



## Inspection Report

---

APRIL CICCHELLI RYAN CICCHELLI  
8270 W BLUE RD  
LAKE CITY, MI 49651

Customer ID: **505843**  
Certificate: **34-C-0440**  
Site: 002  
April and Ryan Cicchelli

Type: RE-LICENSE INSPECTION  
Date: 26-JAN-2022

---

### 2.4 Critical

#### Non-interference with APHIS officials.

The applicant interfered with the inspection by repeatedly providing false information to APHIS inspectors. On multiple separate occasions during the inspection, the applicant confirmed to APHIS inspectors that all regulated animals had been inspected. It was only after inspectors stated they were in possession of a health certificate, provided by the state of Michigan, demonstrating the applicant was in possession of a cougar cub, the applicant admitted to having the cougar cub in their home. The applicants showed the cougar to the inspectors and explained their plans to build its enclosure for exhibition to the public. Additionally, APHIS inspectors had a health certificate from the state of Michigan for a North American river otter demonstrating the applicant acquired a North American river otter. When asked about the health certificate, the applicant stated that they had not taken possession of the North American river otter. The acquisition of the North American river otter by the applicant was corroborated by the disposition records of the seller (APHIS Form 7020) signed by the applicant, and screenshots of Facebook messages between the seller and the applicant. Providing false and inaccurate information to an APHIS inspectors interferers with their ability to complete an AWA inspection and determine compliance with the AWA.

A licensee or applicant for an initial license shall not interfere with any APHIS official in the course of carrying out his or her duties.

---

Prepared By: CARRIE BONGARD  
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care  
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Date:  
02-FEB-2022

Received by Title: Applicant

Date:  
02-FEB-2022



## Inspection Report

---

To be corrected from this day forward, February 1, 2022

### 2.40(b)(3) Direct

#### Attending veterinarian and adequate veterinary care (dealers and exhibitors).

One male olive baboon had growths on its head – one near his right eye and at least 12 near the right ear. Several growths had been noted on previous inspections. However, the number of growths present in front of his right ear has increased dramatically. The growths ranged in size from 0.5mm to 2cm. Several of the growths were pigmented. The applicant did not communicate these changes to the attending veterinarian. Medical problems must be identified and communicated to the attending veterinarian so that a diagnosis can be determined, and treatment implemented. Failure to observe medical problems and/or communicate those problems to a veterinarian can result in prolonged pain, suffering, and even death. The facility representative must observe all animals daily and then ensure a mechanism of direct and frequent communication with the attending veterinarian so that timely and accurate information on new or unresolved problems of health, behavior, and well-being are conveyed.

To be corrected by end of business February 1, 2022

### 2.75(b)(1)

#### Records: Dealers and exhibitors.

The applicants have acquired 1 cougar cub, 1 North American River Otter, and 1 African Crested Porcupine. Records of acquisition were not provided by the applicants, and the record of animals on hand does not show these animal additions. Every exhibitor shall make, keep, and maintain records or forms which fully and correctly disclose the following information concerning animals other than dogs and cats, purchased or otherwise acquired, owned, held, leased, or otherwise in his or her possession or under his or her control, or which is transported, sold, euthanized, or otherwise disposed of by that dealer or exhibitor. The records shall include any

---

Prepared By: CARRIE BONGARD  
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care  
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Date:  
02-FEB-2022

Received by Title: Applicant

Date:  
02-FEB-2022



## Inspection Report

---

offspring born of any animal while in his or her possession or under his or her control.

Records of all acquisitions, dispositions, and animals on hand must be kept and maintained to track or trace animals in case of disease outbreak, ensure all parties are licensed if they require licensing, and to ensure all regulated species are inspected.

To be corrected by end of business, February 1, 2022

### 2.131(a)

#### Handling of animals.

The applicant possesses one cougar and two servals. When asked about their knowledge and experience with wild/exotic felids, the applicant stated that they spent 4-5 hours with an animal trainer associated with the individual from whom the cougar was acquired. At the time of inspection, the cougar was on a leash and harness. The harness was loose and too big for the cougar, and therefore it was not an appropriate method for controlling this animal in case it misbehaved, or bit someone. Additionally, one of the servals was identified as being "unfriendly", and "didn't like people". However it's enclosure has no den box so the animal did not have the ability to hide or retreat from people. Cleaning of the enclosure is conducted while the animals are unsecured in the enclosure, and may lead to human, and/or animal injury. Animals in possession by individuals that lack adequate experience and knowledge of that species is detrimental to the health and well-being of that species. It can lead to unnecessary animal pain, suffering, and distress. Additionally, it could impact the health and safety of the public. All applicants who maintain wild and/or exotic animals must demonstrate adequate experience and knowledge of the species they maintain.

