

Hollywild Animal Park

2325 Hampton Rd., Wellford, SC 29385

Hollywild Animal Park 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 cited Hollywild repeatedly for failure to provide animals with veterinary care, failure to provide primates suffering from psychological distress with environmental enrichment, failure to provide shelter from inclement weather, failure to provide minimum space, improper feeding and watering, filthy and foul-smelling enclosures, failure to maintain enclosures, inadequate drainage, and improper waste disposal. In 2015, the USDA issued a penalty of \$18,964 for violations committed over a two-year period. At least six elephants have died since November 1991, including five who died within a three-month period. Animals from Hollywild Animal Park have escaped and injured humans. Contact PETA for documentation.

April 29, 2021: The USDA issued a direct citation to Hollywild for failing to observe and give adequate veterinary care to an aoudad sheep who was unable to bear weight on their left foreleg. The lameness was causing the animal to have restricted movement compared to the rest of the herd. Hollywild hadn't previously noted the lameness.

July 15, 2019: The USDA cited Hollywild for failing to keep an ibex shelter in good repair. Two boards were missing, leaving gaps large enough for an ibex leg to go through risking potential injury.

March 23, 2017: The USDA cited Hollywild for failing to provide bears with adequate space that would allow them to make the normal postural adjustment of standing on their hind legs. Every other day, the bears were kept in concrete dens that measured approximately 10 feet by 10 feet and were 5 to 6 feet in height. Hollywild was also cited for failing to clean the three cougar enclosures, each of which had an excessive amount of feces.

February 2, 2016: The USDA cited Hollywild for repeat violations for failing to keep in good repair two separate wolf-dog enclosures and for failing to have an effective perimeter fence. The fence had gaps and loose tension wires and was too low. The facility also received a repeat citation for failing to maintain the area around a culvert in the deer forest, where the dirt had totally eroded, leaving a 3-foot hole, which was a potential hazard to animals.

November 4, 2015: The USDA cited Hollywild for repeat violations for failing to shear eight alpacas during the summer months when temperatures were consistently in the upper 90s to 100s; failing to provide an alpaca, whose ribs, spine, and pelvic bones could be felt easily, with veterinary care; failing to administer heartworm prevention medication to wolf hybrids; and failing to repair the following structures: a fence with a gap at the bottom that the deer could duck under; the perimeter fence, which had several gaps and loose areas; the shelter for several donkeys and sheep, which had a large hole in the side; a shelter for ibexes with a hole in the floor and loose boards; and the shelter for alpacas, which had protruding nails.

Hollywild was also cited for repeat sanitation violations for the following: failing to clean the shelter for the ibexes, which had a layer of black grime and numerous bugs on the

floor; failing to clean a barn that had two bones from a limb of a dead animal inside; and housing a tiger for two days in an enclosure that was wet and muddy on one side and had feces and a puddle of urine on the other, leaving no dry area for the tiger to lie down. The tiger was wet and muddy on both sides from the chest to the tail. Another tiger was locked up in an enclosure that contained a foul odor and black grime on the boards of the den. The enclosure housing two juvenile bears also needed to be cleaned. It was excessively muddy and contained at least 12 piles of feces. In the den box for one of the bears, there was nowhere for the animal to lie down without lying in feces. The other den was excessively dirty—it contained feces, food waste, and standing water.

The facility was also cited for failing to separate incompatible animals, possibly leading to the death of a baby alpaca; failing to clear out piles of discarded building materials throughout the park; housing bears in a den without sufficient space to allow for freedom of movement; failing to seal the wood in the enclosures housing the wolf hybrids; and failing to store food adequately to protect it from deterioration, mold, and vermin.

August 18, 2015: The USDA issued a "Citation and Notification of Penalty" to Hollywild for 15 violations of the AWA between 2012 and 2014. The facility was issued a penalty of \$18,964.

January 9, 2015: According to local station WYFF, a fire in Hollywild's primate barn killed 28 animals, including a chimpanzee, baboons, and lemurs. According to investigators, the blaze was caused by an electrical short. Park maintenance staff had recently completed an electrical upgrade themselves. The barn didn't have a smoke detector, and the deaths were caused by smoke inhalation.

