy build-up of yellowish brown material on their surface which extended up to the gumline. The gums were swollen and reddened especially along some of the upper cheek teeth. Also, there was a whitish grey creamy looking material at the gumline of the upper left cheek teeth. The abnormal build-up of material on the teeth can cause damage to the gum tissue and tooth structures. These conditions could be painful, may decrease the dog's ability to eat normally and negatively impact the overall health of the animal. The licensee agreed to have this animal's mouth and teeth examined by a licensed veterinarian no later than 11 January 2014 in order to ensure that an accurate diagnosis is made and an appropriate dental treatment plan is developed and followed. The licensee must develop and establish an effective dental care program as part of the overall program of veterinary care for the animals in the facility.

***A female Shih Tzu (#4632364346) was seen occasionally favoring and licking at the left front paw. On closer observation there was a raised lesion noted between the toes on the left front paw. A yellowish white discharge and a red blood-like material appeared to be coming from the lesion and was in the surrounding fur which was slightly matted. The lesion was approximately 3/4 inch by 1/8 inch and a large portion appeared pinkish red, moist and flesh-like. According to the licensee, he was not aware of the lesion until the inspector pointed it out. The lesion between the toes could be the result of an injury, infection, illness or other veterinary medical condition which may cause discomfort. The licensee agreed to consult with a licensed veterinarian regarding this animal's condition by 11 January 2014 in order to obtain an accurate diagnosis and to ensure that an appropriate treatment plan is developed and followed.

***There was an approximately 6 month old, white, male Shih Tzu (#JD13096) that had long hair with large sections of matted fur generally located over the dog's body. Some of the largest matts were observed around the eyes, ears, feet and legs. The matts in the fur surrounding the eyes were so large that the eyes were difficult to see. Also, fecal material was matted in the hair coat beneath the tail. Matting can be uncomfortable and can increase the risk of skin sores. The licensee must ensure this dog is groomed and establish an appropriate grooming schedule for all dogs.

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

Prepared By:

ERIKA LEISNER, D.V.M.

ERIKA L LEISNER, D.V.M. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title:

VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 6037

Date:

Jan-09-2014

Received By:

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

Title:

Date:

Jan-09-2014



Inspection Report

*Note - The female Boston Terrier (#4A13442068) which had been previously included on the report for the inspection conducted on 11 Apr 12 under 2.40 (b)(2) had been addressed.

2.40 (b) (3)

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

***There was an approximately 4 week old male Shih Tzu puppy found dead in the outdoor portion of an enclosure for the sheltered building. The licensee removed the puppy which was in a statue-like state and imprints from the wire flooring were observed across its ventral belly and chest region. Just prior to the outdoor inspection of the sheltered facility, the indoor portion of the facility had been inspected; the licensee had been asked by an inspector at that time if there was a missing puppy in the enclosure because only four were counted but the cage card said there were five puppies. The licensee responded no and mentioned that one of the puppies had died. The licensee then crossed off one of the puppies listed on the cage card. Then, while subsequently inspecting the outdoor portion of the sheltered facility, the puppy was found dead in its enclosure and was removed by the licensee at that time. The licensee then referred to the puppy as the missing puppy. While walking outside to inspect one side of the outdoor portions of the enclosures, no footprints were observed in the snow which was at least 3 inches deep. According to the licensee, the outdoor portions of the enclosures had last been cleaned on Saturday evening. According to the National Weather Service, there was snowfall in the area on Sunday, 5 Jan 14, and the air temperatures in the region for the past 2 days were: 6 Jan 14 high of 2 degrees Fahrenheit (F) and low of -9 degrees F; 7 Jan 14 by the time of inspection high of 35 degrees F and low -1 degrees F. The licensee stated that he thought the mom had carried the puppy outside and that the puppy would have been unable to open the (access) door itself. Daily observation of the animals is important in order to ensure the health and well-being of the animals. The licensee must ensure that all animals are observed on a daily basis and that all puppies are accounted for in order to assess their health and well-being. TO BE CORRECTED BY: Immediately and from this point forward.

The inspection was conducted with the licensee. An exit interview was conducted in person with the licensee on January 7, 2014 during which all correction dates were discussed and acknowledged to be understood by the licensee.

Prepared By:

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Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 6037

Date:

Jan-09-2014

Received By:

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

Date:

Jan-09-2014

Title:



Inspection Report

HAZEL COLEMAN
DOG-N-ASS FARM
30550 PERSHING LANE
LEBANON, MO 65536

Customer ID: 6449
Certificate: 43-A-2640
Site: 001
HAZEL COLEMAN

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: Apr-03-2013

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 facility, there was one adult Wheaten Terrier identified as #097324078 that had no weight bearing on the back left leg. The licensee stated that there was a wound on the pad and that Vaseline was being applied to the affected area. This animal had not been seen by a licensed veterinarian. Limited or no weight bearing is an indication of pain and can worsen if left unattended or given inappropriate treatment. The licensee must have this animal seen by a licensed veterinarian for proper diagnosis and appropriate treatment plan.
Corrected prior to exit conference.

***The medications were stored in all different areas of the facility. The licensee stated that some of the medications are used for large animals on the property. Medications for regulated animals that are stored with other medications can increase the chance of medication error. The licensee must store the medications for the regulated animals in a manner that is readily accessible. As a part of the facility's program of veterinary care, the licensee must assure that all of the animals receive adequate veterinary care at all times.

To be corrected by April 17, 2013.

2.75 (a) (1)

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 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,

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BEVERLY HICKS, A.C.I.

BEVERLY HICKS, A.C.I.

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title:

ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 5051

Apr-04-2013

Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

Apr-04-2013



Inspection Report

PAUL HAAG
SHEILA HAAG

Customer ID: 2830
Certificate: 41-A-0281
Site: 001
PAUL AND SHEILA HAAG

VALLEY VIEW KENNEL
57649 MN HIGHWAY 55

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: Feb-14-2012

EDEN VALLEY, MN 55329

2.40 (b) (2)

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

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;

Four dogs in the facility had a growth in between the digits of the front paws. Three of the growths on three animals had ruptured and were open and were excreting fluid. The growth on the fourth animal was lanced by the licensee. The symptoms were not noticed by the licensee before this time.

A white and grey shi-zu was noted as having a grey, hazy film covering the left eye. There was also a brown crust around the outside of the eye.

Without appropriate methods to prevent or control medical issues that may arise in the animals, minor medical conditions can become severe and further affect the animals negatively.

Methods set forth in the program of veterinary care plan including proper daily observation and annotation of any issues that may arise that require further attention must be put into place from this point on.

2.40 (b) (3)

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

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.

Four dogs in the main housing building were noted to have a swollen pink growth in the front paw. Three of these growths were ruptured causing them to be open and wet. The growth that was not ruptured was lanced by the licensee. The licensee claimed not to have noticed these beforehand.

Prepared By:

BRENTON COX, A C I

BRENTON COX, A C I

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title:

ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6021

Feb-15-2012

Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

Feb-16-2012



Inspection Report

A white and grey shi-zu was noted as having a grey, hazy film covering the left eye. There was also a brown crust around the outside of the eye.

Daily observation is essential in order to diagnose and treat health problems that might arise in animals. Without proper daily observation, issues cannot be properly annotated or treated which is not good a husbandry practice.

Proper and complete daily observation must be put in place from this point on.

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.

The main kennel building utilizes open box type enclosures to house the animals. The majority of the walls in these enclosures are thirty inches tall and are constructed of a hard plastic type of material. During the inspection, multiple dogs were seen with their front legs hanging over the front and side walls of the enclosures. Several dogs were observed standing on their feeders and leaning over the edges of their enclosures. A Beagle, microchip # 151 340 373A, was observed attempting to jump over the side wall into an adjacent enclosure. This dog fell onto his back twice before finally succeeding in jumping from enclosure #6 into enclosure #5. The licensee stated that when dogs are found to be able to get over the sides of the enclosures, they would move the dogs into different enclosures. The licensee's son moved the Beagle into an enclosure with taller sides.

The repeated attempts of the dog to jump over the wall could potentially cause injury to the animal. The design of and location of the feeders and the short walls exposes the animals to potential harm from jumping out of the enclosures. The short walls do not contain all the animals securely.

The licensee must provide enclosures that contain the animals securely and help prevent them from injury no later than 23 Feb 2012

3.1 (c) (1) (i)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(c) Surfaces--(1) General requirements. The surfaces of housing facilities--including houses, dens, and other furniture--type fixtures and objects within the facility--must be constructed in a manner and made of materials that allow them to be readily cleaned and sanitized, or removed or replaced when worn or soiled. Interior surfaces and any surfaces that come in contact with dogs or cats must:

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

The licensee utilizes a "cattle panel" type heavy gauge wire panel as support beneath the flooring of the primary enclosures in the main building. These wire panels have excessive rust in many places. Although

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USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

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Title:

ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6021

Feb-15-2012

Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

Feb-16-2012



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;

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:

- There was a female Shih Tzu (#091) who was unable to open his left eye. The eye was matted shut with a yellow crusty discharge.
- 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

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

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.

Prepared By:

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Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5054

Date:

Aug-03-2011

Received By:

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

Title:

Date:

Aug-04-2011



Inspection Report

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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Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5054

Aug-03-2011

Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

Aug-04-2011



Inspection Report

VALENTE RIOS

Customer ID: 37266

Certificate: 43-A-5652

Site: 001

VALENTE RIOS

102 G B FISHER STREET

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

GALT, MO 64641

Date: Jan-24-2012

2.40 (b) (2) 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 Poodle, microchip #048296623, was observed to be very lethargic and not moving around her enclosure. When the inspectors questioned the licensee about this dog he informed them that they were treating this dog for a wound under her right front leg. Upon closer observation this dog had a large open gaping wound, approximately 4 inches in diameter. The muscle tissue and body wall underneath could be seen. The licensee stated that he had taken this dog to the veterinarian but could not recall the exact date or produce any documentation. When asked about how he was treating this dog he said that he was cleaning the wound with Hydrogen Peroxide, as instructed by the veterinarian, and treating it with oral antibiotics. The attending veterinarian was contacted by the inspector, via telephone at approximately 7:20 am on 25 January 2012. The attending veterinarian recalled seeing this animal and thought it had been 1 to 2 weeks ago. This type of large open wound where the body wall and muscle tissue are visible is very significant and may require additional treatment. The licensee was verbally instructed, via telephone on 25 January 2012 at 8:25 am, to have this dog seen by a licensed veterinarian by close of business today (25 January 2012) for an appropriate diagnosis and treatment plan. The licensee must provide documentation, upon request, to the inspectors.

To be corrected by close of business on 25 January 2012

A grey male Poodle, microchip #093350290, was observed repeatedly licking at his front paws. The inspectors had the licensee remove the dog from his enclosure and noted that his dog had significant matting on his legs and fecal material entangled with the hair around the dogs anal area. This matting on his legs was pulling at the skin and reddened areas were observed. The fecal material is entangled with the hair around the anal area is causing it to partially block the dogs' ability to completely void the fecal matter. This accumulation of fecal material can cause irritation and/or infection to the skin around the anal area and could be painful. This dog also had a dark brownish black discharge from his left eye

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STEPHANIE OSBORNE, A C I

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Title:

ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5054

Date:

Jan-25-2012

Received By:

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

Date:

Jan-26-2012

Title:



Inspection Report

causing the hair to mat on the left side of his face under his eye. Upon closer observation this dog had significant dental issues. There is a very foul odor that the inspectors noted from a few feet away. There is a heavy thick accumulation of a tan colored material encasing the top and bottom cheek teeth both left and right side. There is a white to gray colored material along the gum line. The gum is reddened, swollen and has pulled away and up from the tooth. These signs are consistent with the presence of dental disease, can be painful, lead to the development of other health problems, and can inhibit the ability of the animal to eat normally.

An apricot female Poodle, microchip # 083819029, was observed with a dark brownish black discharge from her left eye, causing the hair to mat on the left side of her face and under her left eye. Upon closer observation this dog had significant dental issues. There is a heavy thick accumulation of a tan colored material on the top and bottom cheek teeth both left and right side. There is a white to gray colored material along the gum line. The gum is reddened, swollen and has pulled away and up from the tooth. These signs are consistent with the presence of dental disease, can be painful, lead to the development of other health problems, and can inhibit the ability of the animal to eat normally. This dog also had significant matting on her legs and fecal material entangled with the hair around the dogs anal area. This matting on his legs was pulling at the skin. The fecal material is entangled with the hair around the anal area and is causing it to partially block the dogs' ability to completely void the fecal matter. This accumulation of fecal material can cause irritation and/or infection to the skin around the anal area and could be painful.

A female Yorkshire Terrier, microchip # 072038531, was observed by the inspector to be withdrawn and huddled in the corner of her enclosure. The inspector had the licensee remove this dog from the enclosure. This dog was warm to the touch, had a hard lump on the lower left part of her abdomen. This dog also had generalized hair loss on her chest, abdomen and inside areas of her back legs. She also had an area of hair loss with reddened skin on her left back foot. This could be a sign of a medical condition. The licensee had no documentation on this dogs condition and has not consulted with a veterinarian.

A female Maltese, microchip #102885873, had a significant amount of fecal material adhered to her anal region. The fecal material was entangled with the hair causing it to block the dogs' ability to completely void the fecal matter. This accumulation of fecal material can cause irritation and/or infection to the skin around the anal area and could be painful. The licensee removed the matted fecal material and hair from this dog.

DIRECT - A female Yorkshire Terrier, microchip #010637285, was observed drooling. Upon closer observation this dog has a thick dark to light brown material adhered to the surface of her cheek teeth. This material has completely encased some of these teeth. There is a thin line of light grey material along the gum line of some of these cheek teeth. The gum line has pulled away and up from the surface of these teeth. These signs are consistent with the presence of dental disease, can be painful, lead to the development of other health problems, and can inhibit the ability of the animal to eat normally.

A female Maltese, microchip #038003877, was observed with fecal material adhered to the anal region of

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Title:

ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5054

Date:

Jan-25-2012

Received By:

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

Date:

Jan-26-2012



Inspection Report

this dog and entangled with the hair on her back legs. The fecal material in the anal area was entangled with the hair causing it to partially block the dogs' ability to completely void the fecal matter. The anal area of this dog was reddened and inflamed. This accumulation of fecal material can cause irritation and/or infection to the skin around the anal area and could be painful. The licensee must remove the fecal material and groom the hair from this dogs' anal area and on her back legs.

A female Maltese, microchip # 089125862, was observed with a significant amount of fecal material adhered to the anal region of this dog. The fecal material was entangled with the hair causing it to partially block the dogs' ability to completely void the fecal matter. This accumulation of fecal material can cause irritation and/or infection to the skin around the anal area and could be painful. The licensee must remove the fecal material and groom the hair from this dogs' anal area. This dog also has significant hair loss on her back legs, lower section of her back and her tail with her tail being mostly hairless. There were areas on the tail with dried and fresh blood. This could be a sign of a medical condition. There was also had a dark brown discharge from both of her eyes causing a large mat to form under each eye. Upon closer observation this dog had a heavy accumulation of a brown material adhered to the surface of her cheek teeth. This brown material completely encased some of these teeth. The gum line of this dog is reddened and inflamed and has pulled away and up from the teeth. There is a thin line of grey and whitish material along the gum line of some of these teeth. These signs are consistent with the presence of dental disease, can be painful, lead to the development of other health problems, and can inhibit the ability of the animal to eat normally.

A male Maltese, microchip #'s 016089539 and 016080076, was observed with thick dark brown mats under both of his eyes. Upon closer observation this dog had a heavy accumulation of a brown material adhered to the surface of her cheek teeth. This brown material completely encased some of these teeth. The gum line of this dog is reddened and inflamed and has pulled away and up from the teeth. There is a thin line of grey and whitish material along the gum line of some of these teeth. These signs are consistent with the presence of dental disease, can be painful, lead to the development of other health problems, and can inhibit the ability of the animal to eat normally.

A female Apricot Poodle, microchip #089125353, was observed to be thin. Her vertebrae, ribs and hip bones were prominent and easily palpable. The licensee was unaware of this dogs condition and had not consulted with a veterinarian. Dogs could be thin due to parasite, malnutrition, incompatibility with the other dogs in the enclosure, or other medical conditions. This dog must be evaluated by the veterinarian for an appropriate diagnosis and treatment plan.

