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KENNEL CLUB

AKC Breeder

WINTER 2014

THE AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB'S QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER FOR BREEDERS

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The Whelping Box

Estate Planning for Breeders
*Where there's will, there's a way to care
for your dogs after you're gone.*

by Lisa M. Curry, Esq.

Deciding what will become of your dogs should you be incapacitated or die is a difficult decision. The more dogs you have, the more troubling it is. A loved one may be willing to take one or a few dogs—but 10? Or 20?

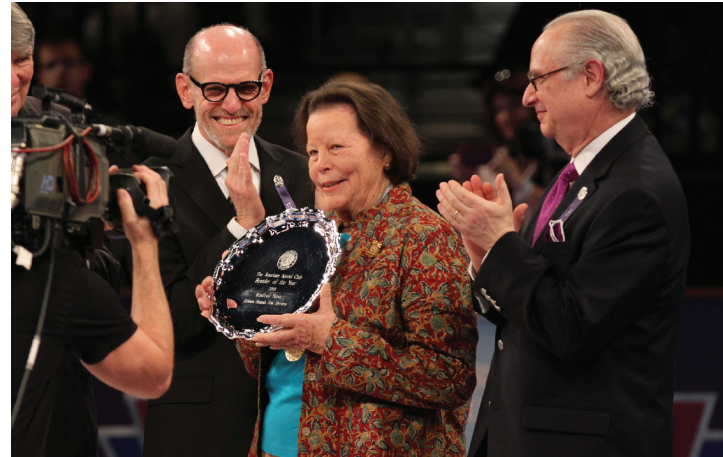
Breeders with a full kennel have a greater burden than the average pet owner when it comes to planning their dogs' future. There are two primary legal mechanisms to provide for your dogs: non-trust arrangements and trusts.

Non-Trust Arrangements

The simplest way to provide for your dogs is to designate—in writing—a caretaker to take custody of them if need arises, before or after your death. Name several backups in case your first choice is unable or unwilling to serve when the time comes. Provide a written “letter of instruction” with specific directions as to which dogs are to be placed with which caretaker, and the exact care each dog should receive. Identify the dogs as specifically as possible, and don't forget to add the words “and any other dogs I own at the time I die or am incapacitated.”

If you cannot identify an appropriate caregiver, designate someone with good judgment to select one. Provide a copy of the letter of instruction to each person affected, and place a copy with your important papers. If you have a power of attorney, make sure that person has a copy of the letter and has the

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Robert Young ©AKC

Winifred Stout: My Life in Dogs

*The 2013 AKC Breeder of the Year,
in her own words*

Winifred Stout of Foster, Rhode Island, was given the 2013 AKC Breeder of the Year Award for her Quissex Smooth Fox Terriers at the AKC/Eukanuba National Championship on Sunday, December 15, 2013. The annual award recognizes the hard work and commitment of breeders dedicated to improving the health, temperament and quality of purebred dogs.

Here, in her own words, Stout shares stories from her more than 50 years in dogs.

I am now 80 and have been breeding Smooth Fox Terriers since 1960. For much of that time, I have served on the Board of Governors of the American Fox Terrier Club and have been active in breeder referral, breed rescue, and editing club publications.

For the most part I have bred and handled my own dogs, finishing many and garnering a few group wins. When I retired from teaching school in 2005, I had a wonderful three-year “fling” specialing a dog I bred with a professional handler. I could not afford to continue this indefinitely but enjoyed the excitement enormously. I have always traveled around the country to as many specialties as possible.

Smooths are a breed with a devoted but numerically limited band of supporters and a rather low public recognition factor. There is not likely to be a waiting list for puppies.

Additionally, they are slow and changeable developers, so it is difficult

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AKC MISSION STATEMENT

THE AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB IS DEDICATED TO UPHOLDING THE INTEGRITY OF ITS REGISTRY, PROMOTING THE SPORT OF PUREBRED DOGS AND BREEDING FOR TYPE AND FUNCTION. FOUNDED IN 1884, THE AKC AND ITS AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS ADVOCATE FOR THE PUREBRED DOG AS A FAMILY COMPANION, ADVANCE CANINE HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, WORK TO PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF ALL DOG OWNERS AND PROMOTE RESPONSIBLE DOG OWNERSHIP.

AKC Breeder articles are selected for their general interest and entertainment value. Authors' views do not necessarily represent the policies of The American Kennel Club, nor does their publication constitute an endorsement by the AKC.

