



Puppies On Wheels

December 1, 2009 Inspection Report

Prepared By: Minnesota Humane Society

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Overview

On December 1, 2009, the Minnesota Humane Society conducted an inspection of the Puppies on Wheels dog breeding facility located at 51402 410th Street, New York Mills, Minnesota. The inspection team had the following four team members: Linda Challeen, President of the Minnesota Humane Society; Dr. Charles Gumbusky, Minnesota licensed veterinarian; Bill Stephenson, Supervisor of Animal Control for the City of St. Paul; and Sheryl Hogg, videographer and veterinary technician in training. Also present were Mindy Sachs, Otter Tail County Probation Officer, a Deputy from the Otter Tail County Sheriff's Department, and Kathy Bauck.

There are twelve buildings on the property, including the family home. At the present time, there are only three buildings housing adult dogs and one building housing expectant mothers and puppies. Per Kathy Bauck, the current inventory of dogs is 300 adult dogs and approximately 150 puppies. Other animals observed on the property: twelve horses, four cats, chickens and one macaw.



Dollar Barn

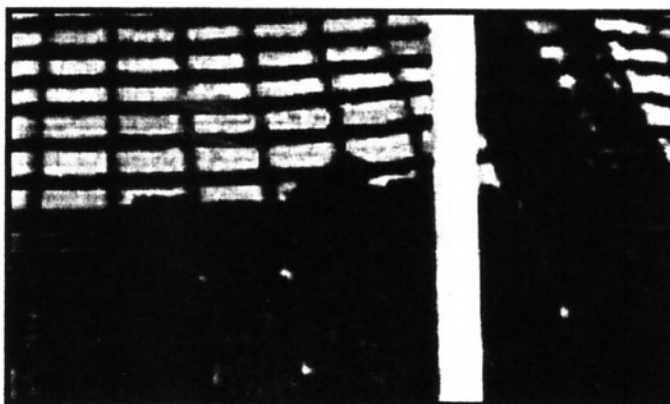
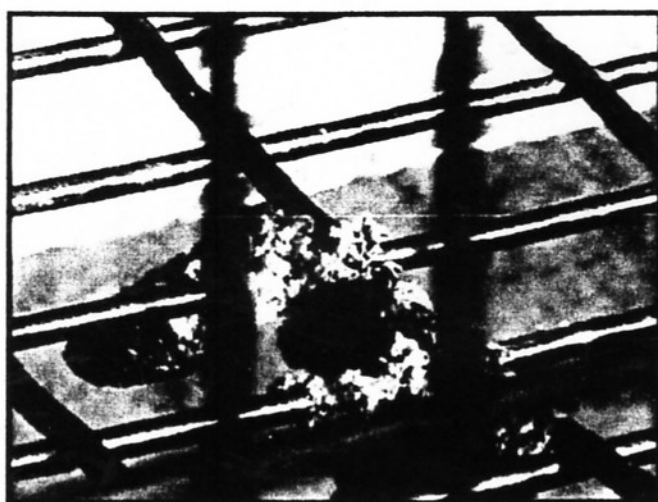
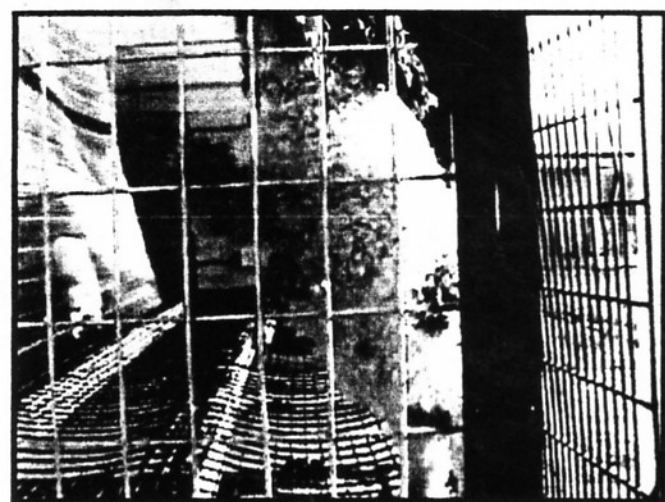


The Dollar Barn, pictured to the left, houses various small breed dogs, including Shiba Inus, Havanese, Shih Tzus, Bichons, Chinese Crested and Daschunds. The dogs are housed in elevated cages with doors allowing the dogs to go in and out of the building. Each cage generally housed three dogs. Concerns/violations noted at time of inspection:

- There was fecal matter on the floor of some of the cages and dogs were observed stepping in it. Additionally, the construction of the cages allows for fecal matter to catch up under the cage; removal of this fecal matter is nearly impossible (see photographs on following page).

Pursuant to Minnesota Statute 346.39, Subd. 12, "wastes must be disposed of properly" and "outdoor enclosures must be kept clean."

Pursuant to USDA Regulation 3.11(a), "Excreta and food waste must be removed from primary enclosures daily, and from under primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent an excessive accumulation of feces and food waste..."



