



TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATION

Compliance Division
 P.O. Box 12157 Austin, Texas 78711 (877)278-0999
 www.license.state.tx.us

Licensed Breeder Pre-license Inspection Checklist

91.72 – 91.78 Responsibilities of Licensees

91.73	Onsite Availability of Law and Rules: A licensed breeder must maintain at each of the breeder's facilities a printed and current copy of Texas Occupations Code, Chapter 802 and rules adopted by the commission regulating licensed breeders; or electronically in a manner prescribed by the department.
91.78	Inspections: The licensed breeder or its representative shall, on request of an inspector, assist the inspector in performing the inspection

91.100 Standards of Care – General

91.100(1)	Housing Structure, construction: Housing facilities for dogs and cats must be designed and constructed so that they are structurally sound. They must be kept in good repair, and they must protect the animals from injury, contain the animals securely, and restrict other animals from entering.
91.100(2)	Housing Condition and site: Housing facilities and areas used for storing animal food or bedding must be free of any accumulation of trash, waste material, junk, weeds, and other discarded materials. Animal areas inside of housing facilities must be kept neat and free of clutter, including equipment, furniture, and stored material, but may contain materials actually used and necessary for cleaning the area, and fixtures or equipment necessary for proper husbandry practices. Housing facilities must be physically separated from any other business. If a housing facility is located on the same premises as another business, it must be physically separated from the other business so that animals the size of dogs, skunks, and raccoons are prevented from entering it.
91.100(3)(A)	Housing Surfaces, General Requirements: The surfaces of housing facilities--including houses, dens, and other furniture-type fixtures and objects within the facility--must be constructed in a manner and made of materials that allow them to be readily cleaned and sanitized, or removed or replaced when worn or soiled. Interior surfaces and any surfaces that come in contact with dogs or cats must: (i) be free of excessive rust that prevents the required cleaning and sanitization, or that affects the structural strength of the surface; and (ii) be free of jagged edges or sharp points that might injure the animals.
91.100(3)(B)	Housing Surfaces, Maintenance and Replacement of surfaces: All surfaces must be maintained on a regular basis. Surfaces of housing facilities--including houses, dens, and other furniture-type fixtures and objects within the facility--that cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized, must be replaced when worn or soiled.
91.100(3)(C)	Housing Surfaces, Cleaning: Hard surfaces with which the dogs or cats come in contact must be spot-cleaned daily and sanitized in accordance with §91.109(b) to prevent accumulation of excreta and reduce disease hazards. Floors made of dirt, absorbent bedding, sand, concrete, gravel, grass, or other similar material must be raked or spot-cleaned with sufficient frequency to ensure all animals the freedom to avoid contact with excreta. Contaminated material must be replaced whenever this raking and spot-cleaning is not sufficient to prevent or eliminate odors, insects, pests, or vermin infestation. All other surfaces of housing facilities must be cleaned and sanitized when necessary to satisfy generally accepted husbandry standards and practices. Sanitization may be done using any of the methods provided in § 91.109(b)(3) for primary enclosures.



