Minnesota State Zoological Board. Zoo-Related Organizations Files.

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Version 3
August 20, 2018

American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, WV 26003 · 1698 (304) 242-2160

22 August 1988

Kathryn Roberts, Ph.D., Director
Minnesota Zoological Garden
12101 Johnny Cake Ridge Road
Apple Valley, MN 55124

Dear Kathryn:

This will acknowledge receipt of your check for $7,500 designated for the Conservation Endowment Fund. This amount completes your institution's three-year, fair-share pledge to the Fund.

On behalf of Ron Forman, Special Funds Committee Chairman and our Board of Directors, I commend your governing authority for its commitment to the AAZPA and its wildlife conservation programs.

Please express our sincere appreciation to your governing authority for its exemplary support.

All best regards,

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF
ZOOLOGICAL PARKS AND AQUARIUMS

Robert O. Wagner
Executive Director

ROW/br

Copies to: AAZPA Board of Directors
Thomas J. Foose, Ph.D., Conservation Coordinator

American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, WV 26003-1698 (304) 242-2160

20 July 1988

Kathryn Roberts, Ph.D., Director
Minnesota Zoological Garden
12101 Johnny Cake Ridge Road
Apple Valley, MN 55124

Dear Kathryn:

In reviewing our Conservation Endowment Fund records, we noted that your institution made fair-share contributions of $7,500 to the Fund during 1986 and 1987.

Please accept this letter as a friendly reminder. We will be pleased to provide you with an invoice or any other materials you may require.

Again, many thanks for pleding to the Conservation Endowment Fund.

All best regards,

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF
ZOOLOGICAL PARKS AND AQUARIUMS

Bob

Robert O. Wagner
Executive Director

ROW/br

Copy to: L. Ronald Forman, Chairman, Special Funds Committee

OK to pay
K Roberts

Pay from membership funds per Dick Blaske.

file

American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, WV 26003 · 1698 (304) 242-2160

4 August 1987

Kathryn Roberts, Ph.D., Director
Minnesota Zoological Garden
12101 Johnny Cake Ridge Road
Apple Valley, MN 55124

Dear Kathryn:

This will acknowledge receipt of your check for $7,500 designated for our Conservation Endowment Fund. This amount represents your institution's fair-share commitment to the Fund for 1987.

Please express my most sincere appreciation, and that of our Board of Directors, to your governing authority for their personal and financial commitment to our collective conservation endeavors. Their support, when added to that which we are receiving from so many others, will help to strengthen our programs and commitment for the benefit of wildlife.

All best regards,

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF
ZOOLOGICAL PARKS AND AQUARIUMS

Robert O. Wagner
Executive Director

ROW/br

Copies to: AAZPA Board of Directors
Thomas J. Foose, Ph.D., Conservation Coordinator

Minnesota Zoological Garden Apple Valley, MN 55124 612/432-9010 Cable: **MZOO**

July 9, 1987

Robert O. Wagner, Executive Director
AAZPA Executive Offices
Oglebay Park
Wheeling, WV 26003-1698

Dear Bob:

Enclosed is our check for $7,500.00 to the Conservation Endowment Fund. This check is to be considered the Zoo's second year contribution.

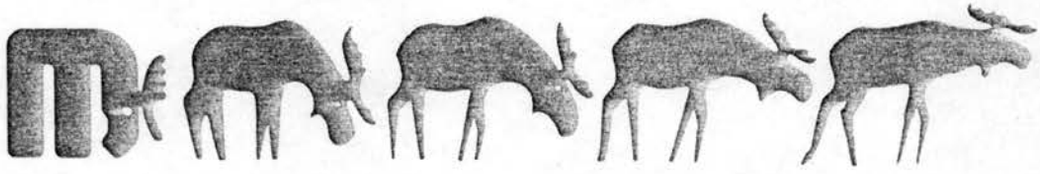
A check for our final contribution of our $22,500 fair share will be sent July 1988, completing our pledge.

Sincerely,

Kathryn R. Roberts
Zoo Director

KRR:gdb

Attachment



American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, WV 26003 · 1698 (304) 242-2160

23 April 1987

Kathryn Roberts, Ph.D., Director
Minnesota Zoological Garden
12101 Johnny Cake Ridge Road
Apple Valley, MN 55124

Dear Kathryn:

This will acknowledge receipt of your check for $2,500 designated for the Conservation Endowment Fund. This amount, when added to the $5,000 previously received, reflects your institution's fair-share commitment for 1986. We will note in our records that your facility has pledged an additional amount of $7,500 each for 1987 and 1988, such payments to be forwarded in July of each year.

Please express my most sincere appreciation, and that of our Board of Directors, to your governing authority for their personal and financial commitment to our collective conservation endeavors. Their support, when added to that which we are receiving from so many others, will help to strengthen our programs and commitment for the benefit of wildlife.

