



Inspection Report

DANIEL GINGERICH
3125 Davis Rd
SEYMOUR, IA 52590

Customer ID: **506618**
Certificate: **42-A-1632**
Site: 001
DANIEL GINGERICH

Type: FOCUSED INSPECTION
Date: 23-JUL-2021

2.40(b)(2) Repeat

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

The vaccines for the dogs are inappropriately stored. The temperature of the refrigerator containing the vaccines is 56 degrees F per the inspector's Kestrel. The licensee has only a small number of vaccines in the refrigerator, which are required to be stored between 35-45 degrees F.

Failure to store vaccines at appropriate temperatures may interfere with their effectiveness resulting in an increased risk of disease.

Each dealer shall use appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries. The licensee must store all vaccines at the required temperatures to ensure that all dogs are receiving adequate veterinary care.

3.13(b)(1) Repeat

Veterinary care for dogs.

The facility representative presented an itemized bill from the veterinary clinic containing the medical information for Cavalier #492, Cavalier #444, Pekingese #460, and Shih tzu #479. The official identification number for each dog was not listed on the medical records. In addition to these dogs, several other adult dogs and puppies are listed on the bill, but their official identification is missing also. Failure to provide information concerning the identity of the animal on medical

Prepared By: KELLY MAXWELL
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

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records does not allow APHIS officials to determine which dog the medical record belongs to and interferes in the inspector's ability to determine if the animal has received adequate veterinary care.

Each dealer shall make and keep medical records for dogs that include the identity of the animal, including identifying marks, tattoos, or tags on the animal and the animal's breed, sex, and age. The licensee must ensure that all medical records contain the identification of the dog in order to allow APHIS officials to determine if a specific dog has received adequate veterinary care.

3.13(b)(2) Repeat
Veterinary care for dogs.

At the previous inspection of the facility conducted by APHIS officials, five dogs were identified that required veterinary care from a licensed veterinarian. The facility representative presented an itemized bill showing the medical treatments for each dog. The itemized bill did not include the actual treatments applied to four of the five dogs. Instead the bill stated:

Shih tzu - exam, overheated/not feeling well, indoor boarding

Pekingese - exam, matted/sore, indoor boarding

Cavalier 1 - exam, matted/sore, indoor boarding

Cavalier 2 - exam, matted/sore, indoor boarding

Failure to maintain medical records indicating the treatment received and/or a complete treatment plan does not allow APHIS officials to ensure the animals have received adequate veterinary care.

Each dealer shall maintain medical records that include the problem identified, the date and description of the problem, examination findings, test results, plan for treatment and care, and treatment procedures performed. The licensee must

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USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
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document in writing all required information for any dog with a medical concern in order for the inspectors to determine the animal has received adequate veterinary care.

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

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USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
506618	42-A-1632	001	DANIEL GINGERICH	23-JUL-2021

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000007	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	DOG ADULT
000007	Total	



Inspection Report

DANIEL GINGERICH
3125 Davis Rd
SEYMOUR, IA 52590

Customer ID: **506618**
Certificate: **42-A-1632**
Site: 006
Daniel Gingerich

Type: NEW SITE INSPECTION
Date: 09-JUL-2021

2.40(b)(2) Direct

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

Female Boston terrier (#2) has an abnormal condition to the left eye. The dog is squinting the eye and appears unable to fully open the eye. The upper and lower eyelids are swollen and large amount of greyish colored discharge is coming from the eye and coating the hair beneath it. Some thick pieces of dried discharge are sticking to the hair above and below the eye. The eye appears to be a blueish color and the white of the eye is severely reddened. Beneath the left eye is an area containing hairless reddened lesions. The dog has not been evaluated by a licensed veterinarian.

Poor eye health could cause pain and discomfort to the dog.

Female Wheaton (#139) has an abnormal condition of the left front leg. The leg is extremely swollen from the elbow to the foot. The animal appeared hesitant to bear weight on the leg and moved about with a pronounced limp. Many times the inspectors observed the dog failing to bear weight on the leg while moving. A laceration was located on the outside of the leg beneath the elbow. The skin around the laceration is slightly reddened and the hair in this affected area is wet. A light grey colored substance is located in the laceration. The dog has not been evaluated by a licensed veterinarian.

Swollen areas, failure to bear weight, and lameness could indicate a serious underlying health issue.

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USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
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Male Bulldog (#9) has an abnormal condition of the skin. Areas of hair loss and redness are located on the outside of the left hind leg, the front side of both forelegs, the chin and down the underside of the neck, along the left side of the face and neck. The area on the left side of the face and neck appeared wet and contains numerous small bumps which would exude a reddish liquid when touched. The affected areas on the chin and legs were actively bleeding. The dog has not been evaluated by a licensed veterinarian.

Poor skin health could cause pain and discomfort to the dog.

Female Wheaton (#132) is non-weight bearing on the right front leg. The facility representative stated the dog has been in this condition for a couple weeks, but has not been evaluated by a licensed veterinarian.

Failure to bear weight on a leg could indicate a serious underlying health issue.

Female Chow (#8) has an abnormal condition to her ears. Upon lifting the right ear flap the inspectors discovered the hair around and inside the opening of the right ear has a black material attached to it. The skin on the inside of the ear appears slightly reddened and inflamed. A small wet lesion is located at the bottom of the right ear. The skin on the inside of the left ear also appears slightly reddened and inflamed with thick black material trapped in the hair. The inspectors could hear a sloshing sound that appeared to be caused by liquid in the dog's ears when the dog's head was moved. The dog has not been evaluated by a licensed veterinarian.

Poor ear health could cause pain and discomfort to the dog.

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Bulldog (#333) has an abnormal condition of the right front foot. A large round growth approximately the size of a golf ball is located between the toes of the foot. A small dark colored area is located on the surface of the growth. The facility had not noticed the condition of the dog's foot and had not had the dog evaluated by a licensed veterinarian.

Abnormal conditions of the foot could cause pain and discomfort to the dog.

Female Chow (#5) has a wound located on the inside of the left front leg. The wound is approximately 2 inches long and half an inch wide. The dog has not been evaluated by a licensed veterinarian.

Untreated open wounds could cause pain and discomfort to the dog as well as lead to further health issues.

Female Bulldog (#5) has a lesion located on the inside of the left ear flap. The lesion is reddened and wet and approximately the size of a quarter. The dog has not been evaluated by a licensed veterinarian.

Poor ear health could cause pain and discomfort to the dog.

American Bulldog (#29) has an abnormal condition of the left hind leg. The dog appears to be sensitive on the leg and was seen hesitant to place the foot onto the flooring. The dog moved with a short, choppy stride. The facility representative stated that the dog had been this way for at least two days. The dog has not been evaluated by a licensed veterinarian.

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Lameness could indicate pain and discomfort as well as a serious underlying health issue.

Female American Bulldog (#85) has an abnormal condition to the tail. The skin and hair on the end of the tail is missing resulting in a large open area of raw tissue. The tissue is dark red in color and wet with areas of a black material located along the edges. The dog has not been evaluated by a licensed veterinarian.

Untreated open wounds could cause pain and discomfort as well as lead to further health issues.

Female Wheaton (#126) has an abnormal condition of the skin. A large lesion is located on the lower left side of the dog's neck. The lesion is hairless, slightly reddened, and has a darker red area near the center. The dog has not been evaluated by a licensed veterinarian for her condition.

Poor skin health could cause pain and discomfort to the dog.

Male Pug (#5) has an abnormal condition of the eyes. The whites of both eyes are moderately reddened and large amount of greenish-grey discharge is located on the surface of the right eye. The hair around the left eye has a coating of thick wet discharge attached to it and the hair around the right eye is wet. The dog has not been evaluated by a licensed veterinarian.

Poor eye health could cause pain and discomfort as well as lead to further health issues.

Male Chow (#2) has an abnormal condition of the right eye. A large amount of wet discharge is coating the hair around

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the entire eye and running down the face and the exposed skin around the eye is slightly reddened. The dog has not been evaluated by a licensed veterinarian.

Poor eye health could cause pain and discomfort as well as lead to further health issues.

Female Chow (#3) has an abnormal condition of the right eye. A large amount of wet discharge is coating the hair around the entire eye and running down the face and a buildup of greyish colored discharge is located along the bottom of the eye. The dog has not been evaluated by a licensed veterinarian.

Poor eye health could cause pain and discomfort as well as lead to further health issues.

Each dealer shall use appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries. The above mentioned dogs must be evaluated by a licensed veterinarian for an accurate diagnosis and to establish an effective treatment plan. The licensee must ensure all dogs receive adequate veterinary care at all times.

To be corrected by: The facility representative was instructed to have the dogs evaluated by a licensed veterinarian by end of business on July 12, 2021.

At least seven dogs are currently being treated for eye issues with an eye lubricant that expired January 2021. Expired medical products may not be effective which could interfere with the ability of the animal to recover from medical concerns and their health and well-being may suffer.

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Each dealer shall use appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries. The licensee must ensure that all medical products are current and have not expired in order to support the health and well-being of the dogs.

To be corrected by: From this day forward the licensee must ensure all medical products are not expired.

The Program of Veterinary Care is incomplete. The plan for emergency care is missing. The plan for emergency care is important to ensure that the animals receive adequate veterinary care in times of emergency, on weekends and holidays.

Each dealer shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include emergency, weekend, and holiday care. The licensee must add the plans for emergency, weekend and holiday care to the Program of Veterinary Care in order to ensure the dogs receive adequate veterinary care at all times.

To be corrected by: From this day forward the licensee must have these plans in place.

2.50(a)(1)

Time and method of identification.

Female red Boston terrier has no official identification. Official identification is necessary for APHIS officials to identify dogs, track the movement of dogs, and to properly complete all required documentation including medical records.

A class "A" dealer shall identify all live dogs on the premises by either an official tag attached to a collar affixed around the dog's neck, a microchip, or a legible tattoo marking approved by the Administrator. The licensee must add an official form of identification to the dog and ensure that all dog's have official identification at all times.

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2.75(a)(1)(i)

Records: Dealers and exhibitors.

APHIS form 7005 (Acquisition of Dogs and Cats on Hand) is incomplete. The acquisition information for 346 dogs is missing. Failure to provide the acquisition information does not allow APHIS officials to track the movement of dogs.

Each dealer shall make, keep, and maintain records that fully and correctly disclose the name and address of the person from whom the dogs were acquired. The licensee must add the acquisition information to APHIS form 7005. The licensee must ensure that APHIS form 7005 is complete and contains the required information at all times.

2.75(a)(1)(v)

Records: Dealers and exhibitors.

APHIS form 7005 (Acquisition of Dogs and Cats on Hand) is incomplete. The date that 346 dogs were acquired is missing. The date of acquisition is necessary to trace the movement of dogs, identify dogs and to complete the required documents.

Each dealer shall make, keep, and maintain records which fully and correctly disclose the date of acquisition of each animal. The licensee must add the acquisition date for each dog to APHIS form 7005. The licensee must ensure that APHIS form 7005 is accurate and contains the required information at all times.

2.75(a)(1)(vii)(C)

Records: Dealers and exhibitors.

APHIS form 7005 (Acquisition of Dogs and Cats on Hand) is incomplete. The age or date of birth is missing for 346 dogs. The age or date of birth is necessary to complete medical records and for the identification of each dog.

Each dealer shall make, keep, and maintain records that fully and correctly disclose the age or date of birth of each dog.

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The licensee must add each dog's age or date of birth to APHIS form 7005. The licensee must ensure that APHIS form 7005 is accurate and contains the required information at all times.

3.1(c)(1)(ii)

Housing facilities, general.

In Building #6, there are at least four enclosures, housing an approximate total of seven dogs, that have sharp points located at the level of dogs. The sharp points are created by metal fence rods that have been cut in order to slide a food bowl inside the dog enclosure. Sharp points could cause injury to the dogs.

Housing facilities must be free of jagged edges or sharp points that might injure the animals. The licensee must alter these sharp points in a manner that eliminates the risk of injury to the dogs. The licensee must ensure that all enclosures are safe for the dogs at all times.

3.1(c)(2)

Housing facilities, general.

One enclosure, containing two Golden retrievers, has an excessively damaged plastic water bucket. The dogs have excessively chewed the top edge of the bucket and hair is trapped in the affected area of the bucket. Damaged surfaces can not be properly cleaned and sanitized which could result in the increased risk of disease.

All surfaces must be maintained on a regular basis. Surfaces of housing facilities - including all objects within the facility - that cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized, must be replaced when worn or soiled. The licensee must replace the water bucket or alter the damaged areas in a manner that allows for cleaning and sanitizing of the bucket. The licensee must ensure that all surfaces of housing facilities are maintained at all times.

3.1(e)

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Housing facilities, general.

The unopened bags of dog food are stored in the shop on a wooden pallet directly beneath a vehicle with an exposed engine. Oil from the engine is dripping on top of the plastic sheeting covering the dog food. Contamination of the food by engine oil could be detrimental to the health of the animals should they consume the food.

