

Buffalo Beals Animal Park

3259 Water Plant Rd., Maiden, NC 28650

Buffalo Beals Animal Park, which is owned by Terry Beal, has failed to meet minimum federal standards for the care of animals used in exhibition as established in the Animal Welfare Act (AWA). The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has repeatedly cited Buffalo Beals for numerous infractions, including failing to provide animals with adequate veterinary care, failing to provide primates with adequate environmental enrichment, failing to keep enclosures clean and sanitized, failing to provide animals with shelter from inclement weather, failing to have enough adequately trained employees to care for the animals, and failing to have proper supervision during public contact with animals. In 2009, a 9-year-old girl had her finger bitten off while feeding a zebra. In May 2014, a macaque was able to escape on two separate occasions because of employee negligence. On one occasion, the macaque jumped on an employee and bit both of her ears, and the other time, the animal attacked and bit a 3-year-old boy. In addition, the facility was cited multiple times for failing to supply additional enrichment for a baboon exhibiting stereotypic behavior, including circling and head-tossing. In January 2016, the USDA ordered Buffalo Beals to relinquish every primate at its facility, and it was issued a one-month suspension. Please contact PETA for documentation.

July 13, 2017: The USDA cited Buffalo Beals for failing to provide at least three

goats, who were noted to be thin, with adequate veterinary care. They had exposed hip bones and were “thin on both sides.” The facility was also cited for failing to have the following available for review: acquisition records, a record of animals on hand, and the program of veterinary care.

January 8, 2016: The USDA ordered Buffalo Beals to relinquish every primate at its facility by April 15, 2016. The USDA will also suspend Buffalo Beals’ exhibitor license for one month, after which the facility will remain on probation for one year. This order was issued to settle more than 100 AWA violations committed over a period of approximately five years.

September 15, 2015: The USDA cited Buffalo Beals for failing to provide several animals with adequate veterinary care. A thin 14-year-old camel was suffering from green liquid, projectile diarrhea, and the fur on his rump was thickly matted with fecal matter and dirt. Two audads who were each nursing a single baby were excessively thin, and a capuchin was displaying repetitive frantic stereotypic behavior until he was fed. Buffalo Beals was also cited for failing to provide two capybaras with enough water to submerge themselves, failing to provide a sloth with a clean food receptacle (the food was placed on a wooden shelf that was black with grime and had rodent feces on it), failing to provide several animals with clean water (the water receptacles contained mosquito larvae, some receptacles weren’t appropriate for the species intended, and pygmy goats and pot-bellied pigs were unable to access the water in the receptacles provided), failing to have effective pest control (excessive small flies were observed on the legs and underbelly of a water buffalo and two bison), failing to have a sufficient number of employees at all times, and failing to have public barriers around several enclosures. An elk scratched a woman over her right eye when

he stuck his antler through the wire fence.

April 15, 2015: The USDA cited Buffalo Beals for failing to develop, document, and follow an appropriate plan for environmental enhancement to promote the well-being of six singly housed primates and for failing to provide adequate structural and object enrichments as stated in the environmental enhancement plan for primates. A patas monkey was pacing and displaying agitated behavior, and there were no toys or foraging items in his or her enclosure. The facility was also cited for failing to address infant primate needs in the enhancement plan. Two snow macaques, noted as a breeding pair, had offspring each of the two previous years, but the infants were removed from their parents, and the facility didn't describe how and why this was done. Finally, Buffalo Beals was cited for not properly cleaning the enclosure holding two rhesus macaques. Several of the boards were green with algae.

October 23, 2014: The USDA issued an AWA complaint against Buffalo Beals for committing multiple violations of the AWA, including failing to provide animals with adequate veterinary care, failing to clean and sanitize enclosures properly, failing to provide animals with shelter from inclement weather, failing to keep food and water receptacles clean and sanitized, and failing to develop, document, and follow an appropriate plan for environmental enhancement to promote the well-being of primates.

