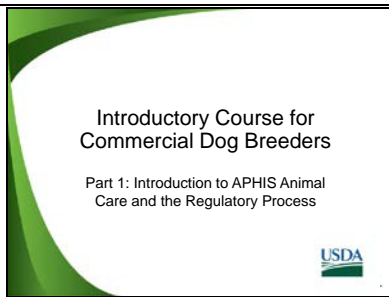


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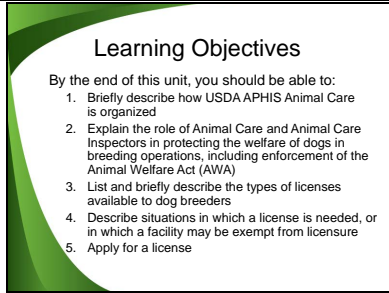
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This presentation will discuss the process involved in becoming a USDA licensed dealer.

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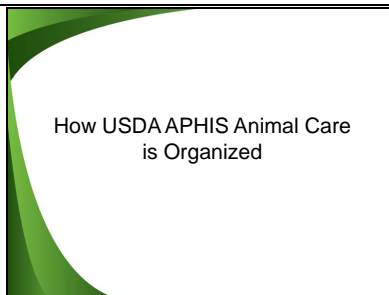


By the end of this unit, you should be able to:

1. Briefly describe how USDA APHIS Animal Care is organized
2. Explain the role of Animal Care and Animal Care Inspectors in protecting the welfare of dogs in breeding operations, including enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act (AWA)
3. List and briefly describe the types of licenses available to dog breeders
4. Describe situations in which a license is needed, or in which a facility may be exempt from licensure
5. Apply for a license

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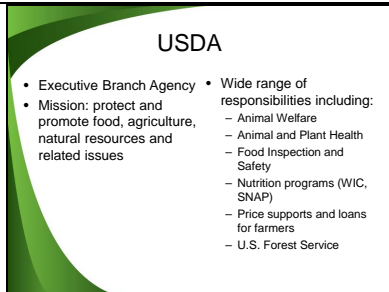
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This section will provide an overview of Animal Care's role in regulating Animal Welfare. First, we will start with a brief overview of where Animal Care fits in the federal government and then we'll talk about the Animal Welfare Act and Animal Care's role in overseeing the provisions of the Animal Welfare Act (AWA).

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Animal Care is part of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), which is part of the Executive Branch of the federal government. The Executive Branch enforces the laws made by Congress. USDA's mission is to protect and promote food, agriculture, natural resources and related issues. The USDA is a large agency and is responsible for a lot of things, a few of which are listed on this slide: Animal Welfare, Animal and Plant Health, Food inspection and food safety, Nutrition programs such as WIC and SNAP, price supports and loans for farmers and the U.S. Forest Service.

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USDA is organized into several agencies. Animal Care is part of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), the agency which protects and promotes animal and plant health, and administers the Animal Welfare Act. APHIS has a number of program units. Some of these include:

- Animal Care (animal welfare, humane treatment of animals)
- Veterinary Services (animal disease prevention)
- Plant Protection and Quarantine (plant disease prevention)
- Investigative and Enforcement Service (investigation of persons who may have broken animal welfare laws and legal actions when necessary)

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Animal Care

- Experts on animal care and husbandry
- Provides leadership for determining standards of humane care and treatment of animals
- Promotes compliance with standards through education, and enforcement of animal welfare standards
- Assists states in efforts to include pets in emergency plans
- Federal resource on animal welfare issues

Animal Care is the part of APHIS responsible for promoting and enforcing animal welfare standards, providing guidance and leadership on issues involving the safety and management of pets and other regulated animals during disasters, and serving as a federal resource on animal welfare issues.