July 29, 2014: The USDA cited Hollywild for failure to handle animals properly. A capuchin wearing a waist chain during public exhibition was apparently disturbed by the chain, as she was carrying the end of it with her tail. The facility was also cited for failure to provide sufficient safe housing. A bear was seen pushing his face out of a hole created by missing metal wire in the chute and rubbing his head against a broken wire. Several other enclosures were in need of repair, and there were gaps under the perimeter fence and gate. Hollywild was also cited for failure to clean enclosures properly, as there was an excessive accumulation of feces and moldy, rotted food in a few enclosures.

March 18, 2014: The USDA cited Hollywild again for failure to provide adequate veterinary care. A meeting with the veterinarian had not taken place to address the concerns raised at the previous inspection, and during this inspection, at least four ibex were observed limping and in need of veterinary care. It was also cited for failure to provide the chimpanzees with adequate environmental enhancement to promote their psychological well-being and failure to provide sufficient housing. Several animals were sharing a shelter that had a large hole in the corner of the ceiling. After two days of rain, the shelter was wet and muddy.

February 4, 2014: The USDA cited Hollywild for failure to provide adequate veterinary care. It failed to follow veterinarians' advice and was having animals see the veterinarian only for emergency treatment and for health certificates for animal shipments. Some of the animals who hadn't received adequate care included an addax with an injured eye, an ibex in need of foot trims, chimpanzees in need of deworming, and an apparently newborn goat who was found dead in a stall and had been half-eaten. A wolf-dog hybrid had had at least three seizures and was

ethanized after he was found dying. No veterinarian had been consulted on his condition. And a Patagonian cavy had been found nonresponsive. The caretaker tried to treat the animal without consulting a veterinarian, and the cavy died the following day.

Hollywild was also cited for inadequate lighting in the primate barn, failure to follow the plan for environmental enhancement for primates, failure to have a sufficient number of employees, and failure to provide safe, adequate housing. A cougar den had rotted wood. A corner support for a gate at the back of the enclosure with six addax was so loose that it could be swayed several feet. There were multiple broken support posts on the fence separating the addax from the ibex, and there were protruding nail points on back of the USDA barn. The tiger and lion enclosures were in need of additional fencing at the top. Crepe myrtle trees were growing too close to the enclosure fence for two leopards, providing the potential for escape. There was a large puddle and muddy area leading to the eland enclosure and excessive accumulations of feces in a number of enclosures. The facility grounds were covered with litter, and a rotted dead calf (who had initially been fed to cats) was found tossed in the woods behind the big cats' backup dens. The facility was also cited for failure to protect food from contamination. A table in the primate building that had boxes and bags of fruits and vegetables on it also held a box filled with straw that was used for a cat bed. Cat food had been poured directly next to the bed on the table.

November 12, 2013: The USDA cited Hollywild for failure to clean enclosures. There was an excess accumulation of feces in the alpacas' paddock area and in the yaks' barn and paddock areas.

May 13, 2013: The USDA cited Hollywild for failure to provide several animals with hoof

trimming and for failure to maintain the enclosed wildebeest shelter, which had an excess accumulation of old and new feces. It was also cited for allowing Christmas tree lights to hang down where animals could access them.

September 11, 2012: The USDA cited Hollywild for failure to provide a camel, who was excessively thin and whose ribs and pelvic bones were prominently showing, with adequate veterinary care. It was also cited for failure to keep flies and gnats off the produce being prepared in the primate building. An open trashcan by the preparation table and open buckets and bins of waste materials outside the entrance to the building were helping promote the fly population.

July 23, 2012: The USDA cited Hollywild for failure to maintain a fence. A falling tree had knocked a section of it to the ground, and some deer had access to this area. Christmas tree lights also hung from a few trees in one area where animals could access them, creating a potential risk for deer's antlers to become entangled in them.