All best regards,

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF
ZOOLOGICAL PARKS AND AQUARIUMS

Robert O. Wagner
Executive Director

ROW/br

Copies to: Thomas Foose, Ph.D., Conservation Coordinator
AAZPA Board of Directors

Minnesota Zoological Garden Apple Valley, MN 55124 612/432-9010 Cable MZOO

April 14, 1987

Robert O. Wagner, Executive Director
American Association of Zoological Parks & Aquariums
Executive Offices
Oglebay Park
Wheeling, WV 26003-1698

Dear Bob:

Enclosed is our check for $2,500 to the Conservation Endowment Fund. This check is to be considered the balance of our first year fair-share contribution totalling $22,500.

A check for our second year contribution will be sent at the beginning of our next fiscal year, which begins July 1, 1987. The FY 1988 contribution of $7,500 can be expected in July. The last payment of the three year pledge can be anticipated in July of 1988.

We, at the Minnesota Zoo, are pleased to be able to assist in this effort.

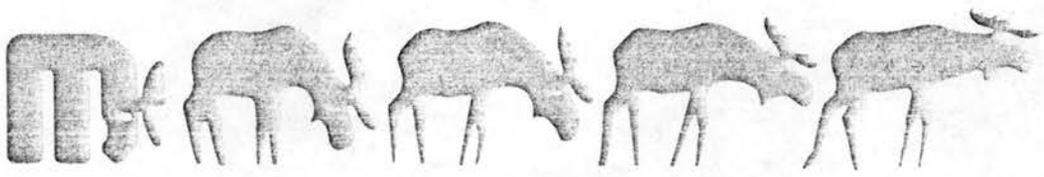
Sincerely,

Kathryn

Kathryn R. Roberts
General Director

KRR:gdb

Enclosure



AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF ZOOLOGICAL PARKS AND AQUARIUMS
A•A•Z•P•A 1924

American Ass

EXECU

Dick -
We agreed to be fair-shared offer $2,500 1st yr + make up in the future. KHR
See attached.

23 February 1987

Ms. Kathryn Roberts, Director
Minnesota Zoological Garden
12101 Johnny Cake Ridge Road
Apple Valley, MN 55124

Dear Kathryn:

In reviewing our Conservation Endowment Fund records, I noted that your institution made a contribution of $5,000 in 1986. Please accept this letter as a personal appeal that your institution continue to support this very special program and consider increasing your contribution to the suggested fair-share level. According to our records, the fair-share level for your institution would be $7,500 a year over a three-year period, for a total of $22,500.

The Conservation Endowment Fund is now in its fourth year, and more than $600,000 has been received in contributions and pledges. Several institutions have completed their three-year commitments at the fair-share level; and for that, we are very grateful.

Please call or write me or Bob Wagner for any assistance or additional materials, and accept my sincere appreciation for your past support.

Most sincerely,

Ron

L. Ronald Forman
Chairman, AAZPA Special Func

Copies to: Bob Wagner
Warren Iliff

AGE AND **TREACHERY**
WILL OVERCOME YOUTH AND SKILL.

Kathryn -
I don't remember the amount we agreed to
Dick

P-730 © 1986 3M

A nonprofit, tax-exempt organization dedicated to the advancement of zoological parks and aquariums for conservation, education, scientific studies and recreation.

AAZPA

orig to Dick (typ)

American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, WV 26003 - 1698 (304) 242-2160

3 July 1986

Kathryn Roberts, Ph.D., Acting Director
Minnesota Zoological Garden
12101 Johnny Cake Ridge Road
Apple Valley, MN 55124

Dear Kathryn:

This will acknowledge receipt of your check for $5,000 designated for our Conservation Endowment Fund.

Please express my most sincere appreciation, and that of our Board of Directors, to your governing authority for their personal and financial commitment to our collective conservation endeavors. Their support, when added to that which we are receiving from so many others, will help to strengthen our programs and commitment for the benefit of wildlife.

All best regards,

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF
ZOOLOGICAL PARKS AND AQUARIUMS

Robert O. Wagner
Executive Director

ROW/br

Copies to: Tom Foose, Ph.D., Conservation Coordinator
AAZPA Board of Directors

Minnesota Zoological Garden Apple Valley, MN 55124 612 432-9010 Cable: MZOO

June 23, 1986

Mr. Robert Wagner, Executive Director
American Association of Zoological Parks & Aquariums
Executive Offices at Oglebay Park
Wheeling, West Virginia 26003-1698

Dear Bob:

As we discussed during your visit to the Minnesota Zoo the first week of June, the Minnesota Zoological Garden intends to contribute to the AAZPA Conservation Endowment Fund campaign for a three year period at the requested donation level for a maximum dues-paying Institutional member.

