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# The Yapper

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### Mac, Kiya and Me a note from the Director, Sergeant Larry Rogers and his dogs Mac and Kiya

For those that know me, they know about my passion for animals and children. They also know that I believe as a Law Enforcement Officer, it is our duty to protect and uphold the law. I decided this month to write about a problem that has been around for a long time. As we see more and more of this old problem every day, we have become more aware and better trained to recognize it. Domestic Violence and Animal Abuse is a problem that we find so often connected with each other; where there is one, the other is often present. My article may be a little graphic for some, but it is the violent truth of the coalition between these two sick acts.



"I made my first kill today. It was a loved one...I'll never forget the howl, the scream and the cries she made. It sounded almost human...I'll never forget the sound of her bones breaking and crushing under my might. I hit her so hard I knocked the fur off her neck... It was true beauty." Five months later, this 16-year-old fatally stabbed his mother and went on a shooting spree at his high school in Pearl, Mississippi. This was recorded in his diary five months prior to the shooting, it was his pet dog.

A 20-year-old New Jersey man was charged with animal cruelty after he slit the throat of his girlfriend's pet ferret from ear to ear during an argument. The ferret was treated and returned to its owner.

Kentucky police arrested a 39 year-old man and charged him with second-degree assault, first-degree cruelty to animals, theft, and a misdemeanor violation of a domestic violence order after they responded to a report of an altercation. Officers determined that the man had apparently assaulted his wife with a large wooden lamp during an argument over money. The woman suffered a broken arm. Shortly after he was arrested, officers returned to the residence when the victim discovered her dog dead behind a chair of apparent knife wounds. Officers recovered the knife, which was linked to the suspect.

A 17-year-old in Michigan pled guilty to animal cruelty in the baseball bat beating death of his girlfriend's pet rabbit. He was accused of killing the rabbit during a fight with the girlfriend at her home. Police say the girl confronted him about his marijuana use, and the rabbit was hit after she smashed two marijuana pipes with the bat.

An Indiana woman was accused of taking out her unhappiness with a former boyfriend on the man's puppy. She forced her way into the man's home. Sheriff's deputies were en route to a report of a domestic problem at that address when they were advised that the suspect "had just killed a puppy." The ex-boyfriend told police she "picked up the puppy and threw the puppy onto a hard-wood table," according to court documents.

**Editor's Note:** This problem doesn't just happen somewhere else. Animal Control and the Jonesboro Police Department responded to a domestic dispute where a husband and wife were arguing and the husband took a knife and sliced the family dog's throat. The dog did not survive his injuries. This case is pending in Circuit Court.

*(Continued on page 2)*

*If there is any school, social or church groups, clubs or retirement centers that want us to come by, just give us a call and we would love to be there.*

The difference between friends and pets is that friends we allow into our company, pets we allow into our solitude. ~Robert Brault

*(Continued from page 1)*

There are at least three ways that animal abuse and human violence can be linked.

### 1. **Abusers use animals to influence or harm people**

By abusing an animal another person cares for, the abuser can:

#### \* **Demonstrate dominance or control**

By inflicting violence on companion animals, abusers can powerfully demonstrate their power over a partner, elderly parent, or child. When an adult or child sees what an abusive person can do to a pet, they realize they are vulnerable to similar abuse, and in this way are taught submission.

#### \* **Inflict punishment or retaliation**

Abusers may harm animals to punish their partners for leaving, or attempting to leave. Animal abuse may also be used as a punishment for disobedience or some other action of which the abuser did not approve. It is a way to "get even" or "teach you a lesson." Many abused people have reported that the mental anguish of having a loved animal abused is worse than some of the physical punishment they had received themselves.

In a different tactic, a perpetrator may use an animal as an excuse for violence against a human. For instance, if an animal misbehaves, the child or partner may be the recipient of the violence rather than the pet.

#### \* **Silence, isolate, and threaten**

By threatening to abuse an animal, a person can often prevent an abused adult or child from revealing their abuse to others and getting help. Abusive spouses or children may threaten to kill or harm an elderly person's pet if they do not sign over assets or property to the abuser.

#### \* **Eliminate competition for attention**

Jealousy over the amount of attention a companion animal receives may prompt an abuser to get rid of the pet.

