2.40(b)(2)

Attending veterinarian and adequate veterinary care (dealers and exhibitors).

Several dogs were identified as needing dental cleaning procedures during the 22-February-2023 veterinarian head to tail exam, most of which were completed. Three female dogs were listed as pregnant/nursing that day and the dental protocol states these dogs will have their dental completed after weaning puppies. All three dogs did not have the dentals completed after weaning. When examined by inspectors, the following was found:

- Pomeranian (MC#0A02616736) had a buildup of dark brown organic material covering approximately 50% of the teeth on the left side. The right upper canine tooth had a buildup of dark brown organic material covering approximately 50% of the tooth. The right side cheek teeth were completely covered in hard, dark brown organic material and an upper cheek tooth was loose when touched by the inspector.
- Poodle (MC#933000320498222) had a buildup of light brown organic material covering approximately 50% of the teeth on both sides of the mouth.
- Yorkshire Terrier (MC#0A02612463) had a buildup of light brown organic material covering approximately 50% of the teeth on both sides of the mouth.

Dental cleaning procedures identified as needing done by the attending veterinarian are necessary to ensure the dogs are provided adequate veterinary care to prevent any pain or discomfort. Each dealer shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include the use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose and treat diseases. The licensee must have these dogs evaluated by a licensed veterinarian for a proper diagnosis and to develop an effective treatment plan. The diagnosis and treatment plan must be documented in writing and available to the inspector upon request.

The licensee did make an appointment with the attending veterinarian during the inspection for the above-mentioned dogs.

To be corrected by: 7-July-2023.

2.75(a)(1)

Records: Dealers and exhibitors.

Nine dogs over 4 months of age have not been added to the facility’s Record of Dogs on Hand (APHIS form 7005). They are still being inventoried by their puppy cage cards. Cage cards are an acceptable form of inventory for dogs under 4 months of age. Accurate acquisition information is necessary for APHIS officials to make positive identification of animals during inspection and to properly trace their movements. The licensee shall make, keep, and maintain an approved method of documentation which fully and correctly disclose all information concerning each dog purchased or otherwise...
acquired, owned, held, or otherwise in his or her possession or under his or her control, or which is transported, euthanized, sold, or otherwise disposed of by that dealer. The records shall include any offspring born of any animal while in his or her possession or under his or her control. The licensee must record the acquisition information on an approved document for all dogs and ensure all required acquisition information is properly and accurately documented at all times. To be corrected by: 7-July-2023

3.13(b)
Veterinary care for dogs.

The licensee is missing medical records for the following:
- Dates of administration and identification of the approximate 108 adult dogs that received doses of Ivomec spray done in the last two weeks.
- Dates of administration and identification of the approximate 108 adult dogs that received Distemper and Parvovirus vaccines done in the last two weeks.
- Dates of administration and identification of puppies that received Nutrical and Gatorade “slurries”.
- Dates of administration and identification of dog/puppy that received Azithromycin.

The lack of medical records makes it difficult to determine if the animals are receiving the appropriate vaccinations and treatments and adequate preventatives for medical conditions. This information is needed for APHIS inspectors to ensure the medical care is being provided by the licensee. The licensee must maintain complete and updated medical records including the identity of the animal; identifying marks, tattoos, or tags on the animal; and the animal’s breed, sex, and age; Provided, however, that routine husbandry, such as vaccinations, preventive medical procedures, or treatments, performed on all animals in a group (or herd), may be kept on a single record. Additionally required information is the names and dates of all vaccines and treatments administered and the dates of administration. To be corrected by: 12-July-2023

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the licensee and facility representative.

Additional Inspectors:

CARLA THOMAS, VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER
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000246   Total
2.50(a)(1)

**Time and method of identification.**

The facility uses microchips placed under the dog’s skin as its form of official identification for dogs over 16 weeks of age. There were 7 dogs over the age of 16 weeks that were being identified by the official number that was assigned to them at birth on a cage card. The dogs included 2 Shih Tzu’s born 9-December-2021, 1 Chihuahua born 24-January-2022, 1 Dachshund born 25-January-2022 and 3 Shih Tzu’s born 24-December-2021. Cage cards are not an acceptable form of official identification for dogs over 16 weeks of age. An acceptable form of official identification (listed below) is necessary for APHIS officials to positively identify animals for inspection and to properly trace their movements.

All live dogs over the age of 16 weeks shall be identified by an official tag affixed to a collar around the animal’s neck, by a legible tattoo marking approved by the Administrator, or by a microchip placed under the dog’s skin. The licensee must place a microchip under the dog’s skin of the 7 dogs listed above or apply one of the other forms of identification. The licensee must ensure that all dogs have the correct type of official form of identification at all times.

The dogs had microchips placed under the skin by the end of the inspection.