“WINIFRED STOUT: MY LIFE IN DOGS”

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to predict the eventual quality of a puppy without keeping it for at least six months. This is frustrating to the breeder and to those who would like to purchase a companion puppy! But they are cheerful, intelligent companions and overall have few health issues.

I have always found that breeding in all its aspects is great fun. Selecting the parents, raising and training the puppies, getting out to shows and always hoping for that “great one” in your future, the brass ring forever in your sight. It is important to keep a positive attitude and an open mind about one’s own dogs and those of others. I would be nowhere without the help and advice from elder statesmen who were my mentors, the influx of bright ideas from new generations, the enrichment of my breeding program by the stock of other breeders, and the pleasure of their friendship.

Not Always Smooth Sailing

Outside the show ring, I’ve had many adventures with Smooths over the years.

It was a hot July day in New York City. Stalky, my first Smooth, and I were taking a cab down Sixth Avenue to Pennsylvania Station when he spotted a dog on the sidewalk and leapt out of the open window. Luckily there was a traffic jam, the leash allowed him to land in his feet and no harm was done!

Rory was an all-white Smooth who lived with me in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in the ’60s. Somehow he got out of the house, trotted down to the bus stop and boarded the bus for Harvard Square. There he transferred to a subway train that took him to the end of the line, on the other side of Boston, in Revere. There he ended up in a shelter. He was there for two weeks while I was frantically advertising and calling around. Luckily someone spotted him in the shelter. No one there had ever seen a Smooth Fox Terrier, let alone an all-white one!

I adopted out a 3-year-old male champion, who had always lived in the kennel, to a young woman. I gave her a full description of his former lifestyle and explained that he had

never been housetrained. Two days later she phoned and accused me of having lied to her. “This dog is perfectly housetrained!” she snapped. “He is the cleanest dog I’ve ever had!” I have had this experience a number of times but not with such thin-skinned adopters!

Dinah was a female I had raised and was a constant and faithful companion. She never wandered and I could allow her to roam freely; she never left the immediate area of the house.

One day I took her on a hike in a local park with a school group. Some people on horseback came by at a canter going the opposite direction and Dinah dashed after them. Soon all were out of sight. Luckily one of the teachers with our group was a recently returned Green Beret super-spook. He took off in pursuit and caught up with Dinah and the horses. Half an hour later, he returned with Dinah prancing at the end of his belt. Of course she acted as if nothing had ever happened!

Pamela was given to me by another breeder and was my housedog for 13 years. She always slept on or next to the bed, depending on the weather, and never left the property. She was my official greeter and loved everyone, other dogs, cats, my pet flying squirrel.

When an overflow guest slept on the sofa, Pamela always joined them for the night, fearing perhaps that they might be lonely, far from home!

AKC Breeders of the Year

- 2002 Wendell J. Sammet
- 2003 Mary M. Rodgers
- 2004 Catherine B. Nelson
- 2005 Dave and Peggy Helming
- 2006 Douglas and Michaelanne Johnson
- 2007 Barbara Miller
- 2008 Joan Savage
- 2009 Claudia Orlandi
- 2010 Debbie Butt
- 2011 Pluis Davern
- 2012 James W. Smith
- 2013 Winifred Stout





New Theriogenology Residencies Offered

AKC supports companion-animal programs at UC Davis, Auburn, Penn



Therio: UC Davis theriogenology specialists Drs. Autumn Davidson, Ghislaine Dujovne (holding dogs) and Bruce Christensen (in blue shirt) join Anita Migday and Charles Franz, representatives of the Theriogenology Foundation, who along with the AKC, have supported a new Theriogenology Residency at UC Davis School of Veterinary Medicine.

The UC Davis School of Veterinary Medicine, Auburn University College of Veterinary Medicine, and University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine, with the support of the American Kennel Club and the Theriogenology Foundation, recently added new residencies in reproductive medicine for companion animals. The residencies will provide specialty training in all aspects of reproductive medicine and surgery, as well as all features of clinical practice related to male and female reproduction, obstetrics, and neonatology in companion animals.

Theriogenology is often seen as an ancillary service in veterinary medicine, and few clinics offer the services of a reproductive specialist, which is why the AKC decided to invest in training more veterinarians in this field.

“The AKC and the Theriogenology Foundation recognize a joint commitment to breeding as an invaluable tool for the continued improvement of the genetic health of dogs,” AKC Chairman Alan Kalter

says. “We are thrilled to establish this program, which we hope will bear a greater understanding of and respect for the purpose-bred dog.”

