



Heartland Pets in the Millcreek Mall in Erie, PA has been repeatedly supporting the neglectful, inhumane puppy mill industry. They claim to “only use a handful of trusted breeders,” but we’ve already uncovered their ties to 12 different puppy mills. It doesn’t matter the breed, nor the way the employees “doublespeak” to confuse you – these puppies come from puppy mills and the store enables animal cruelty. We have the power to make change happen. 85 municipalities across the US have already outlawed puppy mill pups being for sale. Can Erie be #86? With your help, it can. Join us on Facebook @ Heartland Pets & Puppy Mill Awareness to start making change.

 **Pet Profile** Date 2 [redacted] 2015

Heartland Pets Inc.
573 Millcreek Mall
Erie, Pennsylvania 16565
814-866-6407

Pet:

Ref #: [redacted]	Birth Date: 12/10/2014	
Microchip: [redacted]	Gender: Male	
Breed: Pekingese	Spay/Neuter: No	
Coloring: cream	Regular Price: 1499.00	
Markings:		
Kennel #:		

Additional:

Breeder: ROBERT ENGBRECHT 26959 443 AVENUE MARION, SD 57043	Distributor: Critttersville PO Box 515 McCook, Nebraska 69001	Registry: America's Pet Registry (APRI) 10514 S and G Circle Harvey, Arkansas 72841
		Reg #: 21065-apr Sire: APRI 00000000000000 NB's Go Pher Dam: APRI E092AAG36914A Wetonka


We’ve been presented with 13 different sets of breeder information from Heartland Pets in the Millcreek Mall of Erie, PA – and guess what? We’ve uncovered 13 separate puppy mills – and we are sure there are more. We now know that Heartland Pets is responsible for the confinement and neglect of over 1000 adult puppy mill breeding stock nationwide. This “breeder” that Heartland Pets uses has made the HSUS’s “Horrible Hundred” list of the worst puppy mills in the US for years straight. He is responsible for leaving dogs in inhumanely cold temperatures, allowing dogs to have teeth rot inside their mouths, and not cleaning food dishes and allowing mold to develop on them.

Licensee/Registrant Information	Address
Legal Name (DBA): ROBERT ENGBRECHT (DAKOTA KENNEL) Customer No: 5118 Certificate No: 46-A-0190 Certificate Status: ACTIVE Status Date: Jan 7, 1994	26959 443 AVE MARION ,SD 57043 COUNTY: TURNER

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Inspection Report Explanation: http://www.sphis.usda.gov/animal_welfare/downloads/IR_Explanation.pdf

Animal Inventory for Inspection Date: Aug 20, 2014		
Inspection Animal Count	Animal Common Name	Animal Group Name
49	DOG ADULT	DOGS
21	DOG PUPPY	DOGS


[Click this icon to export this data into an excel spreadsheet format](#)

Customer No:	5118	ROBERT	Aug 20,
Certificate No:	46-A-0190	ENGBRECHT	2014



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ROBERT ENGBRECHT

Customer ID: 5118

Certificate: 46-A-0190

Site: 002

ROBERT ENGBRECHT

DAKOTA KENNEL

26959 443 AVE

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Mar-12-2013

MARION, SD 57043

2.40 (a) (1)

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

Section 2.40(a)(1) - Attending veterinarian and adequate veterinary care. Each dealer and exhibitor shall employ an attending veterinarian under formal arrangements. In the case of a part-time attending veterinarian or consultant arrangements, the formal arrangements shall include a written program of veterinary care and regularly scheduled visits to the premises of the dealer or exhibitor.

* APHIS Form 7002, Program of Veterinary Care (PVC), was not completed correctly. The entry on page two, section II, part A, Vaccinations, stated *Handled by Owner*. The actual frequency of the vaccination for each of the diseases listed must be entered in the appropriate part of this section. The entry on page two, section II, part B, paragraph 1, Ectoparasites, stated *"Dusts and repellents as necessary" and "FlyBait in summertime"*. The product used to treat the ectoparasites and the frequency of use must be entered on the PVC. The entry on page two, section II, part B, paragraph 2, Blood Parasites, stated *Local infection rate almost zero*. The preventative medications used for blood parasites, including the dosage and frequency, must be listed in this section, if needed. The entry on page two, section II, part B, paragraph 3, Intestinal Parasites, stated *Random fecal exam semi-annually and low incidence of inspection*. The medications used for internal parasites on puppies and adults, including the dosage and frequency, must also be listed in this section. The licensee must consult with the attending veterinarian and develop a complete and accurate written Program of Veterinary Care that reflects the practices at this facility. The written Program of Veterinary Care will ensure that there accurate communication between the licensee and the attending veterinarian and ensure that all medications and vaccines provided to the animals by the licensee are done with the direction and knowledge the attending veterinarian.