### 2. **Abused children may become animal abusers**

Multiple studies have shown that children who grow up in an environment of animal abuse are more likely to be involved in animal abuse and human violence as they grow up. Young children growing up in an environment of abuse may become desensitized, and come to see violence as the norm. They may also learn that one way to demonstrate you have power or control is to abuse a creature that is weaker than you. Children in households with emotional or physical abuse between partners may vent or "act out" their resulting emotions, often through cruelty to animals.

### 3. **Animal abuse may predict adult violence**

People who abused pets as children are far more likely to commit murder or other violent crimes as they become adults. In fact, one of the most reliable predictors of adult violence is committing animal abuse as a child.

Animal abuse and domestic violence can occur anywhere. There are no social or economic boundaries. Animal cruelty needs to be taken seriously. It is not only a crime in itself, but an indication of other violence past, present, and future.

So, why the concern about animal abuse as it relates to violence in the home? Chronic or repetitive antisocial crimes like animal abuse and fire setting committed by children are crimes of power. Youthful sex offenders have admitted to engaging in animal abuse and bestiality to elevate their mood state when bored or depressed. Additionally, when a child is victimized, he or she may seek out a more vulnerable victim, including younger children or pets.

The idea that animal abuse, child abuse, wife beating, gay bashing, or elderly abuse are issues unto themselves is no longer a viable stance. Violence is violence and it has gotten out of hand. It claims perpetrators and victims from every social and economic bracket, and unless we collectively address the issue head on, a new generation of productive, nurturing individuals will be lost (ASPCA, 2006). Violence is perpetrated by the very young as well as the elderly which speaks to the cycle of violence.

When teaching Animal Abuse, the types of abuse and the relationship in Law Enforcement, I use many statistics that I have gathered. These statistics come from places such as the ASPCA, AVMA, FBI and other animal and Law Enforcement agencies.

#### **Why it Matters**

71% of pet-owning women entering women's shelters reported that their batterer had injured, maimed, killed or threatened family pets for revenge or to psychologically control victims; 32% reported their children had hurt or killed animals.

68% of battered women reported violence towards their animals. 87% of these incidents occurred in the

presence of the women, and 75% in the presence of the children, to psychologically control and coerce them.

13% of intentional animal abuse cases involve domestic violence.

Between 25% and 40% of battered women are unable to escape abusive situations because they worry about what will happen to their pets or livestock should they leave.

Pets may suffer unexplained injuries, health problems, permanent disabilities at the hands of abusers, or disappear from home.

Abusers kill, harm, or threaten children's pets to coerce them into sexual abuse or to force them to remain silent about abuse. Disturbed children kill or harm animals to emulate their parents' conduct, to prevent the abuser from killing the pet, or to take out their aggressions on another victim.

In one study, 70% of animal abusers also had records for other crimes. Domestic violence victims whose animals were abused saw the animal cruelty as one more violent episode in a long history of indiscriminate violence aimed at them and their vulnerability.

Investigation of animal abuse is often the first point of social services intervention for a family in trouble.

For many battered women, pets are sources of comfort providing strong emotional support: 98% of Americans consider pets to be companions or members of the family.

Animal cruelty problems are people problems. When animals are abused, people are at risk.

#### Did You Know?

More American households have pets than have children. We spend more money on pet food than on baby food. There are more dogs in the U.S. than people in most countries in Europe - and more cats than dogs.

A child growing up in the U.S. is more likely to have a pet than a live-at-home father.

Pets live most frequently in homes with children: 64.1% of homes with children under age 6, and 74.8% of homes with children over age 6, have pets. The woman is the primary caregiver in 72.8% of pet-owning households.

Battered women have been known to live in their cars with their pets for as long as four months until an opening was available at a pet-friendly safe house.

Every Law Enforcement agency should require training on recognizing and responding to domestic violence and animal abuse. The law enforcement agency should also incorporate into the training the violence of domestic abuse and animal abuse and how the context of both fit together.

The Jonesboro Police Department trains in recognizing Domestic violence and Animal abuse and has programs offering help in these times. The Police officers know that if there are any animals involved that Animal Control officers will assist them in any way to include finding sanctuary for the animal while the human victim is being taken care of. Northeast Arkansans for Animals (NAFA) offers the same service and are also very knowledgeable about the impact of these problems. NAFA will offer their services for free to anyone living in the city or county that asks for help.

Mahatma Gandhi said, "The greatness of a nation and its moral progress can be judged by the way its animals are treated." If this is the case, as I believe it is, we, as a society are in trouble. As you know, animals feel pain and fear—just like humans.