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91.100(4)	Housing Water and electric power: The housing facility must have reliable electric power adequate for heating, cooling, ventilation, and lighting, and for carrying out other husbandry requirements in accordance with the regulations in this chapter. The housing facility must provide adequate running potable water for the dogs' and cats' drinking needs, for cleaning, and for carrying out other husbandry requirements.
91.100(5)	Housing Storage: Supplies of food and bedding must be stored in a manner that protects the supplies from spoilage, contamination, and vermin infestation. The supplies must be stored off the floor and away from the walls, to allow cleaning underneath and around the supplies. Foods requiring refrigeration must be stored accordingly, and all food must be stored in a manner that prevents contamination and deterioration of its nutritive value. All open supplies of food and bedding must be kept in leakproof containers with tightly fitting lids to prevent contamination and spoilage. Only food and bedding that is currently being used may be kept in the animal areas. Substances that are toxic to the dogs or cats but are required for normal husbandry practices must not be stored in food storage and preparation areas, but may be stored in cabinets in the animal areas.
91.100(6)	Housing, Drainage and Waste Disposal: Housing facility operators must provide for regular and frequent collection, removal, and disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, debris, garbage, water, other fluids and wastes, and dead animals, in a manner that minimizes contamination and disease risks. Housing facilities must be equipped with disposal facilities and drainage systems that are constructed and operated so that animal waste and water are rapidly eliminated and animals stay dry. Disposal and drainage systems must minimize vermin and pest infestation, insects, odors, and disease hazards. All drains must be properly constructed, installed, and maintained. If closed drainage systems are used, they must be equipped with traps and prevent the backflow of gases and the backup of sewage onto the floor. If the facility uses sump or settlement ponds, or other similar systems for drainage and animal waste disposal, the system must be located far enough away from the animal area of the housing facility to prevent odors, diseases, pests, and vermin infestation. Standing puddles of water in animal enclosures must be drained or mopped up so that the animals stay dry. Trash containers in housing facilities and in food storage and food preparation areas must be leakproof and must have tightly fitted lids on them at all times. Dead animals, animal parts, and animal waste must not be kept in food storage or food preparation areas, food freezers, food refrigerators, or animal areas.
91.100(7)	Housing, Washrooms and Sinks: Washing facilities such as washrooms, basins, sinks, or showers must be provided for animal caretakers and must be readily accessible.

91.101 Standards of Care – Indoor Housing Facilities

Definition of Indoor Housing Facility: Indoor housing facility means any structure or building with environmental controls housing or intended to house animals and meeting the following three requirements:

- (1) It must be capable of controlling the temperature within the building or structure within the limits set forth for that species of animal, of maintaining humidity levels of 30 to 70 percent and of rapidly eliminating odors from within the building; and
- (2) It must be an enclosure created by the continuous connection of a roof, floor, and walls (a shed or barn set on top of the ground does not have a continuous connection between the walls and the ground unless a foundation and floor are provided); and



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(3) It must have at least one door for entry and exit that can be opened and closed (any windows or openings which provide natural light must be covered with a transparent material such as glass or hard plastic).

	91.101(a)	Heating, cooling, and temperature: Indoor housing facilities for dogs and cats must be sufficiently heated and cooled when necessary to protect the dogs and cats from temperature or humidity extremes and to provide for their health and well-being. When dogs or cats are present, the ambient temperature in the facility must not fall below 50°F (10°C) for dogs and cats not acclimated to lower temperatures, for those breeds that cannot tolerate lower temperatures without stress or discomfort (such as short-haired breeds), and for sick, aged, young, or infirm dogs and cats, except as approved by a veterinarian. Dry bedding, solid resting boards, or other methods of conserving body heat must be provided when temperatures are below 50°F (10°C). The ambient temperature must not fall below 45°F (7.2°C) for more than 2 consecutive hours when dogs or cats are present, and must not rise above 85°F (29.5°C) for more than 2 consecutive hours when dogs or cats are present. The preceding requirements are in addition to, not in place of, all other requirements pertaining to climatic condition.
	91.101(b)	Ventilation: Indoor housing facilities for dogs and cats must be sufficiently ventilated at all times when dogs or cats are present to provide for their health and well-being, and to minimize odors, drafts, ammonia levels, and moisture condensation. Ventilation must be provided by windows, vents, fans, or air conditioning. Auxiliary ventilation, such as fans, blowers, or air conditioning must be provided when the ambient temperature is 85°F (29.5°C) or higher. The relative humidity must be maintained at a level that ensures the health and well-being of the dogs or cats housed therein, in accordance with the directions of a veterinarian and generally accepted professional and husbandry practices, as documented in the medical records maintained for each animal.
	91.101(c)	Lighting: Indoor housing facilities for dogs and cats must be lighted well enough to permit routine inspection and cleaning of the facility, and observation of the dogs and cats. Animal areas must be provided a regular diurnal lighting cycle of either natural or artificial light. Lighting must be uniformly diffused throughout animal facilities and provide sufficient illumination to aid in maintaining good housekeeping practices, adequate cleaning, adequate inspection of animals, and for the well-being of the animals. Primary enclosures must be placed so as to protect the dogs and cats from excessive light.
	91.101(d)	Interior surfaces: The floors and walls of indoor housing facilities, and any other surfaces in contact with the animals, must be impervious to moisture. The ceilings of indoor housing facilities must be impervious to moisture or be replaceable (e.g., a suspended ceiling with replaceable panels).

