STATE OF ILLINOIS)
) SS
COUNTY OF DU PAGE)

FILED

21 May 19 AM 09: 56

Candice Adams

CLERK OF THE
18TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
DUPAGE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE EIGHTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
DU PAGE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,)
Plaintiff,)
)
v.)
) **21 CM 578**
SHELBY K. ORTEZ-BECCI)
Defendant.)

PETITION FOR FORFEITURE OF COMPANION ANIMALS PRIOR TO TRIAL

The People of the State of Illinois, by ROBERT B. BERLIN, State's Attorney of and for the County of DuPage, Illinois, through his assistant Kristin L. Grossman, respectfully requests that this Honorable Court grant the petition for forfeiture of companion animals prior to trial and in support thereof state as follows:

On February 12, 2021, Investigator David Zdan of the DuPage County State's Attorney's Office was dispatched to the area of 1034 Ellsworth Avenue, Addison, DuPage County, Illinois for an unrelated multijurisdictional raid on a residence. Upon entry of the property, law enforcement officials became aware of a large quantity of reptiles on the property in inhumane living conditions. Specifically, these reptiles were not contained within a residence, but rather in a detached garage on the Addison property. At this time, DuPage County Animal Control with the assistance of Richard Crowley ("Crowley") of the Chicago Herpetological Society and Dr. Susan Brown "("Dr. Brown") of the Rosehaven Exotic Animal Veterinary Services were called to assess, not only the conditions, but the health and safety of each reptile contained within the garage. Both Crowley and Dr. Brown created reports detailing their observations of the conditions and reptiles found on-site. It should be noted that the reptiles found in connection with this investigation were unnamed and are referred to by number (i.e., Reptile #5).

Upon entry of this garage, Crowley pointed to the general conditions and lack of maintenance visible. Within three feet of entry, Crowley found an adult blue-tongue skink, or lizard, that was deceased. Along with rack-style cages with live rodents, there was rodent feces on

the floor of this structure with freely moving rodents. When trying to inspect caging and the state of the reptiles, Crowley found it difficult to move about because of the amount of sheer debris and clutter contained around cages containing the reptiles. ***See*** **People's Exhibit A-D photographs of the contents of garage and debris surrounding cages, attached hereto and incorporated herein.**

When able to make an assessment of the caging structures, Crowley indicated that there were enclosures that were heavily yellowed with age, heavily rusted on the metal hinges, and had heavy build-up of urates and soiling. While looking through each individual enclosure, there was a consistent finding of heavy soiling that Crowley concluded is due to extended periods of neglect. For example, although each enclosure had some form of container for water, many were found contaminated with debris or feces. ***See*** **People's Exhibit E-H photographs of the environments contained within the cages of Reptiles #1, 2-4, 9, and 31, attached hereto and incorporated herein.**

Crowley also made observations and findings related to the temperature regulation of this detached garage. Understanding that the optimum temperature for the type of reptiles located in these enclosures generally range from 70 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit, Crowley took readings of temperatures using an infrared temperature device from throughout the room to see the capability for the enclosures themselves could achieve this optimal temperature. For example: Reptile #31 is an adult blue-tongued skink found in a cage at 54 degrees Fahrenheit, Reptile #23 is a ball python found in a cage of 52 degrees Fahrenheit, Reptiles #46 and #47 are red-tailed boa constrictors found in cages of 47 degrees Fahrenheit, and so-on.

Although there was sign of overhead or floor heat source in some of the enclosures, Dr. Brown indicates the problem associated with these sources in her report from this incident. Upon examination, Reptile #5 had "significant thermal burns." These burns can be attributed to "when a snake cannot escape an overhead or floor heat source that is too hot or when the environmental temperature is too low, and it will wrap itself around whatever heat source is available and stay in contact long enough to burn its skin." ***See*** **People's Exhibit I, photograph of Reptile #5, attached hereto and incorporated herein.**

Dr. Brown also made findings related to the body condition of each reptile assessed. The scale is as follows: 1 (emaciated), 2 (thin), 3 (ideal). 4 (overweight), and 5 (obese). The following reptiles had a body score of 1: Reptile #8 being a bearded dragon, Reptile # 13 being a grey banded

kingsnake, Reptile #23 being a ball python, and Reptile #31 being a blue-tongued skink. Dr. Brown also noted that nine snakes presented with dysecdysis. This is retained dead skin on the face or body. Dr. Brown explains that this is often caused by inappropriate environments, internal or external parasites, and/or internal disease. Further, Dr. Brown noted four animal that were anemic caused by external or internal parasites, internal infectious disease, starvation, and low environmental temperature.

Dr. Brown makes a significant finding with Reptile #23. Dr. Brown states, "#23 a ball python could not right himself and had a bloated abdomen indicating serious likely terminal illness from metabolic or infectious disease." ***See* People's Exhibit J, photograph of Reptile #23, attached hereto and incorporated herein.**

In conclusion, Dr. Brown and Crowley opine that the conditions in which these reptiles were living were "kept in a cruel and inhumane environment that resulted in both physical and mental suffering for all the reptiles." ***See* People's Exhibit K, report from Dr. Brown and Crowley, attached hereto and incorporated herein.** Further, Dr. Brown and Crowley opined that "[g]iven the extreme temperatures we saw prior to the raid, and the extent of the enclosure conditions, we believe more animals would have died in a matter of days or weeks." ***See* People's Exhibit K.**

The reptiles were taken into protective custody due to their emaciated condition and overall health and safety. It should be noted that since being placed into protective custody, reptile # 13 and #18 died under improved conditions. ***See* People's Exhibit I, page 1.** However, if these reptiles had not been taken into protective custody, Dr. Brown and Crowley submit that more would have perished due to the extreme temperatures and conditions of each enclosure. Such extreme temperatures, in fact, did occur during the month of February 2021; the statewide average having been ranked "record coldest" by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA]. ***See* People's Exhibit J, Nat. Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin., Nat. Centers for Env'tal Info., Nat. Temp. and Precip. Maps (2021), https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/monitoring-content/sotc/national/statewidetavgrank/statewidetavgrank-202102.png.** As discussed earlier in this petition, this is relevant as Dr. Brown and Crowley discuss the importance of optimal temperature as being between 70 and 80 degrees, generally.

In Illinois, the legislature carved out an avenue for any companion animal to be forfeited prior to trial and after an arrest for a violation of 510 ILCS 70/3.01, 3.02, 3.03, 4.01, or 7.1. *See* 510 ILCS 70/3.04 (West 2020). This statute allows for "any law enforcement officer making an arrest

for an offense involving one or more companion animals under Section 3.01, 3.02, 3.03, 4.01, or 7.1 of this Act may lawfully take possession of some or all of the companion animals in the possession of the person arrested." 510 ILCS 70/3.04(a) (West 2020). The owner of the companion animal(s) seized pursuant to this section

> [M]ust be given written notice of the circumstances of the removal and of any legal remedies available to him or her. The notice must be delivered in person, posted at the place of seizure, or delivered to a person residing at the place of seizure or, if the address of the owner is different from the address of the person from whom the companion animal or companion animals were seized, delivered by registered mail to his or her last known address. 510 ILCS 70/3.04(b) (West 2020).

The State's Attorney may, within 14 days after the seizure, file said petition before the court having criminal jurisdiction over the alleged charges, requesting permanent forfeiture of the companion animals seized. The burden at a hearing is by a preponderance of the evidence. *See* 510 ILCS 70/3.04 (West 2020).

The statute states the following regarding voluntary, permanent relinquishment of any animal:

> Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent the voluntary, permanent relinquishment of any animal by its owner to an animal control or animal shelter in lieu of posting security or proceeding to a forfeiture hearing. Voluntary relinquishment shall have no effect on the criminal charges that may be pursued by the appropriate authorities.

510 ILCS 70/3.05. (West 2020). The People are seeking this remedy in this matter. If the companion animals are not forfeited pursuant to this petition, the animals will remain in the custody of the Chicago Herpetological Society or DuPage County Animal Control for the pendency of this matter prior to the disposition. The People are seeking this remedy so the animals can be relocated to homes where they will receive a family, appropriate care, and proper maintenance. ***See* People's Exhibit M, list of reptiles taken into protective custody, attached hereto and incorporated herein.**

WHEREFORE, the People respectfully pray that this Honorable Court grant the State's petition to forfeit defendant Shelby Ortez-Becci's animals that are currently being held by the Chicago Herpetological Society for their health and safety, prior to disposition of the criminal case.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED

ROBERT B. BERLIN
DuPage County State's Attorney

BY: Kristin Grossman (AK)

Kristin L. Grossman
Assistant State's Attorney
Attorney Number 50206
sao4003@dupageco.org
503 North County Farm Road
Wheaton, Illinois 60187
(630) 407-8000