As mentioned to you, this year's budget is already set and the entire $7,500.00 for the first year commitment is not available. However, enclosed is our check for $5,000.00, made payable to the AAZPA Conservation Endowment Fund, in partial payment. The Minnesota Zoo will contribute $7,500.00 in each of the next two years in addition to the $2,500.00 which we cannot pay this year.

We are pleased to participate in this effort to insure future funding for important conservation efforts.

Sincerely,

Kathryn R. Roberts
Acting General Director

KRR:gdb

Enclosure

AAZPA

American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, WV 26003 - 1698 (304) 242-2160

REC'D

JUL 9 1986

MZG FINANCE

Dick
FYI

3 July 1986

for your files.

Kathryn Roberts, Ph.D., Acting Director
Minnesota Zoological Garden
12101 Johnny Cake Ridge Road
Apple Valley, MN 55124

Dear Kathryn:

This will acknowledge receipt of your check for $5,000 designated for our Conservation Endowment Fund.

Please express my most sincere appreciation, and that of our Board of Directors, to your governing authority for their personal and financial commitment to our collective conservation endeavors. Their support, when added to that which we are receiving from so many others, will help to strengthen our programs and commitment for the benefit of wildlife.

All best regards,

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF
ZOOLOGICAL PARKS AND AQUARIUMS

Robert O. Wagner
Executive Director

ROW/br

Copies to: Tom Foose, Ph.D., Conservation Coordinator
AAZPA Board of Directors

AAZPA CLEARINGHOUSE FOR SEIZED WILDLIFE

MEMORANDUM OF PARTICIPATION

The Minnesota Zoological Garden (Institutional Name) will agree to cooperate in a program which is designed to coordinate the placement of wildlife seized by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This will be handled under the guidance of the AAZPA Clearinghouse Committee and it's chairman, all of whom are appointed by the president of the AAZPA. This memorandum does not constitute mandatory acceptance of any seized wildlife, however it does indicate that your facility will cooperate on a voluntary basis with the Clearinghouse Committee by agreeing to hold seized wildlife when requested to do so and when you have proper facilities available. These requests will be handled on a revolving basis by the committee from a computerized program of institutions willing to be participants. All expenses for holding said wildlife will be reimbursed by the Fish and Wildlife Service as set forth in the Memorandum of Understanding. The purpose of the M.O.U. and the AAZPA Clearinghouse is to encourage the preservation of all seized wildlife and insure that such wildlife receives competent and professional care.

Please list individual designated to represent your institution by serving as contact person with the AAZPA Clearinghouse.

John Lewis	Asst. Director	612-432-9010
Name	Title	Phone
[signature]	General Director	11/21/84
Signed by	Title	Date

Please return signed copy to the chairman of the AAZPA Clearinghouse Committee before November 26, 1984.

American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

AAZPA

D, L

American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, WV 26003-1698 (304) 242-2160

update mailed questionnaire 2-21-86

DATE: 17 January 1986

REPLY TO: F. William Zeigler
Chairman, AAZPA/Clearinghouse Committee
Miami Metrozoo
12400 S.W. 152 Street
Miami, Florida 33177 (305) 251-0403

TO: AAZPA Institution Members

Dear Colleague:

The Clearinghouse program for the AAZPA is opening its membership once again.

As a member of the AAZPA, I invite you to join the Clearinghouse and ask that you carefully read the enclosed information. After reading the provided material, if you have any questions concerning the M.O.P., the questionnaire or the Clearinghouse in general, please feel free to contact me. In the event you choose not to participate, please return the M.O.P. indicating so in the appropriate space and include your institution's name.

For those institutions who are already participating in the Clearinghouse, the M.O.P. does not have to be signed. However, please complete the questionnaire.

Before you fill out the enclosed questionnaire or sign the M.O.P., please take time to consider the following:

1. Understand that your institution will be listed on a rotating basis with other participating institutions for each category of animal on the questionnaire. You will be contacted only once for each category until a complete rotation of institutions has been accomplished. That means if you cannot accept the animals involved in that particular case you must wait, regardless of what other species may be confiscated in other cases, until each institution has been contacted and your institution's name is again at the top of the list.

2. The Clearinghouse will not take requests for specific species, and you must make an honest attempt to house whatever species the Clearinghouse approaches you with regardless of its status.

3. This is an attempt to help USDI and the animals involved, not an avenue for gaining new species for your facility. Some animals will be returned to USDI; please remember that.

4. In filling out the questionnaire, please be as accurate as possible in estimating your holding capacity. The majority of institutions overestimated their capacity on the last questionnaire. It is the totals of each category that decides whether or not the Clearinghouse can handle the confiscation.