Supplies of food and bedding must be stored in a manner that protects the supplies from spoilage, contamination, and vermin infestation. The licensee must store the unopened bags of dog food in a location where there is no risk of contamination. The licensee must ensure that all food is properly stored at all times.

3.1(f)

Housing facilities, general.

In Building 5, the trash can does not have a lid. Open trash cans could create odors and attract pests such as flies and mice which could have a negative impact on the health of the dogs.

Trash containers in housing facilities and in food storage and food preparation areas must be leakproof and must have tightly fitted lids on them at all times. The licensee must add a lid to the trash can and ensure that all trash containers contain lids at all times.

3.2(d)

Indoor housing facilities.

In at least three enclosures, containing approximately a total of four dogs, small areas of the covering on the walls has been torn exposing the wood beneath it. The wood is not impervious to moisture and is located at the level of the dogs. Wood that is not impervious to moisture may begin to rot which could weaken the structural integrity of the enclosures.

The floors and walls of indoor housing facilities, and any other surfaces in contact with the animals, must be impervious to

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moisture. The licensee must recover the exposed wood or alter it in a manner that makes it impervious to moisture. The licensee must ensure all surfaces of housing facilities are maintained at all times.

3.11(b)(2)

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

In at least two enclosures, containing an approximate total of three bulldogs, there is a buildup of dark colored dirt and grime on the walls located at the level of the dogs. The buildup of dirt and grime could increase the risk of disease towards the dogs.

Used primary enclosures and food and water receptacles for dogs and cats must be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks and more often if necessary to prevent an accumulation of dirt, debris, food waste, excreta, and other disease hazards. The licensee must sanitize the affected enclosure and ensure that all enclosures remain free of a buildup of dirt and grime at all times.

3.13(a)(1)

Veterinary care for dogs.

The Program of Veterinary Care is incomplete. The frequency of regularly scheduled visits by the attending veterinarian is missing. Regularly scheduled visits to the facility by the attending veterinarian are important to aid in identifying animals with veterinary care concerns.

Each dealer must follow an appropriate program of veterinary care for dogs that is developed, documented in writing, and signed by the attending veterinarian and contains the frequency in which regular visits by the attending veterinarian are scheduled. The licensee must add the frequency in which regularly scheduled visits will be conducted by the attending veterinarian to the Program of Veterinary Care.

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3.13(a)(2)

Veterinary care for dogs.

The licensee's Program of Veterinary Care is incomplete. The frequency of the physical examination conducted by the attending veterinarian for adult dogs and puppies is missing. The frequency of the physical examination is necessary in order to ensure the dogs are receiving adequate veterinary care.

Each dealer must follow an appropriate program of veterinary care for dogs that is developed, documented in writing, and signed by the attending veterinarian and must include the frequency in which the dogs will receive a complete physical examination by the attending veterinarian. The licensee must add the frequency in which the dogs will be examined by the attending veterinarian to the Program of Veterinary Care. The licensee must also have a plan in place for any dogs that are dangerous or difficult to handle to ensure these animals receive their physical examination and any potential treatments.

3.13(a)(3)

Veterinary care for dogs.

The Program of Veterinary Care is incomplete. The section for vaccinations is blank and it is unknown which vaccinations the adult dogs and puppies will receive and how often they will receive them. The section for the control of ectoparasites, blood parasites, and intestinal parasites is blank and it is unknown what the plan is to prevent, control, or treat these concerns. The plan to sample and test for heartworm and intestinal parasites is also missing. The plans for vaccinations and parasite control are necessary in order to ensure the dogs are receiving adequate veterinary care.

Each dealer must follow an appropriate program of veterinary care for dogs that is developed, documented in writing, and signed by the attending veterinarian and include the plans for vaccination and parasite control. The licensee must add the

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USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

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plans for vaccination and parasite control to the Program of Veterinary Care in order to ensure the dogs are receiving adequate veterinary care.

3.13(a)(4)

Veterinary care for dogs.

The Program of Veterinary Care is incomplete. The plans for preventative care and treatment to ensure healthy and unmatted hair coats, properly trimmed toenails, and clean and healthy ears, eyes, skin and teeth are missing. These plans are necessary to ensure that dogs are receiving adequate veterinary care.

Each dealer must follow an appropriate program of veterinary care for dogs that is developed, documented in writing, and signed by the attending veterinarian that includes plans for maintaining the overall health of the dog. The licensee must add the missing plans to the Program of Veterinary Care in order to support the health and well-being of the dogs.

3.13(b)(2)

Veterinary care for dogs.

At least nineteen dogs are receiving treatment by the facility for veterinary concerns. The medical records kept by the facility are incomplete and are missing necessary information. None of the records contain the information on how many times a day a treatment should be administered or how many days the treatment should be administered. The dosages of medical products such as penicillin is also missing. A few records lack the name of the product used and simply say "antibiotic spray" or "antibiotic". Failure to provide a complete written medical plan does not allow APHIS officials to ensure that treatments plans are being followed and that medical materials are being administered properly.

Dealers must keep copies of medical records for dogs and make the records available for APHIS inspection. These records must include the problem identified, the date and a description of the problem, examination findings, test results,

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plan for treatment and care, and treatment procedures performed. The licensee must add a complete written plan for all dogs under veterinary treatment in order for APHIS officials to ensure the dogs are receiving adequate veterinary care.

This inspection was a site approval inspection.

This site is not ready for approval to conduct activity covered under your current Animal Welfare Act License.

Conducting regulated activities at a non-approved site is a violation of the Animal Welfare Act.

Please contact your inspector to schedule your next new site approval inspection.

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

Additional Inspectors:

William Janecke, VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

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USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
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Species Inspected

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Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000346	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	DOG ADULT
000346	Total	



Inspection Report

DANIEL GINGERICH
3125 Davis Rd
SEYMOUR, IA 52590

Customer ID: **506618**
Certificate: **42-A-1632**
Site: 001
DANIEL GINGERICH

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 07-JUL-2021

2.40(b)(2) Direct Repeat

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

Female Shih tzu (tag #479) is showing signs of severe heat stress including open mouth breathing, high rate of respiration, the tongue extending from the mouth beyond the teeth, and reddened skin. The dog was making a loud raspy noise when she breathed and appeared to be gasping for breath. The dog is also expressing other behaviors indicating she may be suffering from the ambient temperature such as laying sprawled across the floor and weak, unstable and uncoordinated movements especially in her hind end. The dog was located in an outdoor shelter and had difficulty exiting the shelter ultimately dragging her hind legs over the lip of the shelter entrance. Temperatures taken inside the shelter ranged from 91 degrees F to 93 degrees F with a heat index of 107 degrees F to 109 degrees F. The facility representative stated the dog had housed inside the sheltered building and moved to the outdoor enclosure that morning and the dog had not been unstable or had difficulty with her hind legs before. The facility representative was not aware of the dog's condition until the dog was found by the inspectors.

Heat stress could be detrimental to the health of the dog and can even result in death.

Female Cavalier spaniel (#492) has a large raw lesion on the inside of the right hind leg. The area is devoid of hair, is wet, and appears inflamed and slightly reddened. Other areas of skin irritation are located along the inside of the left

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leg with some hair loss and slight reddening of the skin. The hair around the affected areas is heavily matted, wet, tight to the skin and has thick dark colored material trapped in it. Heavily matted hair is also located along the length of the underside of the tail and has fresh and dried fecal material coating it. A greenish colored discharge is located on the lower eyelids. Both wet and dry discharge is attached to the hair of the lower eyelids and a small amount is attached to the interior section of the upper eyelids. Some straw was observed to be stuck in the discharge beneath the right eye. The dog also has long rope-like mats attached to both ears and the mats are solid and coated with a dried grey material. The facility representative was not aware of this dog's condition.

Abnormal skin and eye conditions could cause pain and discomfort to the dog. Matted hair could also cause discomfort and pain and could also lead to further health issues.

Female Cocker Spaniel (tag #309) has poor ear health and a matted hair coat. The inside of the left ear is moderately reddened, inflamed, and wet with a yellow liquid coating some of the ear's surfaces and attached from one surface to another. The hair around the underside of the ear is wet with a dark brown material coating it. Long ropes of matted hair are attached to the top of the dog's head and in front of the dog's left eye. The licensee was not aware of this dog's condition.

Poor ear health could be painful to the dog and matted hair could also cause discomfort and pain to the animal as well as lead to further health issues.

Female Pekingese (tag #460) has an abnormal skin condition and matted hair. Multiple lesions were identified across the dog's back in front of the tail head. The areas are hairless, slightly reddened and wet. One affected area appeared as a

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hole in the dog's back surrounded by heavily matted hair. The dog appeared sensitive and began to struggle only when the affected areas were gently inspected. Excessively matted hair is located along the backside of both hindlegs and tail. The hair is matted into large clumps. A large engorged tick is located on the dog's left ear and a small tick was located on the right side of the muzzle. The facility representative did not know what the treatment plan is for ticks and was not aware of the dog's condition.

Abnormal skin conditions could cause pain and discomfort to the dog. Matted hair could also cause discomfort and pain and could also lead to further health issues. Ticks can transmit disease that can be detrimental to the health of the dog.

Female Cavalier spaniel (tag #444) has an abnormal condition of the skin and eyes. On both sides of the dog along the top of the rib cage and back towards the hips are large hairless lesions. The lesions appear dark red in the center and lighter red around their edges. A small amount of dark brown scab-like material is located on the surface of the lesions. A hairless lesion is also on the surface of the right ear. The lesion is dark red in the center and lighter red along the edges. A section of dark brown scab-like material is located in the center of the lesion. Another lesion was found on top of the dog's head. The lesion is hairless, slightly reddened with scab-like material on the surface. Hair was seen in the dog's mouth attached to the upper right cheek teeth along the gum line. When the hair was removed it revealed fresh blood along the gum line. A greyish-white discharge is located on the lower eyelid of the left eye. Heavily matted hair is located on the backside of the dog's hindlegs and contains a large clump of dark brown fecal material. The facility representative is not aware of the condition of the dog.

Abnormal skin and eye conditions could cause pain and discomfort to the dog. Matted hair could also cause discomfort and pain and could also lead to further health issues.

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Each dealer shall use appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries. The above mentioned dogs must be evaluated by a licensed veterinarian for an accurate diagnosis and to develop an effective treatment plan. The licensee must provide adequate veterinary care to the dogs at all times. The facility representative had the dogs transported to a veterinarian at the time of the inspection.

Female Shiba Inu (tag #360) has excessively long toenails on all four feet. The toenails splayed out sideways when the dog was standing on the flooring of the enclosure. The licensee and facility representative were unaware of the last time the dog had her nails trimmed and were not aware that the toenails were overgrown. Excessively long toenails could cause pain and discomfort as well as affect the dog's natural gait.

Each dealer shall use appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries. This dog must have her toenails trimmed to an appropriate length and the licensee must ensure the plan to maintain properly trimmed toenails is effective.

On June 2, 2021 the licensee had a prescription of Cephalexin and Rimadyl filled by the attending veterinarian for a dog named "Misty". Instructions for the Cephalexin were to give 1 pill twice daily for 14 days with 28 pills prescribed. On the day of the inspection, 23 Cephalexin pills were still remaining in the bottle. Instruction for the Rimadyl were to give 1 pill twice daily for 14 days with 14 pills prescribed. On the day of the inspection, 14 pills Rimadyl pills were still remaining in the bottle. Failure to follow treatment plans and give medications as prescribed could interfere with the dog's ability to recover from medical concerns and could lead to further health complications.

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Each dealer shall use appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries. The licensee must fully and completely follow all treatment plans, including the giving of medications, at all times in order to ensure the dogs are receiving adequate veterinary care.

The vaccines for the dogs are inappropriately stored. The temperature of the refrigerator containing the vaccines is 54 degrees F per the inspector's Kestrel. The following vaccines were found inside the refrigerator:

Numerous containers of NeoPar Parvo virus vaccine which are to be stored between 35 to 45 degrees F.

Numerous containers of Zoetis Canine Distemper-Adenovirus Type 2-Parainfluenza-Parvovirus which are to be stored between 35 to 45 degrees F.

Numerous containers of NeoVac Canine Distemper-Adenovirus Type 2 which are to be stored between 35 to 45 degrees F.

Numerous containers of Nobivac Canine Distemper-Adenovirus Type 2-Parainfluenza-Parvovirus which are to be stored between 35 to 46 degrees F.

Numerous containers of Nobivac Canine Distemper-Parvovirus which are to be stored between 35-45 degrees F.

Two containers of Nobivac Rabies vaccine which is to be stored between 35-46 degrees F.

Failure to store vaccines at appropriate temperatures may interfere with their effectiveness resulting in an increased risk of disease.

Each dealer shall use appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries. The licensee must store all vaccines at the required temperatures to ensure that all dogs are receiving adequate veterinary care.

2.50(a)(1)

Prepared By: KELLY MAXWELL
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

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Time and method of identification.

