Inspection Report

Norman Yoder

11024 Dover Road
Apple Creek, OH 44606

Customer ID: **503533**
Certificate: **31-A-0705**
Site: 001
NORMAN E YODER

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 16-DEC-2025

2.50(a)(1)

Time and method of identification.

The facility uses USDA tags on a collar as their form of official identification for dogs over 16 weeks of age. An adult male Cavalier King Charles Spaniel was observed without a USDA tag. When inquiring with the licensee about how this dog is being provided with official identification, he stated that he assigned a USDA tag number to the dog but has not put the collar on the dog. Also, an enclosure housing 12 dogs of various ages was observed to be without cage cards or any sign of individual identification. When inquiring about the 12 dogs the facility representative stated that 3 of the dogs are 16 weeks of age or older and are listed on the APHIS 7005 form. When asked about their USDA tags the representative stated that he assigns them a numbered tag but does not place it on the animal until they are approximately 6 months of age. An acceptable form of official identification 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 apply one of these forms of identification to the dog. The licensee must ensure that all dogs have an official form of identification at all times.

Correct by 31 December 2025

2.50(a)(2) **Repeat**

Time and method of identification.

An enclosure housing 9 puppies of various ages and from different litters were observed without any form of individual identification or cage cards. Additionally, a litter of 2 puppies born 11 December 2025, had no form of identification. The licensee states he hasn't made a cage card for them yet. An acceptable form of official identification is necessary for APHIS officials to positively identify animals for inspection and to properly trace their movements.

The licensee must ensure that all dogs less than 16 weeks of age are identified by an official tag as described in Sec. 2.51, a legible tattoo approved by the Administrator, a microchip, or a cage card (if maintained as a litter with their dam and housed within the same primary enclosure). Cage cards should contain at least the following information when being utilized for identification and record keeping purposes: letters USDA, facility license number, ID of dam or foster mother,

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individual identification number, date of birth, sex, breed, description (color, markings, etc.), date the animal died, euthanized, sold, or removed.

2.75(a)(1)(v)

Records: Dealers and exhibitors.

The facility is not maintaining adequate records of acquisition and disposition. Cage cards are used for acquisition records for litters of puppies; however, they do not contain all the required information. There were two litters that were identified by cage cards, however, the licensee failed to adequately document the active number of puppies of the litter and note the dates of disposition for puppies that are now deceased. One litter of Pomeranian puppies had 4 puppies listed on the cage card, of which 3 are still present. And one litter of Yorkies had 6 puppies listed, but only 4 are still present. The facility representative stated the other puppies had died.

Accurate record keeping is essential so that APHIS inspectors can adequately identify the movement of dogs into and out of the facility, especially in cases of loss or theft. Each dealer shall make, keep, and maintain records for forms which fully and correctly disclose the information concerning each dog purchased or otherwise acquired, owned, held, or which is transported, sold, or otherwise disposed of by that dealer. The records shall include any offspring born to any animal while in his or her control.

Correct by maintaining complete records for acquisition by 31 December 2025.

2.134(b)

Contingency planning.

The facility has not performed an annual review of their contingency plan since 2022. The contingency plan is developed so that the handling, treatment, transportation, housing, and care of animals is provided for in the event of an emergency or disaster. This plan must be reviewed by the dealer (Class A licensee) on at least an annual basis to ensure that it adequately addresses the criteria listed above. Each licensee must maintain documentation of their annual reviews, including any amendments or changes to their plan from the previous year's review. Correct by conducting an annual review of the facility's contingency plan and documenting the date of the review and any changes made.
Correct by 1 January 2026.

3.1(a) **Repeat**

Housing facilities, general.

The outside portion of an enclosure in the large breed building housing 12 canines ranging from 14 weeks to adult, is not being maintained in good repair. There is a missing fence board resulting in a hole large enough for these dogs to escape through. The facility placed a section of wire fencing over the bottom portion of the hole that is approximately 2 feet in height but could still potentially allow the dogs to jump over the section of fencing and escape the enclosure.

The dogs in these enclosures could potentially become stuck in the hole in the fence, escape, or be injured due to not properly maintaining housing facilities in good repair. Housing facilities for dogs must be kept in good repair, and they must protect the animals from injury, contain the animals securely, and restrict other animals from entering.

