



## PETA Factsheet

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### Hogle Zoo

USDA License #(87-C-0001), 2600 Sunnyside Ave., Salt Lake City, UT 84108

**Hogle Zoo has failed to meet minimal federal standards for the care of animals used in exhibition as established in the Animal Welfare Act (AWA). The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) has cited, warned, and penalized Hogle Zoo for violations that include failure to safely cage animals, filthy conditions, unsanitary feeding, failure to provide shelter from inclement weather, failure to provide adequate veterinary care, supplying animals with contaminated drinking water, and failure to maintain facilities in good repair. Hogle Zoo paid a \$25,000 fine to settle USDA charges alleging repeated willful violations of the AWA. Elephants at Hogle Zoo have died from arthritis, twisted intestines, suspected vitamin deficiency, and unknown causes. Numerous animals have died from unsafe conditions, including two chimpanzees who were shot after they escaped and mauled a keeper. Contact PETA for documentation.**

**April 10, 2005:** According to the *Sioux Falls Argus Leader*, "The sales of eight desert bighorn sheep from Utah's Hogle Zoo to Hemker Wildlife Park in Minnesota were scrutinized in a 2002 report for the Utah Legislature. Bighorn sheep are highly prized by trophy hunters, and the report said it was possible the males had been purchased 'for individuals who operate hunting ranches.' It concluded this was 'a reasonable possibility.'"

**March 9, 2004:** An Asian elephant named Kali, thought to be 59, suffering from arthritis was euthanized after she was found on the floor struggling to get up.

**March 1, 2004:** According to the *Salt Lake Tribune*, "A 2002 legislative audit found problems with the zoo board's decisions to spend \$7.7 million on an entry plaza instead of improving animal enclosures, to let contracts to board members and hire lobbyists at more than a half-million dollars." Taxpayers contribute 40 percent of the zoo's annual budget, including about \$1.6 million a year from the state and about \$1.9 million from Zoo, Arts and Parks tax.

**February 9, 2004:** A 10-year-old reticulated giraffe collapsed and died of unknown causes.

**February 8, 2004:** A 26-year-old reticulated giraffe was euthanized after she was discovered with a bleeding, fractured hind leg.

**January 29, 2004:** According to the *Salt Lake Tribune*, Hogle Zoo's executive director was hesitant to open board meetings to the public so that taxpayers could learn how their money was being spent, and zoo officials had previously refused to do so.

**November 27, 2003:** The zoo's only polar bear, 14-year-old Andy, died after swallowing a glove that was thrown into his exhibit.

**January 2, 2002:** A 7-year-old male giraffe died from severe trauma to the spinal cord after getting his head caught between two horizontal fence bars.

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**July 15, 2001:** According to the Associated Press, “[Hogle Zoo] visitors have declined 1% over the past decade, even as the state has seen a 30% jump in population. ... While attendance—the zoo’s lifeblood—is sputtering, taxpayer subsidies of the privately operated zoo more than tripled over a decade to \$3.5 million last year.”

**March 5, 2001:** An Asian elephant named Toka died at age 37 from unknown causes.

**October 6, 2000:** The USDA cited Hogle Zoo for failure to maintain perimeter fencing.

**April 29, 1999:** As a result of the February 27, 1999, chimpanzee incident, the USDA issued an “official warning notice” for “violation of Section 3.80(a)(2)(iii) of the Animal Welfare Act regulations. This section requires that primary enclosures be constructed and maintained to contain non-human primates securely and prevent accidental opening of the enclosure, including opening by the animal.”

**April 15, 1999:** Jane Goodall criticized the zoo’s handling of the February 27, 1999, chimpanzee incident, stating, “They obviously weren’t properly prepared.” Goodall explained that pressure hoses, loud noises, and tranquilizer guns were options to using lethal force.