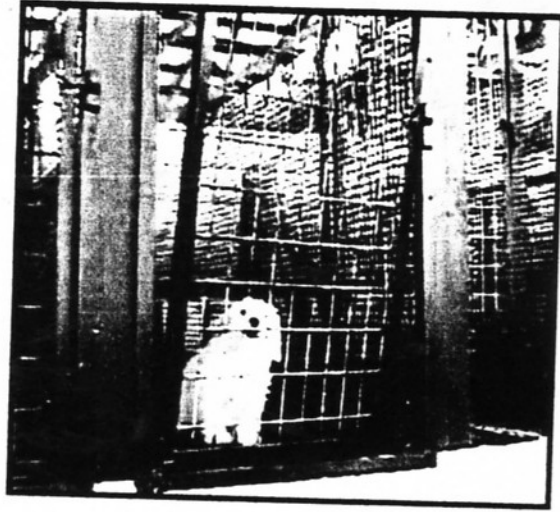
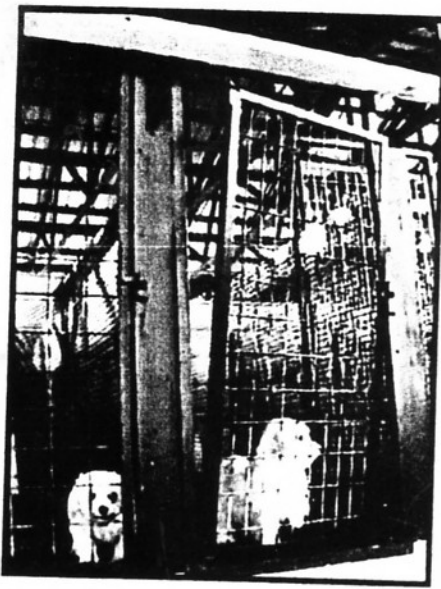
Recommendation:

Increase the staff to dog ratio to enable more frequent cleaning of dog kennels. Reconstruct the supports under the cages to allow access for staff to clean or to prevent the fecal matter from accumulating.

- One of the outside cage doors was broken and in need of repair. Kathy Bauck was alerted and an employee was summoned to fix the door. If left unfixed, it is very likely the dog(s) would have gotten loose (see photographs on the following page).

Pursuant to Minnesota Statute 346.39, Subd. 10, confinement and exercise areas must "be kept in good repair."

Pursuant to USDA Regulation 3.6 (2)(iii), primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained to "contain the dogs and cats securely."



Recommendation: Daily inspection of cages for any needed repairs implemented as part of the cleaning process.

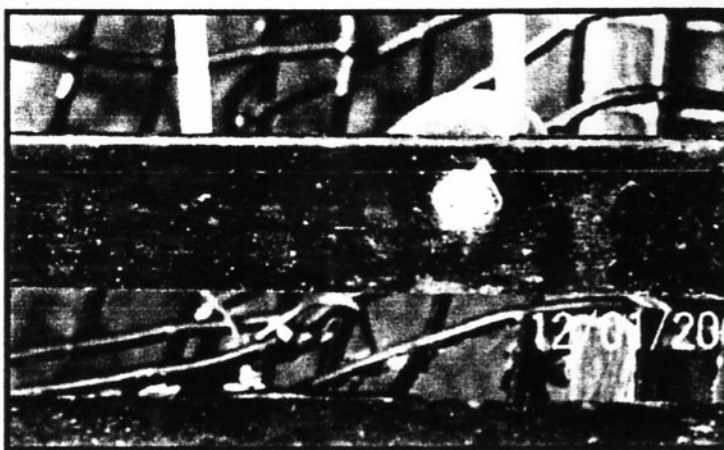
- The kennels, both outside and inside, had sharp wire sticking out into the cages, which could cause injury to the dogs. Inspection team members observed dog fur on the wire, indicating the dogs are in contact with the wire (see photographs below and on the following page).

Pursuant to Minnesota Statute 346.39, Subd. 10, dog and cat confinement and exercise area surfaces must "protect the animal from injury and be kept in good repair."

Pursuant to USDA Regulation 3.1 (c)(ii), housing facilities in general must be "free of jagged edges or sharp points that might injure the animals."

Pursuant to USDA Regulation 3.6 (2)(1), primary enclosures must "have no sharp points or edges that could injure the dogs and cats."



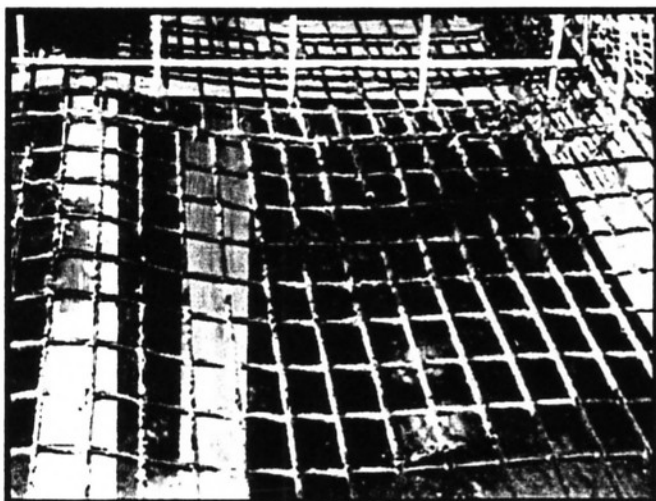


Recommendation:

Switch the wire to plastic zip ties.

- The flooring of the raised outdoor cages sagged (see the photograph above and photographs below).

Pursuant to USDA Regulation 3.6 (2)(xii), "the suspended floor of any primary enclosure must be strong enough so that the floor does not sag or bend between the structural supports."



Recommendation:

Fix cage flooring so it does not sag.

- The wire on the cage doors flexes outward when the dogs push up against it, allowing for the paws or heads of the dogs to get stuck between the cage guards and the cage door (see photograph on the following page).

Pursuant to Minnesota Statute 346.39, Subd. 10, dog and cat confinement and exercise area surfaces must "protect the animal from injury and be kept in good repair."



Recommendation:

Replace current cage doors with more sturdy cage doors, similar to those found on the indoor raised cages in the Dollar Barn .

The fur on the dogs' paws and bellies was discolored. This discoloration is caused by excess moisture. Possible causes would be excessive licking due to boredom, caused by lack of social interaction and exercise, and staining from fecal matter (see photographs below—the dog in the photograph on the right had an accumulation of fecal matter in the cage).



Pursuant to Minnesota Statute 346.39, Subd. 12, "wastes must be disposed of properly" and "outdoor enclosures must be kept clean."

