

DIVISION SIX BCA NEWSLETTER



A newsletter published for the members of BCA Division Six from the great states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri!

Please send all submissions to the editor, Karen Zimny, karen@pantheonbulldogs.com.

Mail: Karen Zimny, 9106 Wilton Bridge Rd., Waseca, MN 56093 Phone: 507-835-5660

Division VI Officers:

President: Linda Shelburg

Vice President: Russ Schuveiller

Treasurer: Mike Rathje

Secretary: Jo Hanson

Bulldogs are adorable, with faces like toads that have been sat on. --Colette

Governors:

Robert Cocks

Dean Dickey

Rick Hart

Randy Miller

Kym Thew

Councilors:

Wayne Brower

Marilyn Burdick

Patsy Hart

Darlene Stuedemann.



Division VI Clubs and Secretaries:

Bulldog Club of Central Iowa - Linda Shelburg - 515-225-8743 lshelbrg@mchsi.com

Bulldog Club of Greater St. Louis - Karen Scott - rascott@usmo.com

Heart of America Bulldog Club - Shannon Jennings - Mr2gr8@aol.com

St. Paul / Minneapolis Bulldog Club, Inc. - Bill Tisdell billtisdell@juno.com



The May 21, 2005 BCA Division VI meeting was called to order by President Linda Shelburg at the Maplewood Best Western Motel, Maplewood, MN.

Roll Call - Present - Jo Hanson, Linda Shelburg, Kym Thew, Michael Rathje, Darlene Stuedemann, Patsy Hart, Rick Hart, Marilyn Burdick, Randy Miller, Bob Cocks via telephone. Absent - Russ Schuveiller, Wayne Brower, Dean Dickey

Treasurer's Report - Michael gave a brief rundown on the checking account and year to date balances. A motion by Kym, seconded by Rick, to accept the report carried.

Secretary's Report - Kym moved, seconded by Michael, to approve the minutes of the last meeting as submitted. Motion carried.

Old Business: There was a brief discussion about the remarks made on the internet by the BCA member from Arizona. It was generally agreed that C.D. Richardson's name should be submitted to National for consideration for the Hall of Fame. Dean will gather information on C.D. to be presented to BCA.

New Business: A motion by Bob, seconded by Michael, to donate trophies for a full class for the national day for the 2005 Nationals and to do a full page ad for the Nationals catalog, carried. Dean will prepare the ad.

Karen Zimny asked to speak regarding a web page for the 2009 Nationals. She advised that there is a very nice web site for the 2005 Nationals and that she and Chris would be willing to create something similar for 2009. She also asked that the Division membership be reminded to submit articles and/or ideas for articles for the Newsletter. Division VI will not be entering the National Newsletter contest this year as Karen will be judging the contest. Karen was thanked for her hard work on the Newsletter and the web site.

Jo, on behalf of the SPMBC, gave Michael a check for \$210 designated for the Heritage Fund. This was the proceeds from the auction of the bulldog angel pin at their specialty.

Michael advised that HABC has begun work on the 2009 Nationals.

New Members: Sandy Hawk, Rick Hill, MO; Richard Powell, Spring Lake Park, MN; Dana & Dianne Huntington, Cambridge, MN; Kim Simon, Golden Valley, MN; Sue Marek, Grimes, IA; Michele Myers, Andover, KS; Sandra Smith, Virginia, MN; Jeffrey Fryman, Bellevue, NE; Ruby Hilton, Eskridge, KS; Sonya Monzel, Falcon Heights, MN; Sheila Bartlett, Kearney, MO; Iva Lewis, Kansas City, MO; Kevin Davis, Norfolk, England.

The meeting was closed for 2006/2007 Division VI officer, counselor and governor nominations.

Nominations are as follows: President - Linda Shelburg; Vice President - Russ Schuveiller; Secretary - Jo Hanson; Treasurer - Michael Rathje

Governors - Dean Dickey, Kym Thew, Rick Hart, Bev Larrick, Randy Banta

Counselors - Marilyn Burdick, Patsy Hart, Randy Miller, Darlene Stuedemann

Motion by Michael, seconded by Kym to destroy ballots. Motion carried.

The meeting was reopened.

Rick advised that the St. Louis club will have shows Friday, Saturday and Sunday in February of 2006.

The next meeting will be September 10 in Des Moines at the Valley West Inn, time to be determined later.

Upon motion by Kym, seconded by Jo, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted, Jo Hanson, Secretary



Brag!

We'll take a brag about anything! We ask a donation for each brag. Brag about children, grandchildren, and of course, DOGS! \$1 per line, minimum 2 lines (100 characters/line). Send check made out to BCA Division VI to Karen Zimny, 9106 Wilton Bridge Rd, Waseca, MN 56093

It is now Champion Beauties Eppie, making it 36 Champions for Amos. Darlene Stuedemann

Two more champions in the house of Guthmiller! Reingold Just Amazing (Mazey) and Reingold Aristocrat (Graham) are now Ch. Reingold Just Amazin and Ch. Reingold Aristocrat!

Karen Zimny & Chris Osterloh's kids are on a roll. Pantheon Beguiling Blodeuwed got a 5 point major in July and her niece, Pantheon Alluring Al-Mah got a 3 point major the weekend before in Cambridge.

Pantheon's Wadsworth is now Champion Pantheon's Wadsworth. He finished at the Anoka/Cambridge Cluster in June. Wadsworth owns Gloria Kromminga and Jane Nelson.

Lucky

Mary and her husband Jim had a dog, Lucky. Lucky was a real character. Whenever Mary and Jim had company come for a weekend visit they would warn their friends to not leave their luggage open because Lucky would help himself to whatever struck his fancy. Inevitably someone would forget and something would come up missing Mary or Jim would go to Lucky's toy box in the basement and there the treasure would be, amid all of Lucky's favorite toys. Lucky always stashed his finds in his toy box and he was very particular that his toys stay in the box.

It happened that Mary found out she had breast cancer. Something told her she was going to die of this disease...she was just sure it was fatal. She scheduled the double mastectomy, fear riding her shoulders.

The night before she was to go to the hospital she cuddled with Lucky. A thought struck her...what would happen to Lucky? Although the three-year-old dog liked Jim he was Mary's dog through and through. If I die Lucky will be abandoned, Mary thought. He won't understand that I didn't want to leave him. The thought made her sadder than thinking of her own death.

The double mastectomy was harder on Mary than her doctors had anticipated and Mary was hospitalized for over two weeks. Jim took Lucky for his evening walk faithfully but the dog just drooped, whining and miserable. But finally the day came for Mary to leave the hospital. When she arrived home, Mary was so exhausted she couldn't even make it up the steps to her bedroom. Jim made his wife comfortable on the couch and left her to nap. Lucky stood watching Mary but he didn't come to her when she called. It made Mary sad but sleep soon overcame her and she dozed. When Mary woke for a second she couldn't understand what was wrong.

She couldn't move her head and her body felt heavy and hot. Panic soon gave way to laughter though when Mary realized the problem. she was covered, literally blanketed in every treasure Lucky owned! While she had slept the sorrowing dog had made trip after trip to the basement and back bringing his beloved mistress his favorite things in life. He had covered her with his love. Mary forgot about dying. Instead she and Lucky began living again, walking further and further together every night.

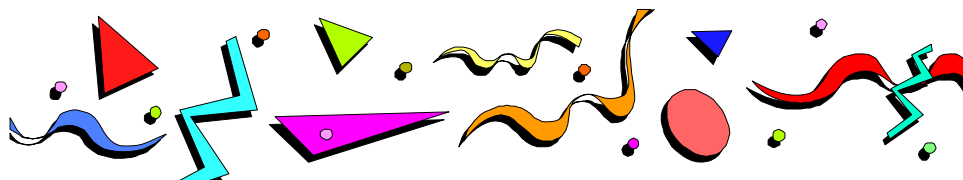
It's been 12 years now and Mary is still cancer-free. Lucky? He still steals treasures and stashes them in his toybox but Mary remains his greatest treasure. Live everyday to the fullest...because every day is a blessing...