A male Yorkshire Terrier, microchip #055297881, was observed to be limping on his back right leg. When the inspector palpated his leg the dog flinched on several occasions, which could be a sign of pain. The licensee was unaware of this condition nor had consulted a veterinarian. This could be a sign of an injury or other medical condition. The licensee must have this dog evaluated by a veterinarian for an appropriate diagnosis and treatment plan.

A female Yorkshire Terrier, microchip 038001567, significant amount of fecal material adhered to the anal

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Jan-25-2012

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

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Date:

Jan-26-2012



Inspection Report

region of this dog. The fecal material was entangled with the hair causing it to partially block the dogs' ability to completely void the fecal matter. This accumulation of fecal material can cause irritation and/or infection to the skin around the anal area and could be painful. The licensee must remove the fecal material and groom the hair from this dogs' anal area.

A male Maltese, microchip #055289621, was heavily matted with matting on his head, chest, back, abdomen, and legs. The matting on the back appeared to be one continuous mat. The matting on the dogs legs and abdomen were tightly bound and the skin is easily visible. The licensee must remove these mats from this dog.

A female Yorkshire Terrier, microchip #091049523, has significant hair loss on both ears. The only hair left is on the very tips and edges of the ears. This could be a sign of a medical condition,

The above stated dogs with hair coat maintenance issues must be groomed to remove the matted hair and/or fecal material. Matting of the hair coat can be painful, can lead to the development of skin infections, and reduces the ability of the coat to insulate the animal. The licensee must develop an effective program of hair coat maintenance.

The above stated dogs with dental issues and/or other medical conditions must be seen by a veterinarian for an appropriate diagnosis and treatment plan. Documentation must be maintained for all health related problems and it must include 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.
- Follow-up exams to determine resolution of problem

An unlabeled white bottle containing a white liquid was found inside of the sheltered building, #7. There was a card next to this bottle that had the word "Penicur" written on it. When asked what was in the bottle the licensee stated it was panacur. The licensee said he had transferred the medication into a smaller container for ease of administering it to the dogs. The licensee produced a larger transferred bottle of Panacur obtained from his attending veterinarian. This bottle had the name of the medication along with the dosage but was missing the expiration date. Transferred bottles of medicine must be labeled properly with the contents, dosage and expiration date at all times for the health and well being of the animals.

Due to the high number of dogs with dental issues the licensee must discuss, and document as part of his program of veterinary care, a system of monitoring, diagnosing and treating dental issues with his attending veterinarian.

To be corrected by: 30 January 2012

Prepared By:

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Exhibit F

Comment on Pennsylvania Wire Floor Regulations
by Lila Miller, Vice President of Shelter Medicine, ASPCA

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Veterinary Advisor
Vice President, Veterinary Outreach

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DOG LAW

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture
Canine Health Board,
2301 North Cameron Street, Room 212
Harrisburg, PA 17110-9408

May 25, 2010

Comments regarding the use of wire floors in dog kennels

I am a 1977 graduate of Cornell University's Veterinary College. In addition to my position as Vice President at the ASPCA, I am adjunct assistant professor at the veterinary colleges at Cornell University and the University of Pennsylvania. I was awarded the 2008 AVMA and 2005 AAHA animal welfare awards. My entire career in veterinary medicine has been focused on the care of animals in shelters. I was co editor of the first textbook on shelter medicine and the management of infectious disease in shelters and taught the first course on shelter medicine at a veterinary college at Cornell in 1999. I have had the opportunity to visit hundreds of shelters holding dogs and cats both short and long term over the years and feel I have sufficient experience to comment as an expert on the of flooring in dog kennels.

I am opposed to the use of wire floors in commercial dog kennels, as is the ASPCA and the Association of Shelter Veterinarians (ASV). The latter group is in the final stages of drafting a document outlining guidelines for the humane care of animals in shelters. The ASV task force contains considerable veterinary expertise in the science of shelter medicine. The guidelines being developed focus on balancing behavioral and environmental enrichment and comfort with preventative health care measures and maintenance of sanitary conditions to reduce conditions that are conducive to disease transmission and discomfort. The guiding principle of the document is the Five Freedoms that were developed for farm animals in confinement in the UK in 1965. These freedoms state that confined farm animals are entitled to 1) freedom from hunger and thirst, 2) freedom from discomfort, 3) freedom from pain, injury or disease, 4) freedom to express normal behavior and 5) freedom from fear and distress (Brambell 1965). It is the task force's belief that companion animals confined for either short or long term in shelters are entitled to the same consideration for their well being as farm animals.

After almost 2 years of meticulous research of numerous national and international guidelines outlining care of confined animals and careful consideration of all the ramifications for both the animals and the producers, the task force concluded, "Wire-mesh bottom floors in cages are not

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acceptable for cats and dogs “. Although this document is being developed for shelters, it has even more relevance for commercial breeders because animals in most shelters are relatively short term or temporary residents awaiting a new home, in comparison to animals in commercial breeding facilities where the vast majority of their lives may be spent in confinement, largely in their primary enclosures.

As society and veterinary science both gain a better understanding and concern about animal welfare, convenience for the operator can no longer be the primary determining factor to consider when designing animal housing, especially when better alternatives exist. The argument in favor of wire floors has almost always been confined to ease of sanitation, which is subject to challenge. Animal welfare, safety and comfort cannot be assured with wire floors, even those with the smallest openings. It has been established that dogs prefer solid floors. The overriding welfare benefit of solid floors is that dogs cannot get their nails or toes caught in them. Without close daily examination of animals, painful injuries caused by wire bottoms floors might go undetected for days. Even wire floors with the smallest openings present a problem because they cannot guarantee against animal injury. Furthermore, the floors with the smallest openings are also the ones that are most difficult to sanitize because fecal material and dirt can be caught in the crevices, leading to increased risk of disease transmission because most disinfectants commonly in use in animal kennels have poor activity in the presence of organic material, and poor sanitation contributes to disease transmission and odors and decreased animal comfort and welfare. In addition, wire mesh floors cannot be used universally for all dogs. They must be reinforced to hold the weight of large dogs as sagging is unacceptable by any humane standard, and they should not be used for small or toy breeds ever. The thick plastic coating on some wire floors becomes worn with age and must be replaced, requiring routine inspection and replacement to assure safety. Another hazard I encountered with removable wire mesh platforms is that dogs found ways to chew on them, damaging their teeth and ingesting the broken off pieces of plastic coating, causing gastric upset.

I recently provided training for the USDA animal care inspectors who visit these facilities. Although I did not discuss flooring, it is of note that the only comments I received privately upon conclusion of the training were expressions of a strong dislike of wire floors and a wish that I had mentioned that in my talk.

This is an opportunity for the Pennsylvania dog board to advocate on behalf of animal welfare and do what is best for dogs instead of best for the operator. In the past, industry interests about cost savings and convenience have dominated the discussion about animal care and housing. They have succeeded in downplaying concerns about animal well-being and welfare. Most of the many shelters I have visited over the past 30 years have solid floors for their dogs. If shelters and animal control facilities with their often small budgets can voluntarily provide solid floors for temporary or short term housing of dogs and manage to keep the primary enclosures clean and the animals comfortable, it is not unreasonable to require breeders holding animals long term to do the same.

Sincerely,



Lila Miller, DVM

Exhibit G

State Laws and Regulations Regarding
the Topics Addressed in the Petition

Compilation of State Laws and Regulations Regarding the Topics Addressed in this Petition

State	Flooring	Housing Conditions (size, stacking, temperature)	Exercise & Socialization	Breeding Issues	Preventive Care and Grooming	Water access
California - Cal. Health & Saf. Code §§ 122045 - 122315	Housing primarily on wire flooring is not allowed. A solid resting surface must be made available.	Size: Requires space sufficient to stand, sit, turn about freely, lie in natural position, and have head not touch top of enclosure.	Socialization: Requires adequate socialization with other dogs or humans and exercise with dogs and humans.	No relevant regulations.	No relevant regulations.	Potable water must be available.
Colorado - Colo. Rev. Stat. § 35-80-101 to 117 & 8 Colo. Code Regs. 1201-11:1.00 to 25.00	Wire flooring is allowed. It must be coated. A solid resting surface must be made available.	Size: Specific formula based on size of dog, which is multiplied based on the duration of stay (x1.5 for >5-30 days; x2 for >30 days to 6 months; x3 for >6 months). Ceiling must be 6+ inches higher than head of tallest dog. Temperature: Must be maintained between 50-90 degrees.	Socialization: Requires that animals be housed in primary enclosures that are large enough to allow socialization with other dogs in enclosure.	No relevant regulations.	Grooming: Requires that matted hair and overgrown nails be prevented so that dogs can perform normal bodily functions.	Water must be offered as often as necessary to ensure health and well-being, but not less than twice daily.
Connecticut - Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22-342-344 & Conn. Agencies Regs. § 22-344-1 - 15	Wire flooring is allowed.	Size: Must be able to turn about freely, stand erect, and lie down naturally. Particular minimum square footage required by weight of dog. Temperature: Must be at a reasonable and suitable level to promote health and comfort of dog.	Exercise: Inside or outside runs shall be provided. Socialization: Requires segregation of adult dogs for health, welfare, or breeding reasons. Dogs in enclosures must be housed individually.	No relevant regulations.	No relevant regulations.	Clean, potable water must be provided.
Delaware - 9 Del.Code § 904	Wire flooring is allowed. It must be wide gauge (9 gauge) or coated wire.	Size: Size of enclosure is calculated using dog's length + 6 inches. Ceiling must be 6+ inches above dog's head. Temperature: Indoor: Temperatures outside of 45 - 85 degrees are not allowed for more than 4 hours.	No relevant regulations.	No relevant regulations.	No relevant regulations.	Potable water must be available as often as necessary to ensure health and well-being.
Georgia - Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. § 40-13-13-.04	Wire flooring is allowed. A solid resting surface must be made available.	Size: There must be sufficient space for the dog to stand, sit, turn about freely, and lie in a natural position. Stacking: Stacking is allowed. There must be an impervious barrier between levels.	No relevant regulations.	No relevant regulations.	No relevant regulations.	No relevant regulations.
Indiana - Ind. Code §§ 15-21-1-1 to 15-21-7-1 & 345 Ind. Admin. Code 13-1-3	Wire flooring is not allowed unless there is a non-wire place for the dog to rest.	No relevant regulations.	Exercise: Must provide opportunity to exercise outside of enclosure at least once per day.	No relevant regulations.	No relevant regulations.	No relevant regulations.

Compilation of State Laws and Regulations Regarding the Topics Addressed in this Petition

State	Flooring	Housing Conditions (size, stacking, temperature)	Exercise & Socialization	Breeding Issues	Preventive Care and Grooming	Water access
Iowa - Iowa Code § 162.10A & Iowa Admin. Code r. 21-67.1 to 13	Wire flooring is allowed.	Size: Must be housed so as to comfortably allow dog to turn about, stand erect, sit, or lie. Maximum of 12 dogs per primary enclosure.	Exercise: Must be exercised at least twice a day, unless the primary enclosure is large enough to provide this exercise. Socialization: Permits group housing.	No relevant regulations.	Grooming: Requires grooming so as to not cause adverse health or suffering. Preventive Care: Programs of disease prevention and control shall be established and maintained. Veterinarian visit each year required.	Must provide adequate water so as to not cause adverse health or suffering, and at suitable intervals not to exceed 24 hours.
Kansas - Kan. Stat. § 47-1702 & Kan. Admin. Regs. §§ 9-25-1 to 15	Wire flooring is allowed. It must be wide gauge (9 gauge) or coated wire.	Size: Size of enclosure is calculated using dog's length + 6 inches. Ceiling must be 6+ inches above dog's head. Temperature: Temperatures outside of 45 - 85 degrees are not allowed for more than 4 hours.	Exercise: Must provided regular exercise opportunities daily. Socialization: Requires socialization with humans in daily exercise.	No relevant regulations.	Preventive Care: Breeders must have an attending veterinarian and enact a documented program of disease control and prevention.	Potable water must be available at least twice a day for at least one hour each time. If the temperature is over 85 degrees, water must be continually available.
Maine - Me. Stat. tit.7, §3931A & 01-001 Me. Code. R. Ch. 701 §§ I-II	Wire flooring is not allowed. Solid flooring must be provided.	Stacking: Stacking is allowed. Excreta must not be able to fall through. Temperature: Inside, minimum temperature must be kept at a level to maintain good general health and condition for dogs.	Exercise: Must remove dogs from enclosure at least twice every 24 hours. Exercise area must be maintained for dogs.	No relevant regulations.	Preventive Care: Effective programs for the control of disease must be established and maintained.	Clean water shall be available at "0" times. [Note: Likely clerical error, should say "all"]
Minnesota - Minn Stat. §§ 347.57 to .64	No relevant regulations.	No relevant regulations.	Socialization: Requires socialization with humans and other animals at least twice daily. Daily enrichment required.	No relevant regulations.	Preventive Care: Breeders must establish and maintain a written protocol for disease control and prevention and veterinary care of animals approved by board.	No relevant regulations.

Compilation of State Laws and Regulations Regarding the Topics Addressed in this Petition

State	Flooring	Housing Conditions (size, stacking, temperature)	Exercise & Socialization	Breeding Issues	Preventive Care and Grooming	Water access
Missouri - Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 273.345-46 & Mo. Code Regs. tit. 2, § 30-9.010 to .030	Wire flooring is not allowed in any enclosure, starting Jan. 1, 2016.	<p>Size: There must be sufficient space for the dog to stand, sit, turn about freely, and lie in a natural position. Minimum amount of space calculated using length of dog + 6 inches. As of Jan. 1, 2016, dogs housed singly must have their minimum amount of floor space multiplied by a factor of six (6).</p> <p>Stacking: Stacking is allowed. There must be an impervious barrier between levels.</p> <p>Temperature: Indoor/sheltered: Temperatures outside of 45 - 85 degrees are not allowed for more than 4 hours.</p>	Exercise: Requires a regular exercise plan, approved by a veterinarian. Requires provision of “constant and unfettered access to an attached outdoor run.”	Adequate rest between breeding cycles is required. (no more than is recommended by a veterinarian).	Preventive Care: Requires annual veterinary checkup and prompt treatment of any serious illness or injury.	Clean, non-frozen, potable water must be available continuously or at intervals suitable to the species. Such intervals may not be more than 8 hours.
Nebraska - Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 54-625 - 43 & 23 Neb. Admin. Code §§ 18-001 to 015	Wire flooring is allowed. It must be wide gauge (9 gauge) or coated wire.	<p>Size: Requires adequate room for dog to turn, sit, stand, and lie comfortably. Ceiling must be 6+ inches above dog's head.</p> <p>Temperature: Requires protection from extreme temperatures that may be uncomfortable or hazardous.</p>	<p>Exercise: Requires either (1) that primary enclosures give dogs “unfettered access to an exercise area that is at least three times the size of the requirements for a primary enclosure,” or (2) that dogs be provided exercise according to a plan approved by a veterinarian.</p> <p>Socialization: Requires that dogs be provided with adequate socialization with other dogs and humans, other than feeding.</p>	All surgical births must be performed by a licensed veterinarian.	<p>Grooming: Requires regular grooming including nail trimming and preventing matting.</p> <p>Preventive Care: Written veterinary care plan required, establishing program of disease control and prevention, and including a wellness examination every 3 years by a licensed veterinarian.</p>	Must provide adequate amounts of clean water
Nevada - Nev. Stat. §§ 574.210 - 450	Wire flooring is not allowed. A solid floor is required.	<p>Stacking: Explicitly prohibited.</p> <p>Size: Must be able to turn about freely and stand, sit, and lie comfortably. Minimum size calculated using length of dog + 6 inches.</p> <p>Temperature: Indoors: Must be maintained between 50 and 85 degrees, unless each dog is acclimated to a lower temperature.</p>	No relevant regulations.	Prohibits breeding females before 18 months of age or more than once a year.	Preventive Care: A dog must be vaccinated for rabies before it can be sold.	Potable water must be offered at least twice daily for at least 1 hour on each occasion

Compilation of State Laws and Regulations Regarding the Topics Addressed in this Petition