To be corrected by: March 26, 2013.

2.40 (b) (2)

DIRECT NCI

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

DIRECT Section 2.40(b)(2) - Attending veterinarian and adequate veterinary care. Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include the use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries.



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* An adult, male Poodle, identification number 100853005, had a tannish brown material that extended up into the gum line on both sides of the mouth, top and bottom, at the canine, premolar, and molar teeth. The gums were reddened and swollen. The bottom jaw was loose and moved when touched. There was crepitus when the jaw was palpated. The areas around the eyes and mouth were wet. The animal pulled it's head away when the teeth were touched. The animal was panting when it was placed back in the enclosure. Dental disease in dogs can be painful and can affect the overall health of the animals. The licensee must have this animal examined by a veterinarian by 5:00 p.m. on March 13, 2013, to obtain accurate diagnoses and appropriate treatment plans.

* An adult, female black and white dog, identification number 029298825, had a tannish brown material that extended up into the gum line on the upper left side canine, premolars, and molars. The gums were reddened and swollen. Dental disease in dogs can be painful and can affect the overall health of the animals. The licensee must have this animal examined by a veterinarian to obtain accurate diagnoses and appropriate treatment plans.

2.40 (b) (2)

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

Section 2.40(b)(2) - Attending veterinarian and adequate veterinary care. Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include the use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries.

* The licensee was using medications not labeled for use in dogs and not approved by the attending veterinarian. These medications included ivermectin, penicillin, pyrantel human pinworm medication, and horse and cattle fenbendazole. Medication not properly labeled and/or approved by the attending veterinarian may be administered incorrectly and may cause pain and distress to the animals. All medications not approved for use in dogs must be approved by the attending veterinarian and must be listed on the Program of Veterinary Care (PVC).

To be corrected by: March 26, 2013.

3.1 (c) (2)

REPEAT

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Sec. 3.1 Housing facilities, general. (c) Surfaces-- (2) Maintenance and replacement of surfaces. All surfaces must be maintained on a regular basis. Surfaces of housing facilities--including houses, dens, and other furniture-type fixtures and objects within the facility--that cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized, must be replaced when worn or soiled.

* * All surfaces must be maintained on a regular basis. Surfaces of housing facilities that cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized must be replaced when worn or soiled. The water receptacle for enclosure numbered 3, inside the machine shed kennel, housing 3 adult dogs, is excessively chewed along the top of the bowl. Also, there is brown discarded matter in the chewed area. Enclosure numbered 7 for the machine shed kennel, has an approximate 3 long by 1/2 inch wide crack in the back wall. The insert for the door is excessively chewed on the top corner. These surfaces cannot be properly cleaned and



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sanitized. The crack in the back wall allows for waste to be harbored. This indicates these surfaces are not being maintained. The surfaces are worn and cannot be properly cleaned and sanitized. The chewed plastic water receptacle and crack in the back are need repair or replacement. The surfaces must be maintained, so they can be properly cleaned and sanitized. This will reduce disease hazards for the dogs.

3.1 (c) (3) REPEAT

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Sec. 3.1 Housing facilities, general. (c) Surfaces-- (3) Cleaning. Hard surfaces with which the dogs or cats come in contact must be spot-cleaned daily and sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.11 (b) of this subpart to prevent accumulation of excreta and reduce disease hazards.

- Counting from the north; on the top row enclosure 1 and bottom row enclosures; 2, 3 and 5, along with enclosure 1 bottom row counting from the north, for the shelter kennel, have excessive accumulation of brown grime on the doors.

- Enclosures number: 1, 2, 3 and 4, for the machine shed kennel, have excessive accumulation of brown to gray grime on the doors. Also, the plastic dog houses in enclosures numbered: 4, 5, 6 and 7 have an excessive accumulation of brown to black grime on the dog house surfaces.

- The concrete flooring for enclosures 1 through 8 have excessive accumulation of waste buildup on top the concrete flooring. The waste buildup on top of the concrete was black to brown in color.