3.1(c)(1) **Repeat**

Housing facilities, general.

The facility is not maintaining surfaces in the housing facilities to ensure they are 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. Multiple surfaces within the whelping sheltered housing facility and the small breed housing facility including: solid flooring panels, PVC piping of an automatic waterer, paneling of the walls, and sections of the slatted raised flooring, have chew damage resulting in excessive pitting in the material. The chew damage has also caused deep grooves in the material and curling of the previously flat panels. The excessively pitted surfaces cannot be appropriately cleaned and sanitized as dirt and pathogens can remain within the small pockets of space created in the damaged materials. There are 18 total enclosures housing 54 adult dogs and 15 puppies that have damaged surfaces.

The outdoor portion of an enclosure in the large breed sheltered housing facility containing 12 dogs has a large piece of untreated wood at the base of the vertical fencing. Surfaces in housing facilities made of unsealed wood cannot be properly cleaned or sanitized when permeable to moisture. The licensee must ensure that all building surfaces the animals come in contact with are impervious to moisture and able to be readily cleaned and sanitized.

Additionally, the facility is not maintaining surfaces to be free from jagged edges that might injure the animals. In the small breed sheltered housing building, there are areas of the slatted flooring of raised enclosures where sections of the flooring are missing. The edges from the missing pieces of the flooring are sharp and uneven. The sections missing flooring are approximately 4” x 4”. This is a large enough space for a small breed dog to possibly step through the hole and become injured from the sharp edges. There are 5 total enclosures housing a 19 adult dogs that have missing pieces of flooring with sharp edges.

If damage occurs to surfaces in the housing facilities, the facility must ensure the surfaces can be removed or replaced when worn or soiled. This will ensure that all surfaces remain readily capable of being cleaned and sanitized. The surfaces also need to be maintained in a manner so they are free from jagged edges or sharp points that might injure the dogs.

3.1(c)(3) **Repeat**

Housing facilities, general.

The outside runs of 3 sheltered housing buildings are not being cleaned frequently enough. The runs on the small breed sheltered housing facility and the large breed sheltered housing facility consist of gravel. Due to the time of year, there is snow compacted into the gravel. The outside runs of the whelping building are raised wire enclosures with solid flooring panels overlaying the wire. The facility representative reports all these areas are cleaned “as needed”. There are numerous piles of feces in these runs. Some of the feces appear frozen, indicating the length of time it has been present in the enclosures is prolonged and not being removed on a daily basis.

In the small breed sheltered housing building, there is an excessive buildup of thick, dark grey-black, organic material and hair smeared on the inside part of the door flaps that lead to the outside run of three enclosures housing 8 adult dogs. The facility representative also reports these surfaces are cleaned “as needed”.

The walls surrounding the door flaps of the small breed and large breed sheltered housing buildings have a buildup of tan-brown organic residue covering approximately 60-90% of the surface. The outer surface of the door flaps also has this

built-up residue in the majority of the enclosures. The facility representative also reports these surfaces are cleaned “as needed”.

Hard surfaces with which the dogs come into contact must be spot cleaned daily and sanitized in accordance with §3.11(b) to prevent accumulation of excreta and reduce disease hazards such as odors, vermin, insects, and other pest infestation. Floors made of dirt or gravel must be raked or spot cleaned with sufficient frequency to ensure all animals the freedom to avoid excreta.

3.11(a) **Repeat**

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

The primary enclosures in the small breed sheltered housing building are not being sufficiently cleaned. The wash down trough underneath the pens has a thick buildup of feces, dark brown organic residue, hair, dead insects, rodent droppings, and a deceased rodent. It was not clear based on discussions with the facility representative the last time this area was cleaned. Surfaces retaining a buildup of excreta, hair, and dead insects and rodents can serve as a source to attract more pests, contribute to undesirable odors in the building, and other disease hazards.

Excreta and other waste must be removed from under primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent an excessive accumulation of feces, reduce disease hazards, insects, rodents, and odors. The amount of buildup of excreta in these troughs is evidence that cleaning of this area is not being done as often as necessary.

