



WILDLIFE RESOURCES DIVISION

CHRIS CLARK
COMMISSIONER

DAN FORSTER
DIRECTOR

MEMORANDUM

TO: Wildlife Exhibition License Applicants

FROM: Special Permit Unit

SUBJECT: Instructions for Completing Application

This memo is in reference to meeting requirements for a Wildlife Exhibition License as provided for by Official Code of Georgia Annotated § 27-2-13. Attached is a copy of the law's provisions and requirements and an application form which you must complete and return to the Game Management Section, Special Permit Unit, in Social Circle. The following information must be provided fully for each item on the form:

1. Give complete name, mailing address, email and home telephone number.
2. Provide name, address (including county), and phone number of facility or business (if any).
3. Describe proposed exhibit goals, including detailed educational objectives.
4. List species (including scientific name), number, sex, and age of animals to be exhibited.
5. Obtain an exhibitor's license from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA/APHIS), or provide documentation that the applicant is exempt from USDA/APHIS requirements (USDA/APHIS, Raleigh, NC, (919) 855-7100).
6. Obtain a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Permit for Special Purpose Possession – Live, if exhibiting birds regulated by the USFWS; a copy of the exhibitor's state license must accompany the USFWS application (USFWS Office, Atlanta, (404) 679-7070; regulations and application, www.fws.gov). Therefore, applicants who wish to exhibit or breed migratory birds must obtain their state license first, then obtain their USFWS permit, and then send the Special Permit Unit a copy of the USFWS permit to complete their file.
7. Provide sizes of cages, lay out, etc., where animals are to be held and exhibited. Describe construction, including building materials. Drawings and photographs are helpful, but not required.
8. List all sources and/or suppliers of animals. Legal sources include non-releasable animals from licensed wildlife rehabilitators, culled animals from other licensed wildlife exhibitors, animals purchased legally from outside Georgia, and donated confiscated animals from the Department of Natural Resources. Specimens may not be collected from the wild, unless they are species unregulated in Georgia. Applicants should not be in possession of animals prior to issuance of a license, unless special arrangements have been made with the Special Permits office.
9. Give means of transporting animals (motor vehicle, air freight, etc.), by whom, and final destination.
10. Provide detailed history and educational background in handling and exhibiting wildlife.
11. Enclose a cashier's check or money order for \$59, payable to Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

Wildlife Exhibition facilities are subject to inspection by Department of Natural Resources personnel prior to approval of a license for any activity involving wildlife and at any reasonable time thereafter.

Department of Natural Resources
Wildlife Resources Division
Special Permit Unit
2065 U.S. Highway 278, S.E.
Social Circle, Georgia 30025
(770) 761-3044

WILDLIFE EXHIBITION LICENSE APPLICATION
(Use attachments if more space is needed)

1. Applicant name, address and email (Nonresidents must meet one of the conditions listed at bottom for service of legal process):

Date of Birth _____

Social Security Number (required) _____ Home Phone (_____) _____

2. Business, corporation, public agency or institution to be covered by license (Include name and type):

Business Phone (_____) _____

3. Address or location where proposed activity is to be conducted:

County _____

4. **You must attach an educational plan detailing the objectives, background and methods to be used in exhibition.**

5. Species, Number, Sex, and Age (if known) of animals to be permitted:

6. Method and facilities for holding/transporting animals (describe in detail): _____

7. Source or Supplier of animal(s):

8. Method of shipment and where to be received:

9. Detailed history of all experience and training in handling and exhibiting wildlife:

CERTIFICATION: I do hereby certify that I have complied with all applicable Federal and State Laws and Regulations concerning the license/permit requested and that the information submitted in this application is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief. O.C.G.A. § 16-10-20: "A person who knowingly and willingly makes a false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement...in any matter within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of state government...shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$1000 or by imprisonment for not less than one or more than five years, or both."

Date

Signature (in ink)

Nonresidents must provide one of the following: (1) An address in Georgia where applicant can be personally served with legal process; (2) Appointment of an agent in Georgia (with Georgia address) for acceptance of service of legal process; (3) Designate the Secretary of State of Georgia for acceptance of service of legal process.