91.102 Standards of Care – Sheltered Housing Facilities

Definition of a Sheltered Housing Facility: Sheltered housing facility means a housing facility which provides the animals with shelter; protection from the elements; and protection from temperature extremes at all times. A sheltered housing facility may consist of runs or pens totally enclosed in a barn or building, or of connecting inside/outside runs or pens with the inside pens in a totally enclosed building.

	91.102(a)	Heating, cooling, and temperature: The sheltered part of sheltered housing facilities for dogs and cats must be sufficiently heated and cooled when necessary to protect the dogs and cats from temperature or humidity extremes and to provide for their health and well-
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		being. The ambient temperature in the sheltered part of the facility must not fall below 50°F (10°C) for dogs and cats not acclimated to lower temperatures, for those breeds that cannot tolerate lower temperatures without stress and discomfort (such as short-haired breeds), and for sick, aged, young, or infirm dogs or cats, except as approved by a veterinarian. Dry bedding, solid resting boards, or other methods of conserving body heat must be provided when temperatures are below 50°F (10°C). The ambient temperature must not fall below 45°F (7.2°C) for more than 2 consecutive hours when dogs or cats are present, and must not rise above 85°F (29.5°C) for more than 2 consecutive hours when dogs or cats are present. The preceding requirements are in addition to, not in place of, all other requirements pertaining to climatic conditions.
	91.102(b)	Ventilation: The enclosed or sheltered part of sheltered housing facilities for dogs and cats must be sufficiently ventilated when dogs or cats are present to provide for their health and well-being, and to minimize odors, drafts, ammonia levels, and moisture condensation. Ventilation must be provided by windows, doors, vents, fans, or air conditioning. Auxiliary ventilation, such as fans, blowers, or air-conditioning, must be provided when the ambient temperature is 85°F (29.5°C) or higher.
	91.102(c)	Lighting: Sheltered housing facilities for dogs and cats must be lighted well enough to permit routine inspection and cleaning of the facility, and observation of the dogs and cats. Animal areas must be provided a regular diurnal lighting cycle of either natural or artificial light. Lighting must be uniformly diffused throughout animal facilities and provide sufficient illumination to aid in maintaining good housekeeping practices, adequate cleaning, adequate inspection of animals, and for the well-being of the animals. Primary enclosures must be placed so as to protect the dogs and cats from excessive light.
	91.102(d)	Shelter from the elements: Dogs and cats must be provided with adequate shelter from the elements at all times to protect their health and well-being. The shelter structures must be large enough to allow each animal to sit, stand, and lie without its body being in contact with at least one side of the shelter walls in a normal manner and to turn about freely.
	91.102(e)(1)	Surfaces: The following areas in sheltered housing facilities must be impervious to moisture: (A) indoor floor areas in contact with the animals may consist of flooring that is wire or wire mesh or slatted material; (B) outdoor floor areas in contact with the animals, when the floor areas are not exposed to the direct sun, or are made of a hard material such as wire, wood, metal, or concrete; and (C) all walls, boxes, houses, dens, and other surfaces in contact with the animals.
	91.102(e)(2)	Surfaces: Outside floor areas in contact with the animals and exposed to the direct sun may consist of compacted earth, absorbent bedding, sand, concrete, gravel, or grass.

91.103 Standards of Care – Outdoor Housing Facilities

Definition of Outdoor Housing Facility: Outdoor housing facility means any structure, building, land, or premise, housing or intended to house animals, which does not meet the definition of any other type of housing facility provided in the regulations, and in which temperatures cannot be controlled within set limits.