5. When the species involved in a confiscation has a program already developed for it in the AAZPA, be it an SSP Program or a consortium, the Species Coordinator or the Consortium Coordinator will be contacted; and the dispersal of the animals will be based on the needs of the program in filling out pairs, etc. The remainder of the animals will be placed according to applications by non-participating institutions to join the program.

6. Only Institution members of the AAZPA will be a part of the Clearinghouse program. If for any reason during the year your institution's membership is terminated, your participation in the Clearinghouse will automatically be discontinued.

Thank you for taking time to read the above and for your support of the Clearinghouse.

Ross

J, L

American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, WV 26003-1698 (304) 242-2160

DATE: 17 January 1986

REPLY TO: F. William Zeigler
Chairman, AAZPA/Clearinghouse Committee
Miami Metrozoo
12400 S.W. 152 Street
Miami, Florida 33177 (305) 251-0403

TO: AAZPA Institution Members

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For those institutions who are already participating in the Clearinghouse, the M.O.P. does not have to be signed. However, please complete the questionnaire [illegible]

Before you fill out the enclosed questionnaire or sign the M.O.P., please take time to consider the following:

1. Understand that your institution will be contacted on a rotating basis with other participating institutions for each category of animal on the list/rotation. You will be contacted only once for each category until a complete rotation of institutions has been accomplished. This means if you cannot accept the animals involved in that particular case you must wait, regardless of what other species may be confiscated in other cases, until each institution has been contacted and your institution's name is again at the top of the list.

2. The Clearinghouse will not take requests for specific species, and you must make an honest attempt to house whatever species the Clearinghouse approaches you with regardless of its status.

3. This is an attempt to help USDI and the animals involved, not an avenue for gaining new species for your facility. Some animals will be returned to USDI; please remember that.

A nonprofit, tax-exempt organization dedicated to the advancement of zoological parks and aquariums for conservation, education, scientific studies and recreation.

to Ginny Bender

American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, WV 26003-1698 (304) 242-2160

DATE: 17 January 1986

REPLY TO: F. William Zeigler
Chairman, AAZPA/Clearinghouse Committee
Miami Metrozoo
12400 S.W. 152 Street
Miami, Florida 33177 (305) 251-0403

TO: AAZPA Institution Members

Dear Colleague:

The Clearinghouse program for the AAZPA is opening its membership once again.

As a member of the AAZPA, I invite you to join the Clearinghouse and ask that you carefully read the enclosed information. After reading the provided material, if you have any questions concerning the M.O.P., the questionnaire or the Clearinghouse in general, please feel free to contact me. In the event you choose not to participate, please return the M.O.P. indicating so in the appropriate space and include your institution's name.

For those institutions who are already participating in the Clearinghouse, the M.O.P. does not have to be signed. However, please complete the questionnaire.

Before you fill out the enclosed questionnaire or sign the M.O.P., please take time to consider the following:

1. Understand that your institution will be listed on a rotating basis with other participating institutions for each category of animal on the questionnaire. You will be contacted only once for each category until a complete rotation of institutions has been accomplished. That means if you cannot accept the animals involved in that particular case you must wait, regardless of what other species may be confiscated in other cases, until each institution has been contacted and your institution's name is again at the top of the list.

2. The Clearinghouse will not take requests for specific species, and you must make an honest attempt to house whatever species the Clearinghouse approaches you with regardless of its status.

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5. When the species involved in a confiscation has a program already developed for it in the AAZPA, be it an SSP Program or a consortium, the Species Coordinator or the Consortium Coordinator will be contacted; and the dispersal of the animals will be based on the needs of the program in filling out pairs, etc. The remainder of the animals will be placed according to applications by non-participating institutions to join the program.

6. Only Institution members of the AAZPA will be a part of the Clearinghouse program. If for any reason during the year your institution's membership is terminated, your participation in the Clearinghouse will automatically be discontinued.

Thank you for taking time to read the above and for your support of the Clearinghouse.

Bill

AAZPA CLEARINGHOUSE FOR SEIZED WILDLIFE

MEMORANDUM OF PARTICIPATION

The _____(Institution Name) will agree to cooperate in a program which is designed to coordinate the placement of wildlife seized by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This will be handled under the guidance of the AAZPA Clearinghouse Committee and its chairman, all of whom are appointed by the President of the AAZPA. This memorandum does not constitute mandatory acceptance of any seized wildlife; however, it does indicate that your facility will cooperate, on a voluntary basis, with the Clearinghouse Committee by agreeing to hold seized wildlife when requested to do so and when you have proper facilities available. These requests will be handled on a revolving basis by the committee from a computerized program of institutions willing to be participants. All expenses for holding said wildlife will be reimbursed by the Fish and Wildlife Service as set forth in the Memorandum of Understanding. The purpose of the M.O.P. and the AAZPA Clearinghouse is to encourage the preservation of all seized wildlife and ensure that such wildlife receives competent and professional care.