Sgt. Larry Rogers and Mac

#### Help numbers:

Women's Crisis Center of Northeast Arkansas  
Crisis line

Answered 24-hours a day

870-933-9449

Toll free 1-866-982-9575

Business line

870-972-9575

Fax

870-972-9575

Website

[www.keepneawomensafe.org](http://www.keepneawomensafe.org)

#### Also NAFAs program

ASH – Animals Safe Harbor

Emergency Foster Care for Pets in Danger

870-932-1955

Website

[www.nafacares.org](http://www.nafacares.org)

E-mail

[wannadat@fastdata.net](mailto:wannadat@fastdata.net)

These are 2 other sources that will help in addition to the Jonesboro Police Department and Animal Control Division.

**Call Animal Control to report loose dogs and animal bites.**

Ever consider what pets must think of us? I mean, here we come back from a grocery store with the most amazing haul - chicken, pork, half a cow. They must think we're the greatest hunters on earth! ~Anne Tyler, *The Accidental Tourist*

An animal's eyes have the power to speak a great language. ~Martin Buber

## I rescued a Human Today



Her eyes met mine as she walked down the corridor peering apprehensively into the kennels.  
I felt her need instantly and knew I had to help her.  
I wagged my tail, not too exuberantly, so she wouldn't be afraid.

As she stopped at my kennel I blocked her view from a little accident I had in the back of my cage.  
I didn't want her to know that I hadn't been walked today.  
Sometimes the shelter keepers get too busy and I didn't want her to think poorly of them.

As she read my kennel card I hoped that she wouldn't feel sad about my past. I only have the future to look forward to and want to make a difference in someone's life.

She got down on her knees and made little kissy sounds at me.  
I shoved my shoulder and side of my head up against the bars to comfort her.  
Gentle fingertips caressed my neck; she was desperate for companionship.

A tear fell down her cheek and I raised my paw to assure her that all would be well. Soon my kennel door opened and her smile was so bright that I instantly jumped into her arms.

I would promise to keep her safe. I would promise to always be by her side.  
I would promise to do everything I could to see that radiant smile and sparkle in her eyes.

I was so fortunate that she came down my corridor.  
So many more are out there who haven't walked the corridors.  
So many more to be saved. At least I could save one.

I rescued a human today.

## Animal Cruelty is a Societal Problem

Providing for the health, well-being, and comfort of the animals in our care is our responsibility and duty as their custodians. They are dependent upon us to provide not only the basic essentials to sustain life, such as food and water, but also to provide necessary health care, grooming needs and exercise. Having been taught the responsibility and importance of pet ownership and care, I have always had a deep love for animals of all types. About seven years ago I decided to try to help animals in every way I could. I wanted to make a career of protecting and caring for animals of all types. I began working as an officer for the Jonesboro Police Department / Animal Control Division.



Dog afflicted by mange

As an Animal Control Officer I would be able to educate, enforce, assist and protect the animals and citizens of Jonesboro. I felt that this was the best way that I could make a difference in the community and help and protect both animals and people. My career has opened my eyes to see past a world of dandelions and unicorns to a world of the unloved, abused, mistreated and neglected. To be completely honest, I think it opened up my eyes much more than I ever expected. Far too often we deal with people time and time again that are irresponsible pet owners. I have witnessed the horrors that we, as a society, are capable of inflicting upon the animals in our care.

I have learned that there are many types of animal cruelty. Some of the different types of abuse and cruelty are: simple neglect; gross, willful, cruel and malicious intent; intentional abuse and torture; ritualistic abuse; animal hoarding; organized abuse, and abuse for profit (puppy mills, animal fighting, etc.); and animal sexual assault. This leaves us wondering: What causes animal cruelty and what long-term effects does it have on our pets and our society?

Animal cruelty is usually a crime that has a baseline: It is a crime that often goes hand-in hand with other criminal and drug related activities. Studies show that persons that have a history of animal abuse will exhibit similar violence or lawlessness toward people in the future. Animal cruelty is known to be a precursor to many crimes such as child abuse, domestic violence, gang violence, drug trafficking and a general lack of respect of humanity. Animal abusers often suffer from low self-esteem. There is often a history of family violence. Childhood cruelty provides a sense of power and mastery over animals. Revenge, retaliation, intimidation, deviant arousal or peer pressure are just some of the motives for abuse and cruelty.