	91.103(a)	Restrictions: (1) The following categories of dogs or cats must not be kept in outdoor facilities, unless that practice is specifically approved by a veterinarian and documented by a veterinarian in the medical records related to each dog or cat to which the exemption applies: (A) dogs or cats that are not acclimated to the temperatures prevalent in the area or
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		<p>region where they are maintained;</p> <p>(B) breeds of dogs or cats that cannot tolerate the prevalent temperatures of the area without stress or discomfort (such as short-haired breeds in cold climates); and</p> <p>(C) sick, infirm, aged or young dogs or cats.</p> <p>(2) When their acclimation status is unknown, dogs and cats must not be kept in outdoor facilities when the temperature is less than 50°F (10°C).</p>
	91.103(b)	<p>Shelter from the elements: Outdoor facilities for dogs or cats must include one or more shelter structures that are accessible to each animal in each outdoor facility, and that are large enough to allow each animal in the shelter structure to sit, stand, and lie without its body being in contact with at least one side of the shelter walls in a normal manner, and to turn about freely. In addition to the shelter structures, one or more separate outside areas of shade must be provided, large enough to contain all the animals at one time and protect them from the direct rays of the sun. Shelters in outdoor facilities for dogs or cats must contain a roof, four sides, and a floor, and must:</p> <p>(1) provide the dogs and cats with adequate protection and shelter from the cold and heat;</p> <p>(2) provide the dogs and cats with protection from the direct rays of the sun and the direct effect of wind, rain, or snow;</p> <p>(3) be provided with a wind break and rain break at the entrance; and</p> <p>(4) contain clean, dry, bedding material if the ambient temperature is below 50°F (10°C). Additional clean, dry bedding is required when the temperature is 35°F (1.7°C) or lower.</p>
	91.103(c)	<p>Construction: Building surfaces in contact with animals in outdoor housing facilities must be impervious to moisture. Metal barrels, cars, refrigerators or freezers, and the like must not be used as shelter structures. The floors of outdoor housing facilities may be of compacted earth, absorbent bedding, sand, concrete, gravel, or grass, and must be replaced if there are any prevalent odors, diseases, insects, pests, or vermin. All surfaces must be maintained on a regular basis. Surfaces of outdoor housing facilities--including houses, dens, etc.--that cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized, must be replaced when worn or soiled.</p>

91.104 Standards of Care – Primary Enclosure: Minimum Requirements

Definition of a Primary Enclosure: Primary enclosure means any structure or device used to restrict an animal or animals to a limited amount of space, such as a room, pen, run, cage, compartment, pool, or hutch.

	91.104(1)(A)	<p>General Requirements: Primary enclosures must be designed and constructed of suitable materials so that they are structurally sound. The primary enclosures must be kept in good repair and shall not be placed on top of another primary enclosure unless an impervious barrier designed to prevent the transfer of fluid or animal waste separates the two primary enclosures.</p>
	91.104(1)(B)	<p>General Requirements: Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they:</p> <p>(i) have no sharp points or edges that could injure the dogs and cats;</p> <p>(ii) protect the dogs and cats from injury;</p> <p>(iii) contain the dogs and cats securely;</p> <p>(iv) keep other animals from entering the enclosure;</p> <p>(v) enable the dogs and cats to remain dry and clean;</p> <p>(vi) provide shelter and protection from extreme temperatures and weather conditions that may be uncomfortable or hazardous to all the dogs and cats;</p>