Five adult large breed dogs do not have an official form of identification. The facility representative stated that he has the metal tags and collars for the dogs, but has not yet placed them around the dogs' necks. The facility representative also stated that the dogs have an ear tattoo, but when the inspectors looked at the tattoo it had faded and was no longer legible. Failure to have official identification applied to each dog does not allow the inspectors to identify the dog and could interfere in the ability to connect medical records and other documentation to the dog.

A class "A" dealer can identify all live dogs using the following methods: An official tag affixed to a collar around the dog's neck, a microchip, or by a legible tattoo marking approved by the Administrator. The licensee must place collars with the official metal tags around the necks of the five dogs and ensure that all dogs have proper identification at all times.

To be corrected by: July 16, 2021

2.50(a)(2)

Time and method of identification.

Cage cards are used as identification for every puppy. Throughout the facility numerous litters of weaned puppies are co-mingled and in numerous unweaned litters contained foster puppies with no relation to the female raising them.

One female Pomsy has a litter containing six puppies from three different dams. The DOB on the cage card is for her puppy, but no DOB is documented on the cage card for the other puppies though it was thought by the facility representative that the dates of birth for all the puppies were within 2 days of each other. There is also no identification information for the female Pomsy on the cage card and no identifying information of the original dams and which puppy belongs to which dam.

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USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

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The information provided by the cage cards did not allow the inspectors to determine which puppies belonged to the adult female residing in the enclosure and which additional adult females were dams to the other puppies. An incomplete cage card does not meet the requirements for identification.

A class "A" dealer must identify all dogs under 16 weeks old by the use of an official tag, a distinctive and legible tattoo, or a plastic-type collar containing the required information. APHIS Officials also accept microchips or written identification attached to the enclosure (cage cards) for puppies under 16 weeks old provided that these puppies are maintained in distinct litters and provided that the cage card contains all of the required information. The consistent movement of puppies from one mother to another does not constitute maintenance of puppies in distinct litters and failure to individually identify puppies prevents APHIS Officials from tracking animals movement either in the facility or following sale.

The licensee must ensure that each animal's identity is known with certainty by appropriate individual identification or by maintaining puppies less than 16 weeks old in distinct groups that are not co-mingled and using appropriate cage cards with all required information.

To be corrected by: July 23, 2021

2.75(a)(1)

Repeat

Records: Dealers and exhibitors.

On June 14, 2021, the licensee gave ownership of approximately 150 dogs to another individual. No disposition forms for these dogs were provided to the inspector.

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Failure to provide disposition information does not allow APHIS officials to trace animals to premises where they have resided or are currently located and can interfere with the ability to properly identify dogs.

Each dealer shall make, keep, and maintain records or forms which fully and correctly disclose all required 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. 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 make, keep and maintain all required acquisition and disposition information for all adult dogs and puppies that are under his possession or under his control at any time.

2.75(a)(1)(i)

Records: Dealers and exhibitors.

APHIS Form 7005 (Acquisition of Dogs and Cats on Hand) is incomplete. There is no acquisition information for 231 dogs. One dog has the name of the individual the animal was acquired from, but there is no address. Failure to provide the acquisition information does not allow APHIS officials to trace the movements of dogs.

Each dealer shall make, keep and maintain records which fully discloses the name and address of the person from whom a dog was purchased or otherwise acquired. The licensee must add the name and address for each dog to APHIS Form 7005. The licensee must ensure that APHIS Form 7005 is complete and contains the required information at all times.

To be corrected by: July 23, 2021

2.75(a)(1)(v)

Records: Dealers and exhibitors.

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USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

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APHIS form 7005 (Acquisition of Dogs and Cats on Hand) is incomplete. The date of acquisition for 230 dogs is missing. The date of acquisition is necessary to complete records, identify dogs, and to trace the movements of dogs.

Each dealer shall make, keep, and maintain records which fully and correctly disclose the date each dog was acquired. The licensee must add the acquisition date to APHIS Form 7005. The licensee must ensure that APHIS Form 7005 contains all the required information at all times.

To be corrected by: July 23, 2021

2.75(a)(1)(vii)

Records: Dealers and exhibitors.

The facility uses cage cards as inventory record keeping for puppies. The majority of the cage cards in use for the current litters of puppies are incomplete. No unique number is assigned to each puppy, there is no description of each puppy including the sex of the puppy, and the dam's tag number is missing. A complete cage card is necessary for APHIS officials to identify puppies and to track their movements.

Each dealer shall make, keep, and maintain records that fully disclose a description of each animal. The licensee must create complete cage cards containing all the required information.

To be corrected by: 16-July-2021

2.75(a)(1)(vii)(C)

Records: Dealers and exhibitors.

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USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

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APHIS form 7005 (Acquisition of Dogs and Cats on Hand) is incomplete. The age or date of birth for 232 dogs is missing. The age or date of birth is necessary to complete medical records and for the identification of dogs.

Each dealer shall make, keep and maintain records that fully disclose the date of birth or approximate age of each dog. The licensee must add the age or date of birth to APHIS form 7005 for each dog. The licensee must ensure that APHIS Form 7005 is complete and contains the required information at all times.

To be corrected by: July 23, 2021

2.75(a)(1)(viii) Repeat

Records: Dealers and exhibitors.

One-hundred twenty-eight puppies have no transport information documented on their disposition forms. Transport information must be provided to allow APHIS officials to monitor the movement of animals from their point of origin to their final destination and to identify individuals who may have had direct contact with the puppy during transport.

Disposition forms must include all required transportation information including method of transport and the name of the carrier or intermediate handler. The licensee must ensure that all disposition forms include the required transportation information.

2.80(a) Repeat

Records, disposition.

The facility rewrote APHIS Form 7005 (Acquisition of Dogs and Cats on Hand), but no longer has the original forms. The rewritten copy of APHIS form 7005 is incomplete and the inspector was unable to acquire the missing information as the original forms are no longer available. Failure to maintain the acquisition information for the required amount of time

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could interfere with APHIS official's ability to properly identify and trace animals.

No dealer, exhibitor, broker, operator of an auction, carrier, or intermediate handler shall, for a period of 1 year, destroy or dispose of, without the consent in writing of the Administration, any books, records, documents, or other papers required to be kept and maintained. The licensee must maintain all acquisition information for all adult dogs and puppies. The licensee must ensure that all required documents are kept for at least one year after the final disposition of the animal.

2.126(a)(2)

Access and inspection of records and property; submission of itineraries.

The Program of Veterinary Care could not be located for review by the inspectors. During the inspection, one dog was identified which had ticks attached to her ear and face. The facility representative did not know the plan for treating or preventing ticks and the plan could not be reviewed due to the missing Program of Veterinary Care. Multiple dogs were identified with heavily matted hair coats and one dog was identified with severely overgrown toenails, but the plans to maintain healthy and unmatted hair coats and properly trimmed toenails are located in the Program of Veterinary Care, so could not be reviewed. Failure to provide the Program of Veterinary Care to the inspectors for review does not ensure the dogs are receiving adequate veterinary care which could have a negative impact on their health and well-being.

The Exercise Plan for Dogs could not be located for review by the inspectors. Failure to provide the written exercise plan for review does not allow the inspectors to ensure the dogs are receiving the appropriate exercise which could cause their health and well-being to suffer.

Each dealer shall allow APHIS officials to examine records required to be kept by the Act and the regulations. The licensee must provide the Program of Veterinary Care and the Exercise Plan for Dogs for review during the inspection in

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order to allow the inspectors to determine the animals are receiving the required exercise and veterinary care.

To be corrected by: July 23, 2021

2.131(e) Direct

Handling of animals.

Female Shih tzu (tag #479) is showing signs of severe heat distress. The dog was found inside a shelter located in an outdoor enclosure. The inspector could hear a rasping sound coming from the shelter as she approached it. Upon opening the shelter door the inspector observed the dog lying on the floor of the shelter creating a loud raspy sound as she appeared to gasp for breath. The dog is performing wide open mouth breathing with an extremely high respiration rate and her tongue is extending out of her mouth beyond the teeth. The dog had recently been shaved and her skin appeared to have a reddened tint. The dog moved about the shelter, but appeared unstable and continuously laid sprawled on the floor with her legs stretched out. To exit the shelter, the dog is required to step over a lip at the shelter entrance and the inspectors observed her having difficulty getting over the lip and finally succeeded in exiting the shelter by dragging her hind legs across it. The dog continued to appear unstable and had difficulty keeping her hind legs from collapsing. The facility representative stated the dog had never had problems with her hind legs.

The dog was moved to an enclosure inside the Whelping Building next to an open door with a breeze. The dog still appeared unstable and had some difficulty moving around the enclosure and needed slight assistance from the facility representative to locate the water receptacle, whereupon, she immediately began to drink. The dog drank water multiple times as the inspectors watched. The dog continued to have an extremely high respiration rate along with open mouth breathing and lying sprawled on the enclosure floor.

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The inspectors observed the dog again approximately an hour after she had been moved to the Whelping Building, and she still appeared slightly weak and unstable.

The facility representative stated that the dog is normally housed inside the sheltered housing building, but had been moved to the outdoor enclosure that morning. The temperature directly inside the shelter door was between 91 degrees F and 93 degrees F with a heat index between 107 degrees F and 109 degrees F according to the inspector's Kestrel.

Housing dogs in temperatures and humidity that are inappropriate could result in the discomfort, suffering, and even death.

When climatic conditions present a threat to an animal's health or well-being, appropriate measures must be taken to alleviate the impact of those conditions. An animal may never be subjected to any combination of temperature, humidity, and time that is detrimental to the animal's health or well-being, taking into consideration such factors as the animal's age, species, breed, overall health status, and acclimation. The licensee must ensure that all dogs are housed in climatic conditions that are appropriate to maintain their comfort and well-being at all times.

To be corrected by: At the time of the inspection the facility representative moved the dog to a more appropriate location and then transported her to a veterinarian.

3.1(a) Critical Repeat

Housing facilities, general.

At least three of the outdoor enclosures, containing approximately 25 dogs, have areas along the fence line where the dogs have dug underneath including at least one freshly dug hole. Many of these gaps have been covered or filled using

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boards, wire, or concrete blocks. The decaying carcass of a dead dog was found outside one these enclosures. The facility representative explained that the dog, a mini Australian Shepherd, had crawled under the fence through one of the gaps between two adjacent enclosures, and when it entered the adjacent enclosure, it was attacked and killed by the dogs housed there.

Within the sheltered housing building there is one enclosure, containing an adult female dog and her seven puppies, that has an opening cut in the fencing that will accommodate a self-feeder. The opening is located along the floor and did not contain a self-feeder at the time of the inspection. The opening is large enough to allow a puppy to escape from the enclosure.

A section of the metal fencing between two enclosures, containing a total of two adult dogs and three puppies, in the covered outdoor enclosures is not secured and is easily moved. One of the adjacent gates is secured with wire, but the resulting gap is large enough that the dogs could put their head or leg through.

Thirteen enclosures in the whelping building, housing approximately 8 adult female dogs and 97 puppies, have carabiner style clips to secure entrance to the enclosure. These clips do not secure the entrance tightly and leave a gap large enough for the puppies to put their heads and legs through.

Carpet squares used as bedding in three enclosures containing 3 adult dogs and approximately 15 unweaned puppies, have long strands of the material that have pulled away and pose a choking threat to puppies.

The storage closet in the sheltered facility has a leaking water pipe. There is a large amount of water-soaked bedding

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material on the floor that has been used to try to adsorb some of the standing water. APHIS officials identified this issue during an earlier visit to the facility, but the facility representative stated he had not had time to fix the water pipe.

Facilities that are not structurally sound, in good repair, or properly maintained pose a risk to the animals they are to house and protect. When the enclosure fails to contain the animals, this can result in injury, inability to access food and water, and in the case described above, death.

Facilities, enclosures, and their contents must be good repair. Housing facilities for dogs must protect the animals from injuries and contain the animals securely. The licensee must alter the enclosures in a manner that removes the openings and gaps and eliminates the ability of the animals to escape. The licensee must also repair the leaking water pipe. The licensee must ensure that all enclosures are safe for the animals and contain them securely at all times.

3.1(b)

Housing facilities, general.

There is an approximately 3' x 6' closet located in the sheltered building where the dams and unweaned puppies are housed. The closet is full of a variety of whelping beds, boxes, bags, buckets, pales, screens, and other unused items to the point you cannot enter the closet much further than the doorway. The closet also has a leaking water pipe near the door with large pile of soaked wood shaving bedding material that has been put down to absorb some of the water.

Housing areas must be free of areas that are cluttered or inaccessible and where pests and other vermin could take up residence. Inaccessible areas cannot be cleaned or evaluated for structural problems. This is particularly troublesome when there is a visible problem like a water leak that could be causing further problems in adjacent areas that cannot be evaluated due to the clutter.

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Housing facilities must be free of any accumulation of trash, waste material, junk, and other discarded materials and be kept neat and free of clutter. The licensee must remove the cluttered items from the closet and ensure the housing facilities remain free of clutter and unused materials at all times.