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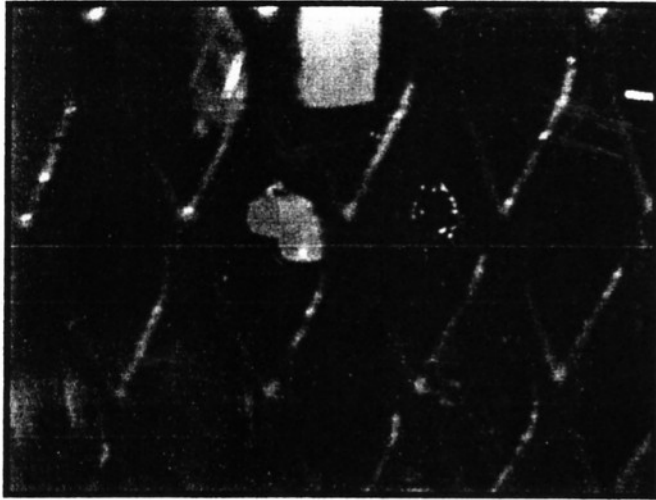
Pursuant to USDA Regulation 3.11(a), "Excreta and food waste must be removed from primary enclosures daily, and from under primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent an excessive accumulation of feces and food waste..."

Pursuant to Minnesota Statute 343.21, Subd 3, "no person shall keep any cow or other animal in any enclosure without providing wholesome exercise and change of air."

Recommendation:

Increase number of staff to enable more frequent cleaning of dog cages and transport of animals to exercise areas during cleaning. Construct usable exercise areas for each building housing dogs.

- **Flip flops were observed in the kennels to be used by the dogs as toys. Flip flops are not intended to be used as dog toys and pose a severe health threat to the dogs. If ingested, the dog could suffer intestinal irritation or intestinal blockage, which is both painful and life threatening (see photographs below).**



Recommendation:

To minimize the potential for injury to the dogs, only toys appropriate for dogs and the dog's size be used.

- **Several of the Havanese and Bichons were missing hair on their hind legs and where the hair was missing, the skin was red and irritated.**
- **The building roof was leaking—several team members had water drip onto them during the inspection.**

Pursuant to USDA Regulation 3.1(a), "Housing facilities for dogs and cats must be designed and constructed so that they are structurally sound. They must be in kept in good repair..."

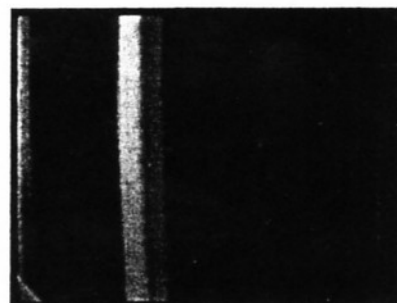
Pursuant to USDA Regulation 3.6(a)(2)(v), Primary enclosures for dogs and cats must "enable the dogs and cats to remain dry and clean."

Recommendation:

Repair leaks in roof.

Red Barn

The Red Barn also houses smaller breed dogs, including Pomeranians, Pugs, Chihuahuas, Yorkshire Terriers, Bichons, Lhasa Apsos and Shih Tzus. Dogs only inhabit one room of the building; the kennels in the other two rooms of the building are empty. The dogs housed in this building do not have access to the outdoors. The dogs on one side of the room are housed in raised cages and the dogs on the other side of the room are housed in stalls with shavings on the floor. The thermometer in the building registered a temperature of sixty degrees Fahrenheit. Concerns/violations noted at time of inspection:

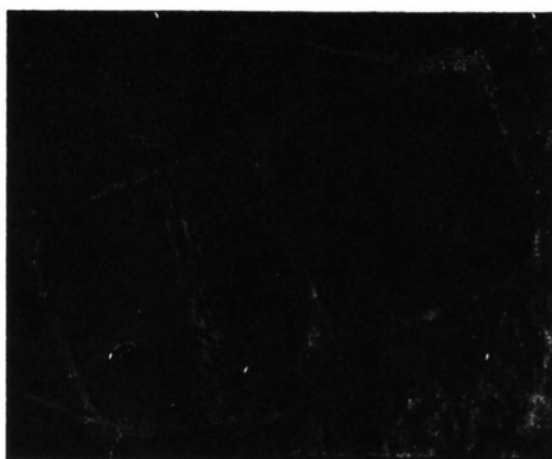


- Food bowls contained floor shavings; these floor shavings very likely are contaminated with fecal material and urine (see photograph below).

Pursuant to Minnesota Statute 346.39, Subd. 1, "dogs and cats must be provided with food of sufficient quantity and quality..."

Pursuant to Minnesota Statute 346.39, Subd. 12, "food and water receptacles must be accessible to each animal and located so as to minimize contamination by excreta. Feeding and water receptacles must be kept clean."

Pursuant to USDA Regulation 3.9, "the food must be uncontaminated, wholesome, palatable, and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain the normal condition and weight of the animal" and "measures must be taken to ensure there is no molding, deterioration, and caking of feed."



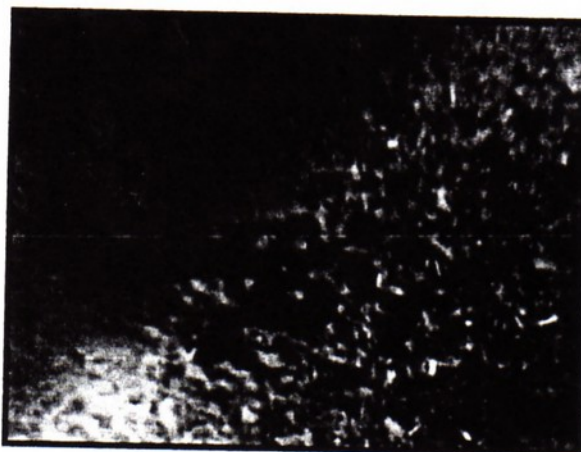
Recommendation:

Raise or mount the food receptacles.

