

Edwin Sayres
Expert Report
August 11, 2016

INTRODUCTION

I have been retained by Kegler, Brown, Hill & Ritter L.P.A. on behalf of Petland Inc in the above captioned matters pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio, Eastern Division.

QUALIFICATIONS

I have spent 42 years working for the welfare of companion animals. I began my career at St. Hubert's Animal Welfare Center in 1974 as the Shelter Manager and Humane Educator. St. Hubert's at the time was a small animal shelter that served as the animal control service for 12 surrounding municipalities. We took in approximately 4,000 dogs and cats per year and due to pet overpopulation euthanized approximately 80% of the dogs and 90% of the cats. I became President of St. Hubert's in 1981 and remained in that position until taking a leadership role with the American Humane Association in 1995. During my first 10 years at St. Hubert's I was responsible for the day to day shelter management including the euthanasia decisions. St. Hubert's euthanized over 50,000 dogs and cats during that time period. Over the next 10 years the overpopulation problem began to improve as more pet owners were advised by their veterinarians to spay or neuter their pets. During the final 5 years of my tenure at St. Hubert's I founded and became the first President of The Animal Welfare Federation of New Jersey (AWFNJ). The federation's purpose was to unify the more than 100 local animal welfare organizations to speak as one voice to advocate for enforceable animal welfare legislation. Today the AWFNJ continues to be an active organization advocating for the welfare of all animals.

From 1995 until 2003 I served in a leadership role with the American Humane Association, Petsmart Charities the corporate foundation for Petsmart and the San Francisco SPCA (SFSPCA). The SFSPCA was regarded as the national leader of the No Kill philosophy due to the fact that no adoptable homeless dog or cat was euthanized in San Francisco since 1994. One of my initiatives at the SFSPCA was to replicate the San Francisco model in other cities throughout the United States. In 2003, I was recruited by the ASPCA (the first animal welfare organization in North America founded in 1866) to implement the San Francisco model in New York City. At that time, New York City was euthanizing 70% of its homeless dog and cat population. We were successful in implementing the No Kill Model in New York and continuing to export the methodology to other cities and counties throughout America. Today New York finds homes for 90% of the homeless dogs in New York.

It is the proliferation of the collaborative No Kill methodology combined with the

vigilance of the veterinary profession in advising their clients to spay and neuter their dogs and cats that has changed the horrible overpopulation problem of the 70's and 80's, creating the current situation where the annual acquisition of dogs is 7 times greater than the number of homeless dogs at risk for euthanasia. As a career professional in animal welfare for over 40 years, I have been front and center during every phase of this dramatic change in pet overpopulation.

It is due to this positive change regarding homeless animals that led me to join the pet industry in an advisory role in 2014. My focus was to help the industry build a more humane commercial breeding program, because more and more prospective dog owners will no longer be able to find the dog best suited to their lifestyle at the local animal shelter or rescue group. During my first two years of advising the pet industry, I recognized that Petland, Inc. shared my commitment to ensure high welfare standards for commercially bred puppies. In March, 2016, I became a consultant to Petland, Inc. to advise them on a variety of animal welfare issues.

COMPENSATION

Since March 1, 2016 I have been a consultant to Petland, Inc. for the monthly retainer of \$5,000. I consult for them on a broad range of animal welfare issues with an emphasis on humane standards for commercial dog breeders and the issue of pet sale bans. My compensation for providing expert testimony is not dependent on the outcome of this litigation.

MY OPINIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

A. There is not an overpopulation of homeless dogs in the United States.

Forty years ago Americans acquired 4-5 million puppies and dogs per year, and animal shelters euthanized 12-15 million homeless dogs per year.

In 2016, Americans will acquire 8 million dogs, and animal shelters will euthanize 1.2 million dogs. The demand for dogs is now 7 times greater than the number of homeless dogs at risk for euthanasia. Animal shelter data from the ASPCA and the Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) estimates that 4 million dogs will enter an animal shelter in 2016. The most successful No Kill initiatives in America have been able to find homes for 90% of the homeless dogs in their communities. The 10% of the dogs that are euthanized are due to terminal medical illnesses or unmanageable and dangerous aggressive behavior. Of the 4 million dogs entering shelters, it is safe to say that 400,000 of these dogs suffer from medical conditions or exhibit a level of aggressive behavior that would warrant euthanasia. Therefore, of the estimated 1.2 million dogs being euthanized it is safe to say that 800,000 would be adoptable and that people should be encouraged to adopt them, and 400,000 would not be candidates for adoption. The most conservative estimate on the annual acquisition of dogs in the United States is 8 million. The Humane Society of the United States recently reported

that annual acquisition is 9 million.

There are regions of the country -- notably the Southeast and Southwest -- where there is an overpopulation of homeless dogs. There are also regions of the country -- notably the Northeast and Northwest -- where the demand for dogs is much greater than the number of homeless dogs available for adoption. This regional disparity has led to the rise of a variety of shelter-to-shelter interstate transportation programs to bring dogs from high euthanasia areas to high demand areas. The majority of these programs are responsibly managed, and the imported dogs do not displace the local homeless dogs needing to be adopted. However there is much evidence that some transportation programs are cutting corners by failing to obtain required interstate health certificates and using unsafe vehicles that are not designed for long transportation routes. This can result in the compromised health condition of dogs, which can cause the spread of infectious diseases to existing dog populations, and put all affected dogs at greater risk for euthanasia.

Many advocates for pet sale bans are convinced that any pet store can convert to the "humane" model and sell only dogs rescued from shelters. The facts are that many local shelters are already importing shelter dogs to maintain the adoption program at their own shelter. The shelters do not have enough population to supply pet stores, and the population they have is not comprised of the kind of dogs that customers of a pet store want to buy. The majority of dogs in shelter transport programs are adults and young adults, and pet stores sell young pure-bred puppies. Because the demand for dogs is 7 times greater than the number of adoptable homeless dogs at risk for euthanasia, well managed shelter-to-shelter transportation programs truly save the lives of homeless dogs, but they still do not address the current reality that demand is much greater than the supply of homeless dogs.

B The retail pet store is the safest and most regulated source to acquire a new puppy or dog. Substandard kennel operations that fail to meet United States Department of Agriculture ("USDA") standards are often generically referred to as "puppy mills." In reality, there is no connection between these operations and retail pet stores.

I have been familiar with the puppy mill issue throughout my career. During my tenure with the ASPCA from 2003-2013, I authorized a dozen raids to rescue and rehabilitate over 2,500 puppies and dogs from substandard kennel operations we refer to as puppy mills. Not one of those facilities was a USDA licensed breeder, and none of the puppies from those raided facilities could legally be sold to a pet store. Further there has never been a "puppy mill raid" on a USDA licensed commercial breeder by the ASPCA or HSUS. Every presentation from animal welfare organizations claiming that retail pet stores sell animals from puppy mills features horrible photos from unlicensed kennels that do not meet USDA standards -- designed to create the belief that such unlicensed breeders are the source of retail pet store puppies. Of the estimated 10,000 commercial breeders in the United States, only 1,700 have a license from the USDA, which includes a requirement that they open their kennels for unannounced

inspections by USDA inspectors. These USDA inspections sometimes result in USDA licensed breeders being cited for direct care violations (issues pertaining to the health and well-being of the puppy or dog). Best practice retail pet stores like Petland immediately drop that breeder from their program until they have a clean inspection report. In fact, Petland has supported legislation that prohibits pet stores from purchasing puppies from breeders who have been cited by the USDA for any direct care violations during the previous 3 years. In addition, retail pet stores are typically required to be in compliance with local laws regarding animal care and regulating consumer transactions.

By contrast, animal shelters, rescue groups and animal sanctuaries are subject to little to no regulation. In addition, these sources typically do not offer any type of consumer warranty. Accordingly, pet bans that drive retail pet stores out of business have the effect of eliminating the distribution channel for puppies that is most subject to appropriate regulation and consumer protection.

C Pet store sale bans have no measurable impact on puppy mills.

During my tenure with the ASPCA, I created a program called “No Pet Store Puppies,” which advocated that consumers not shop for any pet related products at stores that sold commercially bred puppies. While the program provided grassroots members of the ASPCA with an activity that they could undertake and advocate for others to do the same, I could never confirm that it closed a puppy mill or had any direct impact on protecting a puppy. I chose to allocate the majority of the ASPCA budget for the puppy mill issue to passing statewide breeder legislation in Pennsylvania and Missouri to improve breeding standards and the literal rescue and rehabilitation of puppies and dogs suffering in actual puppy mills. I also placed a high priority on working with local law enforcement to prosecute the criminals operating puppy mills to the fullest extent of the law.

The HSUS and Best Friends Animal Society continue to advocate for pet sale bans, despite the fact that there is no tangible evidence that such bans have been successful in accomplishing the stated goal of eliminating puppy mills. The ineffectiveness of the retail pet sale ban movement is further confirmed by the recognition that the majority of pet sale bans have been passed in communities where there are no pet stores selling puppies. There is no impact on puppy mills through the passage of retail pet sale ban laws in communities that have no retail pet stores. However, the prevalence of this tactic reveals that the actual goal is to create a false momentum suggesting that communities are endorsing the passage of pet sale bans, when the reality is that no one objects to such laws because no one is impacted.

There is nothing but ideology that prevents the retail pet ban movement from focusing upon regulations designed to impact the actual bad breeders themselves, rather than focusing upon shutting down retail pet stores. Retail pet stores are the safest and most regulated source for families desiring puppies suited to their lifestyle, combined with a consumer warranty, breed information, information regarding the puppy's origin,

assurance of appropriate vaccinations, and information regarding veterinary and medical history.

D The dogs currently available in most shelters are not the type of puppies and dogs that prospective dog owners are purchasing at retail pet stores.

There was a time during the first half of my career when most shelters had a diverse variety of puppies and dogs of all sizes and shapes to meet the needs of most people. As stated earlier we have seen a steep decline in the number of homeless dogs available for adoption at local shelters thanks in part to the veterinary profession's strong advocacy for spaying and neutering. Industry studies estimate that 75-80% of dogs in the United States are spayed or neutered. When I started my career that number was closer to 30%.

On August 5, 2016, the Franklin County Dog Center in Ohio listed 94 dogs available for adoption (Exhibit 1). Out of the 94 dogs, there were only two dogs under 6 months old, both of which were Pit Bulls. Of the 94 dogs available, 86 were listed as "mixed" breeds. Of the other eight dogs, seven were listed as Pit Bulls, and one was listed as a Staffordshire Bull Terrier, a breed classified as a Pit Bull. Indeed, even out of the 88 mixed breed dogs, 51 were identified as a Pit Bull mix. It is possible that some of these dogs would make excellent companions for adopters looking for these types of dogs, and, in the case of the Pit Bulls, for persons who have experience managing this type of breed.