To be corrected by: August 07, 2021

3.1(c)(1)(ii) Repeat

Housing facilities, general.

Numerous sharp points are located throughout the facility.

Inside the sheltered building there is one enclosure, containing one adult dog and four puppies, which has the metal feeder attached to the front gate by a piece of wire. The sharp ends of the wire are protruding into the enclosure and could come into direct contact with the dog every time it approaches the feeder to access the food.

In one covered outdoor enclosure, containing four dogs, the shelter has no door, but the metal door frame is still attached to the entrance. The door frame is broken creating a sharp point at the level of the dogs. In another covered outdoor enclosure, containing five dogs, the shelter has at least five screws protruding from the entrance which the dogs could come in contact with.

In one outdoor enclosure, containing eight dogs, there is a long strand of loose wire lying on the ground along with a broken metal fence post. One dog was seen running through the loose wire.

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In another outdoor enclosure, containing eight dogs, the sharp ends of screws are protruding into the shelter along the door frame and located at the level of the dogs. Broken chain link is located along the bottom of the enclosure fencing creating sharp points.

More broken chain link is located in an outdoor enclosure containing ten dogs. The sharp points are located at the bottom of the fencing around the self feeder.

In the corner of an outdoor enclosure, containing nine dogs, there is a broken piece of chain link creating a sharp point at the level of the animals.

In another outdoor enclosure, containing twelve large breed dogs, numerous sharp points due to broken wires are located along the bottom of the fencing. The sharp ends of metal screws are protruding into the shelter through the hinges used to attach the door to the shelter. These sharp screws are located at the level of the dogs.

Sharp points could cause injury to the dogs.

Housing facilities must be free of sharp points and jagged edges. The licensee must alter the sharp points in a manner that eliminates the risk of injury to the dogs. The licensee must ensure that all enclosures are safe for the dogs at all times.

3.1(c)(2)

Housing facilities, general.

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USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

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Approximately 7 covered outdoor enclosures, containing approximately 25 adult dogs, have plastic buckets for water that are chewed around the top edges to the point where they can no longer be properly cleaned or sanitized.

In one outdoor enclosure, containing approximately 12 dogs, the top edges of the water buckets have a thick buildup of hair and dirt.

Routine cleaning and sanitizing of food and water receptacles and other surfaces is important to keep contamination with dirt and debris that could contain fecal material or other disease-causing bacteria, viruses, or parasites to a minimum. Chewed plastic receptacles contain rough edges, small dents and pockets that cannot be adequately cleaned and may continue to harbor these disease-causing agents.

All surfaces must be maintained on a regular basis. The licensee must repair, replace, or alter the damaged and dirty water buckets in a manner that allows them to be readily cleaned and sanitized. The licensee must ensure all surfaces are maintained in good repair at all times.

To be corrected by: July 16, 2021

3.1(e)

Housing facilities, general.

In the sheltered building containing the adult females and their unweaned puppies, there is an open bag of dog food that is not in a container with a lid. Flies were seen on the exterior of the bag and on the dog food inside the bag. The building has an abnormally large number of flies and employees are using fly spray to try to control them.

Prepared By: KELLY MAXWELL
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Open supplies of food must be in leak-proof containers with lids to protect the food from pests, spoilage, and contamination from chemicals and other substances that could damage the food or be toxic or harmful to the animals.

The licensee must ensure that all open supplies of food must be kept in leakproof containers with tight fitting lids.

To be corrected by: The facility representative placed the bag of food into a leak-proof container with lid at time of inspection.

3.1(f) Repeat

Housing facilities, general.

The drains for the sheltered housing building and the covered outdoor runs transports waste directly outside the building's exterior walls. The drain on the northwest corner has created a large, thick pile of wet fecal and food waste, hair, and straw. The wet pile has built-up against the lower portion of the exterior wall and has attracted a large number of flies. APHIS officials had identified the problem on an earlier visit, but the facility has not taken any corrective measures.

The drain on the southwest corner of the sheltered building dumps into PVC pipes that lay on top of the ground and transports the waste down a hill and away from the building. The PVC pipes run parallel to one outdoor enclosure that contains eight adult dogs. A stream of liquid waste containing material that is dark green and black is flowing through a section of the outdoor enclosure. Wet, mossy material is located between the drain pipe and the fence of the enclosure. The drain pipe could not be checked for damage as the vegetation is overgrown and has hidden most of the pipe.

Drains and drainage areas that are not properly maintained could result in a buildup of waste that could attract pests, create odors, soil animals, and increase the risk of disease hazards.

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Disposal and drainage systems must minimize vermin and pest infestation, insects, odors, and disease hazards. All drains must be properly constructed, installed, and maintained. The licensee must alter the drains in a manner that moves the pile of waste away from the exterior of the building and eliminates the stream of waste flowing through the dog enclosure. The licensee must ensure that all drains are working properly at all times.

During the inspection, the inspectors identified a decomposing dog that had been killed in a fight. The dog's body was placed outside of the enclosure, but just a few feet away from the fence. Decomposing animals could attract pests such as flies, create odors and increase the risk of disease.

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. The licensee must remove the dead dog and ensure that all waste, including dead animals, are removed from the areas housing dogs as quickly as possible.

In the Whelping Building the trash can is missing the lid and a large pile of empty sacks is placed in a corner. Exposed trash could attract pests such as flies and mice which could have a negative impact on the health of the dogs.

Trash containers in housing facilities and in food storage and food preparation areas must be leakproof and must have tightly fitted lids on them at all times. The facility representative replaced the lid to the trash can at the time of the inspection, but the license must ensure that all trash is collected as quickly as possible and placed in leak-proof containers bearing tightly fitted lids.

Prepared By: KELLY MAXWELL
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3.3(e)(1)(iii)

Sheltered housing facilities.

An enclosure in the sheltered housing building, containing a female Wheaton Terrier and her 6 unweaned puppies, has a section of the wall where the construction of the enclosure is unfinished. The area is in the back wall. The walls of the rest of enclosure are covered with tile, except this approximately 18" by 24" area where it looks like a door to the outside was planned. The unfinished area has exposed 2' x 4" wood framing and pieces of fiberglass insulation.

Surfaces of enclosures that have potential contact with dogs must be cleanable and sanitizable in order to prevent the buildup of debris and other materials that can harbor contaminated and potentially disease-causing agents. These surfaces must be impervious to water to allow repeated and ongoing cleaning without the deterioration of the surface. All walls and other surfaces in contact with animals must be impervious to moisture.

To be corrected by: July 23, 2021

3.4(b)

Repeat

Outdoor housing facilities.

Six of the covered outdoor enclosures, housing a total of approximately 26 dogs, have shelters that are too small to contain the number and size of dogs in the enclosure compliantly.

Failure to provide shelters large enough to accommodate all the animals does not ensure the dogs have the ability to escape weather extremes which could have a negative impact on their health and well-being.

Dogs must be provided with adequate shelter at all times and those structures must be large enough to allow each animal to sit, stand, and lie in a normal manner and to turn about frequently. The licensee must provide the affected enclosures

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with additional shelters or shelters that are large enough to compliantly contain all the dogs at the same time. The licensee must ensure that all shelters are compliant at all times.

3.4(c)

Outdoor housing facilities.

The framing on the largest shelter in the outdoor enclosure containing 8 Golden Retrievers is made of wood. According to the facility representative, the wood is not water resistant or sealed against moisture.

A 12 to 16 foot long, approximately 10 inch wide board has been attached to the bottom of the wire fence to build a barrier between two outdoor enclosures. The board was placed there to prevent the dogs from digging more holes under the fence and entering the adjacent enclosure through those holes. Approximately 10 dogs have direct contact with the board and the facility representative says the board is not water resistant or sealed against moisture.

One outdoor enclosure, containing approximately 12 dogs, has a metal access door inserted into painted plywood at the entrance to the shelter. The plywood has been chewed and damaged resulting in a hole in the plywood and unsealed wood around the access door.

Surfaces of enclosures that have potential contact with dogs must be cleanable and sanitizable in order to prevent the buildup of debris and other materials that can harbor contaminated and potentially disease-causing agents. These surfaces must be impervious to water to allow repeated and ongoing cleaning without the deterioration of the surface. The licensee must ensure that building surfaces in contact with animals in outdoor facilities are impervious to moisture. Surfaces made of wood that is not pretreated to be impervious to moisture must be sealed.

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To be corrected by: September 08, 2021

3.6(a)(2)(x)

Primary enclosures.

The whelping building has 57 enclosures that each include a whelping box in the back half of the enclosure and slatted flooring enclosed by wire fencing in the front half. The floor slats are approximately 3 to 4 inches wide, but the gaps between them are wide enough that the legs of puppies will easily and frequently fall through them. The inspectors observed puppies in numerous enclosures and witnessed the legs of one or more of the puppies fall through the openings.

During the inspection an adult Shih tzu was moved into the building and the inspectors observed her legs fall through the gaps in the flooring.

APHIS officials had identified this issue to the licensee and facility representative at earlier visits to the facility, but no action has been taken to correct the problem.

To prevent injuries to legs and feet, puppies need a safe stable surface to move and learn to walk on. To protect them from injury, all dogs require a safe floor surfaces that will not allow their legs to pass through.

Primary enclosures must have floors constructed in a manner that does not allow the dogs' feet to pass through any openings in the floor. The licensee must alter the floors in a manner that will not allow the feet of the dogs to pass through. The licensee must ensure that all flooring is safe for the dogs at all times.

Prepared By: KELLY MAXWELL
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Date:
12-JUL-2021

Received by Title: Facility Representative

Date:
12-JUL-2021



Inspection Report

To be corrected by: September 08, 2021

3.6(c)(2)

Primary enclosures.

In the sheltered building, one enclosure contains 3 adult dogs and a 10-week-old puppy.

Young puppies under 16 weeks old are not well socialized or accustomed to the dynamics of competing for food or water with other dogs and may not be able to fend for themselves against aggressive or dominant adult dogs.

Puppies under 16 weeks (4 months) of age may not be housed in the same primary enclosure with adult dogs, other than the dam or foster. The licensee must house the puppy in a separate enclosure from the adults. The licensee must ensure that all dogs housed together are compatible at all times.

To be corrected by: End of business July 9, 2021

3.9(b)

Feeding

Metal self-feeders are provided to the dogs housed in the covered outdoor enclosures. In at least two enclosures, containing a total of five adult dogs, the dog food in the feeders has become coated in a greenish-white substance that appears to be mold. The moldy food is located underneath the fresh food and is caked together. Food contaminated by mold could have a negative impact on the health of the dogs should they consume it.

Measures must be taken to ensure that there is no molding, deterioration, and caking of feed. The licensee must remove the moldy food from the metal feeders and ensure that all food provided to the dogs is free of mold and other

Prepared By: KELLY MAXWELL
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Date:
12-JUL-2021

Received by Title: Facility Representative

Date:
12-JUL-2021



Inspection Report

contaminates in order to support the health of the dogs.

To be corrected by: The facility representative was verbally instructed to remove all moldy food from the feeders by 5pm on July 9, 2021.

3.10(a)

Watering

An enclosure in the sheltered housing building containing an adult female Shar-pei and 7 unweaned puppies has an empty water bowl and no other source of potable water. The facility representative explained that the bowl had been filled earlier this morning and must have been spilled.

One enclosure in the large Whelping Building, containing one adult dog and six puppies, has an empty water bowl and no additional source of potable water.

An outdoor enclosure containing approximately ten adult dogs has one water bowl that is nearly empty and the remaining water is a mud brown color with a buildup up of brown sediment and debris inside it from the dogs entering the bowl water with their dirty paws. One dog was observed sitting in the water bowl. The outdoor temperature was in the low 90s.

For their overall health and wellbeing, dogs need to have potable water available at all times. This is even more important during times of extreme heat and requires frequent monitoring by facility staff.

The licensee must ensure that potable water is continuously available to all dogs.

Prepared By: KELLY MAXWELL
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Date:
12-JUL-2021

Received by Title: Facility Representative

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Inspection Report

To be corrected by: From this day forward all dogs must have potable water available at all times.

3.11(b)(2)

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

Approximately seven feeders, located in various enclosures through the facility and affecting approximately 20 dogs, have a brownish buildup of material on the bottom-front edge of the feeder that looks like a combination of powered feed and dirt.

In the whelping building, two enclosures with 2 dams and approximately 12 unweaned puppies, have a dry brownish material smeared on some of the vertical surfaces of the whelping boxes which appears to be caused by the dogs jumping up and putting dirty, feces covered paws against the walls. One enclosure had a similar brownish crusty material on the livestock panel across the front of the enclosure and hair was trapped in the crusty material.

Two of the outdoor enclosures, containing approximately 15 dogs, have shelters that contained dried and fresh fecal material on the floors and a dry brownish material smeared on the some of the vertical surfaces of walls.

The buildup of dirt and fecal contaminated material in enclosures and shelters exposes dogs to bacteria and contaminants that are disease hazards. This is particularly hazardous when the soiled surfaces are in food and water receptacles.