- There was fecal material accumulated on the floor under the raised cages and in the shavings on the floor in the stalls (see photographs below; photograph on the left depicts fecal material on the floor of one of the stalls and the photograph on the right depicts fecal material on the floor underneath the raised cages).

Pursuant to Minnesota Statute 346.39, Subd. 12, "wastes must be disposed of properly" and "bedding, if used, must be kept clean and dry."

Pursuant to USDA Regulation 3.11(a), "Excreta and food waste must be removed from primary enclosures daily, and from under primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent an excessive accumulation of feces and food waste..."



Recommendation:

Recommendation:

Increase number of staff to enable more frequent cleaning of dog cages and transport of animals to exercise areas during cleaning. Construct usable exercise areas for each building housing dogs.

- It appears that the "stalls" being used to house dogs were originally used for livestock. The stanchions or bars serving as a barrier between the stalls have been cut off, leaving sharp, raised metal edges that could cause injury to the dogs when they climb back and forth over the barriers in their stalls (see photographs on the following page)."

Pursuant to Minnesota Statute 346.39, Subd. 10, dog and cat confinement and exercise area surfaces must "protect the animal from injury and be kept in good repair."

Pursuant to USDA Regulation 3.1 (c)(ii), housing facilities in general must be "free of jagged edges or sharp points that might injure the animals."

Pursuant to USDA Regulation 3.6 (2)(1), primary enclosures must "have no sharp points or edges that could injure the dogs and cats."

Recommendation:

Do not use these stalls to house dogs or cut the stanchions flush with the concrete and smooth out to prevent injury. The holes in the middle of the stanchions should also be sealed to prevent paws from catching in them.



- One of the cages has the pipe for the main water supply coming up through an opening in the floor. The opening around the pipe is so large that a dog's foot could get caught, causing possible injury to the dog (unfortunately the inspection team was unable to capture this on video).

Pursuant to Minnesota Statute 346.39, Subd. 10, dog and cat confinement and exercise area surfaces must "protect the animal from injury and be kept in good repair."

Recommendation:

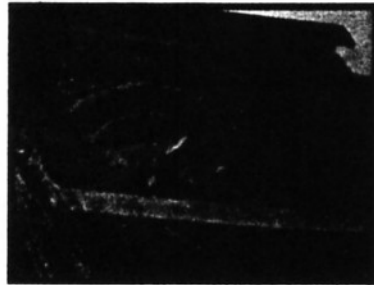
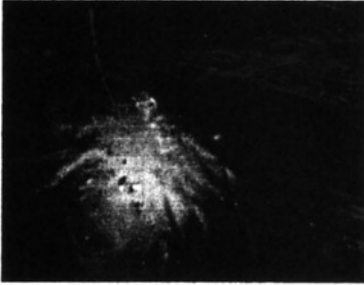
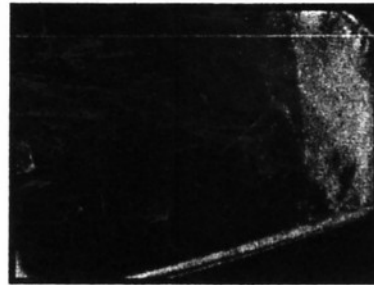
Do not use this particular cage to house dogs.

- Again, flip flops were seen in the kennels for the dogs to use as toys.



- The conditions in the building were filthy, including the sink and exhaust fan. The furnace was covered with dead flies and rodent droppings; rodent dropping were also seen on food bags stored in the building (see photographs on the following page).

Pursuant to USDA Regulation 3.11(4)(c), "Premises where housing facilities are located, including buildings and surrounding grounds, must be kept clean and in good repair to protect the animals from injury..." and "to reduce or eliminate breeding and living areas for rodents and other pests and vermin."



Recommendation:

Clean up the buildings housing animals, store all food in secure containers, and seal up any openings to buildings housing dogs. Measures should be taken to ensure the exhaust/ventilation system is clean and in good working order and used on a regular basis. None of the exhaust/ventilation fans were working in any of the buildings during the course of the inspection.

- **Although there were overhead lights in the building, lighting in this building was inadequate. Inspection team members had difficulty performing the inspection due to inadequate lighting and at times, needed to use a flashlight to perform the inspection. Kathy Bauck turned on the lights in the building prior to the inspection team entering. The dogs housed in this building do not have access to the outside and natural light (see photographs on the following page).**

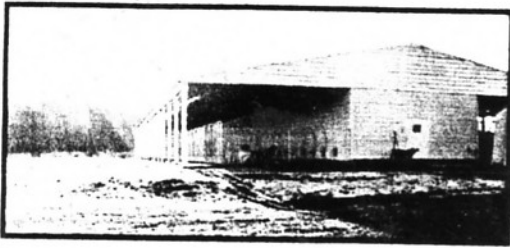
Pursuant to Minnesota Statute 346.39, Subd. 9, "An indoor confinement area must have at least eight hours of illumination sufficient to permit routine inspection and cleaning."

Pursuant to USDA Regulation 3.2(c), "Indoor housing facilities for dogs and cats must be lighted well enough to permit routine inspection and cleaning of the facility, and observation of the dogs and cats. Animal areas must be provided a regular diurnal lighting cycle of either natural or artificial light. Lighting must be uniformly diffused throughout the animal facilities and provide sufficient illumination to aid in maintaining good housekeeping practices, adequate cleaning, adequate protection of animals, and for the well-being of the animals."

Recommendation:

At the very least, better lighting should be installed. However, it would be optimal if the Red Barn was not used for housing dogs.