Please list individual designated to represent your institution by serving as the contact person with the AAZPA Clearinghouse.

_____	_____	_____
Name	Title	Phone
_____	_____	_____
Signed by	Title	Date

Please return signed copy to the chairman of the AAZPA Clearinghouse Committee before 14 February 1986.

I DO NOT WISH TO PARTICIPATE IN THE CLEARINGHOUSE PROGRAM ☐

Institution Name_____

CLEARINGHOUSE
SEIZED ANIMAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Institution Name: Minnesota Zoo

Address: Apple Valley, MN 55124

1. Are you willing to hold seized wildlife at your facility? yes X no ____

2. Are you willing to accept seized wildlife under the conditions of the M.O.P.? temporarily X permanently X (purchase or accepted as donations, either or both).

NOTE: Migratory birds, bald and golden eagles, specimens listed in CITIES Appendix I, endangered and threatened species, and marine mammals cannot be sold by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Wildlife eligible for purchase will be sold at the fair market value.

3. In the case of donated wildlife, are you willing to pay a standard charge for quarantine, upkeep, etc., to obtain the wildlife on a permanent basis as a donation? yes X no ____.

4. What period of time could seized wildlife be housed at your institution while governmental legal proceedings are being pursued?
6 months ____ 1 year X other Could be extended as required.

5. How long could your institution hold seized wildlife on a temporary basis until the wildlife could be dispersed to other approved holding facilities?
6 months X 1 year ____ other ____.

6. What types of seized wildlife could your facility be capable of holding?
Mammals Non-PPEQ Birds Yes Reptiles Yes Fish No
Amphibians Yes Invertebrates No Other ____.

7. The following question is designed to determine how many of each of the various species your facility can accommodate. Please fill in the numbers of types of animals your facility can hold; it is important that you attempt to give a range. For example: Large hoofed stock 50-75

MAMMALS

Large hoofed stock	5-8 range	Other small mammals	5-8 range
Small hoofed stock	2-5 range	Large primates	3-5 range
Large felines	1-2 range	Small primates	5-10 range
Other large mammals	1-5 range	Great apes	0 range
Rodents	10-20 range	Other	Could not maintain all of above concurrently. specify number and species

BIRDS

Macaws 10-20 range

Cockatoos 10-20 range

Lorikeets 20-30 range

Parakeets 0 range

Conures 20-30 range

Amazons 1-10 range

Other small birds 40-60 range

Finches 50-60 range

Soft-billed birds 50-60 range

Shore birds and waders 30-40 range

Larger birds No Ratites - Other 10-15 range
(Ratites, cranes, flamingos, etc.)

Birds of prey: Large 5 Medium 7-10 Small 10-15

Other large birds 40-60 range

Other parrot types 10-15 range

REPTILES

Nonpoisonous snakes

Large 2-3

Medium 2-8

Small 5-15

Poisonous snakes

Large 0

Medium 4-5

Small 5-10

Crocodilians

Adults 1-3

Juvenile 4-5

Young 5-10

Turtles

Adults 5-10

Young 10-20

Other ~~Not all Birds, Reptiles, etc. concurrently.~~

AMPHIBIANS 15-30

INVERTEBRATES None

FISH None

Completed by: John Lewis

Date: 2/20/86

submitted 11-84

CLEARINGHOUSE

SEIZED ANIMAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Institution Name: Minnesota Zoo

Address: Apple Valley, MN 55124

1. Are you willing to hold seized wildlife in your facility? yes X no ____

2. Are you willing to accept seized wildlife under the conditions of M.O.U.?
temporarily X permanently X (purchase or accepted as donations)

NOTE: Migratory birds, bald and golden eagles, specimens listed in CITES Appendix I, endangered and threatened species, and marine mammals can not be sold by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Wildlife eligible for purchase will be sold at fair market value.

3. In the case of donated wildlife, are you willing to pay a standard charge, quarantine, upkeep, etc., to obtain the wildlife on a permanent basis (as a donation)
yes X no ____

4. Seized wildlife could be housed for what period of time while proceedings (legal) are pursued?
6 months ____ 1 year X other Could be extended as required.

5. Seized wildlife could be held by your facility on a temporary basis for how long until the wildlife can be dispersed to additional approved holding facilities.
6 months X 1 year ____ other ____

6. What types of wildlife would your facility be capable of/interested in holding?

Mammals non-PPEQ Birds Yes Reptiles Yes Fish No

Amphibibans Yes Invertebrates No Other ____

7. The following question is designed to find out how many of each of the different species your facility can accomodate. Please fill in the numbers of types of animals your facility can hold; it is important that you attempt to give a range. For example; Large hoofed stock 50-75

MAMMALS

Large hoofed stock 5-8 range

Small hoofed stock 2-5 range

Large felines 3-5 range

Other large mammals 1-5 range

Rodents 10-20 range

Other small mammals 5-8 range

Large primates 5-10 range

Small primates 8-10 range

Great apes 0 range

Other Note: Could not maintain all of above specify number and species concurrently.