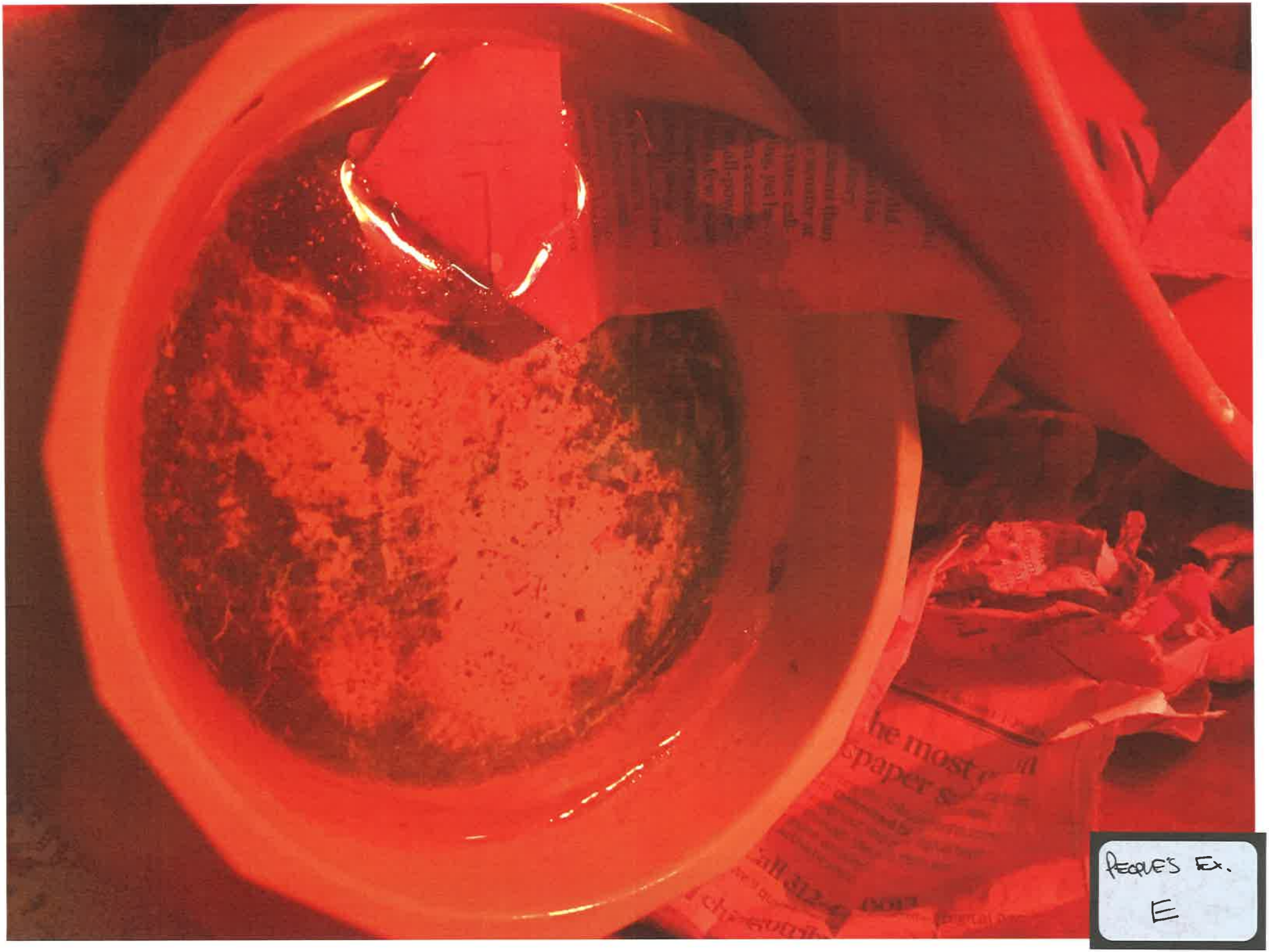
PEOPLE'S EX
A

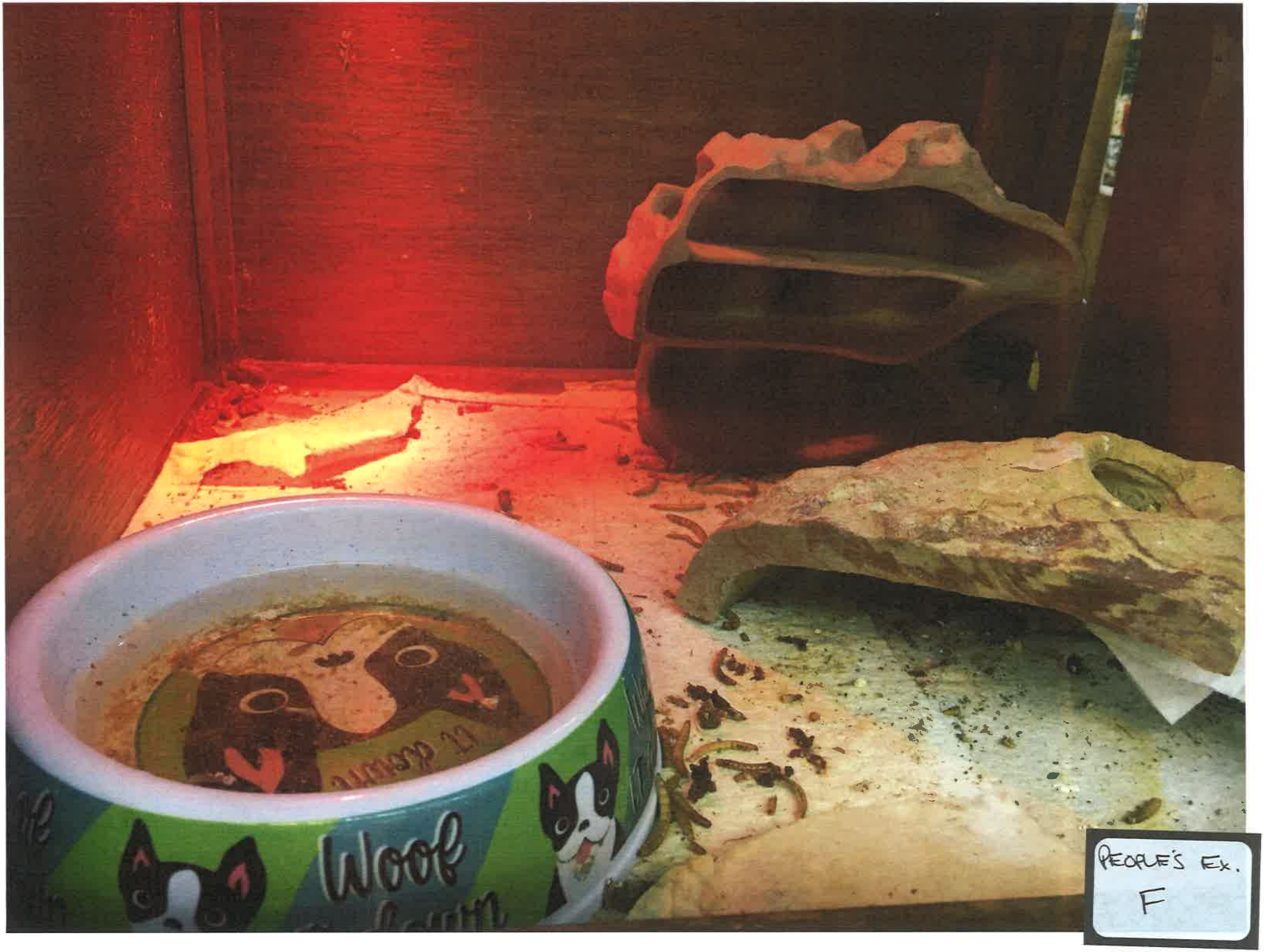
PEOPLE'S EX.
B

PEOPLE'S Ex.
C

PEOPLE'S EX.