Sources:
<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/wps/portal/aphis/ourfocus/animalwelfare>

USDA Animal Care is responsible for upholding and enforcing the Animal Welfare Act and the Horse Protection Act. The Animal Welfare Act and its associated regulations require that federally established standards of care and treatment be provided for certain warm-blooded animals bred for commercial sale, used in research, transported commercially or exhibited to the public. The Center for Animal Welfare collaborates with other animal welfare entities to play a central role in USDA's efforts to: build partnerships domestically and internationally; improve regulatory practices; and reach beyond USDA's traditional enforcement role to develop outreach, training and educational resources.

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Animal Care: Roles

- Enforces:
 - Animal Welfare Act (AWA)
 - Horse Protection Act (HPA)
- AWA requires the humane care of animals in:
 - Research, teaching, testing
 - Intended for use as pets or in exhibition (zoos, shows, exhibits)

Animal Care enforces
 The Horse Protection Act (HPA)
 The Animal Welfare Act (AWA)

These laws require the humane care of animals involved in:
 Research, teaching, testing
 Intended for use as pets or in exhibition (zoos, shows, exhibits)

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Animal Care: Organization

Headquarters: Riverdale, MD
 Raleigh, NC Office
 Fort Collins, CO Office
 Center for Animal Welfare: Kansas City, MO

Animal Care performs inspections of facilities, and enforces the Animal Welfare Act and Animal Welfare Regulations. The agency is organized into a headquarters office in Riverdale, Maryland and three offices:

- Fort Collins, CO Office
- Raleigh, NC Office
- Center for Animal Welfare Office: Kansas City, MO

Inspectors work out of the Fort Collins and Raleigh offices. The map on the slide shows how the states are divided between the two offices.

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The Animal Welfare Act

Next we will introduce the Animal Welfare Act, and how it plays into obtaining a USDA license.


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The Animal Welfare Act

Regulates:

- Transportation,
- purchase,
- sale,
- housing,
- care,
- handling and treatment of animals intended for use in research, animal exhibits, or as pets.



The Animal Welfare Act (AWA) and its corresponding regulations, regulate the transportation, purchase, sale, housing, care, handling and treatment of animals intended for use in research, in animal exhibitions, or as pets.

This AWA was enacted to ensure the humane care and treatment of animals intended for these purposes.

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AWA: History

Animal Welfare Act

- Passed by Congress in response to public outcry at the theft, transport, and resale of pets for use in animal research
 - Pepper the Dalmatian – magazine article

The AWA was originally written and passed in response to public outcry at the stealing, transport, and resale of pets for use in animal research.

The case of Pepper the Dalmatian was used to highlight the need for regulation. Pepper was stolen from her family’s farm, transported under inhumane conditions, and sold into medical research. Pepper’s family searched several states for her, but they were too late; Pepper died during an experimental procedure at a research hospital in New York.

The story caught the attention of government officials and magazine writers, and a combination of public outcry and the efforts of government leaders led to the passage of the Animal Welfare Act.

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Animals Protected by the AWA

Warm-blooded animals intended as:

- Pets
 - (Dogs, cats, guinea pigs, hamsters, rabbits, and many other warm-blooded animals)
- Laboratory research subjects
 - (dogs, cats, guinea pigs, hamsters, apes/monkeys, rabbits, etc.)
- Exhibited animals
 - (zoos, circuses, educational demonstrations)





The AWA protects warm-blooded animals intended as

- Pets – dogs, cats, guinea pigs, hamsters, rabbits, ferrets, chinchillas, and many other warm-blooded animals
- Laboratory research subjects – dogs, cats, guinea pigs, hamsters, apes/monkeys, rabbits, etc.
- Exhibited animals for zoos, circuses, educational demonstrations

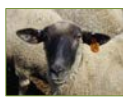
Photos: Top and Middle: D. Bickett-Weddle, ISU, Bottom: Istock

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Animals Not Protected by the AWA

- Farm animals raised for agricultural purposes (meat, milk, wool, etc.)
- Horses not used in biomedical research
- Mice (*Mus*), rats (*Rattus*) and birds
- Cold-blooded animals (snakes, alligators, lizards)




Certain animals are not covered by the AWA. These include: Farm animals raised for agricultural purposes – meat, milk, wool, etc.