HAVE YOU ATTACHED:

- COPY OF USDA LICENSE OR LICENSE APPLICATION (OR PROOF THAT NONE IS NEEDED)?**
- COPY OF USFWS PERMIT IF EXHIBITING REGULATED MIGRATORY BIRDS?**
- EVIDENCE OF VACCINATION (WITHIN FIVE YEARS) IF HOLDING RABIES PRONE SPECIES**
- EDUCATIONAL PLAN?**
- CASHIER'S CHECK OR MONEY ORDER FOR \$59?**

O.C.G.A. § 27-1-28. Taking of nongame species.

(a) Except as otherwise provided by law, rule, or regulation, it shall be unlawful to hunt, trap, fish, take, possess or transport any nongame species of wildlife, except that the following species may be taken by any method except those specifically prohibited by law or regulation:

1. Rats;
2. Mice;
3. Coyotes;
4. Armadillos;
5. Groundhogs;
6. Beaver;
7. Fresh-water turtles;
8. Poisonous snakes;
9. Frogs;
10. Spring lizards;
11. Fiddler crabs;
12. Fresh-water crayfish;
13. Fresh-water mussels; and
14. Nutria.

(b) The nongame species enumerated in subsection (a) of this Code section may be taken by any method except those specifically prohibited by law or regulation.

(c) Nothing in this Code section shall be construed to authorize the taking of any species which is protected under the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973, P.L. 93-205, as amended, or under any state law which has as its purpose the protection of endangered or threatened species. (Code 1933, § 45-202, enacted by Ga. L. 1977, p. 396, § 1; Ga. L. 1978, p. 816, § 15; Ga. L. 1981, p. 798, § 4; Ga. L. 1982, p. 1729, § 3; Ga. L. 1984, p. 537, § 1.)

U.S. Code. – The federal Endangered Species Act of 1973, referred to in this Code section, is codified at 16 U.S.C. § 1531 et. seq.

O.C.G.A. § 27-2-13. Wildlife exhibition permits.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to keep, hold, or possess any wildlife in captivity for the purpose of display to the public without first procuring a valid wildlife exhibition permit as provided in Code Section 27-2-23. No such permit shall be issued by the department except where the exhibition or display is solely for educational purposes. The department may impose conditions on such permit requiring adequate sanitation facilities, housing, and feed for the animals and insuring the safety of the public in accordance with regulations promulgated by the board. Exhibitions of wildlife by educational institutions; state, city, county, or municipal zoos; or transient circuses shall not be required to procure a wildlife exhibition permit, provided that such exhibitors must comply with all regulations of the board relating to sanitation, housing, feed, and public safety. Nothing in this Code Section shall be construed to require a permit to exhibit or display fish.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person holding any wildlife in captivity pursuant to a wildlife exhibition permit to release the wildlife from captivity or to house or maintain the wildlife in such a manner as to pose a reasonable possibility that the wildlife may be released accidentally or escape from captivity. (Ga. L. 1968, p. 497, § 20; Code 1933, § 45-314, enacted by Ga. L. 1977, p. 396, § 1; Ga. L. 1978, p. 816, § 32.)

O.C.G.A. § 27-3-26. Hunting bears; restrictions; penalties.

- (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to:
- (1) Hunt, take, or attempt to take a bear except during the open season for hunting and taking bears or under authority of a permit by the Department of Natural Resources to kill or take a bear;
 - (2) Buy sell, barter, or exchange a bear or bear part; or
 - (3) Possess or transport a freshly killed bear or bear part except during the open season for hunting and taking bears.

- (b) Each act constituting a violation of this Code section is a separate offense.
- (c) Any person violating the provisions of this Code section is guilty of a misdemeanor of a high and aggravated nature, and, upon conviction, may be punished by a fine of not less than \$500.00 and not to exceed \$5,000.00, or by confinement for a term not to exceed 12 months or both. The court may order that restitution be paid to the department of not less than \$1,500.00 for each bear or bear part which is the subject of a violation of this Code section. Any equipment which is used or intended for use in a violation of this Code section, excluding motor vehicles, is declared to be contraband and is forfeited to the state. The hunting and fishing privileges of any person convicted of violating the provision of this Code section shall be suspended for three years. (Code 1981, § 27-3-26, enacted by Ga. L. 1991, p. 1157, § 2; Ga. L. 1992, p. 2391, § 6.)