Upcoming Shows - Div VI

Name	Location	Event Date	Closing Date
Kennel Club of Freeborn County, Minnesota, Inc.	Albert Lea, MN	8/13-14/2005	7/27/05
Burlington Kennel Club, Inc.	West Burlington, IA	8/20-21/2005	8/3/05
Manhattan Kansas Kennel Club	Topeka, KS	8/19/2005 & 8/21/05	8/3/05
Topeka Kennel Club, Inc.	Topeka, KS	8/18/2005 & 8/20/05	8/3/05
Heart of America Kennel Club, Inc.	Kansas City, MO	08/27/05	8/10/05
Leavenworth Kennel Club	Kansas City, MO	8/25-26/2005	8/10/05
St. Croix Valley Kennel Club, Inc.	Lake Elmo, MN	8/27-28/2005	8/10/05
Cedar Rapids Kennel Association, Inc.	Amana, IA	9/3-4/2005	8/17/05
Bulldog Club of Central Iowa	Des Moines, IA	09/09/05	8/24/05
Des Moines Kennel Club, Inc.	Des Moines, IA	9/10-11/2005	8/24/05
Hutchinson Kennel Club, Inc.	Salina, KS	09/18/05	8/31/05
Missouri Rhineland Kennel Club	Sullivan, MO	9/17-18/2005	8/31/05
Rochester Minnesota Kennel Club, Inc.	Rochester, MN	9/17-18/2005	8/31/05
Salina Kennel Club, Inc.	Salina, KS	09/16/05	8/31/05
Three Rivers Kennel Club of Missouri	Sullivan, MO	09/16/05	8/31/05
Wichita Kennel Club, Inc.	Salina, KS	09/17/05	8/31/05
Grand Island Kennel Club	Grand Island, NE	9/24-25/2005	9/7/05
Jefferson County Kennel Club of Missouri	Gray Summit, MO	09/25/05	9/7/05
Spirit of the Heartland Kennel Club	Gray Summit, MO	09/24/05	9/7/05
St. Louis Dog Breeders Association, Inc.	Gray Summit, MO	09/23/05	9/7/05
Tri-City Kennel Club, Inc.	Davenport, IA	9/24-25/2005	9/7/05
Cornhusker Kennel Club of Lincoln, Nebraska, Inc	Lincoln, NE	10/8-9/2005	9/21/05
Wright County Minnesota Kennel Club	Hutchinson, MN	10/8-9/2005	9/21/05
Cyclone Country Kennel Club of Ames, Inc.	Mason City, IA	10/15/05	9/28/05
Lawrence Jayhawk Kennel Club, Inc.	Lawrence, KS	10/15-16/2005	9/28/05
Mason City Kennel Club	Mason City, IA	10/16/05	9/28/05
Rapid City Kennel Club, Inc.	Rapid City, SD	10/21-23/2005	10/5/05
Sioux Empire Kennel Club, Inc.	Sioux Falls, SD	10/29-30/2005	10/12/05
Ozarks Kennel Club, Inc.	Springfield, MO	11/12-13/2005	10/26/05
Council Bluffs Kennel Club	Council Bluffs, IA	11/19-20/2005	11/2/05
Minneapolis Kennel Club, Inc.	Shakopee, MN	11/19-20/2005	11/2/05
Granite City Kennel Club of St. Cloud, Minnesota	St Cloud, MN	12/10-11/2005	11/23/05
Land O' Lakes Kennel Club, Inc.	St Paul, MN	1/7-8/2006	12/21/05
Keomah Kennel Club, Inc.	Des Moines, IA	02/19/06	2/1/06
Bulldog Club of America	Eureka, MO	02/26/06	2/8/06
Bulldog Club of Greater St. Louis	Eureka, MO	02/25/06	2/8/06
Waterloo Kennel Club, Inc.	Waterloo, IA	4/22-23/2006	4/5/06

This list is deemed reliable but not guaranteed.

Please see www.akc.org or specific superintendents for information.



Did you know?

The average body temperature of a dog is 99.5 to 102.5 degrees farenheit.
The average pulse rate is 60-120 beats per minute.

Signs of Dental Problems in Dogs

Odor: If your dog's breath smells like the inside of a garbage can, something's wrong. Normal dog breath smells good.

Lack of appetite: Dogs with dental problems have trouble eating. They may pick up food and then drop it or stop eating altogether. Check your dog's water dish of bits of food.

Pawing at mouth or drooling excessively: This can be a sign that the area is painful or that something is stuck inside. Take you dog to the vet.

Fleas and Ticks

Fleas: There are more than 2000 known species and sub-species of flea in the world. One flea species, however, accounts for almost all the fleas found on dogs and cats in the US. It is known as the cat flea. Undisturbed, a flea can live on a dog for more than 100 days. Ingesting fleas is the main cause of tapeworm in dogs and cats. Some animals eat 50-90 percent of the fleas on their body.

Ticks: Ticks are not insects. They are actually arachnids as are spiders. The bodies of some ticks can expand 20-100 times as they feed.

Sunburn Savvy

Dogs can get sunburned, especially if they have light colored coats. To prevent sunburn, apply sunscreen to the dog's ears and nose and monitor the amount of time the dog spends in the hot sunshine. The juice of an aloe plant can be just as soothing to a sunburned dog as it is to human skin.

Signs of Ear Infections

- Shaking the head and ears
- Scratching at one or both ears
- A bad odor in one or both ears
- Yellowish, brown or black discharge from one or both ears
- Redness or soreness of the ear flap or opening to the ear canal
- Tilting the head to one side
- Lethargy or depression
- Apparent hearing loss
- Swollen ear flap(s)
- Stumbling or circling to one side

The Canine Tongue

The canine tongue has more responsibilities than any other part of a dog's anatomy, except for the brain. It is used to communicate, conduct heat, register tastes and textures, convey food, lap water, and heal wounds. To perform its diverse duties, the dog's tongue has eight pairs of muscles and five pairs of cranial nerves that come directly from the brain through tiny openings in the dog's skull.

These facts and much more can be found in the "Dog Bible, The Definitive Source for All Things Dog". Edited by Kristin Mehus-Roe and published by Bowtie Press. 750 pages. \$24.95 Thanks to Sandy Fisher for letting us reprint her summary from Bulldog Club of Greater Seattle's Newsletter

MARK YOUR CALENDARS!

The Bulldog Club of Central Iowa announces its specialty.

Date: Friday, September 9

Where: the Varied Industries Building, Iowa State Fairgrounds

Time: 2:00 p.m.

BCCI's famous pot luck and raffle at the show site Friday night.

Onofrio - Superintendant



Bulldog Club of Central Iowa

This is found in the March, 2005, Volume 30, Number 3 edition of The Canine Chronicle. "There's No Business Like Show Business" By Dr. Gareth Morgan-Jones

Why indeed is it that many people nowadays seemingly limit their involvement to exhibiting their best dogs only at Specialties and essentially boycott all-breed shows, either altogether or at least partly. Engaging in a concerted refusal to have anything to do with something surely has an element of disapproval involved. What has happened to the latter type event that makes it so unacceptable and unpalatable to so many, among them some of our more important breeders? What has happened to its primary and original role as a forum for the comparison and evaluation of breeding stock? Is this something that adversely affects the overall health of the sport? Is this parting of the ways among fanciers something that we should be concerned about or is this dichotomy something that could be expected given the changing nature of the emphasis being placed at the different type events. Has there been a certain inevitability about all of this as divergent interests have become consolidated within the confines of the dog show?

One of the central aspects of this matter, which needs additional consideration, revolves around the questions of how and why the all-breed event has lost some of its stature as a place for the comparison of stock which was, after all, from the very beginning, its main intended purpose. The relegation of breed competition to a subordinate status is something which has apparently happened gradually over the years, almost by default you might say. How has it become so devalued in this regard in the eyes of many of those who form the backbone of our sport, the real dog people? It is certainly interesting to speculate about this. Was this something that was bound to happen as it evolved into the sort of entity which it has become today where superficial excitement, high drama, spectacle and theater are at a premium and have replaced the more staid, substantive, intellectually-sophisticated, older reason for existence. As the show business dimension has escalated, the traditional has almost inexorably receded and that is surely not to everyone's liking nor is it necessarily for the good of the cause, at least not entirely. Settled sedateness and prim self-restraint are not exactly part of the equation anymore, let's face it. Perhaps this is a reflection of prevailing societal attitudes, practices, and values as a whole in addition to the currency that is presently being placed on such things as fame and stardom. The firmament of dogdom seems destined to spin within the vortex that is the culture at large, adopting its good as well as its bad. As the change of focus and emphasis has occurred so too, presumably, to some extent at least, has the nature of the participants involved, in terms of ethos, priorities and guiding beliefs. Some get caught up in the flow, others stay on the high ground and preserve their integrity. Even the dogs themselves form a part of the divide. Of this, more later.

