



Captive Wildlife Report

FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION
 10247 N. SUNCOAST BLVD.
 CRYSTAL RIVER, FL

Report Date / Time 8/18/2021 8:07:24 PM	Report Number ISR097207 (01)	Report Case/CAD Number FWNC21OFF005983 / FWNC21CAD009980	Reporting Officer Rank / ID INVESTIGAT / WK370	Reporting Officer Name KENNETH HOLMES
Originating Agency ORI FL0018000	Reported to Agency Date 7/25/2021 4:58:54 PM	Occur Date Range 07/28/2021 16:58:54 - 07/29/2021 00:00:00	Jurisdiction Private Property	Status: Clearance:
Offense Description S65W WILDLIFE EXHIBITS				

LOCATION(S)

County ALACHUA	Location Type INCIDENT LOCATION	Location Description Jungle Friends Primate Sanctuary						
Street Number 13915	Street N STATE ROAD 121	Apt/Lot/Bldg	City GAINESVILLE	State FI	Zip Code 32653	Phone Number	Ext.	

INVESTIGATION

Was Body Camera Used?	Yes
-----------------------	------------

Person: LICENSEE

First Name KAREN	Middle Name SUE	Last Name BAGNALL	Suffix	Race WHITE	Sex FEMALE	Height 5'02"	Weight	Hair	Eyes
MNI # FWC16MNI451525	SSN	Date of Birth 02/24/1954	Age 67	ID Type E	Drivers License or other ID B254517545640	State FL	OCA / Agency ID		
Place of Birth:	, MI, UNITED STATES								


Addresses

• RESIDENCE / 3205 NW 142 AVENUE, FL 32609 / 386-266-2037
--

Business: CW EXHIBITOR

Business Name JUNGLE FRIENDS	MBI # FWC21MBI000966	Phone Number 1 386-462-7779	Ext 1	Phone Number 2	Ext 2	
County ALACHUA	Street Number 13915	Address N STATE ROAD 121	Apt/Lot/Bldg	City GAINESVILLE	State FI	Zip Code 32653
Other Information Class III primate facility including capuchin and						

Narrative: COMPLAINT INSPECTION

Narrative Date/Time 8/20/2021 12:39:35 AM	Narrative Synopsis MULTIPLE COMPLAINTS MOSTLY UNFOUNDED; VERBAL WARNINGS ISSUED		
Reporting Officer KENNETH HOLMES	Officer Rank INVESTIGAT	Officer ID No WK370	Officer Org/Unit FWNC/NC REGIONALACH UA
Officer Signature 	Officer Agency FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION		

Report Date / Time 8/18/2021 8:07:24 PM	Report Number ISR097207 (01)	Report Case/CAD Number FWNC21OFF005983 / FWNC21CAD009980	Reporting Officer Rank / ID INVESTIGAT / WK370	Reporting Officer Name KENNETH HOLMES
Originating Agency ORI FL0018000	Reported to Agency Date 7/25/2021 4:58:54 PM	Occur Date Range 07/28/2021 16:58:54 - 07/29/2021 00:00:00	Jurisdiction Private Property	Status: Clearance:
Offense Description S65W WILDLIFE EXHIBITS				

Karen S. Bagnall (W/F; DOB 02/24/1954), also known as Kari Bagnall, doing business as Jungle Friends Primate Sanctuary (JFPS) had a commercial license to possess Class III wildlife to include Spider, Capuchin and Woolley monkeys (ESC license # 19596; App ID 7601). The licensed location was in Alachua County at 13915 North State Road 121, Gainesville, Florida 32653. There were six contiguous parcels totaling 44.71 acres owned by JFPS or K. Bagnall (Figure 1). K. Bagnall and some employees and volunteers resided on the property.

JFPS was a registered, foreign not for profit corporation since 03/31/2000. The principal address was same as the licensed location above. K. Bagnall was the registered agent and president of JFPS.

Beginning on 10/29/20 to 11/05/2020, I, Investigator Kenneth J. Holmes of the Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission received complaints about deteriorating conditions at JFPS. Some of the complainants were former employees or volunteers with the facility and were known to me. I was also aware that similar complaints were received by U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA) and the Global Federation of Animal Sanctuaries (GFAS). JFPS was accredited by GFAS.