October 18, 2011: The USDA cited Hollywild for failure to maintain two access gates in the public barrier fence in front of the wolf and big-cat enclosures. One was held shut with a piece of twisted wire, and the other had "loose broken wires" large enough to allow access to a small child. The park was also cited for not keeping the coatimundi shelter clean. It had a dirty black residue on it, along with feces on and under the platform leading to it. Fecal matter and fur residue were also smeared on the enclosure wire.

March 1, 2011: The USDA cited Hollywild for inadequate daily observation of all animals. From a public road, a member of the public saw a dead fallow deer in the wooded area near tigers. More than a week

later, an inspector found the deer's decomposed carcass.

December 20, 2010: The USDA cited Hollywild for failure to maintain the ring-tailed lemur's enclosure. The chipboard needed replacing, and the metal support pole was rusted and flaking black paint. The park was also cited for failure to maintain several enclosures: An enclosure with three aoudads had a 1-foot gap under about 5 feet of fencing, which could allow animals into the area; five enclosures housing tigers needed to be modified in order to contain the cats more effectively; a section of broken wire in a lion's pen needed to be fixed; and a lioness housed in an 8-foot-tall enclosure, whose use was to be temporary but had stretched on for months, needed to be moved into a more secure enclosure.

December 9, 2010: The USDA issued Hollywild an Official Warning in response to the three previous inspections. According to the warning, any "further violation of these regulations may result in the assessment of a civil penalty or criminal prosecution."

October 6, 2010: The USDA cited Hollywild for failure to correct a previously identified noncompliance of failure to store food in a manner that would prevent deterioration and contamination. An inspector found a dead skunk under a pallet as well as torn bags of food and spilled litter and birdseed. Hollywild was also cited for failing to have an employee present in an area in which five sika deer were loose and in direct contact with the public.

August 25, 2010: The USDA cited Hollywild for failing to ensure the compatibility of animals housed in the same enclosure, after two female capybaras fought to the death. Hollywild confined the mother and daughter in a smaller part of the enclosure in order to introduce a new male to the exhibit. Hollywild was also cited for failure to correct numerous previously identified

noncompliances, including the following: failure to provide proper drainage in exhibits, resulting in the formation of a 5-foot-by-5-foot mud wallow of an unknown depth in front of a Syrian bear den, which had a "rotten smell"; inadequate sanitation, including multiple piles of feces in the zebra enclosure, a "soggy, urine- and feces-soaked area" inside a hoofstock enclosure, and multiple instances of dried clumps of feces pushed outside stall bars and in shelters, affecting camels, alpacas, cows, and elands; failure to maintain facilities in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury, including failure to remove a rusted metal trash bin and wooden boards with exposed nail heads from an enclosure housing one steer, two sheep, and 24 goats; failure to provide alpacas and llamas, who had not been sheared in more than a year, with adequate veterinary care; failure to provide animals with food that is "wholesome, palatable, and free from contamination," as a result of giving a zebra moldy hay; failure to keep water sources sanitary after water receptacles for 50 ibex were found to have "algae in the bottoms and mosquito larvae and pupae"; failure to store food in a manner that would prevent deterioration and contamination, after allowing feral cats to tear into feed bags; and failure to maintain a perimeter fence.

October 26, 2009: The USDA cited Hollywild for failure to maintain facilities in good repair in order to prevent the animals from escaping and/or injuring themselves. A tiger enclosure had a perimeter fence low enough for the animal to jump over, and a goat enclosure had holes large enough for the goats to squeeze through. Hollywild was also cited for inadequate sanitation in a hoofstock pen that had excessive feces and inadequate drainage, after it was observed that yaks had to walk through mud in order to access water receptacles.

February 4, 2009: The USDA cited Hollywild for failing to correct a previously

identified noncompliance of failing to maintain facilities in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury, after it was observed that a fence around a hoofstock enclosure had broken wires and that sections of the enclosure were falling down. Hollywild was also cited for failure to provide an ibex with excessively overgrown hooves with adequate veterinary care as well as for failure to provide big cats, bears, and wolves with shelter from freezing temperatures.