O.C.G.A § 27-5-6. Specifications for humane handling, care, confinement, and transportation of wild animals

It shall be unlawful to import, transport, sell, transfer, or possess any wild animal regulated by this chapter without meeting the specifications expressed in this Code section for the humane handling, care, confinement, and transportation of such animals:

(1) *Facilities in general.*

(A) The facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved. The housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect and contain the animals. The facilities shall be designed in such manner, including the inclusion of barriers of sufficient dimensions and conformation, to safeguard both the animals and the public against injury by direct contact.

(B) Reliable and adequate electric power, if required to comply with other provisions of this Code section, and adequate potable water shall be available on the premises.

(C) Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect the supplies against deterioration, molding, or contamination by vermin. Refrigeration shall be provided for supplies of perishable food.

(D) Provision shall be made for the removal and disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, trash, and debris. Disposal facilities shall be so provided and operated so as to minimize vermin infestation, odors, and disease hazards. The disposal facilities and any disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, trash, and debris shall comply with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations relating to pollution control or the protection of the environment.

(E) Facilities such as washrooms, basins, showers, or sinks shall be provided to maintain cleanliness among animal caretakers.

(2) *Indoor facilities.*

(A) Temperature in indoor housing facilities shall be sufficiently regulated by heating or cooling to protect the animals from extremes of temperature, to provide for their health, and to prevent their discomfort. The ambient temperature shall not be allowed to fall below nor rise above temperatures compatible with the health and comfort of the animal.

(B) Indoor housing facilities shall be adequately ventilated by natural or mechanical means to provide for the health and to prevent discomfort of the animals at all times. Such facilities shall be provided with fresh air either by means of windows, doors, vents, fans, or air conditioning and shall be ventilated so as to minimize drafts, odors, and moisture condensation.

(C) Indoor housing facilities shall have ample lighting, by natural or artificial means, or both, of good quality, distribution, and duration as appropriate for the species involved. Such lighting shall be uniformly distributed and of sufficient intensity to permit routine inspection and cleaning. Lighting of primary enclosures shall be designed to protect the animals from excessive illumination.

(D) A suitable sanitary method shall be provided for rapid elimination of excess water from indoor housing facilities. If drains are used, they shall be properly constructed and kept in good repair to avoid foul odors and installed so as to prevent any backup of sewage. The method of drainage shall comply with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations relating to pollution control or the protection of the environment.

(3) *Outdoor facilities.*

(A) When sunlight is likely to cause overheating or discomfort of the animals, sufficient shade by natural or artificial means shall be provided to allow all animals kept outdoors to protect themselves from direct sunlight.

(B) Natural or artificial shelter appropriate to the local climatic conditions for the species concerned shall be provided for all animals kept outdoors to afford them protection and to prevent discomfort to such animals. Individual animals shall be acclimated before they are exposed to the extremes of the local climate.

(C) A suitable method shall be provided for rapid elimination of excess water. The method of drainage shall comply with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations relating to pollution control or the protection of

the environment.

(4) *Space requirements.* Enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient space to allow each animal to make normal postural and social adjustments with adequate freedom of movement. Inadequate space may be indicated by evidence of malnutrition, poor condition, debility, stress, or abnormal behavioral patterns.

(5) *Feeding.*

(A) 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 animal. Animals shall be fed at least once a day except as dictated by hibernation, veterinary treatment, normal fasts, or other professionally accepted practices.

(B) Food and food receptacles, if used, shall be sufficient in quantity and located so as to be accessible to all animals in the enclosure and shall be placed so as to minimize contamination. Food receptacles shall be kept clean and sanitary at all times. If self-feeders are used, adequate measures shall be taken to prevent molding, contamination, and deterioration or caking of food.

(6) *Watering.* If potable water is not accessible to the animals at all times, it must be provided as often as necessary for the health and comfort of the animal. Frequency of watering shall take into consideration the age, species, condition, size, and type of the animal. All water receptacles shall be kept clean and sanitary.