July 7, 2014: The USDA cited Buffalo Beals again for failing to have a complete written program of veterinary care. The program failed to mention the following: which kinds of ectoparasite control would be used for multiple animals who were observed to have too many flies on them, what routine care is given to primates, and which American Veterinary Medical Association

(AVMA)–approved methods of euthanasia would be used. The facility also received repeat citations for failing to clean a den with a layer of old feces on the floor housing a capuchin monkey and failing to have a fence that prevents contact between primates and the public. In addition, the facility was cited for failing to provide the capybaras with a suitable water source to prevent overheating and behavioral stress and failing to clean a water receptacle that had a buildup of green algae and mosquito larvae.

May 28, 2014: The USDA cited Buffalo Beals for failing to have a complete written program of veterinary care. The program failed to mention the following: which kinds of ectoparasite control would be used for multiple animals who were observed to have too many flies on them, what routine care is given to primates, and which AVMA–approved methods of euthanasia would be used. The facility was cited for failing to consult with a veterinarian for the treatment of a lame goat and a coatimundi with skin lesions and hair loss and failing to observe all the animals on a daily basis to determine their health and well-being. The inspector observed an active mouse nest in the cage housing the ferret, an elk covered with flies, and a rabbit with a litter of babies, all of which the facility employees were unaware of. In addition, the facility was cited for failing to provide a female rabbit and her litter of babies with a suitable nest box; failing to repair holes in an enclosure holding a macaque; failing to have a fence that prevents contact between primates and the public; failing to have enough properly trained employees to care for primates; failing to repair a fence with broken wires that could potentially injure a zebra and bison; failing to remove feces from the enclosure housing porcupines; failing to have enough adequately trained employees to care for the approximately 200 animals on the property; failing to clean the

enclosure housing caviés, which was found to have feces mixed with the food on the floor; and failing to clean the enclosures housing the primates on a daily basis, including one enclosure that hadn't been cleaned in five days and another with piles of old feces.

The facility was also cited for multiple sanitation violations, including failing to clean an area of algae-covered muck in the enclosure housing the capybaras; failing to clean the pool water in the enclosure housing the capybaras; failing to remove a pile of feces from the enclosure housing the porcupines; failing to remove the buildup of feces in multiple enclosures housing zebu, horses, llamas, caviés, cattle, and ferrets; and failing to keep the food-preparation building clean. Rodent feces, flies, and rotting food were present in it. Buffalo Beals was also cited for a sanitation violation for the presence of pests, such as flies and rodents, throughout the facility. The inspector observed an elk and a deer whose sides, undersides, and faces were covered with flies.

In addition, Buffalo Beals was cited for failing to handle primates in a manner that prevents injuries and escapes. On May 20, 2014, because of a miscommunication between two employees while cleaning an enclosure, a macaque was able to leave the enclosure, jump on an employee, and bite both of her ears. On May 23, 2014, while an employee was filling a water bowl, the same macaque was able to escape from the enclosure and attack and bite a 3-year-old child on both legs and one arm.

April 16, 2013: The USDA cited Buffalo Beals for failing to clean an enclosure housing primates that had a layer of excreta on the floor and failing to provide a goat with proper veterinary care. The goat was found dead with a swollen face in an enclosure after being noted as being alive by an

employee earlier in the day.

December 13, 2011: The USDA cited Buffalo Beals for failing to have a responsible adult present to accompany officials during an inspection.

July 5, 2011: The USDA cited Buffalo Beals for failing to provide a New Guinea singing dog with proper veterinary care. The animal was found to have a tennis ball-size swelling in the right inguinal area. The facility was also cited for failing to repair a fence surrounding the elands (it had broken wires) and failing to maintain accurate inventory records on all the animals. In addition, Buffalo Beals was cited for improperly handling animals—a muntjac escaped from an enclosure after a volunteer left the gate open on July 4, 2011.

February 9, 2011: The USDA cited Buffalo Beals for failing to store food in a manner that prevents contamination.

October 5, 2010: The USDA cited Buffalo Beals for multiple repeat violations for failing to trim the overgrown hooves of a "Scottish Highlander"; failing to address the social needs of seven singly housed primates in the environmental enrichment plan; failing to provide two baboons with broad, elevated resting platforms; failing to supply additional enrichment for a baboon exhibiting stereotypic behavior, including circling and head-tossing; failing to provide a singly housed chimpanzee with additional enrichment; and failing to maintain complete inventory records documenting the acquisition and disposition of all animals. The facility was also cited for failing to have environmental enrichment plans for infant primates. To prepare an infant snow macaque to be sold, the animal was taken away from the mother and housed alone in a building in which the macaque couldn't see or hear other primates.