State	Flooring	Housing Conditions (size, stacking, temperature)	Exercise & Socialization	Breeding Issues	Preventive Care and Grooming	Water access
New Jersey - N.J. Admin. Code §§ 8:23A-1.1 to 1.8	Wire flooring is allowed.	<p>Size: Sufficient space to turn about freely, stand, sit, and lie in comfortable position. Minimum enclosure size is calculated using dog's length + 6 inches.</p> <p>Temperature: Must be regulated between 55 and 85 degrees.</p>	Exercise: Dogs must be provided with exercise at least twice a day or be housed in enclosures at least twice the minimum required size.	No relevant regulations.	Preventive Care: Breeders must establish and maintain a program for disease control and adequate health care under the supervision of a doctor of veterinary medicine.	Potable water must be continuously available.
New York - N.Y. Agric. & Mkts. Law § 401	Wire flooring is allowed. It must be wide gauge (9 gauge) or coated wire.	Size: Requires sufficient space for dog to stand up, turn around, and lie down with limbs outstretched.	Exercise: Requires daily exercise. Encourages positive physical contact with humans in exercise plan.	No relevant regulations.	No relevant regulations.	Clean, potable water must be available at regular intervals.
North Carolina - 2 N.C. Admin. Code 52J.0201 to .0210	Wire flooring is allowed. A solid resting surface must be made available.	<p>Size: Provide space to allow each dog or cat to walk, turn about freely, and to easily stand, sit, or lie in a natural position. Minimum size of enclosure is calculated using dog's length + 6 inches.</p> <p>Temperature: Indoor: Must be regulated between 50 - 85 degrees.</p>	Socialization: Requires daily access to both human and same species social interaction.	No relevant regulations.	Preventive Care: A written program of veterinary care to include disease control and prevention, vaccination, euthanasia, and adequate veterinary care shall be established with the assistance of a licensed veterinarian.	Potable water must be continuously available.
Ohio - Ohio Admin. Code 901:1-6-01 to 05	Wire flooring is allowed. It must be coated wire. A solid resting surface must be made available, starting Dec. 31, 2016.	<p>Size: Custom formula for enclosure size based on dog length + 6 inches. Ceiling must be 6 inches higher than dog's head.</p> <p>Stacking: Stacking is allowed. Excreta and urine must not penetrate from above.</p> <p>Temperature: Must regulate temperature when it otherwise poses a threat to health and welfare of dog.</p>	<p>Exercise: Requires daily effective enrichment.</p> <p>Socialization: Requires daily positive human contact and socialization beyond feeding and cleaning time. Requires daily visual contact with other dogs.</p>	All surgical procedures must be performed by a licensed vet.	Preventive Care: Requires yearly veterinary checkup and prompt treatment of any serious illness or injury.	Clean, potable water must be offered at least twice daily for at least 1 hour on each occasion.

Compilation of State Laws and Regulations Regarding the Topics Addressed in this Petition

State	Flooring	Housing Conditions (size, stacking, temperature)	Exercise & Socialization	Breeding Issues	Preventive Care and Grooming	Water access
Oklahoma - Okla. Admin. Code §§ 532:15-3-1 to 12	Wire flooring is allowed. It must be wide gauge (9 gauge) or coated wire. Requires solid resting area equal to 25% of the size of the minimum enclosure.	Size: Custom formula for enclosure size based on dog length + 6 inches. Stacking: Stacking is allowed. Excreta and debris must not penetrate from above. Temperature: Indoor/sheltered: Must regulate temperature between 50 - 85 degrees.	Exercise: Requires that dogs be provided with regular daily exercise or be housed in enclosures at least twice the minimum required size. Forced exercise methods or devices such as swimming, treadmills, or carousel-type devices are unacceptable. Socialization: Requires socialization with humans daily if there is no regular contact with other dogs.	Only healthy females may be bred. Females must be at least 10 months old before breeding.	Grooming: Brushing, nail and hair trimming all required. Required to bathe dogs frequently enough to maintain good skin health and odor control.	Potable water must be available at least 3 times per day for at least 1 hour on each occasion.
Oregon - Ore. Rev. Stat. §§ 167.310, 167.376	Wire flooring is not allowed. Solid flooring without slats or gaps must be provided.	Size: Must be able to turn about freely and stand, sit, and lie comfortably. Ceiling must be 6+ inches higher than head of dog Stacking: Stacking is not allowed. Temperature: Must be maintained at a temperature suitable for the animal.	Exercise: Requires exercise for one hour daily.	No relevant regulations.	No relevant regulations.	Potable, non-frozen water must be made available with open or adequate access in sufficient quantity to satisfy the animal's needs.
Pennsylvania - 3 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 459-207	Wire flooring is not allowed. If slatted flooring is used, it must be flat, with slats of at least 3.5 inches, and no more than 0.5 inches between slats.	Size: Provide space to allow each dog to turn about freely and to stand, sit and lie in a normal position. The dog must be able to lie down while fully extended without the dog's head, tail, legs, face or feet touching any side of the enclosure. Minimum enclosure size calculated using length of dog + 6 inches, and on the number of dogs in the enclosure. Ceiling must be 6+ inches higher than head of tallest dog. Stacking: Stacking is not allowed for dogs over 12 weeks old. There is a maximum height of two levels when stacking is otherwise allowed. Excreta and urine must not pass through. Temperature: Must regulate temperature between 50 - 85 degrees.	Exercise: Requires that primary enclosure allow for unfettered access to a ground-level outside exercise area with solid floor that is at least twice the size of the primary enclosure. Forced exercise methods or devices such as swimming, treadmills or carousel-type devices do not count.	No relevant regulations.	Preventive Care: During every required examination, the veterinarian must use appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases.	Potable water must be continuously available.

Compilation of State Laws and Regulations Regarding the Topics Addressed in this Petition

State	Flooring	Housing Conditions (size, stacking, temperature)	Exercise & Socialization	Breeding Issues	Preventive Care and Grooming	Water access
Tennessee - Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 1200-33-01-.08 and .09 (Explicitly requiring breeders to follow 9 CFR 3.1 standards)	Wire flooring is allowed. It must be wide gauge (9 gauge) or coated wire.	<p>Size: Provide sufficient space to allow each dog and cat to turn about freely, to stand, sit, and lie in a comfortable, normal position, and to walk in a normal manner. Minimum enclosure size calculated using length of dog + 6 inches. Ceiling must be 6+ inches taller than tallest dog.</p> <p>Temperature: Indoor/sheltered: Temperatures outside of 45 - 85 degrees are not allowed for more than 4 hours.</p>	<p>Exercise: Regular exercise is required, or housing in enclosures double the minimum size.</p> <p>Socialization: Positive physical contact with humans is encouraged in exercise plan.</p>	Any act that constitutes the practice of veterinary medicine must be performed by a licensed veterinarian.	No relevant regulations.	Potable water must be offered at least twice a day for at least 1 hour on each occasion.
Texas - 16 Tex. Admin. Code §§ 91.100 to 112	Wire flooring is allowed. It must be wide gauge (9 gauge) or coated wire.	<p>Size: Must be able to turn about freely and stand, sit, and lie comfortably. Minimum enclosure size calculated using length of dog + 6 inches. Ceiling must be 6+ inches higher than head of tallest dog.</p> <p>Stacking: Stacking is allowed. There is a maximum height of three levels. There must be an impervious barrier between the levels.</p> <p>Temperature: Indoors/sheltered: Temperatures outside of 45 - 85 degrees are not allowed for more than 2 hours.</p>	<p>Exercise: Requires that dogs be provided with regular daily exercise for at least one hour or be housed in enclosures at least 3 times the minimum required size if they were housed separately. Forced exercise methods or devices such as swimming, treadmills, or carousel-type devices are unacceptable for meeting the exercise requirements.</p> <p>Socialization: Requires positive physical contact with humans.</p>	Requires rest between breeding cycles as recommended by veterinarian. Surgical births can only be performed by a licensed veterinarian.	<p>Grooming: Requires grooming as required to maintain health and cleanliness.</p> <p>Preventive Care: Requires annual vet examination and regular healthcare plan.</p>	Potable water must be offered at least twice a day for at least 1 hour on each occasion.
Vermont - Vt. Admin. Code 2-4-300:3.1 to 3.10	No relevant regulations.	<p>Size: Must be able to turn about freely and stand, sit, and lie comfortably. Minimum size of enclosure calculated using length of dog + 6 inches.</p> <p>Temperature: Indoor: must regulate temperature between 50 - 85 degrees.</p>	No relevant regulations.	No relevant regulations.	No relevant regulations.	Potable water must be offered at least twice a day for at least 1 hour on each occasion.

Compilation of State Laws and Regulations Regarding the Topics Addressed in this Petition

State	Flooring	Housing Conditions (size, stacking, temperature)	Exercise & Socialization	Breeding Issues	Preventive Care and Grooming	Water access
Virginia - Va. Code Ann. § 3.2-6500 to 6507	Wire flooring is allowed. A solid resting surface must be made available.	Size: Must be able to easily stand, sit, lie, turn about, and make all other normal body movements in a comfortable, normal position.	Exercise: Requires adequate exercise to maintain normal muscle tone and mass.	Can only breed female dogs between ages 18 months and 8 years. Requires breeders to get an annual certification that the dog is healthy enough for breeding.	No relevant regulations.	Clean, potable water must be available in adequate amounts.
Washington - Wash. Rev. Code § 16.52.310	Wire flooring is allowed.	Size: Must be able to turn about freely and stand, sit, and lie comfortably. Ceiling must be 6+ inches taller than head of tallest dog. Stacking: Stacking is not allowed.	Exercise: Requires at least 1 hour of exercise daily.	May only use dogs between 1-8 years for breeding. Dogs may not be bred if a veterinarian determines animal is unfit.	No relevant regulations.	All enclosures must contain potable water that is not frozen, is substantially free from debris, and is readily accessible to all dogs in the enclosure at all times.
West Virginia - W. Va. Code § 19-20-26	Wire flooring is allowed.	Stacking: Stacking is not allowed. Temperature: Prohibits extreme temperatures.	No relevant regulations.	Requires breeders to get an annual certification that the dog is healthy enough for breeding.	Preventive Care: Must maintain current, valid rabies certificates for every dog.	All enclosures must contain potable water that is not frozen, is substantially free from debris and is readily accessible to all dogs in the enclosure at all times.
Wisconsin - Wis. Stat. § 173.41; Wis. Adm. Code ATP § 16.20 to 24;	Wire flooring is allowed. It must be coated wire.	Size: Minimum enclosure size based on length of dog. Stacking: Stacking is allowed. Excreta and urine must not fall through. Temperature: Temperature should be kept within appropriate limits based on breed capacity and comfort of the dog.	Exercise: Requires minimum 1/2 hour daily exercise. Prohibits keeping a dog in its enclosure for “excessive” periods of time. Requires inanimate play object in primary enclosure. Socialization: Requires minimum 1/2 hour daily positive human contact and contact with other dogs.	No relevant regulations.	Grooming: Grooming of nails and hair required. Preventive Care: Requires veterinary examinations as necessary to ensure adequate health care. Requires adequate treatment and prevention of illness and injury.	Clean, potable, non-frozen water must be continuously available.

Exhibit H

Breed Clubs' Rules Regarding Breeding Ages and Frequency

Breed Clubs' Rules Regarding Breeding Ages and Frequency (as of December 2014)

National (or other) Breed Club	Website	Min. Breeding Age	Max. Breeding Age	Breeding Frequency	AKC-registered Breed ¹
Afghan Hound Club of America	http://clubs.akc.org/ahca/	24 months of age		No bitch should be bred more than twice in any three consecutive seasons.	Yes
Alaskan Klee Kai Association of America	http://www.akka.org/	Only after the dog has properly matured		Only as often as is consistent with good health under the dictates of sound veterinary standards.	No
Staffordshire Terrier Club of America	http://www.amst.org/	Bitches: must be mature, and never before her third heat. Males: 12 months		If a bitch is to be bred twice consecutively, she must be allowed a full year of rest before being bred again.	Yes
American Water Spaniel Club	http://www.americanwaterspanielclub.org	Two years of age or older and CERF Certified at one to two years of age and every 24 months thereafter, and free of other serious hereditary problems.		Veterinarian check every 24 months prior to breeding is suggested.	Yes
Anatolian Shepherd Dog Club of America	http://www.asdc.org/	Only after the dogs are physically mature and at least two years of age with no disqualifying faults per		Bitches should not be bred two heats in a row without veterinary approval.	Yes

¹ According to the American Kennel Club's webpage as of Sept. 1, 2015.

National (or other) Breed Club	Website	Min. Breeding Age	Max. Breeding Age	Breeding Frequency	AKC-registered Breed¹
		the AKC Standard.			
Australian Cattle Dog Club of America	http://www.acdc.a.org/	One year old and not before her second heat		That no bitch shall be bred before her second season, nor shall be bred repeatedly in such a manner as to endanger her health or the puppies and their physical and mental well-being.	Yes
United States Australian Shepherd Association	http://www.australian-shepherds.org/	Only bitches after they attain their second season or are eighteen months of age.		A normal bitch (i.e. having a six month cycle) should not be bred more than 2 out of 3 consecutive seasons unless so directed by a licensed veterinarian.	Yes
Australian Terrier Club of America, Inc.	http://www.australian-terrier.org/	No bitch sooner than her second season. Recommends that the stud be at least one year of age.		Breed a bitch no more than two out of three consecutive seasons, or more than twice in eighteen months.	Yes
Barbet Fanciers Club of America	http://barbetfanciers.com/	Two years old		Have at least one heat between litters	Yes
Basenji Club of America	http://www.basenji.org/	No bitches in their first season. Preferably not before the age of two years		No more than once per year	Yes
National Beagle Club	http://clubs.akc.org/NBC/index.htm			“No bitch should be required to have an excessive number of litters, and no bitch should be mated at successive seasons without regard to her health.”	Yes

National (or other) Breed Club	Website	Min. Breeding Age	Max. Breeding Age	Breeding Frequency	AKC-registered Breed¹
Bearded Collie Club of America, Inc.	http://bcca.us/	Two years old	Eight years of age	Recommends that a bitch not be bred during three consecutive seasons unless either of the first two breedings produced fewer than two live puppies or her seasons are 12 or more months apart. It is advisable that a bitch not produce more than 5 litters during her lifetime.	Yes
American Beauceron Club	http://www.beauce.org/	Two years of age. However, because this breed is slow to mature, many breeders wait until the dogs are at least three years of age.		A bitch should not be bred more than twice out of every three seasons. Some responsible breeders of working bitches limit breeding to age two, four and six.	Yes
Bedlington Terrier Club of America	http://bedlingtonamerica.com/	18 months old	10 years of age	A bitch should not be bred before her second season or 18 months of age, whichever occurs first. The maximum recommended numbers of litters a bitch should have in a lifetime is 4 to 5 litters, and only if the bitch remains in good health.	Yes
Belgian Sheepdog Club of America, Inc.	http://www.BSCA.INFO/	18 months of age		Not more often than two out of three consecutive heat seasons, and only then if in robust health.	Yes
Bergamasco Sheepdog Club of America	http://bergamascousa.com/	22 months of age (but 24 months is recommended)		Not more than 2 out of 3 consecutive seasons	Yes
Bernese Mountain	http://www.bmd	24 months of age		No more than two out of three	Yes

National (or other) Breed Club	Website	Min. Breeding Age	Max. Breeding Age	Breeding Frequency	AKC-registered Breed¹
Dog Club of America	ca.org/			seasons. A period of a one-year rest between litters is desirable.	
Black Russian Terrier Club of America, Inc.	http://brtca.org	24 months of age, and then only if the bitch is sufficiently mature, in excellent physical health, of sound temperament, and conforms to the Breed Standard.	Six years unless the bitch is given veterinary approval	Do not allow a bitch to whelp more than two litters in any three consecutive six-month seasons. Do not allow a bitch to carry to term and rear more than 6 litters in her lifetime. Do not breed and raise more than three litters in any given year.	Yes
Borzoi Club of America	http://www.borzoiclubofamerica.org/	No bitch before she is at least two years of age and has had two complete normal seasons.	Nine years	No more than two (2) litters in a two (2) year period.	Yes
Boston Terrier Club of America	http://www.bostonterrierclubofamerica.org/			Definitely avoid anyone who "always has puppies", or who is breeding their bitch every year	Yes
American Bouvier Des Flandres Club, Inc.	http://www.bouvier.org/	No bitch during her first season unless this occurs after 12 months of age.		No more often than two out of three heat seasons (and only if in excellent health.	Yes
American Boxer Club, Inc.	http://www.americanboxerclub.org/	18 months of age	Six years	Not more than twice in any three consecutive estrus cycles.	Yes
The Bracco Italiano Club of America	http://www.thebraccoclub.org/	Two years of age	Seven years	No more than one litter a year	Yes