Whether or not the evident divide is, in reality, reflective of the ethos, morals and values of the respective people involved is an interesting subject. Is there indeed a certain commonality of enthusiasm, passion and sympathy, which separate those who practice exclusivity in terms of what type event they show their dogs at from those who participate indiscriminately? Enlightenment and excellence of taste are factors which undoubtedly have an influence. What gives satisfaction to one individual may differ appreciably from that which another will find self-gratifying. In the case of true breeders, the real connoisseurs of the pedigreed dog among us, the people who gain most fulfillment and reward through indulgence in guiding the act of creation, the glory part is merely the icing on the cake and so their interest is rather differently focussed. The ego-fortifying fame bit is not what it is predominantly and primarily all about for such individuals, not really. For others, of course, the exact opposite is true. What they get off on is winning big time for the sake of winning big time, irrespective of whether or not a dog is truly deserving. And so a kind of syndrome is generated which involves dogs winning because they win and momentum, or call it impetus, if you will, sort of takes over. The high profile, stardom thing then comes into play and undoubtedly compromises the ability of adjudicators to be objective. There is no question that the subjectivity factor is compounded at the higher levels of competition and, in so far as judging is concerned, the validity of the relative merit decision making process decreases exponentially. Thus there are many dogs that win far

more than they deserve simply because of preceding achievement. Judges, in many instances, just don't judge dogs; they almost automatically put up habitual winners.

Quite apart from the matter of the competency of judging at breed level one of the most serious indictments of today's all-breed event is that many of the dogs which win significantly at Group and Best In Show level, and thereby gain considerable prominence, are not necessarily always exemplary specimens of their breed. There are many exceptions, of course, but why should this be? They are up there for other reasons, among the more important of which are the fiscal resources expended on their promotion through heavy-duty advertising. One significant win under an incompetent judge leads to another and then to another because of the visibility factor and soon, before you know it, particularly if the dog is in the hands of a highly-respected professional handler, the animal is winning out of all proportion to its merits. The snowball effect is often seemingly unstoppable, much to the disgust of those who know their breeds. How is one supposed to feel when one sees a not particularly typey, not particularly well-made, specimen of a breed one knows well, winning an all-breed Best In Show award? Should one feel appalled or should one shrug it off as of no great consequence since this type thing has become par for the course nowadays? Should one lose all respect for the judge involved? Let me hasten to add that I am in no way knocking the handler here; they do their job wonderfully well. The responsibility always lies with the owner or owners and, of course, with the judges who make the awards. So here is this dog, it cannot make it past the first cut in the Best of Breed competition at the National Specialty under a renowned breeder judge, but yet it is a multiple Group winner. Sound very familiar? I saw it happen twice this past year. What does this tell us?

There are several possibilities. The Specialty judge could be exercising some narrow, highly-idiosyncratic dislike of the dog. He or she could be carrying some crippling political baggage in terms of background familiarity with the breed and the fanciers involved with it. You know the sort of unhealthy thing that happens when you get the elitism factor kicking in. Some of these Specialties can be an absolute disgrace because of it. There could be fault judging of the worst sort, there could be the practice of personal predilection for a particular form of the breed to the exclusion of all others. An established preference for something is one of those things that compromises judging. You know what they say. The typey dogs that win at Specialties cannot cut the mustard at all-breed shows while the more generic specimens do well in such events. In other words, it all rather depends on the peculiarities of the dog being exhibited. Hence the dog divide alluded to above. There may be some truth to this but there are undoubtedly dogs that bridge the gap and they surely have a role to play in keeping a breed honest. That constant tendency to breed for extremes has to be tempered somehow. So what might be the other side of this coin? It is, of course, perfectly conceivable, if not highly likely, that the dog which we are talking about should not be winning Breeds, let along Groups. I am firmly of the opinion that this is the type of thing that occurs quite often and, moreover, I have little doubt that the all-breed show is seriously tarnished and needlessly devalued by it. Whatever the reality of such a case as this, ultimately the judges are the individuals who can and should collectively maintain the integrity of the sport but there must be serious doubt, given present indications, of the ability of many to do so. There are a lot of people out there who should know better but yet do not exercise the courage of their convictions, presumably for fear of damaging their judging careers and perhaps even through lack of confidence in their own judgment. They are afraid to buck the trend, afraid to stick their neck out, even afraid to be true to themselves. This is a sorry state for anyone to be in. Just judge the dogs folks; simple as that!

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The Rainbow Bridge

Angela "Angie" Walker
04/30/1975 - 07/04/2005

Angie, the daughter of Sharon Watts, was born in Gretna, Louisiana on April 30, 1975. Being from a military family, Angie lived in many different cities in the U.S. Her family settled in Seattle, Washington, where she completed her education. Angie moved to Phoenix, Arizona, where she met her husband Kyle Walker. They married in Charlotte, North Carolina on November 22, 1999, and then settled in Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, where Kyle was serving as an instructor with the U.S. Marine Corps.

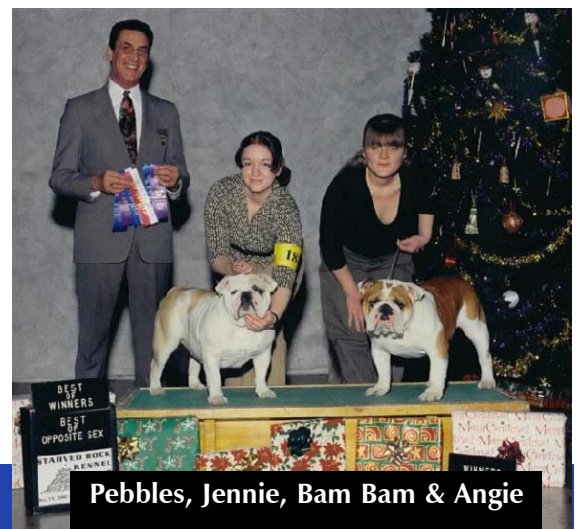
Angie loved her bulldogs. She started showing in 2000 when she and Kyle acquired "Pebbles" [Scott's Treasure Island] from Karen Scott. Later they obtained another bulldog "Bam Bam" [Ch. Quidnunc's Mighty "Teufel Hunden"] from Marilyn Goetschius, who went on to become her first champion. Angie was so proud of her bulldogs, they were her babies and she treated them as her own children, as she did not have any kids. Bam Bam is a Chief son, who was Angie's favorite bulldog of all time. Angie raised 2 bulldog litters in her short time here with us. You should have seen the light in her eyes as she watched her puppies grow. She was a natural at raising bulldog babies. She was dedicated, never ever got up a minute late to feed her babies and did a simply amazing job. Her bulldogs were her passion. Besides "Pebbles" and "Bam Bam", Angie and Kyle owned "Sheriff", "Gunny", & "Jennie".

Angie was a very giving and selfless person. She was always willing to share what she had and devote her time whenever you needed help. She was a best friend to me. We went to dog shows together and talked bulldogs all the time. She was also a very good friend to Karen Scott, another member of our BCA division. I will sure miss our daily phone conversations and don't know how I will manage without her. She was taken from us way too soon and very unexpectedly. Her husband Kyle misses her very badly & will never be the same without her. See you someday in heaven, Angie.

Love always,
Your husband Kyle & best friend Jennie Brandon



Bam Bam & Angie



Pebbles, Jennie, Bam Bam & Angie

The Rainbow Bridge

Lonny Lester Stoffer, 50, of Monett, died at 9:20 a.m. June 29 at his home.

Mr. Stoffer was born December 1, 1954, in Belmond, Iowa. He was a professional dog handler and breeder. He was a member of the United Church of Christ in Belmond, Iowa, the Bulldog Club of America, and the French Bulldog Club of America.