“Since 1884, the American Kennel Club has recognized that ancestry is the tool that best predicts a dog’s health, temperament and working skills,” says Dr. Anita Migday, president of the Theriogenology Foundation board. “Now, in 2014, the AKC is investing in the next generation of veterinary specialists who will merge science and breeding practices to accelerate improvements in canine health and predictability.”

UC Davis School of Veterinary Medicine

“This will be one of the first theriogenology residencies in the nation with a companion animal focus,” says Dr. David Wilson, director of the UC Davis Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital (VMTH). “The AKC and the Theriogenology Foundation are making a significant financial commitment to train people to address real societal needs.”

Not only will the residents receive specialty instruction in all aspects of reproductive medicine, the resident will also rotate through the surgery service and be jointly supervised by board-certified surgeons and theriogenologists. Such training will qualify the resident to perform surgery when necessary.

Board certification in theriogenology requires experience with multiple species, explains Dr. Bruce Christensen, chief of the Small Animal Theriogenology Service at the VMTH. The resident will receive on-site and off-site training with enthusiastic collaborators in private practice to gain all necessary experience and skills. The resident will also spend two months of the two-year program working with farm animals in the VMTH’s Livestock Herd Health and Reproduction Service; another two months will be spent with the VMTH’s Equine Reproduction Service.

“Training residents in various specialties is the responsibility of institutions like UC Davis. Until this year, small animal theriogenology residencies have been very rare, which is why the AKC and Theriogenology Foundation have funded this,” Christensen says. “These specialists play a key role in responsible breeding and should be experts in the field to make the best decisions for their patients.”

Auburn University College of Veterinary Medicine

The initial philanthropic investment of \$100,000, made through the Auburn University Foundation, will support one resident for three years and provide specialty training in all aspects of veterinary reproductive medicine and surgery.

“This new residency program for companion animals will expand our nationally recognized programs in theriogenology and reproductive system research and education,” said Dr. Calvin Johnson, dean of the

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Inside AKC



AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB
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CHF, Zoetis Offer Canine-Reproduction Education

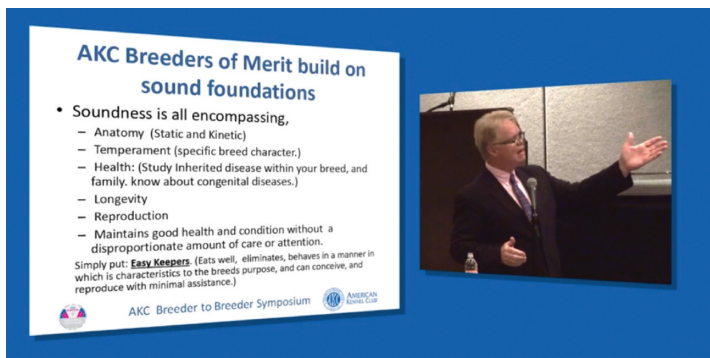
In January, the AKC Canine Health Foundation (CHF) and its corporate alliance, Zoetis, a global animal-health company, announced the launch of a podcast series devoted to canine-reproduction education for pet owners, breeders, and veterinarians.

Throughout 2014, podcasts will be released on topics such as pregnancy diagnosis, pyometra, infertility, breeding method choices, semen storage, and more. Podcasts are free to download, will average 15 minutes in length, and can be accessed through the CHF website at akcchf.org/podcasts.

The first podcast in the series features Dr. Matthew Krecic, a diagnostics specialist for Zoetis, and focuses on Brucellosis, an important topic for all breeders. Dr. Krecic completed his DVM at the Ohio State University and an MBA from the University of Florida, Warrington College of Business. He is board-certified in small-animal internal medicine through the American College of Veterinary Internal Medicine. Dr. Krecic served as a senior Telemedicine Veterinarian at IDEXX Laboratories before joining Zoetis in 2009, and he continues to practice small-animal internal medicine in his spare time.

To sign up to receive podcasts by e-mail, visit the CHF website.

AKC Breeder to Breeder Symposium Videos Now Available



In conjunction with the AKC/Eukanuba National Championship, AKC hosted the first AKC Breeder to Breeder Symposium on Friday, December 13.