3.11(d) **Repeat**

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

The facility does not have in place an effective program for the control of insects and pests. The small breed sheltered housing building has an ongoing cockroach infestation. There were live cockroaches observed to be walking along walls, ceilings, wash down troughs, and along the enclosures of the interior of the building. A large adhesive insect mat was observed to have approximately 100 live and dead cockroaches of different life stages adhered to it. There was also a cluster of approximately 40 adult cockroaches along the top partition of an enclosure actively housing dogs.

It was also observed that there is an excessive accumulation of rodent droppings in the wash down trough. There was a dead mouse observed in the trough. There were open, uncovered rodent bait packages on top of vacant enclosures.

A dead mouse was seen just outside the whelping housing facility.

A dead rat was within the outer run of the large breed sheltered housing building. This run housed an adult Goldendoodle and an adult Boston Terrier.

The facility had a third party pest control company visit the property since the last inspection on 31 July 2025. They treated the walls in the whelping building but not the small breed building.

While the facility is implementing methods to attempt to control the insect and rodent problems, it is still not effective. Pests can carry potential diseases and lead to contamination of food, bedding, or other supplies used for the animals. Having rodent bait out in the open poses a risk of accidental ingestion by the dogs, and, if consumed, could be lethal.

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Likewise, if a dog were to ingest a rodent that died by rodent bait, the dog could still succumb to the effects of the bait the rodent ingested, as the chemical is still active.

The facility must have an effective pest control program established and maintained to reduce contamination of pests in animal areas and promote health and well-being of the animals.

3.13(a)(3) **Repeat**

Veterinary care for dogs.

The facility is not following the program of veterinary care for vaccinations. The Program of Veterinary Care currently prescribes dogs will be vaccinated for rabies at 18 weeks of age, booster at 1 year, and every 3 years going forward. The program currently prescribes dogs will be vaccinated for distemper/parvovirus (DAPP), and leptospirosis at 14 weeks of age, 18 weeks of age, and annually going forward.

The facility was cited for failing to have 125 dogs up to date on their rabies vaccine and 74 dogs not up to date with DAPP/Lepto (7-way) vaccine at the previous inspection (INS-0001390673) conducted on 31 July 2025. A correction date of 19 August 2025 to correct the issue was provided to the facility at the exit meeting following delivery of the report. The facility representative stated that as of today he has yet to administer vaccines for rabies or DAPP/Lepto to the overdue dogs remaining at the facility.

Failure to follow the preventative care schedule for vaccinations in the Program of Veterinary Care does not ensure the dogs are receiving appropriate protection against contagious and deadly diseases such as distemper, parvo, leptospirosis, and rabies which can lead to illness and discomfort to the dogs. The facility must follow the vaccination schedule approved by the attending veterinarian in the Program of Veterinary Care to protect the dogs from deadly or contagious diseases.

3.13(b)(3) **Repeat**

Veterinary care for dogs.

The facility does not have the names of all treatments/procedures administered to the animals recorded in the medical records. When inquiring about the date of birth for a new litter of puppies the facility representative stated the puppies were born last Thursday, 11 December 2025. The representative stated he was sure of the date because he had already removed the dewclaws on these puppies. When APHIS officials inquired if the procedure was documented on a medical record the representative stated he discontinued recording procedures such as dewclaw removal in the medical records for the dogs.

Failure to record the names and dates for all treatments or procedures administered does not allow for APHIS officials to determine if adequate veterinary care has been provided for animals covered under the Animal Welfare Act. The licensee must ensure that the names of all vaccines and treatments administered, and the dates of administration are recorded and maintained.

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

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Additional Inspectors:

Lauren Murphy, VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

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Date: 17-DEC-2025

Received by Title: Facility Representative

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United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Customer: 503533
Inspection Date: 16-Dec-2025

Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
503533	31-A-0705	001	NORMAN E YODER	16-DEC-2025

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000088	*Canis familiaris*	DOG ADULT
000045	*Canis familiaris*	DOG PUPPY
000133	**Total**	

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Customer ID: **503533**
Certificate: **31-A-0705**
Site: 001
NORMAN E YODER

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 31-JUL-2025

2.40(b)(2)

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

There is a large container of expired Ivermax (Ivermectin) being stored in the small breed sheltered housing building. This was the only Ivermax container observed in the facility. The container has an expiration date stamp of January 2025. Medications being used past the expiration date have an unknown efficacy and potency; thus, they may no longer be efficacious for the labeled indications of use. Correct by ensuring that the facility is using the appropriate methods to prevent and control diseases. Corrected at the time of inspection by disposing of the container on 31 July 2025.