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		<p>(vii) provide sufficient shade to shelter all the dogs and cats housed in the primary enclosure at one time;</p> <p>(viii) provide all the dogs and cats with easy and convenient access to clean food and water;</p> <p>(ix) enable all surfaces in contact with the dogs and cats to be readily cleaned and sanitized in accordance with §91.109(b), or be replaceable when worn or soiled;</p> <p>(x) have floors that are constructed in a manner that protects the dogs' and cats' feet and legs from injury, and that, if of mesh or slatted construction, do not allow the dogs' and cats' feet to pass through any openings in the floor;</p> <p>(xi) provide sufficient space to allow each dog and cat to turn about freely, to stand, sit, and lie without its body being in contact with at least one side of the shelter walls in a comfortable, normal position, and to walk in a normal manner; and</p> <p>(xii) if the suspended floor of a primary enclosure is constructed of metal strands, the strands must either be greater than 1/8 of an inch in diameter (9 gauge) or coated with a material such as plastic or fiberglass. The suspended floor of any primary enclosure must be strong enough so that the floor does not sag or bend between the structural supports.</p>
	91.104(2)(A)	<p>Additional Requirements for Cats:</p> <p>Space: Each cat, including weaned kittens, that is housed in any primary enclosure must be provided minimum vertical space and floor space in accordance with this chapter.</p>
	91.104(2)(B)	Each primary enclosure housing cats must be at least 24 in. high (60.96 cm).
	91.104(2)(C)	Cats up to and including 8.8 lbs (4 kg) must be provided with at least 3.0 ft ² (0.28 m ²).
	91.104(2)(D)	Cats over 8.8 lbs (4 kg) must be provided with at least 4.0 ft ² (0.37 m ²).
	91.104(2)(E)	Each queen with nursing kittens must be provided with an additional amount of floor space, based on her breed and behavioral characteristics, and in accordance with generally accepted husbandry practices. If the additional amount of floor space for each nursing kitten is equivalent to less than 5 percent of the minimum requirement for the queen, such housing must be approved by a veterinarian.
	91.104(2)(F)	The minimum floor space required by this section is exclusive of any food or water pans. The litter pan may be considered part of the floor space if properly cleaned and sanitized.
	91.104(2)(G)	Compatibility: All cats housed in the same primary enclosure must be compatible, as determined by observation. Not more than 12 adult non-conditioned cats may be housed in the same primary enclosure. Queens in heat may not be housed in the same primary enclosure with sexually mature males, except for breeding. Except when maintained in breeding colonies, queens with litters may not be housed in the same primary enclosure with other adult cats, and kittens under 6 months of age may not be housed in the same primary enclosure with adult cats, other than the dam or foster dam. Cats with a vicious or aggressive disposition must be housed separately.
	91.104(2)(H)	Litter: In all primary enclosures, a receptacle containing sufficient clean litter must be provided to contain excreta and body wastes.
	91.104(2)(I)	Resting surfaces: Each primary enclosure housing cats must contain a resting surface or surfaces that, in the aggregate, are large enough to hold all the occupants of the primary enclosure at the same time comfortably. The resting surfaces must be elevated, impervious to moisture, and be able to be easily cleaned and sanitized, or easily replaced when soiled or worn. Low resting surfaces that do not allow the space under them to be comfortably occupied by the animal will be counted as part of the floor space.
	91.104(3)(A)	<p>Additional Requirements for Dogs:</p> <p>Space:</p> <p>(i) Each dog housed in a primary enclosure (including weaned puppies) must be provided a minimum amount of floor space, calculated as follows: Find the mathematical square of the sum of the length of the dog in inches (measured from the tip of its nose to the base of its tail) plus 6 inches; then divide the product by 144. The calculation is: (length of dog in</p>



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		<p>inches + 6) x (length of dog in inches + 6) = required floor space in square inches. Required floor space in inches/144 = required floor space in square feet.</p> <p>(ii) Each bitch with nursing puppies must be provided with an additional amount of floor space, based on her breed and behavioral characteristics, and in accordance with generally accepted husbandry practices as determined by a veterinarian. If the additional amount of floor space for each nursing puppy is less than 5 percent of the minimum requirement for the bitch, such housing must be approved by a veterinarian and documented in the medical records related to each dog.</p> <p>(iii) The interior height of a primary enclosure must be at least 6 inches higher than the head of the tallest dog in the enclosure when it is in a normal standing position.</p>
	91.104(3)(B)	<p>Compatibility: All dogs housed in the same primary enclosure must be compatible, as determined by observation. Not more than 12 adult non-conditioned dogs may be housed in the same primary enclosure. Bitches in heat may not be housed in the same primary enclosure with sexually mature males, except for breeding. Except when maintained in breeding colonies, bitches with litters may not be housed in the same primary enclosure with other adult dogs, and puppies under 6 months of age may not be housed in the same primary enclosure with adult dogs, other than the dam or foster dam. Dogs with a vicious or aggressive disposition must be housed separately.</p>
	91.104(3)(C)	<p>Prohibited means of primary enclosure: Permanent tethering of dogs is prohibited for use as primary enclosure.</p>
	91.104(3)(D)	<p>Prohibited stacking of primary enclosure: Primary enclosures may not be stacked above three vertical levels.</p>