To be corrected by February 9, 2022 or per language at the end of the report

### 3.75(c)(2)

#### Housing facilities, general.

---

**Prepared By:** CARRIE BONGARD  
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care  
**Title:** ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

**Date:**  
02-FEB-2022

**Received by Title:** Applicant

**Date:**  
02-FEB-2022



## Inspection Report

---

The indoor enclosure housing two rhesus macaques had a hanging enrichment device in the outside portion of the primary enclosure. The device was in disrepair with loose rope and had frayed ends. Improperly maintained surfaces can lead to animal injury. The applicant must ensure that all surfaces and devices are maintained on a regular basis.

To be corrected by February 2, 2022, or per language at the end of the report

### 3.76(c)

#### Indoor housing facilities.

Two cynomolgus monkeys, two brown lemurs, and two vervets were housed in the indoor barn. The indoor barn did not have any lights. The only lighting came from three doors located on three different sides of the building. The lack of light prevents thorough daily observations and adequate routine cleaning. The applicant must light the facility well enough to permit routine inspection, cleaning of the facility, and observation of the nonhuman primates. Lighting must be uniformly diffused throughout the animal facilities and provide sufficient illumination to aid in maintaining good housekeeping practices, adequate cleaning, adequate inspection of animals, and for the well-being of the animals.

To be corrected by February 9, 2022 or per language at the end of the report

### 3.77(a)

#### Direct

#### Sheltered housing facilities.

Inside the shelter building for the olive baboon the temperature reading was 31 degrees Fahrenheit. Inside the shelter building for the two rhesus macaques the temperature reading was 37.6 degrees Fahrenheit. These temperature readings were taken with a Kestrel 3000. These temperatures were taken at approximately 11:30 AM and the outside temperature was 12.3 degrees with a wind chill at 7.6 degrees Fahrenheit. The archived high temperature for the day, per Weather.com, was 16 degrees Fahrenheit.

The sheltered part of sheltered housing facilities must be sufficiently heated and cooled when necessary to protect the nonhuman primates from temperature extremes, and to provide for their health and well-being. The ambient temperature

---

Prepared By: CARRIE BONGARD

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Date:

02-FEB-2022

Received by Title: Applicant

Date:

02-FEB-2022



## Inspection Report

---

in the sheltered part of the facility must not fall below 45 °F (7.2 °C) for more than 4 consecutive hours when nonhuman primates are present, and must not rise above 85 °F (29.5 °C) for more than 4 consecutive hours when nonhuman primates are present.

Shelter buildings must be sufficiently heated to ensure that the temperature of the shelter does not fall below 45 degrees Fahrenheit for 4 consecutive hours. Shelters must be sufficiently heated to ensure the comfort and well-being of the animals.

To be corrected by end of business February 1, 2022

### 3.80(a)(2)(iii)

#### Primary enclosures.

Six ring-tailed lemurs were housed in the heated garage at the home address. The enclosure was constructed of wire dog kennel panels. The panels had gaps that were approximately 2in x 4in. Three of the ring-tailed lemurs were able to escape through the gaps and were observed loose in the garage at time of inspection. Primary enclosures that do not contain the animal can lead to animal injury or death. The applicant must modify the enclosure so that none of the animals contained within are able to escape. Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they contain the nonhuman primates securely and prevent accidental opening of the enclosure.

To be corrected by February 9, 2022 or per language at the end of the report

### 3.80(a)(2)(vi)

#### Direct

#### Primary enclosures.

Two rhesus macaques and one olive baboon are housed in sheltered housing. The shelter is attached to the outdoor portion of their enclosure. There is no lockout inside the heated shelter. As a result, the nonhuman primates are locked outside and exposed to cold weather and temperature extremes while their indoor housing facility is cleaned and sanitized, and inspected. At the time of inspection at approximately 11:30 AM, the lead inspector's Kestrel 3000 read a

---

Prepared By: CARRIE BONGARD

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Date:

02-FEB-2022

Received by Title: Applicant

Date:

02-FEB-2022



## Inspection Report

---

temperature of 12.3 degrees Fahrenheit with a wind chill of 7.6 degrees Fahrenheit. Forcing the animals to stay outside during these events can lead to animal discomfort, suffering, freezing of fingers and toes, or other injuries. The applicant must construct primary enclosures so that they provide adequate shelter and protect from extreme temperatures and weather conditions that may be uncomfortable or hazardous to the species of nonhuman primate contained.