2.40(b)(3) **Direct**

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

A 3-year-old male Boston Terrier named “Banjo” (USDA Tag #373) that is being housed with a female adult Boston Terrier was identified during the inspection to require veterinary care. “Banjo” was observed with an approximately 1.5-inch by 1.5-inch circular open wound on the left rear thigh area. The wound was oozing a small amount of blood and the tissue at the edges of the wound was reddened, thickened, and had a yellowish discoloration. There is crusting and scabbing of the wound that obscures a large portion of the wound making it difficult to determine the extent and potential cause. If left untreated, open wounds are painful and may lead to secondary bacterial infection. The licensee stated that he had not noticed this lesion prior to the inspector bringing it to his attention.
Animals with untreated medical conditions such as open wounds may suffer from unnecessary pain, discomfort, infection, and stress. Daily observations of animals to identify medical problems are essential to identify injury and illness quickly, initiate treatment quickly, and prevent unnecessary suffering. Correct by observing all animals at least daily to identify physical, medical, or behavioral problems. Additionally, ensure that all findings are communicated in a timely manner to the attending veterinarian so that they can examine the animals and ensure that appropriate treatment is provided as required by section 2.40(b)(2).
The licensee was instructed to have the animal evaluated by a veterinarian by no later 5:00 pm on 2 August 2025.

2.50(a)(2)

Time and method of identification.

An enclosure housing 5 Shih-tzu/Bichon mix puppies which were less than 16 weeks of age did not have individual identification. When inquiring with the representative regarding the missing cage card he stated that the dam destroyed the cage card, and he had not replaced the card. Identification is required to ensure that each animal's identity can be known with certainty and to facilitate record keeping requirements. The licensee must ensure that all dogs less than 16

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weeks of age are identified by an official tag as described in Sec. 2.51, a legible tattoo approved by the Administrator, a microchip, or a cage card (if maintained as a litter with their dam and housed within the same primary enclosure).
Correct by 5 August 2025

3.1(a)

Housing facilities, general.

The housing facilities are not being maintained and kept in good repair to contain the animals securely. An outdoor housing enclosure containing 4 adult Goldendoodles has a large hole dug by the dogs under the fencing that separates it from the adjacent enclosure that is currently empty of dogs. This allows the dogs to move freely between the two enclosures. A second outdoor housing enclosure used to house 2 adult Boston Terriers has damaged fencing on the back wall of the enclosure allowing the dogs to move freely to the adjacent enclosure that is also currently empty of other dogs. The dogs in these enclosures could potentially become stuck under the fencing, escape, or be injured due to not properly maintaining housing facilities in good repair. Housing facilities for dogs must be designed and constructed so 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.
Correct by 19 August 2025

3.1(c)(1)

Housing facilities, general.

The facility is not maintaining surfaces to ensure they are free of excess rust and free of jagged edges or sharp points. In the outdoor housing area, the facility utilizes large water bulk containers as the shelter for the dogs. The majority of these shelters have excessive rusting at the bottom of the metal framework that provides support on the exterior of the shelter. In the smallest sheltered housing building a foldable metal wire dog enclosure is being utilized to house a single Yorkshire Terrier puppy. The metal wire enclosure has extensive rusting throughout the entire structure causing all surfaces to be pitted and roughened with areas of flaking metal. Surfaces in disrepair such as rusted and pitting metal cannot be adequately sanitized and may harbor organic matter or bacteria that can cause illness or poor health in the dogs. Excessive rusting of metal surfaces can also affect the structural integrity of the enclosures.
The indoor portion of the primary enclosure used to house 1 adult German Shepherd dog and 9 German Shepherd puppies has a long metal nail with a sharp point that is protruding into the primary enclosure from the exterior of the building. Additionally, in the indoor portion of the small breed sheltered housing building an enclosure housing 7 adult dogs has a windowpane above the enclosure that has become dislodged from the window frame. The glass in the windowpane is broken creating sharp points and edges. Sharp points and edges may cause injury to the dogs and result in unnecessary pain and discomfort.
The facility must ensure that all surfaces that come into contact with dogs are free of excessive rust that prevents the required cleaning and sanitation, or that affects the structural strength of the surface and be free of jagged edges or sharp points that might injure the animals.
Correct by 19 August 2025