**February 27, 1999:** Three chimpanzees escaped from their cage and entered a service area. One chimpanzee attacked a worker who ultimately lost one finger and part of another finger, had his left ear partially severed, part of his nose bitten off, and sustained severe lacerations on his face, head, arms, and chest. He was hospitalized for four weeks. Another employee sustained cuts and scrapes. Two of the rampaging chimpanzees were shot by zoo employees, then euthanized.

**July 15, 1998:** A USDA inspector noted on an inspection report that there was a history of objects’ being thrown into the outside hippo pool by zoo visitors, resulting in the hippo’s avoidance of the pool.

**June 1998:** A 4-year-old cheetah named Imani scaled an 8-foot chain-link fence topped with barbed wire. He was free for about 15 minutes before zookeepers walked the 60-pound animal back to the exhibit.

**March 19, 1998:** The USDA cited Hogle Zoo for improper food storage and failure to maintain surfaces in a sanitary manner.

**March 1998:** Hogle Zoo’s AZA accreditation was tabled because of problems with veterinary care, maintenance operations, and emergency procedures.

**August 13-14, 1997:** The USDA cited Hogle Zoo for failure to maintain structures in good repair, failure to store bedding in a manner that protects it from contamination, storing a toxic chemical near animal food, lack of lighting in the owl monkey shift cage, failure to maintain perimeter fencing, and failure to provide a clean drinking water receptacle.

**August 1997:** A gorilla escaped from his cage through a gate that was inadvertently left open and attacked a keeper, knocking him to the ground and biting his arm and torso.

**March 26-27, 1997:** The USDA cited Hogle Zoo for failure to store food in a manner that protects it from contamination, failure to provide adequate shelter, unsanitary feeding, and inadequate pest control.

**June 11-12, 1996:** The USDA cited Hogle Zoo for failure to store food in a manner that protects it from contamination, failure to maintain structures in good repair, failure to maintain trash receptacles in a manner that would prevent the attraction of rodents, failure to dispose of expired medication, improper storage of bedding, inadequate ventilation for marmosets, rusty, moldy walls in the marmoset closet, improper feeding, inadequate pest control, and build-up of feces in the savannah area.

**January 11-12, 1996:** The USDA cited Hogle Zoo for failure to provide veterinary care, failure to maintain structures in good repair, improper feeding and food storage, failure to maintain surfaces in a sanitary manner, and failure to comply with identification requirements.

**November 1995:** Hogle Zoo paid a \$25,000 fine to settle charges that it violated the federal AWA. The charges stemmed from a USDA investigation into problems at the zoo in 1993 and 1994.

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**July 1995:** The USDA filed charges seeking fines and temporary closure of the zoo for repeated willful violations of the AWA. The 12-count complaint alleged at least 24 violations of regulations and standards of the AWA.

**May 22, 1995:** The USDA cited Hogle Zoo for failure to maintain enclosures.

**May 9-10, 1995:** The USDA cited Hogle Zoo for failure to correct a previously identified violation of not checking pH levels of water in the sea lion pool. Hogle Zoo was also cited for failure to maintain structures in good repair, failure to provide adequate shelter, failure to maintain enclosures in a manner to prevent injury to animals, filthy conditions, failure to dispose of expired medications and surgical supplies, feeding of outdated primate chow, rotting produce in the refrigeration room, unsanitary conditions, and poor housekeeping.

**November 15, 1994:** A 9-year-old giraffe died after slipping and splaying on the floor of the enclosure. The USDA cited Hogle Zoo for failure "to protect the animals from injury in that the floor did not provide adequate footing, thereby resulting in an animal's injury and death."

**October 4-5, 1994:** The USDA cited Hogle Zoo for failure to maintain structures in good repair, failure to maintain surfaces in a sanitary manner, failure to remove chewed and damaged plastic toys that could cause harm to the leopard and jaguar, failure to provide capuchins with reliable access to shelter, failure to check pH and chlorine levels of water in the sea lion pool, filthy conditions, and poor housekeeping.

**June 22, 1994:** The USDA cited Hogle Zoo for failure to correct previously identified violations of inadequate pest control.