91.105 Standards of Care – Compatible Grouping

Dogs and cats that are housed in the same primary enclosure must be compatible, with the following restrictions:

	91.105(1)	<p>females in heat (estrus) may not be housed in the same primary enclosure with males, except for breeding purposes;</p>
	91.105(2)	<p>any dog or cat exhibiting a vicious or overly aggressive disposition must be housed separately;</p>
	91.105(3)	<p>puppies or kittens 6 months of age or less may not be housed in the same primary enclosure with adult dogs or cats other than their dams or foster dams, except when permanently maintained in breeding colonies</p>
	91.105(4)	<p>dogs or cats may not be housed in the same primary enclosure with any other species of animals, unless they are compatible</p>
	91.105(5)	<p>dogs and cats that have or are suspected of having a contagious disease must be isolated from healthy animals in the colony, as directed by a veterinarian. When an entire group or room of dogs and cats is known to have or believed to be exposed to an infectious agent, the group may be kept intact during the process of diagnosis, treatment, and control</p>

91.106 Standards of Care – Exercise for Dogs

	91.106(a)	<p>A licensee must develop, document, and follow an appropriate plan to provide dogs with the opportunity for daily exercise. In addition, the plan must be approved by a veterinarian and documented by a veterinarian in the medical records related to each dog. The plan must include written standard procedures to be followed in providing the opportunity for exercise.</p>
	91.106(c)(3)	<p>The opportunity for exercise required by this chapter may be provided in a number of</p>



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	<p>ways, such as:</p> <p>(A) group housing in cages, pens or runs that provide at least 300 percent of the required space for each dog if maintained separately under the minimum floor space requirements of §91.104(3)(A);</p> <p>(B) maintaining individually housed dogs in cages, pens, or runs that provide at least three times the minimum floor space required by §91.104(3)(A);</p> <p>(C) providing access to a run or open area that provides at least three times the minimum floor space required by §91.104(3)(A); provides adequate protection against harsh weather, including exposure to the sun; and has flooring with adequate drainage which may include natural turf or soil at the frequency and duration prescribed by a veterinarian; or</p> <p>(D) other similar activities approved by a veterinarian and documented by a veterinarian in the medical records related to each dog.</p>
91.106(c)(4)	Forced exercise methods or devices such as swimming, treadmills, or carousel-type devices are unacceptable for meeting the exercise requirements of this section.
91.106(d)	<p>Exemptions:</p> <p>(1) If, in the opinion of a veterinarian, it is inappropriate for certain dogs to exercise because of their health, condition, or well-being, the licensed breeder may be exempted from meeting the requirements of this section for those dogs. Such exemption must be documented by a veterinarian and, unless the basis for exemption is a permanent condition, must be reviewed at least every 30 days by a veterinarian.</p> <p>(2) Records of any exemptions must be maintained separately for each dog and made available to the department inspector upon request.</p>

91.107 Standards of Care – Feeding

91.107(a)	Dogs and cats must be fed at least once each day, except as otherwise might be required to provide adequate veterinary care. The food must be uncontaminated, wholesome, palatable, and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain the normal condition and weight of the animal. The diet must be appropriate for the individual animal's age and condition.
91.107(b)	Food receptacles must be used for dogs and cats, must be readily accessible to all dogs and cats, and must be located so as to minimize contamination by excreta and pests, and be protected from rain, sleet and snow. Feeding pans must either be made of a durable material that can be easily cleaned and sanitized or be disposable. If the food receptacles are not disposable they must be kept clean and must be sanitized in accordance with §91.109(b). Sanitization is achieved by using one of the methods described in §91.109(b)(3). If the food receptacles are disposable, they must be discarded after one use. Self-feeders may be used for the feeding of dry food. If self-feeders are used they must be kept clean and must be sanitized in accordance with §91.109(b). Measures must be taken to ensure that there is no molding, deterioration, and caking of feed.