These item(s) indicates the hard surfaces are not being cleaned on a daily basis. The excessive accumulation of waste could cause disease hazards affecting the 23 dogs. Daily spot cleaning is needed for the hard surfaces to prevent accumulation of waste and reduce disease hazards for the dogs.

3.1 (e)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Section 3.1(e) - Storage. Supplies of food and bedding must be stored in a manner that protects the supplies from spoilage, contamination, and vermin infestation. The supplies must be stored off the floor and away from the walls, to allow cleaning underneath and around the supplies. All open supplies of food and bedding must be kept in leakproof containers with tightly fitting lids to prevent contamination and spoilage. Only food and bedding that is currently being used may be kept in the animal areas. Substances that are toxic to the dogs or cats but are required for normal husbandry practices must not be stored in food storage and preparation areas, but may be stored in cabinets in the animal areas.

* There were two dirty dog food storage buckets in the sheltered kennel building. The top two inches of the interior surface of one bucket and the entire interior surface of the other bucket were coated with dirt/grime. The exterior of both buckets had dirt and grime on the surface. There were no tightly fitted lids on these buckets. The dog food bags stored in the machine shed had bird waste on the exterior of the bags on top of the stack. There was also bird waste on the surface of the lid of the barrel containing dog food. The lid was not tightly fitted on the barrel. Food that is not stored properly may become contaminated and infected by pests and vermin. All open supplies of food must be kept in a leakproof



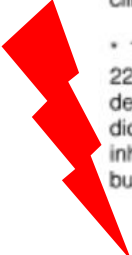
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container with a tightly fitted lid. All containers used to store food must be kept cleaned as often as necessary to assure the food is not contaminated.

To be corrected by: March 26, 2013.

3.3 (a) REPEAT DIRECT NCI
SHELTERED HOUSING FACILITIES.

Section 3.3(a) - Heating, cooling, and temperature. The sheltered part of sheltered housing facilities for dogs and cats must be sufficiently heated and cooled when necessary to protect the dogs and cats from temperature or humidity extremes and to provide for their health and well-being. The ambient temperature in the sheltered part of the facility must not fall below 50 deg. F (10 deg. C) for dogs and cats not acclimated to lower temperatures, for those breeds that cannot tolerate lower temperatures without stress and discomfort (such as short-haired breeds), and for sick, aged, young, or infirm dogs or cats, except as approved by the attending veterinarian. Dry bedding, solid resting boards, or other methods of conserving body heat must be provided when temperatures are below 50 deg. F (10 deg. C). The ambient temperature must not fall below 45 deg. F (7.2 deg. C) for more than 4 consecutive hours when dogs or cats are present, and must not rise above 85 deg. F (29.5 deg. C) for more than 4 consecutive hours when dogs or cats are present. The preceding requirements are in addition to, not in place of, all other requirements pertaining to climatic conditions in parts 2 and 3 of this chapter.



* The interior of the machine shed kennel building was not sufficiently heated. There were eight enclosures housing 22 animals in the building. The temperature inside the building, at time of inspection at approximately 11:00, was 34 degrees F. The interior of the building did not have a source of heat. There were shelters in the enclosures, but they did not have sufficient bedding. The shelter in enclosure one did not have any bedding. The cold temperature inhibits the ability to thermoregulate and may cause pain and distress. All interior areas of the machine shed kennel building must be kept at 45 degrees F or above.

3.3 (e) (1) (i)
SHELTERED HOUSING FACILITIES.

Sec. 3.3 Sheltered housing facilities. (e) Surfaces. (1) The following areas in sheltered housing facilities must be impervious to moisture: (i) Indoor floor areas in contact with the animals;

* Indoor floor areas that come into contact with the animals within shelter housing facilities must be impervious to moisture. Pens numbered: 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8, all housing 15 dogs, have several cracks approximate 1/4 to 1/2 inches wide by 1/2 foot to 3 feet long in the concrete flooring. These cracks are harboring gray/black discarded waste. The impervious barrier of the concrete flooring is jeopardized by the cracks, which does not allow for proper cleaning and sanitation. This can cause disease hazards for the dogs. The cracks must be repaired, so the surface is impervious to moisture. This will allow for proper cleaning and sanitation.