**June 3, 1994:** A baby goat died when he ran into the zoo train that passed through his exhibit.

**May 8, 1994:** A baby marmoset fell to the bottom of his cage and died from severe head trauma when he hit the pavement.

**May 1994:** A fox in an off-exhibit area got his leg caught through a door. Foxes on the other side attacked the exposed leg and the fox apparently died from shock.

**April 25, 1994:** The USDA cited Hogle Zoo for failure to correct previously identified violations of peeling paint that could be ingested by the giraffes and inadequate pest control. Hogle Zoo was also cited for failure to maintain the surfaces of the sea lion pool in a sanitary manner.

**April 21, 1994:** A 22-year-old Asian elephant named Toni died from twisted intestines.

**March 30, 1994:** A 4-year-old sea lion was discovered dead on the ledge of the sea lion pool.

**March 22, 1994:** The USDA cited Hogle Zoo for failure to correct previously identified violations of not maintaining perimeter fencing, inadequate pest control, and poor housekeeping. Hogle Zoo was also cited for failure to maintain structures in good repair, peeling paint in the giraffe exhibit, failure to provide minimum space for the Indian flying foxes, high coliform counts in the water, failure to maintain surfaces in a sanitary manner, and improper food storage.

**March 20, 1994:** A 4-year-old orangutan died of asphyxiation when a strand of rope twisted around his neck.

**January 10, 1994:** The USDA initiated its third investigation of Hogle Zoo in five years.

**December 10, 1993:** The USDA cited Hogle Zoo for inadequate keeper training and failure to maintain the perimeter fence.

**December 4, 1993:** A giraffe fell and died after he was wrongly put in the same pen with two other giraffes. The giraffe panicked, falling with his legs splayed outward and tearing his groin muscles before he died.

**November 1993:** Five capuchin monkeys died. According to the zoo's veterinarian, one monkey apparently starved to death, three others apparently gorged themselves to death when provided with too much food, and a fifth died because his mother died.

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**September 1993:** Two gazelles were killed by coyotes that got into the zoo.

**August 18, 1993:** The USDA cited Hogle Zoo for failure to maintain structures in good repair, failure to maintain perimeter fencing, failure to provide adequate supervision and a safety barrier between wallabies and the public, failure to provide clean drinking water for sheep, failure to maintain surfaces in a sanitary manner, poor housekeeping, and inadequate pest control.

**August 17, 1993:** The USDA cited Hogle Zoo for failure to maintain structures in good repair and inadequate housekeeping and pest control.

**February 4, 1993:** The USDA cited Hogle Zoo for improper food storage.

**February 3, 1993:** The USDA cited Hogle Zoo for failure to maintain surfaces in a sanitary manner, improper food storage, filthy water for the desert bighorn, poor housekeeping, and inadequate pest control, including “a large accumulation of mouse feces and a few dead mice.”

**1993:** Hogle Zoo built a \$300,000 gift shop while blaming the zoo’s many problems on financial woes.

**October 1, 1992:** The USDA issued an informal warning letter based on violations found during inspections conducted the previous month.

**September 17, 1992:** The USDA issued a “Report of Alleged Violation of the Animal Welfare Act” to Hogle Zoo for providing contaminated water to the anteater, rodent feces in the llama barn, and failure to maintain fencing in the stone sheep enclosure in good repair. In recommending enforcement actions, the inspector wrote, “If the administrators at the zoo believe that there will be no repercussions for violations, I believe they will not take our inspections seriously.”

**September 17, 1992:** The USDA cited Hogle Zoo for failure to correct previously identified violations of providing contaminated water to the anteater, failure to maintain structures in good repair, and inadequate pest control.

**September 15, 1992:** The USDA cited Hogle Zoo for failure to maintain structures in good repair, failure to maintain surfaces in a sanitary manner, failure to provide clean water to orangutans and the anteater, and inadequate rodent control.

**May 27, 1992:** The USDA cited Hogle Zoo for failure to maintain structures in good repair and inadequate pest control.