Animal abuse can and has been linked to people with serious psychological problems: Jeffery Dahmer, Ted Bundy, Andrew Cunanan, David Berkowitz and Albert DeSalvo are some examples. This is also found in children as well. Eric Harris and Dylan Klebold, the Columbine shooters and Mitchell Johnson and Steven Golden, the Westside School shooters are some examples. Statistically, 58% of sexual homicide perpetrators who were sexually abused as children recounted incidents of childhood animal cruelty. Studies show that persons that are abusive to animals are also abusive to household members. Of 39 women surveyed at a women's shelter who had been abused by their partners, 61% said that their pet had been either abused or killed by their partner. Admittedly, 118 out of 135 criminals including rapists and robbers, etc. recalled incidents of animal cruelty from their childhood. These recounts included the burning, hanging and stabbing of domestic animals.

More often than not, dog fighting and cock fighting are associated with gambling and drug exchanges. These poor helpless animals are pumped up with steroids and other drugs and are forced to literally fight for their lives. They are subjected to unimaginable horrors. They are abused and tortured for profit. Owners record videos and take pictures to sell in hopes of boosting their animal's productivity and value. These vicious fighting events are somewhat a sport of trades. These owners regard their animals as a means to an end. Their only concern is profit. The health and well-being of the animals is inconsequential to them. Unfortunately, these animals suffer severe and damaging physical and psychological abuse at the hands of their owners.

Other types of abuse can be caused by several underlying factors. Have you ever had a frustrating day only to find yourself taking your frustrations out on the people around you or maybe even your beloved pet? I often find myself venting unintentionally on my closest family and friends. Unfortunately, I even find that sometimes my dog can work on my nerves after a hard day. At that moment, realization sets in and I decide to completely separate myself from everyone, including my dog, to prevent them from having to bear the brunt of my frustration or anger. This trait is not often found in animal abusers. These people will often cross the line and cause pain and suffering to their pet to vent their anger and frustration. It can be a type of an "out" for that individual. I do not think that simple everyday

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Andrew Golden, left, and Mitchell Johnson, right, who were responsible for the shootings at Westside school

*(Continued from page 5)*

frustrations cause these outbursts. Many perpetrators of animal abuse have suffered abuse at the hands of another. I know how helpless a person can feel when subjected to the abuse of others. This feeling of helplessness, in certain individuals, can cause them to “lash out” and cause pain and suffering to animals or others. Some would desire to hurt something else that is just as helpless and weak as that individual might feel at the hands of another. The realization is a very sad one that often sickens me to think about. Perhaps the sickest thought is the fact that some people cause this horrendous pain and suffering for pure enjoyment. They get a “rush” from hurting other creatures for no other reason but to watch their suffering.

Abuse often affects animals in a variety of different ways, much like the many different ways humans learn to cope with abuse. I would say that the most common type of effect would be the display of an aggressive demeanor. Many abused and mistreated animals become aggressive to people around them in an effort to protect themselves from further abuse. They may show aggression to people or other animals. Many times they are seen as threats to the abused. Dogs that are trained to fight and kill other animals are simply doing what they have been taught. These animals may not be able to differentiate between a person or other animal who means them harm and a person who is not a threat and therefore may show the same aggressive demeanor without prejudice, regardless of the situation or intentions of the subject involved. This can be a defense mechanism to protect themselves at all costs.



Food aggression is very common as well. Again, this is a self-preservation technique that is usually brought on by a lack of adequate care and availability of wholesome nutritional food sources. It is simply a matter of survival in some cases. If there is not enough food available for the animal on a regular basis, they must fight or they may not get to eat at all. Sadly, this behavior is often mistaken for a vicious and aggressive personality when it is actually a survival mechanism and a necessity.

Not only does animal abuse trigger aggression, but it also possesses animals to be overly protective of their human companions and their “territory”. Being protective can be a very good thing, but only to a reasonable extent. An overly protective animal can be dangerous. These animals can seriously injure or even kill someone that encroaches on their territory or someone that they see as a threat to their owners. Even when owners try to “introduce” strangers to these animals it may not be enough to ensure the safety of the subjects involved.

Another “side effect” of abuse and mistreatment may be skittish behavior. It may be the least serious consequence of cruelty and abuse, but it is still a serious result of long-term mistreatment. This can cause serious and life-long stress to an animal. Imagine being in a situation where you’re constantly “on edge” and frightened of everyone and everything around you. It is a horrifying and traumatic existence.