91.108 Standards of Care – Watering

91.108	If potable water is not continually available to the dogs and cats, it must be offered to the dogs and cats as often as necessary to ensure their health and well-being, but not less than twice daily for at least 1 hour each time, unless restricted by a veterinarian. Water
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TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATION

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 www.license.state.tx.us

		receptacles must be kept clean and sanitized in accordance with §91.109(b), and before being used to water a different dog or cat or social grouping of dogs or cats.
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91.109 Standards of Care – Cleaning, Sanitation, Housekeeping, and Pest Control

91.109(a)		Cleaning of primary enclosures. Excreta and food waste must be removed from primary enclosures daily, and from under primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent an excessive accumulation of feces and food waste, to prevent soiling of the dogs or cats contained in the primary enclosures, and to reduce disease hazards, insects, pests and odors. When steam or water is used to clean the primary enclosure, whether by hosing, flushing, or other methods, dogs and cats must be removed, unless the enclosure is large enough to ensure the animals would not be harmed, wetted, or distressed in the process. Standing water must be removed from the primary enclosure and animals in other primary enclosures must be protected from being contaminated with water and other wastes during the cleaning. The pans under primary enclosures with wire or mesh type floors and the ground areas under raised runs with wire or mesh or slatted floors must be cleaned as often as necessary to prevent accumulation of feces and food waste and to reduce disease hazards pests, insects and odors.
91.109(b)(1)		Sanitization of primary enclosures and food and water receptacles: Used primary enclosures and food and water receptacles must be cleaned and sanitized in accordance with this section before they can be used to house, feed, or water another dog or cat, or social grouping of dogs or cats.
91.109(b)(2)		Used primary enclosures and food and water receptacles for dogs and cats must be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks using one of the methods prescribed in subsection (b)(3) and more often if necessary to prevent an accumulation of dirt, debris, food waste, excreta, and other disease hazards
91.109(b)(3)		Hard surfaces of primary enclosures and food and water receptacles must be sanitized using one of the following methods: (A) Live steam under pressure; (B) Washing with hot water (at least 180°F (82.2°)) and soap or detergent, as with a mechanical cage washer; or (C) Washing all soiled surfaces with appropriate detergent solutions and disinfectants, or by using a combination detergent/disinfectant product that accomplishes the same purpose, with a thorough cleaning of the surfaces to remove organic material, so as to remove all organic material and mineral buildup, and to provide sanitization followed by a clean water rinse.
91.109(b)(4)		Pens, runs, and outdoor housing areas using material that cannot be sanitized using the methods provided in subsection (b)(3), such as gravel, sand, grass, earth, or absorbent bedding, must be sanitized by removing the contaminated material as necessary to prevent odors, diseases, pests, insects, and vermin infestation.
91.109(c)		Housekeeping for premises. Premises where housing facilities are located, including buildings and surrounding grounds, must be kept clean and in good repair to protect the animals from injury, to facilitate the husbandry practices required in this chapter, and to reduce or eliminate breeding and living areas for rodents and other pests and vermin. Premises must be kept free of accumulations of trash, junk, waste products, and discarded matter. Weeds, grasses, and bushes must be controlled so as to facilitate cleaning of the premises and pest control, and to protect the health and well-being of the animals.
91.109(d)		Pest control. An effective program for the control of insects, external parasites affecting



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		dogs and cats, and birds and mammals that are pests, must be established and maintained so as to promote the health and well-being of the animals and reduce contamination by pests in animal areas.
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91.111 & 91.112 Standards of Care – Grooming and Veterinary Care

91.111	A licensed breeder shall provide basic grooming to each animal as needed to prevent soiling and matting of the fur, curled or splayed toenails, and other conditions that can hamper an animal's ability to maintain health and cleanliness.
91.112(c)	<p>Routine and preventative care: A licensed breeder shall develop and maintain at each of the breeder's facilities a written health care management protocol approved by a veterinarian that addresses routine and preventative healthcare for each animal in the facility.</p> <p>(1) The breeder shall ensure that the protocol is followed and that routine and preventive healthcare is provided to each animal in the facility and that each animal received appropriate care and treatment for any injury, disease, or illness that may affect the animal's health or well-being.</p> <p>(2) The written health care management protocol required by this section must contain all health care records required by this chapter including all exemptions authorized by this chapter and approved by a veterinarian.</p> <p>(3) On transfer or sale of the animal, a copy of the written health care management protocol required by this section must be transferred with the animal and the original records retained by the licensee.</p>