Bread & Butter Barn

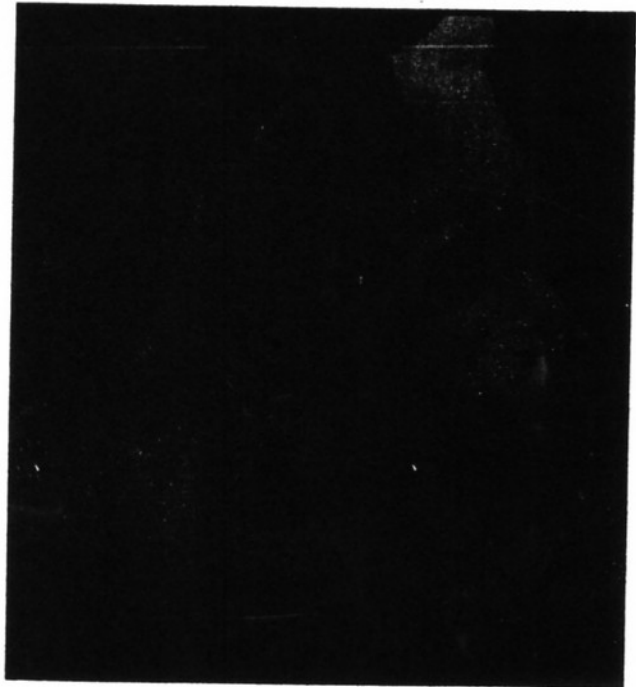


The Bread and Butter Barn, pictured to the left, houses the larger breed dogs such as Golden Retrievers, Huskies, Beagles, Pugs, Shar Peis, Bulldogs, German Shepherds, Labrador Retrievers and Mastiffs. The larger dogs are housed in kennel runs on concrete with both indoor and outdoor access. Concerns/violations noted at time of inspection:

- Two dogs had either recent lacerations or scars from old wounds. One was a bulldog with recent lacerations healing on the top of its head. Per Kathy Bauck, the dog had been kept separated from the other dogs until just recently when her veterinarian okayed it to be put back out with the other dogs. A white husky was observed with scars on its face and neck from old wounds (see photographs below). These wounds are similar to those that would be inflicted by another dog.

Pursuant to Minnesota Statute 346.39, Subd. 6, "animals housed together must be kept in compatible groups."

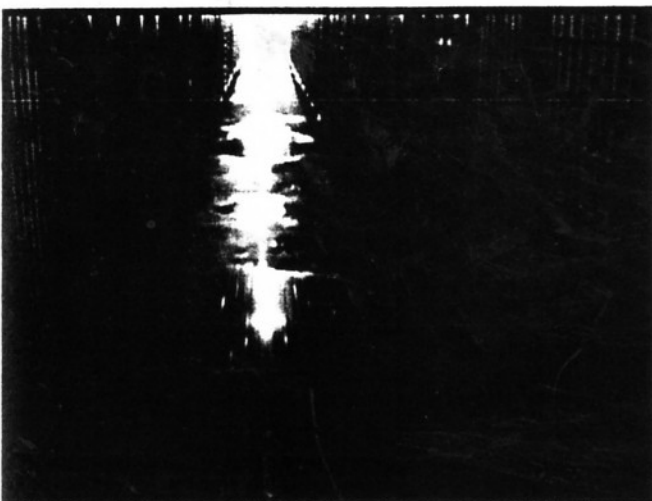
Pursuant to USDA Regulation 3.7, "dogs and cats housed in the same primary enclosure must be compatible."



- There was standing water on the floor of the building. All dogs were observed to have wet paws. Many of the dogs had discolored fur on their paws and bellies. This discoloration is caused by excess moisture. Possible causes would be excessive licking due to boredom, caused by lack of social interaction and exercise, and staining from fecal matter (see photographs on the following page).

Pursuant to Minnesota Statute 346.39, Subd. 11, "a suitable method must be used to rapidly eliminate excess fluids from confinement areas."

Pursuant to USDA Regulation 3.11(f), "housing facilities must be equipped with disposal facilities and drainage systems that are constructed and operated so that animal waste and water are rapidly eliminated and animals stay dry."



- The kennels had been just cleaned prior to the inspection. The floors of the kennels were wet and the dogs were observed slipping and sliding in the kennels. The current cleaning procedure employed results in unsafe and undesirable conditions for the dogs, including exposing the dogs to potentially harmful chemicals used to clean the cages, through skin absorption or licking of their paws, and possible injury of the dogs from slipping and sliding on the wet kennel floors (see photograph below).

Pursuant to Minnesota Statute 346.39, Subd. 12, "measures must be taken to protect animals from being contaminated with water, wastes and harmful chemicals."

Pursuant to USDA Regulation 3.11(a), "when steam or water is used to clean the primary enclosure, whether by hosing, flushing, or other methods, dogs and cats must be removed, unless the enclosure is large enough to ensure the animals would not be harmed, wetted, or distressed in the process" and "standing water must be removed from the primary enclosure and animals in other primary enclosures must be protected from being contaminated with water and other wastes during the cleaning."



Recommendations:

Exercise pens should be constructed for each building housing dogs. The animals should be removed from their kennel to an exercise pen during the cleaning process. Prior to the dogs being returned to their kennel, the kennel floor should be dry. The drying process should include squeegeeing the floor, fans and towel drying. The date of this inspection, the temperature was forty degrees Fahrenheit; the inspection team is concerned about what the kennel floors would be like after a cleaning when the outside temperature is colder and the water freezes quickly.

Puppy Whelping Barn

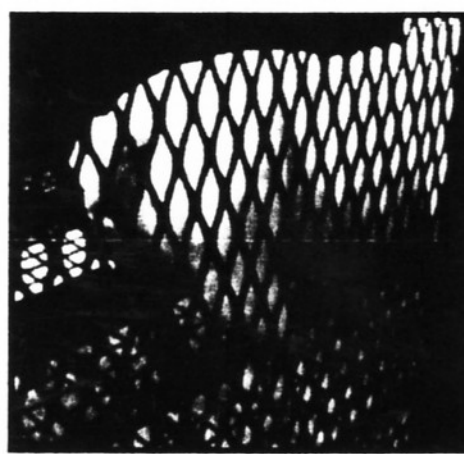
The puppy whelping barn is where expectant mother dogs are housed to give birth and raise their puppies. Each cage with puppies had baskets in the corner to "contain" the puppies.