On 11/09/2020, I responded to JFPS to perform an unannounced inspection based on complaints. Many of the details the complainants provided were accurate; however, either were there no violations or I did not witness the violations happening at the time of inspection. K. Bagnall admitted that indoor cages in an outbuilding were missed during a cleaning rotation leading to unclean/unsanitary conditions, but this was corrected prior to my arrival. Therefore, no action taken at this time. It appeared at the time there was not enough staff to properly manage the number of primates (~258) at the facility for the long term. K. Bagnall admitted to being currently under staffed. She mainly stated it was due to Covid-19, but also said there was recent issues with long term staff that had left the facility. She also stated the pandemic reduced the amount of donations; therefore, had to take cost saving measures.

On 03/04/2021, I accompanied GFAS Program Director Kristin Leppert on an unannounced inspection. I was primarily there to support K. Leppert and did not document the inspection other than by photographs (see attached, *PhotoAlbum_FWNC21OFF001335_54P*), I did not observe any issues other than general maintenance such as overgrowth of vegetation (overgrowth) in and around enclosures, and rusting in welded wire flooring in some of the runways by the feed stations. The most overgrown cages were currently not occupied. I advised K. Bagnall that the overgrowth did not allow for thorough inspection of the cages and the vegetation could damage the cages. Therefore, it was also beneficial to trim the vegetation in the unoccupied cages. The facility was still under-staffed. K. Bagnall stated that former employees were making it even more difficult to hire or get volunteers by posting false information on social media.

Report Date / Time 8/18/2021 8:07:24 PM	Report Number ISR097207 (01)	Report Case/CAD Number FWNC21OFF005983 / FWNC21CAD009980	Reporting Officer Rank / ID INVESTIGAT / WK370	Reporting Officer Name KENNETH HOLMES
Originating Agency ORI FL0018000	Reported to Agency Date 7/25/2021 4:58:54 PM	Occur Date Range 07/28/2021 16:58:54 - 07/29/2021 00:00:00	Jurisdiction Private Property	Status: Clearance:
Offense Description S65W WILDLIFE EXHIBITS				

FWC and I continued to receive complaints about Jungle Friends. I summarized the complaints as follows;

- A capuchin named Silly Willy had an open wound on tail that was not being treated, a possible maltreatment or neglect violation per 68A-6.009(1), FAC.
- Medications not provided to monkeys per JFPS veterinary plan, a possible maltreatment or neglect violation per 68A-6.009(1), FAC. However, this would be better handled by USDA that had specific rules on veterinary care.
- Failure to publicly notify or provide transparency for cause of death for multiple primates. No violations, not required to document deaths.
- Piles of fecal and food wastes left in cages and around cages causing rat infestation leading to possible unsanitary conditions per 68A-6.009(1), FAC. One complaint quoted as stating there were "piles of feces everywhere". Unsanitary conditions occurs when cages are not cleaned over an extended period of time causing unhealthy conditions for the animal.
- Lack of enrichment (not equipped) as provided for the monkeys in violation of 68A-6.012(1) and 68A-0121, FACs
- JFPS was understaffed; therefore, unable to properly clean caging and accoutrements as required per 68A-6.009(5)(d) & (e), Florida Administrative Codes (FACs). This included not removing fecal and food waste in and around cages and dirty feed bowls. The waste was attracting rats.
- Overgrowth in and around cages not allowing observation of monkeys housed within and harboring rats. This was possible unsafe or unsanitary conditions per 68A-6.009(1), FAC.
- JFPS was in a state of collapse with all complainants stating the only solution was to replace management, in particular K. Bagnall. They stated management was the cause to all the issues.

On July 28-29, 2021, I responded again to JFPS due to continued complaints. USDA Veterinary Animal Care Specialist also conduct a separate inspection on these dates. The attending veterinarian, Dr. Bobby Collins was in attendance during portions of the inspection as well.

JFPS consisted of over 250 Class III primates to include Spider monkeys, capuchins, squirrel monkeys marmosets and tamarins. There were about 150 large outdoor enclosures, and 19 outbuildings with transportable indoor cages. Each outbuilding connected to adjacent or near by outdoor enclosures via runways. Runways also connect to other nearby cages. There were some standalone cages not

Report Date / Time 8/18/2021 8:07:24 PM	Report Number ISR097207 (01)	Report Case/CAD Number FWNC21OFF005983 / FWNC21CAD009980	Reporting Officer Rank / ID INVESTIGAT / WK370	Reporting Officer Name KENNETH HOLMES
Originating Agency ORI FL0018000	Reported to Agency Date 7/25/2021 4:58:54 PM	Occur Date Range 07/28/2021 16:58:54 - 07/29/2021 00:00:00	Jurisdiction Private Property	Status: Clearance:
Offense Description S65W WILDLIFE EXHIBITS				

connected to an outbuilding. The cages and buildings were named, and a vast majority had name placards on the entry way. The facility had four distinct named sections. The Kansas section had all the Spider monkeys and most of the capuchin monkeys. The Oz section had capuchin monkeys. The Emerald City section had the Squirrel monkeys. Munchkinland which included a separated area called Cottontopolis housed the Callitrichids (marmosets and tamarins) (Fig. 1).