3.1(c)(2)

Housing facilities, general.

The facility is not maintaining surfaces on a regular basis or replacing objects that are excessively worn. Two enclosures located in the small dog whelping building housing 2 adult dogs and 9 puppies have carpet squares that are torn and have

excessively long strands of fiber. Frayed edges can be injurious to the dogs as they could ingest the material or could cause entrapment especially in enclosures with puppies.
Two outdoor enclosures that are currently housing 7 adult Goldendoodles have excessive chew damage around the edges of the entrance to the shelter structures. Excessive chewing of surfaces in housing facilities can prevent proper cleaning and sanitizing increasing the risk of spreading disease hazards to the dogs.
All surfaces must be maintained on a regular basis. Surfaces of housing facilities- including houses, dens, and other furniture-type fixtures and objects within the facility- that cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized, must be replaced when worn or soiled. Correct by 19 August 2025.

3.1(c)(3)

Housing facilities, general.

The surfaces in all the sheltered housing facilities are not being cleaned and sanitized in an appropriate manner. The interior surfaces of the sheltered housing facilities that include walls, doors, floors, dividers, and other objects have a buildup of dust, cobwebs, dead flies and cockroaches. The outside walls of the enclosures and most surfaces in these buildings have generalized areas of brown spotting that are consistent with fly or cockroach feces. In two sheltered housing enclosures that are currently housing 2 adult dogs and 7 puppies, the door between the inside and outside portion of the enclosure and the surrounding wall are soiled with a buildup of brown material. The exterior of the shelters in the outdoor housing area were also observed with a buildup of dirt and green organic material on the sides of the shelter structures.
Proper cleaning and sanitizing practices must be done to prevent odors, insects, and pests, and prevent the spread of possible disease hazards. The facility 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 3.11(b)(3) for primary enclosures. Correct by 25 August 2025

3.1(e)

Housing facilities, general.

Food is not being stored in an appropriate manner. At the time of the inspection, there was a 50 lb. open bag of dog food being stored in the barn. The representative placed the open bag of dog food in an unused deep chest freezer that was located beside the pallet used to store unopen bags of food. The freezer contained too numerous to count unidentified small insects, cobwebs, dust, and debris indicating the container is not being adequately cleaned or prevents the entrance of pests. Open supplies of dog food could spoil or become contaminated by exposure to the environment or pests such as flies and mice. Containers that are used to store food that are not kept clean and prevent the entrance of insects or pests can result in contamination of the food supplies.
Supplies of food and bedding must be stored in a manner that protects the supplies from spoilage, contamination, and vermin infestation. All open supplies of food and bedding must be kept in leakproof containers with tightly fitting lids to prevent contamination and spoilage. Correct by 19 August 2025.

3.4(b)

Outdoor housing facilities.

The facility is not providing an adequate wind and rain break at the entrance to the shelters. In an outdoor enclosure containing 3 adult Goldendoodle dogs the hard plastic flap that was cut into the shelter structure being utilized as a wind/rain break has been chewed excessively. The excessive chewing of the edges of the flap has resulted in a large gap

around the entire flap especially at the bottom corners. These large gaps do not provide an adequate barrier from the elements. In another enclosure housing 4 adult Goldendoodles a similarly constructed shelter is missing the flap altogether and it was observed laying on the ground in the adjacent enclosure. Without an adequate barrier at the entrance to the shelter the wind and rain could enter the shelter making the dogs cold and damp. Shelters are important to provide warmth and protection from wind and severe weather. The facility must provide a sufficient barrier to block wind and rain from entering the shelters.