Animal cruelty is a serious crime, so what can be done to help to put a stop to this damaging behavior? The first step is to educate. Educating the community can help teach people to identify animal abuse and neglect. We cannot combat animal abuse, neglect, and cruelty if we do not recognize the signs. Whenever abuse is suspected, it is imperative to contact the proper authorities and make them aware of the situation. They are trained to recognize animal abuse and they have the ability to enforce the laws and prosecute the guilty for their crimes against animals. They are professionals who are entrusted to educate, enforce, assist and protect both the animals and the citizens of their community.

Another and perhaps the most important aspect in combating animal cruelty is rehabilitation. It is important to rehabilitate the animals that have been subjected to neglect, abuse and cruel mistreatment. But perhaps even more importantly, it is important to rehabilitate the people that have subjected these animals to the abuse and mistreatment suffered at their hands. This is extremely important to attempt to cease the perpetuation of violence and cruelty against animals. Animal cruelty is a constant war, but a difference can be made, one person and one animal at a time.

"Compassion for animals is intimately connected with goodness of character and it may be confidently asserted that he who is cruel to animals cannot be a good man." ~ Arthur Schopenhauer, German Philosopher



Beth Grant  
Animal Control Officer  
Jonesboro Animal Control

## Dog Bite Prevention



This past month, Piper and I taught over 300 children our Dog Bite Prevention class. After we introduce ourselves, the very first question we ask is for anyone that has been bitten by a dog to raise their hand. At every class, the vast majority of children indicated that they had been bitten. Piper and I were both shocked and saddened.

Fortunately, after we asked how many of the kids had to be treated by a doctor for the bite, the numbers dropped to less than 10. Piper thinks this is still way too many bites and I agree. Jonesboro Animal Control has seen a rise in dog bites in the last few months and the vast majority of them could have been avoided.

The first rule to follow is that if you do not know the dog, leave it alone. Strange dogs that are running loose should be left alone. Go inside and call Animal Control. It is safer for everyone, including the dog, if you let our professional Animal Control Officers safely capture the dog and transport it to our facility.

If the dog approaches you, slowly back away. Do not turn and run, as the dog will likely want to chase you. If you are carrying a bag or wearing a hat, you can hold that item between you and the dog to create space. Do not swing the item at the dog or try to hit it, as this may encourage the dog to bite.

If you can not get away from the dog, then stand completely still with your arms down at your sides. Piper says, "You want to be like a tree." the majority of dogs just want to smell you so they can learn who you are. Once they are done sniffing most dog will move on to other things. Remain calm and when the dog loses interest, slowly back away.

As a last result, when all else fails and the dog has decided it is going to attack, Piper says, "You want to be like a turtle." It is basically falling into the fetal position with your knees and forehead on the ground. Cover the back of the head with your hands and cover your ears with your forearms. This position protects vital organs and your face from any damaging bites and scratches.

Try not to scream, panic or run. This will just get the dog excited and it may increase your chances of getting bitten. Piper knows that it can be a scary situation, but she know that anytime you come across a strange dog you have to stay calm.

If you have a class, daycare, church group or any other organization or business that may be interested in having Piper and I come and give a bite prevention class, please contact us at [kcooper@jonesboro.org](mailto:kcooper@jonesboro.org) or (870) 935-3920.

Kevin R. Cooper  
Certified Professional Trainer  
Animal Control Officer

## Breed all about it: Norfolk Terrier



One of the smallest working terriers, the Norfolk Terrier is active, compact and hardy, considered to be the "perfect demon" in the field. Farmers and hunters admire the breed's gameness, loyalty and great charm. Known for his drop ears, the Norfolk Terrier has a wiry, weather resistant coat that can be red, wheaten, black and tan or grizzle.

### A Look Back

A native of England, the Norfolk used to be considered the same breed as the Norwich Terrier. Comfortable working alone or in packs, it was developed as a barnyard ratter and used to bolt vermin such as fox from their dens during hunts. In 1979 the drop eared variety became known as the Norfolk Terrier and the prick eared version the Norwich Terrier. Today, the two breeds have slight differences and different breed standards.

### Right Breed for You?

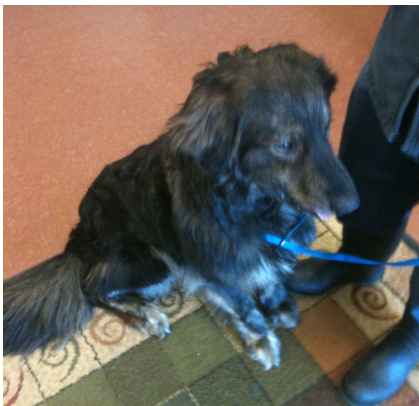
Energetic and spry, the Norfolk Terrier does well with other animals and families. They are known for their ability to adapt to different situations, making the breed ideal for either the city or country lifestyle. They make affectionate and loyal companions and enjoy walks and spending time with their owners. The Norfolk's coat requires regular grooming, including brushing and stripping.