National (or other) Breed Club	Website	Min. Breeding Age	Max. Breeding Age	Breeding Frequency	AKC-registered Breed¹
Braque D'Auvergne Pointer Club of America	http://braque-d-auvergne.org/registry.htm			No more than twice in 2 years.	No
Braque Du Bourbonnais Club of North America	http://bdbca.org/	Only after 2 years of age		Not breed any females on consecutive heat cycles that fall within a 12 month period	Yes
Bulldog Club of America	http://www.bulldogclubofamerica.org/	18 months of age	Five years unless a veterinarian says otherwise	A responsible breeder will not permit a bitch to produce three consecutive litters unless breeding consecutive litters is recommended by a veterinarian.	Yes
Cairn Terrier Club of America	http://www.cairn-terrier.org/	16 months of age		No more than 2 out of 3 heat seasons, and only then if in robust health	Yes
Canaan Dog Club of America	http://www.cdca.org/	Two years of age	Nine years	A bitch shall produce no more than 7 litters in her lifetime and produce no more than 1 litter per year.	Yes
Cane Corso Association of America	http://www.cane-corso.org/	18 months of age		Females should not be bred every heat cycle	Yes
Cardigan Welsh Corgi Club of America, Inc.	http://www.cardigancorgis.com/	12 months of age		No more than twice in 18 months	Yes
American Cavalier	http://ackcsc.org	18 months old or her third	Eight years	Do not allow a bitch to whelp more	Yes

National (or other) Breed Club	Website	Min. Breeding Age	Max. Breeding Age	Breeding Frequency	AKC-registered Breed¹
King Charles Spaniel Club, Inc.		season, whichever comes first		than two litters during any three consecutive heat cycles. 3. Do not allow a bitch to carry to term and rear more than six litters in her lifetime.	
Central Asian Shepherd Society of America.	http://cassa.homestead.com/	18 months of age	Seven years	Not more than once per year	No
American Cesky Terrier Fanciers Association	http://ceskyterrierfanciers.com/	Two years of age	Eight years	No more than 2 out of 3 consecutive seasons. No more than 4 litters in a lifetime	Yes
Chinese Shar-Pei Club of America, Inc.	http://www.cspca.com/	18 months of age	Eight years	Not more than two out of three consecutive seasons	Yes
Chinook Club of America	http://www.chinookclubofamerica.org/ http://chinookclubofamerica.org/home.htm	Two years of age	Seven years	No more than 2 litters in 2 years	Yes
Cirneco dell'Etna Club of America	http://www.cirneco.com/Welcome.html	Two years of age		Not more than once per year	No
Clumber Spaniel Club of America	http://www.clumbers.org/	Two years of age		No more than 3 litters	Yes

National (or other) Breed Club	Website	Min. Breeding Age	Max. Breeding Age	Breeding Frequency	AKC-registered Breed¹
American Spaniel Club	http://www.asc-cockerspaniel.org/			Breeders shall not breed bitches every season. (It is recommended a bitch not be bred more than four times during a lifetime). Limit the number of litters they breed, or co-breed, to average no more than four litters a year. (This, due to the extreme number of litters being produced and the large number of dogs ending up in animal shelters).	Yes
Curly-Coated Retriever Club of America	http://www.ccrca.org/	Two years old		Not to have litters from any bitch more than once in a calendar year or not more than twice in a two year period, if successfully bred on consecutive seasons in a single calendar year.	Yes
The Czechoslovakian Vlcak Club of America	http://www.czechoslovakianvlcak.org/	Two years of age	Bitch: 7 years Stud: 8 years old	When a bitch's cycle is under one year, there should be no breeding at two successive seasons, unless there is a very exceptional reason. Bitches should have no more than 5 litters in their lifetime.	Yes
Dachshund Club of America, Inc.	http://www.dachshund-dca.org/			Reputable breeders typically only have a few litters a year, and will only breed their females a few times in their lifetime	Yes
Dandie Dinmont Terrier Club of	http://clubs.akc.org/ddtca/index	Never during the bitch's first season		No more often than two out of three heat seasons and then only if she is	Yes

National (or other) Breed Club	Website	Min. Breeding Age	Max. Breeding Age	Breeding Frequency	AKC-registered Breed¹
America, Inc.	html			in robust health	
Danish-Swedish Farndog Club of America	http://www.farmdogs.org/index.htm	24 months of age	Eight years	Not more than 2 out of 3 consecutive seasons, and no more than 4-5 litters in a lifetime	No
Doberman Pinscher Club of America	http://www.dpca.org/	The bitch should be at least 18 months of age. The stud should be at least one year of age	Eight years unless the bitch receives a veterinary certification.	No bitch should be bred more than once a year without first obtaining veterinary certification that such a breeding is medically appropriate	Yes
The Drentsche Patrijshond Club of North America	http://www.dpcna.org/		Eight years	Not more than once per year	No
American Dutch Shepherd Club	http://members.atlantic.net/~vcristel/adsc.htm			Not more than 2 out of 3 consecutive season	No
The English Shepherd Club, Inc	http://www.englishshepherd.org/	Must be both physically and mentally mature	“[A]n appropriate age”	Do not breed any bitch repeatedly in such a manner as to endanger her health or that of her puppies	No
English Toy Spaniel Club of America	http://www.englishtoyspanielclubofamerica.org/	The bitch must be at least 12 months of age, sufficiently mature, and in excellent health	Breeder should seek the opinion of a veterinarian regarding the bitch’s health for breeding at 7 years of age	Breeder shall not breed bitches more than 2 out of every 3 seasons. A bitch should not be allowed to carry to term and rear more than 5 litters in a lifetime.	Yes

National (or other) Breed Club	Website	Min. Breeding Age	Max. Breeding Age	Breeding Frequency	AKC-registered Breed¹
The Estrela Mountain Dog Association of America	http://www.emd-aa.com/	Two years of age	Eight years	Not more than once per year. No more than 3 litters or 30 puppies in a lifetime.	No
United States Eurasier Club	http://www.useurasierclub.org/	Two years of age	Seven years	At least 12 months between breedings. No more than 3 litters in a lifetime.	Yes
Fila Brasileiro Association, Inc	http://www.filabrasilassn.com/index.shtml	18 months of age		No more than 2 out of 3 consecutive seasons	No
Finnish Lapphund Club of America	http://www.finnishlapphundclubofamerica.org/	18 months of age (but preferably 24 months of age)		Not more than 2 out of 3 consecutive seasons	Yes
Flat-Coated Retriever Society of America, Inc.	http://www.fcrsa-inc.org/	24 months of age		No more than once a year, or more than twice in any two year period, if bred on consecutive seasons. A bitch, in her lifetime, would not be expected to produce more than three litters of normal size.	Yes
German Pinscher Club of America	http://www.german-pinscher.com/	Bitches: 18 months of age. Studs: one year of age.	Studs: 12 years of age. Bitches: 9 years of age.	No more than once a year	Yes
German Shepherd	http://www.gsdc	Two years old		Breed bitches only when there is a	Yes

National (or other) Breed Club	Website	Min. Breeding Age	Max. Breeding Age	Breeding Frequency	AKC-registered Breed¹
Dog Club of America	a.org/			definite goal for improvement of the breed in mind, never permitting them to produce three consecutive litters unless breeding consecutive litters is recommended by a veterinarian.	
German Shorthaired Pointer Club of America	http://www.gspca.org/	24 months of age		No more than twice in 2 years.	Yes
Giant Schnauzer Club of America, Inc.	http://www.giantschnauzerclubofamerica.com	Two years old	Eight years	Not more than once a year	Yes
Glen of Imaal Terrier Club of America	http://www.glensofimaal.org/	Two years old	Eight years	No more than 2 litters during any 3 consecutive seasons nor more than 4 litters in her lifetime.	Yes
Great Dane Club of America, Inc.	http://www.gdca.org/	18 months of age		Not more than once a year	Yes
Great Pyrenees Club of America, Inc.	http://www.gpcanet.org/	20 months of age or not before her second heat		No more than 2 out of 3 heat seasons	Yes
Greater Swiss Mountain Dog Club of America	http://www.gsmca.org/	Two years of age		No more than 4 litters in her lifetime	Yes
Greyhound Club of America	http://www.greyhoundclubofamerica.org/index	18 months of age	Seven years	No breeding at 2 consecutive seasons	Yes

National (or other) Breed Club	Website	Min. Breeding Age	Max. Breeding Age	Breeding Frequency	AKC-registered Breed¹
	.html				
Hamiltonstövare Club of America	http://www.hamiltonstovareusa.com/	Two years of age		No more than once per year	No
Hovawart Club of North America	http://www.hovawartclub.org/	24 months of age	Eight years	No more than once every 12 months, or 18 months if previous litter has more than 8 puppies	No
Icelandic Sheepdog Association of America, Inc.	http://www.icelanddogs.com/Main.html	24 months of age	Eight years	No more than 4 litters or 25 puppies (whichever is greater). One season or 9 months in between litters.	Yes
Irish Red and White Setter Association	http://www.irishredwhitesetterassociation.com/	Two years of age	Eight years	Not more than once in 12 months	Yes
Irish Wolfhound Club of America	http://www.iwclubofamerica.org/	24 months of age	Six years	No more than 2 out of 3 consecutive seasons, and no more than 3 litters in a lifetime	Yes
Italian Greyhound Club of America, Inc.	http://www.italiangreyhound.org/	Two years of age		No more than 2 out of 3 seasons	Yes
Japanese Spitz Club of America	http://www.japanespitzusa.com/	One year of age	Nine years	No more than 2 litters every 18 months. No more than 7 litters in a lifetime.	No
Keeshond Club of	http://www.kees	18 months of age,	Eight years	No more than 2 litters in 18 months	Yes

National (or other) Breed Club	Website	Min. Breeding Age	Max. Breeding Age	Breeding Frequency	AKC-registered Breed¹
America, Inc.	hond.org/	recommended 2 years old		or 3 seasons	
United States Kerry Blue Terrier Club, Inc.	http://www.uskbt.com/	18 months of age, preferably 24 months	Eight years	No more than 2 out of 3 consecutive heat cycles, no more than 5 litters in a lifetime	Yes
American King Shepherd Club, Inc.	http://www.americankingsshepherdclubinc.com/			It is recommended to skip a heat period between breedings of the bitch.	No
Lagatto Club of America	http://www.lagattous.com/	18 months of age		No more than 2 out of 3 consecutive seasons	Yes
Leonberger Club of America	http://www.leonbergerclubofamerica.com/	Two years of age	Eight years	At least 10 months between breedings	Yes
American Lhasa Apsos Club	http://www.lhasaapso.org/	18 months of age	Nine years	No more than 2 out of 3 consecutive seasons	Yes
The Lucas Terrier Club of America	http://www.lucasterrier.com/		Seven years	No more than 5 litters in her lifetime	No
Maremma Sheepdog Club of America	http://maremmacub.com/			No more than 2 out of 3 consecutive seasons	No
Mastiff Club of America, Inc.	http://www.mastiff.org/	22 months of age	Seven years	No more than once in any 12 month period unless she does not whelp a litter, the litter is stillborn, consists of a single pup, or is part of a veterinarian's recommendation.	Yes

National (or other) Breed Club	Website	Min. Breeding Age	Max. Breeding Age	Breeding Frequency	AKC-registered Breed¹
American Mudi Association	http://www.americanmudiassociation.org/	Two years of age		No more than once per year and not more than 2 out of 3 consecutive seasons	No
United States Neapolitan Mastiff Club	http://www.neapolitan.org/	12 months of age and not before her second heat cycle	After a female has already whelped five litters	Not more than two out of three consecutive heat cycles	Yes
Norwegian Elkhound Association of America, Inc.	http://www.neaa.net/	18 months of age	Seven years	Not in two consecutive heat cycles	Yes
Old English Sheepdog Club of America, Inc.	http://www.oldenglishsheepdogclubofamerica.org/	24 months of age		Not in two consecutive heat cycles	Yes
Parson Russell Terrier Association of America	http://www.prtaa.org/	18 months of age		No more than 6 litters in a lifetime	Yes
Pembroke Welsh Corgi Club of America	www.pembrokecorgi.org/	One year of age	Eight years	Not 2 out of 3 consecutive seasons, not more than 6 litters in a lifetime	Yes
Peruvian Inca Orchid Enthusiasts Club	http://peruvianincaorchidenthusiastsclub.org/index.html	Two years of age	Eight years	No more than 4 litters in a lifetime, or not more than 2 out of 3 consecutive seasons	No

National (or other) Breed Club	Website	Min. Breeding Age	Max. Breeding Age	Breeding Frequency	AKC-registered Breed¹
Pharaoh Hound Club of America	http://www.ph-club.org/	Bitch: 18 months of age Stud: one year of age	Eight years	Not more than once a year without first obtaining veterinary certification that more frequent breedings is medically appropriate	Yes
American Polish Lowland Sheepdog Club	http://www.aponc.org/	18 months of age (2 years recommended)		Not more than 2 out of every 3 seasons	Yes
The Polish Tatra Sheepdog Club of America	http://www.ptsc.a.com/	Two years of age		Not more than 2 out of 3 consecutive seasons	No
Portuguese Pointer Club of America	http://www.portuguesepointerclub.com/	One year old, but two years is recommended	Seven years	No more than once per year	No
Puli Club of America, Inc.	http://www.puliclub.org/	After the bitch's first season		Not more than 2 out of 3 consecutive seasons	Yes
Pyrenean Mastiff Club of America	http://www.pyreneanmastiff.org/	24 months of age	Seven years	Must have a ten month rest period between litters. No more than 5 litters in a lifetime.	No
The Pyrenean Shepherd Club of America	http://www.pyrshepclub.com/	18 months of age		Not more than 2 out of 3 consecutive seasons	Yes
American Rottweiler Club	http://www.amrottclub.org/	Two years of age		Not more than 2 out of 3 consecutive seasons	Yes
Saint Bernard	http://www.saint	18 months of age, and after		No more than two out of three	Yes

National (or other) Breed Club	Website	Min. Breeding Age	Max. Breeding Age	Breeding Frequency	AKC-registered Breed¹
Club of America	bernardclub.org/	her second season		seasons. A period of one year lapse between litters is suggested.	
Saluki Club of America	http://www.salukiclub.org/	Two years of age	Seven years	Not more than 4 litters in a lifetime (1 or 2 recommended)	Yes
Schipperke Club of America, Inc.	http://www.schipperkeclub-usa.org/	One year and after her second season		Not 2 successive litters in a year	Yes
Scottish Terrier Club of America	http://www.stca.biz/	18 months of age, or not before her third heat		Skip a season between most litters.	Yes
American Sealyham Terrier Club	http://clubs.akc.org/sealy/	One year of age		Not more than 2 out of 3 heats	Yes
Siberian Husky Club of America, Inc.	http://www.shca.org/	Two years of age		Not on consecutive seasons	Yes
International Silken Windhound Society	http://silkenwindhounds.org/	18 months of age		No more than 2 litters in 2 years	No
American Sloughi Association	http://www.sloughi-international.com/	Not before the bitch's second heat	Eight years	No more than once per year and no more than 3 litters in a lifetime	Yes
Slovensky Cuvac Dog Club of	http://www.slovenskycuvacusa.c			One heat between each breeding	Yes