In the outdoor housing area, a primary enclosure is utilizing a piece of sheet metal attached to the top of the shelter structure to provide additional shade to the 3 adult Goldendoodle dogs. The sheet metal extends approximately 2 feet past the front of the shelter structure and is approximately 3 feet long. This separate shade structure does not appear large enough to contain all three dogs at the same time. In another outdoor housing enclosure, trees are utilized as the only other separate area to provide shade in addition to the shelter structure for 3 adult dogs. The trees appear to be dead, and all the foliage has fallen off at some point exposing the animals in the enclosure to the direct rays of the sun. The facility representative states this was adequate when the trees were full of leaves.
Lack of adequate shade from the direct rays of the sun can be stressful and cause discomfort, which could create a potential negative impact on the health and well-being of the dogs. In addition, dogs do not have the ability to regulate their internal temperature which could lead to dogs becoming overheated. Shade provides comfort for the animal during periods of direct sunlight. All outdoor enclosures must be provided with adequate shade structures to effectively provide shade to the enclosure during the daylight hours. The licensee must ensure that shade is provided and be large enough to contain all the dogs at one time and protect them from the direct rays of the sun.
Correct by 19 August 2025.

3.4(c)

Outdoor housing facilities.

There is an outdoor housing enclosure currently housing 3 adult Goldendoodle dogs that has a vertical support pole made of wood. The facility representative states this structure was originally utilized to provide shade for a large enclosure. When asking if the pole has been sealed the representative stated it has not been sealed but is made from treated wood. Building structures made of unsealed wood cannot be properly cleaned or sanitized when permeable to moisture. The licensee must ensure that all building surfaces the animals come in contact with are impervious to moisture and able to be readily cleaned and sanitized.
Correct by 19 August 2025

3.9(b)

Feeding

Food receptacles are not being located to protect the food from the rain. In the outdoor housing area two primary enclosures housing 3 adult German Shepherd dogs have the food receptacles placed on the ground out in the open. It was raining at the time of the inspection, and the dry food was observed to be swollen and soft from being exposed to the elements. Failure to locate food receptacles to protect the food from the rain and snow can result in the food being unpalatable to the dogs and increase the chances of molding. This also exposes the food to pests such as insects and birds that can spread disease to the animals. The facility must ensure that food receptacles be located so as to minimize contamination by excreta and pests and be protected from rain and snow.
Correct by 5 August 2025.

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3.10(c)

Watering

Water receptacles are not being kept clean and sanitized. In the outdoor housing area, the facility is using a large stainless-steel bucket to provide water in an enclosure housing 4 adult Goldendoodle dogs. The water receptacle was observed to have a green algae-like organic material coating the bottom and sides of the interior surface of the bucket. Algae buildup in the receptacle indicates cleaning is not occurring on a frequent enough basis and could cause the water to become contaminated. Contaminated water is no longer considered to be safe to consume and could lead to potential health risks.
Multiple plastic water receptacles being utilized in the small dog whelping building and the large dog whelping building have excessive chew damage around the rim of the receptacles. Water receptacles with excessive chew damage are not able to be readily cleaned and sanitized and can lead to disease spread in the dogs.
Clean water receptacles are important to promote good health for the animals and reduce the risk of disease. The licensee must ensure that all water receptacles are to be kept clean and are able to be properly cleaned and sanitized in accordance with 3.11(b). Correct by 19 August 2025

3.11(a)