He married Donna S. Barnes on August 15, 2003, in Miami, Oklahoma, and she survives. Additional survivors include three sons, Robert Stoffer of Forest City, Iowa, and Logan Stoffer and Louis Stoffer, both of Belmond, Iowa; his mother, Laura Marie Hunst Stoffer Saunders of Belmond, Iowa; one sister, Jill Stoffer of Belmond, Iowa; and one brother, Leland Stoffer of St. Petersburg, Florida.

He was preceded in death by his father, Lester Wilbur Stoffer.

The body has been cremated under the direction of Buchanan Funeral Home of Monett. Memorial services will be held at a later date in Belmond, Iowa.

Memorials may be made to the Charitable Fund of Bulldog Club of America.

Once again, I have to report that the Bulldog world has lost another friend. Delmar Shackelford was not just a friend to the breed; he was an icon.

“Shack,” a contractor by trade, began breeding and showing bulldogs in the 1930’s. Always living in Indiana, he was in one of the hot beds for bulldogs. Of Shack’s friends from the 40’s, 50’s and 60’s many went on to be icons of the breed themselves -- people you may have heard or read about: Reggie Sparks, Edna Glass, Dr. Vardon, Charlie Bain and many others. Shack was known for his good dogs and his outspoken personality. He produced CH. Shackelford’s Sugar Plum (B.O.S. BCA Nationals and multi B.I.S.) and her grandson, Ch. Shackelford’s Sugarlite (B.C.A. Stud Dog Hall of Fame) and his daughter Ch. Shack-N-Lo Bit of a Tease (BCA Brood Bitch Hall of Fame). In all, Shack bred well over 70 Champions. Somewhere in the mid 1980’s, Lois Shroul partnered with Shack and from that point on it has been Shack-N-Lo Kennels.

On May 23rd 2005 Delmar Shackelford passed away in his home in Pennville Indiana, at the age of 84, after a very long illness. Throughout the years, Shack gave many things to the breed; most of all, he gave himself.

Submitted by Randy Miller

A Request from Your Division Secretary

Hi Karen,

Would you put this in the next DIV news letter. Its some important information that all Div members should know about... Thanks Jo

All:

There has been a flood of comments concerning the PAWS legislation introduced on 5/26. The statement and q/a listed below were mailed to all AKC Delegates on June 1st and posted on the AKC website. There have been innumerable emails, discussions, information and misinformation sent out in recent days. I will be in Chicago for the upcoming Delegate's meeting and will be attending a presentation by Dr. James Holt, AKC Federal Government Relations Consultant. Any constructive and informative remarks are most welcome.

Connie B.

Connie Booker
AKC Delegate
The Bulldog Club of America, Inc.

Pet Animal Welfare Statute (PAWS)--FAQs
[Friday, June 03, 2005]

On May 26, 2005 Senator Rick Santorum (R-PA) introduced legislation which will bring under federal regulation persons who import large numbers of dogs for resale, individuals who sell dogs at retail through the internet or the mass media, and high volume breeders who sell dogs at retail. The legislation also strengthens the U.S. Department of Agriculture's ability to enforce compliance with the Animal Welfare Act and to identify persons who are evading the Act. The legislation is co-sponsored by Senator Richard Durbin (D-IL). An identical bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by Rep. Jim Gerlach (R-PA) and Rep. Sam Farr (D-CA).

Answers to Frequently Asked Questions

What is the intent of the legislation?

The legislation is intended to bring under coverage of the federal Animal Welfare Act (AWA) commercial dog dealers who are currently exempt from regulation, including importers, mass marketers, and high volume breeders. It is also intended to strengthen the USDA's ability to identify persons who are covered by the Act and to shut down serious violators.

What are the significant provisions of the legislation?

The bill brings under federal regulation entities which import more than 25 dogs per year for resale and/or which sell more than 25 dogs per year at retail which they did not breed or raise (i.e. internet and mass media retailers) and are not retail pet stores.

The legislation specifically exempts breeders who whelp fewer than 7 litters a year and raise the puppies on their own premises and do not sell puppies for resale. Hobby and show breeders will no longer be dependent on being classified as "retail pet stores" to be exempt from the Act.

The bill also brings under federal regulation breeders who sell exclusively at retail if they whelp 7 or more litters per year. (The law already covers breeders who sell puppies at wholesale.)

To summarize the above, persons who breed and raise puppies and sell only at retail will be subject to the 7 or more litter criterion or the 25 dogs sold criterion, whichever is higher. Thus a toy breeder who has a number of small litters will not be covered until they reach the 25 threshold, regardless of the number of litters whelped. Similarly, a Golden Retriever breeder who whelps fewer than 7 litters that result in over 25 puppies would not fall under the regulations. Persons who sell at retail (e.g. Internet sellers) dogs which they did not breed and raise are regulated at the 25 dogs sold threshold.

The bill continues the existing exemption for retail pet stores, but narrows the definition of this term to exclude breeding establishments.

The bill significantly strengthens the USDA's ability to identify breeders who sell puppies for resale but who evade licensing and regulation, by requiring retail pet stores and others who acquire dogs for resale to maintain records of the source of the dogs they acquire for resale and to provide these records to the USDA upon request.

The bill extends the period of time that the USDA can suspend the license of a dealer when the health of animals is in imminent danger from the current 21 days to 60 days.

Finally, the bill authorizes the USDA's own lawyers to go to court directly to obtain injunctions against persons operating without a license or with a suspended or revoked license, rather than having to convince busy U.S. attorneys to take up such cases.

Why is AKC supporting this legislation after many years of opposing similar measures?

The Internet and other marketing techniques have now made it feasible for high volume breeders to breed and sell substantial numbers of puppies directly at retail. The volume of such breeding for direct retail sales is substantial and increasing. When breeders were brought under the Act in the 1970's this was not feasible, so persons who sold exclusively at retail were, of necessity, small operations and were mainly hobby and show breeders.

We have also become aware of a growing number of persons who are importing foreign-bred puppies for direct retail sales. There have been many reports of health and other problems with these imports.

Breeders and importers who sell all of their puppies directly at retail currently fall outside any federal regulation, regardless of the volume of activity. The AWA currently covers only breeders who sell puppies for resale, and exempts persons who sell at retail (i.e. the retail pet store exemption), regardless of their breeding activity.

Historically the AKC has supported the exemption of retail sellers because this largely protected hobby and show breeders from regulation. However, changing pet market realities, and interest from legislators intent upon addressing the problems posed by large breeding operations which sell at retail (as evidenced by the 2002 Puppy Protection Act and others), dictates that we reconsider this stance.

Why is this bill considered a good solution?

While the AKC has traditionally opposed federal regulation of persons who sell dogs only at retail to protect hobby and show breeders who breed and raise puppies in a residential environment, the rapid rise in imports of puppies for retail resale, and the use of the internet and mass media channels to sell large numbers of puppies at retail have made wholesale versus retail sellers increasingly less synonymous with commercial dealers versus amateur fanciers.

Furthermore, we have long advocated for stronger enforcement of the existing AWA and for giving USDA the resources it needs to address those not in compliance. PAWS includes several enhancements to the AWA that will make existing regulations more enforceable, such as the authorization of USDA lawyers to directly seek injunctions against persons operating without a license or with a suspended or revoked license, rather than depending on U.S. attorneys.

What percentage of our registry will be affected by the new legislation?

This legislation could double or triple the number of dog dealers regulated by the USDA by bringing under coverage large retailers and by licensing many operations already covered by the Act but evading compliance. However, 96 percent of breeders who register their litters with AKC will continue to be exempt from the Act, and many of those who will be covered under the new legislation are already covered under existing law.

Why are we working with a legislator who has been more aligned with the AR agenda in the past?

In preparing the current legislation, Senator Santorum has received input from a wide variety of concerned groups, including AKC, in order to understand the full scope of the issue. He and his staff have been more receptive to our concerns than in the past, and in fact made sweeping changes to the Senator's initial bill in 2001 based on input from AKC and the purebred dog fancy. We feel PAWS addresses many of our most pressing concerns.