August 23, 2010: The USDA cited Buffalo Beals for repeat veterinary-care violations for failing to treat two lame goats, one lame lamb, and one goat, one emu, and one “Highlander” with overgrown hooves. The facility was cited again for failing to have an adequate number of attendants available to monitor public contact with animals; failing to address the social needs of seven singly housed primates in the environmental enrichment plan; failing to provide the baboons with better outdoor perching areas; failing to supply additional enrichment to a baboon exhibiting stereotypic behavior, including circling and head-tossing; failing to provide a singly housed chimpanzee with additional enrichment; failing to repair a fence with broken wires surrounding the elands and a broken gate in the fence surrounding the goats and sheep; failing to control pests in the food-preparation area, which had a large amount of rodent feces on the floor and shelves; and failing to have an adequate number of employees to care for the animals on the property. The facility has one full-time employee and one part-time employee to care for the approximately 221 animals on the property. The facility also received a citation for the following repeat sanitation violations affecting approximately 61 animals: allowing the accumulation of multiple days’ worth of feces in the enclosure housing the pigs, having a large wet area in the bedding for the muntjac and multiple piles of feces in the enclosure housing the muntjac, and allowing an excessive buildup of feces in the shelter areas for the sheep, goats, zebu, llamas, and black bucks.

In addition, the USDA cited Buffalo Beals for failing to maintain complete inventory records documenting the acquisition and disposition of all animals; failing to maintain the inside of the den housing spider monkeys, which was excessively worn and stained and appeared to have mold on the wall; and failing to maintain a clean food-

preparation room, which was extremely cluttered and poorly lit. The facility was also cited for failing to provide the animals with wholesome and palatable food. The food bowl for the sugar gliders was found to have a half-inch of caked, rotting, moldy food, and the feeder for the giraffe had a pile of uneaten food that was wet, caked, moldy, and hot, indicating fermentation. Ingesting moldy food could cause illness.

May 24, 2010: The USDA cited Buffalo Beals for multiple repeat violations for failing to have an adequate number of attendants available to monitor public contact with animals; failing to have an adequate number of employees to care for the animals on the property; failing to clean daily the enclosures housing the primates, which had stained walls and piles of feces around the edges of the floor; failing to address the social needs of seven singly housed primates in the environmental enrichment plan; failing to supply additional enrichment for a baboon exhibiting stereotypic behavior, including circling and head-tossing; and failing to provide a singly housed chimpanzee with additional enrichment. The facility was also cited for a repeat violation for having pitted, worn concrete in the enclosures housing the mandrill and baboon and improperly sealed concrete in the enclosure housing the chimpanzee, all of which can’t be sanitized properly, increasing the risk of disease transmission.

The facility was cited for repeat sanitation violations for having excessive amounts of feces in the shelter areas for the zebu, Scottish Highland cattle, and goats; having excessive feces in the enclosure housing the kangaroos; failing to clean the enclosures housing the guinea pigs and the rabbits, which both had urine-soaked bedding, a layer of wet feces, and an odor of ammonia; and failing to clean the den box for the rabbits, which had an excessive

buildup of caked feces, fur, and urine.

The facility was cited for multiple repeat violations for failing to maintain the enclosures housing the goats, giraffe, porcupine, and pigs. The enclosure housing the goats had exposed wire with sharp points that could injure the animals. The giraffe was observed to have numerous scratch wounds on the chest and legs, and the enclosure was found to have areas of sharp points that could further injure the giraffe. The enclosure housing the porcupine had an elevated resting board that was rotting and could break and injure the animal, and the shelter for the pigs was old and rickety.