2.75(a)(1)

**Records: Dealers and exhibitors.**
The facility uses cage cards as the official form of identification for puppies under 16 weeks of age. The cage card for a litter of 3 Pomeranian puppies born 24-April-2022 could not be located at the time of inspection. Acquisition information is necessary for APHIS officials to make positive identification of animals during inspection or that are under treatment and to properly trace their movements.

The facility shall make, keep, and maintain an approved method of documentation which fully and correctly disclose all information concerning each dog purchased or otherwise acquired, owned, held, or otherwise in his or her possession or under his or her control, or which is transported, euthanized, sold, or otherwise disposed of by that dealer. The records shall include any offspring born of any animal while in his or her possession or under his or her control. The facility must record the acquisition information on an approved document for all puppies. The facility must ensure all required information is properly and accurately documented at all times.

A cage card for this litter was made at the time of inspection.

3.6(a)(2)(ix)
Primary enclosures.
Two outdoor enclosures housing a total of 5 adult dogs had igloo dog houses as their shelters. The entrance of the igloo dog houses have been heavily chewed on by the dogs.

Surfaces that have been chewed on cannot be readily cleaned or sanitized to prevent disease hazards to the dogs. The surfaces must be repaired or replaced so they are able to be readily cleaned and sanitized.

To be corrected by: 9-June-2022.
3.7(c)
Compatible grouping.
There were two groups of dogs housed together that included 1 dog under 4 months of age being housed with several adult dogs that were not their dam or foster dam. Three Yorkshire Terriers that were 12 weeks old (date of birth 1-March-2022) were housed with a 17 week old Chihuahua (DOB 24-January-2022) and a 24 week old Pomeranian (DOB 6-December-2021). A Poodle that was 15 weeks old (DOB 4-February-2022) was housed with a 17 week old Dachshund (DOB 25-January-2022) and two 23 week old Pomeranians (DOB 9-December-2021). Housing puppies with adult dogs that are not their dam or foster dam may result in injuries due to compatibility problems.

Puppies under 4 months of age or less may not be housed in the same primary enclosure with adult dogs other than their dams or foster dams. The puppies mentioned above must be either housed with other puppies under 4 months of age or less or their dam or foster dam.

The facility representative moved the puppies into the proper compatible groups at the time of inspection.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the licensee.
## Species Inspected

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000248  Total
3.6(a)(2)(x)

Primary enclosures.
Two enclosures housing nursing dams and their puppies had 1 inch by 1 inch plastic coated wire flooring. One enclosure housed a single chihuahua puppy and its mother, the other housed 4 poodle puppies and their mother. Inspectors observed the chihuahua puppy and 3 of the poodle puppy’s feet passing through the flooring.

Flooring that allows dogs’ feet to pass through may lead to injury and cause discomfort, pain, or mobility issues.

Primary enclosure floors must be constructed and maintained so that they protect the dogs’ feet and legs from injury from this day forward.

To be corrected by: This was corrected at the time of the inspection.

3.9(a)

Feeding
Inspectors identified two enclosures, one housing a male shih tzu and one housing a female chihuahua, that had caked and moldy food present in the self-feeder tray.
Inspectors identified one enclosure housing 2 shih tzus that had a thick buildup of caked food present in the corner of the self-feeder tray.

Dog food that is caked and moldy is not considered wholesome and palatable and may lead to reduced feed consumption, poor nutrition, and poor body condition.

Food must be uncontaminated, wholesome, palatable, and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain the normal condition and weight of the dog. The licensee must remove all caked and moldy food from the self-feeders and ensure that all food remains of good quality at all times.

To be corrected by: This was corrected at the time of inspection.

3.10(a)
Watering
One female Klee Kai was present in an outdoor exercise yard and had no access to water. Inspectors asked the licensee to provide the dog a bowl of water and when given water, she drank leisurely for approximately one minute.

Dogs that do not have access to water may become dehydrated and reduced water consumption may lead to additional medical problems.

Potable water must be continuously available for the health and well-being of the dogs, unless restricted by the attending veterinarian.
To be corrected by: From this day forward.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the licensee.

Additional Inspectors:

William Janecke, VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER
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2.40(b)(2) Direct

Attending veterinarian and adequate veterinary care (dealers and exhibitors).

Male Maltese “Micky Boy” (microchip #933000320456813) was examined and found to have dark brown tartar buildup covering the entire surface on both the left and right lower cheek teeth. The upper canine teeth had a buildup of dark colored tartar along the gum line and extending half way down the teeth. Several of the lower cheek teeth on both sides were loose and moved easily when touched by the inspector. The gums under these teeth are receding and inflamed and bled during the examination.

Poor dental health could cause pain and discomfort to the dog, as well as lead to further health issues. This dog must be evaluated by a licensed veterinarian for a proper diagnosis and to develop an effective treatment plan. The diagnosis and treatment plan must be documented in writing and available to the inspector upon request. The licensee must ensure that all dogs receive adequate veterinary care.

Correction date: September 24, 2021

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the licensee.
Additional Inspectors:
Paige Johnson, ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR
### Species Inspected

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