National (or other) Breed Club	Website	Min. Breeding Age	Max. Breeding Age	Breeding Frequency	AKC-registered Breed¹
America	om/				
Small Munsterlander Pointer Club of America	http://smpca.org/	Two years of age	Eight years	No more than 2 out of 3 consecutive cycles. No more than 5 litters of 3 or more puppies in her lifetime.	Yes
American Fox Terrier Club	http://www.aftc.org/	One year of age	Eight years	No more than 2 out of 3 seasons	Yes
Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier Club of America	http://www.scwtca.org/	18 months of age		If bred on 2 successive seasons or twice within 12 months, do not breed her during her next 2 seasons or 12-month period.	Yes
Ameri-Can Stabyhoun Association	http://www.stabyhouns.org/	24 months of age	Eight years	No more than 2 litters in 24 months. No more than 5 litters in a lifetime.	Yes
Staffordshire Bull Terrier Club of America	http://www.sbtca.com/	Not prior to the bitch's second season	Six years	No more than twice in 3 consecutive seasons	Yes
Swedish Vallhund Club of America	http://www.swedishvallhund.com/	18 months of age		No more than twice in 3 consecutive seasons	Yes
American Tibetan Mastiff Association	http://www.tibetanmastiff.org/	Two years of age	Eight years	No more than 2 litters in 3 years	Yes
Tibetan Terrier Club of America,	http://www.ttca-	Two years of age		Skip a season between most litters.	Yes

National (or other) Breed Club	Website	Min. Breeding Age	Max. Breeding Age	Breeding Frequency	AKC-registered Breed¹
Inc.	online.org/				
Welsh Springer Spaniel Club of America	http://www.wssca.com/	Two years of age		Not more than twice in any three consecutive seasons	Yes
West Highland White Terrier Club of America	http://www.westieclubamerica.com/	Not before the bitch's second estrus or 13 months	Seven years	Not more than 2 out of 3 consecutive seasons	Yes
American Wirehaired Pointing Griffon Association	http://www.awpga.com/	Two years of age	Eight years	No more than 1 litter within 12 months	Yes
Wirehaired Vizsla Club of America	http://www.whvca.us/	Two years of age	Eight years	No more than 2 out of 3 consecutive cycles. No more than 6 litters in her lifetime.	Yes
Yorkshire Terrier Club of America, Inc.	http://www.ytca.org/	18 months of age or the bitch's second heat		Tells breeders to make healthy spacing between litters a priority and to protect unspayed bitches from unplanned matings.	Yes

Exhibit I-1

APHIS Inspection Report for
Pee Vine Kennels



Inspection Report

Fedler Ag Inc.
Pee Vine Kennels
2294 162nd Street
West Point, IA 52656

Customer ID: **23282**
Certificate: **42-A-1428**
Site: 001
FEDLER AG INC

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: Dec-03-2013

2.40 (b) (2) REPEAT DIRECT NCI

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

** A four year old, white, female, Bichon Frise, had a pad caught on the flooring, and the dog aborted her puppies. The dog had shallow breathing, was shivering and had pale, tacky gums and lathargic. This can be signs that the dog is in distress. The dog needs to be evaluated by a veterinarian to determine if treatment is necessary. All dealers must use appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries. To be corrected by: 12-03-13.

Note: This inspection was stopped so that the owner could provide veterinary attention to the dog.

End of report.

Prepared By:

JOHN LIES, A.C.I.

JOHN J LIES, A.C.I.

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title:

ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 4041

Dec-03-2013

Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

Dec-03-2013

Exhibit I-2

APHIS Inspection Report for
Rocky Creek Kochs



Inspection Report

Angelia Kochs
1903 State Hwy A C
Niangua, MO 65713

Customer ID: 29769
Certificate: 43-A-5611
Site: 001
ANGELIA KOCHS

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: May-01-2014

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)

***In the outdoor facility, there was a male Maltese identified as Prince Lewie #108.561.551 that had no weight bearing on the right front leg. Upon further observation, in between the digits, the tissue was swollen and red with a darkened area in the center. The facility representative stated that this problem had been noted this morning during walk through and would be treated with medication today. According to the program of veterinary care there is no treatment plan from the attending veterinarian for this type of issue. Limited weight bearing or non-weight bearing limbs are an indication of discomfort, pain, injury or disease and increase the risks of further deterioration if not properly diagnosed and treated or left if left unattended. The licensee must have this animal evaluated by a licensed veterinarian for appropriate diagnosis by May 6, 2014 and treat as directed.

***In the outdoor facility, there was a female French Bulldog identified as Sara Jo #041.366.568 that was walking cautiously inside the enclosure. Some of the toenails were wrapping around the wire flooring and turning the toe digits in an abnormal manner as pressure was applied. The facility representative trimmed the toenails during the inspection. Long toenails can cause discomfort or pain and can lead to injury if left unattended.

***In the medication ready to use storage area, there was a bottle of Vetericyn that expired 02/14. Expired medications may not produce the desired result. The licensee must remove this medication from the ready to use medication storage and assure that all medications used on regulated animals is within the manufacturer's expiration date.
The licensee must assure that all animals receive adequate veterinary care as required.

This inspection began at 0903.
The inspection and exit conference were conducted with the facility representative.

Prepared By:

BEVERLY HICKS, A.C.I.

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

Date:
May-02-2014

Received By:

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

Title:

Date:
May-02-2014



Inspection Report

End of report.

Prepared By:

BEVERLY HICKS, A.C.I.

Title:

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

Date:

May-02-2014

Received By:

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

Date:

May-02-2014

Exhibit I-3

APHIS Inspection Report for
Doris & Jay Kragt



Inspection Report

DORIS KRAGT
JAY KRAGT

Customer ID: 40806
Certificate: 42-A-1302
Site: 001
KRAGT

2931 GARFIELD AVE

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

ROCK VALLEY, IA 51247

Date: Oct-29-2012

3.1 (c) (1) REPEAT

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(c) Surfaces--(1) General requirements. The surfaces of housing facilities--including houses, dens, and other furniture-type fixtures and objects within the facility--must be constructed in a manner and made of materials that allow them to be readily cleaned and sanitized, or removed or replaced when worn or soiled.

All of the primary enclosures within the adult dog kennel have severely chewed and/or worn plastic support posts within the outside runs. The amount of chewing and wear on the posts varies throughout the kennel. The majority of the posts have a significant amount of grime and debris embedded in the chewed areas. There are 23 dogs within this part of the facility. The chewed areas cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized, which can lead to disease hazards for the dogs. The surfaces of housing facilities must be constructed in a manner and made of materials that allow them to be readily cleaned and sanitized, or removed or replaced when worn or soiled.

3.2 (d) REPEAT

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 whelping room, housing 2 adult dogs and 5 puppies, is an older wooden building. Portions of the walls, ceiling, and floor are not impervious to moisture. The ceiling tiles above the cage with the puppies are water stained. In some places, the walls have been covered with material that is impervious to moisture, but there are still areas that have not been repaired. The concrete flooring is not sealed and is old and porous with large cracks. Areas that are not impervious to moisture can hold moisture, bacteria, and other microorganisms which can lead to disease hazards for the animals. The floors and walls of indoor housing facilities must be made impervious to moisture. The ceilings of indoor housing facilities must be made impervious to moisture or be replaceable (e.g., a suspended ceiling with replaceable panels).

Prepared By:

HEATHER COLE, V M O

HEATHER COLE, D.V.M. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title:

VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 6026

Oct-30-2012

Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

Oct-30-2012



Inspection Report

3.6 (a) (2) (x)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

(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;

On the East side of the outdoor portion of the adult housing building, the first cage on the South end of the building has a large gap in the floor. The gap surrounds a large PVC pipe on the edge of the enclosure and is approximately 5-6 inches in size. The gap is large enough for one of the dogs legs to pass through the floor. There are 3 dogs in this enclosure. Large gaps in the floor could lead to animal injury. The gap in the floor must be repaired so the dogs' feet and legs are protected from injury and so the dogs' feet and legs are not allowed to pass through any openings in the floor.

To be corrected by: November 12, 2012

3.11 (b) (2) REPEAT

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

(b) Sanitization of primary enclosures and food and water receptacles. (2) Used primary enclosures and food and water receptacles for dogs and cats must be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks using one of the methods prescribed in paragraph (b)(3) of this section, and more often if necessary to prevent an accumulation of dirt, debris, food waste, excreta, and other disease hazards.

All of the outdoor runs within the adult dog building have varying amounts of a thick layer of dark brown/black grime on the walls, dog doors, and support posts of the primary enclosure. Inside of the adult dog building, all of the enclosures have varying degrees of hair, dust, dirt and/or debris on the front gates of the primary enclosures and a thick layer of dark brown/black grime on the dog doors. There is a layer of dust and hair on the wire panels on top of the primary enclosures within the adult dog building. There are 23 dogs within the adult dog building. Within the whelping room, the cage on the right, housing 5 puppies, has a build-up of old feces on the floor of the primary enclosure. In some areas, the feces is completely caked into the grill type flooring. On the same enclosure, there is a build-up of hair, dust, dirt and/or debris on the front gates of the enclosure. Failure to clean and sanitize primary enclosures can lead to disease hazards for the dogs. All used primary enclosures need to be spot-cleaned daily and sanitized at least once every two weeks to prevent an accumulation of dirt, debris, food waste, excreta, and other disease hazards.

Records not inspected at this time.

Inspection and exit interview conducted with the owner, a representative from IDALS and Heather Cole, AC VMO.

Prepared By:

HEATHER COLE, V M O

HEATHER COLE, D.V.M. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 6026

Date:

Oct-30-2012

Received By:

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

Date:

Oct-30-2012

Title:

Exhibit I-4

APHIS Inspection Report for
Joseph & Rhoda Graber



Inspection Report

JOSEPH GRABER
RHODA GRABER

Customer ID: 19937
Certificate: 32-A-0350
Site: 001
JOSEPH GRABER

9258 E 875 N

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: Aug-21-2012

ODON, IN 47562

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,

At the time of inspection there was a female Bernese Mountain Dog dob: 6/20/12 that had a front right paw where bones were protruding through the skin, and muscle was easily visible. The dogs left paw also had similar problems. The dog was whimpering on the floor of the enclosure and unable to move. The licensee said that the dog had broken both its front paws on 8/16/12, 5 days earlier. They were unsure as to how this had happened. The attending vet was out to the facility to check on puppies the next day, but was not asked to look at this puppy. As the licensee's son lifted the dog for me to see it better, it cried out in pain, and was in obvious distress. The licensee was called and came home from work, whereupon he was told that the dog needed to be seen immediately. The attending vet did show up while the inspector was there to euthanize the dog. When asked why the vet hadn't seen it on Friday when he was out the licensee stated that they just hadn't thought about it, and had been giving the dog some steroids to help with the pain.

There was also a female shih-tzu # 283 that was brown and white that was in its enclosure licking its lips constantly. On further examination, the dogs rear cheek teeth and front canines were both covered in a thick layer of a brown and green crusty substance. The licensee's son stated that they were planning on euthanizing the dog after it gave birth and weaned the pups. There was no evidence that the dog had been seen by the attending vet prior to this inspection. During the writeup of this inspection the attending vet did show up, and determined that the dog would need dental work and a tooth pulled, but left without doing the procedure.

A cavalier spaniel female #107 was observed to have a thick black discharge from both ears that encrusted the interior and exterior hair with a black substance. The interior of the ear had more discharge and was red, painful and irritated. The attending vet proscribed treatment for the dog, while he was there prior to seeing the dog. So it is unsure as to if a proper diagnoses and treatment was made.

Also there are between 10-15 dogs in the rear kennel that have nails so long that they are bending sideways as the dog stands. These long nails can easily get caught in the flooring of the kennel and cause

Prepared By:

ELIZABETH TAYLOR, ACI

ELIZABETH TAYLOR, ACI USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 6004

Date:
Aug-21-2012

Received By:

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

Date:
Aug-21-2012

Title:



Inspection Report

the nail to be ripped off.

All of these animals need to be seen by the attending veterinarian and treated as per the vet's instructions. A good working relationship between the attending vet and the licensee is necessary so that animals are treated and their health and well being are maintained. Proper medical treatment will result in healthier dogs, and less medical problems.

2.40 (b) (3) 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;

During this inspection, there were multiple dogs having severe veterinary care issues that the licensee had either not noticed on their own, or had not had seen by the attending vet in a timely manner
A Bernese mountain dog puppy was injured 5 days prior to this inspection. The licensee determined that it had broken both of its front legs and was treating it with a steroid shot. The puppy was observed to have muscle and broken bones exposed on both front paws. The puppy was sitting in its enclosure unable to move and whimpering in pain. Even though the attending vet visited the day after the injury happened, the licensee did not have the vet look at the puppy. When this dog was noticed, the licensee was told he needed to have the vet out immediately to see this dog. The vet did come to the facility within 30 minutes and the puppy was euthanized.

There was also a red & white female king charles cavalier spaniel that had a black substance leaking from both ears. It had been coming out long enough that one entire ear was covered with the black substance. The ear on closer examination was red & raw inside. The licensee had not noticed this dog had a problem until it was pointed out by the inspector.

There was a female shih-tzu that had an extreme buildup of brown and green substances on all of her teeth. The licensee knew that she had problems, and had planned on euthanizing her after she had puppies, but had never had her seen by the attending vet.

There were also 10-15 dogs that had extremely long nails to the point that the curled sideways as the dog was standing. The licensee had not noticed that these nails were so long, even though on the last inspection he was cited for having a dog with long nails that had gotten them caught in flooring and had ripped one off.

Veterinary care problems need to be addressed in a timely manner and observed when they occur. Failing to get treatment for a dog that is suffering and in pain prolongs its suffering. Daily observation needs to occur every day and the vet notified of any changes in an animal's health so that they can be treated appropriately and the possibility of pain and suffering is avoided.

Prepared By:

ELIZABETH TAYLOR, ACI

ELIZABETH TAYLOR, ACI USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 6004

Date:
Aug-21-2012

Received By:

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

Title: Date:
Aug-21-2012



Inspection Report

Correct by: Immediately

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.

Currently there are 3 huskies, 2 bassets and 5 bernese mt dog puppies that are over 8wks of age, and are not being maintained as a litter. None of these puppies are being identified with any type of cage card, tag, microchip, or collar. The licensee has the microchips for the puppies but has yet to microchip the dogs. As a result they cannot be identified easily and cannot be individually identified as needed for medical records or sales.

All puppies that are not maintained as a litter and are not identified on a cage card need to have some type of identification so that the dogs can be readily identified and tracked. This will help ensure that proper paperwork is being kept and the animals can be followed through from birth to sale.

Correct by: August 28, 2012

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

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(c) Surfaces--(1) General requirements. The surfaces of housing facilities--including houses, dens, and other furniture-type fixtures and objects within the facility--must be constructed in a manner and made of materials that allow them to be readily cleaned and sanitized, or removed or replaced when worn or soiled. Interior surfaces and any surfaces that come in contact with dogs or cats must:

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

Currently multiple metal panels used to construct the primary enclosure doors and walls are starting to rust. In a few sections where the metal was painted the paint is flaking off to expose rust underneath. The licensee knew that something probably needed to be done about the rust but as of this inspection had not started doing anything to correct the problem. These areas need to be replaced or made water proof again so that they can be properly cleaned and sanitized. Allowing rust in the kennel does not allow for a good through cleaning in case of a disease outbreak. This will help ensure the health and well-being of the dogs.

3.11 (b) **REPEAT**

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

(b) Sanitization of primary enclosures and food and water receptacles. (1) Used primary enclosures and

Prepared By:

ELIZABETH TAYLOR, ACI

ELIZABETH TAYLOR, ACI USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 6004

Date:
Aug-21-2012

Received By:

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

Title:

Date:
Aug-21-2012



Inspection Report

food and water receptacles must be cleaned and sanitized in accordance with this section before they can be used to house, feed, or water another dog or cat, or social grouping of dogs or cats.

(2) Used primary enclosures and food and water receptacles for dogs and cats must be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks using one of the methods prescribed in paragraph (b)(3) of this section, and more often if necessary to prevent an accumulation of dirt, debris, food waste, excreta, and other disease hazards.

(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.

Currently there is still a heavy buildup of a brown substance on the walls of the primary enclosures of both buildings. This buildup can easily be scraped off with a fingernail. The licensee states that they are currently using equine suds and chlorahexadine and a pressure washer to clean with. The buildup of organic material needs to be cleaned away prior to using the chlorahexadine to achieve true sanitizing.

It was also said that the whelping boxes are only sanitized when the dogs are switched out of them. These also need to be cleaned and sanitized at a minimum of every 2 weeks to ensure that a clean environment is available to raise puppies in. The feeders also need to be sanitized throughout the entire kennel on a 2 week basis to ensure that there does not become a heavy buildup of material and that the food that is in them remains palatable.