July 7, 2008: The USDA cited Hollywild for failure to correct a previously identified noncompliance of failing to provide an adequate public barrier around an enclosure containing tigers, lions, and leopards. Hollywild was also cited for failure to maintain facilities in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury after it was observed that an ibex shelter had a missing floorboard and a black leopard den had rotten wood and exposed nail heads. The USDA also cited the licensee for failure to store food in a manner that would prevent deterioration and contamination because of produce that was covered with flies and unrefrigerated in temperatures exceeding 90 degrees Fahrenheit; inadequate sanitation after two tigers were found in a 12-foot-by-12-foot pen with “multiple days of feces and uneaten food wastes ... creating odors and attracting flies”; and inadequate pest control.

May 9, 2007: The USDA cited Hollywild for failure to correct numerous previously identified noncompliances, including the following: failure to consult the attending veterinarian regarding the chronic limp of a leopard named Casey; failure to maintain facilities in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury, including failure to remove low-hanging Christmas lights, causing a deer’s antlers to become tangled in them; failure to remove excess trash and debris, including boards with protruding nails; and failure to provide adequate

fencing to contain a juvenile lion. Hollywild was also cited for failure to provide an adequate public barrier around the leopard enclosure and failure to remove trash on a regular basis to prevent disease hazards.

January 3, 2007: The USDA issued an Official Warning to Hollywild for alleged violations of federal regulations, including the following: failure to provide a leopard, who was intermittently lame, with adequate veterinary care; failure to maintain the structural integrity of facilities; failure to store food and bedding appropriately to prevent contamination; and failure to provide a perimeter fence.

December 12, 2006: The USDA confirmed a complaint about aggressive primates at Hollywild, noting that the animals would benefit from additional environmental enrichment. The inspector also confirmed a statement in the complaint indicating that mold had been found on some of the bread fed to the animals.

December 11, 2006: The USDA cited Hollywild for failure to correct several previously identified noncompliances, including the following: failure to provide a leopard, who had been intermittently lame for more than a year, with veterinary care; failure to maintain cages and fencing in good repair, resulting in shelters with loose and missing boards, protruding nails and wires, and rotting flooring; failure to store food in a manner that would prevent deterioration and contamination; and failure to repair the perimeter fence, which had been damaged almost one year earlier in an ice storm and was “bent over to half its original height.” Hollywild was also cited for failure to properly dispose of large amounts of trash accumulating near animal enclosures.

June 19, 2006: The USDA cited Hollywild for failure to give adequate veterinary care to wolves, tigers, and cougars whose ear

tips were “raw, oozing and crusty from fly bites,” to llamas with long, matted coats that had not been sheared as appropriate for the 90-degree weather, and to primates who had not been given annual exams as required by the facility’s health protocol. Hollywild was also cited for failure to dispose of expired medications; failure to provide chimpanzees and an orangutan, who were not given an opportunity to express natural behavior such as brachiating and foraging, with adequate environmental enhancement; failure to repair a damaged sleeping platform, which forced an orangutan to sleep on the floor; failure to maintain facilities in good repair, resulting in many exposed nails, collapsed and unstable structures, and a gap in a gate in which animals could have become injured; failure to provide five baby opossums, who measured approximately 9 to 11 inches long and were housed in a 35-inch-by-18-inch-by-16-inch terrarium, with adequate space; excessive accumulation of fecal matter; excessive flies on and around the animals; housing a lone guinea pig outdoors; feeding camels and other hoofstock an improper diet; and a food storage area that was a “total mess.”

October 20, 2005: According to a USDA Animal Care Incident Report, an employee of Hollywild Animal Park was attacked by a gemsbok as she was leaving the feeding area. The animal charged the woman through a fence, hitting her twice with his horns and knocking her down. Her injuries included “two broken ribs, [a] puncture hole in [the] fleshy part of [her] lower leg, [and a] torqued pelvis with bone bruising and torn pelvic floor ligaments.” An ambulance was called to assist her.

May 16, 2005: The USDA cited Hollywild for failure to handle animals so that there is minimal risk of harm to the animal and to the public. Ibex had escaped and crawled under gaps in a fence and into public areas.

The facility was also cited for failure to maintain facilities in good repair.