Concerns/violations noted at time of the inspection:

- **The adult female bulldog pictured to the right was observed with vaginal prolapse (see photographs on the following page). Vaginal prolapse almost always is diagnosed when the female dog has recently progressed through proestrus (just before heat) or estrus (heat). Breeds most commonly affected include the Labrador and Chesapeake Bay Retriever, Boxer, English Bulldog, Mastiff, German Shepherd, St. Bernard, Airedale Terrier, Springer Spaniel, Walker Hounds, and Weimaraner. Despite treatment, two out of three affected dogs have a recurrence at the time of The next estrus. Ovariohysterectomy (spay) prevents recurrence and may hasten resolution. Kathy Bauck indicated that this same bulldog has had vaginal prolapse before. This dog should have been spayed after the initial incident and breeding discontinued; spaying eliminates the problem entirely. Treatment of vaginal prolapse can be done on an outpatient basis. Home treatment and care would include: daily cleansing of the affected areas with saline washes and lubrication with appropriate jellies, padding the environment to prevent trauma and an Elizabethan collar to eliminate the possibility of excessive licking and chewing; diapers may help minimize exposure of the tissue to the environment and the patient itself. However, vaginal prolapse can become an emergency requiring hospitalization if a urinary blockage occurs. In such cases, urinary catheterization or surgical removal of the hyperplastic tissue may be necessary. This dog was being housed in the regular cages in the puppy whelping barn and no modifications to the cage were made to provide padding for the dog. Also, there did not appear to be any measures taken to protect exposure of the tissue; the dog was not wearing an Elizabethan collar or diapers. Review of the dog's medical records did not show daily washes of the affected area.**



Pursuant to Minnesota Statute 343.21, Subd. 7, "no person shall willfully instigate or in way further any act of cruelty to any animal or animals, or any act tending to produce cruelty to animals."



Recommendations:

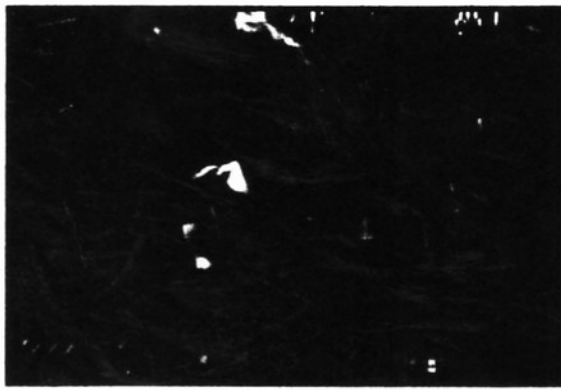
Any dog that experiences vaginal prolapse should be spayed and not used for breeding purposes.

- **The cages that housed the puppies were unsafe. The baskets being used to “contain” the puppies were not effective. On numerous occasions the puppies were seen climbing out of the baskets and trying to walk around the cage (see photographs on the following page). When Kathy Bauck noticed the inspection team trying to capture images of the puppies struggling to walk across the cage floor, she attempted to prevent us recording it by opening the cage and putting the puppies back in the basket (see photograph on the following page). The openings of the cage floors in the puppy whelping barn were measured. Some of the cage floor openings were 1¾ inches by 1¾ inches and some were 3 inches long by ¾ inches wide. The third photograph clearly shows the size of the cage floor openings in relation to the size of the puppies’ feet. The cage floor allowed the puppies’ paws to pass all the way through the grating. This results in a dangerous situation that can lead to unnecessary injury to feet and legs.**

Pursuant to Minnesota Statute 346.39, Subd. 10, confinement and exercise areas “must protect the animal from injury...”

Pursuant to USDA Regulation 3.6(a)(2)(x), “Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they have floors that are constructed in a manner that protects the dogs’ and cats’ feet and legs from injury, and that, if of mesh or slatted construction, do not allow the dogs’ and cats’ feet to pass through any openings in the floor.





Recommendation:

Replace current cage flooring and install cage flooring with smaller openings.

- There were gaps in the cages next to the cage doors. These gaps are large enough for puppies to get their paws or legs caught (see photographs below).

Pursuant to Minnesota Statute 346.39, Subd. 10, dog and cat confinement and exercise area surfaces must "protect the animal from injury and be kept in good repair."



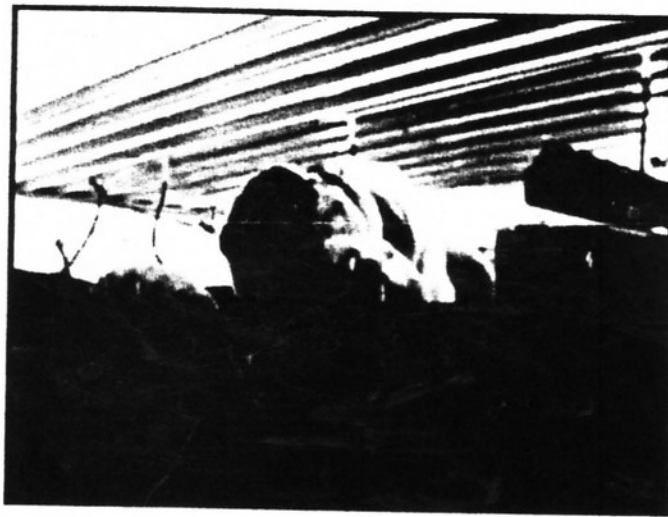
Recommendation:

Replace the cages in the puppy whelping barn with appropriate cages for puppies; cages with no gaps.

- Some dogs could get out of the cages or injure themselves trying to get out of the cages (see photograph on the following page).