Horses not used in biomedical research

Mice of genus *mus* and rats of genus *rattus* and birds that are bred for use in research

Cold –blooded animals – for example snakes, alligators, lizards

Photos: Top, middle: D. Bickett-Weddle; bottom: K. Schuette

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Enforcement

To ensure licensed facilities follow the rules of the Animal Welfare Act, Inspectors perform:

- Prelicense inspections
- Unannounced compliance inspections
- Follow-up inspections after public complaints

To ensure licensed facilities are following the rules of the Animal Welfare Act, Inspectors perform:

- Prelicense inspections
- Unannounced compliance inspections
- Follow-up inspections after public complaints

When a violation is identified during an inspection, the AWA authorizes taking action penalties. Before taking these actions, AC also considers other enforcement options to include, but not limited to: a letter of information (an informal warning letter), an official warning letter, and an investigation.

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Investigative and Enforcement Services

Assists in ensuring compliance with the AWA:

- Investigates alleged AWA violations
- Maintains investigative records
- Gathers and shares information about violators and violations

When an investigation is warranted, it is conducted by APHIS' Investigative and Enforcement Services (IES) unit. IES assists in ensuring compliance with the AWA by:

- Investigating alleged violations of the AWA and regulations
- Maintaining investigative case records
- Gathering and sharing information about violations and violators

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Enforcement Measures

Enforcement measures can include:

- Confiscation or euthanasia of animals
- Cease and desist order
- Monetary fines
- Suspension or loss of a license
- Formal prosecution

If violations of the AWA are found, enforcement measures can include:

- Confiscation or euthanasia of animals
- Issuance of a cease and desist order (stopping a business from buying/selling dogs)
- Monetary fines
- Suspension or loss of a license
- Formal prosecution (being taken to court)

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APHIS Animal Care Personnel


Animal Care employs a team of educated and trained experts to work in the field to ensure that provisions of the Animal Welfare Act are being followed. This section describes the roles of Animal Care Inspectors and Animal Care Specialists in overseeing provisions of the Animal Welfare Act and regulations.

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APHIS Inspectors

- Inspectors located nationwide
- Experts in animal care and husbandry
- Formal training and a background in animal-related fields



APHIS employs Animal Care Inspectors nationwide. They are experts in animal care and husbandry with extensive animal handling experience, with formal training and a background in animal-related fields, such as veterinary medicine, animal science, and biology.

Photo: A. Eaglin, USDA, APHIS

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APHIS Inspectors: Training

Classroom training:

- Facility inspection
- Specialized training in recognizing pain and suffering
- Regular continuing education on new information related to animal welfare and health

Inspectors receive extensive training including
Facility inspection training
Specialized training in recognizing pain and suffering in the particular species with which they work, and
Continuing education at regular intervals to provide the most up-to-date information on animal welfare and health.

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APHIS Inspectors: Training

Continual on-the-job training to ensure fair, consistent and accurate inspections. This may include:

- Statistical analysis of inspection data
- Reviews of inspection reports, activity reports, enforcement requests and photographs by a supervisor
- Additional inspections for quality assurance

Inspectors also undergo field training. Inspectors receive continual on-the-job evaluations to ensure that their inspections are fair, consistent and accurate. This may include:

- Statistical analysis of inspection data
- Reviews of inspection reports, enforcement requests and photographs by supervisors
- Supervisory analysis during inspections
- Reviews of inspectors and activity reports
- Additional inspections for quality assurance purposes

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Animal Care Specialists

Special expertise and experience:

- Canines
- Birds
- Elephants
- Marine mammals
- Exotic cats
- Non-human primates



In addition to Animal Care Inspectors, Animal Care also employs experts on the care and handling of exotic species including birds, elephants, marine mammals, exotic cats and non-human primates.

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APHIS Inspections: Your Responsibilities

Ensure that:

- The facility is in compliance with the Animal Welfare Act at all times, and is ready for visitors
- Paperwork is correctly completed, up-to-date, and available for review by Inspectors
- Animals' health and well-being are monitored and maintained



Photo: USDA: APHIS: A.Eaglin

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USDA Licensing of Facilities

This section will describe the USDA licensing of facilities.