There were no more birds at the facility. K. Bagnall advised that all the birds were transferred to a bird sanctuary. The bird sanctuary was aware the birds were avian borne virus positive.

All the outdoor cages greatly exceeded size requirements for the primates housed. Most of the indoor caging, with the exception of some of the Callitrichid cages did not meet the size requirements and could only be used for approved temporary caging purposes such as night time security and veterinary care per 68A-6.013, FAC. I did not observe any primates housed exclusively within the indoor cages at the time of inspection.

The cage materials in general met or exceeded the strength requirements for the species housed. However, I observed two issues with a capuchin cage known as Linda's Peaceful Paradise in the Oz section (Fig. 2). 12 gauge (GA) hog rings were used to attach the 6 GA welded wire wall panels (Fig. 3). Construction materials shall consist of not less than 11 1/2 gauge chain link or equivalent for cages housing capuchin monkeys per 68A-6.011(5), FAC. K. Bagnall stated the monkeys cannot open the 12 GA hog rings like they can the ties I recommended (Halco 9 GA alloy). I advised that she had to use 11 1/2 gauge steel wire or equivalent, such as the 9 GA alloy ties. I told her she did not need to remove the 12 GA hog wires, but install the proper strength materials in addition to the hog rings. The same cage showed the welds in the wall panels were starting to rust (Fig. 3). I determined it was not excessive or affecting the structural strength of the material per 68A-6.009(5)(e), FAC, but recommended treating the rust before it got to that point. K. Bagnall stated the cage was one of the new cages and may replace the cage rather than repair.

I also found rusted construction materials in several other areas that would have to be treated soon or the strength of the material would be affected. There was rusted washers in Callitrichid cages in an area known as Tamarin Town in Munchkinland (Fig. 4). The washers secured the 14 GA welded wire panels to square aluminum tubing frame. I also found about six areas in runways by the feed stations that showed signs of rust (Fig. 5). The worse case was in a runway between capuchin cages Jungle Gym and Monkey Wrench in the Kansas section. However, the section was locked and not currently being used. It was slated for replacement. K. Bagnall was made aware of the need to monitor the feed station areas in particular for excessive rust and replace materials as needed. The rust in the feed stations was one of the complaints I received. I determined it to be unfounded at this time since the rust was not excessive and in areas found to excessive were not in use.

Report Date / Time 8/18/2021 8:07:24 PM	Report Number ISR097207 (01)	Report Case/CAD Number FWNC21OFF005983 / FWNC21CAD009980	Reporting Officer Rank / ID INVESTIGAT / WK370	Reporting Officer Name KENNETH HOLMES
Originating Agency ORI FL0018000	Reported to Agency Date 7/25/2021 4:58:54 PM	Occur Date Range 07/28/2021 16:58:54 - 07/29/2021 00:00:00	Jurisdiction Private Property	Status: Clearance:
Offense Description S65W WILDLIFE EXHIBITS				

Reference the other complaints I found the following;

I found there was currently no violation with the tail injury to the Capuchin monkey named Silly Willy. The monkey had a lingering injury to his tail that occurred on or around July 17, 2021, according to complainant information and JFPS. A complainant sent me photographs of the injury on 07/17 and 07/23/21 showing it got larger and more irritated between the dates. On 07/28, I observed the wound much improved and healing showing healthy granulation. However, on 07/29, I observed the wound had opened up again. I did not observe Silly Willy or the companion monkey picking at the wound. JFPS was treating the Silly Willy with a topical antibiotic spray and a mild sedative. I was advised this was a reoccurring issue with the monkey self-mutilating and Dr. Collins thought it may be neurological. He stated he wanted to take tissue cultures to determine if there was an underlying infection. I advised K. Bagnall and Dr. Collins that the injury was not getting better, they needed to consider additional treatment options.