Prospective dog owners coming to the Grove City location of Petland may be advised that there are homeless dogs available for adoption at the Franklin County Dog Center, but most are looking for a young puppy of a specific breed for specific reasons. Some come to Petland to learn about and observe a variety of breeds before they decide which breed is most suitable to their lifestyle. Small breeds under 25 lbs have become more popular, because dog owners like to travel on commercial airlines with their dog and many apartment buildings that impose restrictions on dog ownership utilize size as a criteria.

There are many dog owners who support local and national animal welfare organizations through financial contributions or volunteerism but purchase their own dog from a pet store or directly from a breeder. There are now over 26,000 published peer reviewed research papers that confirm the physical, psychological and emotional health benefits of pet ownership. Those health benefits occur when the pet owner has the freedom to choose the pet that best suits their lifestyle.

E There are risks in adopting certain types of dogs from a shelter without adequate knowledge of their behavioral history or reason for their relinquishment to the shelter.

In 2015, there were 49 fatal or severe disfigurement attacks by dogs adopted from shelters, and 39 of those attacks were by pit bulls (Exhibit 2). The Franklin County Dog

Center's high percentage of Pit Bulls for adoption is quite common in urban, suburban and rural animal shelters. There are some excellent Pit Bull rescue groups that do an outstanding job in the rehabilitation and rehoming of homeless Pit Bulls. When I led the San Francisco SPCA, we had an extensive behavior rehabilitation program and professional dog trainer academy that had great success with placing Pit Bulls with well-matched owners. During my tenure with the ASPCA, we worked with the United States Attorney's office on the Michael Vick dog fighting case and oversaw the evaluation and rehoming of the fighting dogs seized from the Vick property. Through careful evaluation and with the help of many behaviorists familiar with the rehabilitation of fighting dogs, we were able to rehome 49 of the 50 victims. But most credible Pit Bull advocates and rescue groups would agree that the breed does require careful evaluation and should only be placed in homes with children when the parents are very experienced with the breed.

The risk factors present with the adoption of a shelter or rescue animal are not an issue when a prospective dog owner purchases a pure bred puppy from a retail pet store like Petland. These pet store customers have full and transparent information about the breeder, including USDA and state inspection reports, as well as the health history of the puppy, both the sire and the dam.

F Summary

The publicly stated goal of pet sale bans is to eliminate substandard breeders. However, honest proponents of pet sale bans admit there is no evidence to support the presumption that pet sale bans have accomplished the stated goal. As an animal welfare advocate who developed a pet sale ban initiative at the ASPCA, I can confirm that there is no evidence to support the fact that retail pet sale bans impact puppy mills in a measurable way.

Retail pet stores are targeted because they are targetable, and not because they are a source of puppies from substandard breeders. Puppy mills thrive in unregulated environments, and retail pet stores provide dogs from sources that are the most regulated and safest environments from which a prospective dog owner can acquire a dog.

Proponents of pet sale bans state that there is a surplus of homeless dogs for adoption. In fact, their own data confirms that demand for dogs is conservatively 7 times greater than the population of homeless dogs at risk for euthanasia. The foundation of their argument not only has no basis in fact, it is their own published data that is in conflict with this statement.

Another fundamental flaw in the retail pet sale ban movement is the assumption that consumers who are denied the right to purchase dogs from retail pet stores will instead adopt a dog from a shelter, rescue or humane society. The types and ages of dogs available from pet stores are not similar, and dogs from shelters, rescues and humane societies are not ready substitutes for the puppies sold by retail pet stores.

Proponents of pet sale bans present photographs of substandard kennels that are not legally allowed to sell puppies to pet stores and that have no documented history of ever selling a puppy to a pet store. These photographs are misleadingly used as the foundation for a public relations campaign intended to associate these sub-standard conditions with pet retailers.

Proponents of pet sale bans proactively recruit customers of retail pet stores to mine information to create emotional anecdotes for public testimony at local pet sale ban hearings. These anecdotal incidents provide no evidence that there is a chronic situation at a particular pet store or that creates a need for retail pet sale ban legislation.

Proponents of pet sale bans have no legitimate explanation for why they spend time and money passing pet sale ban legislation in communities that have no pet stores selling puppies, if the proponents true goal is to eliminate puppy mills.

There are a number of detrimental effects caused by retail pet sale bans. First, such efforts cause legal and well-managed businesses to close its doors, resulting in the owners' loss of capital investment and elimination of jobs of caring dedicated employees who love caring for animals humanely. Second, retail pet sale bans deprive prospective dog owners of the right to choose the best dog for their family and lifestyle. Third, retail pet sale bans deprive consumers of the only convenient source from which to acquire a new puppy or dog that is bred in an environment that is subject to comprehensive regulation and that is accompanied by warranty protection with respect to their purchase. Fourth, retail pet sale bans drive consumers to the unregulated channels of the internet and flea markets where puppy mill operators thrive. These become a primary source from which to acquire pure bred puppies, because shelters and rescues rarely if ever have puppies for adoption. Fifth, retail pet sale bans redirect consumers to shelter and rescue organizations as the preferred source of acquisition, when the prospective dog owner may not have the experience or lifestyle to manage the types of dogs available from those sources. Consumers' risk of making the wrong choice from such sources is known and well documented. In addition, shelters and rescue organizations are not subject to regulations regarding the source of their animals or responsibility for negative incidents resulting from the adoption of their animals.

If the goal is to eliminate substandard breeders, a reasonable approach to this issue is to regulate such breeders directly or to use consumer demand to implement change. Such approaches incentivize high quality breeders and retailers, without the negative and ineffective results associated with retail pet sale bans that are outlined above.


Edwin Sayres

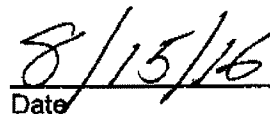

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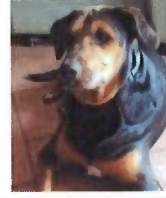
EXHIBIT 1



Adam
Pit Bull (Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Adult
94167 | D14
\$123



Angel
Pit Bull
Female (Spayed)
Adult
92494 | 1173
\$ 18



Annie
Large Mix Breed
(Mix)
Female (Spayed)
Senior
91459 | In Foster
Home
\$123



Armani
Pit Bull (Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Adult
93517 | A09
\$123



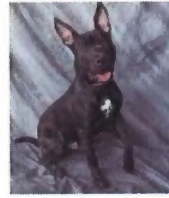
Axel
Pit Bull (Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Young Adult
93829 | 1144
\$123



Bambi
Pit Bull (Mix)
Female (Spayed)
Adult
94632 | D06
\$123



Betsy
Pit Bull (Mix)
Female (Spayed)
Puppy
93772 | A06
\$123



Bishop
Pit Bull (Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Adult
86742 | 1137
\$ 18



Blade
Medium Mix Breed
(Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Adult
75392 | 1176
\$123



Blue
Small Mix Breed
(Mix)
Female (Spayed)
Senior
94195 | A04
\$ 73



Boone
Boxer (Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Senior
93470 | 1153
\$ 73



Bowie
Medium Mix Breed
(Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Adult
91894 | 1136
\$ 18



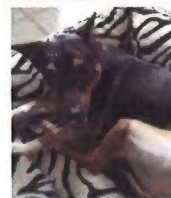
Brini
English Bulldog
(Mix)
Female (Spayed)
Adult
94623 | D03
\$123



Brody
Pit Bull
Male (Neutered)
Adult
93950 | B03
\$123



Buchanan
Staffordshire Bull
Terrier
Male (Neutered)
Adult
92124 | 1127
\$ 18



Candy
Mini Pinscher (Mix)
Female (Spayed)
Adult
91565 | In Foster
Home
\$ 18



Champ
Pit Bull (Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Adult
93232 | C04
\$123



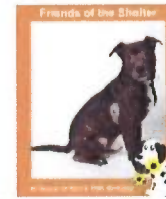
Chanel
Pit Bull (Mix)
Female (Spayed)
Adult
94033 | A10
\$123



Cheyenne
Pit Bull (Mix)
Female (Spayed)
Adult
94230 | B05
\$123



Civic
Sharpei (Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Senior
93459 | 1124
\$ 18



Clifford
Pit Bull (Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Senior
91910 | 1125
\$ 18



Collin
Pit Bull
Male (Neutered)
Adult
91731 | 1175
\$ 18



Corben
Pit Bull (Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Adult
93800 | 1134
\$123



Cowboy Blue
Medium Mix Breed
(Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Adult
80821 | 1149
\$123



Deuce
Pit Bull (Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Adult
94229 | 1146
\$123



Dex
Pit Bull (Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Puppy
94587 | B19
\$123



Dez
Pit Bull (Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Senior
94501 | D12
\$ 73



Diesel
Medium Mix Breed
(Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Adult
94490 | D17
\$123



Donald
American Pit Bull
(Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Adult
94571 | B13
\$123



Dover
Small Mix Breed
(Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Adult
94532 | B23
\$123



Drifty
Pit Bull (Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Adult
94318 | B25
\$123



Dudley
Pit Bull (Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Adult
94566 | 1131
\$123



Ezra
Medium Mix Breed
(Mix)
Female (Spayed)
Adult
94280 | A19
\$123



Fancy
Pit Bull (Mix)
Female (Spayed)
Adult
94393 | B24
\$123



Fender
Large Mix Breed
(Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Adult
91890 | 1174
\$ 18



Fergie
Large Mix Breed
(Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Adult
94091 | 1166
\$123



Focus
Labrador (Mix)
Female (Spayed)
Adult
93117 | 1145
\$123



Gilbert
Pit Bull (Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Young Adult
93014 | 1005
\$ 18



Giovanni
Pit Bull (Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Adult
94266 | B06
\$123



Goliath
Medium Mix Breed
(Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Young Adult
94293 | A02
\$123



Goofy
Large Mix Breed
(Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Young Adult
94641 | B22
\$123



Gunner
Large Mix Breed
(Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Adult
93447 | 1171
\$ 18



Heath
Large Mix Breed
(Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Adult
94029 | 1172
\$123



Herbert
Pit Bull (Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Adult
79557 | 1122
\$123



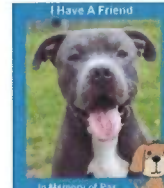
Hillary
Pit Bull
Female (Spayed)
Adult
94585 | A13
\$123



Johnson
American Pit Bull
(Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Adult
94606 | A08
\$123



Kato
Pit Bull (Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Adult
93533 | 1123
\$123



Keeto
Pit Bull (Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Adult
78964 | In Foster
Home
\$ 18



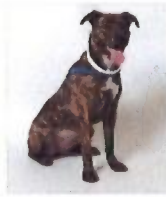
King
Pit Bull (Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Adult
94578 | D15
\$123