D


PEOPLE'S EX.
E

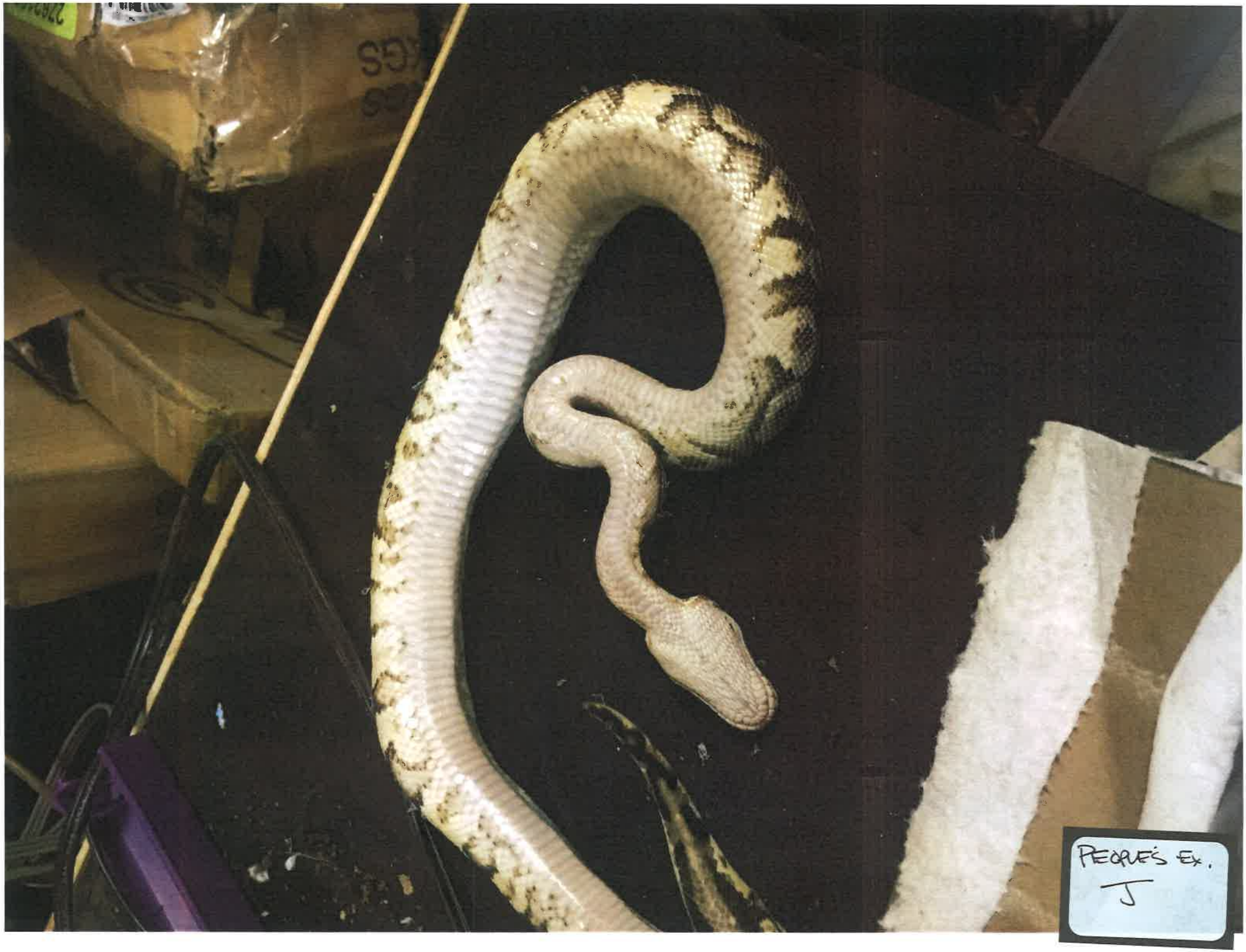


PEOPLE'S EX.
F


PEOPLE'S EX.
G

PEOPLE'S EX.
4

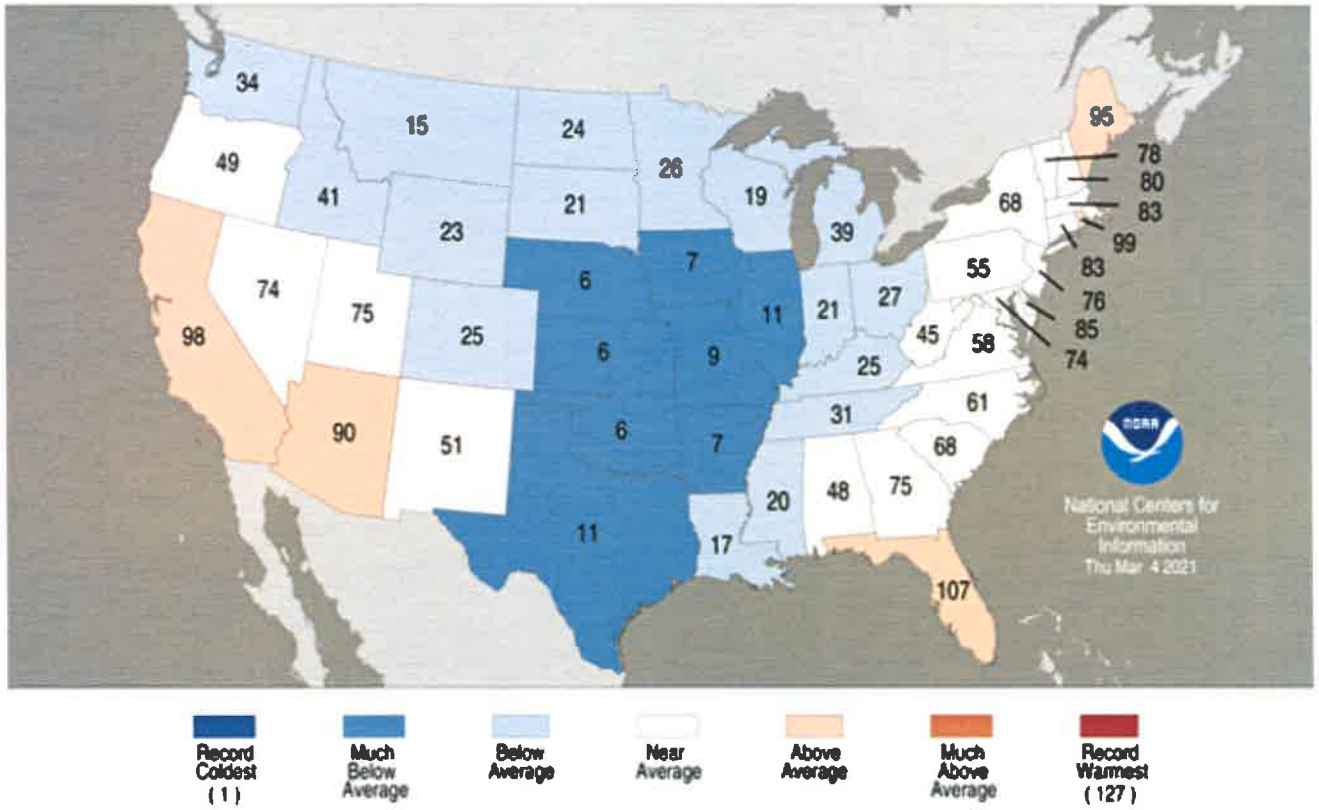

PEOPLE'S Ex.
I


PEOPLE'S EX.
J

Statewide Average Temperature Ranks

February 2021

Period: 1895–2021



PEOPLE'S EX.

J

CHICAGO HERPETOLOGICAL SOCIETY

INCIDENT ASSESSMENT REPORT

Report Authors:

Susan A. Brown, DVM

Rosehaven Exotic Animal Veterinary Services

rosehavenvet@earthlink.net

Richard Crowley, MBA

Chicago Herpetological Society

rcrowley@chicagoherp.org

Incident date: 2/18/2021

Incident location: 1034 Ellsworth Avenue, Addison IL 60101

Disclaimer:

At the request of David W. Zdan, Deputy Chief, Criminal Investigations Unit of the DuPage County State's Attorney's Office, the authors participated in a multi-jurisdictional raid on a residence with known animals on site. This report only assesses the conditions related to the reptiles and does not assess the other animals present on the property.

Summary:

The incident on February 18, 2021 was a multi-jurisdictional law enforcement action. The circumstances around this legal action and proximity of reptiles on the property where a warrant was served in one of the detached garages necessitated an assessment by appropriate personnel (Chicago Herpetological Society). Richard Crowley was escorted by FBI personnel during initial walk through and noted obvious concerning conditions with possible neglect, abuse, or abandonment. With the cooperation of DuPage Animal Control, Dr. Brown was contacted to offer veterinary expertise in the assessment. This report represents a consensus by the authors on these conditions surrounding and specifically to each reptile identified in this report. It is our professional judgement, all the reptiles identified suffered from serious neglect and without the search of the property, many of the animals found would have suffered more harm most likely leading to significantly more deaths. Given the extreme temperatures we saw prior to the raid and the extent of the enclosure conditions, we believe more animals would have died in a matter of days or weeks. This was evidenced by two additional animals dying under improved conditions (Reference Appendix C: Animal Intact List specifically Unique IDs #18 on 2/21/21 and #13 on 3/11/21).

March 24, 2021

PEOPLE'S EX.
K

Initial Assessment of Conditions:

Reptiles are cold-blood animals that require externally generated heat source to maintain healthy metabolic processes. As temperatures rise above or drop below optimal ranges, the animal's ability to maintain healthy bodily function can be directly impacted. At higher than optimum temperatures, reptiles exhibit stress, and a number of symptoms begin to demonstrate themselves. At sub-optimal temperatures, reptiles respond differently depending on whether they are temperate, sub-tropical, tropical, or desert dwelling species. The species discovered during the raid included representatives of temperate, tropical, and desert dwelling. The species of animals identified during the assessment generally inhabit climates with optimal temperature ranges from 70-80F on average with some nighttime variations. It is important to note all reptiles need a thermal gradient or range of temperatures to adjust their body temperatures to achieve optimal body temperatures to properly support healthy body function.

Understanding the key element of temperature for successful existence, we took several temperature readings to begin the assessment. More detailed readings were taken inside each enclosure and compared to the optimal temperature needs for each animal inhabiting these enclosures. Additional readings were taken to determine external environmental risks and the impact on each of the enclosures. Traditional heating appliances used in captive reptile care operate in relation to external temperatures. Taking readings throughout the room provides the range of capability for the cages to achieve optimal temperature. Generally, cage heating appliances can only increase the temperatures +15F above the outside temperatures.

- Outdoor temperature 28 F (-2.2 C)
- Indoor temperature 65 F (18.3 C)
- Floor temperature 45 F (7.2 C)

The optimum temperature for typical room housing reptiles is at or above 70 F (21.1 C) assuming cages also provide supplemental heating within the enclosures. The days leading to this specific incident saw of the coldest outside temperatures in the past several years with sustained cold far below zero Fahrenheit during the evenings and single-digit Fahrenheit temperatures during the day.

Room Conditions:

Animals were discovered in a separate detached, commercial-style garage. Overhead door and side access door permitted entry to the building. Upon initial entry into building side door, we observed a custom-made rack-style rodent breeding caging with live rodents. First discovered casualty was a small adult blue-tongue skink, stiff with postmortem rigidity. Carcass was within three feet of side entry door in plain sight.

We observed visible rodent feces on floor and free ranging rodents. Live cage trap was visible but empty on the floor. The garage was difficult to navigate due to significant piles of randomly piled clutter, used reptile supplies and random household suppliers and decorations. Access to some of the free-standing cages was obstructed by piles of clutter making viewing of inside the cages difficult or impossible without removing piled debris.

Cage Conditions:

Generally, all the enclosures were heavily used or older caging showing signs of degradation. Specifically, a large Freedom Breeder brand snake rack had ABS plastic enclosures heavily yellowed with age. A stack of Boaphile terrestrial snake enclosures had heavy rusting/oxidation on the metal hinges securing the clear plastic doors. The doors and the insides of the enclosures showed heavy buildup of urates and soiling. The enclosures provided no buffer zone between the animals on the lowest levels of caging and the cold floor. For those cages ranged from slightly above floor temperature to low 50's F (See Appendix C: Animal Intact List for details). Temperature readings were taken for all enclosures for ambient, and if applicable, basking locations. Temperatures were gauged using an infrared temperature device with a point and shoot reading ability. With exception of the remote thermostats, none of the enclosures had thermometers visible during the incident. None of the enclosure readings showed optimum temperature ranges being provided to the animals.

Heating appliances were observed including incandescent halogen heat bulbs for basking, under-tank heat tape, and assortment of thermostats. It was observed that not all the thermostats showed any power. The heat tape power observed was 3" and under-sized for the temperature conditions. Heat tape ranges in width from 3", 4" and 11" fitted to varying length to run along the underneath of a cage to radiate heat upwards into the enclosure.