K. Bagnall later told me that Silly Willy was put on an antibiotic and tissue sample was submitted to a lab. After getting the results from the lab, a stronger antibiotic was being given to the monkey. She stated if the antibiotic did not work, she inferred they may have to consider amputating the tail. However, she stated that the primate was old and was concerned with anesthetizing the primate.

I also later spoke with Dr. Fred Schirmer of West End Animal Hospital. He is a clinical veterinarian who JFPS uses to examine and treat primates with medical issues. I described Silly Willy's injury. He stated he had treated Silly Willy for a similar injury in February 2020, but was not advised of the reoccurrence this year. He stated he did get tissue samples mailed to him from JFPS to submit to the lab, but was unaware of the of reason and did not know why they did not submit directly to lab.

Since Silly Willy was under the Dr. Collins' care and being treated, there currently were no violations of neglect or maltreatment. I will continue to check on Silly Willy's condition to ensure the issue is absolved or the animal is not unnecessarily suffering.

There were currently no FWC violations with the administration of medicine and drugs, including controlled substances and expired drugs. USDA has specific requirements for veterinary care of animals and addressed this issue. I observed the controlled substances were under a veterinarians DEA registration. All controlled substances were in a locked safe in the Bob Barker clinic, except a specially prescribed medication for a Squirrel monkey named Oak. It was kept in a refrigerator in the outbuilding known as TotoTown in Emerald City. It was concerning that K. Bagnall and Dr. Collins were unaware that the drug was stored in this area and USDA documented this. USDA also advised that expired drugs were required to be separated, but could be used with the authorization of the attending veterinarian. There were instances where the expired drugs and supplements were not separated. Finally, any person including their employees may treat animals they own for certain

Report Date / Time 8/18/2021 8:07:24 PM	Report Number ISR097207 (01)	Report Case/CAD Number FWNC21OFF005983 / FWNC21CAD009980	Reporting Officer Rank / ID INVESTIGAT / WK370	Reporting Officer Name KENNETH HOLMES
Originating Agency ORI FL0018000	Reported to Agency Date 7/25/2021 4:58:54 PM	Occur Date Range 07/28/2021 16:58:54 - 07/29/2021 00:00:00	Jurisdiction Private Property	Status: Clearance:
Offense Description S65W WILDLIFE EXHIBITS				

illnesses and injuries, including administering prescribed medications per 474.203(5)(a), Florida Statute.

There were no violations concerning the failure to document deaths, in particular to make public notification of such deaths. There was no requirement to maintain information about deaths of Class III wildlife per 68A-6.008(1), FAC. However, JFPS did document deaths by date and cause if known back to 2003. The lowest reported death rate was 2003 when two primates died. The highest was 23 in 2016 and 2018. K. Bagnall suspects 2021 may be higher due to the aging population of Callitrichids, but that information was not available yet. The documentation also shows the general primate population is aging and many of the animals were from research labs. The rate of death did not appear to be from neglect or maltreatment. Some of the complaints even acknowledged the monkeys were not being neglected with one stating, "although there is a skeleton staff caring for the animal residents - they are NOT being mistreated, underfed or ignored by any stretch of the imagination."

I did not find unsanitary conditions, but I did observe there were multiple enclosures where fecal and food wastes were not removed daily, the dirt floors were not raked every three days and cage surfaces not cleaned weekly per 68A-6.009(3)(d) & (e), FACs that states,

(d) Waste: Fecal and food waste shall be removed daily from inside, under, and around cages and stored or disposed of in a manner which prevents noxious odors or pests. Cages and enclosures shall be ventilated to prevent noxious odors.

(e) Cleaning and maintenance: Hard floors within cages or enclosures shall be cleaned a minimum of once weekly. Walls of cages and enclosures shall be spot cleaned daily. The surfaces of housing facilities, including perches, shelves and any furniture-type fixtures within the facility, shall be cleaned weekly, and shall be constructed in a manner and made of materials that permits thorough cleaning. Cages or enclosures with dirt floors shall be raked a minimum of once every three days and all waste material shall be removed. Any surface of cages or enclosures that may come into contact with animal(s) shall be free of excessive rust that prevents the required cleaning or that affects the structural strength. Any painted surface that may come into contact with wildlife shall be free of peeling or flaking paint.