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

The sheltered housing facilities that include the small breed whelping building, large breed whelping building, and small dog sheltered housing buildings are not being properly cleaned and sanitized to include the areas under the primary enclosures. The facility is also not ensuring excreta and food waste is being removed daily. The entire length of the wash downs underneath the indoor portion of the enclosures that extend the length of the building in both the small breed whelping and small breed housing buildings have an excessive amount of green and brown buildup of excreta, pooling of dark brown and green liquid, dead flies and cockroaches, organic material, and debris. The entire length of the slatted flooring has an excessive amount of hair hanging from beneath the flooring in the small breed building. The indoor portion of the primary enclosures in this building also has dried excreta on the inside of the individual squares of the slatted flooring. In the small breed whelping building, there is dried brown residue observed in the indoor portion of all the enclosures at the junction of the slatted and solid flooring. In the large breed whelping building, there is old moist bedding located under the majority of the enclosures. Under the outdoor portion of the small breed whelping building there is an excessive amount of old excreta piled underneath the elevated enclosures. There are swarms of flies flying around the piles of excreta in this area. Additionally, an excessive amount of excreta was observed in the outdoor portion of a primary enclosure in the small dog whelping building that is housing 1 adult dog and 4 puppies. The excreta in this enclosure varies from wet to dry and is brown to white in appearance indicating the waste has been there for an extended period. Excreta, bedding, and food waste accumulation inside and under primary enclosures can lead to increased disease hazards or discomfort for the animals, odors, and/or attract unwanted pests.
The facility must ensure that excreta is removed daily from primary enclosures and from under primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent the excessive accumulation of feces and food waste, to prevent soiling of the dogs in the primary enclosure, and to reduce disease hazards, insects, pests, and odors.
Correct by 19 August 2025

3.11(c)

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

The facility is not maintaining adequate housekeeping on the premises. Two outdoor enclosures used to house 2 adult Boston Terriers, 1 adult German Shepherd, and 9 German Shepherd puppies have areas of overgrown grass and weeds where some of the weeds measure approximately 2 feet in height. The barn that is used to store the dry feed for the dogs also has numerous empty bags of dog food lying on the floor next to the pallet used to store the full bags of food. Having overgrown areas of vegetation in an enclosure and accumulations of trash and debris on the premises such as the empty food bags can provide nesting areas and attract unwanted pests to the facility.
Premises must be kept free of accumulations of trash, junk, waste products, and discarded matter. Weeds, grasses, and bushes must be controlled so as to facilitate cleaning of the premises and pest control, and to protect the health and well-being of the animals.
Correct by 19 August 2025

3.11(d)

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

The facility does not have an effective program for the control of insects and pests. There is obvious evidence of insect pests present throughout the facility, including around and under food bins. Too numerous to count live and dead cockroaches were observed throughout all the sheltered housing facilities. There were also too numerous to count dead and live flies flying throughout the sheltered housing facilities. The insects were observed crawling around on the floor, walls, underneath animal enclosures, walls of the animal enclosures, and most horizontal surfaces in the buildings. In the large breed whelping building too numerous to count rodent droppings were observed in the indoor portion of two empty primary enclosures. The facility is utilizing fly tape, cockroach traps, and diatomaceous earth to attempt to control the pests.
Pests can carry potential diseases and lead to contamination of food, bedding, or other supplies used on the animals. The facility must have an effective pest control program established and maintained to reduce contamination and promote the health and well-being of animals at the facility.
Correct by 19 August 2025

3.13(a)(3)

Veterinary care for dogs.

The facility is not following the program of veterinary care for vaccinations. The Program of Veterinary Care currently prescribes dogs will be vaccinated for rabies at 18 weeks of age, booster at 1 year, and every 3 years going forward. The program currently prescribes dogs will be vaccinated for distemper, parvovirus, and leptospirosis at 14 weeks of age, 18 weeks of age, and annually going forward.
The kennel currently has 125 dogs that are not currently up to date on their rabies vaccine. The last recorded rabies vaccine for the entire kennel was a herd record dated 12 September 2023 at which time a 1 year labeled rabies vaccine was administered. The facility also currently has 74 adult dogs that are not currently up to date on their DAPP/Lepto (7-way) vaccine.
Failure to follow the preventative care schedule for vaccinations in the Program of Veterinary Care does not ensure the dogs are receiving appropriate protection against contagious and deadly diseases such as distemper, parvo, leptospirosis, and rabies which can lead to illness and discomfort to the dogs. The facility must follow the vaccination schedule approved by the attending veterinarian in the Program of Veterinary Care to protect the dogs from deadly or contagious diseases.
Correct by 19 August 2025

Prepared By: ERIC IRVIN
Title: USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Date: 08-AUG-2025

Received by Title: Facility Representative
Date: 08-AUG-2025

Inspection Report

3.13(a)(4)

Veterinary care for dogs.