The free Symposium brought together a group of breeders, exhibitors, and judges for two sessions of sharing ideas and furthering our shared goal of breeding happy and healthy canine companions. Attendees were able to learn from five highly respected breeders in our sport.

Presenters and presentations included:

- Anne H. Bowes (Heronsway Pembroke Welsh Corgis): Early Puppy Training
- Doug Johnson (Clussexx): The Art of Breeding Better Dogs
- Bill Shelton (Coventry Pembroke Welsh Corgis): Developing a Family of Dogs and the Importance of the Foundation Bitch
- Patti Strand (Merry Go Round Dalmatians): Mentoring Puppy Buyers and Managing a Stud Dog
- Pat Trotter (Vin-Melca Norwegian Elkhounds): The Breeder-Judge Relationship

The entire video playlist of the AKC Breeder to Breeder Symposium presentations is now available at akc.org/breeders/resources/guide_to_breeding_your_dog/videos.cfm



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INFECTIOUS CANINE REPRODUCTIVE DISEASES

By Rick Kesler, DVM

With the information available for breeders today, successful breeding is very common. That's the good news. The bad news is that when an infectious disease occurs and interferes with a successful breeding, it can often be devastating to the breeder and breeding dogs alike. Infectious diseases can cause abortions, early resorptions of embryos, fetal mummifications, low litter sizes or puppies that are born normal and die later. Infectious diseases may mimic hormonal diseases so it is imperative that when problems occur an early physical exam be done with proper testing to determine the cause.

COMMONLY DIAGNOSED INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Biosecurity impacts many different aspects of breeding, and is paramount for success. If natural breeding is utilized, the male and female should undergo testing prior to breeding for infectious diseases, and a proper quarantine period should also be observed. Biosecurity also involves the environment. It's important to understand and employ proper cleaning and disinfecting of the breeding area. Additionally, any handlers must also commit to proper hygiene methods for themselves

the majority of positive cases leading to euthanasia. It also is a disease that becomes very expensive and difficult to eliminate from breeding stock; a kennel that is exposed must usually undergo repeated testing to confirm complete eradication. Brucellosis is a reportable disease in some states, meaning the diagnosis must be reported to the proper agencies because the disease is deemed to be a public health risk. Your veterinarian can provide more specific information on this.

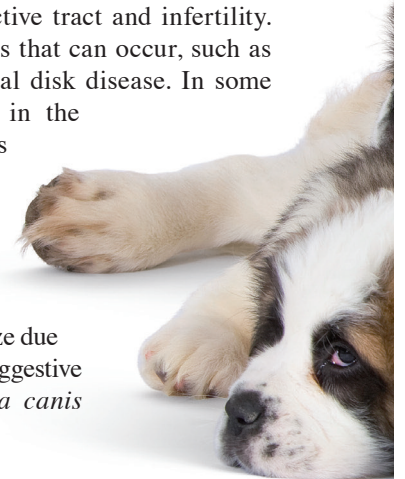
“*An infectious disease commonly involved in canine abortions, infertility, resorptions and stillbirths is brucellosis.*”

and the dogs involved. Although artificial insemination eliminates the direct contact between the male and female, pre-breeding exams and testing for infectious diseases are still very important when this method of breeding is used, because infectious diseases can be transferred from male to female by sperm during artificial insemination.

An infectious disease commonly involved in canine abortions, infertility, resorptions and stillbirths is brucellosis. Brucellosis is caused by the organism *Brucella canis*. This disease often is devastating to the dogs involved, with

Brucella canis may also cause reproductive problems in the stud dog. Common clinical signs vary, but may include the loss of libido, pain on breeding, inflammation of different parts of the male reproductive tract and infertility.

There are systemic signs that can occur, such as ocular disease and spinal disk disease. In some cases, especially early in the disease, no clinical signs are apparent. Screening of the stud prior to breeding is critical to prevent transmission to the female. Testicular pain or uneven testicle size due to inflammation can be suggestive of the disease. *Brucella canis*



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For more than forty years, Royal Canin and dog breeders worldwide have united in a common goal of improving the health of dogs. Royal Canin's commitment to Knowledge and Respect and the relationship with professionals and experts will continue to serve that goal for years to come.

also affects the puppies. Infected puppies that are born alive may fail to thrive and die early in life, or appear clinically normal in the early stages and show signs later in life.