Primary enclosures, including the shelters within them, and food and water receptacles, must be sanitized at least once every two weeks and more often if necessary, to prevent an accumulation of dirt, debris, food waste, fecal material, or other disease hazards. The licensee must sanitize all the affected surfaces and ensure all surfaces remain free of a

Prepared By: KELLY MAXWELL
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Date:
12-JUL-2021

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Inspection Report

buildup of dirt, grime, waste and hair at all times.

To be corrected by: July 23, 2021

3.11(b)(4)

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

At least four outdoor shelters, accessed by a total of approximately 32 dogs, contain straw bedding material. The majority of the straw bedding is dark in color and compacted together in a solid pile and the inspector had to pull the layers of straw apart. The layers of straw were wet, dirty, moldy and had a strong odor of mold. In one of the shelters, accessed by eight dogs, the contaminated straw was peeled up to reveal a colony of ant-like insects beneath it and in another affected shelter, accessed by nine dogs, flying gnat-like insects came out of the contaminated straw. The facility representative was unaware of the contaminated condition of the straw bedding.

In the large Whelping building, the whelping boxes contain wood shavings as absorbent material. In two whelping boxes, accessed by a total of fifteen puppies, the shavings were completely saturated with urine and feces with no clean, absorbent areas left. The puppies were observed running around in the wet, dirty shavings. The facility representative stated that the shavings are only cleaned out of the boxes and replaced once a day.

Bedding material contaminated by waste, mold, dirt and insects may cause the animals to become wet and soiled as well as raise the risk of disease hazards.

Pens, runs, and outdoor housing areas using material that cannot be sanitized using the methods provided in the regulations, such as gravel, sand, grass, earth, or absorbent bedding, must be sanitized by removing the contaminated

Prepared By: KELLY MAXWELL
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

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Inspection Report

material as necessary to prevent odors, diseases, pests, insects, and vermin infestation. The licensee must ensure that all contaminated bedding material is removed from the shelters and whelping boxes as often as necessary to prevent soiling of the animals, as well as eliminate odors, insects and disease hazards.

To be corrected by: July 16, 2021

**3.11(c) Repeat
Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.**

There is a buildup of dirt, dust and cobwebs along the back wall of the covered outdoor enclosures and on the retaining walls and ledges of the exterior wall. The buildup of dust, dirt and cobwebs can increase the risk of disease hazards towards the dogs.

Premises where housing facilities are located, including buildings and surrounding grounds must be kept clean. The licensee must remove the buildup of dirt, dust, and cobwebs from the walls and ledges of the covered outdoor enclosures and ensure the building and surrounding areas remain clean.

The vegetation around the sheltered building is excessively overgrown. The vegetation is growing up against the exterior walls and it is interfering in the ability of waste to flow from the drains and away from the building. The vegetation is also covering the building's drainage pipe which lies on top of the ground and it cannot be determined if the pipe is damaged and leaking as the pipe cannot be visualized. Overgrown vegetation can attract pests such as flies and mice, as well as make it difficult to view areas of the facility for damage and interfere with cleaning processes.

Weeds, grasses, and bushes must be controlled so as to facilitate cleaning of the premises and pest control, and to

Prepared By: KELLY MAXWELL
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Date:
12-JUL-2021

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12-JUL-2021



Inspection Report

protect the health and well-being of the animals. The licensee must take measures to control the overgrown vegetation in order to promote facility cleanliness and maintenance procedures.

To be corrected by: July 30, 2021

**3.11(d) Repeat
Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.**

An excessively large number of flies and insects are located throughout the facility. The interiors of the sheltered building and whelping building, containing approximately 71 adult dogs and 370 puppies, are kept cool by leaving the doors open. The doors have no screens and flies and other insects are free to enter the buildings. Flies were seen on the walls of the buildings and enclosures, in the water bowls, in the food bowls and on the dog food, on the floors of the enclosures, and on the dogs themselves. In the outdoor enclosures flies were inside some of the shelters, accessed by a total of 17 dogs, along with gnat-like insects and ant-like insects that had infested the straw bedding. The facility representative stated that they spray for flies inside the buildings. Excessive numbers of flies and other insects can contaminate food and water as well as cause health hazards towards the dogs.

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. The licensee must establish an effective plan to control flies and other insects in order to support the health of the dogs. The licensee must ensure the plan is effective at all times.

**3.13(b)(1)
Veterinary care for dogs.**

Female Boston terrier (#270) had a c-section and was then returned to the veterinarian at a later date for additional treatment. The licensee was able to present an itemized bill from the attending veterinarian showing all the procedures

Prepared By: KELLY MAXWELL
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
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done for the dog. The documents did not contain the dog's identity, breed, sex, age, or tag number. Failure to provide information concerning the identity of the animal on medical records does not allow APHIS officials to determine which dog the medical record belongs to and interferes in the inspector's ability to determine if the animal has received adequate veterinary care.

Each dealer shall make and keep medical records for dogs that include the identity of the animal, including identifying marks, tattoos, or tags on the animal and the animal's breed, sex, and age. The licensee must ensure that all medical records contain the identification of the dog in order to allow APHIS officials to determine if a specific dog has received adequate veterinary care.

To be corrected by: From this day forward all medical records must contain the dog's identification.

3.13(b)(2) Repeat

Veterinary care for dogs.

During a prior visit conducted by APHIS officials, nine dogs were identified that required veterinary care. At the time of the current inspection, the inspectors requested the written medical records for these dogs, but the facility has no written medical records concerning the examination, diagnosis and treatment plans for these animals. Failure to maintain medical records does not allow APHIS officials to ensure the animals have received adequate veterinary care.

Each dealer shall maintain medical records that include the problem identified, the date and description of the problem, examination findings, test results, plan for treatment and care, and treatment procedures performed. The licensee must document in writing all required information for any dog with a medical concern in order for the inspectors to determine the animal has received adequate veterinary care.

Prepared By: KELLY MAXWELL
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Date:
12-JUL-2021

Received by Title: Facility Representative

Date:
12-JUL-2021



Inspection Report

3.15(a)(9)

Primary enclosures used to transport live dogs and cats.

The facility has five adult dogs contained in three transport enclosures waiting to be taken to another location. There is no absorbent litter in any of the three transport enclosures and feces and spilled dog food are located on the floor of one of these enclosures. The inspectors first observed these dogs at approximately 9am and the facility representative stated the dogs had been in the transport enclosures since 7am. The inspectors left the facility at approximately 3pm and two dogs still remained in transport enclosures with no absorbent litter and feces and spilled dog food are located on the floor of one of the enclosures. Failure to provide clean, absorbent litter may cause the dogs to become contaminated by waste material.

Primary enclosures used to transport dogs must contain enough unused litter to absorb and cover excreta. The litter must be of a suitably absorbent material that is safe and nontoxic to the dogs. The licensee must add absorbent litter to all enclosures used to transport dogs in order to ensure the dogs remain clean and dry.

To be corrected by: From this day forward absorbent litter must be used when transporting dogs.

3.15(e)

Primary enclosures used to transport live dogs and cats.

Five adult dogs are contained in three transport crates waiting to be moved to another location. Two plastic crates each contain two dogs and the amount of space is insufficient to allow the dogs to turn around and lie in normal positions. The inspectors observed one dog turning around in an abnormal position due to the lack of space. The dog was required to lower his hind end towards the floor in order to bend his front end around to complete the turn in the tight quarters. Failure to provide adequate space during transport may have a negative impact on the animal's health and well-being.

Prepared By: KELLY MAXWELL
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Date:
12-JUL-2021

Received by Title: Facility Representative

Date:
12-JUL-2021



Inspection Report

Primary enclosures used to transport live dogs and cats must be large enough to ensure that each animal contained in the primary enclosure has enough space to turn about normally while standing, to stand and sit erect, and to lie in a natural position. The licensee must ensure that transport enclosures provide the required amount of space for each dog in order to support their health and well-being.

To be corrected by: The facility representative returned the dogs to their primary housing enclosures or separated the dogs into compliant transport enclosures at the time of the inspection.

3.19(e)(1)

Terminal facilities.

Five dogs are contained in transport enclosures waiting to be moved to another location. The enclosures are sitting in front of the kennel along the driveway and are provided with no shade to protect them from direct sunlight. Two of the transport enclosures are constructed of plastic with a solid top, but one of the transport enclosures is a wire crate with no solid top. The inspectors requested the facility representative to provide the dogs with shade which was done. Failure to provide protection from the direct rays of the sun could cause the dogs to become overheated which could have a detrimental impact on their health and well-being.

Shade must be provided that is sufficient to protect the dog from the direct rays of the sun. The licensee must ensure that all dogs housed in transport enclosures have sufficient shade as protection from the direct rays of the sun in order to support their health and well-being.

To be corrected by: The facility representative provided shade to the dogs at the time of the inspection.

Prepared By: KELLY MAXWELL
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Date:
12-JUL-2021

Received by Title: Facility Representative

Date:
12-JUL-2021



Inspection Report

This inspection was conducted with the licensee and/or the facility representative. The exit interview were conducted with the facility representative.

Additional Inspectors:

William Janecke, VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

Prepared By: KELLY MAXWELL
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Date:
12-JUL-2021

Received by Title: Facility Representative

Date:
12-JUL-2021



Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
506618	42-A-1632	001	DANIEL GINGERICH	07-JUL-2021

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000218	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	DOG ADULT
000385	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	DOG PUPPY
000603	Total	



Inspection Report

DANIEL GINGERICH
3125 Davis Rd
SEYMOUR, IA 52590

Customer ID: **506618**
Certificate: **42-A-1632**
Site: 005
Daniel Gingerich

Type: NEW SITE INSPECTION
Date: 14-JUN-2021

2.1(b)(1)

Requirements and application

The licensee has been conducting regulated activity out of sites that have not been approved. The licensee had been informed multiple times in the past that these sites needed to be approved prior to conducting regulated activity from them.

Conducting regulated activity from unapproved locations does not ensure the welfare of the animals which could result in non-compliant living conditions and inadequate veterinary care.

A licensee shall notify Animal Care no fewer than 90 days and obtain a new license before any change name, address, control or ownership of the business or operation, locations, activities, and number or types of animals. The licensee must notify Animal Care of any new locations where he houses dogs used for regulated purposes in order to ensure the Animal Welfare Act can be properly enforced.

To be corrected by: From this day forward the licensee must provide the locations of all facilities housing dogs used for regulated purposes.

2.126(a)

Critical

Access and inspection of records and property; submission of itineraries.

Upon arriving at an unlicensed facility to conduct a search for regulated activity, APHIS officials spoke to the facility representative who stated the dogs belonged to the licensee and confirmed that regulated activity occurred at the

Prepared By: KELLY MAXWELL
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Date:
16-JUN-2021

Received by Title: Licensee

Date:
16-JUN-2021



Inspection Report

location. The inspector called the licensee to request permission for the facility representative to conduct the inspection. The licensee refused to allow APHIS officials to inspect the facility and the dogs. The inspector explained to the licensee that he would be cited for refusing the inspection if he did not allow an inspection to take place. The licensee still refused the inspection of the unlicensed site.

Refusing to allow inspections of regulated animals does not permit APHIS officials to enforce the Animal Welfare Act and to confirm the living conditions, veterinary care and the overall welfare of the dogs.

Each dealer shall, during business hours, allow APHIS officials to inspect the facilities, property, records and animals.

The licensee must allow APHIS officials to inspect all facilities and animals used for regulated purposes in order to confirm compliance with the Animal Welfare Act and to ensure the health and well-being of the dogs.

To be corrected by: The licensee must provide access to all facilities and animals for inspection from this day forward.

This inspection was a site approval inspection.

This site is not ready for approval to conduct activity covered under your current Animal Welfare Act License.

Conducting regulated activities at a non-approved site is a violation of the Animal Welfare Act.

Please contact your inspector to schedule your next new site approval inspection.

This exit interview were conducted over the phone with the licensee.

Prepared By: KELLY MAXWELL
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Date:
16-JUN-2021

Received by Title: Licensee

Date:
16-JUN-2021



Inspection Report

Additional Inspectors:

William Janecke, VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

Prepared By: KELLY MAXWELL
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Date:
16-JUN-2021

Received by Title: Licensee

Date:
16-JUN-2021



Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
506618	42-A-1632	005	Daniel Gingerich	14-JUN-2021

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000000	NONE	NONE
000000	Total	



Inspection Report

DANIEL GINGERICH
3125 Davis Rd
SEYMOUR, IA 52590

Customer ID: **506618**
Certificate: **42-A-1632**
Site: 004
Daniel Gingerich

Type: NEW SITE INSPECTION
Date: 21-APR-2021

2.40(b)(2)

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

The Canine Distemper-Adenovirus Type 2-Parainfluenza-Parvovirus vaccine used for the dogs is not stored at the correct temperature. The temperature of the vaccine storage area is 60 degrees F and according to the vaccine label, the vaccines should be stored at temperatures ranging between 35.6 degrees F and 44.6 degrees F. The vaccines have been stored at the incorrect temperature since the previous evening and the inspection occurred at approximately 3:30pm. Improperly stored vaccines may lose their effectiveness which could cause the health of the animals to suffer.