Upon initial opening of enclosures, individual cage conditions showed heavy soiling from extended periods of neglect. Dry snake sheds viewed in the cages included in some cases more than one set of sheds. Snakes in optimum conditions slough or shed their entire top layer of skin every few weeks, even months to renew their skin. More than one shed skin indicates weeks or possible months with no service to clean cages. All the enclosures had some form of bowl to house water, but these were consistently fouled with debris or feces. In a couple of enclosures, we observed dead adult mites floating in the water. These ectoparasites feed off the blood of reptiles, primarily snakes and skinks, and can easily plague a reptile collection with disease if left untreated. With regular cage sanitation and common easy-to-administer treatments mites can be eradicated. Given the lack of sanitation and observed anemia with some of the animals, it appears the mites were unabated.

Inadequate Enrichment:

Reptiles are adversely impacted by stress, which leads to adverse health issues. Housing that lacks adequate size, design and consideration for enrichment needs creates stress. When evaluating appropriate housing, reptile keepers must consider species-specific needs. Enclosure sizes are dependent on inhabitant age and must be scaled upwards in dimensions as animals grow in size and gain maturity. Generally, reptiles should be housed individually except for periods when breeding is attempted, and housing is increased proportionately. During our assessment, we observed a number of enclosures barely sufficient for single animals with multiple inhabitants. Based on the limited number of empty cages, animals were not being temporarily housed together for breeding. We also observed enclosures housing adult snakes that were inadequate and undersized. We noted in these cases, the enclosures lacked sufficient size for the larger snakes to full stretch out sufficiently.

Design of enclosures is important and driven by each reptile species. Each enclosure should accommodate the activity levels (i.e., larger for active species to move around), relative height to length dimensions to accommodate climbing needs or burrowing needs. The ground dwelling, burrowing ball python was housed in an arboreal cage requiring climbing to reach the heat source. This is generally unnatural for a species more accustomed to living in underground burrows. Substrate varies also with reptiles and having deep substrate for fossorial, burrowing species is critical for security and humidity

needs. We found a Mandarin rat snake a normally shy, burrowing species with no substrate other than a couple layers of paper and no hide box to seek refuge.

Other enrichment needs exist for reptiles that allow tactile feel for comfort and security, replicate natural landscape to thermal regulate and adequate options for seclusion when security is needed. Aside from enclosures being undersized, they lacked appropriate substrates such as wood mulch to bury or hide in. The enclosures lacked branches or alternative elevation options for exercise and heat gradients. As we noted previously heating options were lacking and temperature gradients were not accommodated. There were no hide boxes for the snakes and the hides found in the lizard enclosures were inadequate in number or undersized for the number of cage inhabitants. Contact surfaces necessary for shedding especially necessary for reptiles to start the shedding process were absent in all the enclosures. Textured surfaces need to be available in order for the resident reptiles to rub their old skin to peel back and expose their new skin. Absence of appropriate textures with most reptiles and skin sheds are retained leading to health issues.

Photoperiodism/Lighting Cycles:

Photoperiodism is the response of an animal to the cycles of light and darkness. For species of reptiles that are diurnal, active during the day, their physiology has evolved to require access to sunlight to draw heat and beneficial ultraviolet light for metabolic processes. Absence of appropriate lighting can result in metabolic problems including inability to process calcium for bone and muscle function. Continuous or too lengthy of light period can result in both psychological and physical stress. Adaptation to these photo periods has developed reptiles to need both periods including evening and darkness periods to rest. We observed enclosures buried behind piles of debris that blocked overhead lighting especially a number without basking lights or spots. We did not observe any timers controlling light periods for the enclosures nor for the overhead lighting.

For species of reptiles that are nocturnal, active during the evening, continuous lighting can cause stress for animals adapted to darkness and unaccustomed to bright or continuous light. The leopard geckos we found all had continuous running lights for heat, but this species is nocturnal and showed signs of less-than-optimal body condition. Conversely, Bearded dragons, a species active in the arid regions of Australia, are active during the day and rely on a range of light and dark cycles for health. All the bearded dragons we found showed signs of lethargy and were under-weight likely due to the absence of a healthy photoperiod.

Diet and Nutrition:

Appropriate nutrition is critical to the health of any reptile. However, reptile species vary in their dietary needs whether the are herbivore, carnivore, or omnivore. In addition to satisfying the basic dietary requirements, herbivore and omnivore species need variety of offered foods to ensure appropriate nutrient and micronutrients. Vitamin and mineral supplements for reptiles are available but access to fresh foods and 'gut-loaded' prey are best. We observed empty containers of commercially produced food products, but the enclosures had empty bowls or bowls with spoiled or desiccated commercial foods. Since many of the animals exhibited various degrees of sub-optimal body condition, it appears fresh food was not regularly offered nor consumed.

Veterinary Assessment of animals:

This section on veterinary assessment is written solely by Dr. Susan Brown and is based on her observations as a veterinary professional. In this section "I" refers to Dr. Brown's expert opinion. All other statements made in this expert opinion document represent the joint expert opinions of both Mr. Rich Crowley and Dr. Susan Brown. They are in complete agreement regarding the information and are referred to in the article as "we".

Much of the previous information in this article supports the veterinary findings below.

I (Dr. Brown) examined each reptile as it was retrieved from its enclosure. The examinations included visual overview of body and skin condition; observation of the animal's overall behavior in the cage and when handled: palpation of the abdomen and internal organs; examination of the eyes, nose, ears (in lizards) mouth and examination of the cloaca (the opening for feces and urine). These are my findings.

I want to be clear that the comments of "no visible lesions" does not mean the reptile was 100% healthy. It means I was unable to see anything on the skin or feel any abnormalities on the inside or see anything in the mouth. But this is not a statement that they were in excellent health or that they were not suffering physically and mentally from their conditions. Looking at reptiles one by one is only one means of determining their overall state of existence. The other information that has been provided in this document relating to the grossly inappropriate environment speaks volumes about their overall living situation and potential health. For example, a persistently suboptimal environmental temperature will slow the digestion, heart rate and importantly clearance of toxic metabolic by-products of the kidney and liver. These by-products, over time, accumulate and literally poison the animals and cause kidney and liver disease and failure.

In addition, due to their slow metabolic rate, reptiles can take a longer time to show effects of internal bacterial, viral, parasitic disease as well as starvation, so often individuals not familiar with reptiles will assume a reptile is "friendly" because it is quiet and doesn't respond to handling when in fact it is slowly dying and cannot respond normally by moving away. I have absolutely no doubt that many of these animals have serious medical conditions internally that is outside of a veterinarian's ability to diagnose with an external exam.

There were 65 reptiles present in the building. 3 were found deceased. 1 blue tongued skink (as described above), and one Dumeril's boa and one baby boa constrictor found in their cages in decomposing conditions. Either the deaths were not noticed, or they were not removed after death which would have been a more hygienic choice. The desiccated blue tongue skink found near the door had been there for weeks, and the two snakes that were decomposing in their individual cages were there a minimum of a week or likely longer because the cold room temperature would have slowed decomposition.

The body condition scores were determined for each animal assessed and discussed and agreed upon by both Mr. Crowley and I (see chart attached related to body scoring of reptiles). Out of 62 live animals we found 5 with a body score of 1 (emaciated); 25 with a body score of 2 (thin). Underweight reptiles represented nearly half (48%) of the live (62) animals confiscated.

9 snakes presented with dysecdysis, which is retained dead skin on the face or body. Snakes normally shed their entire skin normally at various intervals throughout their lives (more frequently if they are still growing. Some snakes examined had multiple layers of dead skin present. The cause is most often poor husbandry including inappropriate environment (temperature, substrate, or items to rub against to remove skin, humidity, water bowl in which to soak) internal or external parasites (as mentioned there was evidence of mites in some cages), and internal disease such as might be caused with an inappropriate diet or unhygienic conditions. The retained dead skin will impair future shedding and the problem will worsen. An observant, responsible reptile caretaker would correct husbandry conditions and safely remove the dead skin present after a shed not let it accumulate. As mentioned above, there were several cages with multiple shed skins present on the floor of the cage indicating the cages had not been cleaned in months.

5, a ball python. had significant thermal burns (from a hot surface), and bite wounds (most likely from rats that were fed live), as well as deeply reddened scutes (the scales on the bottom of the snake) in the last 1/3 of the body indicating a possible bacterial infection or more burns. These burns can often happen when a snake cannot escape an overhead or floor heat source that is too hot or when the environmental temperature is too low, and it will wrap itself around whatever heart source is available and stay in contact long enough to burn its skin.

4 animals were significantly anemic (nearly white mucous membranes in the mouth). All these animals were lethargic as well which would go along with a low red blood cell count. Anemia can be caused by external or internal parasites, internal infectious disease, starvation, and a persistently low environmental temperature among other things.

Currently there is abundant evidence for and scientific community acceptance that reptiles experience pain from mild to severe. Signs of pain in reptiles can be more subtle than signs of pain in mammals or birds. Because reptiles depend on an external source of heat to have normal body and behavioral function, those that are kept in suboptimal temperatures may have difficulty responding behaviorally to pain because they are too cold to move normally. The most common signs of pain observed in research settings were recorded in the reptile's optimum temperature range and include lethargy or increased aggression, and anorexia (stops eating). I have no doubt that many of the reptiles in this confiscation was experiencing discomfort but were unable to respond appropriately due to the low environmental temperatures.

I observed the overall behavior of the majority of reptiles was lethargy, which was likely due to in great part to low environmental temperature, but also considerations for poor body condition and internal disease as the result of the poor environmental conditions. As noted, 7 animals were listed as very lethargic meaning they were hardly moving during handling. #23 a ball python could not right himself and had a bloated abdomen indicating serious likely terminal illness from metabolic or infectious diease as well as #25 blue tongued skin was very lethargic and star gazing (head held in an upright abnormal position) which is probably a neurological problem caused by metabolic disease or infectious disease.