To be corrected by end of business February 1, 2022

### 3.80(a)(2)(ix)

#### Primary enclosures.

Six ring-tailed lemurs were housed indoors on a concrete floor. The concrete was not properly sealed. An inadequately sealed floor prevents thorough cleaning and sanitization which can lead to animal disease. The applicant must ensure that all surfaces in contact with nonhuman primates are able to be readily cleaned and sanitized or replaced when worn or soiled.

To be corrected by February 9, 2022 or per language at the end of the report

### 3.84(d)

#### Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

Six ring-tailed lemurs were housed indoors. A mouse was observed on several occasions running along side of the nonhuman primate enclosure. Pests can carry and transmit disease and contaminate the environment which could impact the health and well-being of the nonhuman primates. The applicant must develop and maintain an effective program for the control of mammalian pests to promote the health and well-being of the animals and reduce contamination by pests in animal areas.

To be corrected by February 5, 2022, or per language at the end of the report

### 3.125(a)

#### Facilities, general.

---

Prepared By: CARRIE BONGARD  
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care  
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Date:  
02-FEB-2022

Received by Title: Applicant

Date:  
02-FEB-2022



## Inspection Report

---

-The applicant allows the juvenile cougar to run loose in the house when they are home. There are numerous dangers in a house setting that can cause harm and/or death including electrical cords, and various children's toys.

-There are 4 coatimundi housed in a dog kennel with a top inside the heated barn. There are 3 mountain coati, and 1 declawed white-nosed coati. The white-nosed coati was seen climbing the wall of the enclosure near the entrance gate. There is a gap large enough for the coati to stick its head and neck out of. If this coati were to lose it's grip/footing this gap could cause injury or strangulation of the coati.

The facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved. The indoor and outdoor housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals.

Appropriate housing for the species must be provided and maintained to prevent injury or death to the animals possessed by the applicants.

To be corrected by February 4, 2022, or per language at the end of the report

### 3.126(a) Direct

#### Facilities, indoor.

At time of inspection the lead inspectors Kestrel 3000 read a temperature of 12.3 degrees Fahrenheit with a wind chill of 7.6 degrees Fahrenheit. The indoor temperature of the enclosure housing five kinkajous was only 45 degrees Fahrenheit. The temperature was verified with the inspectors Kestrel 3000. A temperature of 45 degrees Fahrenheit is too low for kinkajous. Inadequate housing temperatures can lead to unnecessary discomfort and affects the animal's well-being. The applicant must sufficiently heat indoor facilities to protect animals from the extremes of cold temperatures, to provide for their health and to prevent their discomfort. The ambient temperatures shall not be allowed to fall below or rise above temperatures compatible with the health and comfort of the animal.

To be corrected by end of business February 1, 2022

---

**Prepared By:** CARRIE BONGARD  
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care  
**Title:** ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

**Date:**  
02-FEB-2022

**Received by Title:** Applicant

**Date:**  
02-FEB-2022



## Inspection Report

---

### 3.126(c)

#### Facilities, indoor.

One striped skunk, eight caviés, two wallabies, four coatimundis, one red kangaroo, and two servals were housed in the indoor barn. The indoor barn did not have any lights. The only lighting came from three doors located on three different sides of the building. The lack of light prevents thorough daily observations and adequate routine cleaning. The applicant must light the facility well enough to permit routine inspection, cleaning of the facility, and observation of the animals. Lighting must be uniformly diffused throughout the animal facilities and provide sufficient illumination to aid in maintaining good housekeeping practices, adequate cleaning, adequate inspection of animals, and for the well-being of the animals. To be corrected by February 9, 2022 or per language at the end of the report

### 3.128

#### Space requirements.

One female juvenile cougar did not have an adequate enclosure. During the day, the animal roams the applicant's home. At night, the animal is confined to a large wire dog crate that was in the furnace room. The crate was approximately 4ft x 3ft x 2ft. The litter box inside the crate took up approximately one third of the floor space. Inadequate enclosures can lead to malnutrition, debility, stress, or abnormal behavior patterns. The applicant is responsible for constructing enclosures that provide sufficient space to allow each animal to make normal postural and social adjustments with adequate freedom of movement.