There is also a heavy layer of dust on the top of the primary enclosures in the old building. The licensee is planning on replacing these enclosures, but until that happens they need to be cleaned on a regular basis so that the kennel remains free of dirt and possibly disease hazards.

This inspection was conducted with the licensee & his son. Exit interview was conducted with the licensee, licensee's wife & undersigned inspector.

Prepared By:

ELIZABETH TAYLOR, ACI

ELIZABETH TAYLOR, ACI USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6004

Date:

Aug-21-2012

Received By:

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

Date:

Aug-21-2012

Exhibit I-5

APHIS Inspection Report for
Debra Pratt



Inspection Report

Debra Pratt

Customer ID: 321436

Certificate: 42-A-1399

Site: 001

Debra Pratt

2825 - 120th St.

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Oct-02-2012

NEW SHARON, IA 50207

2.40 (b) (2) 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;

** 1 Dachshund microchip number 043008066 had greenish pus like substance in both eyes. The area around the eyes had brownish crusted matter around the eyes and raw areas from the dog scratching at the eyes. The greenish substance in the eyes and the crusted irritated areas around the eyes could be a sign of injury, and/or disease and can be painful for the animal.

** 1 Pug microchip number 108559272 had an abnormal left eye. The eye had a brownish growth on the eye. The abnormal eye with a growth on the eye can be a sign of injury and/or disease and can be painful for the animal.

The dogs need to be evaluated by a veterinarian to determine if treatment is needed. All dealers must use appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries. To be corrected by: 10-05-12.

2.50 (a) (2) REPEAT

TIME AND METHOD OF IDENTIFICATION.

Sec. 2.50 Time and method of identification.

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

(2) Live puppies or kittens, less than 16 weeks of age, shall be identified by:

** No fewer than 50 puppies did not have proper identification at the time of the inspection. Proper identification is required by the USDA to aid in the proper tracking and identification of animals. All puppies must be properly identified. If puppies are kept as a litter then a cage card can be used. The cage card must have the puppies individual identification number (not to be repeated in five years), the sex, date of birth, breed type, and brief description. If litters are mixed then the identification must be on each

Prepared By:

JOHN LIES, A.C.I.

JOHN J LIES, A.C.I.

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title:

ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 4041

Oct-03-2012

Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

Oct-03-2012



Inspection Report

individual puppy. All dealers must properly identify all live dogs on the premises to include puppies to aid the USDA in the proper tracking and identification of animals.

3.1 (f)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(f) Drainage and waste disposal. Housing facility operators must provide for regular and frequent collection, removal, and disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, debris, garbage, water, other fluids and wastes, and dead animals, in a manner that minimizes contamination and disease risks. Housing facilities must be equipped with disposal facilities and drainage systems that are constructed and operated so that animal waste and water are rapidly eliminated and animals stay dry. Disposal and drainage systems must minimize vermin and pest infestation, insects, odors, and disease hazards. All drains must be properly constructed, installed, and maintained. If closed drainage systems are used, they must be equipped with traps and prevent the back flow of gases and the backup of sewage onto the floor. If the facility uses sump or settlement ponds, or other similar systems for drainage and animal waste disposal, the system must be located far enough away from the animal area of the housing facility to prevent odors, diseases, pests, and vermin infestation. Standing puddles of water in animal enclosures must be drained or mopped up so that the animals stay dry.

** The sundowner type building on the south side of the facility housing no fewer than 50 animals had the animal waste from the wash downs collecting into plastic containers at the end of the building. The plastic containers and the ground around the containers contained animal waste and standing water that can contribute to odors, pest, and disease hazards. The containers need to be emptied daily to reduce odors, pest and disease hazards. To be corrected by: 10-05-12.

** The sundowner type building on the north side of the facility housing no fewer than 50 animals did not have a drainage system. The animal waste from the wash downs is draining onto the ground around the building. The area around the building had an accumulation of animal waste and standing water. The animal waste and standing water can contribute to odors, pest, and disease hazards. A collection and drainage system needs to be constructed to eliminate the waste and runoff from around the building. To be corrected by: 05-01-13.

Disposal and drainage systems must minimize vermin and pest infestation, insects, odors, and disease hazards. If the facility uses sump or settlement ponds, or other similar systems for drainage and animal waste disposal, the system must be located far enough away from the animal area of the housing facility to prevent odors, diseases, pests, and vermin infestation.

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;

Prepared By:

JOHN LIES, A.C.I.

JOHN J LIES, A.C.I.

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title:

ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 4041

Oct-03-2012

Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

Oct-03-2012



Inspection Report

** No fewer than 3 enclosures housing 3 dogs each, inside of the sundowner type building on the south side of the facility had holes in the elevated flooring next to the partitions dividing the enclosures. The holes that have rusted through the elevated flooring could allow the feet of the dogs inside of the enclosures to fall through the flooring which could injure the feet or legs of the animals. The flooring needs to be repaired so that it does not allow for the dogs feet to fall through the floor. All flooring must be constructed in a manner that protects the dogs feet and legs from possible injury. To be corrected by: 10-15-12.

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.

** The sundowner type building to the north of the facility housing no fewer than 50 animals is not being properly cleaned. The supports and the flooring under the enclosures had an accumulation of animal waste and hair on the supports and hanging from the flooring. The wash downs had an accumulation of animal waste and residue on the surfaces. One enclosure had an accumulation of more than a days worth the feces inside of the outside part of the enclosure. The outside part of the enclosure was on the second tier of enclosures and the second enclosure from the east on the north side. This part of the enclosure was not accessible and could not be photographed for inspection purposes. The accumulation of animal waste, hair and feces contributes to odors, pest and disease hazards. The enclosures and under the enclosures need to be cleaned to remove excreta and food waste to reduce odors, pest and disease hazards. The north side of the building may need to be modified so the outside of the enclosures are easily accessible to allow for proper cleaning, maintenance, and inspection. All enclosures must be spot cleaned daily and from under the enclosures as often as necessary to prevent the accumulation of feces and food waste to reduce odors, pest and disease hazards. To be corrected by: 10-04-12.

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.

** The sundowner type building on the south side of the facility housing no fewer than 50 animals had a large population of flies inside of the building. The flies can carry disease and contaminate the food for the animals inside of the building. The owner needs to establish a pest control program to help reduce the number of flies and other pest that can carry disease and contaminate food and animal areas. An effective pest control program must be established and maintained to control insects, external parasites, birds and mammals that are pest to promote the health and well-being of the animals. To be corrected by: 10-31-

Prepared By:

JOHN LIES, A.C.I.

JOHN J LIES, A.C.I.

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title:

ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 4041

Oct-03-2012

Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

Oct-03-2012



Inspection Report

12.

This inspection and exit briefing conducted with the owner.

End of report.

Prepared By:

JOHN LIES, A.C.I.

JOHN J LIES, A.C.I.

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title:

ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 4041

Date:

Oct-03-2012

Received By:

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

Date:

Oct-03-2012

Title:

Exhibit I-6

APHIS Inspection Report for
Kenneth & Leatrice McGuire



Inspection Report

KENNETH MC GUIRE
LEATRICE MC GUIRE

Customer ID: 13174

Certificate: 42-A-0830

Site: 001

LEATRICE & KENNETH MCGUIRE

1525 310TH STREET

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

NORTH ENGLISH, IA 52316

Date: Mar-12-2013

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;

** One five year old male Yorkshire Terrier micro-chip #086546529, had a gray/brown build up on the canine and cheek teeth to the point that the buildup is encasing the teeth and the gums are red and swollen. The owner needs to have the dog evaluated by a veterinarian to determine if treatment is necessary to prevent possible dental disease. The owner also needs to develop a dental prevention program for the kennel to prevent future dental problems with the dogs in the kennel and to contribute to the health and well-being of the animals. The dog also had hair matting around to face area that needs to be removed. Hair matting can harbor moisture, dirt, feces and harmful bacteria which can cause skin problems and other health problems. The dog need to have the hair mats removed and a healthy hair coat maintained to contribute to the health and well-being of the animals.

** One three year old Dachshund micro-chip #0A0169445. Inside the lower half of the right eye contained a red substance and the white of the eye had visible blood vessels. The dog needs to be evaluated by a veterinarian to determine if treatment is necessary by 03-14-13.

** One six year old Bichon Frise micro-chip #093806372, had a gray/brown build up on the canine and cheek teeth to the point that the buildup is encasing the teeth and the gums are red and swollen. The owner needs to have the dog evaluated by a veterinarian to determine if treatment is necessary to prevent possible dental disease. The owner also needs to develop a dental prevention program for the kennel to prevent future dental problems with the dogs in the kennel and to contribute to the health and well-being of the animals.

All dealers must use appropriate methods to prevent, control, and treat disease and injuries.

Prepared By:

JOHN LIES, A.C.I.

JOHN J LIES, A.C.I.

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title:

ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 4041

Mar-12-2013

Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

Mar-12-2013



Inspection Report

3.1 (c) (3) REPEAT

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

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. 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.

** The surfaces in the primary enclosures on the inside of the indoor/outdoor building (sundowner type) housing approximately forty dogs had a build up of animal waste, oils, or other residues. There continues to be a build up of dirt on the surfaces inside of the sundowner type building. The flooring inside of the enclosures inside of the whelping area had a build up of feces caught on the flooring and under the flooring. This does not provide for the health and well being of the dogs and does not demonstrate proper husbandry practices which can contribute to disease hazards, odors and pest. The enclosures and general surfaces need to be cleaned and sanitized to remove excreta residue and dirt.

Surfaces must be spot cleaned daily and sanitized at least every 2 weeks to include feeders and whelping boxes and more often if necessary and maintained routinely. All other surfaces must be cleaned and sanitized as often as necessary to satisfy generally accepted husbandry practices.

3.1 (f)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(f) Drainage and waste disposal. Housing facility operators must provide for regular and frequent collection, removal, and disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, debris, garbage, water, other fluids and wastes, and dead animals, in a manner that minimizes contamination and disease risks.

** Two enclosures containing two dogs each inside on the bottom of the two level indoor/outdoor building had waste from the wash down above them running down the back wall of the enclosure. This waste is contaminating the enclosure and can be a disease risk. The drainage system needs to be repaired or the dogs need to be moved to an enclosure that is not being contaminated from the drainage system. All drainage and waste disposal must minimize contamination to reduce disease hazards to provide for the health and well-being of the animals. To be corrected by: 03-13-13.

Prepared By:

JOHN LIES, A.C.I.

JOHN J LIES, A.C.I.

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title:

ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 4041

Mar-12-2013

Received By:

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

Date:

Title:

Mar-12-2013



Inspection Report

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

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they 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;

** The flooring in the whelping area had two enclosures containing six dogs mothers with puppies with broken wire flooring that create sharp points that can cause injury to the dogs feet. The flooring needs to be repaired or replaced by 03-14-13, so that it protects the dogs feet from injury.

** The wire flooring in the whelping area, three enclosures containing eight puppies had wire large enough that it allowed the puppies feet to fall through the openings in the floor. This can cause injury to the puppies feet or legs. The flooring needs to be replaced or modified so that the legs and feet do not pass through any openings in the flooring.

All floors must be constructed and maintained in a manner that protects the dogs' feet and legs from injury.

This inspection and exit briefing conducted with the owner, John Lies, ACI and Heather Cole VMO.

End of report.

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Mar-12-2013

Exhibit I-7

APHIS Inspection Report for
Pat Crabtree



Inspection Report

Pat Crabtree
1525 RD O
SAINT FRANCIS, KS 67756

Customer ID: 16834
Certificate: 48-A-1641

Site: 002
PAT CRABTREE

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: Apr-02-2013

2.40 (b) (2) DIRECT NCI

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

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;

The following dogs need to be evaluated by the veterinarian:

Female, black and tan Yorkshire terrier with number 077 045 886 has a buildup of brown material coating the upper cheek teeth (premolars) and the upper half of the upper canine teeth. The roots of the upper cheek teeth are visible on the right side and there is a creamy material along the gum line of these teeth. This dog was sitting very quietly in her enclosure when initially observed. These signs are consistent with dental disease. Dental disease can cause damage to the gum tissue, teeth and mouth structures, be painful, and impact the ability of the dog to eat normally, affecting the overall health of the animal.

Male, white poodle with number 095 277 378 was observed to be limping on his right front leg. There is an area of swelling on top of the right front foot. The dog pulled his foot away when this area was touched. Limping can be caused by trauma, infection, joint issues and other medical problems and indicates pain. This dog also had brown material totally coating the cheek teeth and most of the canine teeth. The gums are red and recessed over the upper cheek teeth and canine teeth leaving some of the roots exposed. There is a creamy discharge at the gum line of some of the upper cheek teeth and the upper left canine tooth. These signs are consistent with dental disease. Dental disease can cause damage to the gum tissue, teeth and mouth structures, be painful, and impact the ability of the dog to eat normally, affecting the overall health of the animal. This dog also had matted hair on his limbs. The mats were tight against the skin and were pulling at the skin. Matted coats can lead to infection, are painful and can inhibit the insulating properties of the coat. As part of the facility's program of veterinary care, the licensee must develop and follow a program of hair coat maintenance to ensure that animals are cleaned when their hair coats become soiled and that matted hair is removed on a regular basis.

Male, black and tan Yorkshire terrier with number 083 529 809 has a very heavy buildup of brown material on his upper cheek teeth. The gums are red and recessed away from the remaining cheek teeth

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Apr-03-2013

Received By:

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

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Title:

Apr-03-2013



Inspection Report

causing the roots to be exposed. The dog's tongue was protruding from his mouth when he was first observed. Dental disease can cause damage to the gum tissue, teeth and mouth structures, be painful, and impact the ability of the dog to eat normally, affecting the overall health of the animal.

Female parti-colored Yorkshire terrier with number 941000014486657 was observed limping. As she walked around the enclosure, she would hold up her right rear leg for multiple steps before putting weight on it again. Limping can be caused by infection, trauma, joint issues, and other medical problems and indicates pain.

The licensee must have the above animals examined by a licensed veterinarian by end of the day on April 5, 2013 in order to ensure that an accurate diagnosis is obtained and that an appropriate treatment plan is developed and followed. The licensee must document the outcome of this consultation and make it available to the inspector upon request.

Female, brown, Chihuahua with number 016 050 874 has long toe nails. The toe nails of the right front foot are starting to curl under the foot. Long toe nails can change the way the animal walks and can be painful. As part of the facility's program of veterinary care, the licensee must develop and follow a program of toe nail maintenance.

To be corrected by: April 5, 2013

Male, cream colored Shih Tzu with number 033 278 550 has a matted coat. The mats are on all four limbs and on the hind quarters. The mats are tight and pull at the skin. Matted coats can lead to infection, are painful and can inhibit the insulating properties of the coat. As part of the facility's program of veterinary care, the licensee must develop and follow a program of hair coat maintenance to ensure that animals are cleaned when their hair coats become soiled and that matted hair is removed on a regular basis.

To be corrected by: April 5, 2013

There is a bottle of Clavamox suspension that has been reconstituted with no indication of when it was reconstituted or when it should be discarded. This medication was found intermingled with other medications in the refrigerator in the whelping building and is therefore considered ready for use. Medications that are used past their expiration date can experience spoilage or have reduced efficacy. This could lead to prolonged illness or suffering for the animals needing the drug. Ensure that all medications used in the facility are not expired and labeled properly in accordance with standard veterinary practices.

To be corrected by: April 4, 2013

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Inspection Report

There is a bottle of injectable Xylazine in the whelping building. The licensee stated this medication is used to sedate the animals for grooming but had no documentation showing written instructions from the attending veterinarian on its directions for appropriate use, the indications for its use, or precautions needed to be taken during its use. The licensee must ensure that all medications are used in a manner consistent with the provision of adequate veterinary care to protect the health of the animals and ensure drugs are used in an appropriate manner. The licensee must obtain written approval from their attending or prescribing veterinarian if they wish to continue to use xylazine to sedate dogs for grooming. This documentation must minimally contain information regarding indications for use, dosing instructions (route, concentration, dose, etc.), and guidance regarding appropriate monitoring and recovery of animals. All medications must be labeled and administered properly as part of the facility's programs of adequate veterinary care.

To be corrected by: April 11, 2013

2.50 (a) REPEAT TIME AND METHOD OF IDENTIFICATION.