Kylie
Shepherd (Mix)
Female (Spayed)
Adult
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\$123



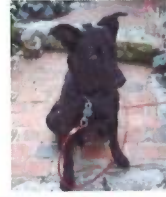
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Female (Spayed)
Adult
94642 | D16
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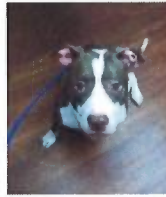
Layla
Pit Bull (Mix)
Female (Spayed)
Adult
94296 | A18
\$123



Lenore
Labrador (Mix)
Female (Spayed)
Senior
94235 | D22
\$ 73



Lexi
Medium Mix Breed
(Mix)
Female (Spayed)
Adult
92467 | In Foster
Home
\$123



London
American Pit Bull
(Mix)
Female (Spayed)
Adult
74145 | In Foster
Home
\$ 18



Lydia
Pit Bull (Mix)
Female (Spayed)
Adult
94404 | 1121
\$123



Mandy
American Bulldog
(Mix)
Female (Spayed)
Senior
93718 | B11
\$ 73



Mariah
Pit Bull (Mix)
Female (Spayed)
Adult
94286 | B12
\$123



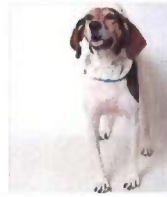
Maritza
Large Mix Breed
(Mix)
Female (Spayed)
Adult
93445 | B01
\$123



Maxine
Pit Bull (Mix)
Female (Spayed)
Senior
94087 | 1132
\$ 73



Me Me
Pit Bull (Mix)
Female (Spayed)
Adult
91757 | 1129
\$ 18



Melinda
Hound (Mix)
Female (Spayed)
Senior
94165 | 1167
\$ 73



Moon
Pit Bull (Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Adult
93795 | 1142
\$123



Ohana
Pit Bull (Mix)
Female (Spayed)
Adult
75821 | 1135
\$123



Onix
Pit Bull
Female (Spayed)
Adult
93678 | A05
\$123



Orchid
Pit Bull (Mix)
Female (Spayed)
Adult
89933 | 1003
\$ 18



Oreo
Pit Bull (Mix)
Female (Spayed)
Adult
93830 | D10
\$123



Orlando
Pit Bull (Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Young Adult
93717 | A12
\$123



Oswald
Pit Bull
Male (Neutered)
Adult
94110 | 1168
\$123



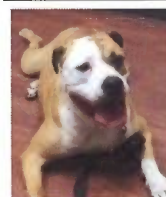
Pancake
Basset Hound (Mix)
Female (Spayed)
Adult
94181 | B21
\$123



Patty
Large Mix Breed
(Mix)
Female (Spayed)
Senior
93895 | 1138
\$ 73



Peanut
Dachshund (Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Senior
93856 | 1162
\$ 73



Peanuts
English Bulldog
(Mix)
Female (Spayed)
Adult
83065 | In Foster
Home
\$123



Pharoah
Large Mix Breed
(Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Adult
90581 | In Foster
Home
\$ 18



Pickles
Pit Bull (Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Adult
94459 | A03
\$123



Prisella
Medium Mix Breed
(Mix)
Female (Spayed)
Adult
93774 | C03
\$123



Raisin
Pit Bull (Mix)
Female (Spayed)
Adult
94533 | B07
\$123



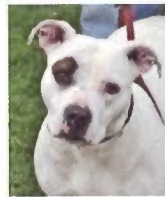
Ravioli
Pit Bull (Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Adult
86952 | 1148
\$123



Reggie
Pit Bull (Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Adult
87031 | 1165
\$ 18



Rogue
Pit Bull (Mix)
Female (Spayed)
Adult
94046 | B09
\$123



Ruthie
Pit Bull
Female (Spayed)
Adult
75492 | In Foster
Home
\$ 18



Scooby
Chihuahua (Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Adult
89082 | In Foster
Home
\$ 18



Shelby
Pit Bull (Mix)
Female (Spayed)
Adult
94289 | 1143
\$123



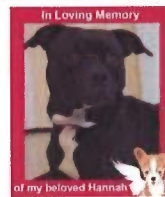
Smoke
Pit Bull (Mix)
Female (Spayed)
Young Adult
94355 | A20
\$123



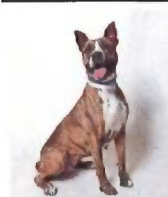
Sonya
Pit Bull (Mix)
Female (Spayed)
Adult
94168 | A14
\$123



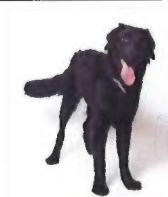
Sydney
Pit Bull (Mix)
Female (Spayed)
Senior
93962 | A16
\$ 73



Theo
Pit Bull (Mix)
Male
Adult
84474 | In Foster
Home
\$ 18



Tiara
Pit Bull (Mix)
Female (Spayed)
Adult
93969 | A15
\$123



Tink
Labradoodle (Mix)
Female (Spayed)
Young Adult
94611 | B20
\$123



Tizzy
Boxer (Mix)
Female (Spayed)
Puppy
94602 | B15
\$123



Wario
Large Mix Breed
(Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Adult
94390 | A17
\$123



Zane
Pit Bull (Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Adult
94085 | B02
\$123



Zeke
Pit Bull (Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Adult
88310 | B04
\$123



Ziggy
Pit Bull (Mix)
Male (Neutered)
Senior
93730 | A11
\$123

EXHIBIT 2

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Animals 24-7

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Record 33 fatal pit bull attacks & 459 disfigurements in 2015

JANUARY 4, 2016 BY [MERRITT CLIFTON](#) — 2 COMMENTS

Dogs kill & disfigure more people in U.S. & Canada than Jihadis & far-right “wing nuts” combined

Who is most likely to kill or disfigure you or your child--a Jihadi terrorist armed with guns and bombs, a far-right militia member practicing "open carry" of weapons, or a dangerous dog?

The correct answer is the dog. And dog attack mayhem is rising by far the most steeply.



Crusoe the Celebrity Dachshund is actually neither a Jihadi nor a militia member, but he is a hunter.



Impounded pit bulls.

Jihadi violence in North America has mostly trended

down since 2001. Right wing terrorism, though rising in recent years, peaked in 1995.

Pit bull attacks up 830%

But fatal and disfiguring pit bull attacks are up 830% since 2007, when the Humane Society of the U.S., Best Friends Animal Society, and American SPCA ramped up pit bull advocacy

after the arrest of football player Michael Vick on dogfighting charges for which he was eventually convicted.

Jihadists, or Islamicist extremists, by one commonly cited reckoning, killed 48 people in the U.S. and Canada during 2015. Far right extremists killed 47 people.

Jihadists and far-right terrorists have each injured about 260 people in the U.S. per year, on average, over the past decade.

Record numbers of deaths

A record 45 people were killed by dog attacks in the U.S. and Canada during 2015, including an also-record 33 people killed by pit bulls, one more than the previous record of 32, reached in 2012.

Dogs committed 614 fatal or disfiguring attacks in the U.S. and Canada during 2015, more than Jihadists and far-right terrorists combined.



(Beth Clifton photo)



(Beth Clifton photo)

Record disfigurements too

Pit bulls alone disfigured 459 people—five more than ever before.

Among the 648 total human victims of pit bull attacks in which at least one person was killed or disfigured were at least 209 children and 354 adults.

The number of known child victims in 2015 declined from the 2014 record of 266, and from the previous record of 214, reached in 2013, apparently because word is getting out that allowing children to be around pit bulls is potentially deadly, but the 209 child victims in 2015 would have been a record in any earlier year.

The 354 adult pit bull victims in 2015 was 73 above the previous record. 2015 was the eighth consecutive year that the number of adult pit bull victims increased.

2015 deaths were triple the toll 1930-1960

The dog attack death toll in 2015 alone was triple the U.S. toll for the entire 30 years 1930-1960, during which time almost all dogs ran free and under 1% were sterilized in any manner. But pit bulls accounted for "only" 60% of the fatalities between 1930 and 1960, compared to 73% in 2015.

Retrospective data collection has established that pit bulls have accounted for half or more of all fatal dog attacks in every 10-year time frame since 1844, while making up less than 1% of the U.S. dog population for most of that time, and less than 6% now.

Even before 2007 the frequency of fatal and disfiguring pit bull attacks had risen explosively for 25 years.



(Beth Clifton photo)

fewer than 20.

Agencies squelch breed info

The pit bull contribution to total deaths and disfigurements in recent years might be much higher, except that under pressure from pit bull advocates many animal control agencies and humane societies, and even some news media, have begun withholding breed-specific information about attacks.



The 1945 fatal pit bull attack on Doretta Zinke of Miami shared top headline space with World War II.

Explosive rise

In the entire decade from 1982 to 1992, 104 pit bulls attacked 44 children and 60 adults, killing 18 of the victims, disfiguring 36. Fifty victims escaped without fatal or disfiguring injuries in attacks in which others were killed or disfigured.

Most of those totals were exceeded in 2002 alone, and in almost every year since. 2011 was the last year with fewer than 30 pit bull attack fatalities; 2008 the last year with



(Beth Clifton photo)

From 1982 through 2013, only 45 documented fatal or disfiguring attacks were by dogs of unidentified breed, but in 2014 alone, 36 fatal or disfiguring attacks were attributed to dogs of unidentified breed.

In 2015 the number of fatal or disfiguring attacks by dogs of allegedly "unidentified" breed more than doubled to 78--even though in most instances the dogs were impounded by law enforcement.



(Beth Clifton photo)

49 attacks by shelter dogs

Forty-nine fatal or disfiguring attacks in 2015, or about one in 7.5, were by dogs who had been rehomed by animal shelters, among them 39 pit bulls. No other breed type was involved in more than two attacks by shelter dogs.

ANIMALS 24-7 is still tabulating and evaluating the 2015 data on dog attacks against other animals. Pit bulls in recent years have accounted for more than 95% of all dog attacks in which other pets and/or livestock were killed, resulting in upward of 50,000 animal fatalities per year.

Our complete tables on *Dog attack deaths & Maimings, U.S. & Canada, September 1982 to December 31, 2015* appear below, followed by a separately compiled set of notes on fatal attack victims from volunteer Jan Smith.

Dog attack deaths and maimings, U.S. & Canada September 1982 to December 31, 2015

Reports are logged as received, and the current log is printed out as requested.

Compiled by the editor of *ANIMALS 24-7* from press accounts since 1982, this table covers only attacks by dogs of clearly identified breed type or ancestry, as designated by animal control officers or others with evident expertise, who have been kept as pets. All accounts are cross-checked by date, location, and identity of the victim.