To be corrected by February 4, 2022, or per language at the end of the report

### 3.129(a)

#### Feeding.

The applicant is supplementing the bone in chicken and chunk pieces of beef fed to the juvenile cougar and two servals with a seaweed calcium supplement. The applicant is using inadequate amounts of calcium supplement for the servals and juvenile cougar. The applicant is using the amounts of calcium recommended for dogs listed on the packaging. The

---

Prepared By: CARRIE BONGARD

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Date:

02-FEB-2022

Received by Title: Applicant

Date:

02-FEB-2022





## Inspection Report

---

applicant could not give the inspectors a specific amount of the meat diet fed daily, and the amounts changed numerous times when the applicants were asked about the diets.

The food shall be wholesome, palatable, and free from contamination and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain all animals in good health. The diet shall be prepared with consideration for the age, species, condition, size, and type of the animal.

Wild and exotic felids must have calcium supplements added to their daily diet of slab meat to ensure they grow properly and do not develop painful bone or other diseases.

To be corrected by end of business February 1, 2022

### 3.130 Direct

#### Watering.

There was a layer of ice on top of the water trough for the zebra making potable water inaccessible. After the applicant broke the ice, the zebra drank rapidly for approximately 90 seconds. The lack of accessible water can lead to animal distress, dehydration, and death. The applicant must provide potable water as often as necessary for the health and comfort of the animals.

To be corrected by end of business February 1, 2022

### 3.131(c)

#### Sanitation.

The wire dog crate used for housing the female juvenile cougar at night was in the furnace room. The room was full of miscellaneous clutter including foam strips, paper, carpets, a Nintendo controller, and a trash bag. The items were close enough to the cougar crate that the animal could reach out and grab the items with her paw. There was evidence of chewed debris in and around the animal crate at time of inspection. The lack of housekeeping can lead to animal disease and injury. The applicant must ensure that premises are kept clean and in good repair to protect the animals from injury

---

Prepared By: CARRIE BONGARD  
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Date:  
02-FEB-2022

Received by Title: Applicant

Date:  
02-FEB-2022



## Inspection Report

---

and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices. Accumulations of trash shall be placed in designated areas and cleared as necessary to protect the health of the animals.

To be corrected by February 2, 2022, or per language at the end of the report

This is a 1st Re-License Inspection for a Class "C" license.

The inspection and exit briefing were conducted with the applicant.

All items must be in compliance within 2 more inspection(s) or by March 29, 2022 or the applicant will forfeit the license fee and must wait 6 months to reapply.

Please contact your inspector to schedule your next Re-License Inspection.

Regulated activity can continue under your existing USDA license until it expires.

Additional Inspectors:

JUSTINE O MALLEY, VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

GWENDALYN MAGINNIS

LAURIE GAGE

---

**Prepared By:** CARRIE BONGARD  
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care  
**Title:** ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

**Date:**  
02-FEB-2022

**Received by Title:** Applicant

**Date:**  
02-FEB-2022



### Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
505843	34-C-0440	002	April and Ryan Cicchelli	26-JAN-2022

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000008	<i>Dolichotis patagonum</i>	PATAGONIAN CAVY / MARA
000001	<i>Hystrix cristata</i>	AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE
000001	<i>Nasua narica</i>	WHITE-NOSED COATI
000001	<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>	ASIATIC WATER BUFFALO
000002	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	CRAB-EATING MACAQUE / CYNOMOLGUS MONKEY
000002	<i>Eulemur fulvus</i>	BROWN LEMUR
000003	<i>Nasua olivacea</i>	MOUNTAIN COATI
000001	<i>Papio anubis</i>	OLIVE BABOON
000005	<i>Potos flavus</i>	KINKAJOU
000001	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	STRIPED SKUNK
000002	<i>Chlorocebus pygerythrus</i>	VERVET
000001	<i>Osphranter rufus</i>	RED KANGAROO
000002	<i>Leptailurus serval</i>	SERVAL
000002	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	AMERICAN BADGER
000002	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	RHESUS MACAQUE
000004	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000002	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000006	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000003	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)
000001	<i>Bos taurus</i>	CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI
000001	<i>Puma concolor</i>	PUMA / MOUNTAIN LION / COUGAR
000001	<i>Lama pacos</i>	ALPACA
000001	<i>Equus quagga</i>	BURCHELL'S / GRANT'S / CHAPMAN'S / PLAINS ZEBRA
000002	<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i>	BENNETT'S WALLABY / RED- NECKED WALLABY
000000	<i>Lontra canadensis</i>	NORTH AMERICAN RIVER OTTER
000055	<b>Total</b>	



**Species Inspected**

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
505843	34-C-0440	002	April and Ryan Cicchelli	26-JAN-2022