2.50 Time and method of identification. (a) A class "A" dealer (breeder) shall identify all live dogs and cats on the premises

Four dogs did not have proper identification found during the inspection: female, red and white English Bulldog in the sundowner building named Marley, female, brindle and white English Bulldog named Circus and female parti-colored Yorkshire terrier in the wharton building, and a female, black and white English Bulldog in the first enclosure to the west of the door on the lower level of the east side of the whelping building. Proper identification is essential for tracking movement of animals and to facilitate the inspection process. The licensee must identify all live dogs on the premises.

2.75 (a) (1) (i) REPEAT RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

Sec. 2.75(a)(1)(i) Records: Dealers and exhibitors. 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: (i) The name and address of the person from whom a dog or cat was purchased or otherwise acquired whether or not the person is required to be licensed or registered under the Act;

Of the 235 dogs listed on the Records of Animals on Hand forms, 84 did not have information regarding the source from which the animal was acquired. Complete and accurate records are required so that animals utilized in regulated activities can be properly identified and tracked. Maintain records or forms which fully and correctly disclose the required information to include name and address of the person from whom a dog was purchased or otherwise acquired.

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Apr-03-2013



Inspection Report

2.75 (a) (1) REPEAT

RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

2.75(a)(1) Records: Dealers and exhibitors. 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.

There were 6 animals observed during the inspection whose identification number could not be found on the Records of Animals on Hand forms. In addition, there is a female, red and white English Bulldog that is on the premises for breeding. This dog is owned by another licensee. This dog is not listed on the Records of Animals on Hand forms. Complete and accurate records are required so that animals utilized in regulated activities can be properly identified and tracked. Maintain records or forms that include required information concerning each animal purchased or otherwise acquired, owned, held, or otherwise in his or her possession or under his or her control.

The disposition records are not complete for several dogs to include but limited to 5 dogs (1 Adult Bichon named Katie, 032-835-596 died 1/17/13; 1 Adult mixed Shi/Malt named Peanut, 9410001388678, died 2/16/13; 1 adult English Bulldog named Duece, 032-629-557; 1 Adult English Bulldog named Isabella, 043-693-321; 1 Adult English Bulldog named Lily, 043-258-369). The records did not list the complete date of disposition and did not list the method of disposition or was completely removed from the records. Records which fully and correctly disclose the required information regarding acquisition and disposition of regulated animals are necessary to accurately track animals utilized in regulated activities.

Make, keep, and maintain records which fully and correctly disclose all of the required information regarding acquisition and disposition of all animals.

3.1 (c) (1) REPEAT

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

3.1 Housing facilities, general. (c) Surfaces--(1) General requirements. The surfaces of housing facilities--including houses, dens, and other furniture-type fixtures and objects within the facility--must be constructed in a manner and made of materials that allow them to be readily cleaned and sanitized, or removed or replaced when worn or soiled.

Outside enclosure #2 housing 2 adult Bull dogs and enclosure #3 housing one adult Bull dog on the west side of the sundowner building has plastic material around the dog doors that is ripped and chewed leaving exposed wood that cannot be properly cleaned and sanitized.

Outside enclosure #5 on the east side of the whelping building has a large hole in the plastic material which does not allow for proper cleaning and sanitizing of the area and is to be replaced when worn.

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Apr-03-2013



Inspection Report

There are two rubber mats used on the floor of enclosures #3 housing 2 adult dogs and #5 housing two adult dogs in the whorton building. The rubber surface of these mats is worn so that the underlying threads are visible and starting to fray. This makes the mats difficult to clean and sanitize. Surfaces that cannot be cleaned and sanitized can play a role in disease transmission.

Construct and maintain surfaces within the facility so that they can be properly cleaned and sanitized or removed, replaced when worn or soiled.

3.6 (a) (1) REPEAT

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

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.

Outside Pen # 3 and Pen #4 on the west side of the gray building the dividing wall has detached and is bowing to one side. The bowed fence is not structurally sound and an animal could potentially push the fence and cause it to fall. Primary enclosure must be designed and constructed so that it is structurally sound and kept in good repair.

3.6 (a) (2) (i) REPEAT

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

3.6 Primary enclosures. Primary enclosures for dogs and cats must meet the following minimum requirements: (2) Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they: (i) Have no sharp points or edges that could injure the dogs and cats;

Outside enclosure #3 on the east side of the gray building housing 1 Adult Yorkshire terrier and 1 Adult Maltese has broken wires with sharp ends protruding downward from the top of the enclosure that could potentially injure the animals.

On the west side of the whorton building the last enclosure on the bottom along the south side the top of the enclosure has broken wires with large gaps and pointed edges that could potentially injure the animals.

Outside enclosure #3 housing 3 Poodles and enclosure #2 Housing 3 Australian shepherd on the east side of the sundowner building the fence between these pens is pulled away with sharp edges protruding that could potentially cause injuries to the animals.

Inside the whorton building enclosures # 1, #4, #5 and #6 has metal feeders with ripped sharp edges that could injure the animals.

Outside enclosure #2 housing 3 Australian shepherd on the east side of the sundowner building has a

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Apr-03-2013



Inspection Report

long rebarb rods with sharp triangle near the end that is holding the dog door open. The angle in which the rebarb is lying on the door and the sharp edge could potentially cause an injury to the animals.

Outside on the east side upper enclosure #2 and #14 of the whelping building has long rebarb rods holding the dog doors open. The angle in which the rebarb is lying and the sharp edges could cause an eye injury or other types of injuries to the animals.

Construct and maintain enclosures so that they have no sharp points or edges that can injure the animals.

3.9 (b)

FEEDING.

3.9 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.

There are 20 blue food receptacles with chewed edges in enclosures in the gray building. The chewed edges are deeply pitted. The chewed edges of the bowls show decrease in durability and are difficult to sanitize. When surfaces are not sanitized they can play a role in disease transmission. When bowls become worn or chewed to the point that they cannot be sanitized, they must be replaced. Provide durable water bowls without chewed edges that can be readily cleaned and sanitized.

To be corrected by 16 April 2013.

Inspection and exit briefing was conducted with licensee.

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Date:

Apr-03-2013

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Date:

Apr-03-2013

Title:

Exhibit I-8

Excerpts from APHIS Inspection
Report for Sharlette & John Tidwell



SUBJECT NAME:	Sharlette & John Tidwell
LICENSE/REGISTRATION #:	43-B-0441
9 CFR SECTION #:	2.40 (b) (1)
DESCRIPTION:	Surgical instruments-evidence that licensee does surgery
DATE:	1 December 2009
TIME:	10:50 am-12:45 pm
PHOTOGRAPHER:	Kate Ziegerer, VMO

10/00/00/10/00

12/2/09





SUBJECT NAME:	Sharlette & John Tidwell
LICENSE/REGISTRATION #:	43-B-0441
9 CFR SECTION #:	2.40 (b) (1)
DESCRIPTION:	Surgical table & lights-evidence that licensee does surgery
DATE:	1 December 2009
TIME:	10:50 am-12:45 pm
PHOTOGRAPHER:	Kate Ziegerer, VMO

000010070001

12/2/10



Exhibit J

Economic Analysis of Veterinary
Care for Rescued Dogs

Economic Impact of Enhanced Veterinary Care Requirements for Commercial Dog Breeders Regulated under the Animal Welfare Act¹

Summary

Failure to provide adequate veterinary care under 9 C.F.R. § 2.40 is the most common type of Animal Welfare Act (AWA) violation committed by commercial dog breeders.² As discussed in Section IV.C of the Petition, the current veterinary care regulations place little emphasis on preventive care. As a result, each year Animal Care inspectors observe hundreds of incidences of dogs plagued by eye ailments, skin infections, dental disease, lameness, and other telltale signs of neglect. As elaborated on in the Petition, dogs—particularly adult breeding dogs—suffer in a chronic state of compromised welfare because the current regulations fail to require adequate care.

This economic analysis demonstrates that the proposed amendments to the veterinary care requirements under the AWA are unquestionably in the public interest in light of their modest cost to breeders, the enormous benefit to the welfare of breeding animals, and the cost-savings to consumers and animal welfare agencies. Furthermore, administration of the modestly priced preventive veterinary care proposed here could ultimately prove cost-effective to commercial dog breeders in those instances where it would prevent costlier-to-treat ailments from developing over time and enable breeders to avoid incurring penalties for certain common AWA violations.

This Petition proposes various modifications to the regulations to ensure proper veterinary care, including assessment of various breeding-related conditions during physical examinations, certifications of health prior to breeding, vaccinations, and other preventive screening for hereditary diseases. This is explained in more detail in Section IV.C of the Petition. Exhibit A contains the proposed regulatory language.

¹ This document was prepared by the ASPCA independently, and has been adapted for filing as part of the Petition.

² Gerald Rushin, APHIS Animal Care Stakeholder meeting, June 16, 2015.

Animal Welfare Costs of Lack of Adequate Veterinary Care

The Cost of Suffering

The prevalence of veterinary violations by dog breeders makes plain the failure of the current regulations to protect dogs. The ASPCA estimates that a minimum of thirty-four percent of all USDA licensed breeders have been cited for one or more veterinary care violation (see Table 2). It is further estimated that at least fifteen percent of licensed breeders have been cited for two or more veterinary care violations. Animal Care's Policy #3 recommends that a veterinarian visit the facility each year;³ this recommendation stops far short of requiring that each animal be examined by a veterinarian annually. This regulatory shortcoming has large non-monetary costs for the welfare of dogs.

Table 1 shows a breakdown of veterinary care violations by type. The most commonly cited violations are for conditions such as excessive matting; eye, ear, and skin infections; and dental disease, all easily preventable with regular hands-on veterinary care which is currently not explicitly required by the regulations. As the Petition notes in Section IV.C.2, such a requirement would leave no doubt that preventive care is required. Note that the citation count does not account for the total number of animals impacted by each citation, which would be larger, as many citations involve multiple dogs and could, in fact, affect large numbers of dogs within a single facility receiving only a single citation for commonly found ailments.

Table 1: Veterinary Care Violations between April 28, 2010 and December 30, 2013 by Type⁴

Issue	Count of Issues Cited	Percent of All Inspection Reports and Warning Letters Citing Issue
Improper or Outdated Medication	455	23%
Eye Problems (Discharge, Cherry Eye, Cloudy Eye, or Similar)	442	22%
Dental Disease or Condition	438	22%
Mats in Fur	386	19%
Failure to Access Vet Care	329	16%
Nails (Too Long or Other Issue)	220	11%
Hair Loss	185	9%
Lameness	173	9%
Skin Problems	135	7%
Ear Problems	99	5%
Total of Inspection Reports and Warning Letters Issued During Sample Period*	2,014	-

*Note: Many breeders cited for multiple issues in a single Inspection Report or Warning Letter results in >100% total.

³ Animal Care Resource Guide Policies, Policy #3. "The attending veterinarian must visit the facility on a regular basis, i.e., often enough to provide adequate oversight of the facility's care and use of animals. APHIS recommends this visit occur at least annually."

⁴ Based on issues cited in inspection reports and warning letters issued to licensed breeders between 4-28-2010 and 12-30-2013 available from the Animal Care Information Service Search Tool at <https://acissearch.aphis.usda.gov> and posted enforcement actions available at <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/wps/portal/enforcementactions>. This time period is estimated to capture a reasonable approximation of the number of licensed commercial breeders operating nationally and the likelihood of violations present at any given time based on an approximation of the time it may take to cycle through inspection of all active licensed commercial dog breeding facilities.

Table 2 shows the estimated number of dogs impacted by breeders who fail to provide adequate veterinary care. We estimate that approximately 102,221 adult dogs currently reside in the care of licensed commercial breeders. Of these, up to 35,017 dogs may be in the custody of breeders who have failed to provide adequate veterinary care, where many dogs could be suffering from multiple ailments. Nearly half of these dogs reside with breeders who have multiple veterinary care violations, further increasing the likelihood that even identified health issues have not been remedied and dogs may consistently be receiving little or no veterinary care for recognized illness or injury. These numbers demonstrate that amending the veterinary care requirements to emphasize preventive care could spare tens of thousands of animals from suffering. Note that, for purposes of this analysis, only the adult dog population, which resides permanently in the care of commercial breeders, has been included. The regular population of puppies dramatically increases the total number of animals suffering in the substandard conditions currently made possible by insufficient veterinary care provisions.

Table 2: Number of Dogs Impacted by Veterinary Care Violations

Est. Number of Active Licensed Commercial Dog Breeders⁵	Est. Number of Adult Dogs in Care of Active Breeders⁶	Est. % of Dog Breeders with <u>1 or More</u> Veterinary Care Violations⁷	Est. Number of Adult Dogs in Care of Breeders with <u>1 or More</u> Veterinary Care Violations^{5,6}	Est. % of Dog Breeders with <u>2 or More</u> Veterinary Care Violations⁶	Est. Number of Adult Dogs in Care of Breeders with <u>2 or More</u> Veterinary Care Violations^{5,6}
1,769	102,221	34%	35,017	15%	15,775

The Cost of Care to Welfare Groups

While assigning a dollar amount to the suffering of tens of thousands of dogs is a difficult task, calculating the cost to animal welfare organizations of taking responsibility for the suffering caused by breeders is much simpler. Because conditions and practices at commercial breeding facilities are currently under-regulated (as set forth in the Petition), animal shelters, humane societies, municipal animal care and control agencies, and larger communities must shoulder the costs of rescuing and treating animals removed from inhumane breeding facilities. The failures of the current regulations result in the transfer of these costs from seller to private or municipal animal care agencies or to end buyers without buyer consent. Individuals who buy puppies directly or indirectly from these breeders may abandon or relinquish to shelters puppies that become sick or exhibit significant behavioral problems.⁸ Approximately 3.9 million dogs enter animal shelters nationwide every year, and each year approximately 1.2 million dogs are euthanized.⁹

A 2011 Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) study found that animal shelters and rescue groups with which the HSUS worked to help treat and place dogs rescued from inhumane, commercial breeding facilities spent an average of

⁵ Based on report generated on May 27, 2015 from APHIS' Animal Care Information System Search Tool. Parameters: Advanced Search; Inspection Report Search; Selected Criteria Items: USDA Certificate Status: Active; Inspection Animal Categories: Dogs; Type of Licensee/Registrant: Breeder.

⁶ Based on count of all adult dogs in care of licensed U.S. commercial breeders inspected between May 29, 2012 and May 5, 2015, with duplicate records removed, considered to be an accurate approximation of the total number of dogs in care for purposes of this analysis.

⁷ Based on 9 C.F.R. § 2.40 and subcategory violations incurred by licensed breeders during routine inspections and pre-licensing inspections between 6-26-2012 and 5-26-2015, considered to be a reasonable sample for purposes of this analysis. Percentage estimate is based on 606 breeders with one or more reported violations and 273 breeders with more than one reported violation out of an estimated total of 1,769 breeders in operation during this period.

⁸ Exhibit C to the Petition contains sample complaints the HSUS has received on this issue.

⁹ Am. Soc'y for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ("ASPCA"), Pet Statistics, <https://www.aspca.org/about-us/faq/pet-statistics> (last visited Dec. 11, 2014).

\$259 per dog for veterinary expenses as part of the rescue.¹⁰ Table 3 below shows the cost of caring for dogs seized during two ASPCA puppy mill raids. The cost of veterinary care per dog ranged from \$318 to \$624. When added to the cost of sheltering and placing the dogs and the cost of deploying staff to assist in the seizure and care of the animals—a vitally necessary expense given that local animal welfare agencies often do not have sufficient resources to handle the seizure and care of large numbers of animals on their own—the expense to animal welfare organizations comes to between \$1,446 and \$3,894 per animal.

Amending the veterinary care requirements to require thorough and regular hands-on veterinary exams would help prevent many of these problems and would reduce the costs to charitable organizations and taxpayer-funded municipal agencies.