The facility was also cited for failing to provide the following animals with veterinary care: at least seven lame goats, multiple goats with overgrown hooves, one underweight goat, one goat with large skin flakes over the entire back, and a rabbit with multiple scabs in both ears. In addition, the owner stated that he doesn't shear the sheep, who require shearing at least once a year, and one ram was observed to be overheated during the inspection. The owner also stated that he believed that there was foot rot present in the goat herd, but he wasn't treating the animals.

The facility was also cited for failing to clean the enclosure housing rabbits, which had an accumulation of feces in contact with their food; failing to repair a broken, unstable platform in the enclosure housing the snow macaque; failing to clean the food receptacle for the lemurs, which had old, moldy food and roaches in it; and failing to control pests in the building housing the sugar gliders.

February 3, 2010: The USDA cited Buffalo Beals for multiple repeat violations, including failing to have public barriers around the enclosures housing many

species of horned hoofstock who could injure the public; allowing a child to come close enough to a camel during feeding that the camel was able to pick the boy up by his leg; failing to have an adequate number of employees to care for the animals on the property; using bedding material in the enclosures housing the guinea pigs and the rabbits that didn't properly absorb waste or control odors, leading to wet bedding and an ammonia smell; failing to address the social needs of eight singly housed primates in the environmental enrichment plan; failing to provide adequate furniture for climbing, resting, and brachiating in the enclosures housing primates; failing to provide primates with adequate enrichment and foraging activities; failing to supply additional enrichment for a baboon exhibiting stereotypic behavior, including circling and head-tossing; failing to provide a singly housed chimpanzee with additional enrichment; and failing to repair worn concrete in the enclosures housing the mandrill and baboon and improperly sealed concrete in the enclosure housing the chimpanzee, leading to improper sanitation and increased risk of disease transmission.

In addition, multiple enclosures housing primates hadn't been properly cleaned, including a perch for the mandrill with several piles of dried feces, large piles of feces in the enclosure housing the baboon, a large area of decaying food and feces in the enclosure housing the chimpanzee, and multiple piles of decaying food and feces in the enclosures housing the macaques.

The facility was also cited for failing to provide multiple animals with shelter from inclement weather. Although temperatures during the previous eight days leading up to the inspection were below freezing, a young kangaroo didn't have any shelter in the enclosure and many of the animals didn't have bedding to protect them from the cold weather.

During the inspection, a goat's head was stuck in a small opening in a fence. The goat was being harassed by both a camel and a dog and could be heard screaming. The owner was off the premises, and the goat remained trapped for two hours. The facility was subsequently cited for failing to maintain the fence in good repair to protect the animals from injury.

The facility was also cited for failing to sanitize the enclosure housing the rabbits, which had a thick buildup of crystallized urine; failing to provide the primates with dens that maintain an adequate temperature during cold, inclement weather; failing to provide the capybara with access to water to swim in, which is important for capybaras' health and well-being; having an excessive buildup of feces in the enclosures housing the zebu, deer, and kangaroos; and failing to keep the premises clean and sanitary. The barn behind the food-storage room had two dead rats on the floor, the food-storage room had chemicals stored over open food containers, and some of the food containers had rodent feces on the lids.

October 28, 2009: The USDA cited Buffalo Beals for several repeat violations for failing to have public barriers around the enclosures housing many species of horned hoofstock who could injure the public; failing to clean the enclosures housing the macaques, which hadn't been cleaned in days and had several piles of feces; failing to provide 19 primates with proper enrichment; failing to repair sharp, rusty wire on the fence surrounding the eland; failing to repair a gap in the fence surrounding the giraffe that is large enough for an adult human to fit through and approach the giraffe; failing to provide the porcupines with adequate outdoor shelter to protect them from inclement weather; and failing to repair worn concrete in the enclosures housing the mandrill and baboon

that can't be properly sanitized, increasing the risk of disease transmission.

The facility was also cited for failing to conduct daily observations of all the animals to assess their health, causing a llama with facial swelling to go unnoticed by staff members. In addition, Buffalo Beals was cited for failing to have an adequate number of staff members to supervise public contact with the animals, failing to clean a water bucket for the chimpanzee that had algae growing in it; failing to provide a camel, llama, and sheep with shade; failing to have adequate ventilation in the building housing the rabbits and guinea pigs, which had a strong ammonia odor; failing to clean the enclosure housing the guinea pigs, which was wet and had excessive amounts of feces; and failing to clean the enclosure housing the rabbits, which had an excessive amount of excreta, wet bedding, and at least two dead baby rabbits.