The licensee is not following an appropriate program of veterinary care to prevent healthy and un-matted hair coats and clean and healthy teeth. One adult Yorkshire Terrier (USDA Tag #151) was observed with matted fur and excessively long hair around the face that almost completely obscures the dog's eyes. The excessively long fur was also clumping around the nose due to moisture from normal eye discharge. One adult Goldendoodle (USDA Tag 126) was observed with multiple large areas of matted fur in the rump area and on both hindlimbs. The skin under the matted areas on both dogs appeared normal with no signs of redness or irritation and neither dog vocalized when manipulating the matted areas.
The Program of Vet Care prescribes for the dogs to be brushed, clipped, and/or groomed to prevent matted hair coats. Matted fur may cause discomfort, pain, skin irritation, or can lead to infection. The matted fur for the Yorkshire Terrier was corrected at the time of inspection on 31 July 2025.
An adult Yorkshire Terrier (USDA Tag # 260) was observed with a significant buildup of hard, brown organic debris on the teeth of the upper jaw. The gum tissue in this area has a dark reddened appearance indicating inflammation. The teeth do not appear to be mobile and gum recession was not apparent. The dog appears to be normal in weight and did not exhibit pain on oral inspection.
Buildup of hard, brown debris on the teeth can be signs of dental disease. Dental disease can be a source of pain and infection for dogs, possibly leading to problems eating, weight loss, or tooth loss.
The licensee must ensure that preventative care and treatments are being regularly performed to ensure healthy and unmatted haircoats and clean and healthy teeth, in accordance with the established Program of Vet Care.
Correct by 19 August 2025

3.13(b)(1)

Veterinary care for dogs.

The facility is not maintaining adequate medical records. The licensee is using a herd record for a litter of German Shepherd puppies to document the treatment of hair loss on their tails per the program of veterinary care. The herd record is for the entire litter of 9 puppies born on 10 June 2025 but only 4 of the puppies (#66-10, 66-11, 66-06, and 66-12) are afflicted with hair loss and were actively being treated. Official identification documented on medical records is necessary for APHIS officials to determine which dog/puppy the record belongs to and if the animal has received adequate veterinary care.
Each dealer shall keep copies of medical records that include the identity of the animal including identifying marks, tattoos, or tags and the animal's breed, sex and age. The licensee must ensure that all medical records contain the identification of the animal as well as all other required information.
Correct by 5 August 2025.

3.13(b)(3)

Veterinary care for dogs.

The facility does not have the names of treatments, nor the dates of administration recorded in the medical records. The medical record for treatment of hair loss on the tails of a litter of German Shepherd puppies (Litter #66) lists the plan for treatment by administering (Purishield) twice daily but does not list the dates of administration since the issue was observed on 22 July 2025. Additionally, the facility is using the physical exam form provided by the AV as the medical record for issues observed during the annual kennel exam with the prescribed treatment. The record shows for an 8-

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month-old female Shih-tzu (USDA tag # 135) antibiotics were recommended for a wound on the right thorax. The facility recorded “treated” on June 3rd but did not record the name of the medication or the dates of administration. This record also shows a 1-year-old Goldendoodle (USDA tag # 358) who was observed with a small skin wound and the facility would treat per the PVC. The record again states “treated” on 3 June 2025 but did not record the name of the treatment or the dates of administration. Failure to record the names and dates for all treatments administered does not allow for APHIS officials to determine if adequate veterinary care has been provided for animals covered under the Animal Welfare Act. Additionally, Complete medical records ensure that all personnel at the facility are clear on the plan for treatment and enable the licensee to evaluate effectiveness of the plan and ensure that the condition is corrected. The licensee must ensure that the names of all vaccines and treatments administered, and the dates of administration are recorded and maintained.
Correct by 5 August 2025

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

Prepared By: ERIC IRVIN
Title: USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Date: 08-AUG-2025

Received by Title: Facility Representative
Date: 08-AUG-2025

United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Customer: 503533
Inspection Date: 31-Jul-2025

Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
503533	31-A-0705	001	NORMAN E YODER	31-JUL-2025

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000057	*Canis familiaris*	DOG PUPPY
000139	*Canis familiaris*	DOG ADULT
000196	**Total**	