Table 3: Cost of Care for Animals Rescued from Puppy Mills during Two ASPCA Raids

Number of Dogs per Case	Cost of Shelter Supplies	Cost of Veterinary Care	Cost of Physical Deployment	Total Expenses	Cost per Animal	Cost per Day	Cost per Animal, per Day
138	\$44,205	\$ 86,044	\$407,154	\$537,403	\$3,894	\$3,583	\$ 26
184	\$31,703	\$ 58,670	\$175,728	\$266,101	\$1,446	\$6,336	\$34

The Cost to Consumers

As discussed in the Petition, in addition to causing prolonged suffering to dogs in commercial breeding facilities, the inadequate veterinary care made possible by the current insufficient regulatory environment creates costly externalities that members of the public who purchase puppies or dogs from breeders are forced to bear, almost always without their prior knowledge or consent to absorb such costs. Consumers bear additional non-monetary externalities in the form of emotional suffering when the puppies and dogs they have welcomed into their homes as beloved companions become sick or die.

While compiling an exhaustive estimate of the potential costs incurred by consumers to treat common ailments associated with commercially-bred dogs would be extremely difficult given the variety of ailments and corresponding treatments (from medication and supportive care to surgery) and the variability of pricing among veterinary providers, the ASPCA is able to estimate the cost to individual dog owners for some of the most commonly seen hereditary defects in popular dog breeds. In breeds such as Labrador and Golden Retrievers, English Bulldogs, and Rottweilers, all of which are at an increased genetic risk for hip dysplasia, surgery to correct the condition can cost between \$4,400 and \$4,700.¹¹ In other common breeds, such as English and French Bulldogs, Boxers, and Pugs, a condition called Brachycephalic Airway Obstruction Syndrome (BAOS), which affects the respiratory system, can necessitate surgery ranging in cost between \$500 and \$1,000.¹² Breeds such as Yorkshire Terriers and Miniature or Toy Poodles are at increased risk of medial patellar luxation, for which surgery to correct can range from \$1,200 to \$2,500.¹³

¹⁰ Humane Soc'y, Veterinary Problems in Puppy Mill Dogs (2012), http://www.humanesociety.org/assets/pdfs/pets/puppy_mills/veterinary_problems_puppy_mills.pdf.

¹¹ The Ohio State University Veterinary Medical Center's Hospital for Companion Animals (<http://vet.osu.edu/vmc/companion/our-services/orthopedic-surgery/faq-total-hip-replacement>).

¹² Price stated for soft palate or stenotic nare resection by private veterinarian for Embrace pet insurance (<http://www.embracepetinsurance.com/health/brachycephalic-syndrome>).

¹³ Price range estimated for surgery to correct Medial Patellar Luxation (MPL) by private veterinary provider TopDog Health & Rehabilitation (<http://www.topdoghealth.com/library/orthopedic-surgery/articles-surgery/stifle-mpl/#two>).

Because all of these breeds are listed among the American Kennel Club's most popular dog breeds in America,¹⁴ incentive for commercial dog breeders to produce them is high. Failure to provide adequate preventive veterinary care and screening of breeding stock in the form of an annual hands-on veterinary exam further increases the risk that these genetic defects will be passed on to future generations of dogs and require treatment by the consumers who purchase them. Other costs likely to be borne by customers of commercial breeders resulting from inadequate preventive care include contagious disease, such as parvovirus or canine distemper, or parasitic infection, such as giardiasis or coccidiosis – both zoonotic diseases transmissible to humans. These can easily cost dog owners hundreds or even thousands of dollars to treat, with no guarantee that dogs will survive, even with treatment.

Cost of Increased Veterinary Care for Licensed Breeders Has Negligible Impact on Breeders' Bottom Lines

Adult breeding dogs are the primary victims of lack of adequate veterinary care and the subject of 9 C.F.R. § 2.40 violations because they have no economic value beyond their ability to produce puppies. For this reason, this analysis estimates the incremental costs of proposed veterinary care improvements based on the number of breeding dogs in the care of licensed breeders. Table 4 below estimates the average number of dogs in the care of a typical commercial breeder and the approximate incremental cost that would be expected based on these proposed regulatory revisions.¹⁵ It is important to note, though, that for those commercial breeders already providing a high standard of care for the dogs in their charge, including an annual physical exam and adequate preventive care, it is entirely possible that no incremental cost at all would be incurred, as they may already be operating well above the standards required by this proposal.

Table 4: Estimated Incremental Vet Costs

Incremental Annual Cost of Proposed New Regulations per Breeder	
Est. Number of Active Licensed Commercial Dog Breeders	1,769
Est. Number of Adult Dogs in Care of Active Breeders	102,221
Est. Number of Adult Dogs in Care per Breeder	58
Est. Cost of Hands-on Physical Exam & Add'l. Preventive Care per Adult Dog	\$100
Est. Incremental Annual Cost for Vet Care per Breeder	\$5,800

¹⁴AKC News "Most Popular Dog Breeds in America," by Stephen Smith, Feb. 26, 2015 (<http://www.akc.org/news/the-most-popular-dog-breeds-in-america/>).

¹⁵ Based on estimated cost of \$100 per dog for a house-call visit by a private practice veterinarian performing a hands-on physical exam and administering any additional care required per proposed new regulatory language. Assumes small (<25%) discount versus flat retail rates for house-call fees, vaccinations, and medications due to volume of dogs estimated in care of each breeder and associated cost savings of volume-based pricing and all dogs being housed on a single premises.

As shown in Table 5 below, the estimated annual revenues of commercial dog breeders maintaining an average of 58 dogs on their premises¹⁶ more than offset any incremental costs that may be incurred by those not currently providing adequate veterinary care for their dogs. Because maximizing profit is a goal inherent in the operation of a commercial breeding facility, and because only female dogs bear litters that can be sold, we conservatively estimate that breeders maintain a roughly 3:1 ratio of females to males in their operations, or an estimated 44 adult female dogs per breeder. If we assume that each adult female is bred twice per year, with approximately 1.5 of those breedings resulting in a viable litter averaging 6 pups, and that each pup can be sold at wholesale for approximately \$200 or at retail for roughly \$1,200 apiece, the economics of commercial breeding appear quite sound. While litter size and wholesale and retail values may vary, with larger breeds being capable of producing litters of 10 or more pups and retail sale prices for highly desirable breeds ranging \$1,500 to \$3,000 or more apiece, we believe these to be reasonable estimates, and submit that the average commercial breeder will see an insignificant portion of total annual revenue go toward complying with these improved standards of care.

Table 5: Estimated Revenues per Breeder

Est. Annual Revenue of Avg. Commercial Dog Breeding Facility	
Est. Number of Adult Female Dogs per Breeder ¹⁷	44
Est. Number of Annual Breedings per Female Dog	2
Est. Number of Viable Litters per Year	1.5
Est. Number of Pups per Litter	6
Est. Sale Price per Pup (Wholesale - Retail)	\$200 - \$1,200
Est. Annual Revenue per Breeder	\$79,200 - \$475,200

Cost of Veterinary Care Violations to Breeders

Breeders face significant costs in the form of penalties for veterinary care violations, in part because, as the Petition notes, it is not clear what exactly is required under the current standards. Since many of these violations relate to conditions easily preventable with regular hands-on veterinary care, clearer, enhanced veterinary requirements could result in cost savings to breeders, particularly given that the average penalty amount, per Table 6, below, approximates the estimated incremental vet care cost of \$5,800 per facility previously cited. A review of all stipulation agreements containing veterinary care violations under 9 C.F.R. § 2.40 issued between January 2012 and May 2015 shows an average penalty amount of \$4,764. While it is true that commercial breeders providing a high standard of care for the dogs in their charge will not likely incur any penalties for veterinary violation, it is also likely that they are already providing care

¹⁶ Calculation based on previously cited figures in Table 2: 102,221 dogs/1,769 licensed breeders yields an average of 58 dogs per breeder.

¹⁷ Based on assumption that 75% of dogs in care of commercial breeders are adult females, so 58 total adult dogs * 0.75 = 44 females.

that meets or exceeds these minimum recommended standards and will therefore bear no additional incremental costs to their operations.

Table 6: Cost of 9 C.F.R. § 2.40 Stipulation Penalties Issued by APHIS between January 2012 and May 2015

Summary of Penalties Assessed for Veterinary Care Violations	
Sum of Penalties Issued	\$209,606
Minimum Penalty Issued	\$321
Maximum Penalty Issued	\$37,893
Average Penalty Issued	\$4,764

Conclusion

The suffering of breeding dogs, the cost of veterinary treatment and care unfairly imposed on consumers and animal welfare organizations, and the cost of veterinary care penalties to breeders wholly eclipse the relatively minor incremental cost to breeders resulting from the proposed veterinary care regulations recommended in this petition. The prevalence of 9 C.F.R. § 2.40 citations underscores the failure of the currently regulatory scheme to protect dogs. A shift toward regulations that emphasize preventive care will result in cost savings to consumers and welfare groups without substantially affecting breeder revenues. Most importantly, these changes will reduce the suffering of vulnerable dogs. This cost-benefit analysis clearly establishes that the proposed regulatory changes are in the public interest.

Exhibit K

Public Memorandum from ASPCA Regarding
USDA Commercial Breeder Requirements

TO: Interested Parties
 CC: ASPCA
 FROM: Edge Research
 RE: Research on USDA Requirements for Commercial Dog Breeders
 DATE: May 15, 2013

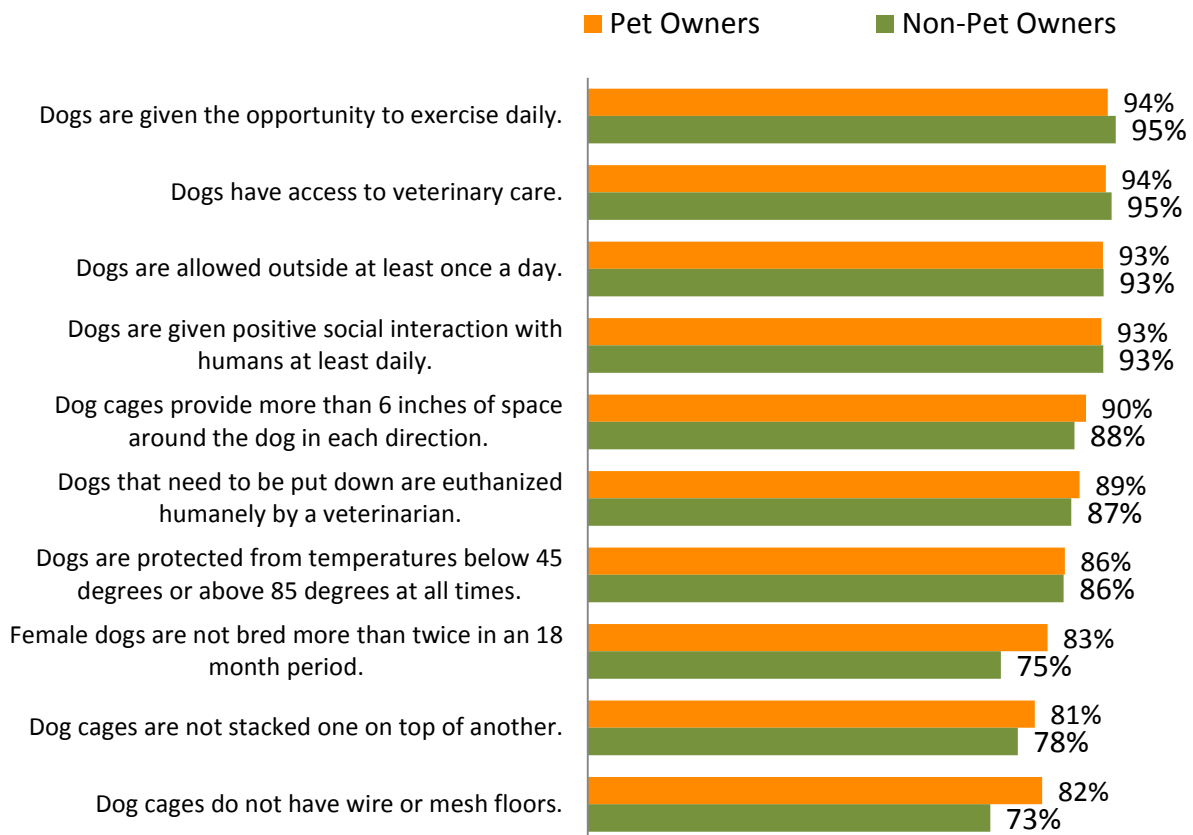
Findings from a recent survey of 1,000 adults nationwide,ⁱ indicate that Americans have confidence that USDA-licensed commercial dog breeders treat their dogs humanely, but the public's definition of "humane" treatment differs significantly from existing federal USDA requirements. This disconnect indicates that consumers may take false reassurance from knowledge that a particular breeder is USDA certified.

- **Seventy-one percent (71%) of Americans are confident that commercial dog breeders licensed by the USDA treat their dogs humanely (26% extremely/very confident, 45% somewhat confident).ⁱⁱ**
 - Confidence levels are the same for pet owners and non-pet owners (72% and 71%, respectively).
- **However, the public's definition of humane treatment of dogs in commercial breeding facilities differs in many ways from that of the USDA—majorities felt each tested practice was "absolutely necessary for a breeder to be considered humane".ⁱⁱⁱ**

	% Absolutely Necessary for Humane Treatment	Public Requirement	Current USDA Requirement
Dogs are given the opportunity to exercise daily.	94%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dogs have access to veterinary care.	93%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dogs are allowed outside at least once a day.	90%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dogs are given positive social interaction with humans at least daily.	87%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dog cages provide more than 6 inches of space around the dog in each direction.	86%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dogs that need to be put down are euthanized humanely by a veterinarian.	83%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dogs are protected from temperatures below 45 degrees or above 85 degrees at all times.	75%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Female dogs are not bred more than twice in an 18 month period.	65%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dog cages do not have wire or mesh floors.	63%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dog cages are not stacked one on top of another.	62%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- Even among those who are extremely/very confident that USDA licensed facilities are humane, majorities believe each practice shown above is necessary for the humane treatment of dogs by a commercial breeder.^{iv} This shows a disconnect between what many Americans *think* the USDA requires and what it *actually* requires of commercial dog breeders.
- **In addition, regardless of what they believe is absolutely needed for humane treatment, overwhelming majorities of Americans support implementing each of these requirements.^v**
 - Both pet owners and non-pet owners support these requirements for USDA licensed dog breeders.

Support for Making Each a Requirement for USDA Licensed Dog Breeders



In sum, the data reveals that USDA's current requirements fall far short of the public's standards and expectations for the humane treatment of dogs at commercial breeders. Americans feel these measures are absolutely necessary for humane treatment and support making them a requirement for all commercial breeders licensed by the USDA.

ⁱ **Methodology:** Edge Research designed and administered this survey that was conducted via phone between April 1st and 10th, 2013. The sample included 800 respondents that were reached via landline and 200 respondents reached on cell phones. The data are weighted slightly by age and gender to ensure it is representative of the general population nationwide. The margin of error for the total sample is +/- 3.1 percentage points.

ⁱⁱ **Question Wording:** If you were told that a commercial dog breeding facility was licensed by the United States Department of Agriculture or U-S-D-A, how confident would you be that the dogs at that particular breeding facility are treated humanely? Would

you be extremely confident, very confident, somewhat confident, not too confident, or not confident at all that the dogs are treated humanely?

ⁱⁱⁱ **Question Wording:** Now I'm going to read you a list of practices that commercial dog breeders might use. For each, please tell me whether that practice is absolutely necessary for a breeder to be considered humane, whether it is something that is nice to do but NOT necessary for a breeder to be humane, or if it's not really necessary at all.

^{iv} **Absolutely Necessary among the Very/Extremely Confident in USDA:**

- 98%- Dogs have access to veterinary care.
- 96%- Dogs are given the opportunity to exercise daily.
- 95%- Dogs are allowed outside at least once a day.
- 94%- Dog cages provide more than 6 inches of space around the dog in each direction.
- 93%- Dogs are given positive social interaction with humans at least daily.
- 90%- Dogs that need to be put down are euthanized humanely by a veterinarian.
- 86%- Dogs are protected from temperatures below 45 degrees or above 85 degrees at all times.
- 81%- Female dogs are not bred more than twice in an 18 month period.
- 80%- Dog cages do not have wire or mesh floors.
- 78%- Dog cages are not stacked one on top of another.

^v **Question Wording:** Now I'm going to read you that same list of practices for commercial dog breeders. Regardless of whether or not you feel it is required for humane treatment of the dogs, please tell me if you strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose making that a requirement for all U-S-D-A licensed dog breeders.