There were about seven cages that had scattered food wastes on the natural ground flooring (Fig. 9). In addition, some cage surfaces did show surface grime that in at least one case appeared to be smeared fecal wastes (Fig. 10). The large cage size with dirt flooring, ground cover and vegetation alleviated some cleaning burden due to natural composting and environmental cleaning processes that included precipitation. However, this did not circumvent the need to remove wastes daily from inside the cages. There were at least twenty cages with the entry way with overgrowth showing the cages had not been entered to perform the cleaning and maintenance as required (Figs 11-14).

All the above issues involved outdoor enclosures. I did not observe any issues with the indoor enclosures or the feed bowls (Figs 15 - 17). The capuchins in Kansas were excluded from the indoor cages and only allowed access during extreme weather conditions. This was due in part to reduce the

Report Date / Time 8/18/2021 8:07:24 PM	Report Number ISR097207 (01)	Report Case/CAD Number FWNC21OFF005983 / FWNC21CAD009980	Reporting Officer Rank / ID INVESTIGAT / WK370	Reporting Officer Name KENNETH HOLMES
Originating Agency ORI FL0018000	Reported to Agency Date 7/25/2021 4:58:54 PM	Occur Date Range 07/28/2021 16:58:54 - 07/29/2021 00:00:00	Jurisdiction Private Property	Status: Clearance:
Offense Description S65W WILDLIFE EXHIBITS				

number of cages that needed to be cleaned. Their outdoor enclosure provided enough shelter and shade that the indoor cages were not required.

I did not find any lack of enrichment violations. The cages I observed were equipped as required with climbing apparatus, perches, hammock, and shelters. There were also children's manipulation toys in many of the cages. Blankets were also provided in the enclosure, and I observed monkeys hugging and carrying around. The cages were oversized and planted with natural vegetation for climbing and foraging. The vast majority of the primates were housed with companion animals. Most often of same species, but if not same species with compatible species. JFPS had a process to introduce primates to determine compatibility. K. Bagnall also stated the monkeys were periodically rotated to different enclosures to further stimulate exploration.

I did find many of the cages had overgrowth in and around many of the cages in all areas of the facility in violation of 68A-6.009(1), FAC (Figs. 6, 11-14, 18-20). I did observe limbs growing through cages including a large banana tree growing through the welded wire ceiling of a capuchin cage known as Mass Transit in the Kansas Area and other cages where welded wire of cage was embedded into limb of the scrubs. Overgrowth makes proper cleaning, raking and thorough inspection of enclosure(s) difficult if not impossible. In addition, overgrowth of woody vegetation such as trees and shrubs can damage the structural integrity of the cage by force or prying the structure apart. I also found an armadillo hole on the side of a Tamarin cage in Cottontopolis that went unnoticed by JFPS staff because it was hidden by high grass (Fig. 20). The borrow went under the cage and the dirt flooring collapsed leaving a hole large enough to act as a potential escape route. Overgrowth also hides food wastes. Food wastes act as and attractant for pests, such as rats. This coupled with overgrowth providing cover for such pests. I observed a fresh, whole carcass of a Roof rat near a Squirrel monkey cage in Toto Town. K. Bagnall previously stated she had to gut and rat proof several buildings that were infested with rats. In addition, she set up rat poison bait stations around facility. The overgrowth in and around the cages is thwarting K. Bagnall efforts to address the rat infestation problem. The overgrowth must be trimmed to keep from contacting the cage in a manner that the cage could not be visually inspection to ensure the integrity of the cage. In addition, ground cover should be reduced so all wastes can be removed as required and to inhibit infestation of pest. This would include mowing and weed whacking an extensive area around the outside of the cages to remove cover the pest used to move safely and to avoid predation.

I observed none of these bait stations were close enough to cages for monkeys to reach as a complainant reported. Each bait station was numbered for tracking purposes. K. Bagnall stated their locations were also mapped.

I also received an additional complaint while inspecting JFPS on 07/29/21. I was advised a capuchin named Wanda in a cage named Cabana 1 or 2 in the Kansas area was self-mutilating. The monkey

Report Date / Time 8/18/2021 8:07:24 PM	Report Number ISR097207 (01)	Report Case/CAD Number FWNC21OFF005983 / FWNC21CAD009980	Reporting Officer Rank / ID INVESTIGAT / WK370	Reporting Officer Name KENNETH HOLMES
Originating Agency ORI FL0018000	Reported to Agency Date 7/25/2021 4:58:54 PM	Occur Date Range 07/28/2021 16:58:54 - 07/29/2021 00:00:00	Jurisdiction Private Property	Status: Clearance:
Offense Description S65W WILDLIFE EXHIBITS				

was reportedly biting her hands and had missing fingers. I told K. Bagnall I wanted to examine Wanda. She knew the monkey by name and brought us directly to the Cabana cage. I observed a healthy female Brown capuchin with no visible injuries and all its fingers and toes (Fig. 22; see attached short videos *FWNC21OFF00005983 2021-07-29- 036*, *FWNC21OFF00005983 2021-07-29 037*, & *FWNC21OFF00005983 2021-07-29 039*). K. Bagnall advised that Wanda did have a nervous habit of gripping her chest area with her hands, but there were no signs of physical injury due to this habit. I determined this complaint as unfounded.