Testing for brucellosis is important, but understanding the results can sometimes be difficult. Often we see false negatives or false positives depending on the specific test, so it is critical that the breeder and his or her veterinarian discuss the tests used and the interpretation of the results. Knowing the limitations of each test is important for this proper interpretation. It is often recommended that breeding dogs have two negative tests being introduced into a breeding program. Testing can be done on blood, sperm or swabs of the vagina.

Brucella canis is easily spread between dogs. It is transmitted by ingestion or contact with the bacteria through mucus membranes. It can be spread by sperm, vaginal discharges, urine or other body

fluids. However, in the environment, the bacteria are susceptible to many common disinfectants. The incubation period is variable, ranging from two weeks to several months, so multiple tests may be required. If a positive diagnosis is made, treatment can be difficult and outcomes are variable. There is no vaccine for this disease and it can also be spread to humans, so proper awareness is essential.

Canine herpesvirus (CHV) is a virus that has been associated with infertility, abortions, stillbirths and neonatal losses. In adult dogs clinical signs may be subtle, ranging from transient vaginal lesions to

mild respiratory disease. Transmission of herpesvirus in the dog commonly occurs venereally, transplacentally or through respiratory secretions. It can also be spread by vaginal contact during the birth of puppies. Many dogs test positive for the virus, but never express any signs of reproductive disease.

A positive female may deliver dead or mummified pups; often infected pups that are born alive die quickly. Puppies can also be infected after birth and then show signs such as difficulty breathing, loss of appetite, nasal discharge, excessive crying and neurologic signs. The onset of the disease is sudden and death often follows within 12-36 hours.

In the United States there is no vaccine available for CHV. Various tests are available for herpesvirus, and as with all tests, interpretation of results with the assistance of a veterinarian is important.





LESS COMMONLY DIAGNOSED INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Other viral agents associated with reproductive disease in the dog are canine distemper and canine minute disease. Canine minute virus, or parvovirus type-1, may cause abortions in the bitch, as well as disease in puppies that are infected. Transplacental transmission is thought to occur between days 20-35 of gestation. Infections may cause abortions or early pregnancy loss. Most deaths of puppies infected with minute virus occur between the first and third week of life. Puppies may exhibit signs of diarrhea or respiratory distress. Diagnosis can be made through testing by certain veterinary laboratories.

There are many other bacteria associated with reproductive issues in the dog as well. Another disease that may cause abortions and infertility in dogs, as well as many other issues, is leptospirosis. It is an organism that was once thought to be a worry for more rural dogs because of their exposure to wildlife (primary carriers). But it is now known that all dog populations can be at risk. Breeders should discuss vaccination with their veterinarian to see if it is right for their situation.

Bacteria such as e. coli, streptococcus, staphylococcus, salmonella and campylobacter have all been associated with reproductive disease in dogs. When determining if bacteria are indeed the cause of canine reproductive disease, it is important to be aware that most of these bacteria are often normally found in the reproductive tracts of female and male dogs. In addition to identifying the organisms, quantifying the bacteria found and ruling out other hormonal causes of infertility are critical for a correct diagnosis. Often, if abortions occur, the testing may include the aborted fetuses, as well as the bitch. Husbandry plays an important role in bacterial