(7) *Sanitation.*

(A) Excreta shall be removed from primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent contamination of the animals contained therein and to minimize disease hazards and to reduce odors. When enclosures are cleaned by hosing or flushing, adequate measures shall be taken to protect the animals confined in such enclosures from being directly sprayed with the stream of water or wetted involuntarily.

(B) Subsequent to the presence of an animal with an infectious or transmissible disease, cages, rooms, and hard-surfaced pens or runs shall be sanitized either by washing them with hot water (180 degrees Fahrenheit at source) and soap or detergent, as in a mechanical washer, or by washing all soiled surfaces with a detergent solution followed by a safe and effective disinfectant or by cleaning all soiled surfaces with saturated live steam under pressure. Pens or runs using gravel, sand, or dirt shall be sanitized when necessary.

(C) Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this Code section. Accumulations of trash shall be placed in designated areas and cleared as necessary to protect the health of the animals.

(D) A safe and effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests shall be established and maintained.

(8) *Employees.* A sufficient number of adequately trained employees shall be utilized to maintain the professionally acceptable level of husbandry practices set forth in this Code section. Such employees shall be under a supervisor who has a background in animal care.

(9) *Separation.* Animals housed in the same primary enclosure must be compatible. Animals shall not be housed near animals that interfere with their health or cause them discomfort.

(10) *Veterinary care.*

(A) Programs of disease prevention, parasite control, euthanasia, and adequate veterinary care shall be established and maintained. The pest control programs shall be reviewed for the safe use of materials and methods.

(B) Animals shall be observed every day by the person in charge of the care of the animals or by someone working under his direct supervision. Sick, diseased, stressed, injured, or lame animals shall be provided with veterinary care or humanely destroyed, unless such action is inconsistent with the research purposes for which the animal was obtained and is being held.

(C)(i) In the case of a research facility, the program of adequate veterinary care shall include the appropriate use of anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilizing drugs, when such use would be proper in the opinion of the attending veterinarian at the research facility. Such drugs shall be used in accordance with the currently accepted veterinary medical practice as cited in appropriate professional journals or reference guides and shall produce in the individual subject animal a high level of tranquilization, anesthesia, or analgesia consistent with the protocol or design of the experiment.

(ii) It shall be incumbent upon each research facility to provide guidelines and consultation to research personnel with respect to the type and amount of tranquilizers, anesthetics, or analgesics recommended as being appropriate for each species of animal used by that institution.

(iii) The use of these three classes of drugs shall effectively minimize the pain and discomfort of the animals while under experimentation.

(11) *Handling.*

(A) Handling of animals shall be done expeditiously and carefully so as not to cause unnecessary discomfort,

behavioral stress, or physical harm to the animal. Care should be exercised also to avoid harm to the handler.

(B) Animals to which the public is afforded direct contact shall only be displayed for periods of time and under conditions consistent with the animals' health and not leading to their discomfort.

(C) During public display, the animals must be handled so there is minimal risk of harm to the public with sufficient distance allowed between the animals and the viewing public to assure safety to both the public and the animals. Performing animals shall be allowed a rest period between performances equal to the time for one performance.

(12) *Vehicles.*

(A) Vehicles used in transporting animals shall be mechanically sound and equipped to provide the animals adequate fresh air, both when moving and stationary, without injurious drafts or discomfort.

(B) The animal cargo space shall be so constructed and maintained so as to prevent the ingress of the vehicle's exhaust gases.

(C) The interior of the animal cargo space shall be kept physically clean.

(D) The ambient temperature shall be sufficiently regulated by heating or cooling to protect the animals from the extremes of temperature and to provide for their health and to prevent their discomfort. The ambient temperature shall not be allowed to fall below or rise above temperatures compatible with the health and comfort of the animals.

(13) *Primary enclosures used to transport animals.*

(A) Primary enclosures, such as compartments used to transport animals, shall be well constructed, well ventilated, and designed to protect the health and assure the safety of the animals. Such enclosures shall be constructed or positioned in the vehicle in such a manner that each animal in the vehicle has access to sufficient air for normal breathing, the openings of such enclosures are easily accessible at all times for emergency removal of the animals, and the animals are afforded adequate protection from the elements.