I also received a complaint stating that almost all the primates were missing hair due to over-grooming and constantly rubbing against the cage. I did not observe much grooming, but this may be because my presences disrupted their normal behavior. Most of the monkeys I observed were healthy and had normal hair covering (Fig. 22). However, there were geriatric monkeys that were balding and missing hair. Some were almost completely bald. Many of the geriatric monkeys also had missing teeth and frail looking, but this is a normal aging process (Fig. 23; see attached videos, *FWNC21OFF00005983 2021-07-29 042* & *FWNC21OFF00005983 2021-07-29 046*). I determined this complaint as unfounded.

The under-staffing and improper management issues were not directly in FWC's purview, but it can be addressed if the wildlife is not properly cared for and caging not maintained as required. I did not find the primates were neglected, but the current staffing levels could not properly clean and maintain all the cages as required. K. Bagnall admitted to being under-staffed. She again stated it was mainly due to pandemic related worker shortages. There were also multiple social media posts indicting many of the complaints cited in this report and advising readers not to work at JFPS that was acerbating the staffing issue. K. Bagnall and I discussed the extensive application process including requirements such as a vegan diet and no smoking. I agreed with K. Bagnall that the pandemic has created a worker shortage for many businesses and suggested she should consider relaxing her application process. She stated she would and was already creating smoking areas at the facility.

Many of the complaints were unfounded, but I did observe violations during this inspection. Based on the current circumstances, I issued verbal warnings for the violations noted in this report including to the following;

- Multiple cages with food wastes in and around cages not removed daily as required per 68A-6.009(3)(d), FAC

- Multiple cages not properly cleaned as required per 68A-6.009(3)(d), FAC; to wit, cage dirt floors not raked every three days, cage surfaces not cleaned weekly, and vegetation not trimmed to allow proper cleaning.

Report Date / Time 8/18/2021 8:07:24 PM	Report Number ISR097207 (01)	Report Case/CAD Number FWNC21OFF005983 / FWNC21CAD009980	Reporting Officer Rank / ID INVESTIGAT / WK370	Reporting Officer Name KENNETH HOLMES
Originating Agency ORI FL0018000	Reported to Agency Date 7/25/2021 4:58:54 PM	Occur Date Range 07/28/2021 16:58:54 - 07/29/2021 00:00:00	Jurisdiction Private Property	Status: Clearance:
Offense Description S65W WILDLIFE EXHIBITS				

- A cage not sufficiently strong to prevent escape per 68A-6.009(2)(b), FAC; to wit, dirt floor collapsed into an armadillo burrow creating a gap large enough to be a potential escape route in a tamarin cage.

- Unsafe caging due to overgrowth of vegetation not allowing thorough inspection and potentially damaging cage structure per 68A-6.009(1), FAC.

K. Bagnall has to show improvements to avoid further action. Improvements may include but not limited to properly caring for and maintaining the existing captive wildlife at the facility or reducing the number of primates to a manageable level by transferring to other licensed facilities.

Cited Regulations:

68A-6.008 Transfer of Wildlife and Record Keeping Requirements.

(1) No person shall possess any wildlife requiring a permit for personal use, or any wildlife for sale or exhibition, without documentation of the source and supplier of such wildlife. Possessors of such wildlife must maintain an accurate record of changes in inventory including acquisitions and sales or transfers of all wildlife. Possessors of Class I or Class II wildlife must also maintain an accurate record of all births and deaths. Such records shall be open to inspection upon request by commission personnel.

68A-6.009 General Regulations Governing Possession of Captive Wildlife.

(1) No person shall maintain captive wildlife in any unsafe or unsanitary condition, or in a manner which results in threats to the public safety, or the maltreatment or neglect of such wildlife.

(2) Caging Requirements:

(a) All wildlife possessed in captivity shall, except when supervised and controlled in accordance with subsection (3) hereof, be maintained in cages or enclosures constructed and maintained in compliance with the provisions of this chapter.