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Licensing with the USDA

Any person who is an animal dealer must have a USDA license

- Dealer: any person who buys or sells any dog, or negotiates the purchase or sale of any dog, for use as a pet, research or teaching subject, or sells dogs wholesale for hunting, security or breeding
- Does not include: Retail pet stores are **not** considered dealers, unless they sell dogs to research facilities, exhibitors or other pet stores

A dealer is any person who buys or sells any dog, or negotiates the purchase of sale of any dog, for use as pets, for research or teaching purposes, or sells dogs wholesale for hunting, security or breeding.

Retail pet stores are **not** considered dealers, unless they sell dogs to research facilities, exhibitors (like a carnival or zoo), or other pet stores.

The following may require a license:

- Any person who acquires a dead animal and then sells it.
- Any person who acquires a dead animal or its parts from a USDA licensed dealer or municipal, county, or state pound/shelter and then sells it.

Contact USDA APHIS Animal Care as it relates to exemptions to the above.

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Licensing with the USDA

Retail Pet Store is defined in the Retail Pet Store Final Rule as—

- A place of business or residence at which the seller, buyer, and the animal available for sale are physically present so that every buyer may personally observe the animal prior to purchasing and/or taking custody of it after purchase.
- A place where only the following animals are sold or offered for sale as pets: dogs, cats, rabbits, guinea pigs, hamsters, gerbils, rats, mice, gophers, chinchillas, domestic ferrets, domestic farm animals, birds, and coldblooded species.

USDA has changed the Animal Welfare Act regulations by revising its definition of retail pet store in order to keep pace with the modern marketplace and to ensure that animals sold via the Internet or other non-traditional methods receive humane care and treatment.

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Who Needs a License?

A license is required if:

- Produce dogs and/or cats for:
 - Research
 - Sell 25 or more dogs and/or cats per year
 - Wholesale distribution to retail pet stores or exhibition
 - Five or more breeding female dogs, cats or small exotic/wild pocket pets
- Sell any dog and/or cat not born and raised on your premises for research
- Retail sales businesses that sell animals sight unseen (born and raised)
 - More than four breeding females

A license is required if:

- Produce dogs and/or cats for:
 - Research
 - Sell 25 or more dogs and/or cats per year
 - Wholesale distribution to retail pet stores or exhibition
 - Five or more breeding female dogs, cats, or small exotic/wild pocket pets
- Sell any dog and/or cat not born and raised on your premises for research
- Retail sales businesses that sell animals sight unseen (born and raised)
 - More than four breeding females

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Who is Exempt from USDA Licensure?

No license needed:

- Four or fewer breeding females on premises, sells offspring, born and raised on premises, as pets

License needed:

- More than four breeding females on premises, regardless of ownership, business must be licensed

The following people are exempt from USDA licensure
Any person who has four or fewer breeding females on the premises and who sells pups which were born and raised on the same premises as pets is exempt from licensure.

However, if more than four breeding females (including breeding females of other mammalian pet species, such as cats, ‘pocket pets’ or exotics) are on a premises, regardless of who on the premises owns them, the business will require a license.

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Example

- Ann – two breeding female dogs
- Mike (Ann’s husband) – one breeding female cat
- Elizabeth (daughter) – two breeding female dogs
- All on same premises
- Pups/kittens sold to brokers or retail pet stores
- License is required, even though no one person has more than four breeding females

Ann owns two breeding female dogs, her husband Mike owns one breeding female cat, and their daughter Elizabeth owns two breeding female dogs. If they share a premises and sell pups/kittens to “middle men” or retail pet stores they would be required to have a Class A license for the premises, even though any one person does not own more than four breeding females. We will discuss the different types of licenses a bit later in the presentation.

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Exemptions

Any person who breeds and sells dogs and/or cats directly to a pet owner, at retail, for the buyer’s own use as a pet...