BIRDS

Macaws 10-20 range

Cockatoos 10-20 range

Lorikeets 20-30 range

Finches 50-60 range

Soft billed birds 50-60 range

Shore birds and waders 30-40 range

Parakeets 0 range

Larger birds No Ratites - Other 10-15 range
(Ratites, cranes, flamingos, etc)

Conures 20-30 range

Birds of Prey 10-15 range

Amazons 1-10 range

Large 5 Medium 7-10 Small 10-15

Other large birds 0 range

Other small birds 40-60 range

Other parrot types 10-15 range

REPTILES

Non poisonous snakes

Large 2-3

Medium 2-8

Small 5-15

Crocodilians

Adults 1-3

Juvenile 4-5

Young 5-10

Poisonous snakes

Large 0

Medium 4-5

Small 5-10

Turtles

Adults 5-10

Young 10-20

Other Not all Birds, Reptiles, etc. concurrently.

AMPHIBIANS 15-30

INVERTEBRATES None

FISH None

Completed by: John R. Lewis

Date: 11-21-84

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF ZOOLOGICAL PARKS AND AQUARIUMS
A•A•Z•P•A 1924

American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, WV 26003 - 1698 (304) 242-2160

TO: AAZPA Institutional Members

FROM: Special Clearinghouse Committee

RE: Clearinghouse for Seized Wildlife

On or about 23 May 1984, each of you received from Gary Clarke and this Committee a questionnaire dealing with the Memorandum of Understanding and whether or not your institution could/would be willing to hold seized wildlife. We also needed to know how many of the various types of wildlife you could care for and for how long.

The questionnaires which returned made it quite clear that most of you were willing to cooperate with a Clearinghouse Committee and care for seized wildlife but that there were too many unanswered questions and uncertainties as to the content of the finalized and signed memorandum.

Since that time, while at the annual conference in Miami, the AAZPA Board of Directors authorized Bob Wagner to sign the Memorandum of Understanding in concert with the US Fish and Wildlife Service. This has now been done and a copy of the memo is enclosed for your study.

You will quickly notice that a most important section of this agreement is the formation of a Clearinghouse Committee whose responsibility will be to identify the institutions willing to participate in the agreement and to determine to what extent they will participate and ultimately coordinate the placement of all seized wildlife in these participating institutions. Ref. (Page 6 Sec 4). Before, or at the time wildlife is seized, the Clearinghouse Committee will be notified that there is to be a seizure and just exactly what wildlife will be involved. The Committee will make the decision at that time as to whether or not they will accept the wildlife. If accepted the animals will be placed in the custody of a near participating institution, usually the zoo or aquarium located in the port of entry. That institution will assist in the distribution of the wildlife to the holding institutions designated by the Clearinghouse.

The two most important things to remember about the M.O.U. and the Clearinghouse are that:

1. All of this is voluntary. All participating institutions, along with the seized wildlife they indicate by the questionnaire that they can care for, will be placed in computers and then from those computerized

records the placement of all animals will be made on a revolving basis. When appropriate, if a seizure is made and your institution name comes up as the next recipient, you will be contacted and asked if you do or do not care to receive a part of the seized shipment. It is strictly case by case and voluntary.

2. All monies expended for reasonable, necessary, and justified expenses for the care of any seized wildlife will be reimbursed by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Ref. (Page 2 Sec 19). This will be based upon the prevailing US Department of Agriculture quarantine charges for birds and certain ruminants and/or upon a fee schedule agreed to by both parties. These charges can be applied against the purchase of wildlife. Ref. (Page 8 Sec 10). It simply can not cost your institution, under the M.O.U., to hold this wildife.

If you, at any given time, do not have space to hold animals which you are requested to hold, your institution's name will be simply replaced in it's proper order in the revolving process until next time around.

Because of all of the above clarifications it was felt that the questionnaire should be recirculated so that you could provide the Clearinghouse with more precise information and in some cases a more definative answer as to whether you do wish to participate in this program; a program which is designed to encourage the preservation of this seized wildlife and to insure that it receives competent professional care.

I seriously request that you spend the necessary time to thoroughly read and understand the M.O.U., fill out the questionnarie as completely as you feel comfortable doing, and to work with the Clearinghouse Committee for the benefit of AAZPA and the wildlife concerned. If you have questions which would keep you from filling out this questionnaire please call Ed Schmitt, George Felton, Bob Wagner, Donald Bruning, or Kris Vers for the necessary information to allow its' completion.