(B) Animals transported in the same primary enclosure shall be compatible. Socially dependent animals (e.g., siblings, dam, and young cagemates) must be allowed visual and olfactory contact.

(C) Primary enclosures used to transport animals shall be large enough to ensure that each animal contained therein has sufficient space to turn about freely and to make normal postural adjustments; provided, however, that certain species may be restricted in their movements according to professionally acceptable standards when such freedom of movement would constitute a danger to the animals or their handlers.

(D) Animals shall not be placed in primary enclosures over other animals in transit unless each enclosure is fitted with a floor of a material which prevents animal excreta or other wastes from entering lower enclosures.

(E) Primary enclosures used to transport animals shall be cleansed and sanitized before and after each shipment. All bedding in the vehicle shall be clean at the beginning of each trip.

(14) *Food and water requirements.*

(A) Potable water shall be provided to each animal at least once in each 12 hour period except as directed by hibernation, veterinary treatment, or other professionally accepted practices. Those animals which, by common accepted practice, require watering more frequently shall be so watered.

(B) Each animal shall be fed at least once in each 24 hour period except as directed by hibernation, veterinary treatment, normal fasts, or other professionally accepted practices. Those animals which, by common accepted practice, require feeding more frequently shall be so fed.

(C) A sufficient quantity of food and water shall accompany the animal to provide food and water for the animal for a period of at least 24 hours, except as directed by hibernation, veterinary treatment, normal fasts, or other professionally accepted practices.

(15) *Care in transit.*

(A) It shall be the responsibility of the attendant or driver to inspect the animals frequently enough to assure the health and comfort of the animals.

(B) In the event of a breakdown or delay of the vehicle, it is the responsibility of the animal caretaker or vehicle operator to assure that animals get adequate ventilation and protection from fumes, vehicle exhaust, and extremes in temperature and to assure that the animals are not subjected to undue discomfort.

(C) In an emergency concerning the health and welfare of the animals, adequate veterinary care shall be provided without delay.

(16) Nothing in this Code section shall prevent wild animal license or permit holders from processing for meat or meat products animals that are surplus to the primary purpose of their wild animal business. Such processing must be done in compliance with the provisions of Article 3 of Chapter 2 of Title 26, the "Georgia Meat Inspection Act."

HISTORY: Code 1933, § 45-1103, enacted by Ga. L. 1977, p. 396, § 1; Ga. L. 1993, p. 91, § 27; Ga. L. 1994, p. 97, § 27; Ga. L. 1996, p. 1219, § 20.

Rules and Regulations of the State of Georgia 391-4-2-.16 Possession of Non-game Nonprotected Wildlife. Amended.

It shall be unlawful to possess live coyotes, armadillos, groundhogs, and beaver except as provided in O.C.G.A. 27-2-12, 27-213, and 27-2-22. Coyotes may be held live in accordance with the same provisions for live fox as provided in O.C.G.A. 27-2-22.1, except coyotes trapped for sale to commercial fox hunting preserves may be held at any time for up to five days until sold.

Rules and Regulations of the State of Georgia 391-4-9-.04 Wildlife Exhibition Permits.