- AND does not buy any animals for resale
- AND does not sell any animals to a research facility, dealer, or pet store
- AND does all sales face-to-face

...is exempt from licensure.

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Exemptions

Most retail pet stores which sell dogs as pets are exempt from licensure

- "Retail" implies that the buyer is the *end-user* of a product
- Retail stores need a license if any sales are not face-to-face
- Some retail pet stores may need a license if they also sell wild or exotic animals

Retail pet stores which sell dogs as pets are exempt from licensure

"Retail" implies that the buyer is the *end-user* of a product.

For example, a person who buys a dog from a retail store, does so with the intention of keeping the dog as their own pet. In this example, the end-user is the pet owner, and the product is the dog.

- Retail stores need a license if any sales are not face-to-face
- Some retail pet stores may need a license if they also sell wild or exotic animals

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Exemptions

Any person who sells

- Fewer than 25 dogs and/or cats per year
- Born and raised on their premises
- To a research facility or entity conducting teaching, research or testing

is exempt from licensure

Any person who sells fewer than 25 dogs per year, which were born and raised on their premises, to a research facility or entity conducting teaching, research or testing, is exempt from licensure. However, if 25 or more dogs and/or cats per year from a premises are sold into research, teaching or testing, the premises will require a license, regardless of who on the premises owns the dogs/cats.

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Exemptions

Any person who buys dogs solely for his or her own use and enjoyment, and does not sell or exhibit them is exempt from licensure.

Any person who buys dogs solely for his or her own use and enjoyment, and does not sell or exhibit them is exempt from licensure.

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**Scenario 1:
Steph's Labradoodles**

Stephanie breeds, raises and sells Labradoodle puppies to a dealer who sells puppies to pet stores.

- Steph has two breeding female dogs, and four breeding males on her premises

License requirements?

- Exempt from licensure

Stephanie breeds, raises and sells Labradoodle puppies to a dealer who sells puppies to pet stores.

She maintains two female breeding dogs, and four breeding males on her premises.

Stephanie is a wholesaler because she sells her dogs directly to a pet store. However, Stephanie is exempt from licensure, even though she is a wholesaler, because she maintains four or fewer breeding female dogs on her premises, and sells the pups for the pet trade.

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**Scenario 2:
Aaron's Retrievers**

Aaron breeds Golden Retrievers.

- Four breeding females, two breeding males, and sells 20 puppies a year born on his premises from his females to a research animal broker

Aaron is exempt from USDA licensure, until...

- Stephanie asks him to sell one of her Labradoodle puppies to the research animal broker
- Aaron now must have a USDA license (Class B), in order to sell a puppy not born and raised on his premises

Stephanie's next-door neighbor, Aaron, breeds Golden Retrievers. He maintains four breeding females, two breeding males, and sells 20 puppies a year born on his premises from his females to a research animal broker.

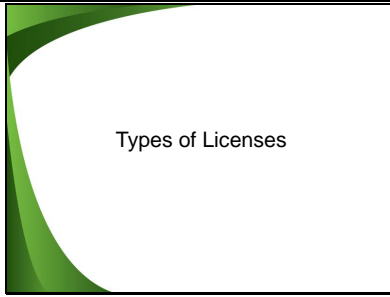
Aaron is exempt from USDA licensure, until...

Stephanie asks him to sell one of her Labradoodle puppies to the research animal broker.

Aaron now must have a USDA Class B license, in order to sell a puppy not born and raised on his premises.

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Now we will discuss the different types of USDA licenses.

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Under the AWA, there are three types of licenses: Class A for commercial dog breeders, Class B for brokers, and operators of an auction sale, and Class C for exhibitors. The next section will briefly describe these licenses.