The facility must use proper methods to prevent and control diseases. The licensee must store the vaccines at an appropriate temperature to support the health and well-being of the dogs.

2.50(a)(1)

Time and method of identification.

Twelve adult dogs have no official form of identification. Identification is necessary to properly complete any required documents and for APHIS officials to identify dogs and trace dogs back to their origins.

All live dogs on the premises, purchased, or otherwise acquired, sold or otherwise disposed of shall be identified by an official tag affixed to the dog's neck by means of a collar, or shall be identified by a distinctive and legible tattoo marking

Prepared By: KELLY MAXWELL
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Date:
21-APR-2021

Received by Title: Facility Representative

Date:
21-APR-2021



Inspection Report

approved by the Administration, or by microchip. The licensee must add identification to these 12 dogs and must ensure that all dogs on the premises have proper identification at all times.

3.1(e)

Housing facilities, general.

One open bag of wood shavings used for bedding material and one open bucket of dog food are located inside the whelping building. Open supplies of bedding and food may spoil or become contaminated by pests which could have a negative impact on the health and well-being of the dogs.

Open supplies of food and bedding must be kept in leakproof containers with tightly fitted lids. The licensee must place the open bag of wood shavings and open bucket of food into leakproof containers with tightly fitted lids. The licensee must ensure that all bedding and food are properly stored at all times.

3.4(b)

Outdoor housing facilities.

One outdoor enclosure, containing three dogs, does not have a shelter large enough to accommodate all three dogs compliantly. Shelters that are not large enough may result in the inability of a dog to escape adverse weather or extreme temperatures which may have a negative impact on the animal's health and well-being.

Outdoor facilities for dogs must include one or more shelter structures that are large enough to allow each animal in the shelter to sit, stand, and lie in a normal manner, and turn about freely. The licensee must either add another shelter to the enclosure or alter the current shelter in a manner that allows it to provide the required amount of space for each dog. The licensee must ensure that each outdoor enclosure contains appropriate shelter space at all times.

3.10(a)

Prepared By: KELLY MAXWELL
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Date:
21-APR-2021

Received by Title: Facility Representative

Date:
21-APR-2021



Inspection Report

Watering

A litter of 7 weaned puppies has spilled their bowl of water and no potable water is accessible to them at the time of the inspection. Failure to provide potable water at all times does not ensure the puppies will remain properly hydrated which could have a negative impact on their health and well-being.

Potable water must be continuously available to the dogs. The licensee must add potable water to the puppies enclosure and ensure that all dogs have access to potable water at all times.

3.13(a)

Veterinary care for dogs.

The written Program of Veterinary Care does not contain the dosages for the Ivermectin pour-on which is used for the treatment of ectoparasites and blood parasites, as well as the dosages for Safeguard and Pyrantel which is used for the treatment for intestinal parasites. The facility representatives were not exactly sure what the dosage for each product is supposed to be. Failure to document the dosages does not ensure that the dogs are getting the appropriate amount of each product which could cause their health and well-being to suffer.

Each dealer must follow an appropriate program of veterinary care for dogs that is documented in writing, signed by the attending veterinarian, and includes the treatment of parasites and other pests. The licensee must acquire the dosages for each product and have them documented on the written Program of Veterinary Care. The licensee must ensure that all treatment plans are documented in writing as part of the Program of Veterinary Care.

This inspection was an announced site approval inspection. This site is not ready for approval to conduct activity covered under your current Animal Welfare Act License.

Conducting regulated activities at a non-approved site is a violation of the Animal Welfare Act. Please contact your

Prepared By: KELLY MAXWELL
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Date:
21-APR-2021

Received by Title: Facility Representative

Date:
21-APR-2021



Inspection Report

inspector to schedule your next new site approval inspection.

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

Prepared By: KELLY MAXWELL
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Date:
21-APR-2021

Received by Title: Facility Representative

Date:
21-APR-2021



Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
506618	42-A-1632	004	Daniel Gingerich	21-APR-2021

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000016	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	DOG ADULT
000041	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	DOG PUPPY
000057	Total	



Inspection Report

DANIEL GINGERICH
3125 Davis Rd
SEYMOUR, IA 52590

Customer ID: **506618**
Certificate: **42-A-1632**
Site: 001
DANIEL GINGERICH

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 07-APR-2021

2.1(a)(1)

Requirements and application.

The licensee holds a Class "A" license to sell dogs born and raised on his premises. The licensee acquired nine French bulldog puppies that were not born and raised on his premises and then resold them. Selling puppies that were not born and raised on the licensee's premises is not an activity that is allowed to be conducted under a Class "A" license. Purchasing and reselling animals not born and raised on the premises ("brokering") requires a Class "B" license. Conducting regulated activity without a valid USDA license is a violation of the Animal Welfare Act. The licensee must either obtain a Class "B" license in order to sell dogs born and raised on other properties or the licensee must ensure he conducts only activities that are allowed under a Class "A" license.

To be corrected by: The licensee was instructed at the time of the inspection, and during the exit briefing, that proceeding with conducting any brokering activities without a valid USDA "B" license will continue to be a violation of the Animal Welfare Act.

2.40(b)(2)

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

Female Cocker Spaniel (#16B) has a severely matted hair coat. Matted hair is located along the entire length of the backside of all four legs. The mats are interwoven together to form large sections of matted hair which are thick and held

Prepared By: KELLY MAXWELL
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Date:
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Date:
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Inspection Report

tightly against the skin. Large clumps of matted hair are located across the top of the dog's head and behind the right and left ears. A large section of tightly matted hair is located on the exterior surface of both the left and right ear and is tight against the skin. Large clumps of grey colored tightly matted hair are attached to the top and bottom of both hind feet. The inspector had to pull the hair apart in order to identify the dog's toenails. Severely matted hair coats could cause pain and discomfort to the animal as well as lead to further health issues.

Each dealer must use appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose and treat injuries and illnesses. The licensee must have all the matted hair removed from this dog's hair coat. The licensee must ensure that the hair coats of all dogs remain free of matted hair at all times in order to support their health and well-being.

To be corrected by: April 16, 2021

2.75(a)(1)

Records: Dealers and exhibitors.

The licensee is missing the acquisition information for the following animals:

- Five hundred and five puppies that were sold
- Two adult English Springer spaniels
- Two 5 month old yellow Australian shepherds
- One adult male Yorkshire terrier
- Approximately 4 adult Havanese

The facility currently has 3 litters of puppies located in Pen 1, Pen 19, and Pen 20 (approximately 12 puppies) that have no recorded acquisition information.

The licensee is missing both the acquisition and disposition information for the following animals:

Prepared By: KELLY MAXWELL
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Date:
13-APR-2021

Received by Title: Facility Representative

Date:
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Inspection Report

- One adult female Soft Coated Wheaten terrier
- All adult German shepherds that may have sire or whelped the following litters:
 - o Litter born on 5/2/20
 - o Litter born on 12/4/20
- All adult Boxers that may have sired or whelped the following litters:
 - o Litter born on 3/5/20
 - o Litter born on 5/25/20
- All adult Eskimos that may have sired or whelped the following litters:
 - o Litter born on 11/25/19
 - o Litter born on 11/18/20
 - o Litter born on 3/12/20
 - o Litter born on 3/21/20
 - o Litter born on 3/27/20
 - o Litter born on 5/8/20
 - o Litter born on 5/4/20
 - o Litter born on 3/28/20

Failure to provide acquisition and disposition information does not allow APHIS officials to trace animals to premises where they have resided or are currently located and can interfere with the ability to properly identify dogs.

Each dealer shall make, keep, and maintain records or forms which fully and correctly disclose all required information concerning each dog purchased or otherwise acquired, owned, held, or otherwise in his or her possession or under his or

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USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
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her control, or which is transported, euthanized, sold, or otherwise disposed of. 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 make, keep and maintain all required acquisition and disposition information for all adult dogs and puppies that are under his possession or under his control at any time.

To be corrected by: April 16, 2021

2.75(a)(1)(vii)(A)

Records: Dealers and exhibitors.

The licensee sold 43 puppies that do not have their breeds documented on the disposition form. The term "Unlisted Breed" is used in column F on the disposition form in place of the actual breed. At least 13 additional puppies have the wrong breed listed in column F of their disposition forms. The licensee stated that some of these puppies were cross breeds that were not in the computer system used to input the information on the form, but APHIS Form 7006, Record of Disposition of Dogs and Cats, states that if the animal is a mixed breed then list the 2 dominant breeds. Failure to document the correct breed on the disposition form can interfere with APHIS official's ability to properly identify animals and to trace animals to their destinations.

Disposition information must include a description of each dog including the dog's breed. The licensee must ensure that all disposition forms include the correct breed of dog.

To be corrected by: April 16, 2021

2.75(a)(1)(viii)

Records: Dealers and exhibitors.

Three-hundred and thirty-six puppies have no transport information documented on their disposition forms. Transport information must be provided to allow APHIS officials to monitor the movement of animals from their point of origin to their

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final destination and to identify individuals who may have had direct contact with the puppy during transport.

Disposition forms must include all required transportation information including method of transport and the name of the carrier or intermediate handler. The licensee must ensure that all disposition forms include the required transportation information.

To be corrected by: April 16, 2021

2.75(a)(2)

Records: Dealers and exhibitors.

The licensee is not using APHIS Form 7005, Record of Acquisition of Dogs and Cats on Hand, to document the required acquisition information for at least 171 adult dogs on the premises. The licensee is using APHIS Form 7019, Record of Animals on Hand (Other than Dogs and Cats) to document the acquisition information for each dog. During a courtesy visit to the facility on 03-March-2021, the inspector provided the licensee with APHIS Form 7005, but the licensee has failed to input the information for each dog onto the form by the time of the inspection.

Failure to use APHIS Form 7005 does not ensure that the necessary information is documented for each dog which could interfere with APHIS official's ability to identify dogs and trace the animals back to their locations of origin.

Each dealer shall use Record of Acquisition of Dogs and Cats on Hand (APHIS Form 7005) to make, keep, and maintain all required information. The licensee must complete APHIS Form 7005 with the necessary information for each dog residing on the premises. The licensee must ensure that APHIS Form 7005 is completed for all dogs that are acquired.

To be corrected by: April 18, 2021

Prepared By: KELLY MAXWELL
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
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2.80(a)

Records, disposition.

The licensee destroyed the acquisition information (cage cards) for 505 puppies. Failure to maintain the acquisition information for the required amount of time could interfere with APHIS official's ability to properly identify and trace animals.

No dealer, exhibitor, broker, operator of an auction, carrier, or intermediate handler shall, for a period of 1 year, destroy or dispose of, without the consent in writing of the Administration, any books, records, documents, or other papers required to be kept and maintained. The licensee must maintain all acquisition information, including cage cards, for all adult dogs and puppies. The licensee must ensure that all required documents are kept for at least one year after the final disposition of the animal.

To be corrected by: April 16, 2021

3.1(a)

Housing facilities, general.

Within the sheltered housing building there are 3 enclosures, containing a total of 3 adult dogs and 13 puppies, that have an opening cut in the fencing that will accommodate a self-feeder. The opening is located along the floor and did not contain self-feeders at the time of the inspection. The openings are large enough to allow a puppy to escape from the enclosure and one puppy was observed placing his head through the opening. Failure of the enclosure to contain the animals could result in injury, inability to access food and water, and even death.

Housing facilities for dogs must protect the animals from injuries and contain the animals securely. The licensee must alter the enclosures in a manner that removes the openings and eliminates the ability of the puppies to escape. The licensee must ensure that all enclosures contain the animals securely at all times.

To be corrected by: April 15, 2021

Prepared By: KELLY MAXWELL
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
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3.1(c)(1)(ii)

Housing facilities, general.

Inside the sheltered housing building, enclosures #13, #14, #15, and #16 each have a self-feeder attached to the front gate with twisted wire. The sharp ends of the wire are protruding into the enclosure and are located at the level of the dogs. The inspectors observed the dogs coming into direct contact with these sharp points.

One covered outdoor enclosure, containing 3 dogs, has a dog igloo that serves as the shelter. The shelter no longer contains a wind and rain break at the entrance, but part of its metal door frame is still attached to the shelter opening. The metal frame has broken and created a sharp point at the level of the dogs.

In one enclosure, containing 1 adult dog and 3 puppies, the sharp ends of metal screws are protruding into the interior of the whelping box and are located at the level of the adult dog.

The sharp points created by the twisted wire, broken door frame, and metal screws could cause injury to the animals.

Housing facilities must be free of sharp points and jagged edges that could injure the animals. The licensee must either remove the broken metal door frame, twisted wire, and sharp ends of the screws or alter them in a manner that eliminates the risk of injury to the dogs. The licensee must ensure that all enclosures remain safe for the dogs at all times.