- Terrier Group; AKC recognized in 1979.
- Approximately 9-10 inches tall at the shoulder and 11-12 pounds. Females may be smaller. Vermin hunter.

© The American Kennel Club, Inc.



## Featured Pet: Meet Boss the Great Pyrenees / Shepherd mix



Hi there, I'm Boss. I am a very big dog, but they call me a gentle giant.

I love walking on a leash and I am very good at it. I hardly even pull. I also listen very well and will sit on command.

Running and playing is the most funnest thing to do and I would love to

have some kids to play with too. We can run and play and wear each other out.

I really love people and want nothing more than have a family of my own.

Come visit me an my friends at Animal Control!

## Free Dog Training Classes at Animal Control

In an effort to improve the bond between dogs and their owners, starting April 19, 2011 the Animal Control Division of the Jonesboro Police Department will begin offering 3 free classes at their facility at 6119 E. Highland Drive, Jonesboro, Arkansas 72401. Anyone may attend classes. All dogs attending classes MUST be current on their Rabies vaccination and be wearing a tag to show proof.

Certified Professional Trainer and Animal Control Officer, Kevin R. Cooper will be instructing courses on the following:

- Housetraining your puppy/dog
- Dog Socialization
- Basic Dog Obedience

The Housetraining class will meet the third Tuesday of the month in the class room at Animal Control from 7-8 PM. Officer Cooper will teach owners how to get their dogs on a schedule that will lead to successfully housetraining your dog. Crate training and other topics will be discussed. Leave your dogs at home for this class, people only please. Animal Control asks that you make a reservation for this class ahead of time. To make a reservation call (870) 935-3920 or e-mail [kcooper@jonesboro.org](mailto:kcooper@jonesboro.org).

Starting Saturday, April 23, 2011 the outside classes with start.

The Dog Socialization Class is an off leash class held inside Animal Control's fenced in training yard. It will be held Saturday mornings from 7-8am. This class is designed to help dogs with fear or aggression issues with other dogs. We encourage well socialized, happy-go-lucky dogs to attend as well. Think of it as an organized dog park.

Owners will be walking for the entire class, so we discourage sandals or open toed footwear. Reservations are not needed for this class;



however, if you believe you have a truly dog aggressive dog, please contact Officer Cooper to discuss safety options. He can be reached via e-mail at [kcooper@jonesboro.org](mailto:kcooper@jonesboro.org).

The Dog Obedience Class will be held on Saturday mornings from 8-8:45am. This class will teach owners how to teach their dogs to walk nicely on a leash, sit/stay, down/stay and come while on leash. Preferred equipment is a leather leash and a properly sized chain "choker"/ training collar. Nylon leashes and collars are acceptable. ABSOLUTELY NO FLEXI OR RETRACTABLE LEASHES!

Since these classes are held outdoors, they will not be held during poor weather. Animal Control highly encourages participants to join their Facebook page at <http://www.facebook.com/pages/Jonesboro-Animal-Control/367812106873>. They will announce any class cancelations via Facebook.

Contact Jonesboro Animal Control at (870) 935-3920 for more information.

## Kid-Dog Easter Egg Hunt

Sat. April 16th  
At Jonesboro  
Animal Control  
Starts at 10:00 am—free to all kids

Bring your kids and dogs to the NAFA/JAC 2nd Annual Easter Egg Hunt. The Easter Bunny will be on site for a quick photo.

This is one of the best and most exciting Easter Egg Hunts. Two separate areas are filled with Easter Eggs. Each Child

and Dog (on leash) are allowed to enter the area designated for their age group and pick out 12 filled eggs. Most of the eggs are filled with candy but over 1/3 also contain a ticket that the child can exchange for a novelty toy. Every child walks away with a smile on their face. There is no pushing and shoving and everyone gets their 12 eggs. We will also have



bandannas and treats for the dogs.

Small children will need an adult to hold the dog's leash. Last year's hunt was an eggstra-ordinary experience and we are looking forward to more kids and their dogs coming to join the fun this year. There is no charge for this event.