SUMMARY OPINION ON CONDITIONS

Our opinion on the conditions under which these animals were living is that they were kept in a cruel and inhumane environment that resulted in both physical and mental suffering for all the reptiles. The medical conditions that were seen were in preventable and treatable if basic good husbandry practices had been followed. Because reptiles, unlike mammals do not have the anatomical ability (lack of facial,

eyelid and muzzle muscles) to produce facial expressions as we are used to seeing in mammals, it is assumed that they do not have any emotions or feelings of pain or suffering. Nothing could be farther from the truth. It is currently recognized in the scientific community that reptiles have complex cognitive and emotional capacities which translates to greater needs in captivity than a tiny bare cage, suboptimum temperature and inappropriate lighting or diet. The concept of reptiles as sentient beings has been greatly underplayed and ignored in past decades. In plain language, they need an environment that meets their temperature, lighting, water, and food needs as well as enrichment and appropriate space to stimulate the body and mind. They definitely feel pain and experience emotions such as fear and anxiety, curiosity, and pleasure. Reptiles in captivity are entitled to the same 5 welfare freedoms as any mammal. These 5 freedoms are recognized by both governmental and research organizations as well as animal humane groups as the gold standard in animal welfare including both physical and mental well-being.

1. Freedom from hunger and thirst
2. Freedom from discomfort
3. Freedom from pain, injury, and disease
4. Freedom to express normal and natural behavior.
5. Freedom from fear and distress

In our opinion the caretakers violated all 5 of these freedoms related to the care provided for the reptiles that were confiscated. These reptiles had no choice to be in captivity, and therefore the caretakers bear the responsibility to provide a comfortable, enriched environment. We observed no such responsible caretaking in this situation.

C.V. for Susan A. Brown, DVM

I graduated from Purdue University in 1976 and have practiced exclusively avian and exotic animal medicine since 1980. I was co-founder (1985) and partner of one of the largest all exotic animal hospitals in the U.S., Midwest Bird & Exotic Animal Hospital in Westchester, IL up until its sale in October 2004. I am an internationally known lecturer and writer on ferret, rabbit and rodent medicine and surgery. I was on the review board of several veterinary publications from 1990 to 2004. I am the co-author of *A Practitioners Guide to Rabbits and Ferrets*, and co-editor/author of Manson's *Self-Assessment Colour Review of Small Mammals*. As of March of 2007, I have formed a veterinary consulting business for exotic pets for animal shelters and other practices called Rosehaven Exotic Animal Veterinary Services, P.C. In October 2010 I formed a business that is a division of Rosehaven called The Behavior Connection. This business is devoted to improving the relationship between humans and their animal companions (of any species) through the science of behavior and training.

Background:

- Graduated 1976 from Purdue University School of Veterinary Medicine
- Practiced strictly avian and exotic animal medicine since 1980
- Started Midwest Bird and Exotic Animal Hospital in October 1985 with Richard R. Nye, DVM and Scott E. McDonald, DVM
- Continued being active in practice to 1999 when I retired from daily practice but continued consulting.
- Midwest Bird and Exotic Animal Hospital was sold to new owners October 2004
- February of 2006 I was elected to the board position of Health Director of House Rabbit Society National.
- Rosehaven Exotic Animal Veterinary Services, P.C.was started in March of 2007 which provides consulting services primarily to shelters and rescues regarding exotic pets that are taken in.
- The Behavior Connection www.behaviorconnection.com was formed October 1, 2010 that is a business concerned teaching the science of behavior and working with problem behaviors in exotic animals and training of exotic animals.

Activities/Awards:

- Staff veterinarian and co-owner of Midwest Bird and Exotic Animal Hospital, 1923 South Mannheim Road, Westchester, IL 60154 from 10/85 to

  10/04 when practice was sold.
- Co-founder of the Greater Chicago Ferret Association in 1987. Medical director and shelter veterinarian for the G.C.F.A. shelter since it opened in 1988 to 1998.
- Medical advisor and care provider for the Chicago chapter of the House Rabbit Society 1994 to 2000.

- Consultant for America On Line's Pet Care Forum in the Questions for Vets on the rabbit, rodent, and ferret boards 1994 - 1997. Also consult on the America Online Veterinary Information Network on Small Exotic Mammals boards 1994 to 1997.
- On the Editorial Review Board of Seminars in Avian & Exotic Pet Medicine Published by W.B. Saunders Company, until 2003.
- Received the Distinguished Alumni Award from the Purdue University School of Veterinary Medicine in 1998 for pioneering work with companion exotic animals.
- Provide animal programs for elementary to high school students to teach them various aspects about animals, including biology, handling, care, and general respect of nonhumans.
- From January 2006 to the 2012, I was the Health Director for House Rabbit Society (HRS) National.
- May 2010 to Sept 2011 worked with Animal Care League of Oak Park, Il doing a low-cost rabbit spay and neuter clinic once a month.
- February of 2012 to present working with the Fox Valley Animal Welfare League of North Aurora, IL doing low-cost rabbit spay/neuter clinic several times a month.

Publications:

- Three chapters on ferret medicine appearing in the *Manual of Small. Animal Practice* published by W. B. Saunders, first and second edition (Second edition 1999)
- The ferret section of the first edition of A Practitioners *Guide to Rabbits and Ferrets* published by the American Animal Hospital Association. Consulted on and reviewed the second edition (2000)
- The first and second edition of ferret section of the AAHA Exotic Animal Formulary (second edition 2000)
- Co-editor (with Dr. Karen Rosenthal) of the Self-assessment *Colour Review of Small Mammals* by Manson Publishing
- Medical Editor for *A Practical Guide to Ferret Care* by Deborah Jeans both first and second edition.
- Articles on *Clinical Techniques in Rabbits* and *Clinical Techniques in Ferrets* in Seminars in Avian and Exotic Animal Pet Medicine published by W.B. Saunders Company, April 1997.
- Chapters on *Basic Anatomy, Physiology and Husbandry of Ferrets* and *Neoplasia of Ferrets* in *Ferrets, Rabbits and Rodents Clinical Medicine and Surgery* (Hillyer, Quesenberry, ed.) Published by W.B. Saunders Company, 1997. Chapter on *History and Basic Anatomy of Ferrets* in second edition of this published 2001. Updated same chapter is appearing in 3rd edition publishing 2011.
- Chapter on *Neutering of Rabbits and Rodents* in *Current Veterinary Therapy XIII*, 2000.
- Technical Editor for *Rabbits for Dummies* published by Wiley Publishing, Inc, 2003.
- Technical Editor for the second edition of *Ferrets for Dummies* published by Wiley Publishing, Inc, 2007.
- Chapter on *Small Mammal Training in the Veterinary Practice* for Veterinary Clinics of North America: Exotic Animal Practice Vet Clin Exot Anim 15 (2012) 459-485
- Produced the *Small Mammal Health Series* for Veterinary Partner (associated with the Veterinary Information Network (www.veterinarypartner.com) from 1997 to present
- Published articles for a number of lay publications including *Off the Paw*, the *Weasel Help Monthly*, the *United Ferret*, the *House Rabbit Journal*, and the *Rabbit Health News*, as well as for several British, Australian, and international ferret and rabbit lay publications

Lectures:

Have lectured extensively on the subjects of rabbits, ferrets, rodents, and general exotic animal care. The following is a list of conferences where I have spoken:

- Chicago Veterinary Medical Association - 82, 84,90, 93,95, 97
- Illinois State Veterinary Medical Association Annual Conference 84, 86, 89, 92
- Indiana State Veterinary Medical Associaton Annual Conference 90, 93
- Tennessee Veterinary Medical Association Winter Conference 91
- North American Veterinary Conference (formerly Eastern State V. C.) Lecturer 89 to 2002; Program Chairman for Small Mammals 89 to 92; Director of the Small Mammal Wet Lab 94, 95 Assistant Instructor of Rabbit Handling and Rabbit Dental Lab 02,03,04
- Ferret, Rabbit, Reptile Conference by Pet Tec Madison, WI 89,91,94
- Small Mammal-Reptile Medicine and Surgery for the Practitioner, Madison Wisconsin 92, 94
- California V.M.A./Nevada V.M.A. Joint Scientific Seminar and Expo 91
- A.V.M.A. Annual Convention 92, 94
- Wisconsin State Veterinary Medical Association Annual Conference 92
- Central States Veterinary Conference 92
- Michigan State Veterinary Medical Association Annual Conference 93
- AAHA Annual Conference 93, 94
- Colorado State Veterinary Association Annual Conference 93, 96, 97
- Atlantic Coast Veterinary Conference 93. 97
- Michiana Veterinary Group 94
- Avian/Exotic Symposium at the School of Veterinary Medicine at UC, Davis 94
- Western States Veterinary Conference 95
- Wild West Veterinary Conference, Reno, NV 95, 97
- Michigan Veterinary Medical Association (2 one day sessions on ferrets) 95
- Dallas County Veterinary Medical Association 95
- California Domestic Ferret Association Veterinary Conference 96
- San Diego County Veterinary Medical Association Conference 95
- Midwest Exotic Pet Seminars 96, 98
- Colorado State Veterinary Association Annual Conference 96
- Society of Aquatic Veterinary Medicine 99
- Royal College of Surgeons, London, U.K. 89
- British Small Animal Veterinary Association Annual Congress 95, 98
- British Small Animal Veterinary Association, weekend tutor sessions for vets and nurses 97
- Golden Triangle Veterinary Association, Toronto, Canada 96, 98
- World Veterinary Congress, Amsterdam, 2000
- Belgium Veterinary Conference 2001
- Purdue University Vet School - Non-Traditional Pet Symposium – October 8, 2002
- St. Louis House Rabbit Society – April 2005
- International Ferret Conference -Holland – October 2006
- International Ferret Congress – Portland, Oregon – June 2007
- House Rabbit Society of NY – NYC, NY – October 2007
- VMX (Formerly NAVC) 2020
- I have lectured to and run wet labs for the junior and senior veterinary students at the Illinois, Purdue, and Wisconsin veterinary schools on the subject of ferret husbandry, medicine and surgery for several years.
- Currently offer lectures and workshops to caregivers of exotic animals as well as caregivers of small farm animals (llamas, alpacas, goats, pot belly pigs, poultry, chinchillas, parrots, rabbits) on animal behavior, training, and enrichment.