September 20, 2009: According to *The Charlotte Observer*, a zebra bit off a 9-year-old girl's finger while she was visiting Buffalo Beals. She was hand-feeding the zebra when the incident happened.

August 19, 2009: The USDA cited Buffalo Beals for failing to repair a fence with loose posts surrounding the zebu bull. During the inspection, the bull made at least three attempts to get out of the enclosure. He was observed with his head, horns, and neck protruding under the fence in an attempt to escape.

May 6, 2008: The USDA cited Buffalo Beals for failing to have a public barrier around multiple enclosures housing animals and failing to change the water in the enclosure housing macaques, which was stagnant and full of mosquito larvae. The facility was also cited for a repeat violation for failing to clean the enclosure housing the snow macaque. The enclosure went uncleaned for four

days, and piles of feces were present.

March 28, 2008: The USDA cited Buffalo Beals for three repeat violations for failing to clean for several days the enclosure housing snow macaques, failing to provide a singly housed tamarin with extra enrichment, and failing to repair a gap in the fence between the enclosures housing the zebu and llamas.

December 13, 2007: The USDA cited Buffalo Beals for failing to have a responsible adult present to accompany USDA officials during an inspection.

September 21, 2007: The USDA issued Buffalo Beals an Official Warning for violations of the AWA, including failing to provide animals with adequate shelter from inclement weather.

August 16, 2007: The USDA cited Buffalo Beals for failing to clean multiple enclosures housing primates that were found to have piles of feces, decaying fruit, and multitudes of flies and failing to repair broken fencing surrounding the deer, water buffalo, and Scottish Highland cattle. Areas of fence were lying down in which the animals could get tangled and injure themselves. The facility was also cited for a repeat violation for failing to provide 60 animals with adequate shelter from inclement weather.

May 14, 2007: The USDA issued Buffalo Beals an Official Warning for violations of the AWA, including failing to establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care, failing to provide primates with adequate environmental enrichment, and failing to clean enclosures adequately and remove excreta.

March 8, 2007: The USDA cited Buffalo Beals for a repeat violation for failing to provide a squirrel monkey and a macaque with proper veterinary care. The squirrel

monkey had hair loss on the tail, and the macaque had raw areas of skin with scabs and hair loss from getting an arm stuck in a fence. Neither of them received any veterinary care. The owner also failed to observe three brown rabbits with open wounds, scabs, and hair loss. The USDA also cited the facility for repeat violations for failing to provide the primates with adequate enrichment; failing to provide a singly housed macaque with extra enrichment; failing to clean an enclosure housing prairie dogs, which contained excessive amounts of feces; and failing to control an excessive number of flies in the building housing the prairie dogs, kinkajou, and sloth. The facility was also cited for failing to provide rabbits with shelter from the cold weather, failing to provide rabbits with water, failing to clean the enclosure housing the tamarins, failing to provide 60 animals with adequate shelter from inclement weather, failing to provide a mother pig and eight piglets with bedding, and failing to remove a bolt from the center of the enclosure housing a macaque that was protruding 3 to 4 inches out of a pole and could injure the animal.

August 10, 2005: The USDA cited Buffalo Beals for failing to provide at least 10 goats with proper veterinary care, including several goats with overgrown hooves and one lame goat; failing to provide a rabbit and her four babies with a nest box; failing to provide the primates with proper enrichment; failing to repair a sharp, rusted gate in the fencing surrounding the camel; failing to clean the enclosure housing the ferrets, which had an excessive amount of feces and urine-soaked litter; failing to clean the enclosure housing the wolf, which had an excessive amount of feces and stagnant water with algae growth; and failing to provide proper ventilation in the building housing the sloth, ferrets, chinchilla, and rabbits, which had a strong ammonia smell.

March 23, 2005: The USDA cited Buffalo Beals for failing to have a responsible adult present to accompany USDA officials during an inspection.