Attacks by police dogs, trained guard dogs, and dogs verifiably trained specifically to fight were for 32 years excluded, but proved to be so rare—far less than 1%—that they no longer are.

"Attacks doing bodily harm" includes all fatalities, maimings, and other injuries requiring extensive hospital treatment. "Maimings" includes permanent disfigurement or loss of a limb. Where there is an asterisk (*), please see footnotes. If there are more "attacks" than "victims," it means that there were multiple dogs involved in some attacks. If the numbers of "victims" does not equal the numbers of "deaths" and "maimings," it means that some of the victims — in attacks in which some people were killed or maimed — were not killed or maimed.

Because attacks involve varying numbers of dogs and victims, because victims' ages are not always disclosed, and because not all victims of an attack in which someone is killed or disfigured are themselves killed or disfigured, these numbers cannot be added up from left to right to get a balance.

Over the duration of the data collection, the severity of the logged attacks appears to be at approximately the 1-bite-in-10,000 level.

The "%/dogs" column states the percentage of each breed of dog among 56,390,700 classified ads listing dogs for sale and adoption at web sites during July 2015. For most breeds the numbers are comparable to those found in surveys done in 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014, bearing in mind that normal fluctuation is in the range of 1% up or down. Similar data has been collected in many previous years, but until 2010 was not included in this table. If a percentage is not listed for a breed or mix, it either appears to be too low to calculate or too difficult to isolate from other variants of the breed or mix. In some cases, including German shepherds, pit bulls and Rottweilers, the percentage includes mixes.

There is a persistent allegation by pit bull advocates that pit bulls are over-represented among reported dog attack deaths and maimings because of misidentifications or because "pit bull" is, according to them, a generic term covering several similar types of dog. However, the frequency of pit bull attacks among these worst-in-10,000 cases is so disproportionate that even if half of the attacks in the pit bull category were misattributed, or even if the pit bull category was split four ways, attacks by pit bulls and their closest relatives would still outnumber attacks by any other breed.

There is also a persistent allegation by pit bull advocates that the use of media accounts as a data source is somehow suspect. Reality is that media coverage incorporates information from police reports, animal control reports, witness accounts, victim accounts in many instances, and hospital reports. Media coverage is, in short, multi-sourced, unlike reports from any single source.

Note: to ensure that the columns are aligned properly, please print this table from e-mail using a non-proportional font, such as Courier or Roman Fixed Width.

Breed	Attacks doing bodily harm [dogs X victims]	Child victims	Adult victims	Deaths	Maimings	%/dogs	Notes
Akita	75	46	25	8	57	1.5%	#
Akita mix (inspecific)	2	2	0	0	2		
Akita/Chow mix	3	3	0	0	3		
Akita/Lab mix	1	1	0	0	1		
Akita/terrier mix	2	1	0	0	1		
Airedale/boxer	1	1	0	1	0		#
Airedale	2	1	1	2	0	1.0%	#
Anatolian shepherd	1	1	0	0	1		
Australian blue heeler	13	4	2	1	5		
Australian shepherd	13	8	3	0	7		
Australian shepherd mix	1	0	1	1	0		#
Basset	2	0	2	0	2		#
Basset/GSD mix	1	1	0	1	0		
Basset/beagle mix	1	1	0	0	1		
Basset/Lab mix	1	1	0	1	0		
Beagle	4	3	1	1	3	5.5%	#
Belgian shepherd (Malinois)	13	8	4	0	8	2.9%	
Bernese mountain dog	1	0	1	0	1	1.5%	
Black mouth cur	4	3	1	0	4		
Blue heeler	20	2	3	0	5		
Border collie	4	2	2	1	4	1.7%	#
Boston terrier	2	0	1	1	0	2.2%	#
Boxer	77	23	28	8	40	0.5%	#
Boxer/Australian shepherd	1	1	0	0	1		
Boxer/Boston terrier mix	1	1	0	0	1		
Boxer/bull mastiff mix	1	1	0	0	1		
Boxer/German shepherd mix	1	1	0	1	0		
Boxer/Lab mix	3	1	2	0	3		
Boxer mix	10	3	5	2	6		
Boxer/Sharpei	1	1	0	0	1		
Briard	4	1	2	1	2	1.0%	
Brittany spaniel	4	1	0	0	1		
Bulldog (English)	24	14	6	1	17	0.6%	
Bull mastiff (Presa Canario)	115	49	42	18	67	1.0%	
Bull mastiff/German shepherd	2	1	0	1	0		
Buff mastiff/Rottweiler	2	1	1	0	2		
Bull mastiff/Boxer	1	1	0	1	0		
Bull terrier (not pit)	3	1	1	0	1		
Cane Corso/Italian mastiff	24	6	12	2	15	0.9%	
Cane Corso/pit bull mix	1	1	0	1	1		#
Catahoula	4	1	1	1	1	.01%	
Catahoula/pit bull mix	1	0	1	1	0		
Caucasian shepherd	1	0	1	0	1		
Cavalier King Charles spaniel	1	0	1	0	1		#
Chesapeake Bay retriever	3	3	0	0	2		
Chihuahua	1	1	0	0	1	3.3%	#
Chow	66	37	22	8	44	.5%	
Chow/German shepherd	2	1	1	0	2		
Chow/husky mix	2	2	0	1	1		
Chow/Labrador mix	5	5	0	0	4		
Chow/Sharpei mix	1	1	0	0	1		
Chow mix (other)	7	7	1	1	7		
Cocker spaniel	2	2	0	0	2	0.8%	
Collie	4	4	0	1	3	0.7%	

Collie/retriever mix	1	1	0	0	1		
Coonhound	3	1	2	1	1	0.2%	#
Coton de Tulear	1	0	1	0	1		#
Dachschund	6	3	3	1	6	0.8%	#
Dalmatian	3	3	0	0	3	0.6%	
Dalmatian/Akita mix	1	1	0	0	1		
Doberman	26	15	9	8	15	0.8%	#
Doberman/Great Dane mix	1	1	0	0	1		
Dogo Argentino	5	2	3	1	3	0.9%	
Doge de Bordeaux	2	1	0	0	1		
East Highland terrier	1	0	1	1	0		#
Fila Brasileiro	5	1	1	1	1	0.05%	#
Fila Brasileiro/Sharpei	1		1	1	1		
German shepherd	123	67	47	15	81	2.0%	#
German shepherd mix	46	28	15	7	31		#
German shepherd/Malinois mix	4	4	0	0	1		
German shepherd/husky mix	6	5	1	2	3		#
German shepherd/Lab mix	13	4	3	2	5		#
German shepherd/Sharpei	1	1	0	0	1		
Golden retriever	11	9	2	3	7	0.9%	#
Golden retriever mix	2	1	1	1	1		#
Golden retriever/Lab mix	1	1	0	0	1		
Great Dane	39	14	9	3	21	1.2%	
Great Pyrenees	4	1	2	1	2		
Greyhound	1	1	0	0	1	0.7%	
Hound mix	3	2	1	0	3	1.4%	#
Husky	90	52	10	27	29	0.8%	
Husky/Malamute mix	2	2	0	0	2		
Husky/Labrador mix	2	1	1	0	2		
Husky mix	3	0	2	1	1		
Jack Russell terrier	5	3	1	2	2	0.7%	#
Jack Russell/English bulldog	1	1	0	0	1		
Karelian bear dog	1	0	1	0	1		
Keeshond	1	0	1	1	0	1.4%	#
Labrador	60	38	22	3	48	1.0%	#
Labrador mix	30	18	11	2	25	0.9%	#
Lab/blue heeler mix	2	1	1	0	1		
Labrador/boxer mix	1	0	1	0	0		
Lab/Doberman	1	1	0	0	1		
Lab/Great Pyranees	1	0	1	0	1		
Lab/St. Bernard	1	1	0	0	1		
Malamute	15	12	2	6	5	.02%	
Maremma	1	0	1	0	1	.01%	
Mastiff	30	25	5	5	19	0.6%	
Mastiff/Rhodesian ridgeback	1	1	0	1	0		
Mini-pinscher	1	1	0	0	1		#
Newfoundland mix	2	0	1	0	1	0.8%	
Norwegian elkhound	1	0	1	0	1	0.06%	#
Old English sheep dog	2	1	1	2	0		#
Old English sheep dog mix	2	1	1	0	2		
Pit bull	4008	1550	1648	328	2567	6.6%	#
Pit bull/Akita mix	4	0	4	0	4		
Pit bull/Australian shepherd	2	1	0	0	1		
Pit bull/beagle	1	2	1	0	1		
Pit bull boxer mix	37	14	17	2	25		
Pit bull/chow mix	11	3	4	1	5		
Pit bull/Doberman mix	1	0	1	0	1		

Pit bull/Doge du Bordeaux mix	2	2	0	0	2	
Pit bull/Doberman/GSD/Lab	2	2	0	0	2	
Pit bull/Great Dane	1	1	0	0	1	
Pit bull/Great Dane/Dalmatian	1	0	2	0	2	
Pit bull/GSD mix	22	8	8	1	17	
Pit bull/husky mix	1	0	1	1	0	
Pit bull/Lab mix	46	29	13	5	33	*
Pit/Rhodesian ridgeback mix	2	2	0	0	2	
Pit bull/Rott. mix	56	12	9	2	17	
Pit bull/St. Bernard mix	1	1	0	0	1	
Pit bull/Sharpei mix	3	2	1	0	3	
Pit bull/Sheltie mix	7	4	0	0	4	
Pit bull/Weimaraner mix	1	0	1	0	1	
Pit bull/wolf hybrid	1	1	1	0	2	
Pit mix unknown	23	3	3	1	6	
Plott hound	10	0	1	0	1	
Pointer mix	1	0	1	0	0	*
Pomeranian mix	1	1	0	1	0	1.4% *
Poodle	4	2	1	0	1	0.7% *
Poodle/terrier	1	1	0	0	1	
Pug	1	1	0	0	1	
Pug/Rottweiler mix	2	1	0	1	0	
Rat terrier	2	0	1	0	1	
Queensland heeler	5	0	3	0	3	
Rhodesian ridgeback	3	2	1	1	2	0.5%
Rottweiler	571	310	153	88	314	0.9% *
Rottweiler/chow mix	2	2	0	0	2	
Rottweiler/GSD mix	18	9	8	3	14	
Rottweiler/husky mix	1	0	3	0	2	
Rottweiler/Labrador	8	7	1	0	8	
Rottweiler/mastiff	2	1	1	1	1	
Russian terrier	1	0	1	0	1	0.3%
Saint Bernard	13	9	2	1	8	0.9%
Schnauzer	1	0	1	1	0	0.6% *
Setter	1	0	1	0	1	1.6%
Sharpei	6	6	0	0	6	0.3%
Sharpei/Rottweiler	2	1	0	0	1	
Sharpei/unknown mix	2	2	0	0	2	
Sharpei/Labrador	1	1	0	0	1	
Shiba Inu	3	1	1	1	1	0.2%
Shih Tzu	5	2	3	0	5	0.8% *
Silver Lab (Lab/Weimaraner)	1	1	0	0	1	
Springer spaniel	4	5	0	0	5	
Terrier mix (not pit bull)	2	0	2	0	2	
Tosa	1	1	0	0	1	
Unidentified	157	47	57	14	77	0.6% *
Weimaraner	2	2	0	1	1	0.3%
West Highland terrier	2	0	2	1	1	0.7% *
Wheaten terrier	3	1	1	0	2	0.3%
Wolf hybrid	87	72	5	19	51	0.01% *

Crude totals: 6318 2718 2308 641 3894 58.2

(These numbers differ from the totals below because the totals below have been adjusted to avoid duplication in reporting attacks involving multiple dogs of differing breeds. The last number, 58.2, signifies

that the dogs of breeds and mixes representing 41.8% of all dogs have not been involved in fatal or disfiguring attacks since September 1982.)