May 26, 2004: The USDA cited Hollywild for failure to maintain facilities. Lights from the Christmas display had not yet been removed and had begun to droop to within the animals’ reach, posing a potential for injury.

November 3, 2003: The USDA cited Hollywild for failure to correct previously identified noncompliances of not providing chimpanzees and baboons, who spent significant amounts of time indoors and who were not given bedding, foraging devices, or adequate structures to allow them to be off the floor, with adequate environmental enhancement and for failure to dispose of outdated drugs. Hollywild was also cited for improper waste disposal, which allowed animals to have access to cans, plastic bags, and other garbage; failure to maintain the cleanliness of facilities and a proper rodent-control program; and filthy food storage.

May 29, 2003: The USDA cited Hollywild for failure to have a complete program of veterinary care that includes regular veterinary exams, testing elephants and primates for tuberculosis, parasite control, and routine veterinary care such as fecal exams, blood work, and dental work. The zoo was also cited for failure to dispose of expired drugs and vaccines. The USDA cited Hollywild for failure to provide an adequate environmental-enhancement plan to promote the psychological well-being of primates. The report indicated that three chimpanzees caged in solitary confinement were not provided with adequate social groupings and that young primates were prematurely removed from their mothers. The inspector wrote, “[T]he practice of pulling infants from their mothers has well known negative effects on their behavior and well being.” Even the inadequate, archaic environmental-enrichment options

available to the 19 primates at the zoo were not being implemented. Some of the primates, including two of the chimpanzees being kept in solitary confinement, had no access to the outdoors. Many of the primates were forced to sit on concrete floors and were not able to escape from the public viewing area. One of the individually caged chimpanzees exhibited extensive signs of stress. Hollywild continues to use nets to capture capuchin monkeys. The USDA inspector noted that this is “a stressful procedure.”

July 16, 2002: The USDA cited Hollywild for failure to maintain the structural strength of enclosures to protect the animals from injury. A young antelope escaped from under a gate. Hollywild was also cited for inadequate waste disposal and poor sanitation.

January 15, 2002: The USDA cited Hollywild for failure to correct previously identified noncompliances of not maintaining facilities in good repair to protect the animals’ safety. Hollywild was also cited for improper food storage, insufficient lighting that prevented adequate cleaning of cages and observation of animals, premises littered with trash, and excessive accumulation of feces in the elephant enclosure.

October 23, 2001: The USDA cited Hollywild for failure to maintain enclosures in a manner to prevent injury to the animals, improper food storage, failure to have an adequate diet plan for the big cats, and poor housekeeping.

September 4, 2001: The USDA cited Hollywild for failure to correct a previously identified noncompliance of not maintaining facilities in a manner that would protect the animals’ safety. The inspector wrote, “Wires must be removed or repaired or animals relocated to reduce potential of injury.” Hollywild was also cited for poor sanitation.

August 9, 2001: According to an article in the *Asheville Global Report*, Hollywild owner David Meeks took pictures of protesters and their vehicles’ license plates during an August 4, 2001, demonstration against Hollywild’s mistreatment of animals. A short time later, protesters found that three of their cars had two or more slashed tires, and Hollywild employees were observed congratulating each other.

March 2, 2001: The USDA cited Hollywild for failure to dispose of outdated medications, poor housekeeping, failure to maintain the structural strength of the facility, and improper food storage.

April 26 and 27, 2000: The USDA cited Hollywild Animal Park for failure to provide elephants in need of tuberculosis tests and foot care and a gemsbok (African antelope) in need of hoof care with adequate veterinary care. The facility was also cited for failure to necropsy an African elephant who died and to have employees with elephant contact tested for tuberculosis. The park was also cited for failure to provide primates, including a chimpanzee named Charlie, who was kept in solitary confinement and observed “exhibiting signs of psychological distress through abnormal behavior,” with environmental enhancement. The USDA also cited the park for failure to maintain facilities, improper food storage, inadequate waste disposal, inadequate drainage, improper feeding, dirty drinking-water receptacles, filthy enclosures, and poor housekeeping.