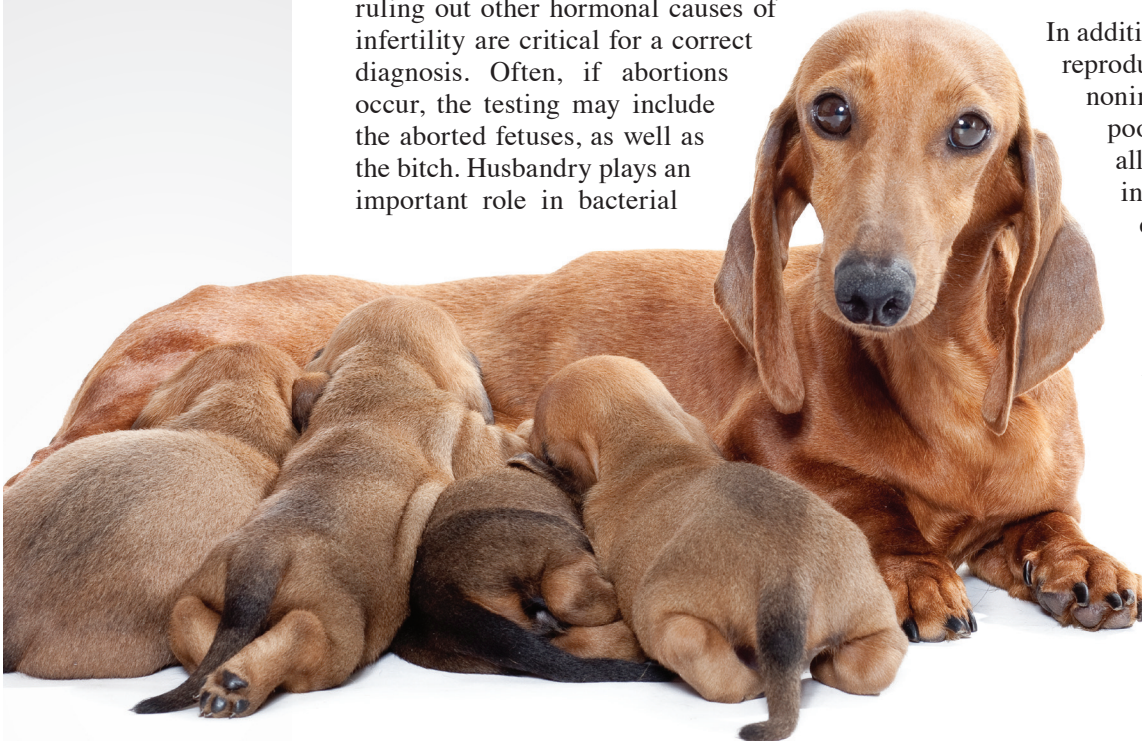


Rick Kesler, DVM

Dr. Kesler has nearly thirty years of experience as a practicing veterinarian and has a special interest in reproduction. As a former breeder and current Scientific Services Veterinarian at Royal Canin, he is actively engaged with the canine breeder community and continues to share his knowledge by speaking at education seminars across the country. Dr. Kesler works directly with breeders on a daily basis to consult on kennel management, nutrition and reproduction techniques. His passions include neonatology and educating breeders on how to reduce the incidence of brucellosis.

causes of reproductive diseases. Standard cleaning and disinfecting protocols can reduce the numbers of bacteria in the environment. Too often, biosecurity is overlooked as a factor in reproductive diseases in the canine.

In addition to infectious diseases that cause reproductive problems, there are also many noninfectious causes. Hormonal issues, poor diet and certain medications can all lead to problems during pregnancy in females or poor sperm quantity or quality in males. While problems in breeding dogs are generally uncommon, there are diseases that can occur and their determination as the inciting cause of disease can be complicated. Your veterinarian can help identify prevention strategies for infectious diseases for your kennel. ■





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“THE WHELPING BOX” continued from page 1

authority to make expenditures on behalf of your dogs while you are incapacitated and before a will is probated. You may want to incorporate your letter of instruction into your will. Although perhaps not fully enforceable, this may influence how your executor disposes of your dogs and your money.

The problem with merely designating a caretaker and leaving a letter of instruction is the lack of legal assurance that your wishes will be followed. Leaving your estate to your dogs directly is not an option: Courts of any state will reject such a provision. The alternative to this quandary is to create a trust.

Creating a Trust

A trust is an arrangement whereby you place assets in the care of a *trustee*, who has a fiduciary duty to use those assets according to your wishes on behalf of the beneficiary (or beneficiaries) whom you designate. You designate a *caregiver* for your dogs and, as described below, either the dogs or the caregiver may be your beneficiary. Include directions (similar to the letter of instruction) in the trust document describing exactly what care the caregiver should provide for your dogs on a daily basis, right down to their breeding and showing careers, housing, food, medical needs, veterinarians, and which toys they prefer.

Designating different people as caregiver and trustee ensures there are checks and balances in place (although a caregiver may be a co-trustee as well). Even though you have a trust, you can leave the dogs as property to someone in your will. Naming the caregiver as at least one of the future owners may help avoid future ownership disputes.

Types of Trusts

Pet trusts. A pet trust is a specific arrangement, legally recognized in half the states, in which your dogs are the beneficiaries. As noted above, the trust document should specifically identify the beneficiary dogs, using DNA, microchip numbers, call name, AKC-registered name and number, photos, and so on.

Common law trusts. In other states, a pet trust is not legally enforceable. Residents can designate only human beneficiaries, not dogs. But even in one of these states, you can establish a “common-law trust.” To make certain the common law trust is effective, (a) ensure the caregiver receives funds on a frequent basis (not all at once or only once a year), and (b) ensure funds are disbursed conditionally, i.e., in order to continue receiving funds, the caregiver must frequently check in with the trustee and demonstrate that proper care is being given to the dogs. This provision helps ensure that the “checks and balances” will work properly. A common-law trust set up this way is generally legally enforceable.