Totals of dogs attacking humans in fatal & disfiguring cases:

6111	2704	2308	640	3871	58.2%
------	------	------	-----	------	-------

Totals of humans attacked by dogs in fatal & disfiguring cases:

5556	2612	2227	624	3770	58.2%
------	------	------	-----	------	-------

(The sum of fatalities is less than the total from adding up the column because of deaths involving multiple dogs of differing breed.)

Pit bulls & close pit mixes:

4265	1672	1751	341	2755	6.0%
70%	64%	79%	54%	73%	

Molosser breeds. including pit bulls, Rottweilers, Presa Canarios, Cane Corsos, mastiffs, Dogo Argentinos, Fila Brasieros, Sharpeis, boxers, and their mixes:

5121	2121	1978	478	3239	9.2%+
84%	81%	89%	77%	86%	

Wolf-like breeds, broadly defined to include Akitas, German shepherds, huskies, Karelian bear dogs, Malamutes, Malinois, wolf hybrids, Shiba Inus, and their mixes:

499	312	109	90	284	3.9%+
10%	14%	6%	15%	9%	

Chows & their close mixes, a chow being apparently an ancient cross of wolf-like Arctic dogs with molossers:

87	54	24	10	59	0.1%+
2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	

Notes:

Airedale/boxer: The only listed attack was by 10 dogs at once.

Airedale: Anne Beth Grotzky, 87, died from complications of surgery for a broken hip suffered on July 27, 2010 when an Airedale kept by Dale Eggers, 65, knocked her down. Eggers was fined \$500 for allowing the dog to run at large.

Akita: Two fatalities occurring in 1991 and 1993 were initially excluded because they were reportedly inflicted by guard dogs. This has been disputed. Whether these attacks are included or excluded makes little difference to the overall statistical patterns shown on this chart.

Australian shepherd mix: Involved with golden retriever mix in July 26, 2008 fatal attack on Lorraine May, 74, of Titusville, Florida.

Basset hound: Ernest & Kim Lawrence, of Moira, New York, were both injured in 2010 in separate attacks by the same basset hound, who was adopted from the North Country Animal Shelter. Related litigation is underway.

Beagle: The fatality was a strangulation caused by tugging on a leash which was around a child's neck.

Border collie: Involved in 4-dog attack. The other dogs were two pit bulls and a mastiff.

Boston terrier: Elizabeth Louise Hirt, 93, of Bethel Township, Ohio, was found badly mauled by her two Boston terriers on November 27, 2012. Remaining in intensive care for the next two weeks, she died on December 11, 2012.

Boxer: Fatal attack on 3-week-old infant also involved a Rottweiler.

Bull mastiff/Presa Canario: A 13-day-old child was killed in Houston on September 3, 2011 by a dog described by sheriff's department and animal control first responders as a pit bull, but later reported by some media as a Lab mix. Harris County Veterinary Services eventually identified the dog as a Presa Canario.

Cane Corso/pit bull: The dog who killed Jayelin Graham, 4, in Brooklyn on 5/27/11 was reported by some sources as a Cane Corso and by others as a pit bull. A pit bull was also found at the scene. A *New York Daily News* photo of the killer dog showed both Cane Corso and pit bull characteristics.

Cavalier King Charles spaniel: Gary Abbuhl, 65, suffered fractured femur & other injuries on March 5, 2009 in Boulder, Colorado after dog belonging to Kelly Engholt, 31, ran into his bicycle.

Coton de Tulear: Reports differed as to whether the 2014 Coton de Tulear attack on a mail carrier was serious enough to include.

Chihuahua: Dog on retractable leash leaped up and bit the lip of a six-year-old who was riding past on a bicycle. The bicycle's momentum and restraint on the dog apparently increased the severity of the injury (8-12-08, Springfield Township, Indiana.)

Coonhound: Victim Kenneth D. Bock died in 2010 from *Capnocytophaga canimorsus sepsis* infection.

Dachshund: Julia Beck, 87, of Fort Wayne, died 5/15/05, two weeks after attack by dachshund & Lab at home she shared with Michael T. Kitchen, 48, and Linda A. Kitchen, 57. Linda Floyd, 56, a diabetic, lost toe to dachshund who gnawed it off in her sleep 6/30/08.

Doberman: At least two Dobermans were among 16 dogs who are believed to have killed Sherry Schweder, 65, and her husband Luther Schweder, on August 15, 2009 in Lexington, Georgia.

East Highland terrier: Victim, age 75, died of heart attack.

Fila Brasileiro: Bitten repeatedly on August 3, 2007 by four Fila Brasileiros, also described in some accounts as "three bull mastiffs and one English bulldog," Jacob Adams, 40, died from a pre-existing condition called intravascular sickling, associated with illnesses including sickle cell anemia, hepatitis, and diabetes. Intravascular sickling can flare up and become fatal under conditions of extreme exertion.

German shepherd: Four disfiguring attacks on four different victims were inflicted by the same German shepherd between May 2000 and October 2009. The dog's keeper, Gary McKeown, 55 of Plymouth, Pennsylvania, was sentenced to two years on probation plus 100 hours of community service, and was fined \$2,244 in connection with the fourth attack. The dog was euthanized. Max Gracia II died of septic shock on August 10, 2015 while in police custody in Orlando, Florida, four days after he was bitten during an altercation with a K9 dog after committing an armed robbery.

German shepherd/Lab mix: Attica, New York Police Chief John Palillo identified the alleged service dog who mauled 2-year-old Emilee Amrhein on April 4, 2004 as a "Lab shepherd mix." WHEC video of the dog showed a dog of golden Lab coloration and a pit bull-like head.

German shepherd mix: One fatality victim, age 83, was apparently killed by an overly rowdy greeting. The victim was knocked down and suffered multiple broken bones, but was not bitten. The dog had bitten a person on a previous occasion. In that case, the skin was not broken. Another 83-year-old victim was killed by either a German shepherd/Labrador mix or a pit bull. Not clear whether both dogs attacked her, or just one of them. An 18-day-old child was killed in an attack also involving a pit bull/golden Lab mix.

Mail carrier Robert Rochester, 55, of New Castle, Delaware, died on October 17, 2012 from a heart attack five days after receiving hospital treatment for multiple bites inflicted by a German shepherd who was shot at the scene by police. The death was eventually found to have resulted from the dog attack.

German shepherd/husky mix: Neighbors identified the "German shepherd and husky mix" who killed Kyle Holland, 5, in Lincoln Park, Michigan, on July 12, 2010 (with a Lab mix) as a wolf hybrid.

Golden retriever: One dog responsible for an attack was rabid. Another accidentally strangled Kaitlyn Hassard, 6, of Manorville, Long Island, on 1/24/06, by tugging at her scarf.

Golden retriever mix: Involved with Australian shepherd mix in July 26, 2008 fatal attack on Lorraine May, 74, of Titusville, Florida.

Hound mix: The "hound/terrier mix" who attacked Ryan Baxter, 6, on February 14, 2014 in Marsing, Idaho, might in truth have been a pit bull.

Jack Russell terrier: Patricia Schneider, 50, of Discovery Bay, Calif., whose spleen had been removed, died in 2/98 of infection, 3 days after receiving bite on lip at home of Diane Gardner and Elaine Goodney. A Jack Russell chewed off gangrenous toe of Jerry Douthett, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, in August 2010.

Keeshond: A 91-year-old woman whose arm was badly mauled by her "Keeshond mix" on November 14, 2014 at her home in Stratford, Connecticut died four days later from kidney failure believed to have resulted from an infection transmitted by bites. The dog was subsequently found to have a brain tumor.

Labrador: Adult victim was attacked in her home by as many as 23 dogs owned by daughter. The Lab who severely mauled Jasmine Charboneau, 2, on 7/29/04 in Devils Lake, ND, proved to be rabid.

Labrador mix: Reports varied as to whether one case was severe enough to include.

Mastiff: One mastiff attack also involved an attacking pit bull.

Mini-pinscher: One miniature pinscher apparently joined two pit bulls in attacking a child. The dog has also been identified in some accounts as a Doberman. Either way, this isolated event is not of statistical significance relative to the larger patterns of dog attacks.

Old English sheep dog: Gertrude Monroe, 87, mother of Kathryn Schwab of Birmingham, Michigan, on December 19, 1984 tripped over King Boots, 8, an award-winning show dog belonging to Schwab, and was severely bitten. Whether Monroe died of the bites, the fall, or a heart attack or stroke preceding the fall was not clearly established. King Boots was defanged and castrated, by judicial order, as this was the second biting incident involving him.