Please return the questionnaire to: Ed Schmitt, Denver Zoo, before December 1, 1984.

Sincerely,

George Felton

George R. Felton, Jr.
President-Elect, AAZPA

GRF:fm

AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

AND

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF ZOOLOGICAL PARKS AND AQUARIUMS

CONCERNING

The care and handling of live wildlife seized by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) for possible violations of Federal wildlife conservation laws enforced by the Service and the disposal of such seized wildlife upon forfeiture or abandonment, including payment of Government costs incurred to care for, transport, quarantine, and dispose of such wildlife.

WHEREAS, the Service is responsible for enforcing a number of Federal wildlife conservation laws which provide authority to seize wildlife involved in possible violations thereof.

WHEREAS, the Service does not have adequate facilities or personnel to care for any significant amount of wildlife after seizure.

WHEREAS, the Service wishes to encourage the preservation of all seized wildlife and insure that such wildlife receives competent, professional care.

WHEREAS, Paragraph 10 of the Memorandum of Understanding effective among the Departments of Justice, Interior, Agriculture, and Treasury concerning the seizure, forfeiture, abandonment, and disposal of illegally imported wildlife and the handling of costs and the distribution of any proceeds from their sale, states that under certain circumstances seized birds or other live wildlife and their offspring shall be offered to Institutional Members of the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums (AAZPA).

WHEREAS, AAZPA, incorporated in the State of West Virginia, states in Article IV, Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of its Charter that the objects for which the corporation is formed are as follows:

> **Section 1.** To promote the welfare of zoological parks and aquariums and their advancement as public educational institutions, as scientific centers, as natural science and wildlife exhibition and conservation agencies, and as cultural recreational establishments, dedicated to the enrichment of human and natural resources.
>
> **Section 2.** To foster continued improvement of the zoological park and aquarium profession through the development and regulation of high standards of ethics, conduct, education and scholarly attainments. . . .

Section 3. To aid, foster and engage in the exchange of zoological specimens for exhibition, conservation, scientific and preservation purposes, cooperating with governmental agencies for the health and welfare of animals. . .and to foster sound captive animal management practices and engender research and study designed to increase biological knowledge and understanding.

Section 4. To advance public education on the need for wildlife conservation and preservation; to assume leadership in the captive propagation of rare and endangered animal species; to actively participate in the international efforts of wildlife preservation; and to review periodically the status of endangered species of animals and take action, binding all members, in protecting these species.

WHEREAS, AAZPA is operated exclusively for charitable, scientific, and educational purposes as defined in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

WHEREAS, members of AAZPA are subject to a Code of Professional Ethics which form the basis for disciplinary actions by AAZPA against members who violate the Code.

WHEREAS, Institutional Members of AAZPA, as defined in Article VI, Section 2 of the AAZPA Bylaws, must be sponsored by three (3) disinterested Professional Fellows and apply and qualify for Accreditation within two (2) years of notification of membership.

WHEREAS, Institutional Members of AAZPA have been working with the Service for many years to care for seized wildlife, as well as sick or injured wildlife, frequently at considerable cost to themselves.

NOW THEREFORE, pursuant to the authority of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, 16 U.S.C. §§ 742f(a)(4) and 742l(c), and the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, 16 U.S.C. § 661, this Agreement is entered into between the Service and AAZPA for the following purposes: to coordinate the placement of wildlife with an AAZPA Institutional Member for care after seizure; to provide procedures for the payment of Government costs incurred in connection with the care, transportation, quarantine, and disposal of such wildlife; and to dispose of such wildlife upon forfeiture or abandonment to Institutional Members of AAZPA who are party to this Agreement.

1. As used in this Agreement:

"AAZPA holding institution" means the Institutional Member in whose care seized wildlife is placed by the Service.

"Abandonment" means that the Service has accepted a voluntary abandonment form (either U.S. Customs Form 4607 or a similar Service form) concerning the seized wildlife.

"Forfeiture" means a declaration or decree of criminal, civil, or administrative forfeiture.

"Government costs" means costs incurred in connection with the care, transportation, quarantine, and disposal of seized wildlife, including those expenses incurred by AAZPA Institutional Members and the AAZPA clearinghouse.

"Seizure" means the Service has taken possession of wildlife, whether actual or constructive, for an alleged violation of one or more Federal wildlife conservation laws enforced by the Service. Wildlife is under seizure, or seized, until forfeiture, abandonment, remission or mitigation of forfeiture occurs or until it is returned to its owner or consignee.

"Wildlife" means any live wild animal except for the following:

(1) Species or groups of species that the Service and AAZPA mutually agree to exempt from this Agreement, and

(2) Animals for which some method of care other than that set forth in this Agreement is determined by the Service, in the exercise of good faith, to be more appropriate for the conservation of the wildlife involved (such determinations will be made only on a case-by-case basis, after consultation with AAZPA).