To be corrected by: April 16, 2021

3.1(f)

Housing facilities, general.

Two pipes drain contaminated wastewater, food waste, and solid fecal material from the indoor housing area directly into 2 covered outdoor enclosures. All the waste material then passes through these enclosures to gutters that carry the

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USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
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waste to the end of the building.

As the two pipes exit the indoor housing area they drain onto a small ledge along the backside of the dog enclosures and the waste material runs down the wall to the floor of the enclosures, causing an accumulation of wet fecal material and contaminated liquid waste on the ledge and walls and a buildup of solid fecal material between the wall and the flooring in the back of the enclosures and along one side of one of the enclosures. The enclosure that has a heavy accumulation of fecal material built up along both walls has a very strong odor. Approximately 8 dogs in these covered outdoor enclosures are directly exposed to this contaminated water and fecal material. In one of the enclosures there was rodent fecal material on the ledge, indicating that they are feeding on the accumulated waste material.

Waste from the sheltered enclosures is washed into a gutter system that drains to the outside through a corner of the building. There is a large pile of fecal material and organic waste outside the building where the gutter empties.

Wastewater and rainwater flow through this pile and into another outdoor enclosure housing approximately 11 dogs which were observed by the inspectors to be standing and walking in it.

Housing facility operators must provide for the removal, and disposal of animal and food wastes and other fluids and wastes in a manner that minimizes contamination and disease risks. The dogs in this situation are directly exposed to the fecal contaminated waste of many other dogs. This greatly increases the possibility of spreading parasites and infectious agents and elevates the risk of disease for the exposed animals. This facility has had 2 separate outbreaks of parvo virus diarrhea in the last year.

The drainage and waste disposal system must be modified so dogs are not directly exposed to contaminated wastewater

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passing from one area to another, so that solid waste does not accumulate outside buildings where run-off can contaminate other enclosures, and to ensure proper drainage and waste disposal for all animal areas.

To be corrected by: May 8, 2021

3.4(b)

Outdoor housing facilities.

Five large outdoor enclosures that house approximately 40 dogs, have insufficient shade or shelter for the dogs they house. Two enclosures, housing a total of approximately 20 dogs, have an insufficient shade structure to contain all the dogs at one time and protect them from the direct rays of the sun. Many of these are large, heavy coated breeds and in the last week there have been two days where the outdoor temperature exceeded 80 degrees Fahrenheit. The shade that is present in these enclosures is provided by rectangular sheets of metal roofing tied onto the corner of the enclosures.

Two enclosures, housing a total of approximately 12 dogs, have no shade at all. The licensee stated that he has ordered shade structures for these enclosures, but they are not yet completed at the time of the inspection.

Sufficient shade to provide protection from prolonged exposure to the harmful rays of the sun is essential for the welfare of all animals. Prolonged exposure can easily cause heat stress, and in extreme cases, heat stroke that can lead to death. Large, heavy coated breeds that still have their full winter coats at this time of year are particularly vulnerable.

One or more separate outside areas of shade that are large enough to contain all the animals at one time and protect them from the direct rays of the sun must be provided in each enclosure. The licensee must ensure that all outdoor enclosures contain an adequate amount of shaded areas at all times.

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To be corrected by: April 17, 2021

At least 5 of the covered outdoor enclosures, housing a total of 25 dogs, do not have a shelter that is large enough to accommodate all the dogs in the enclosure compliantly. In addition, 3 outdoor enclosures, housing a total of approximately 20 dogs, do not have a shelter that is large enough to accommodate all the dogs in the enclosure compliantly. In all 8 of these affected enclosures there is not enough shelter space to allow all the dogs to sit, stand, and lie in a normal manner, and to turn about freely. Failure to provide sufficient shelter space may result in the inability of a dog to escape adverse weather conditions and the health and well-being of the animal could suffer.

Outdoor enclosures must include one or more shelter structures that are accessible to each animal and that are large enough to allow each animal in the shelter structure to sit, stand, and lie in a normal manner, and to turn about freely. The licensee must either alter the current shelters in a manner that will provide adequate space for each dog or provide enough compliant shelters to accommodate the number of dogs in each enclosure. The licensee must ensure that all outdoor enclosures contain shelters that provide sufficient space for the dogs at all times.

To be corrected by: April 17, 2021

3.4(b)(3)

Outdoor housing facilities.

Three of the large outdoor enclosures, housing a total of approximately 23 dogs, do not have adequate wind and rain breaks at the entrances to their shelters to keep out wind and rain. All these shelters have tattered pieces of what appears to be a burlap type material at the entrances that served as wind and rain breaks. The temperatures during the previous week had ranged from the 40s to 80 degrees Fahrenheit.

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All dogs housed outdoors need to have access to adequate protection from wind, rain, snow and temperature extremes. The lack of adequate wind and rain breaks on these shelters could expose dogs to the elements and temperature extremes that can profoundly impact their physical and emotional wellbeing and lead to illness.

All shelters must have adequate wind and rain breaks at the entrance. The licensee must add wind and rain breaks to the entrances of the affected shelters and ensure that all outdoor shelters have a wind and rain break at all times.

To be corrected by: April 17, 2021

3.4(b)(4)

Outdoor housing facilities.

In one outdoor enclosure, housing 11 dogs, the shelter has insufficient bedding material. A thin layer of straw is covering approximately a quarter of the floor space inside the shelter and the rest of the floor is completely devoid of bedding material. At least 2 covered outdoor enclosures, containing a total of 9 dogs, each have a shelter with either no bedding material at all or just a few strands of straw. Temperatures below 50 degrees Fahrenheit had been experienced in this location in the previous three days and were forecast in the next 12 hours. The licensee was unaware that the shelters were lacking bedding material.

For dogs housed outdoors, protection from the cold and extreme temperatures is essential for wellbeing and an important part of protection from physical stress and disease.

Shelters in outdoor enclosures must contain clean, dry, bedding material if the ambient temperature is below 50 °F (10 °C). Additional clean, dry bedding is required when the temperature is 35 °F (1.7 °C) or lower. The licensee must add sufficient bedding to the affected shelters and ensure all shelters contain bedding when the ambient temperatures require

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it.

Correction date: The licensee was notified that the shelters required bedding at the time of the inspection (April 7, 2021) and was reminded during the exit interview that all outdoor shelters must have bedding every time the temperature drops below 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

3.11(c)

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

One of the empty enclosures in the covered outdoor area is being used to store housing materials and has an accumulation of trash, organic material, and dirty or discarded food or water bowls. There was a pile of dirt and organic waste material in the aisle outside the enclosure along with multiple small sections of unused flooring, and a dead rat was lying on the ground a few feet away.

In the outdoor areas, there are many pieces of white and blue plastic bags littered around the 6 large outdoor enclosures housing more than 40 dogs. One of the enclosures, housing 4 dogs, has an approximately 2 to 3-foot piece of blue plastic caught in the fence and extending into the enclosure. Another enclosure with 8 dogs has a similar piece of white plastic caught in the fence and extending into the enclosure. An enclosure with 10 dogs has many smaller pieces of white and blue plastic caught against the inside of the fence. Another enclosure with 11 dogs has many small pieces of this plastic on the ground.

Areas where trash, junk, and discarded waste materials are allowed to accumulate can serve as breeding and living areas for rodents and other pests. Discarded pieces of plastic bags can be ingested by dogs and cause intestinal problems and dangerous obstructions.

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Premises where housing facilities are located, including enclosures and surrounding grounds, must be kept clean and in good repair to protect the animals from injury, and to reduce or eliminate breeding and living areas for rodents and other pests and vermin. The licensee must remove all the trash, organic material, and discarded items from the dog enclosures. The licensee must ensure that the premises of housing facilities are free of trash, discarded materials, and waste products at all times.

To be corrected by: April 22, 2021

3.11(d)

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

A concrete ledge runs along the back wall of the covered outdoor enclosures and this ledge has a large amount of rodent feces on its surface. Approximately 20 dogs are housed in these enclosures. The licensee stated that he has filled in a few rat holes located near these dog enclosures and the inspectors observed a dead rat on the outside of the sheltered housing building. Rodent control methods are being used inside the sheltered building but there are no rodent control methods in place for the covered outdoor enclosures that surround the exterior of the sheltered building. Failure to have an effective pest control program could increase the risk of disease hazards towards the dogs should they come into contact with rodents and/or rodent droppings, as well as increase the potential for any dog food that is present to become contaminated.

An effective program for the control of insects, external parasites, and birds and mammals that are pests must be established and maintained. The licensee must establish an effective program to control the rodents located in the covered outdoor enclosure areas. The licensee must ensure that all pest control programs are effective at all times.

To be corrected by: April 23, 2021

3.13(b)(2)

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Veterinary care for dogs.

Female Samoyed (ear tattoo #2) has poor dental health. Nearly the entire surface of the upper right and left cheek teeth are covered in a thick brown tartar. The gums are moderately reddened and have receded away from the teeth. There is a line of gray colored material located along the gum line of the upper right cheek teeth. The licensee stated that he knew the dog's teeth were poor and planned to have them cleaned by the attending veterinarian in the near future, but the condition of the dog's teeth, as well as the date the condition was identified and the treatment plan are not documented and no medical record exists. Documenting veterinary care concerns assists in confirming that problems have been identified and treatment has been sought in a timely manner, as well as establishes a documented medical history for the animal.

Dealers must keep copies of medical records which include the date and description of the problem (such as disease, illness, or injury), examination findings, test results, plan for treatment and care, and treatment procedures performed.

The licensee must create a medical record for Samoyed #2 which includes a description of the animal's problem, the date the problem was identified and the plan to treat the problem. The licensee must ensure that all veterinary care concerns are documented and maintained in a medical record and available for APHIS inspection.

To be corrected by: The licensee was instructed at the time of the inspection (April 7, 2021) and during the exit interview that all veterinary care concerns must be fully documented.

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

Additional Inspectors:

William Janecke, VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

Prepared By: KELLY MAXWELL
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
506618	42-A-1632	001	DANIEL GINGERICH	07-APR-2021

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000208	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	DOG ADULT
000093	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	DOG PUPPY
000301	Total	



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DANIEL GINGERICH
3125 Davis Rd
SEYMOUR, IA 52590

Customer ID: **506618**
Certificate: **42-A-1632**
Site: 003
Daniel Gingerich

Type: NEW SITE INSPECTION
Date: 12-MAR-2021

2.40(b)(2)

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

Vials of Parvovirus vaccine have been stored in a cabinet in the kennel overnight and are still in the cabinet at approximately 2 pm the next day. At the time of the inspection the temperature in the kennel was 57 degrees F. The label on the vaccines states that the vaccines should be stored at 35-45 degrees F. Failure to store vaccines at the proper temperature could affect their ability to adequately protect the dogs from disease.

The facility must use appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries. The Parvovirus vaccines must be moved to a storage area that is the proper temperature in order to ensure the health of the animals.

This inspection was an announced site approval inspection. This site is not ready for approval to conduct activity covered under your current Animal Welfare Act License.

Conducting regulated activities at a non-approved site is a violation of the Animal Welfare Act. Please contact your inspector to schedule your next new site approval inspection.

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

Prepared By: KELLY MAXWELL
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
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Date:
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Date:
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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
506618	42-A-1632	003	Daniel Gingerich	12-MAR-2021

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000004	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	DOG ADULT
000031	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	DOG PUPPY
000035	Total	



Inspection Report

DANIEL GINGERICH
3125 Davis Rd
SEYMOUR, IA 52590

Customer ID: **506618**
Certificate: **42-A-1632**
Site: 001
DANIEL GINGERICH

Type: FOCUSED INSPECTION
Date: 28-JUL-2021

2.40(b)(2) Direct Repeat

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

Female Golden retriever (tag #142) has a severely emaciated body condition. The dog's hip bones, ribs, shoulder blades and back bone are clearly visible and there is little to no fat or muscle covering the animal. The dog had arrived at the facility in early April and was observed by the inspectors to be in poor body condition, but was under veterinary treatment. APHIS officials had visited the facility again in late May and the dog's body condition had gotten worse and she had not been re-evaluated by a veterinary at that time. Currently, the dog has not been re-evaluated by a licensed veterinarian for her emaciated body condition. An emaciated body condition could indicate a serious underlying health issue, and if left untreated, could result in the death of the animal.

Female brown Cocker spaniel (no ID) has an enlarged, swollen abdomen. The dog was observed walking around the enclosure in a hunched position for approximately one minute. The dog appeared to be straining to defecate, and was finally able to release some liquid feces. The licensee stated that he does not believe the dog is pregnant and she has not been evaluated by a licensed veterinarian. Swollen abdomens and trouble defecating could indicate a serious underlying health issue.

Female Cavalier (tag #296) has an abnormal appearance to the left eye. A large amount of brownish colored discharge

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was located around the upper and lower eye lid and going down the face from the corner of the eye. The white of the eye is slightly reddened. A small red area is located on the surface of the cornea. The dog is not currently under any veterinary treatment. Abnormal conditions of the eye could cause pain and discomfort to the dog.