Pit bull: Two cases have involved dogs who assisted in killings carried out by a human, and may have inflicted the fatal injuries. Another case was a 6-year-old girl who was caught and strangled by a pit bull's chain. An 83-year-old victim was killed by either a German shepherd/Labrador mix or a pit bull, but it was not clear whether both dogs attacked her, or just one of them. One case involved a woman who was apparently killed by two pit bulls and one Rottweiler. Not listed but suspect was the December 1998 death of Zaira Marshall, age 4, in Glen Burnie, Maryland. Her father, Richard Prince Marshall, 25, left her remains inside two plastic garbage bags in a wooded area near the Baltimore/Washington Airport, telling a friend that he was disposing of a dead pit bull. She was not reported missing until August 1999. Richard Prince Marshall led police to the remains, saying she had died of convulsions of unknown origin. Decomposition was so advanced that the cause of death could not be determined. Also not listed but suspect was the July 2006 death of Serenity Brown, 2, in Brooklyn, New York, who was not reported missing until 2011. The *New York Daily News* on February 10, 2014 reported that police believe her father Edward "Chuck" Brown fatally punched her, immersed her in a bathtub, fed her remains to a pit bull, then killed the pit bull. Brown has not been charged, the *Daily News* indicated, due to lack of forensic evidence. A month-old baby girl was smothered in May 2005 in Lockland, Ohio, when a pit bull lay down on top of her. Rashawn Thompson, 18, was mauled on 4/25/07 by 13 dogs, including one pit bull and 12 of unidentified mix. Amber Strode, 22, of Springfield, Illinois, was found dismembered by pit bulls in her home on January 28, 2008. Coroner Susan Boone ruled that Strode had died of a cocaine overdose before the pit bulls attacked her. Boone later resigned for allegedly falsifying evidence in that and several other cases. Leanne Bechtel was convicted on October 26, 2012 of killing Autumn Franks, 3, on April 3, 2008, in Lakewood, Washington. Bechtel contended that Franks suffered multiple skull fractures when knocked off a couch by a pit bull. However, Franks had suffered earlier injuries, including a prior skull fracture, indicative of human-inflicted abuse. The Franks case is accordingly not included in the dog attack data. As many as 27 pit bull puppies in August 2008 used terminal cancer patient Michael Warner, 55, "as a food source," according to Pierce County sheriff's spokesman Ed Troyer. Warner died from his injuries. Louanne Okapal, 55, of Sauk County, Wisconsin, suffered severe facial injuries on February 14, 2009 when a pit bull attacked a horse she was saddling and the horse kicked her in the face. A woman who was not named by police was killed on June 4, 2009 in Hayward, California, when a leashed pit bull ran after his owner, who had bicycled across railway tracks in front of an oncoming train, and dragged the woman in front of the train. The pit bull was also killed. This chart formerly included a stat line separate from pit bulls for "American bulldogs." That line recorded an attack on September 13, 2007 in Livingston County, Michigan, by five dogs described by Livingston County animal control director Anne Burns as resembling an "English bulldog on stilts." Photos subsequently established that these dogs were in fact pit bulls. They killed two adults. Robert J. Klatch, 83, of Port St. Lucie, Florida, was injured by a pit bull who attacked his shiba inu on February 11, 2009. Klatch died of his injuries and other deteriorating health conditions apparently aggravated by the dog attack on April 21, 2009. Animal control officer Teresa Foss, 48, of Plainfield, Connecticut, died on October 8, 2009, from head injuries suffered when a pit bull she had been called to apprehend apparently knocked her down. Timothy Niemeyer, 56, of Indianapolis, suffered a fatal heart attack on October 10, 2009 when attacked by a pit bull; he died on October 14. Ethel Baker Horton, 65, of Lee County, Wisconsin, died of a heart attack on March 4, 2010 while intervening in an attack on her husband, Jerry Horton, 71. Portland, Oregon police officer Stephen Gandy, 33, suffered a life-threatening blood infection from a bite by a pit bull on April 12, 2010. Miracle Parham, 14, of Henry County, Georgia, was killed by a car on October 5, 2010 while trying to escape from a pit bull who rushed her at her school bus stop. Christina Casey, 53, was killed on November 2, 2010 in her yard in Moreno Valley, California, by two dogs who were initially identified as pit bulls, but were later mentioned in various reports as mixes of pit bull & Akita and/or pit bull & Weimaraner and/or pit bull, Weimaraner, and Labrador retriever. The one consistent aspect of the description was that the dogs were at least part pit bull

& of pit bull configuration. **Richard Martratt**, 64, died from a heart attack on November 25, 2010, after stabbing one of two pit bulls who had knocked down Joan Hardin, 78. Alan Hardin 50, was bitten in the same incident. A fatality not included in the numbers was Anna Smith Brown, 68, of Wilmington, North Carolina, who was killed in a car crash on December 5, 2010 while trying to rush her 20-month-old granddaughter to a hospital after the granddaughter suffered a facially disfiguring bite from a pit bull.

Cary Grant, 56, died of a heart attack in Sullivan, Ohio, on April 17, 2011, soon after a pit bull attack which appeared to be the triggering event. **Addyson Paige Camerino**, nine days old, was killed on August 30, 2011 in Bladen County, North Carolina, by at least three dogs from among a group including "a pit bull, bulldog, Alaskan malamute, German shepherd and German shepherd-bulldog mix," according to investigators. Neighbors reported that the household also included a Rottweiler. **Emako Mendoza**, 76, of San Diego, died on December 24, 2011. She had been hospitalized since losing her left arm and leg in a June 18, 2011 attack by two pit bulls. **Mable Harrison McCallister**, 84, of Cleveland, Tennessee, was mauled on the face and neck on December 18, 2011. She died on January 1, 2012.

Diane Jansen, 59, suffered a fatal stroke when attacked by a pit bull on March 4, 2012 in Escondido, California. **Tim Thomas**, 49, of Douglas County, Georgia, on July 13, 2012 suffered a fatal heart attack while trying to stop his two pit bulls from killing a Lhasa Apso. **America Viridiana**, 4, was killed on August 23, 2012 in Tijuana, Mexico, by an adult pit bull brought from San Diego only days earlier by her grandfather, **Godofredo Cruz Martinez**, 55. Although the attack occurred a few miles outside the U.S., it is listed because almost the entire life and acculturation of the dog were in the U.S. **James Harding**, 62, of East Baltimore, Maryland, was killed on February 22, 2013 when he ran in front of a car while trying to escape an attack by two pit bulls. **Carlos Eligio Trevino**, 54, of Idaho Falls, Idaho, died of "apparent natural causes" on January 7, 2014 after breaking up a fight involving seven pit bulls and pit mixes. Not listed is **Pedro Tepale**, 51, whose remains were being eaten by a pit bull and a Rottweiler when discovered on February 14, 2014 by Torsten Werner, animal control officer for Mendocino County, California. The man was believed to have already been dead when the dogs found him. An unidentified 24-year-old man suffered a severe but not life-threatening head injury in Springfield, Illinois on March 6, 2014 when hit by a car while trying to escape a pit bull attack. **Davon Jiggetts**, 17, of Fulton County, Georgia, was killed by a car on April 11, 2014 while trying to evade an attacking pit bull. Not included among these statistics is **Ryan Brown**, 15, of Fayette County, Tennessee, who was fatally injured on August 3, 2014 when struck by a pan his twin brother threw to try to break up a fight between two family pit bulls. Not listed is **Robert Franti**, 40, found dead on October 13, 2014 in Greenwood, Indiana. Police said Franti's pit bull and Cane Corso had eaten the soft tissue from his face, neck, and upper chest, but ascribed his death to a drug overdose.

Pit bull/Lab mix: One child was killed in an attack also involving a German shepherd mix. **Cary Phelan**, of Papillion, Nebraska, died in August 2012 from an infection transmitted by a pit bull/Lab mix.

Pit bull/Pointer mix: Was involved in attack on **Iran Menzes**, 66, of Los Angeles, on 5/28/00, along with two pit bull terriers, but apparently did not inflict any of Menzes' injuries.

Pomeranian mix: The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and local media initially identified the dog who killed a six-week-old girl on October 8, 2000 as a Pomeranian. Photos later revealed that the dog was substantially larger than a Pomeranian, with coloration resembling that of a brindle Patterdale terrier (a smaller close relative of a pit bull.)

Poodle: 2002 case involved prescription drug use possibly affecting dog as well as victim. A pit bull attack on a 3-year-old on Dec. 2, 2011 in Seymour, TN also involved two poodles who apparently joined in.

Rottweiler: **Jonathon Chandler**, 6 months, of Lancaster, Ohio, was reportedly crushed in bed by the family Rottweiler. Four other children, ages 2-11, were removed from home of **Shelly Fisher**; case was investigated as possible negligent homicide. Another case involved a woman who was apparently killed by two pit bulls and one Rottweiler. The May 15, 2005 death of **Neil Pera** in Wallingford, Connecticut, was attributed by the coroner to cirrhosis of the liver, but police photographs of his remains and the reports of the responding police officers indicate that innumerable bites were involved, apparently as Pera curled into a fetal position to avoid further injury. He died afterward, stretched out on his badly bitten back. **Joe Mortensen**, 22, of Dix Hills, N.Y., was mauled by two Rottweilers belonging to **James Mazzone**, 44, in June 2007, when the Rottweilers allegedly attacked his pit bull mix. A man fleeing an attack by two Rottweilers was critically injured by a car on September 20, 2009 in Fort Wayne, Indiana. Mail carrier **Hao Yun "Eddie" Lin** of Oceanside, California, suffered a fatal head injury in a fall while trying to evade a lunging Rottweiler on May 25, 2010. **Michael Winter**, 30, of Henrietta Township, Lorain County, Ohio, was killed on June 15, 2010 by a reportedly Rottweiler-led pack also including five bull

mastiffs and three pit bull/boxer mixes. Not listed is an unidentified man whose remains were being eaten by a pit bull and a Rottweiler when found on February 14, 2014 by Torsten Werner, animal control officer for Mendocino County, Calif. The man was believed to have already been dead when the dogs found him. Not listed are Rickey Robertson, 49, and another man who was not identified, who were killed in Houston on September 20, 2015 while trying to rescue Robertson's pit bull from the 610 South Loop freeway. The dog who killed an unidentified 2-year-old in Berkeley County, West Virginia, on September 28, 2015 was called a "boxer-mix" in some media accounts, but was called a pit bull by neighbors who actually knew the dog.

Shih Tzu: Christine Caron, 42, of Ottawa, Ontario, bitten while playing with her Shih Tzu, lost her left arm and both legs to a *Capnocytophaga canimorsus* bacterial infection, the *Ottawa Citizen* reported on July 22, 2013. Three other dogs licked the wound. The Public Health Agency of Canada found that only 200 human cases of this type of infection had been reported worldwide since 1976. "Medical literature emphasizes that the infection is much more severe in immune incompetent hosts including those with functional or anatomic asplenia [absence of a spleen]," wrote ProMED moderator Larry Lutwick.

Unidentified: The death of Nicholas Benjamin Loris, 6, of Davidson County, NC, on February 21, 1987, was belatedly recognized by the county medical examiner as having been caused by an attack by an unknown dog in January 2012. Keith Trout, 60, of York, PA, died on November 23, 2011 from a septic dog bite, apparently inflicted by one of his own dogs. No breed information was available about the dogs. Sisters Josefina Ledezma, 63, and Estela Regalado, 51, of Brownsville, TX, were injured on January 24, 2013 by about a dozen of 29 dogs kept in their home, who appeared in news video to be typical mixed-breed Mexican street dogs. Many of the dogs who were not involved in the attack were puppies. Robin Sullins, 48, of Leander, Texas, lost both legs and nine fingers to *Capnocytophaga canimorsus* infection resulting from bites suffered on Christmas Day 2013 while breaking up a fight between her two dogs of unidentified breed. At least two of three dogs involved in a June 2015 pack attack in Lake Gaston, North Carolina, proved to be rabid.

