



Chimp Haven, Inc.
13600 Chimpanzee Place
Keithville, LA 71047

CITATION AND NOTIFICATION OF PENALTY

We believe that you violated the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. § 2131 et seq.) (AWA), as described below.

Date of Alleged Violation: April 6, 2021

9 C.F.R. § 2.131(b)(1) Handling of Animals. Handling of all animals shall be done as expeditiously and carefully as possible in a manner that does not cause trauma, overheating, excessive cooling, behavioral stress, physical harm, or unnecessary discomfort.

You failed to handle animals as carefully as possible in a matter that did not cause trauma, behavioral stress, physical harm or unnecessary discomfort.

As documented on the June 3, 2021 inspection report, a 30-year-old chimpanzee (“Cleopatra”) was introduced to another group of chimpanzees. On April 6, 2021, she was observed to be favoring her left hind limb and was suspected to have a primary left knee injury. On April 16, 2021, the chimpanzees were moved to an indoor space to protect them from inclement weather. A fight occurred and multiple members of the group focused their aggression on “Cleopatra”. She sustained a spinal injury, was treated, but was ultimately euthanized on May 4, 2021.

Date of Alleged Violation: November 18, 2021

9 C.F.R. § 3.81(a)(3) Environmental enhancement to promote psychological well-being. Social gathering. The environment enhancement plan must include specific provisions to address the social needs of nonhuman primates of species known to exist in social groups in nature. Such specific provisions must be in accordance with currently accepted professional standards, as cited in appropriate professional journals or reference guides, and as directed by the attending veterinarian. Nonhuman primates may not be housed with other species of primates or animals unless they are compatible, do not prevent access to food, water, or shelter by individual animals, and are not known to be hazardous to the health and well-being of each other. Compatibility of nonhuman primates must be determined in accordance with generally accepted professional practices and actual observations, as directed by the attending veterinarian, to ensure that the nonhuman primates are in fact compatible. Individually housed nonhuman primates must be able to see and hear



nonhuman primates of their own or compatible species unless the attending veterinarian determines that it would endanger their health, safety, or well-being.

You failed to provide a safe environment of compatibility for nonhuman primates.

Between August 27, 2019 and September 9, 2019, a 46-year-old male chimpanzee (“Midge”) was introduced to a group of 12 chimpanzees. Initially, Midge responded well until staff reported that he showed signs of diminished mobility. In response, the animal was temporarily single housed due to suspected aggression from his group mates. On August 16, 2021, Midge remained in single housing, was treated for his medical condition, and began to show improvement. In October 2021, Midge was re-introduced to his social group over a 4-week period. Between October 2021 and November 12, 2021, the reintroduction took place without complications. On November 12, 2021, Midge began to show weakness and other signs of illness. On November 18, 2022, there was aggressive interaction directed at Midge from another group mate that resulted in trauma. On November 19, 2021, Midge succumbed to his injuries and was found dead in his enclosure.

Date of Alleged Violation: January 1 and January 4, 2022

9 C.F.R. § 3.84(b)(4) Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control. Sanitization of primary enclosures and food and water receptacles. Primary enclosures containing material that cannot be sanitized using the methods provided in paragraph (b)(3) of this section, such as sand, gravel, dirt, absorbent bedding, grass, or planted areas, must be sanitized by removing the contaminated material as necessary to prevent odors, diseases, pests, insects, and vermin infestation.

You failed to clean, sanitize, and provide adequate pest control.

In January 2022, a 31-year-old male chimpanzee (“Huey”) and a 28-year-old female chimpanzee (“JoEllen”) showed signs of disease. The animals received medical attention, but both chimpanzees died within 24 hours of treatment. The necropsy report showed that both deaths were attributed to an infection with parasites via environmental contamination. Soil and water sampling were conducted in the enclosure and parasites were found in a muddy area that the chimpanzees had access to. This area was found to be the source of the disease.

Date of Alleged Violation: December 2, 2021



9 C.F.R. § 3.75(a) Housing, facilities, general. Structure: construction. Housing facilities for nonhuman primates must be designed and constructed so that they are structurally sound for the species of nonhuman primates housed in them. They must be kept in good repair, and they must protect the animals from injury, contain the animals securely, and restrict other animals from entering.

You failed to construct and maintain primary enclosures in a way that would contain animals securely.

On December 2, 2021, seven chimpanzees escaped from their enclosure. The escape was determined by a breach in the skylight wire mesh panel that was not secured appropriately.

The penalty for the alleged violation(s) described above is \$6,150.