Rescue Work:

- Since 2004 I have been directly involved in several animal cruelty confiscation cases both locally and nationally. I was involved in examination and care of the animals. The following are some of the cases:
    - 150 rabbits (Watseka, IL)
    - 16,000 rats (California)
    - 26,000 exotic animals including 12 species of mammals and 100 species of reptiles and amphibians (Global Exotics, 2009 Arlington, TX)
- I have written expert opinions on several animal cruelty cases (where I was not in direct contact with the animals, viewed video and read daily logs) involving ferrets, rabbits, birds, and rodents.
- Help at DuPage County Animal Control when exotic species are taken in assisting in their care.

Memberships

- A.V.M.A. (American Veterinary Medical Association)
- A.E.M.V. (Association of Exotic Mammal Veterinarians)
- A.A.S.R.P. (American Association of Small Ruminant Practitioners) (from 2005 to 2013
- A.V.S.A.B. (American Veterinary Society of Animal Behavior)
- I.A.A.B.C (International Association of Animal Behavior Consultants)
- I.A.A.T.E. (International Association of Avian Trainers and Educators)
- A.B.M.A. (Animal Behavior Management Alliance)

Activities Associated with The Behavior Connection

- October 1, 2010 The Behavior Connection was formed as a secondary business under Rosehaven Exotic Animal Veterinary Services. This business is devoted to the education of clients about the science of behavior and teaching them training and behavior modification techniques for their animals of any species. The Behavior Connection strives also to work alongside other veterinarians in helping to implement training strategies for their clients.
- I do individual behavior consults for exotic pets and small farm animals as well as teaching classes on behavior and training for any species.
- 2008 Completed the basic and advanced camelid (llamas and alpacas) handling courses with Camelidynamics in Bend, OR. And received
- In October 2008 I completed the 8-week college level course for veterinarians and advanced animal trainers by Susan Friedman, PhD "Living and Learning with Animals". This course taught the fundamentals of Applied Behavioral Analysis to allow veterinarians and professionals to be able to help manage patient behavioral problems. I repeated the course in October 2015 acquiring updates.
- From January 2010 to March 2010, I completed basic and advanced training for bird behavior and training at Natural Encounters in Winter Haven, Florida.
- October 2010 completed the Karen Pryor Academy training and received certification as a Certified Training Partner. This is a 6-month intensive training program based on behavior science and event marker training.
- August 2011 completed the Shedd Aquarium advanced animal behavior and training graduate course with Ken Ramirez
- June 17, 2013 received a Diploma of Animal Behavior and Science Technology from the Companion Animal Sciences Institute

Additional Non-Veterinary Activities/Training:

- 1996 Received training as hospice patient volunteer and bereavement volunteer
- 1996 to 2003 served as patient and bereavement volunteer with CNS Hospice in Carol Stream, IL

- From 2003 to 2004 I was a hospice volunteer with St. Thomas hospice in Burr Ridge, IL
- As of April 2006, to present I am a volunteer for Fox Valley Hospice in St. Charles, IL
- Since 1995 I started participating independently in Dog Therapy in a variety of venues.
- From November 2006 to December 2012, I was a member Fox Valley Therapy Dog Club and have trained and worked as a team with 6 dogs. I have been Secretary and Vice President of the club ran the bimonthly practices focusing on positive reinforcement training of a variety of skills as well as dog to dog and dog to people appropriate communication. I did work that included these venues; nursing homes, hospitals, physical therapy units, adult mental health units, schools, special needs children's classes, children's bereavement groups and hospice visits.
- From September 17, 2005 to October 9, 2005 and from October 27, 2005 to November 12, 2005 I served with the Red Cross in the Katrina Disaster. The first deployment was in Client Services and the second deployment was in Sheltering.
- I currently care for a number of rescued species of animals and have knowledge of their care and behavior for the last 6 years including llamas, alpacas, goats, pot belly pigs, parrots, chinchillas, rabbits, dogs, cats, tortoises, ducks, geese, chickens, turkeys, peafowl and guinea fowl.

C.V. for Richard Crowley, MBA

Richard (Rich) Crowley has been a dedicated supporter of the broader national herp community through his support of United States Association of Reptile Keepers (USARK), Chicago Zoological Society, Chicago Academy of Sciences, and Lincoln Park Zoo. Rich is a long-time member of the Chicago Herpetological Society serving in several roles from Adoptions Chairperson to President. Rich values the right to keep reptiles and amphibians (herps) responsibly and is an advocate for ethical behaviors of all enthusiasts from pet keeper to breeder to researcher. He is focused on encouraging and strengthening the positive image and physical bonds between society and all herp species.

Although a seasoned financial professional working at Argonne National Laboratory, Rich finds ways to remain connected to science and education. In his youth, Rich grew up observing native fauna successfully keeping many species. Over the last twenty-five plus years, Rich has been focused on breeding non-native snake and lizard species. Throughout this period, Rich has been engaged in public hands-on education around conservation and captive care, rehomed a wide range of herp species ranging from the smallest to the largest animals and provided expertise to local, state, and federal authorities. Rich authored two books "A Passionate Journey with Short-Tailed Pythons" selling copies world-wide and achieving #10 Amazon Best Sellers in Reptile & Amphibian Care and an epic fantasy novel "Ranger of Darkwood."

Awards, Honors & Memberships

- Chicago Herpetological Society, 1997-current
  - Treasurer, 2021
  - President, 2006, 2017-2019
  - Adoption Program Chair, 1998-2000
  - Member-at-large, 2000, 2001, 2007, 2020
  - Presidential Service Award, 2003
- Lewis University National Alumni, 2011-2017
  - President, 2013
  - Vice President, 2012
  - Director, 2011 & 2014-2017
- Chicago Science Works, 2019-current
  - Founding Steering Committee Member, 2020
  - Volunteer, 2019-2020
- United States Association of Reptile Keepers, 2006-current

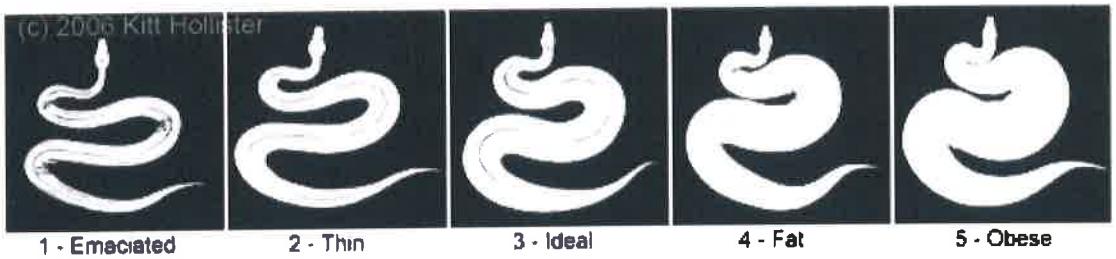
Lectures

- 2018 Herp Symposium, Issues in Reptile and Amphibian Conservation and Culture, Nov. 2018 topic "Volunteer Herpetological Organizations & Their Role in the Community"
- North American Reptiles Breeders Conference, Oct. 2017 topic "A Passionate Journey with Shor-tailed Pythons"
- Chicago Herpetological Society, Feb. 2017 topic "A Passionate Journey with Shor-tailed Pythons"

Appendix B: Body Condition Index

Body condition scoring and associated indices are animal management tools designed to assess body reserves or fat accumulation of animals. It is a relativistic method used during initial examination. The scoring is based on species.