West Highland terrier: Rose Kazarian, 75, suffered a fatal heart attack after a bite by a leashed West Highland terrier while visiting her husband's grave at the Hope Cemetery in Worcester, Massachusetts.

Wolf hybrid: One adult fatality was a small woman who was defending two children. The other was a small woman, 61, who was apparently defending her dog. In that instance, the wolf hybrid was identified as being a wolf hybrid/German shepherd cross, with the German shepherd configuration dominant. Some experts are skeptical that the animal had any wolf ancestry at all. A third possible adult fatality was Patricia Ritz, 67, of Ohio County, Kentucky, a multi-time convicted animal hoarder whose remains were found on September 24, 2013. Her remains had apparently been eaten by some of her 50 starving wolf-hybrids, but her cause of death was not determined.

Pit bull & pit mix trends, 1982-present

The 1992 data represents the first 10 years of data collection:

YEAR	ATTACKS		CHILDREN		ADULTS		KILLED		MAIMED	
	Total	Year	Total	Year	Total	Year	Total	Year	Total	Year
1992	105		45		60		18		38	
2002	732	86	347	45	248	22	62	6	395	54
2003	860	128	397	50	304	56	75	13	466	71
2004	939	79	435	38	330	26	83	8	504	38
2005	1083	144	496	61	370	40	97	14	585	81
2006	1197	114	525	29	417	47	111	14	648	63
2007	1275	78	555	30	440	23	124	13	685	37
2008	1401	126	596	41	476	37	138	14	739	54
2009	1563	162	669	73	527	51	162	24	832	93
2010	1808	245	779	110	607	80	191	29	974	142
2011	2103	295	881	102	718	111	214	23	1172	198
2012	2406	305	975	95	854	136	246	32	1361	190
2013	2994	588	1191	214	1094	240	276	30	1783	422
2014	3603	605	1457	266	1375	281	308	32	2237	454
2015	4241	648	1666	209	1729	354	342	33	2696	459

Further particulars on the 2015 dog attack fatalities from Jan Smith, with her prefatory comments:

Here is my updated list of U.S. and Canadian fatalities, by date, name and age of victim, and details about the dog(s) and mode of attack. Foreign deaths are listed separately at the end.

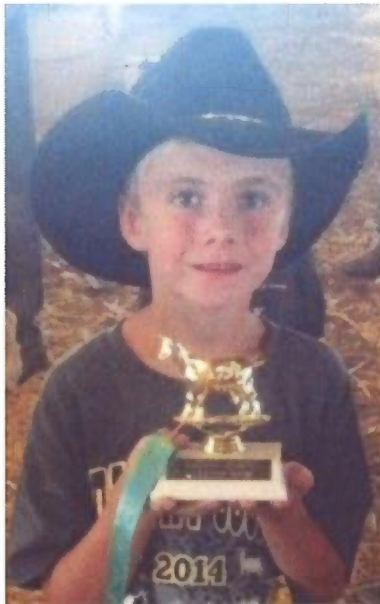
Please note that I do NOT participate in the kennel club game of putting fictional labels on "breeds" that are in truth pit bulls or pit bull mixes. For example, where some "breed" is in truth a mastiff/pit bull dog mix (such as the bullmastiff or the Cane Corso), I list it as a pit bull

type dog/pit mix.

Stars (**) indicate that the killer was someone's beloved "family pet" pit bull who was never abused or neglected. The double dagger (‡) indicates that the "family pet" pit bull belonged to the deceased person or the person's family.

Child fatalities by pit bull type dog (12):

Declan Dean Moss – 18 month old – Brooksville, FL ** ‡ [January 19, mother's pit bulls]



Malaki Mildward

Malaki Mildward – 7 years old – College Springs, IA – **
‡ [January 22, two six months old pit mixes]

Taylynn DaVaughn – 2 years old – West Mifflin, PA — **
‡ [February 21]

Brayden Wilson – 2 months old – Dallas, TX — ** ‡ [April 19 – an 8-year-old pit bull that had been 'peaceful' until it killed the child]

James W. Nevils III – 5 years old – Chicago, IL — ** ‡ [May 25 – owned by his adult cousin; pit bull didn't let go despite being stabbed multiple times]

Jordan Tyson 'Jo Jo' Collins – 3 years old – Lawton, OK – ** ‡ [June 28 – owned by his grandparents]

Joshua Phillip Strother – 6 years old – Henderson, NC – [July 7 – neighbor's adopted, one-year-old shelter pit bull; the child had played with this pit bull before]

Lamarkus Hicks – 2 years old – Baker Heights, WVA — ** [September 28 – neighbor's pit bull]

Tanner Smith – 5 years old – Vidor, TX — ** [October 18 – pit bulls owned by friend of mother]

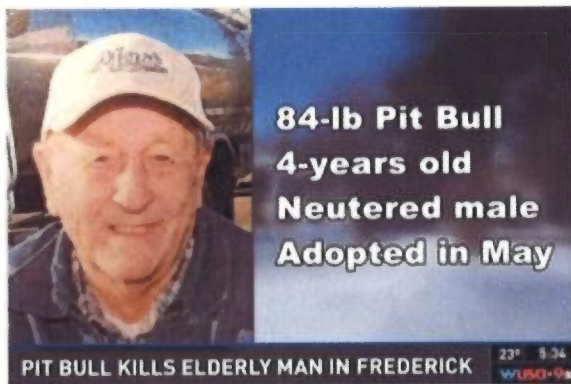
Amiyah Dunstan — 9 years old – Elmont, Long Island, NY — ** [November 8 – while visiting friend]

Carter Evan Hartle – 11 months old – Marshall, Oneida County, NY — ** ‡ [November 17 – his

own mother's 'beloved' pit bull that the family had raised from pup]

Xavier Strickland – 4 years old – Detroit, MI ** [December 2 – snatched from his mother on the sidewalk, disemboweled]

Adult fatalities by pit bull type dog (17):



Eugene Wesley Smith.

Eugene Smith

– 87 years old

– Frederick,

MD ** ‡

[January 7;

"rescue" pit bull, kept as indoor family pet]



*Joshua Phillip Strother, age 6,
killed by pit bull adopted from the
Asheville Humane Society.*

Frederick Crutchfield – 63 – Coal Hill, AK ** ‡

[February 4, found dead in woods with "multiple canine injuries" inflicted by his son's pit bulls]

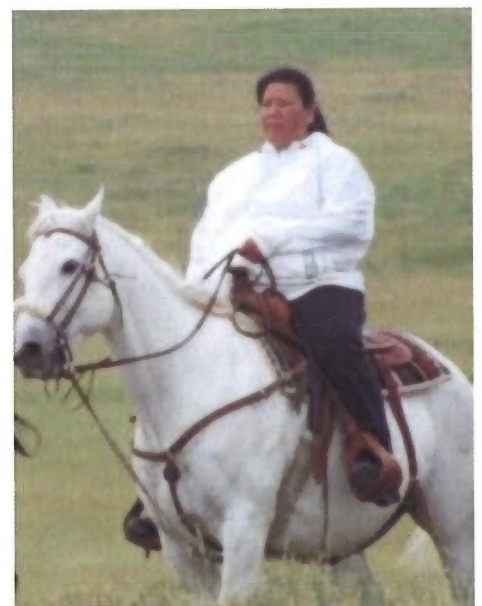
Roy Higgenbotham Jr. – 62 y.o. – Wheeling, WV — ** ‡ [March 8, killed by his pit bull while trying to do CPR on David Wallace; the two men owned the pit bull jointly, had raised it from pup]

Julia Charging Whirlwind – 49 years old – Rosebud Reservation, White River, SD [March 14]

De'Trick Johnson – 36 years old – Pine Bluff, AR – [March 21]

Kenneth Lawrence Ford – 79 years old. – Pahrump, NV ** [attacked March 13, died April 14; two of the three pit bulls kept attacking even after being shot]

Nolberto Legarda – 83 years old – Pecos, TX ** [July 2]



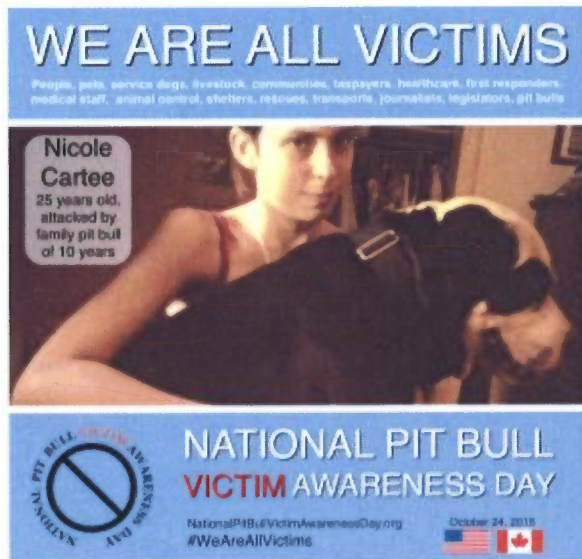
Julia Charging Whirlwind

Matthew Brigmantas – 38 years old – Hamilton, Ontario **

[July 8 – killed by pit bull mix he was walking]

Annie Williams – 71 years old – Shaker Heights, OH ‡ [July 12 – killed by her son-in-law's pit bull]

Carolyn Sue Lamp – 67 years old – Redbird, OK ** [July 24]



Porsche Nicole Cartee – 25 years old –

Spartanburg, SC ** ‡ [August 22 – DOA, her own 10-year-old pit bull]

Cathy Wheatcraft – 48 years old – Cooleemee, Davie County, NC ** [August 24 – DOA, neighbor's pit bull]

Barbara McCormick – 65 years old – Billingsley, AL — ** ‡ [September 4 – pit bull mix]

Emilios Rios Sr. – 65 years old – North Shore,

Riverside Co., CA [September 8]

Carmen Reigada – 91 years old – Miami-Dade, FL ** ‡ [September 22 – live-in grandson's pit types]

Edgar Brown – 60 years old – Oklahoma City, OK ** [Attacked October 6, died October 16]

Rebecca Hardy – 22 years old – Port Huron, MI ** [Attacked December 3, died December 4]

Rottweiler killings (2):

Betty Wood – 78 years old — Sulphur Springs, TX – ** ‡ [March 12]

Anthony Riggs – 57 years old – Madison County, TN – [November 12 – killed just hours after adopting the Rottweiler from the Madison County shelter]

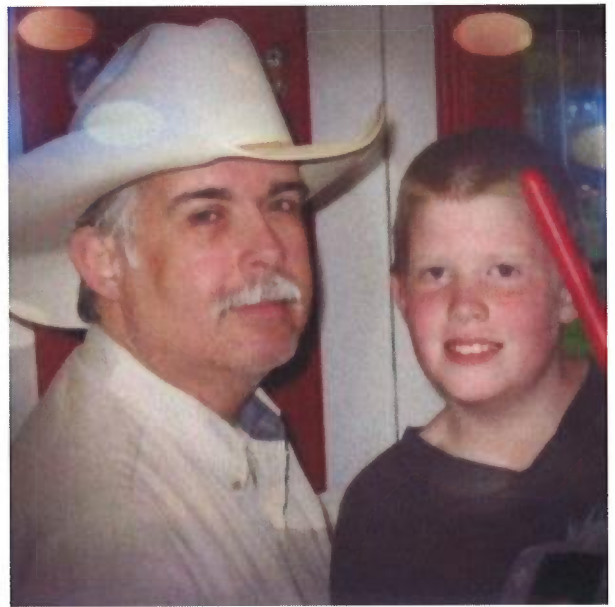
Fatalities by “breed unknown” (2)

Unidentified Native American – about 40 years old – Gallup, NM [January 2, found dead at the roadside after altercation with 'feral dogs']

Neta Lee Adams – 81 years old – Washington County, GA – [found dead in a ditch due to dog attack on March 31]

Fatalities by "breed being hidden from the public" (1):

Gaege Ramirez – 7 years old – Canyon Lake, TX
— ** ‡ [May 2]



Anthony Riggs & son.