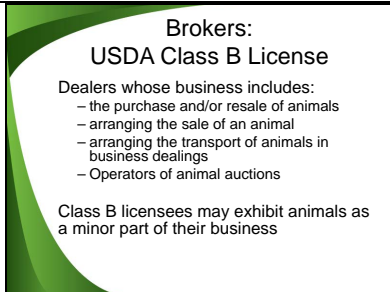
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Brokers are:
Dealers whose business includes:
the purchase and/or resale of animals
arranging the sale of an animal
arranging the transport of animals in business dealings

This type of license applies to most “middle men” who arrange for animals from one person or facility to be sold to another person or facility, such as:
Brokers
Operators of animal auctions

Class B licensees may also exhibit animals as a minor part of their business

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**Sources of Animals:
Class B Licensee**

<p>Random sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State, county, or city-owned and operated pounds and shelters • Humane groups and contract pounds • Other USDA Class B licensed dealers 	<p>Non-random sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Licensed Breeders • Breeders who can certify that they are exempt from USDA licensing requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Animals bred and raised on premises AND - Sold fewer than 25 dogs or cats, if for research purposes OR - Four or fewer breeding females on premises if for pets
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In order to prevent the theft and selling of pets, the Animal Welfare Act specifically states the sources from which brokers can obtain animals. Brokers may purchase animals from: Random sources such as:
Other USDA Class B licensed dealers
State, county, or city-owned and operated pounds and shelters
Humane groups and contract pounds which are organized as legal entities under the laws of their state

Non-random sources:
Breeders who bred and raised the animals on their premises, AND can certify that they sold fewer than 25 dogs and/or cats that year, if the animals are to be used for research purposes
Breeders who bred and raised the animals on their premises, and can certify that they have four or fewer breeding female dogs and/or cats on their premises, if the animals are to be used as pets
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**Class B Licensee:
Holding Periods**

Brokers are required to hold the animals for a certain period before re-selling them.

The length of the holding time depends upon:

- Source of animals
- Age of animals
- Length of time already held by another licensed dealer

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Examples

<p>Rhonda:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeds Manchester Terriers, Chihuahuas and Yorkies on her farm - Has more than four breeding females - Sells puppies at eight weeks of age to George <p>What type of license? - Rhonda is a Breeder and needs a Class A License</p>	<p>George:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visits farms every two weeks - Buys puppies from several farms - Delivers them to "Pet-A-Rama" pet stores <p>What type of license? - Broker: Class B License</p>
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Rhonda breeds Manchester terriers, Chihuahuas and Yorkies on her farm in Missouri. She has more than four breeding females, and sells the puppies at eight weeks of age to George.
Breeder (Class A license)
George knows all of the breeders in the central Missouri area, and comes bi-weekly to look at and purchase puppies. He buys puppies from several farms, loads them into his truck, and delivers them to several "Pet-A Rama" pet stores in the city.
Broker (Class B license)

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Examples

"Pet-A-Rama"

- Pays George for the puppies he delivers

What type of license?
- Exempt from licensure

The "Pet-A-Rama" pet stores pay George for the puppies that he delivers to them.
What type of license does Pet-A-Rama need?
Pet-A-Rama is exempt from licensure
In this example, the "Pet-A-Rama" stores are retail stores, which sell puppies to be used as pets to the general public. These retail stores are exempt from licensure under the Animal Welfare Act.
EXCEPT if the store sells animals other than face-to-face with buyers or sells exotic animals

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**Class C Licensee:
Exhibitor**

Any person whose business involves showing or displaying animals to the public

- Includes circuses, zoos, animal acts, and other animal exhibits
 - Exotic animal exhibits at county or state fairs ARE inspected
- Does not include most retail pet stores, state and county fairs, rodeos, field trials, or purebred dog and cat shows

Note that exotic animal exhibits at county or state fairs are inspected. Those exhibitors would be Class C licensees.

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Licensure Requirements


This section is a brief discussion of licensure requirements. Other presentations in this course contain more information about license requirements. Please contact your Animal Care Inspector if you have questions.