(b) Cages or enclosures housing captive wildlife shall be sufficiently strong to prevent escape and to protect the caged animal from injury, and shall be equipped with structural safety barriers to prevent any physical contact with the caged animal by the public, except for contacts as authorized under subsection 68A-6.016(1), F.A.C. Structural barriers may be constructed from materials such as fencing, moats, landscaping, or close-mesh wire, provided that materials used are safe and effective in preventing public contact.

(3) Sanitation and Nutritional Requirements:

(a) Sanitation, water disposal, and waste disposal shall be in accordance with all applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

(b) Water: Clean drinking water shall be provided daily. Any water containers used shall be clean. Reptiles and amphibians that do not drink water from containers and those in an inactive season or period shall be provided water in a manner and at such intervals as to ensure their health and welfare. All pools, tanks, water areas and water containers provided for swimming, wading or drinking shall be clean. Enclosures shall provide drainage for surface water and runoff.

(c) Food: Food shall be of a type and quantity that meets the nutritional requirements for the particular species, and shall be provided in an unspoiled and uncontaminated condition. Clean containers shall be used for feeding.

Report Date / Time 8/18/2021 8:07:24 PM	Report Number ISR097207 (01)	Report Case/CAD Number FWNC21OFF005983 / FWNC21CAD009980	Reporting Officer Rank / ID INVESTIGAT / WK370	Reporting Officer Name KENNETH HOLMES
Originating Agency ORI FL0018000	Reported to Agency Date 7/25/2021 4:58:54 PM	Occur Date Range 07/28/2021 16:58:54 - 07/29/2021 00:00:00	Jurisdiction Private Property	Status: Clearance:
Offense Description S65W WILDLIFE EXHIBITS				

(d) Waste: Fecal and food waste shall be removed daily from inside, under, and around cages and stored or disposed of in a manner which prevents noxious odors or pests. Cages and enclosures shall be ventilated to prevent noxious odors.

(e) Cleaning and maintenance: Hard floors within cages or enclosures shall be cleaned a minimum of once weekly. Walls of cages and enclosures shall be spot cleaned daily. The surfaces of housing facilities, including perches, shelves and any furniture-type fixtures within the facility, shall be cleaned weekly, and shall be constructed in a manner and made of materials that permits thorough cleaning. Cages or enclosures with dirt floors shall be raked a minimum of once every three days and all waste material shall be removed. Any surface of cages or enclosures that may come into contact with animal(s) shall be free of excessive rust that prevents the required cleaning or that affects the structural strength. Any painted surface that may come into contact with wildlife shall be free of peeling or flaking paint.

(4) In addition to the standard caging requirements set forth in this chapter, Class I and Class II animals shall be caged in accordance with the following requirements:

(a) All cages or enclosures of Class I and Class II wildlife, and Class III capuchin, spider and woolly monkeys, except paddocks, approved open air habitats, or outdoor reptile enclosures shall be equipped with a safety entrance. A safety entrance is defined as a protected, secure area that can be entered by a keeper that prevents animal escape and safeguards the keeper, or a device that can be activated by a keeper that prevents animal escape and safeguards entry. Such entrances shall include: A double-door mechanism, interconnecting cages, a lock-down area, or other comparable devices, subject to Commission approval, that will prevent escape and safeguard the keeper. Safety entrances shall be constructed of materials that are of equivalent strength as that prescribed for cage construction for that particular species.

(b) All cages or enclosures constructed of chain link or other approved materials shall be well braced and securely anchored at ground level to prevent escape by digging or erosion. Cages shall be constructed using metal clamps, ties or braces of equivalent strength as the material required for cage construction for the particular species. Cages or enclosures using the ground as flooring

68A-6.011 Structural Caging Requirements for Class I, II, and III Wildlife.

Additional requirements for specific species shall be as follows:

(5) Group V - Gibbons, siamangs, patas monkeys, howler monkeys, uakaris, mangabeys, guenons, sakis, guereza monkeys, celebes black apes, indris, macaques, langurs, proboscis monkeys, spider monkeys, woolly monkeys, and capuchin monkeys, leopards, cougars, clouded leopards, cheetahs, ocelots, servals, lynx, bobcats, caracals, African golden cats, Temminck's golden cats, fishing cats, wolves, coyotes, jackals, Indian dholes, African hunting dogs, aardwolves, binturongs, and Old World badgers.