**May 20, 1992:** The USDA cited Hogle Zoo for failure to maintain the perimeter fence to prevent entry of animals.

**May 19, 1992:** The USDA cited Hogle Zoo for failure to maintain structures in good repair, failure to maintain surfaces in a sanitary manner, and poor housekeeping.

**March 19, 1992:** The USDA cited Hogle Zoo for failure to correct a previously identified violation of poor housekeeping. Hogle Zoo was also cited for failure to test the chlorine and pH levels of the sea lion pool on a daily basis and for a high coliform count in the water of the polar bear pool.

**January 13, 1992:** The USDA issued an informal warning letter, which raised the possibility of prosecution if the zoo failed to correct the recent violations.

**December 9, 1991:** The USDA cited Hogle Zoo for failure to correct a previously identified violation of poor housekeeping. Hogle Zoo was also cited for inadequate pest control.

**November 15, 1991:** The USDA cited Hogle Zoo for failure to correct previously identified violations of poor housekeeping and failure to provide a contingency plan for emergency sources of water and electricity. Hogle Zoo was also cited for inadequate drainage in the chimp paddock which left the animals with virtually no dry place to lie down.

**August 6, 1991:** The USDA issued a formal warning for failure to maintain the perimeter fence.

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**July 31, 1991:** The USDA issued an informal warning letter regarding repeat violations.

**July 1, 1991:** The USDA cited Hogle Zoo for failure to correct a previously identified violation of unsanitary food storage. Hogle Zoo was also cited for failure to provide adequate shelter for the rhinos and elephants and failure to maintain structures in good repair.

**June 28, 1991:** The USDA cited Hogle Zoo for failure to correct a previously identified violation of inadequate pest control. Hogle Zoo was also cited for failure to provide clean water for the guenon and desert bighorns, storing toxic substances near food, and poor housekeeping.

**June 27, 1991:** The USDA cited Hogle Zoo for failure to correct a previously identified violation of failure to maintain perimeter fencing. Hogle Zoo was also cited for failure to have a written contingency plan for emergency sources of water and electric power, failure to meet minimum space requirements in the harbor seal pool, failure to conduct coliform counts of water samples for seals and bears, failure to maintain structures in good repair, and poor housekeeping.

**January 1, 1991:** A zookeeper bashed an injured rabbit against a wall to kill the animal.

**1991:** Zoo employees poisoned an “invading” wild fox.

**October 16, 1990:** The USDA cited Hogle Zoo for failure to clean and repair the sea lion pool.

**August 21, 1990:** The USDA initiated an investigation after receiving complaints from zoo employees with accusations of animal abuse, inadequate training, inadequate veterinary care, and “unnecessary or unexplained animal deaths.”

**July 10, 1990:** The USDA initiated an investigation of the zoo and recommended prosecution.

**July 6, 1990:** The USDA regional animal care supervisor informed Hogle Zoo that he will recommend prosecution for the February, April, and June violations.

**June 26, 1990:** The USDA cited Hogle Zoo for open food containers and failure to dispose of outdated drugs.

**June 4, 1990:** The USDA issued a formal warning based on violations identified during an April inspection.

**April 20, 1990:** The USDA cited Hogle Zoo for unclean food areas, algae in animals’ water, open food containers and outdated drugs.

**March 1990:** The USDA issued an informal warning letter against Hogle Zoo based on violations identified during a February inspection.

**February 8, 1990:** The USDA cited Hogle Zoo for a dirty kitchen in the feline building, open food-storage containers, and failure to mark and separate outdated veterinary medicines from newer drugs.

**1990:** An employee admitted to a USDA inspector that the chimpanzees are hit with sticks. Other employee allegations included beating elephants with ax handles.

**June 26, 1989:** The USDA cited Hogle Zoo for dirty keeper and kitchen areas in the feline building.

**1988:** An elephant named Twiggy died at age 10 from suspected vitamin deficiency.