It is imperative that we work along side legislators to develop compromises that can lead to effective legislation. The alternative is to be left out of the process entirely, which is likely to make hobby breeders more vulnerable to restrictive legislation.

How will the USDA determine who is breeding more than the exempted number of litters or dogs?

Enforcement currently relies heavily on voluntary compliance and will continue to do so. Currently the USDA is required to

license breeders who sell any dogs at wholesale and maintain more than 3 breeding females (whether or not they are actually bred). If the USDA suspects that someone is evading this requirement they develop evidence through an investigation and take action accordingly. The new legislation will help in that regard by giving the USDA access to source records from persons who acquire dogs for resale. The USDA will have to enforce the new legislation in the same manner, by investigating cases of suspected violation and gathering evidence. There is no authority in the current law or in the new bill for the USDA to request or subpoena records from third parties (such as the AKC) who are not persons who acquire dogs for resale.

How will USDA find the resources to conduct all these additional inspections?

Should this legislation pass, finding strategies and resources to carry it out will need to be addressed by the USDA and the Congress. The AKC is open to working with the USDA and the Congress to devise and support effective ways to enhance existing resources and increase resources.

How will the residential breeders covered by this bill meet the USDA's standards?

The USDA will have to write new regulations to implement the provisions of this legislation. These will likely include appropriate standards applicable to newly covered breeders who breed and raise puppies in a residential environment. The AKC intends to work closely with the USDA and with members of Congress to assure appropriate implementing regulations.

What is the potential effect on commercial breeders?

Many high volume breeders are already covered by the law, and most are in compliance. This bill will cover high volume retailers who sell dogs they have not bred themselves, as well as some additional breeders. It will also help bring into compliance commercial breeders already covered by the law who are evading it. Most commercial breeders support measures to insure that all breeders who are covered by the law are licensed and in compliance. All commercial breeders get a black eye whenever a bad operation which is out of compliance with the law is exposed. Likewise, most retail pet stores acquire dogs only from licensed breeders, and support measures to bring all breeders covered by the law into compliance. Finally, it is in the interest of commercial breeders as well as hobby and show breeders to make sure that persons importing puppies for resale abide by the law and import only healthy puppies raised, handled and transported under humane conditions. This bill is a win-win situation for commercial breeders, hobby and show breeders, and purebred dog fanciers generally.

What is the potential effect on rescue groups?

Both existing legislation and PAWS define as dealers only persons who "in commerce, for compensation or profit" sell dogs. True rescue organizations would be exempt because they are not carrying on this activity as a commercial activity. However, groups that call themselves "rescue" operations that actually are doing this as a business will not be exempted. The USDA will have to write regulations to define when an operation is operating "in commerce, for compensation or profit," and as previously stated, AKC intends to work closely with the USDA and with members of Congress to assure appropriate implementing regulations. USDA does not have an interest in regulating non-profit rescue operations, and nothing in PAWS will require them to do so.

To help you to better understand the recently introduced legislation, please see the attached analysis of the bill by Dr. James Holt.

SECTION BY SECTION ANALYSIS OF S. 1139/H.R. 2669, THE "PET ANIMAL WELFARE STATUTE" (PAWS) INTRODUCED MAY 26, 2005.

Sec. 1. Short Title

This Act is named the "Pet Animal Welfare Statute of 2005".

Sec. 2. Definitions

This section rearranges the definitions in Section 2 of the Act to place them in alphabetical order, amends the definition of the term "dealer" and adds a definition of the term "retail pet store".

Analysis

Current law defines as a dealer any person who sells dogs for research, teaching, exhibition, or for use in hunting, breeding, security or as a pet and is not a "retail pet store", but does not define the term "retail pet store". The USDA, by regulation, defines a "retail pet store" as any person who sells dogs for hunting, breeding or security or use as a pet exclusively at retail. This regulatory interpretation has been challenged in court as overly broad, but has been upheld. The

AKC participated as an amicus in defending the USDA's regulatory interpretation..

It is important to note that current law does not contain any exemption for hobby and show breeders. Hobby and show breeders are exempt from licensing based on the "retail pet store" statutory exemption, coupled with the USDA's regulatory interpretation that any person who sells dogs exclusively at retail is a retail pet store. Thus, hobby and show breeders are currently exempt from regulation solely by virtue of being classified as retail pet stores. While the USDA has interpreted the term retail pet store broadly in regulation for the more than 30 years since the enactment of this exemption, it is just a regulatory interpretation, and it could be changed simply by the USDA writing and justifying a new regulation.

When the current definition of dealer and the exemption for retail pet stores was enacted, the language did, as a practical matter, separate commercial from amateur breeders, because, as a practical matter, it was difficult to sell large numbers of puppies without resorting to selling at least some of them at wholesale. However, with the advent of the internet and mass media outlets, this is no longer true. The USDA, our own inspectors and fancy, and the animal welfare community are all now aware of large breeders who, by any reasonable definition of the term are commercial breeders, but who sell all of their animals at retail over the internet and/or through mass media. These breeders raise dozens, or even hundreds, of litters a year. Yet because all of the puppies are sold at retail, they evade any federal regulation. In the last few years, persons have begun importing increasing numbers of puppies for resale, also largely over the internet and/or through the mass media, although some auction houses and retail pet stores are also importing puppies directly for resale. Since these puppies are bred and raised overseas, and sold directly at retail by the importers, they are completely outside the legal reach of the USDA.

The section amends the definition of "dealer" to include persons who sell dogs at retail regardless of whether or not they bred any of the dogs or cats sold, unless the person is a retail pet store, narrowly defined, or a hobby or show breeder, narrowly defined. It brings under federal regulation persons who import dogs and/or sell dogs at retail who do not meet one of three exemption criteria: (1) they sell 25 or fewer dogs per year; (2) they sell only dogs or cats which they bred or raised on their own premises and whelp 6 or fewer litters per year; or, (3) they meet the statutory definition of a retail pet store. Note the use of the word "or" in the statute. A toy breeder, for example, who sells 25 or fewer dogs per year would not be a dealer, even if they whelped more than 6 litters.

To be defined as a dealer a person must sell dogs "in commerce, for compensation or profit". This language should exclude legitimate not-for-profit rescue groups, shelters, and the like. The language for defining such groups will have to be fleshed out in regulations, however the USDA currently exempts not-for-profits, and there is no reason to believe they will not continue to do so. On the other hand, we will want to advocate for covering organizations that make a profit from importing and/or selling dogs, even if they call themselves shelters or rescue organizations. (The AKC will need to be active in the regulation writing process.)

With respect to co-breeders and co-owners, the USDA defines as the seller of a dog the person who operates the premises from which the dog is sold, not other co-owners or co-breeders. Analogizing from current regulations, the puppies sold from the premises of each party would be attributed to that party. Puppies sold from the premises of one co-breeder would not be attributed to the other co-breeder.

The amended definition will bring importers, internet retailers and other mass market retailers under regulation, an important goal for protecting purebred dogs. It also for the first time will give hobby and show breeders a specific statutory exemption, rather than having to rely on being classified as retail pet stores.

Sec. 3 Access to Source Records for Dogs and Cats.

This section amends Section 10 of the Act pertaining to required recordkeeping by adding a subsection requiring that all persons defined as "dealers" and "retail pet stores" prepare, retain and make available for inspection by the Secretary records of the name and address of all persons from whom each cat or dog is acquired and whether that person is required to be licensed under the Act.

Analysis

Section 10(a) [as redesignated by the PAWS] of the Act sets forth the authority of the Secretary to require dealers and exhibitors to prepare, retain, and produce upon request records set forth by the Secretary in regulations. Since this requirement applies only to persons defined as "dealers", and the term specifically excludes retail pet stores (and by interpretation, all persons who sell exclusively at retail), the Secretary does not have explicit authority under current law to obtain source records from persons who acquire dogs for resale at retail. The PAWS is intended to strengthen the Secretary of Agriculture's ability to enforce the Act by providing the Secretary the authority to obtaining records from dealers and retail pet stores of the source of the animals they acquire, so that the Secretary can determine whether the entities who sell animals to retailers are properly licensed.