Terrestrial Boa or Python Body Condition Scale



1 - Emaciated 2 - Thin 3 - Ideal 4 - Fat 5 - Obese

Leopard Gecko Body Condition Scale

1: Emaciated 2: Underweight 3. Ideal 4. Overweight 5: Obese

Appendix C: Animal Intact List

Please refer to attached schedule on next two pages

Chicago Herpetological Society
DuPage County - Intact 2/18/2021

Unique ID	Species	Common	Sex	Dead / Alive Upon Initial Seizure	Body Condition Score	Basking Temp F	Cage Temp F	Comments	Optimal Range (Ambient, Spot)	Housing	Photos	Food Type	7 Day	14 Days
1	Acrantophis dumerili	Dumeril's Boa	5 - Adult	Alive	3		69	Good condition	75-85, <90	32gal		Rodent - Large Rat		
2	Eublepharis macularius	Leopard Gecko	4 - Sub-adult	Alive	3	99	74	Good condition	75 80, <95	16 qt		Insect	Observed eating	
3	Eublepharis macularius	Leopard Gecko	4 - Sub-adult	Alive	3	99	74	na	75 80, <95	16 qt		Insect	Observed eating	
4	Eublepharis macularius	Leopard Gecko	4 - Sub-adult	Alive	3	99	74	Lethargic, cold, thermal burns 2cm length, scutes in lower 1/3 bodyerythmatis infection. Mild back, multiple possible bite wounds along sides	75 80, <95	16 qt		Insect	Observed eating	
5	Python regius	Ball Python	5 - Adult	Alive	2		65	na	75-80, <92	32qt		Rodent - Large Mouse		
6	Lampropeltis alterna	Grey banded kingsnake	5 - Adult	Alive	3		5	na	70-75, <90	16 qt		Rodent - Large Mouse		
7	Pogona vitticeps	Bearded Dragon	3 - Yearling	Alive	2	76	71	thin, no visible lesions	75 85, <100	40 gal Tank (a)		Insect	Observed eating	
8	Pogona vitticeps	Bearded Dragon	3 - Yearling	Alive	1	76	71	very thin, body condition, food dried in solid chunk	75 85, <100	40 gal Tank (a)		Insect	Observed eating	
9	Tupinambis sp	Tegu	3 - Yearling	Alive	3		64	no visible lesions	75 85, <135	V211		Omnivore - Medium	Observed eating	
10	Lampropeltis triangulum hondurensis	Honduran milksnake	5 - Adult	Alive	3		48	no visible lesions	70 80, <85	16 qt		Rodent - Large Mouse		
11	Euprepiophis mandarinus	Mandarin Ratsnake	5 - Adult	Alive	3		65	no visible lesions	60-80	16 qt		Rodent - Large Mouse		
12	Lampropeltis getula brooksi	Brooks Kingsnake	5 - Adult	Alive	3		59	no visible lesions	65 75, <88	16 qt		Rodent - Large Mouse		
13	Lampropeltis alterna	Grey banded kingsnake	5 - Adult	Alive	1		62	emaciated, very lethargic, 1-2 stuck sheds	70-75, <90	16 qt		Rodent - Large Mouse		DIED 3/11/21
14	Lampropeltis getula brooksi	Brooks Kingsnake	5 - Adult	Alive	3		53 57	no lesions	65 75, <88	16 qt		Rodent - Large Mouse		
15	Lampropeltis getula brooksi	Brooks Kingsnake	5 - Adult	Alive	2		53-57	thin, no visible lesions	65-75, <88	16 qt		Rodent - Large Mouse		
16	Lampropeltis getula brooksi	Brooks Kingsnake	5 - Adult	Alive	2		53 57	thin, no visible lesions	65 75, <88	16 qt		Rodent - Large Mouse		
17	Lampropeltis getula brooksi	Brooks Kingsnake	5 - Adult	Alive	2		53 57	thin, no visible lesions	65-75, <88	16 qt		Rodent - Large Mouse		
18	Boa constrictor imperator	Red-tailed Boa constrictor	1 - Baby/neonate/hatchling	Alive	2		52	thin, no visible lesions	82-86, <90	6.5 qt			DIED 2/21/21	
19	Boa constrictor imperator	Red-tailed Boa constrictor	1 - Baby/neonate/hatchling	Dead			52	dead in tub	82-86, <90	With DuPage AC				
20	Boa constrictor imperator	Red tailed Boa constrictor	1 - Baby/neonate/hatchling	Alive	3		53	pale mucous membran, possibly anemic	82 86, <90	6 5 qt		Rodent - Large Mouse		
21	Boa constrictor imperator	Red tailed Boa constrictor	1 - Baby/neonate/hatchling	Alive	2		52	very pale mucous membran, possibly anemic	82 86, <90	6.5 qt		Rodent - Large Mouse		
22	Boa constrictor imperator	Red tailed Boa constrictor	1 - Baby/neonate/hatchling	Alive	2		52	thin, no visible lesions	82 86, <90	6.5 qt		Rodent - Large Mouse		
23	Python regius	Ball Python	1 - Baby/neonate/hatchling	Alive	1		52	extremely lethargic, cannot righ itself, irregular abdomenal shape, possible bloat	75 80, <92	6 5 qt		Rodent - Large Mouse		
24	Tiliqua scincoides intermedia	Blue tongued skink	5 - Adult	Alive	3		53	no visible lesions	75 80, <95	32qt		Omnivore - Medium		
25	Tiliqua scincoides intermedia	Blue tongued skink	5 - Adult	Alive	3		53	very lethargic, stargazing, shedding	75 80, <95	32qt		Omnivore - Medium		
26	Tiliqua scincoides intermedia	Blue tongued skink	5 - Adult	Alive	2		49	very lethargic, weak, shedding	75 80, <95	32qt		Omnivore - Medium		
27	Tiliqua scincoides intermedia	Blue tongued skink	4 - Sub-adult	Alive	3		49	shedding	75 80, <95	16 qt		Omnivore - Medium		
28	Tiliqua scincoides intermedia	Blue tongued skink	5 - Adult	Alive	3		53	shedding, missing 15% of tail, healed injury	75 80, <95	32qt		Omnivore - Medium		
29	Tiliqua scincoides intermedia	Blue-tongued skink	5 - Adult	Alive	3		51	no lesions	75-80, <95	32qt		Omnivore - Medium		
30	Tiliqua scincoides intermedia	Blue-tongued skink	5 - Adult	Alive	3		54	no lesions	75 80, <95	32qt		Omnivore - Medium		
31	Tiliqua scincoides intermedia	Blue-tongued skink	5 - Adult	Alive	3		54	no lesions	75-80, <95	32qt		Omnivore - Medium		
32	Tupinambis sp	Tegu	1 - Baby/neonate/hatchling	Alive	2		53	emaciated	75 85, <135	6.5 qt		Omnivore - Small		
33	Tupinambis sp	Tegu	1 - Baby/neonate/hatchling	Alive	3		56	very lethargic, weak, thin	75 85, <135	6.5 qt		Omnivore - Small		
34	Boa constrictor imperator	Red-tailed Boa constrictor	5 - Adult	Alive	2		59	snakes mites in water dish	82-86, <90	70 qt		Rodent - Large Rat		
35	Acrantophis dumerili	Dumeril's Boa	1 - Baby/neonate/hatchling	Alive	3		60	shedding, retained spectacles	75 85, <90 spot	6 5 qt		Rodent - Large Mouse		
36	Acrantophis dumerili	Dumeril's Boa	1 - Baby/neonate/hatchling	Alive	3		60	shedding	75 85, <90 spot	6 5 qt		Rodent - Large Mouse		
37	Acrantophis dumerili	Dumeril's Boa	1 - Baby/neonate/hatchling	Alive	3		60	skin on nose retained	75-85, <90 spot	6.5 qt		Rodent - Large Mouse		
38	Acrantophis dumerili	Dumeril's Boa	1 - Baby/neonate/hatchling	Alive	3		55	no lesions	75 85, <90 spot	6 5 qt		Rodent - Large Mouse		
39	Acrantophis dumerili	Dumeril's Boa	1 - Baby/neonate/hatchling	Alive	3		61	shedding heavy	75-85, <90 spot	6 5 qt		Rodent - Large Mouse		
40	Boa constrictor imperator	Red-tailed Boa constrictor	4 - Sub-adult	Alive	2		64	thin, no visible lesions	82 86, <90	70 qt		Rodent - Medium Rat		
41	Boa constrictor constrictor	Surinam Boa constrictor	4 - Sub-adult	Alive	2		64	very pale mucous membran, possibly anemic	82-86, <90	70 qt		Rodent - Medium Rat		
42	Boa constrictor constrictor	Surinam Boa constrictor	4 - Sub-adult	Alive	3		63	no lesions	82-86, <90	70 qt		Rodent - Medium Rat		
43	Boa constrictor imperator	Red-tailed Boa constrictor	4 - Sub-adult	Alive	2		63	thin, no visible lesions	82 86, <90	70 qt		Rodent - Medium Rat		
44	Boa constrictor imperator	Red-tailed Boa constrictor	4 - Sub-adult	Alive	2		65	thin, no visible lesions	82 86, <90	70 qt		Rodent - Medium Rat		
45	Boa constrictor imperator	Red-tailed Boa constrictor	5 - Adult	Alive	2		68	thin, no visible lesions	82-86, <90	70 qt		Rodent - Large Rat		
46	Boa constrictor imperator	Red-tailed Boa constrictor	4 - Sub-adult	Alive	3		47	shedding, dead skin on nose, lip defect on left of mouth	82 86, <90	70 qt		Rodent - Medium Rat		
47	Boa constrictor imperator	Red-tailed Boa constrictor	4 - Sub-adult	Alive	2		47	thin, dry skin on nose	82-86, <90	70 qt		Rodent - Medium Rat		
48	Boa constrictor imperator	Red-tailed Boa constrictor	5 - Adult	Alive	3		60	no lesions	82 86, <90	V211		Rodent - Large Rat		
49	Acrantophis dumerili	Dumeril's Boa	5 - Adult	Alive	3		60	no lesions	75 85, <90 spot	70 qt		Rodent - Large Rat		
50	Acrantophis dumerili	Dumeril's Boa	5 - Adult	Alive	4		60	no lesions	75 85, <90 spot	V211		Rodent - Large Rat		
51	Boa constrictor imperator	Red-tailed Boa constrictor	5 - Adult	Alive	4		67	fatty lumps along sides	82 86, <90	V632		Rodent - Large Rat		
52	Boa constrictor imperator	Red-tailed Boa constrictor	4 - Sub-adult	Alive	2		67	thin	82 86, <90	70 qt		Rodent - Medium Rat		
53	Boa constrictor imperator	Red-tailed Boa constrictor	5 - Adult	Alive	3		60	no lesions	82-86, <90	V432		Rodent - Large Rat		
54	Boa constrictor imperator	Red-tailed Boa constrictor	4 - Sub-adult	Alive	2		60	pale mucous membran, possibly anemic, thin	82 86, <90	32 qt		Rodent - Medium Rat		
55	Pogona vitticeps	Bearded Dragon	3 - Yearling	Alive	2		85	thin	75-85, <100	40 gal Tank		Insect	Observed eating	
56	Eublepharis macularius	Leopard Gecko	2 - Juvenile	Alive	2		63	na	75 80, <95	16 qt		Insect	Observed eating	

Chicago Herpetological Society
DuPage County - Intact 2/18/2021

Unique ID	Species	Common	Size	Dead / Alive Upon Initial Seizure	Body Condition Score	Basking Temp F	Cage Temp F	Comments	Optimal Range (Ambient, Spot)	Housing	Photos	Food Type	7 Day	14 Days
57	Eublepharis macularius	Leopard Gecko	2 - Juvenile	Alive	3		63	na	75-80, <95	16 qt		Insect	Observed eating	
58	Eublepharis macularius	Leopard Gecko	2 - Juvenile	Alive	3		63	na	75-80, <95	16 qt		Insect	Observed eating	
59	Eublepharis macularius	Leopard Gecko	2 - Juvenile	Alive	3		63	small wound on top of head	75-80, <95	16 qt		Insect	Observed eating	
60	Eublepharis macularius	Leopard Gecko	2 - Juvenile	Alive	3		63	na	75-80, <95	16 qt		Insect	Observed eating	
61	Tupinambis sp	Tegu	2 - Juvenile	Alive	3		52	In slumber, very lethargic	75-85, <135	V211		Omnivore small		
62	Lampropeltis getula brooksi	Brooks Kingsnake	5 - Adult	Alive	2		47	dun	65-75, <88	16 qt		Rodent - Large Mouse		
63	***Acrantophis dumerili***	***Dumeril's Boa***	***5 - Adult***	***Dead***				***dead, left in glass tank***	***75-85, <90 spot***	***With DuPage AC***				
64	Lampropeltis getula brooksi	Brooks Kingsnake	4 - Sub-adult	Alive	3		57	no feces, left on work bench behind debris	65-75, <88	16 qt		Rodent - Large Mouse		
65	***Tiliqua scincoides intermedia***	***Blue-tongued skink***	***5 - Adult***	***Dead***				***dead, left on floor by side door***	***75-80, <95***	***With DuPage AC***				

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
) SS
COUNTY OF DU PAGE)

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE EIGHTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
DU PAGE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, Plaintiff,	)	
v.	)	
	)	**21 CM 578**
SHELBY K. ORTEZ-BECCI Defendant.	)	

EXHIBIT M: LIST OF REPTILES PLACED INTO PROTECTIVE CUSODY AND CONDITION WHEN PLACED INTO CUSTODY

1. Acrantophis dumerili (Dumeril's Boa Constrictor):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was an adult with a body condition score of 2 (thin) upon being placed into custody.