- (1) Purpose. The purpose of these regulations is to protect wildlife and the citizens of Georgia by establishing minimum requirements for obtaining a wildlife exhibition permit and establishing standards for holding and exhibiting wildlife.
- (2) General Regulations. A wildlife exhibition permit shall not be issued unless the following conditions are met:
 - (a) The applicant must be at least eighteen (18) years of age;
 - (b) Facilities for holding and exhibiting wildlife must comply with O.C.G.A. § 27-5-6 and must meet minimum requirements as specified by the Department.
 - (c) Applicants proposing to exhibit mammals must first obtain an exhibitor's license from the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA/APHIS), or provide documentation that the applicant is exempt from USDA/APHIS requirements; and
 - (d) Applicants proposing to exhibit migratory birds regulated by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) must obtain an appropriate permit from USFWS before obtaining or exhibiting migratory birds. A copy of USFWS permits shall be sent to the Department, Special Permit Unit.
- (3) Fixed facilities. Wildlife exhibition permit for fixed facilities shall not be issued unless the following criteria are met:
 - (a) A fixed facility for exhibiting wildlife shall be open to the public for a time no less than 30 hours per week for at least six (6) months each year during reasonable hours of the day. A sign specifying the days and hours the facility is open to the public shall be placed in a prominent location visible to the public and in close proximity to the facility.
 - (b) Each cage or pen shall be signed identifying the animal(s) by common and scientific name. Additional information about each species shall be provided through interpretative signs and/or audio-visual material.
- (4) Mobile Education Programs. For the purpose of the rule, mobile education program shall mean any educational program using live wildlife and which program is conducted outside of the enclosure where the wildlife is permanently housed. Conditions for conducting mobile educational programs are as follows:
 - (a) Residents holding wildlife for use in educational programs shall conduct a minimum of twelve (12) program hours per year. Program hours must be documented and provided at the time of renewal;
 - (b) Animals must be handled so there is minimal risk of harm to the public and animals with sufficient distance allowed between the animals and the viewing public to assure safety to both the public and the animals as determined by the Department. Animals shall not be handled by the public, except that nonvenomous reptiles and amphibians may be handled by members of the public under close supervision of the permittee.
- (5) Exhibition of rabies prone species.
 - (a) Bats, bobcats, coyotes, foxes, raccoons, and skunks shall not be exhibited in mobile educational programs.
 - (b) In fixed facilities, the exhibition of bats, bobcats, coyotes, foxes, raccoons, and skunks will be made in a facility constructed in a manner satisfactory to the Department to ensure that the public cannot gain access to animals which may have exposure to free-living rabies vector species.
 - (c) Bats, bobcats, coyotes, foxes, raccoons, and skunks shall be kept in isolation from contact with other exhibit animals and free-living wildlife for a minimum of 180 days before exhibition in fixed facilities.
 - (d) Persons with specific responsibilities related to handling, feeding, or caring for animals at facilities which exhibit bats, bobcats, coyotes, foxes, raccoons, and skunks shall receive rabies pre-exposure vaccination and must demonstrate rabies antibody levels that are recommended for adequate protection before a permit is issued and at least every five years thereafter.
- (6) Exemptions.
 - (a) Educational institutions; federal, state, city, county, or municipal governments or their agencies; or transient circuses, shall receive a wildlife exhibition permit at no cost, provided that such exhibition shall comply with all laws and regulations relating to handling, care, confinement, and transporting of wildlife and rules contained herein.
 - (b) Falconers licensed in Georgia shall not be required to purchase a wildlife exhibition permit to conduct mobile educational programs with raptors held under their Georgia State/Federal falconry license.
 - (c) Residents exhibiting wildlife at both a fixed facility and at mobile educational programs shall meet the

requirements of 391-4-9-.04 (3)(a) or (4)(a), but shall not be required to comply with both paragraphs (3)(a) and (4)(a).

(d) Persons issued wildlife exhibition permits or licenses prior to passage of this rule shall have until November 1, 1998 to comply with these regulations.

(e) Nothing in this rule shall be construed to limit or prohibit a licensed veterinarian or licensed veterinary technician from providing emergency care, vaccination or other veterinary care that otherwise falls within the scope of professional and ethical judgment.

(7) Penalties.

(a) Wildlife exhibitors in violation of this rule shall have their license or permit revoked or suspended by the Department for a period of not less than two (2) years.

Rules and Regulations of the State of Georgia 391-4-9-.05 Importation of Cervids.

It shall be unlawful to import into Georgia, any live member of the Family of Cervidae without prior written approval from the Department.

FORMAT

For Educational Plan Submitted with Wildlife Exhibition License Applications

A. Objectives: (What will your audience see or receive from the lesson?)

Try and address this by completing the following sentence. My audience will, at a minimum, _____. This may be a simple statement or may have several parts.

B. Background: (What do you hope to teach?)

State the theories, concepts or principles you hope to address in the presentation. Is the intention to teach about one animal, a group of animals or some relationship between animal groups?

C. Procedure/Discussion: (What will you say and do?)

Outline what will be said to the audience. Notations for where and how you will use animals should be included.

D. Evaluation: (Did the audience learn?)

Describe what manner you will judge if the audience met the Objectives and understands the Background of the lecture. Will you ask them questions?, will they ask you questions?, will you have them apply the Background to a similar (but different) situation?