Current law requires all persons to be licensed by the Secretary if they sell more than 25 dogs at wholesale and

maintain 3 or fewer breeding females. However, current law does not give the Secretary of Agriculture authority to obtain records of the persons from whom retail pet stores and other persons who sell dogs at retail acquire dogs. This is because under current law, the Secretary has authority only over "dealers", and retail pet stores and others who sell dogs at retail are excluded from the definition of dealer. Furthermore, if the Secretary suspects an operation is required to be licensed and is not, the Secretary can not go directly to the operation and inspect records, because the operation can claim exemption. If this happens, the Secretary must engage in a difficult, expensive and time consuming investigation to obtain evidence sufficient to prosecute an entity which is evade licensing. As a consequence, violation and evasion of the licensing requirement ! of the Act is rampant. It is estimated that there may be as many as twice as many entities who qualify as dealers and are required to be licensed under current law as are actually licensed. Often, "puppy mills" exposed by sensationalized media stories turn out to be establishments that should have been licensed and inspected by the USDA but were evading the requirement.

This provision is opposed by the retail pet store lobby because they see it as a "slippery slope" toward regulation of retail pet stores under the Act. It is also oppose by some in the industry, who claim that the Secretary of Agriculture already has the authority under the Act to obtain source information from retail pet stores. While there is some merit to this view, the USDA has consistently maintained that it does not have such authority. This provision will unambiguously provide the authority. The industry also claims that the provision is unnecessary because if the Secretary were to request such records from retail pet stores, the stores would voluntarily comply. That argument is, of course, very disingenuous.

Sec. 4. Extension of Temporary Suspension Period.

This section amends Section 19(a) of the Act pertaining to the Secretary's authority to temporarily suspend the license of dealers by adding a new subsection providing that if a suspension of a license is the result of a violation that places the health of an animal in serious danger, and the Secretary believes the violation is likely to continue after the expiration of the 21-day limitation on suspensions provided in Section 19(a)(1) [as redesignated by the PAWS], the Secretary may extend the suspension until the health of the animal is no longer in imminent danger, but not more than 60 days.

Analysis

Section 19(a) gives the Secretary authority to suspend or revoke licenses of dealers for violations of the Act only for a maximum of 21 days without notice and an opportunity for a hearing. Longer suspensions or revocations require notice and an opportunity for a hearing. As a practical matter, it is impossible to provide notice and an opportunity for a hearing within this 21 day period. Such proceedings, even when they are expedited, can take several months or longer. Therefore, the Secretary is in a position of having to reinstate licenses after 21 days, whether the violation has been corrected or not. In "puppy mill" exposes, the media make much over the fact that even egregious violators have had their licenses reinstated by the USDA. In addition, the threat of license suspension has very little deterrent value, because most commercial breeders can withstand a 3 week suspension, even if it occurs, without serious financial harm.

This provision is intended to extend the Secretary's suspension authority and give it real deterrent value in the very limited circumstance where a violation places the health of an animal in serious danger. In other words, an extended suspension can not be levied for paperwork violations or other minor violations. Because a 60-day suspension is long enough to have serious economic consequences, and render stock unmarketable, we believe this will provide a strong incentive to operators to quickly correct violations that put the health of an animal in serious danger, and therefore will be infrequently used.

Sec. 5. Authority to Apply for Injunctions.

This section amends Section 29 of the Act pertaining to obtaining temporary restraining orders and injunctions against violators of the Act to add an additional basis upon which an injunction may be sought and by providing authority for the Secretary to directly seek injunctions rather than having to request the Attorney General to do so.

Analysis

Under current law, if an operation continues to operate after its license is suspended or revoked, there is very little the Secretary can do about it, for two reasons. First, under current law the only bases under which the Secretary can seek a restraining order or injunction is if it can prove that an operation is dealing in stolen animals (which is rarely the case) or it can show that the health of an animal is in serious danger. If an operation merely refuses to obtain a license, or continues to operate with a suspended or revoked license, there is little the Secretary can do to compel the operation to comply, because of the limitation of current law. So an operation that is not licensed and operates in violation of standards can not, as a practical matter, be shut down.

Second, even if the Secretary does have the basis for obtaining a restraining order or injunction, the Secretary can not go to court directly to obtain it. Instead, it must go to the local U.S. attorney and convince the U.S. attorney to set aside its

terrorism cases, its capitol murder and rape cases, its white collar crime cases, etc. to prosecute a "cat and dog case". Consequently, very few such cases are ever prosecuted. Violators know that, and know that they can continue to operate with impunity.

This provision is designed to correct both of these shortcomings by providing the Secretary with the authority to go to court directly to obtain restraining orders and injunctions and to add operating without a currently valid license as an additional basis for seeking such a restraining order or injunction.

Sec 6. Conforming Amendment.

This section amends Section 3 of the Act by removing language in conflict with the definition of dealer proposed by the PAWS, and by removing a provision allowing persons not required to be licensed under the Act to voluntarily apply for licenses.

Sec. 7. Effect on State Law.

This section clarifies that the PAWS does not pre-empt state laws containing stricter requirements.

Dear Delegates,

Dennis asked that I forward you the following information, an article by Jim Holt about the Pet Animal Welfare Statute. It will be printed in this week's Dog News.

Thank you,

Charley

PAWS Q and A - By Jim Holt

Who is regulated under current law and how would PAWS change that?

In simple terms, under current law persons who sell dogs for research, teaching, exhibition (which does NOT include dog shows), hunting, breeding or security purposes or as a pet are defined as "dealers" and are regulated, EXCEPT retail pet stores. There is a common misconception that hobby and show breeders are explicitly exempt under current law. This is not correct. We are exempt only because the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), which administers the law, has chosen to classify us as retail pet stores. Under current regulatory interpretation, anyone who sells dogs only at retail is considered a retail pet store by the USDA, and is exempted.

The PAWS narrows the definition of "retail pet store" to include only actual stores, but puts a specific exemption into the law for small retail sellers and hobby and show breeders. It also, for the first time, classifies as dealers persons who import puppies for resale.

Why was this change proposed?

The change was proposed because there are a large and growing number of operations, including breeders and importers, who are breeding and/or selling large numbers of dogs exclusively at retail, over the internet or through mass media channels or other means, and therefore evading regulation. Importation of large numbers of puppies for resale also is a new phenomenon. The AKC has been bombarded with horror stories from fanciers about commercial imports of puppies, and there have been media exposes of "puppy mills" evading regulation because they sell all their dogs at retail. These situations did not exist back in the 1970's when the Animal Welfare Act was written, but technology has changed the marketplace for dogs, and the law must change with it.

There is confusion about the numbers - which breeders are covered and which are not. Please put it in simple terms.

Persons are excluded from the definition of dealer if they (a) sell 25 or fewer dogs a year, or (b) sell only dogs bred or raised on their own premises and do not whelp more than 6 litters in a year, or (c) are a retail pet store. A person who meets EITHER criterion (a) or (b) is exempt. Therefore, a toy breeder who has 11 litters in a year, but averages only 2 puppies per litter, or a total of 22 puppies, would be exempt. Likewise, an Irish Setter breeder who whelps 6 litters in a year totaling 60 puppies would also be exempt.

For years you've been telling legislators they shouldn't regulate by numbers. Why did you change your mind?

We would have preferred a definition of hobby and show breeder that was not based on numbers, because we recognize that we will likely have to defend the number for the foreseeable future. But in the end neither we nor anyone else could come up with another legally sufficient definition that didn't create loopholes that would allow the entities that needed to be covered to escape coverage without resorting to a numerical criterion. The core criterion was "persons who breed or raise the dogs they sell on their own premises". But without a limitation on the amount of breeding, even this definition would allow, for example Lancaster County family farmers who raise dogs as a "crop" to escape coverage. Sen. Santorum made clear to us that he was going to limit the amount of such breeding that would be unregulated. The provisions in PAWS were a compromise which we believe strikes a reasonable balance between protecting hobby and show breeders and covering commercial breeders.

Aren't hobby/show breeders already exempt in the AWA? Why are you caving in so we're no longer exempt?