March 7, 2000: A fire at Hollywild destroyed the elephant barn, but the three elephants escaped unharmed. During the firefighters’ attempt to put the fire out, a bison accidentally shut the valve off to one of the hoses and also ran after one of the firefighters.

March 12, 1999: The USDA cited Hollywild Animal Park for failure to correct previously

identified noncompliances of not cleaning enclosures, inadequate perimeter fencing, improper waste disposal, and failure to provide shelter from inclement weather. The park was also cited for failure to provide a tiger with an oozing wound on her head, a young goat who was sneezing with eye and nose discharge, another goat with excessive hair loss on the legs and in need of hoof care, and a baby eland, who was noted to be scouring (suffering from neonatal calf diarrhea, which can be caused by nutritional deficiencies, bacteria, viruses, and protozoa and aggravated by stress, overcrowding, poor sanitation, and contaminated grounds), with veterinary care. The USDA cited Hollywild for dirty drinking-water receptacles, improper food storage, inadequate drainage, improper feeding, and poor housekeeping.

December 22, 1998: The USDA cited Hollywild Animal Park for failure to correct previously identified noncompliances of not having adequate perimeter fencing, improper waste disposal, inadequate drainage, poor housekeeping, and failure to provide camels, Watusi cattle, and water buffalo with shelter from inclement weather. The park was also cited for failure to provide a chimpanzee named Sammy, who had a severely infected bite wound on his shoulder, with adequate veterinary care; failure to adhere to the environmental-enhancement plan for primates; filthy enclosures; dirty feed troughs for goats, sheep, and llamas; failure to provide three adult tigers with minimum space; poor ventilation in the primate barn (it had a strong ammonia odor); inadequate lighting in the elephant barns; and failure to maintain the structural strength of enclosures.

October 29, 1997: The USDA cited Hollywild Animal Park for improper waste disposal, failure to provide a leopard with shelter, inadequate drainage in a fallow deer enclosure, inadequate perimeter

fencing, improper feeding, having dirty drinking-water receptacles, poor housekeeping, incomplete recordkeeping, and failure to have veterinary-care records. The inspector noted that a veterinarian should review the nutritional status of the cougars and African elephants who were thin and the leopards who were obese, that the heater in the elephant barn needed replacing and the barn needed repairs, that shelters for primates and caracals were unsuitable, that the stock trailer was dirty, and that the supply of food on hand for the carnivores was inadequate.

June 12, 1997: Hollywild Animal Park paid a \$10,000 civil penalty to settle USDA charges of violating the minimum standards of care established in the AWA (see November 8, 1996).

November 8, 1996: The USDA charged Hollywild Animal Park with violations of the AWA for failure to maintain records, failure to provide veterinary care, improper food and bedding storage, improper waste disposal, inadequate lighting to permit routine inspection and cleaning, inadequate drainage, failure to construct and maintain facilities in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain them, inadequate space, failure to provide primates with environmental enhancement, failure to provide animals with wholesome and uncontaminated food, poor housekeeping, inadequate ventilation, and failure to provide animals with shelter from the elements.

November 7, 1996: The USDA cited Hollywild Animal Park for failure to maintain facilities, which resulted in the killing of two fallow deer after they escaped. The facility was also cited for inadequate cleaning and inadequate pest control.

November 16, 1995: The USDA cited Hollywild Animal Park for failure to correct previously identified noncompliances of not

providing shelter from the elements, inadequate cleaning, and inadequate ventilation in the primate barn (it had a strong ammonia odor). The park was also cited for failure to provide a lame fallow deer with veterinary care, failure to dispose of expired medications, improper food storage and waste disposal, inadequate lighting in the rhino barn, inadequate drainage in tiger and bear enclosures, inadequate perimeter fencing, inadequate space for a longhorn steer and a water buffalo housed together in a stall, failure to provide a spider monkey with environmental enrichment, improper feeding of bears, feeding spoiled chicken to the cougars, dirty drinking-water receptacles, a dirty transport trailer, incomplete recordkeeping, and failure to maintain enclosures for ibex, goats, zebras, camels, and llamas.