This non-complaint item is not corrected for this inspection. Time still remains until 15-Apr-2013, for this non-complaint item from the inspection on 20-Nov-2012



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3.3 (e) (1) (ii)

SHELTERED HOUSING FACILITIES.

Sec. 3.3 Sheltered housing facilities. (e) Surfaces. (1) The following areas in sheltered housing facilities must be impervious to moisture: (ii) Outdoor floor areas in contact with the animals, when the floor areas are not exposed to the direct sun, or are made of a hard material such as wire, wood, metal, or concrete; and

* The following areas in sheltered housing facilities must be impervious to moisture. Outdoor floor areas in contact with the animals that are made of a hard material such as wire, wood, metal, or concrete. Enclosures number 1 and 2, all housing 6 dogs, concrete surface is excessively rough. This rough surface is not impervious to moisture. Also, in areas, there is brown waste stuck on top of the rough concrete. The surfaces must be impervious to moisture and does not allow for proper cleaning and sanitation. This could cause disease hazards for the dogs. The concrete surface is must be repaired, so it is impervious to moisture.

This non-complaint item was not corrected this inspection. Time still remains until 15-Apr-2013, for this non-complaint item from the inspection on 20-Nov-2012.

3.9 (b)

FEEDING.

Sec. 3.9 Feeding. (b) Food receptacles must be used for dogs and cats, must be readily accessible to all dogs and cats, and must be located so as to minimize contamination by excreta and pests, and be protected from rain and snow. Feeding pans must either be made of a durable material that can be easily cleaned and sanitized or be disposable. If the food receptacles are not disposable, they must be kept clean and must be sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.11(b) of this subpart. Sanitization is achieved by using one of the methods described in Sec. 3.11(b)(3) of this subpart. If the food receptacles are disposable, they must be discarded after one use. Self-feeders may be used for the feeding of dry food. If self-feeders are used, they must be kept clean and must be sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.11(b) of this subpart. Measures must be taken to ensure that there is no molding, deterioration, and caking of feed.

* At least 15 self-feeders in the shelter kennel along with the machine shelter kennel, pens number: 2, 3, 5 and 6, all housing 34 adult dogs have an excessive accumulation of caked on feed inside the feeders. Some of the self-feeders have mold on top of the metal lip for the feed regulator inside of the feeders. The feeders are not being kept clean and this can cause disease hazards for the dogs. Additionally, the caked on feed and mold can attract pests and insects. Measures must be taken to ensure that there is no molding, deterioration, and caking of the feed. Self-feeders must be cleaned and sanitized in accordance





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with Sec. 3.11(b). This is so to prevent insects and pest, but also to reduce disease hazards for the dogs.

To be corrected by, 26-Mar-2013.

3.11 (c)

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

Sec. 3.11 Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control. (c) Housekeeping for premises. Premises where housing facilities are located, including buildings and surrounding grounds, must be kept clean and in good repair to protect the animals from injury, to facilitate the husbandry practices required in this subpart, and to reduce or eliminate breeding and living areas for rodents and other pests and vermin. Premises must be kept free of accumulations of trash, junk, waste products, and discarded matter. Weeds, grasses, and bushes must be controlled so as to facilitate cleaning of the premises and pest control, and to protect the health and well-being of the animals.

- The shelter kennel has excessive dog food scattered in the alleyway floor. The 2 feed buckets used to feed the dogs and tin can used as feed scoop have excessive buildup of cake feed inside. There is excessive accumulation of dust and brown grime on; the medication bottles, on the shelves for storage of the medication, on the window seal and food prep area. The medication bottles have medication that has run down the sides of the bottles. There are 3 used syringes stored in the food prep area. There are numerous dead flies on the window sill and food prep area. The machine shed kennel has excessive accumulation of bird waste on top of stacks of bagged dog food. Also, there is trash in a bowl on top of the stack of bagged dog food. This is providing a living and breeding area for rodents and other pests and vermin. The housing areas are not being kept clean and can affect the health and well-being for 58 adult dogs and 32 puppies. Premises must be kept free of accumulations of trash, waste products and dust. The food prep area and buckets and scoops use to feed the dogs must be kept clean. This is so to prevent living and breeding areas for rodents and other pests and vermin. Also, this is to protect the health and well-being of the dogs.

To be corrected by, 26-Mar-2013.

This inspection and exit interview was conducted with, Dr. Baker (VMO), Randall Wagner (ACI) and the facility representative.