As I said earlier, there is no exemption in current law for hobby and show breeders. We are exempt only because the USDA has chosen to classify us as "retail pet stores". The discretion of the USDA to make that interpretation has been challenged and upheld by the courts. But the USDA is not locked into it. They could make a different interpretation at any time in the future based on changing circumstances, and the same litigation that successfully upheld their discretion to make their current interpretation would uphold their discretion to make a different one in the future. The USDA is also very aware of the growing problem of large commercial breeding operations that are escaping regulation by selling all of their puppies at retail, and eventually they will be forced to do something about it.

Did you cave in to animal rights extremists? Isn't Santorum an animal rights extremist?

I'm not going to speculate on Senator Santorum's views about animals rights. He has taken some extreme positions in the past, but to his credit, he has been willing to listen to the arguments pro and con his past proposals, and has had the courage to change his mind. Frankly, not too many politicians are willing to do that. He is now taking a very different tack than he did with the Puppy Protection Act. Most of his current bill, except the dealer provision, consists of provisions the AKC proposed as an alternative to the Puppy Protection Act. We evaluate legislation on its merits, not on the basis of what a legislator may have proposed sometime in the past. And we certainly can't oppose provisions we ourselves proposed, just because they are now supported by legislators with whom we've had differences in the past.

Did you or the AKC write this bill? Did you or the AKC collaborate with HSUS and DDAL?

This bill was written by Senator Santorum's staff. In preparing it, the Senator talked with many groups, including the AKC. Most of the provisions in the final bill, not including the dealer provision, were included in a bill proposed by the AKC several years ago as an alternative to Senator Santorum's Puppy Protection Act (PPA), which the AKC opposed. The AKC did not collaborate, or even discuss, this legislation with the HSUS or the DDAL until Senator Santorum held a meeting of the co-sponsors and various interest groups a few days before introduction.

Some critics have said this is just the Puppy Protection Act in a different form. Is that true?

Absolutely not. This bill is entirely different from the PPA. It does not set breeding standards such as the age and frequency of breeding, does not require socialization standards, and does not contain the "three strikes and your out" provision. There is nothing in this bill that resembles the PPA in any way.

But the bill does regulate some retail sellers. Did the AKC give up the very thing it successfully defended as an amicus with the USDA in fighting the DDAL lawsuit.

What that lawsuit defended was the USDA's discretion to interpret the retail pet store exemption in the way it did. But that also means that the USDA has the discretion to interpret that exemption differently in the future, should they feel the need to do so in order to effectively administer the Act. The fact that the USDA currently interprets hobby and show breeders who sell exclusively at retail as "retail pet stores" is not set in concrete, and could be changed with appropriate justification without any change in current law. With the enactment of the PAWS, we now have a small breeder exemption in statute, and it cannot be changed without further action by Congress. So we have strengthened, not weakened, our protection.

Some critics have said this bill doesn't have a chance to pass, and that we're merely infuriating our supporters with our support for a bill that can't pass. What is your response to that?

I believe this bill has a strong likelihood of passage, with or without the support of the AKC. Sen. Santorum is chairman of the subcommittee of jurisdiction in the Senate and a member of the full Senate Agriculture Committee, and the third ranking majority member of the Senate. Remember that his PPA passed the Senate easily in 2001, even though he was not even a member of the Agriculture Committee, and with the opposition of the AKC and virtually all other animal interest

groups. This bill is a much better bill which will easily attract co-sponsor support. It will likely be attached to some other measure coming out of the Senate, as the PPA was, and therefore go directly to a conference committee without action by the House Agriculture Committee or the full House. Sen. Santorum will almost certainly be a conferee of that bill.

The AKC has been working for years with some commercial breeders to have them come into compliance and register with AKC. Won't they now feel that we've sold them out and take their business elsewhere?

This bill does not affect the status of commercial breeders already covered by the law, except to strengthen enforcement. The responsible commercial breeding community supports strengthened enforcement because negative publicity about bad operations hurts their industry most directly. There is nothing in this bill that creates an incentive for a commercial breeder to leave the AKC registry. On the other hand, breeders who have left our registry because of our mandatory inspection program will now be inspected whether or not they register with us and will have less incentive to leave, and perhaps even some incentive to return in order to receive the benefit of AKC registration.

If commercial breeders will now leave you and the fancy will leave you, what's going to happen to the AKC registry? Isn't the AKC, in effect, putting itself out of business?

As I've said above, there is nothing in this bill which creates an incentive for a commercial breeder to leave the AKC registry, nor for a hobby or show breeder to leave us. In fact, the dealer provisions of this bill cover less than 4 percent of all breeders who register with us, and that includes all those who are already required to be licensed.

Breeders don't want the government coming into their residences and telling them how to breed and raise a litter.

Unlike the PPA, this legislation doesn't tell breeders how to breed and raise puppies. The bill will not require persons to "build kennels", which has been a common criticism. The regulations promulgated under the authority of this Act set certain minimum humane care standards which are not unlike those the AKC itself applies to the breeders it inspects. When this bill is enacted the USDA will have to write implementing regulations, including regulations covering breeders who raise puppies in their own homes. The AKC will certainly be involved in that process, and it is likely that our own standards will be a model the USDA will look to in crafting its regulations.

The AKC already inspects persons who breed 7 or more litters a year and sell more than 25 pups. Why does the USDA have to inspect them too? Can't you work something out with them where only one inspection is needed?

We have suggested to Senator Santorum the inclusion of language that will authorize the USDA to certify the inspection programs of non-governmental organizations such as the AKC and would support the addition of such a provision to the bill.

If this bill passes, will breeders who breed in quantities that qualify for regulation still be able to raise puppies in a whelping box in the kitchen, or will they have to build a kennel?

The USDA's current animal care regulations only cover breeders who sell at wholesale, and usually breed in large quantities, so the current regulations pertain to that environment. With the passage of PAWS, the USDA will have to write additional care regulations appropriate to high volume residential breeders. Nothing in the current law or in PAWS precludes regulated breeders from breeding and raising puppies in their own homes. The AKC is committed to working with the USDA to assure appropriate regulations for implementing all the provisions of the PAWS, including appropriate care regulations for residential breeders.

Will rescue organizations and shelters which charge an adoption fee for placing puppies be regulated under the PAWS?

To be considered a dealer a person or entity must be selling dogs in commerce, for compensation or profit. The USDA does not now regulate non-profit entities such as shelters when they otherwise would qualify as a dealer, and there is no reason to believe they would do so with the enactment of PAWS. On the other hand, organizations that profit from the sale of dogs will be regulated, even if they call themselves a rescue operation or shelter.

How will the PAWS affect a co-owner of a bitch that is bred if the puppies are raised by the other co-owner?

Regulations will have to be written to address this and many other similar situations, but we can analogize from the way the USDA handles similar situations under current law, where co-ownership of bitches is also common. The USDA regulates the person on whose premises the puppies are raised and sold, not other persons who may happen to have an ownership interest in the bitch. Thus, if a person sold puppies from 7 or more litters (and more than 25 puppies in total), that person would be a dealer and would be regulated, regardless of who else may have had an ownership interest in the bitches. If a co-owner of a lot of bitches sold more than 25 puppies per year themselves, even if they didn't raise any of the puppies on their own premises, they would be a dealer and would be regulated.

Club Corner

Heart of America Bulldog Club members have been having a busy summer showing their dogs. We will be having our annual Bulldog Fun Match in the fall instead of this month due to the closing of the shopping center where we have always held the event. It should be cooler and more comfortable for the dogs then.

June was a very busy month for Rescue - we placed Rocky, Ruthie, Blossom, Obie, Zoye, and Charlie - that's right - 6 dogs in June. We still have one male and will be getting one female and a male puppy next week.

Sandy Aspey

The St Paul/Mpls Bulldog Club members and Bulldogs have been heading for shade and cool spots.

Our May SPMBC Specialty and Division IV Specialty could only be described as WOW. Everything from the great judges, to super food and hospitality, to record setting raffle to lovely banquet...and we can't forget all our beautiful Bulldogs and friends. Division VI trophy donations gifted the Charitable Fund a thrilling \$815. Thank you all for your part in this celebration of our beloved Bulldog.

The cool, comfortable accommodations at Best Western Maplewood will await us once again in 2006. It will be a hard act to follow. And we're hoping for even more entries to what one new participant described as "the best kept secret treasure of the north".