Female Cavalier (#352) has an abnormal condition to both eyes. A large amount of greenish-yellow discharge is attached to the hair around the upper and lower eyelids of both eyes. The inspector observed the discharge stuck to the surface of both of the dog's eyes. The white of the right eye was slightly reddened. The licensee stated that the dog had been under treatment for the eyes before, but was not currently under any treatment from a licensed veterinarian. Abnormal conditions of the eye could cause pain and discomfort to the animal.

Male Bernese Mountain dog (no ID) has an abnormal condition to the left eye. A large amount of greyish colored discharge is located along the bottom of the dog's eye. The dog is not under any treatment by a licensed veterinarian.

Female Bernese Mountain dog (no ID) has an abnormal condition to the top of her nose. The top of her nose is raw, dark red and has areas covered by a scab-like material. The licensee had not noticed the condition of the dog and she was under no veterinary treatment. Wounds to the nose could cause pain and discomfort to the animal.

Each dealer shall use appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries. The licensee must have the above mentioned dogs evaluated by a licensed veterinarian for an accurate diagnosis and to establish an effective treatment plan. The licensee must ensure that all dogs receive adequate veterinary care at all times.

The licensee had the dogs evaluated by a veterinarian at the time of the inspection.

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Cocker spaniel (tag #386) has a heavily matted hair coat along the underside of neck and onto the chest. The mats have formed into large, solid brownish colored balls of hair that are held tightly to the skin. Matted hair can cause pain and discomfort as well as lead to further health issues.

The licensee must have the matted hair removed from the Cocker spaniels hair coat. The licensee must ensure that the hair coats of all dogs remain free of matted hair at all times.

2.50(a)(1) Repeat

Time and method of identification.

One male Bernese Mountain dog, one female Bernese Mountain dog, and one female Cocker spaniel do not have an official form of identification. Failure to have official identification applied to each dog does not allow the inspectors to identify the dog and could interfere in the ability to connect medical records and other documentation to the dog.

A class "A" dealer can identify all live dogs using the following methods: An official tag affixed to a collar around the dog's neck, a microchip, or by a legible tattoo marking approved by the Administrator. The licensee must provide each dog with an official form of identification and ensure that all dogs have proper identification at all times.

2.126(a)(4) Direct

Access and inspection of records and property; submission of itineraries.

The licensee has been housing dogs in two buildings on the property, but has failed to present the animals and their enclosures for inspection. The licensee did not notify APHIS officials that he was housing dogs in these buildings during previous inspections. Inspection of these two buildings found the sanitizing requirements, watering, veterinary care, pest control and housekeeping of the buildings and enclosures to be noncompliant with the regulations of the Animal Welfare Act. At least 17 adult dogs and 19 puppies are housed in one of the buildings and 9 adult dogs are housed in the other

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building. Two dead dogs were found in one building and 1 emaciated Golden retriever was found in the other building. Failure to allow APHIS officials to inspect all animals and their enclosures does not ensure the animals are kept and cared for in conditions required by the Animal Welfare Act which could cause the welfare of the animals to suffer.

Each dealer, shall, during business hours, allow APHIS officials to inspect and photograph the facilities, property and animals, as the APHIS officials consider necessary to enforce the provisions of the Act, the regulations and the standards. The licensee must present all regulated animals and their housing for inspection by APHIS officials in order to ensure the welfare of the animals.

To be corrected by: From this day forward the licensee must present all animals for inspection.

2.131(e) **Direct** **Repeat**

Handling of animals.

A heat advisory has been issued for the area and several adult dogs and puppies located throughout the facility were showing signs of heat stress including:

Female poodle is contained in a transport crate at the time of the inspection. The dog is open mouth breathing, has a high respiration rate, and the tongue is extended out of the mouth beyond the teeth. The dog began crying out while being observed by the inspectors. The temperature taken by the inspectors Kestrel is 95 degrees F with a heat index of 119 degrees F.

Female Boston terrier is housed inside the sheltered housing building. She is open mouth breathing, has a high respiration rate and the tongue is extended out of the mouth beyond the teeth. The temperature inside the building

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according to the inspectors Kestrel is 92 degrees F with a heat index of 112 degrees F.

In the large Whelping building there are numerous puppies below the age of 8 weeks that have high respiration rates and open mouth breathing with tongues extending out of the mouth and beyond the teeth. The temperature throughout the building, according to the inspectors Kestrel, was 95 degrees F with a heat index of 117 degrees.

Heat stress could have a detrimental impact on the health and well-being of the animal and can even result in death.

When climatic conditions present a threat to an animal's health or well-being, appropriate measures must be taken to alleviate the impact of those conditions. An animal may never be subjected to any combination of temperature, humidity, and time that is detrimental to the animal's health or well-being. The licensee must alter the temperature to a level that is comfortable for the dogs. The licensee must ensure the dogs are maintained in appropriate climatic conditions at all times.

3.1(a) Direct Repeat

Housing facilities, general.

A loose Pomsy was noticed running around the outside of the covered outdoor enclosures. The Pomsy had direct access to the road. The licensee stated that the employees were not able to catch it. During the inspection, a beagle was observed by inspectors to jump on top of the shelter and then jump into other enclosures where it could potentially come into contact with incompatible dogs. In the horse barn the dogs are housed in horse stalls. In at least on of these enclosures there is a hole in the stall wall and a dog was observed to stick its head, neck and forefeet through the opening and come into direct contact with the dogs in the next enclosure. In another enclosure in the horse barn, a horse stall containing 10 puppies had a dug a hole beneath the stall wall and were observed going through the hole and

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entering the next enclosure which contained trash and debris which could harm the puppies.

The previous inspection report contained a citation for a dog which had escaped its enclosure and was killed by other dogs. Failure of the enclosure to contain the dogs could result in injury, escape and even the death of an animal.

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.

3.1(b) Repeat

Housing facilities, general.

Seventeen dogs and 19 puppies are housed in a horse barn. Each enclosure contains numerous pieces of trash and waste materials. The trash consists of hay netting, empty bags, wooden boards, metal horse shoes, and countless pieces of shredded cloth. Areas of the alleyway of the barn is covered in loose hay along with unused wooden pallets and empty bags.

Ten adult dogs are housed in another building which contains a large amount of clutter and waste material. Numerous empty bags and pieces of plastic are located in the alleyway of the building and in unused enclosures. One unused enclosure contains a large number of stored metal gates. A large pile of used wood shavings is sitting on the floor of the alleyway in front of dog enclosures. The areas around these cluttered items are dirty with a buildup of hair, organic material and used wood shavings. An excessively large number of flies are also located in the building.

Clutter and trash could increase odors as well as attract pests such as flies and mice which could increase the risk of

Prepared By: KELLY MAXWELL
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

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disease towards the dogs.

Housing facilities and areas used for storing animal food or bedding must be free of any accumulation of trash, waste material, junk, weeds, and other discarded materials. Animal areas inside of housing facilities must be kept neat and free of clutter, including equipment, furniture, and stored material, but may contain materials actually used and necessary for cleaning the area, and fixtures or equipment necessary for proper husbandry practices and research needs. The licensee must remove the trash, waste, and unused materials from the housing facilities in order to support the health and well-being of the dogs.

3.1(f) **Repeat**

Housing facilities, general.

In the building housing 10 adult dogs there is an open sack of trash sitting on the floor. Open sacks of trash could create odors and attract pests such as flies and mice.

Trash containers in housing facilities and in food storage and food preparation areas must be leakproof and must have tightly fitted lids on them at all times. The licensee must place the trash sack in leak proof container with a tightly fitted lid.

3.6(a)(2)(v) **Direct**

Primary enclosures.

The facility has removed sections of the raised plastic flooring in the covered outdoor enclosures leaving a section of concrete exposed. After the facility washes out the enclosure the concrete remains wet and any feces deposited on the concrete becomes wet and runny. The hair coat of one female Golden retriever (tag #801) is excessively wet and contaminated with feces. The hair coat covering both hind legs, the tail, and the abdomen are wet and the hair is coated in feces and felt gritty to the inspectors touch. The licensee stated that this dog likes to lay on the wet concrete to cool

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down. The inspector observed wet, runny feces on the concrete in numerous covered outdoor enclosures. A wet and feces contaminated hair coat could have a negative impact on the health and well-being of the dog.

The primary enclosures must be designed to enable the dogs and cats to remain dry and clean. The licensee must alter the enclosure in a manner that will keep the dog clean and dry in order to support its health and well-being.

To be corrected by: End of business 30-July-2021

3.10(a) **Direct** **Repeat**

Watering

Numerous dogs throughout the facility have no potable water. Approximately 2 adult dogs housed in the sheltered housing building and 8 dogs housed in the horse barn had no water in their water receptacles. Approximately 22 dogs housed in the outdoor enclosures had either a large amount of dirt in their water receptacle or the water receptacle had a coating of green algae with small pieces of algae floating in the water. The dogs were observed standing and sitting in their water receptacles along with digging the water out of the receptacles. The dogs were also observed drinking the contaminated water. The temperatures taken throughout the facility ranged from 92 -97 degrees F with a heat index up to 119 degrees F.

Failure to provide potable water could have a negative impact on the health and well-being of the dogs.

Potable water must be continuously available to the dogs. The licensee must provide potable water to the dogs and ensure they have access to potable water at all times.

3.11(b)(2) **Direct** **Repeat**

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Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

Ten adult dogs are housed in a building across from the horse barn and there is a thick, heavy buildup of hair, spilled food, moldy food, used and unused wood shavings, organic waste and liquids along the front edge of each enclosure. An excessively large number of flies were located on this buildup of material.

Seventeen adult dogs and 19 puppies are housed in horse stalls inside a barn. The floors of the enclosures are consist of a thick layer of dirt mixed with old dog feces, fresh dog feces, bits of straw, and what appears to be old horse manure. The dirt and feces mixture covers the entire floor space and the dogs have no ability to escape from this contaminated flooring material and must be in contact with it at all times. None of the dogs have access to a clean, sanitized floor space. The dirt, straw and feces cannot be sanitized and sunlight is unable to hit the flooring in any of the horse stalls resulting in the dogs potential being in direct contact with disease causing agents at all times.

The upper half of the horse stalls consist of metal bars which have an excessively large amount of cobwebs attached to them. The cobwebs are brown and appear to have trapped a large amount of dust and dirt. Failure to properly sanitize the enclosures could increase the risk of disease towards the dogs.

Used primary enclosures and food and water receptacles for dogs and cats must be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks. The licensee must alter the flooring in a manner that allows for sanitizing of this surface in order to decrease the risk of disease towards the dogs. The licensee must remove the buildup of waste materials and sanitize all surfaces as well as ensure that all surfaces of primary enclosures are capable of being sanitized at all times.

**3.11(d) Repeat
Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.**

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The licensee is housing 10 adult dogs in a building which has not been presented to APHIS officials at previous inspections. An excessively large number of flies are located in this building. The majority of the flies are located near the front of each enclosure where there is a large amount of organic material, spilled food and moldy food, and spilled water. The flies were observed on the gates of the enclosures, on the walls, in the food receptacles and on the dogs. The inspector did not notice any fly control methods in place inside the building. An excessive number of flies could increase the risk of disease towards the dogs.

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. The licensee must establish an effective form of fly control in order to decrease the risk of disease and support the health and well-being of the dogs.

3.13(b)(2) Repeat

Veterinary care for dogs.

Female Pomsky (tag #135) has a broken leg which has been treated by a licensed veterinarian. No medical record exists of the treatment this dog received.

A small, red poodle puppy is under veterinary treatment, but there is no medical record that exists of the treatment plan for this puppy.

Documenting veterinary care concerns assists APHIS officials in confirming that problems have been identified and treatment has been sought in a timely manner, as well as establishes a documented medical history for the animal.

Dealers must keep copies of medical records which include the date and description of the problem (such as disease,

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illness, or injury), examination findings, test results, plan for treatment and care, and treatment procedures performed.

The licensee must create a medical record for the Pomsky and the poodle puppy which includes a description of the animal's problem, the date the problem was identified and the plan to treat the problem. The licensee must ensure that all veterinary care concerns are documented and maintained in a medical record and available for APHIS inspection.

3.19(e)(1) **Direct** **Repeat**

Terminal facilities.

A female poodle is contained in a transport crate sitting along the driveway in direct sunlight. The dog is showing signs of heat stress and the ambient temperature is 97 degrees F with a heat index of 119 degrees F according to the inspectors Kestrel. A heat advisory has been issued for the area. Failure to provide protection from the direct rays of the sun could cause the dog to become overheated which could have a detrimental impact on their health and well-being.

Shade must be provided that is sufficient to protect the dog from the direct rays of the sun. The licensee must ensure that all dogs housed in transport enclosures have sufficient shade as protection from the direct rays of the sun in order to support their health and well-being.

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

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
506618	42-A-1632	001	DANIEL GINGERICH	28-JUL-2021

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000230	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	DOG ADULT
000300	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	DOG PUPPY
000530	Total	