2. Eublepharis macularius (Leopard Gecko):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was a sub-adult with a body condition score of 3 (ideal) upon being placed into custody.

3. Eublepharis macularius (Leopard Gecko):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was a sub-adult with a body condition score of 3 (ideal) upon being placed into custody.

4. Eublepharis macularius (Leopard Gecko):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was a sub-adult with a body condition score of 3 (ideal) upon being placed into custody. This reptile was observed to be lethargic and cold. There were thermal burns along with multiple possible bite wounds along its' sides. Further, doctors noted bodyerythmatis infection.

5. Python regius (Ball Python):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was an adult with a body condition score of 2 (thin).

PEOPLE'S EX. M

6. Lampropeltis alterna (Grey banded kingsnake):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was a yearling with a body condition score of 3 (ideal).

7. Pogona vitticeps (Bearded Dragon):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was a yearling with a body condition score of 2 (thin).

8. Pogona vitticeps (Bearded Dragon):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was a yearling with a body condition score of 1 (emaciated).

9. Tupinambis sp. (Tegu):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was a yearling with a body condition score of 3 (ideal).

10. Lampropeltis triangulum hondurensis (Honduran milksnake):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was an adult with a body condition score of 3 (ideal).

11. Euprepiophis mandarinus (Mandarin Ratsnake):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was an adult with a body condition score of 3 (ideal).

12. Lampropeltis getula brooksi (Brooks Kingsnake):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was an adult with a body condition score of 3 (ideal).

13. Lampropeltis alterna (Grey Banded Kingsnake):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was an adult with a body condition score of 1 (thin). This reptile was observed to be very lethargic. This reptile died on March 11, 2021.

14. Lampropeltis getula brooksi (Brooks Kingsnake):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was an adult with a body condition score of 3 (ideal).

15. Lampropeltis getula brooksi (Brooks Kingsnake):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was an adult with a body condition score of 2 (thin).

16. Lampropeltis getula brooksi (Brooks Kingsnake):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was an adult with a body condition score of 2 (thin).

17. Lampropeltis getula brooksi (Brooks Kingsnake):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was an adult with a body condition score of 2 (thin).

18. Boa constrictor imperator (Red-tailed Boa Constrictor):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was a baby/neonate/hatchling with a body condition score of 2 (thin). This reptile died on February 21, 2021.

19. Boa constrictor imperator (Red-tailed Boa Constrictor):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was baby/neonate/hatchling. This reptile was observed to be dead.

20. Boa constrictor imperator (Red-tailed Boa Constrictor):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was a baby/neonate/hatchling with a body condition score of 2 (thin). This reptile was further observed to have a pale mucous membrane and to be possibly anemic.

21. Boa constrictor imperator (Red-tailed Boa Constrictor):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was a baby/neonate/hatchling with a body condition score of 2 (thin). This reptile was further observed to have a very pale mucous membrane and to be possibly anemic.

22. Boa constrictor imperator (Red-tailed Boa Constrictor):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was a baby/neonate/hatchling with a body condition score of 2 (thin).

23. Python regius (Ball Python):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was a baby/neonate/hatchling with a body condition score of 1 (emaciated). This reptile was further observed to be extremely lethargic with the inability to right itself.

24. Tiliqua scincoides intermedia (Blue-tongued Skink):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was an adult with a body condition score of 3 (ideal).

25. Tiliqua scincoides intermedia (Blue-tongued Skink):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was an adult with a body condition score of 2 (thin). This reptile was further observed to be very lethargic.

26. Tiliqua scincoides intermedia (Blue-tongued Skink):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was an adult with a body condition score of 2 (thin). This reptile was further observed to be very lethargic and weak.

27. Tiliqua scincoides intermedia (Blue-tongued Skink):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was a sub-adult with a body condition score of 3 (ideal).

28. Tiliqua scincoides intermedia (Blue-tongued Skink):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was an adult with a body condition score of 3 (ideal). This reptile was further observed to be missing fifteen percent of its tail from a healed injury.

29. Tiliqua scincoides intermedia (Blue-tongued Skink):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was an adult with a body condition score of 3 (ideal).

30. Tiliqua scincoides intermedia (Blue-tongued Skink):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was an adult with a body condition score of 3 (ideal).

31. Tiliqua scincoides intermedia (Blue-tongued Skink):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was an adult with a body condition score of 1 (emaciated).

32. Tupinambis sp. (Tegu):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was a baby/neonate/hatchling with a body condition score of 2 (thin).

33. Tupinambis sp. (Tegu):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was a baby/neonate/hatchling with a body condition score of 3 (ideal). This reptile as further observed to be very lethargic and weak.

34. Boa constrictor imperator (Red-tailed Boa Constrictor):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was an adult with a body condition score of 2 (thin). This reptile was observed to have mites contained within the water dish.

35. Acrantophis dumerili (Dumeril's Boa):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was a baby/neonate/hatchling with a body condition score of 3 (ideal).

36. Acrantophis dumerili (Dumeril's Boa):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was a baby/neonate/hatchling with a body condition score of 3 (ideal).

37. Acrantophis dumerili (Dumeril's Boa):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was a baby/neonate/hatchling with a body condition score of 3 (ideal).

38. Acrantophis dumerili (Dumeril's Boa):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was a baby/neonate/hatchling with a body condition score of 3 (ideal).

39. Acrantophis dumerili (Dumeril's Boa):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was a baby/neonate/hatchling with a body condition score of 3 (ideal). This reptile was further observed to have heavy shedding.

40. Boa constrictor imperator (Red-tailed Boa Constrictor):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was a sub-adult with a body condition score of 2 (thin).

41. Boa constrictor constrictor (Surinam Boa Constrictor):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was a sub-adult with a body condition score of 2 (thin). This reptile was further observed to have a very pale mucous membrane and to be possibly anemic.

42. Boa constrictor constrictor (Surinam Boa Constrictor):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was a sub-adult with a body condition score of 3 (ideal).

43. Boa constrictor imperator (Red-tailed Boa Constrictor):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was a sub-adult with a body condition score of 2 (thin).

44. Boa constrictor imperator (Red-tailed Boa Constrictor):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was a sub-adult with a body condition score of 2 (thin).

45. Boa constrictor imperator (Red-tailed Boa Constrictor):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was an adult with a body condition score of 2 (thin).

46. Boa constrictor imperator (Red-tailed Boa Constrictor):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was a sub-adult with a body condition score of 3 (ideal). This reptile was further observed to be shedding with dried skin on its nose and a lip defect on the left of its mouth.

47. Boa constrictor imperator (Red-tailed Boa Constrictor):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was a sub-adult with a body condition score of 2 (thin).

48. Boa constrictor imperator (Red-tailed Boa Constrictor):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was an adult with a body condition score of 3 (ideal).

49. Acrantophis dumerili (Dumeril's Boa):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was an adult with a body condition score of 3 (ideal).

50. Acrantophis dumerili (Dumeril's Boa):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was an adult with a body condition score of 4 (overweight).

51. Boa constrictor imperator (Red-tailed Boa Constrictor):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was an adult with a body condition score of 4 (overweight). This reptile was further observed to have fatty lumps along its sides.

52. Boa constrictor imperator (Red-tailed Boa Constrictor):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was a sub-adult with a body condition score of 2 (thin).

53. Boa constrictor imperator (Red-tailed Boa Constrictor):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was an adult with a body condition score of 3 (ideal).

54. Boa constrictor imperator (Red-tailed Boa Constrictor):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was a sub-adult with a body condition score of 2 (thin). This reptile was further observed to have a pale mucous membrane and to be possibly anemic.

55. Pogona vitticeps (Bearded Dragon):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was a yearling with a body condition score of 2 (thin).

56. Eublepharis macularius (Leopard Gecko):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was a juvenile with a body condition score of 2 (thin).

57. Eublepharis macularius (Leopard Gecko):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was a juvenile with a body condition score of 3 (ideal).

58. Eublepharis macularius (Leopard Gecko):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was a juvenile with a body condition score of 3 (ideal).

59. Eublepharis macularius (Leopard Gecko):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was a juvenile with a body condition score of 3 (ideal). This reptile was further observed to have a small wound on the top of its head.

60. Eublepharis macularius (Leopard Gecko):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was a juvenile with a body condition score of 3 (ideal).

61. Tupinambis sp. (Tegu):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was a juvenile with a body condition score of 2 (thin). This reptile was further observed to be in stupor and very lethargic.

62. Lampropeltis getula brooksi (Brooks Kingsnake):

    a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was an adult with a body condition score of 2 (thin).

63. Acrantophis dumerili (Dumeril's Boa):

    a. Upon examination, this reptile was determined to be an adult. This reptile was observed to be dead.

64. Lampropeltis getula brooksi (Brooks Kingsnake):

a. Upon examination, it was determined this reptile was a sub-adult with a body condition score of 3 (ideal).

65. Tiliqua scincoides intermedia (Blue-tongued Skink):

a. Upon examination, this reptile was determined to be an adult. This reptile was observed to be dead.