Trust Considerations

Choosing a trustee. For both types of trust, you must designate a trustee—someone you know and can rely on, or an attorney, or a bank, or one of the various organizations that are willing to serve as trustee for pet trusts—and also identify backups. You can also appoint co-trustees. A caretaker should be appointed co-trustee only if there is at least one independent trustee. Whomever you choose as trustees, talk to them now to ensure they agree to serve.

Choosing a caregiver. As with trustees, contact potential caregivers *now* about your plans. For a professional breeder, the caretaker almost certainly must be a “dog person,” willing to take your dogs into their home or kennel and continue your breeding and showing program. If your loved ones cannot do this, consider reputable fellow breeders. If a caretaker is not available for dogs that will not be shown, consider naming a reputable animal sanctuary or rescue agency to select appropriate adoptive homes.

How long can a trust last? A trust that provides for breeding of offspring of your dogs and perpetuating the kennel name *ad infinitum*, to be financially supported by the trust, would probably be disfavored by the courts (though preferred by many breeders). State laws differ as to whether your trust can benefit only those of your dogs that are alive when your trust takes effect, or only those you own when the trust is created, or whether the trust can endure for 21 years after your death (regardless of how many dogs are alive at that time). Consult an attorney in your state to ensure that your trust meets your state’s criteria.

Co-ownership and estate planning. If you co-own dogs, talk with the co-owners about your estate plans. Consider establishing a trust that you *and the co-owner(s)* fund to benefit your co-owned dogs. This helps protect your assets: Not only may you be able to share legal fees, but if you establish a trust without regard for a co-owner’s rights, that co-owner may challenge the trust in court. Even if your trust prevails, legal fees from such a fight may deplete the trust.

When your dogs die. Your trust should include instructions for disbursing any assets that remain when your dogs die or the trust ends. Do not leave these assets to the caretaker: That gives a disincentive to provide a long and lavish life for your dogs. Rather, ensure your caretaker receives adequate money *only* while the dogs are alive and well cared for. When the dogs die or the trust ends, leave the residual money to a loved one or charity.

Drafting your trust. This column is only an overview and does not constitute legal advice. Yet I hope it provides some insights into the kinds of issues to consider when planning for your dogs’ future. You should consult an attorney in your state who is knowledgeable about estate planning to establish your dogs’ trust.

Lisa Curry practices law in New Jersey and provides dog-law information at her web site, lawfordogs.com. She shows and raises West Highland White Terriers.



©ISTOCKPHOTO.COM/Christine Balderas



Auburn: Pictured with Lily, a three-year old Labrador Retriever who is part of Auburn's detector dog breeding program, is Dr. Anita Migday, president of the Theriogenology Foundation; and Daryl Hendricks, chief operating officer of the American Kennel Club. Back row: Dr. Ira Kaplan, Dean Calvin Johnson and Dr. Charles F. Franz, executive director of The Theriogenology Foundation.

“NEW THERIOGENOLOGY RESIDENCIES OFFERED” continued from page 3

Auburn veterinary college. “Nearly 50 years ago, Auburn faculty made pioneering contributions in equine and bovine reproduction and this new residency program will accelerate the advancement of the excellent work our small animal theriogenologists are currently involved in.

“The AKC and the Theriogenology Foundation are making a significant financial commitment to train veterinarians to address this important discipline and we look forward to expanding research, education and clinical practice in small animal reproduction,” Dr. Johnson said.

The resident will work closely with Dr. Robyn Wilborn, Dr. Aime Johnson and Dr. Julie Gard, as well as Dr. James Floyd, interim director of the Animal Health and Performance Program.

“Auburn’s reputation stands alone in the field of theriogenology,” Wilborn says, naming faculty like Dr. Robert Hudson and Dr. Donald Walker, who brought worldwide recognition for excellence in bovine medicine as early as the mid-1960s, and current faculty Dr. Robert Carson Jr. and Dr. Dwight Wolfe, both of whom have been awarded the Society for Theriogenology’s highest honor, the David E. Bartlett Award for Lifetime Achievement in Theriogenology.

The University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine is also currently creating a similar residency with the support of the American Kennel Club and the Theriogenology Foundation.

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