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Prelicense Information Packet

Available upon request from the Animal Care Office serving the state in which the business will be located



Prelicense information packets are available from Animal Care. You can request them from the Animal Care Office serving your area, either by letter or through the APHIS Animal Care website. <https://acis.aphis.edc.usda.gov/ords/f?p=116>

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Prelicense Information Packet

Contains:

- Regulations and Statutes
- Forms
- Instructions
- Guidance on setting up a compliant facility
- Checklist


The prelicense information packet from Animal Care contains the information you need to apply for a license. It will have a copy of the Animal Welfare Act and Regulations, forms you need to apply for a license, instructions for applying for a license, guidance on making sure your facility is in compliance with the AWA and a checklist of items to ensure your application is complete and you are ready for your prelicense inspection.

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**Requirements:
Class A and Class B licenses**

- Applicant:
 - 18 years of age, or older
 - No more than one USDA license
 - Able to provide either a Social Security Number, or a Federal Taxpayer Identification Number
- Complete license application form (APHIS Form 7003A)
- If applicant operates in more than one state, apply in the state that is the principal place of business



A person seeking licensure must:

- Be 18 years of age, or older
- Not have more than one USDA license
- Be able to provide either a Social Security Number, or a Federal Taxpayer Identification Number

The applicant must fill in a license application form (APHIS Form 7003A). This form is found in the prelicense information packet available from the Animal Care Office affiliated with the state in which the licensee wishes to operate their business.

If a person seeking licensure operates in more than one state, he/she should apply in the state where he/she has their principal place of business. All premises in all states must be listed on the application form.

This form and other required forms can be downloaded at https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalwelfare/sa_publications/ct_publications_and_guidance_documents

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Requirements:
Class A and Class B Licenses

- Application processing fee of \$10.00 – due when application is submitted
- Licensing fee
 - Based upon the dollar amount of the business in one year
 - Due after passing prelicense inspection

The licensee will pay an application processing fee of \$10.00
After passing the prelicense inspection, the licensee will pay a licensing fee based upon the dollar amount of the business in one year.

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Requirements:
Class A and Class B Licenses

- Relationship with an attending veterinarian
 - Veterinarian to visit the facility regularly, preferably at least once a year
 - Program of Veterinary Care
- Program of Veterinary Care
 - Plan outlining veterinary care
 - A written plan approved and signed by the attending veterinarian, and signed by the applicant
 - Available to show to Inspectors at all times

The licensee must have a relationship with an attending veterinarian
Veterinarian to visit the facility regularly, preferably at least once a year
Veterinarian to aid in developing and implementing a Program of Veterinary Care.


Licensees must have a written Program of Veterinary Care
Plan outlining veterinary care for such things as vaccinations, parasite control, and emergency care.
Approved and signed by the attending veterinarian, and also signed by the person seeking licensure.
Must be available to show to Inspector at any time

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Requirements:
Class A and Class B Licenses

Completed Record of Acquisition of Dogs and Cats on Hand (APHIS Form 7005) must be presented at prelicense inspection



The licensee must be able to provide a written Record of Acquisition of Dogs and Cats on Hand (APHIS Form 7005) at the time of the prelicense inspection.

This form is available in the prelicense information packet, on the Animal Care website, or by request through the regional Animal Care Office. This form needs to be completed and available for the Inspector at the prelicense inspection.

This form and other required forms can be downloaded at https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalwelfare/sa_publications/ct_publications_and_guidance_documents

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Conclusion

You should now be able to:

1. Briefly describe how USDA APHIS Animal Care is organized.
2. Explain the role of Animal Care and Animal Care Inspectors in protecting the welfare of dogs in breeding operations, including enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act.
3. List and briefly describe the types of licenses available to dog breeders.
4. Describe situations in which a license is needed, or in which a facility may be exempt from licensure.
5. Apply for a license

You should now be able to:

1. Briefly discuss the organization of APHIS Animal Care.
2. Describe the role of Animal Care and Animal Care Inspectors in protecting the welfare of dogs in breeding operations, including enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act.
3. Describe the types of licenses available to dog breeders.
4. Describe situations in which a license is needed, or in which a facility may be exempt from licensure.
5. Apply for a license

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Questions?

Acknowledgements

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