Foreign deaths by pit bull type dog that we know of (12):

Maxi Millian Guscott – 2 years old – St. Ann, Jamaica ** ‡ [January 2 – bullmastiff, which is a pit bull – mastiff mix]

Emilia Mitroi – 53 years old – Drobeta Turnu Severin, Romania [March 9 – attacked while feeding her son's pit bull]

Itamir Fogaca da Silva – 45 years old – Sao Paolo, Brazil ** ‡ [March 12 – killed by his mother's six pit bull mixes when he went to check on her]



Rhona Greve died at the University Hospital of Wales following the attack

Rhona Greve – 64 years old – Ely, Cardiff, Wales, UK ** ‡ [March 20]

Michael Dany Kassouah – 7 years old – Zahle, al-Kark region, Lebanon [April 7]

Sheikh Kousar – 6 years old – Kakumanu Village, Andhra Pradesh, India [April 15 – roaming pit bulls]

Unidentified man – age not reported – Lauro de Freitas, Brazil ** ‡ [April 22 – killed in his home by his own pit bull]

Fred Savage – 13 years old – Otjomuise, Namibia ** [June 27 – the pit bulls continued to maul the boy even after being shot]

Matias Reynoso – 21 months old – Leon, Mexico ** ‡ [July 18 – in his own home by his parents' own pit bulls]

Mamun – 7 years old – Delhi, India ** [mauled to death by "stray" owned pit bulls]

Unidentified boy – 20 months old – Hyderabad, India [September 18 – roaming owned pit bulls]

Unidentified boy – 2 years old – Stavropol, Russia ** [week of October 19 – neighbor's' pit bulls]



Fred Savage

Foreign killings by other dogs that we know of:

Elizabeth Claire Wright – 55 – Watamu, Kenya ** ‡ [British woman killed by husband's Rottweilers]

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Victim: Elizabeth Claire Wright, 55, was killed by three Rottweilers while she was on holiday at her husband's beachside home in Kenya

Elizabeth Claire Wright

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Barbara Casey says

JANUARY 4, 2016 AT 10:30 PM

Thank you for the excellent data. Just think how much higher the numbers would be if you added other countries.

Reply



Merritt Clifton says

JANUARY 4, 2016 AT 11:01 PM

Jan Smith's count of fatal attacks, appearing below ours, does include non-U.S. and Canada attacks.

Reply

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Proven non-profit executive and consultant known for building high-performing organizations positioned for sustainable growth. Expertise includes fundraising, strategic planning, financial management, organizational development, team building and constituency relations. Accomplished public speaker and mediator.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Sayres Consulting, Millbrook, NY 2013-Present
Principal

- Advise non-profit directors and senior management on fundraising, strategy, financial and crisis management and Board development.
- Enhance client organization performance with approach, shown to be effective in challenging economic conditions, that emphasizes disciplined innovation, collaboration, transparency and accountability.

American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA), New York, NY 2003-2013
President & CEO

- Led the ASPCA to preeminent position among large national animal welfare organizations, significantly increasing brand equity, fundraising, corporate partnerships and mission outcomes.
- Delivered 280% growth in private support during tenure, making the ASPCA the top public charity for the period according to *The Chronicle of Philanthropy*, tripled membership to 1.3 million and increased grant making from \$500,000 to \$17 million.
- Developed valuable strategic partnerships with leading corporations including Subaru, Walmart, Target, CVS and Pottery Barn.
- Expanded collaborative no-kill shelter model, leading successful initiative with Mayor's Alliance for NYC's Animals to reduce euthanasia in city shelters, resulting in surge in adoptions from 25% to 75%.
- Replicated no-kill model in 10 major cities across the country, collaborating with municipal and non-profit animal welfare agencies to provide funding and resources to save at-risk animals.

San Francisco SPCA, San Francisco, CA 1998-2003
President

- Led growth of large animal welfare organization with national reputation and donor/membership base of 100,000 with P&L responsibility for annual budget of \$15 million.
- Formed pioneering partnership with San Francisco Animal Care and Control that has led to more adoptions, less euthanasia and fewer dogs and cats at risk.
- Developed no-kill shelter model, proved its efficacy, and exported it to shelters across the country.
- Oversaw staff of 170, 900 volunteers and all operations on 100,000-square-foot campus.
- Designed and led successful \$15 million capital campaign to fund upgrades to 75-year-old facility.
- Supervised Planned Giving Program that generated \$4 million in planned gifts and \$13 million in annual donations, raising half of overall goal during silent phase through major gifts and Board pledges.
- Oversaw major software upgrades to enhance accounting, vet hospital management and adoption tracking systems, enable online donations and improve donor recordkeeping and constituent communications.

PetSmart Charities, Phoenix, AZ 1997-1998
Director

- Formalized company's corporate foundation and built team by hiring, training and leading staff.
- Coordinated all fundraising efforts including customer promotions, vendor solicitations and employee payroll deduction program.
- Initiated in-store campaigns that raised \$2.5 million from retail customers.
- Designed and executed \$3 million grant and sponsorship program spanning 500 retail stores nationwide.
- Managed in-store adoption program placing more than 150,000 animals annually.

- Raised awareness of company's animal protection efforts, driving sales and enhancing profitability.
- Worked with directors to recruit outside high-profile philanthropists to diversify Board composition.

American Humane Association, Englewood, CO

1995-1997

Director, Animal Protection Division

- Managed national animal protection programs in three offices of leading federation of humane societies, which included developing and overseeing \$3 million budget.
- Launched innovative marketing programs that led to tripling of membership to over 1000 in two years.
- Assisted Executive Director in attracting major donors to enhance the Animal Protection Division's financial strength and flexibility.
- Delivered keynote speeches at national conferences and organized and led educational workshops on topics including fundraising, animal cruelty, emergency animal relief and legislative developments.

St. Hubert's Animal Welfare Center, Madison, NJ

1974-1995

President

- Led all aspects of operating and expanding statewide animal protection agency, including operations, fundraising, finance, organizational development, policy, promotion and educational activities.
- Formed Development Department that generated \$600,000 in annual individual and corporate support.
- Designed and implemented short- and long-term investment strategies to manage \$9 million endowment.
- Created largest humane society dog training facility in U.S. and gift shop, generating \$500,000 annually.
- Supervised, trained and developed team culture for 60 management, professional and support staff.
- Collaborated with state boards of health, health services groups and national humane organizations.
- Founded and served as the first president of the Animal Welfare Federation of New Jersey, an alliance of 115 animal advocacy groups.

EDUCATION

Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA

M.A., Psychology, 1972

B.A., Psychology, 1970

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND AFFILIATIONS

Board of Directors, Humane Farm Animal Care (HFAC)

Board of Directors, St. Hubert's Animal Welfare Center

Member, Society of Animal Welfare Administrators

EDWIN J. SAYRES

Edwin J. Sayres is a proven nonprofit leader and consultant known for building high-performing organizations positioned for sustainable growth. He currently serves as a Senior Adviser to the Pet Industry Joint Advisory Council (PIJAC). In that role, he is expanding on his longtime efforts to promote responsible pet ownership and works to bring together the pet industry and animal welfare organizations for the benefit of pets, consumers and the industry alike.

Ed was President and CEO of the ASPCA (American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) from 2003 to 2013. Under his leadership, the ASPCA significantly increased its brand equity, fundraising, corporate partnerships and mission outcomes. Private support grew 280%, making the ASPCA the top public charity for the period according to The Chronicle of Philanthropy, membership tripled to 1.3 million and grant making jumped from \$500,000 to \$17 million. The ASPCA also developed valuable strategic partnerships with leading corporations including Subaru, Walmart, Target, CVS and Pottery Barn.

At the ASPCA, Ed introduced and expanded the collaborative no-kill animal shelter model he had developed as President of the San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SF/SPCA). With his guidance, the ASPCA led a successful initiative, working with the Mayor's Alliance for NYC's Animals, to reduce euthanasia in New York City shelters. As a result, adoptions of animals in these shelters surged from 25% to 75%. The ASPCA replicated the no-kill model in ten major cities across the country, collaborating with municipal and non-profit animal welfare agencies to provide funding and resources to save at-risk animals in those communities.

As President of SF/SPCA from 1998 to 2003, Ed championed the no-kill shelter model, proving its efficacy and exporting it to shelters across the country. These efforts involved developing a pioneering partnership with San Francisco Animal Care and Control that resulted in more adoptions, less euthanasia and fewer dogs and cats at risk, all improvements that have been sustained over time.

Before joining SF/SPCA, Ed was Director of PetSmart Charities, where he formalized and administered the grants program and managed in-store adoptions, leading to the placement of more than 150,000 animals annually. He also headed the Animal Protection Division of the American Humane Association, bringing attention to the importance of managing feral cat populations humanely and promoting the no-kill movement in the national debate on animal sheltering practices.

Ed began his career at St. Hubert's Animal Welfare Center, a statewide animal protection agency based in Madison, New Jersey. While President of St. Hubert's for 14 of his 20 years there, he created the country's largest humane society-based dog training facility and formed and served as the first president of the Animal Welfare Federation of New Jersey, an alliance of 115 animal advocacy groups.