(a) Outdoor facilities - Construction material shall consist of not less than 11 1/2 gauge chain link or equivalent.

(b) Indoor facilities - Potential escape routes shall be equipped with wire or grating not less than 11 1/2 gauge or equivalent.

68A-6.012 Standard Caging Requirements for Captive Wildlife.

(1) No captive wildlife shall be confined in any cage or other enclosure which contains more individual animals, or is smaller in dimension than as specified in this section, or is not equipped as specified in this section, except as defined in Rule 68A-6.013, F.A.C., or as authorized in accordance with the following...

68A-6.0121 Standard Caging Requirements for Primates.

Report Date / Time 8/18/2021 8:07:24 PM	Report Number ISR097207 (01)	Report Case/CAD Number FWNC21OFF005983 / FWNC21CAD009980	Reporting Officer Rank / ID INVESTIGAT / WK370	Reporting Officer Name KENNETH HOLMES
Originating Agency ORI FL0018000	Reported to Agency Date 7/25/2021 4:58:54 PM	Occur Date Range 07/28/2021 16:58:54 - 07/29/2021 00:00:00	Jurisdiction Private Property	Status: Clearance:
Offense Description S65W WILDLIFE EXHIBITS				

Additional cage or enclosure requirements for primates: In addition to requirements of this section, each cage or enclosure shall have an accessible device to provide physical stimulation or manipulation compatible with the species. Such device shall be noninjurious, and may include, but is not limited to, boxes, balls, mirrors or foraging items.

(1) Prosimians:

(a) Small (e.g., bush babies, loris, potto, angwantibo, tarsiers, and mouse, dwarf, forked, marked, and sportive lemurs).

1. For one or two animals, a cage 3 feet by 3 feet, 4 feet high. For each additional animal, increase cage size by 25 percent of original floor area.

2. Each cage shall have perching area(s) and nest box(es) that will accommodate all animals in the enclosures simultaneously. Each cage shall also have climbing apparatus.

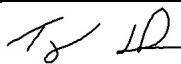
(Chapter 474-Veterinary Medical Practice)

474.203 Exemptions.-This chapter does not apply to:

(5)(a) Any person, or the person's regular employee, administering to the ills or injuries of her or his own animals, including, but not limited to, castration, spaying, and dehorning of herd animals, unless title is transferred or employment provided for the purpose of circumventing this law. This exemption does not apply to any person licensed as a veterinarian in another state or foreign jurisdiction and practicing temporarily in this state. However, only a veterinarian may immunize or treat an animal for diseases that are communicable to humans and that are of public health significance.

Officer: Approving Supervisor (Supplement 01)

Officer Name HARRISON, TYLER	Officer Rank LIEUTENANT	Officer ID No WN187	Officer Agency FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION
--	-----------------------------------	-------------------------------	--

Approval Date / Time 8/26/2021 7:02:15 AM	Officer Signature 
---	---

Sup #	Officer Name Rank / ID #	Involvement On Report / Reporting Role	Officer Agency Org/Unit
01	KENNETH HOLMES INVESTIGAT WK370	INVESTIGATOR / REPORTING OFFICER	FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION FWNC\NC REGION\ALACHUA
01	HARRISON, TYLER LIEUTENANT WN187	APPROVING SUPERVISOR	FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION FWN\WNW REGION\LEON HEADQUARTERS

Report Date / Time 8/18/2021 8:07:24 PM	Report Number ISR097207 (01)	Report Case/CAD Number FWNC21OFF005983 / FWNC21CAD009980	Reporting Officer Rank / ID INVESTIGAT / WK370	Reporting Officer Name KENNETH HOLMES
Originating Agency ORI FL0018000	Reported to Agency Date 7/25/2021 4:58:54 PM	Occur Date Range 07/28/2021 16:58:54 - 07/29/2021 00:00:00	Jurisdiction Private Property	Status: Clearance:
Offense Description S65W WILDLIFE EXHIBITS				

The undersigned certifies and swears that he/she has just and reasonable grounds to believe that the above named Defendant, committed violation(s), of law, on the below date(s) and time(s), as listed in the narratives associated with this report:

Officer: Reporting Officer (Supplement01)

Officer Name KENNETH HOLMES	Office Rank INVESTIGAT	Officer ID No WK370	Sworn and subscribed before me, the undersigned authority This the _____ day of _____, _____ DEPUTY OF THE COURT, NOTARY OR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER
Officer Agency FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION			
Officer Signature 