And Sunday September 25th we'll have our Puppy Match/Picnic at Shakopee Memorial Park. This always proves to be a fun event of the year.

GRACEE'S GOODIES

Gracee submits goodie recipes, yes, human ones, too with a little help from her friends.

Any submissions are welcome!

Oriental Chicken Salad

Salad Ingredients

- 1/2 shredded cabbage (or 1 bag of coleslaw mix)
- 1 large box of fresh mushrooms (coarsely chopped)
- 1 medium onion (finely chopped)
- 1 - 8oz can of water chestnuts (coarsely chopped)
- 1 - 9 oz (small) package of frozen peas (do not use canned peas - get too mushy)
- 1 - 13 oz can of chunked white chicken meat - drained

mix all above together. chill overnight or at least 4 hours to blend flavors together

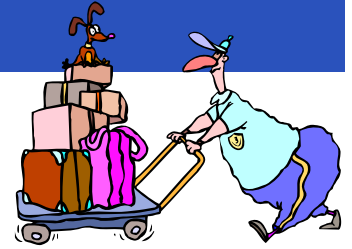
Dressing Ingredients

- 1/2 tsp garlic powder
- 1/4 tsp ground ginger
- 2 C. real Mayonnaise (Hellman's - not Miracle Whip)
- 3 tbs. soy sauce

Mix dressing ingredients together and mix into salad ingredients.

Chill overnight or at least 4 hours to blend flavors together.

***Right before serving add 1 pkg. Chow Mein - Rice Noodles (these stay crunchier than regular chow mein noodles) and 1 small can/package of cashew nuts - mix both into salad and serve !



THE DOG BREEDER'S HUSBAND

I'm just a dog breeder's husband
 I no longer rule my domain
 Even if kindly invited
 from opinions I wisely refrain
 I'm just a glorified kennel boy
 Of minor importance I know
 It seems my primary function
 Is merely providing the dough
 Now dog breeding's not inexpensive
 As you all no doubt are aware
 But the problem's not so much the money
 as the bustle, the wear and the tear
 Having studied the layback of shoulder
 and becoming an expert on feet
 I still have not learned to give worm pills
 or how much the puppy should eat
 My spouse will spend hours grooming
 her Bred By Exhibitor bitch
 But when it comes to scratching my back
 Some day I hope that my wife'll
 Take me wondering to some foreign vale
 Instead of inspecting the stifle
 of some Special stud at Hinsdale
 Off in a crowded motel room
 after the dog show is o'er
 Someone questions the judges decision
 While they reach for another drink more
 It appears that his eyesight is failing
 His errors in judgement immense
 In fact if I did not know better

You'd doubt if he had any sense
 One finds that the amateur's bungling
 no match for professional skills
 A handler can hide what the owner admits
 As he tries hard his conscience to still
 The din and the utter confusion
 of everyone talking at once
 Leaves one weary, hoarse and irascible
 and the next day a bleary eyed dunce
 Sometimes late in the evening
 I'm asked if I do not agree
 That Pottowattamie's Bridget
 Is somewhat out at the knee
 But before I can answer the question
 I find my answer ignored
 For some inexplicable reason
 My questioner's suddenly bored
 I'm only a dog breeders husband
 Not that I mean to complain
 But I find certain aspects amazing
 When I aspire my role to explain
 I know at least where I am going
 I'm rapidly going to seed
 But I've learned about Winner's Bitches
 I married the Best of the Breed

.....author unknown

BUYING LOYALTY



You can't buy loyalty, they say.
 I bought it, though, this very day!
 You can't buy friendship firm and true.
 I bought sincerest friendship, too!
 And truth and kindness I got,
 And happiness, oh, such a lot!
 So many joyous hours-to-be.
 Were sold with this commodity!
 I bought a life of simple faith,
 And love that will be mine till death.
 And two brown eyes that I could see
 Would not be long in knowing me.
 I bought protection. I've a guard.
 Right now and ever afterward.
 Buy human friendship? Maybe not!
 You see, it was a Bulldog that I bought.
 Anne Campbell





If you can start the day without caffeine,

If you can get going without pep pills,

If you can always be cheerful, ignoring aches and pains,

If you can resist complaining and boring people with your troubles,

If you can eat the same food every day and be grateful for it,

If you can understand when your loved ones are too busy to give you any time,

If you can take criticism and blame without resentment

If you can ignore a friend's limited education and never correct him,

If you can resist treating a rich friend better than a poor friend,

If you can conquer tension without medical help,


If you can relax without liquor,

If you can sleep without the aid of drugs,

...Then You Are Probably The Family Dog!




We Have a Limited Number of Division fundraiser Tees Left For Sale



**PROUDLY OWNED
BY A BULLDOG**

1 M (\$10)
3 L's (\$10)
1 XL (\$10)
1 XXL (\$14)
1 XXXL (\$14)

All are black tee shirts with a white "silhouette" design silk screened on them.



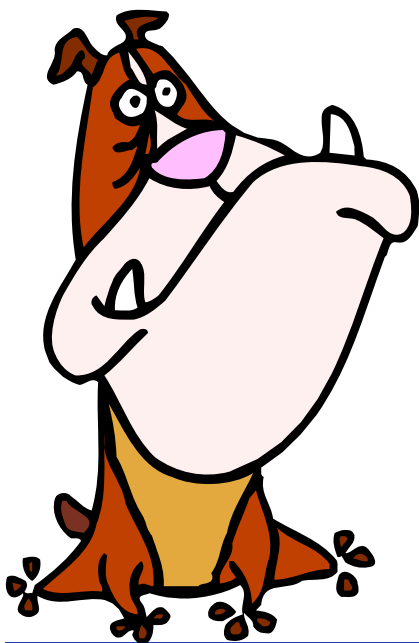
GOT BULLDOG!

4 XL's (\$10)
2 XXXL's (\$14)

Contact Karen or Chris to get your tees. They make great gifts, for your friends or yourself!

karen@pantheonbulldogs.com or 507.835.5660

Checks made payable to SPMBC, Mail to: Karen Zimny, 9106 Wilton Br. Rd., Waseca, MN 56093



We didn't get a single submission to my request of Why I Breed Bulldogs. We will publish the entire list in the 3rd quarter newsletter if we get submissions. Your Editor, Karen Zimny



Division Six Newsletter
c/o Karen Zimny
9106 Wilton Bridge Rd.
Waseca, MN 56093
karen@pantheonbulldogs.com

IF IT SHOULD BE

IF IT SHOULD BE THAT I GROW WEAK
AND PAIN SHOULD KEEP ME FROM MY SLEEP,
THEN YOU MUST DO WHAT MUST BE DONE
FOR THIS LAST BATTLE CANNOT BE WON.
YOU WILL BE SAD I UNDERSTAND,
DON'T LET GRIEF THEN STAY YOUR HAND.
FOR THIS DAY MORE THAN ALL THE REST,
YOUR LOVE FOR ME MUST STAND THE TEST.
WE'VE HAD SO MANY HAPPY YEARS,
WHAT IS TO COME CAN HOLD NO FEARS,
YOU'D NOT WANT ME TO SUFFER SO,
THE TIME HAS COME TO LET ME GO.
TAKE ME WHERE MY NEED THEY'LL TEND,
AND PLEASE STAY WITH ME UNTIL THE END.
HOLD ME FIRM AND SPEAK TO ME.
UNTIL MY EYES NO LONGER SEE.
I KNOW IN TIME THAT YOU WILL SEE,
THE KINDNESS THAT YOU DID FOR ME.
ALTHOUGH MY TAIL ITS LAST HAS WAVED,
FROM PAIN AND SUFFERING I'VE BEEN SAVED.
PLEASE DO NOT GRIEVE IT MUST BE YOU,
WHO HAS THIS PAINFUL THING TO DO,
WE'VE BEEN SO CLOSE, WE TWO, THESE YEARS
DON'T LET YOUR HEART HOLD BACK ITS TEARS.
FOR I AM NOW IN A BETTER PLACE,
AND WILL BE WAITING TO SEE YOUR HAPPY FACE.
SO WHEN YOU CROSS THAT FINAL BRIDGE,
LOOK FOR ME I'LL BE STANDING NEXT TO THE FRIDGE.