Pursuant to Minnesota Statute 346.39, Subd. 10, dog and cat confinement and exercise area surfaces must "protect the animal from injury and be kept in good repair."

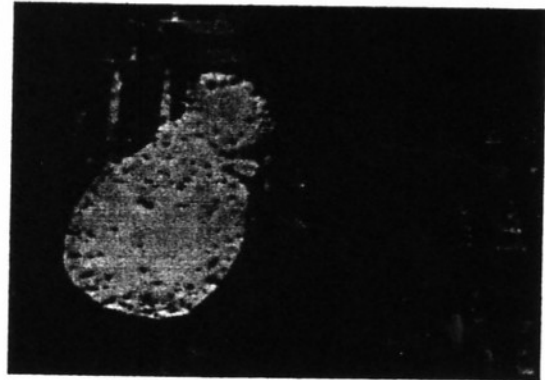
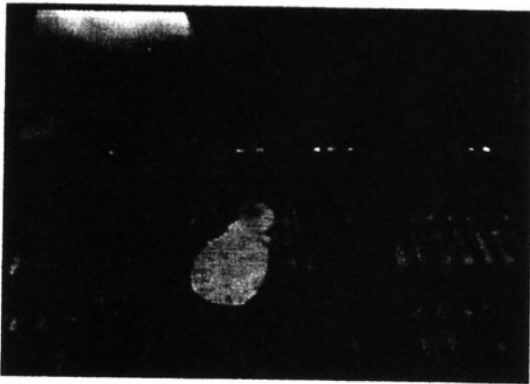
Pursuant to USDA Regulation 3.6 (2)(iii), primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained to "contain the dogs and cats securely."



Recommendation:

Replace the cages and put in cages with taller sides.

- Again, flip flops were found in the cages for the dogs to use as toys (see photographs below).



- Team members observed old fecal matter and cobwebs on the underside of the cage floors.

Pursuant to Minnesota Statute 346.39, Subd. 12, "wastes must be disposed of properly" and "bedding, if used, must be kept clean and dry."

Pursuant to USDA Regulation 3.11(a), "Excreta and food waste must be removed from primary enclosures daily, and from under primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent an excessive accumulation of feces and food waste..."

Recommendation:

See previous recommendation with respect to increasing the number of staff to enable more frequent & thorough cleaning of dog cages.

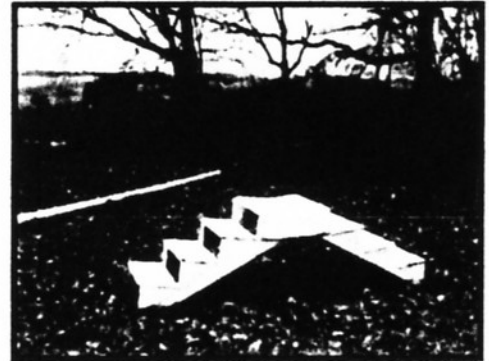
Puppy Pen Exercise Area

Pictured to the right is the Puppy Pen, the only area available to provide exercise for the dogs. Concerns/violations noted at the limited inspection on July 21, 2009:

- It appeared that the Puppy Pen had not been used for an extended period of time. Based on the vegetation growing in the area, it did not seem possible it had been used for its designated purpose for an extended period of time. Other factors that caused the inspection team to conclude that animals on the property were not being exercised included the following:



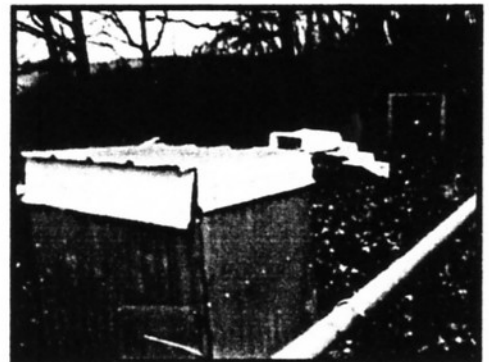
- 1) Property owners told inspection team members that they did not have sufficient staff to move animals from their cages to separate exercise areas. They indicated they were considering doubling the sizes of their cages, hoping to avoid the need to move the dogs to separate exercise areas.



- 2) Approximate number of full-time equivalent staff is between three and six and the approximate number of adult dogs on the property was 470.

- 3) Property owners told members of the inspection team that the dogs on their property generally do not know how to walk on a leash; therefore, transporting animals to an exercise area would require carrying large animals a significant distance just to get them to the exercise area.

- The fencing would unlikely contain some of the larger-breed dogs housed on the property because it is too low in some areas, and not well maintained.
- Supplies stored in the area could be dangerous to some dogs or could be used by dogs as a means for escaping the yard.



Concerns/violations noted at the December 1, 2009 inspection:

- Kathy Bauck admitted they do not regularly use the exercise area for the adult dogs. It is used on occasion for the puppies to exercise.
- The cage sizes have not been doubled so the dogs must still be moved to the separate exercise area.

- The number of full-time staff is unchanged. Even though the population of dogs has decreased to 300, there continues to be an inadequate number of staff to move the dogs to the separate exercise area.

Proper, regular exercise is essential for maintaining both the physical and mental health of animals. This is likely why the following Minnesota animal statutes emphasize the need for regular exercise during housing and even when animals are being transported.

Pursuant to Minnesota Statute 346.39, Subd. 5, "all dogs and cats must be provided the opportunity for periodic exercise, either through free choice or through a forced work program, unless exercise is restricted by a veterinarian."

Pursuant to Minnesota Statute 346.39, Subd. 10, confinement and exercise areas "must protect the animal from injury and be kept in good repair."

Pursuant to Minnesota Statute 343.21, Subd. 3, "no person shall keep any cow or other animal in any enclosure without providing wholesome exercise and change of air."

Pursuant to Minnesota Statute 346.39, Subd. 3, during transport, "exercise for 20 to 30 minutes and water must be provided at least once every eight hours."