October 13, 1994: The USDA cited Hollywild Animal Park for failure to correct previously identified noncompliances of using a dirty and moldy food-preparation table, failure to maintain enclosures, inadequate cleaning, and failure to provide cougars, baboons, hyenas, jaguars, lynxes, leopards, tigers, lions, bears, wolves, bobcats, jungle cats, blackbuck antelope, sika deer, fallow deer, axis deer, pigs, white-tailed deer, goats, ibex, bison, steer, water buffalo, and zebras with adequate shelter from the elements. The park was also cited for failure to provide a fawn and a goat in the petting area with adequate veterinary care, failure to schedule regular veterinary exams, failure to provide advance notice of animals taken off site for exhibition, incomplete records of disposition, and poor housekeeping.

July 11 and 12, 1994: The USDA cited Hollywild Animal Park for failure to correct a previously identified noncompliance of not maintaining enclosures. The park was also cited for improper food storage, failure to provide two lions with adequate shelter, inadequate perimeter fencing, failure to

maintain enclosures, a filthy food-preparation area, giving animals drinking water contaminated with feces and algae, filthy enclosures, and failure to provide a young mandrill, who had multiple patches of fur loss on arms and legs that may be a sign of psychological distress, with environmental enhancement.

January 31, 1994: The USDA cited Hollywild Animal Park for inadequate drainage in the bear enclosure and failure to maintain enclosures.

September 20 and 21, 1993: The USDA cited Hollywild Animal Park for failure to correct previously identified noncompliances of improper food storage, poor housekeeping, and not maintaining enclosures for fallow deer, a leopard, cougars, ibex, a lion, a rhino, and pot-bellied pigs. The park was also cited for failure to provide adequate shelter, failure to provide baboons with environmental enrichment, improper feeding and watering, filthy and foul-smelling enclosures, failure to dispose of expired medications, failure to have a sufficient number of adequately trained employees, and inadequate pest control.

June 30, 1993: The USDA cited Hollywild Animal Park for failure to correct a previously identified noncompliance of not having adequate drainage in the rhino barn and outdoor pen. The park was also cited for a filthy lemur enclosure, failure to maintain enclosures, failure to provide three baby ibex with adequate shade, inadequate pest control, improper food storage, inadequate fencing around the badger enclosure, and poor housekeeping.

March 19, 1993: The USDA cited Hollywild Animal Park for failure to correct previously identified noncompliances of not providing hoofstock requiring tuberculosis tests with adequate veterinary care; not allowing the inspector to access animals being held at a secondary, unlicensed location; inadequate

drainage in the water buffalo barn; and failure to provide hoofstock with shelter from the elements. A water buffalo, a capybara, seven axis deer, four white-tail deer, six black buck antelope, and an eland died during a storm. The park was also cited for a filthy elephant barn, improper feeding, and inadequate drainage in the rhino barn.

March 9, 1993: The USDA cited Hollywild Animal Park for failure to correct previously identified noncompliances of not providing hoofstock requiring tuberculosis tests with adequate veterinary care, failure to provide hoofstock with shelter from the elements, inadequate drainage in the water buffalo barn, and not allowing inspectors to access animals being held at a secondary, unlicensed location. The park was also cited for inadequate drainage in the primate barn and rhino and cougar pens, failure to maintain enclosures, and improper food storage.

January 20, 1993: The USDA cited Hollywild Animal Park for failure to correct previously identified noncompliances of not providing adequate veterinary care, inadequate drainage, failure to provide primates with adequate shelter from the cold, failure to maintain enclosures, poor housekeeping, and failure to provide dogs, wolves, hoofstock, sheep, goats, deer, big cats, a rhino, and elephants with adequate shelter. The park was also cited for failure to provide adequate perimeter fencing and failure to allow the inspector to access animals being held at a secondary, unlicensed location.

August 24, 1992: According to the *Chicago Tribune*, a 78-year-old woman hanging sheets on a clothesline in her backyard was attacked twice by one of three chimpanzees who had escaped from Hollywild Animal Park. The woman was repeatedly knocked to the ground and rolled around by the 100-pound animal. She was treated for minor injuries at a medical center.