Recommendation:

Construct an exercise area for each building to be used for daily exercise of the dogs and to hold the dogs during kennel cleaning. Increase the staff to dog ratio to accommodate moving the dogs to the exercise areas. At the time of the inspection, four employees were noted to be working at the facility.

Food Storage

Though the primary dog food storage was in a building, the following concerns/violations were noted at the time of inspection:

- The building for the primary food storage was open to domestic and wild animals; cats were observed coming and going from the building. The open nature of the primary food storage lends to the potential for the contamination of the dog food. The dog food bags were ripped open and food was exposed (see photographs on the following page). Apparently the horses had broken into the food and ripped the bags open. Dog food bags were also ripped open at the July 21, 2009 inspection. Again, the property owner told inspectors that the horses had broken into the food. Kathy Bauck was advised that dog food must be stored in secure containers (see photographs on following page).
- Some food was stored open to the air and elements and rodents, with no protection whatsoever (see photograph on the right on the following page).



Pursuant to Minnesota Statute 346.39, Subd. 1, "dogs and cats must be provided with food of sufficient quantity and quality..."

Pursuant to USDA Regulation 3.9, "the food must be uncontaminated, wholesome, palatable, and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain the normal condition and weight of the animal" and "measures must be taken to ensure there is no molding, deterioration, and caking of feed."

Recommendation:

Food must be stored in secure metal or plastic containers to prevent contamination.

Sound Levels In Dog Buildings

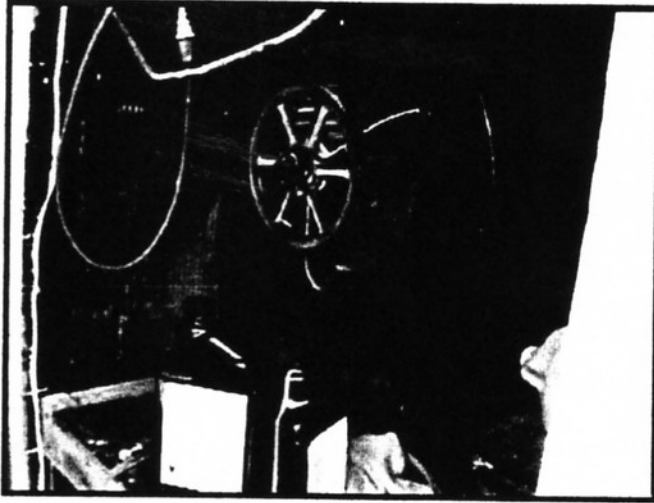
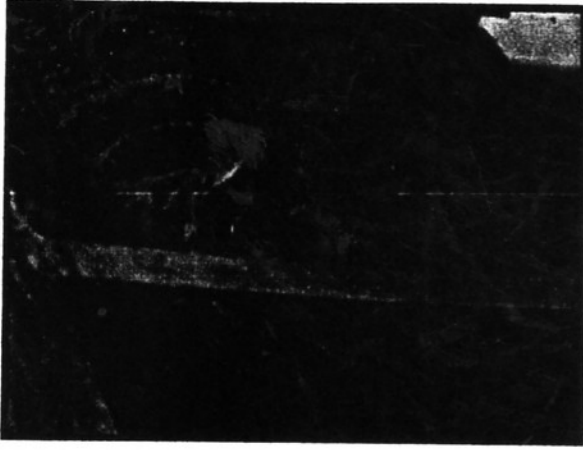
- Measurements of the sound levels inside the dog barns were not taken. However, sound levels were such that inspection team members felt it necessary to wear ear protection when in and around the dog buildings.

Fans, Ventilation & Exhaust System In Dog Buildings

- At the time of the inspection, the various fans in the different dog buildings were not operating and were not kept clean and in good repair. The odors in the dog buildings were overpowering to inspection team members.

Pursuant to Minnesota Statute 346.36, Subd. 8, "An indoor confinement area must be ventilated. Drafts, odors and moisture condensation must be minimized."

Pursuant to USDA Regulation 3.2(b), "Indoor housing facilities for dogs and cats must be ventilated at all times when dogs and cats are present to provide for their health and well-being, and to minimize odors, drafts, ammonia levels, and moisture condensation. Ventilation must be provided by windows, vents, fans or air conditioning."



Recommendation:

The exhaust & ventilation systems need to be cleaned and kept in good repair. It would be helpful to see maintenance records on the facility exhaust and ventilation systems.

Specific Animals Examined By Inspection Team Veterinarian

Animal Name/ID: 065857605

Breed: Havanese/Lhaso Apso Mix

Age: Five years old

Gender: Female

General Comments or Observations: Skin irritation on tail base. It was suggested that Kathy Bauck's veterinarian examine the dog, and in the meantime Anamax antibiotic/steroid topical ointment should be applied.

Animal Name/ID: Marcus

Breed: Husky

Age: Three years old

Gender: Male

General Comments or Observations: The dog was observed favoring his right rear leg. Reduced flexion of hock was noted on examination. The inspection team veterinarian was told the USDA veterinarian previously noted this medical condition was shown records describing the USDA veterinarian's comments.

Summary of Findings

In conclusion, inspections of this dog breeding facility continue to show that the facility is not operating in a manner that is safe for the animals. Numerous violations and concerns were noted at both the inspection on July 21,2009 and December 1, 2009.

- **Neglect in care of bulldog with vaginal prolapse.**
- **The cages housing the dogs were unsafe in many instances.**
- **The buildings housing the dogs were in need of repair, cleaning and an operating exhaust/ventilation system.**
- **Food for the animals was subject to contamination and exposure to rodent droppings and the elements.**
- **Kennel cleaning practices are inadequate.**
- **Lack of usable, compliant exercise areas.**
- **The number of staff is insufficient and cannot provide adequate care and maintenance.**