July 21, 1992: The USDA cited Hollywild Animal Park for failure to correct previously identified noncompliances of not providing adequate drainage in the Asian elephant barn and improper handling. The park was also cited for failure to provide a goat who was limping, an antelope with a leg injury, wolves with ear problems, and several animals in need of hoof-trimming with adequate veterinary care. There was no environmental-enhancement plan for a squirrel monkey kept in solitary confinement. The park was cited for not providing sufficient drinking water in a baboon enclosure with a broken water pipe, failure to have an adequate barrier for an African elephant who was able to escape from the enclosure, failure to maintain the structural strength and safety of enclosures, poor housekeeping, inadequate cleaning and maintenance of surface areas, improper food storage, and failure to provide a lion, two jaguars, and a cougar in off-exhibit pens with adequate space.

February 13 and 14, 1992: The USDA cited Hollywild Animal Park for failure to correct previously identified noncompliances of housing together incompatible elephants that had resulted in the deaths of four additional elephants since the last inspection, not providing the chimpanzees and a rhino with at least the minimum space required, failure to provide adequate veterinary care, inadequate lighting in the chimpanzee barn, failure to maintain the structural strength of enclosures, failure to provide shelter from the cold, poor housekeeping, and improper handling. There was no letter from the attending veterinarian addressing the chronology and circumstances of the recent deaths of five elephants, autopsy findings, treatments, compatibility issues, feeding practices, a health-care program, enclosure safety, and the general health of the four surviving elephants. One elephant appeared thin, with many draining skin lesions. A kudu in the pasture appeared underweight. The park

was also cited for failure to have a veterinarian-approved environmental-enhancement plan for primates and an exercise plan for dogs, failure to provide deer and a black bear with adequate shelter, filthy stalls for the pot-bellied pigs, failure to maintain chimpanzee enclosures, improper food storage, inadequate drainage in the Asian elephant barn, improper handling of a yak, and inadequate records of acquisition and disposition.

November 26 and 27, 1991: The USDA cited Hollywild Animal Park for failure to correct previously identified noncompliances of having a faulty water dispenser for baboons, having a dirty zebra shelter, inadequate pest control, inadequate veterinary-care records, an incomplete primate enhancement plan, an incomplete exercise plan for dogs, improper food storage, inadequate waste disposal, inadequate lighting in the chimpanzee barn, poor housekeeping, and not maintaining the structural strength of enclosures for the hybrid wolf, big cats, and primates. There was evidence that the letter regarding veterinary care provided to the inspector was signed by an unlicensed veterinarian, as the signature read, "R.L. Patch, DMV," not "DVM" or "VMD." The park was also cited for failure to maintain enclosures for primates, goats, and bears and for failure to provide shelter from cold weather. The inspector wrote, "Evidence of primate's reaction to cold seen in one chimp hanging on to blanket and shivering ... three capuchin monkeys outside of den on concrete huddled together ... [and] two capuchins walking on concrete with slightly altered gait as if concrete [is] cold to feet." Some lions and tigers needed den boxes. Several exotic feline species, hyenas, bears, hybrid wolves, goats, sheep, calves, and pot-bellied pigs had no bedding. The camel, yak, and goats had inadequate shelter from the elements. The chimpanzee enclosures were filthy and did not meet minimum space requirements. The

inspector wrote, "Some chimps do not have much ability to move around or to interact and do not do much but sit in bedding." The rhino did not have ample space to turn around freely and had no access to daylight or the outdoors. The partition between the elephant and rhino was inadequate and could cause the animals to injure each other. The park was cited for housing together incompatible animals resulting in death and injury. The inspector wrote, "One elephant died three or four weeks ago after sparring with another. ... During inspection, observed some aggressive display behavior on part of one male. ... Also observed one elephant with multiple small wounds on rump that would be consistent in size [with] injuries from tusks. Need to have attending veterinarian address compatibility issues, nature of wounds, and send autopsy results from dead elephant to sector office." The park was also cited for poor housekeeping and failure to maintain records of acquisition for two additional elephants, a young camel, a yak, and a bison calf and records of disposition for wildebeest and camels who left the facility.