2. Only wildlife that is subject to forfeiture or abandonment under Part 12 of Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations (50 Part 12) and that is seized by the Service is covered by this Agreement.

3. Only Institutional Members of AAZPA as defined in Article VI, section 2 of the AAZPA Bylaws are eligible to participate in this Agreement.

4. A clearinghouse will be established by AAZPA to identify Institutional Members who are participating in this Agreement and to coordinate the placement of seized wildlife with those participating Institutional Members. Whenever any wildlife covered by this Agreement is subject to seizure or is in fact seized and requires care under this Agreement, the Service will notify the clearinghouse of the seizure and describe the wildlife as soon as possible, providing any available information that is relevant to the care the wildlife requires.

5. Whenever the clearinghouse identifies a participating Institutional Member willing to accept seized wildlife, such wildlife will be placed in the care of only that one (1) Institutional Member, the AAZPA holding institution. The AAZPA holding institution may then place the wildlife in the care of other Institutional Members during the time of seizure only if it agrees to account for the wildlife and reassemble the shipment when deemed necessary by the Service. All Institutional Members handling seized wildlife are required to maintain a chain of custody on Service forms provided for that purpose and to otherwise assist the Service to insure that the seized wildlife is admissible as evidence. Until seized wildlife is forfeited or abandoned to the government it retains its character as evidence of a violation of law and the Service must assure its admissibility as evidence. The AAZPA holding institution may be required to testify to the manner in which seized wildlife was maintained as evidence. While in the care of an Institutional Member, seized wildlife may be commingled with other wildlife, consistent with good animal husbandry practices, provided that the seized wildlife can be identified later. If the seized wildlife must be marked to be identified, at its option the Institutional Member may tattoo, band, or otherwise mark the seized wildlife.

6. Upon seizure, the Service will arrange for the transportation of the seized wildlife to the AAZPA holding institution after consulting with the AAZPA holding institution. Such transportation is at the

expense of the AAZPA holding institution unless the Service agrees to assume the transportation costs. The AAZPA holding institution should be as close as possible to the place of seizure.

7. At the time of seizure the Service will determine the "domestic value" of the seized wildlife, as required by Section 12.12 of Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations (50 CFR 12.12.) The domestic value of wildlife as determined under 50 CFR 12.12 is not necessarily its fair market value at the time and place of sale to an AAZPA Institutional Member in accordance with Paragraph 14 of this Agreement.

8. As soon as possible after seizure, the Service will seek to institute forfeiture proceedings, unless remission or mitigation of forfeiture is granted by the Department of the Interior or the Department of Justice.

9. Both the Service and AAZPA must act in a manner which will minimize total Government costs consistent with the objective of conserving seized wildlife.

10. AAZPA fees chargeable for providing care to seized wildlife will be based upon the prevailing U.S. Department of Agriculture quarantine charges for birds and certain ruminants and/or upon a fee schedule agreed to by both parties.

11. AAZPA expenses incurred to care for and transport seized wildlife must be compiled by the AAZPA holding institution. Other Government costs must be compiled by the Service. Records of those AAZPA expenses and other Government costs must be made readily available to either party upon request.

12. If at any time an AAZPA holding institution can no longer care for seized wildlife, the clearinghouse must be notified and arrangements must be made to locate a new AAZPA holding institution. If one is not located within a reasonable amount of time, the clearinghouse must notify the Service at least thirty (30) days before the AAZPA holding institution terminates its care of the seized wildlife.

13. Upon forfeiture or abandonment, any wildlife held by an AAZPA Institutional Member under the Agreement that is eligible for sale under Section 12.37 of Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations (50 CFR 12.37) may be purchased by any AAZPA Institutional Member who is party to this Agreement at its then current fair market value, unless: (a) remission or mitigation of forfeiture is granted by the Department of the Interior or the Department of Justice, or (b) the wildlife is reexported to a foreign country for return to the wild in accordance with section 12.34 of Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations (50 CFR 12.34). Under certain circumstances, however, it may be appropriate to loan or donate forfeited or abandoned wildlife that is eligible for sale under 50 CFR

12.37 to one or more AAZPA Institutional Members. Generally, migratory birds, bald and golden eagles, specimens listed on Appendix I to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), endangered and threatened species, and marine mammals are not eligible for sale.

14. Upon forfeiture or abandonment, any wildlife held by an AAZPA Institutional Member under this Agreement that is not eligible for sale under Section 12.37 of Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations (50 CFR 12.37) will be offered for loan or donation to any AAZPA Institutional Member who is party to this Agreement in accordance with the provisions of Section 12.36 of Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations (50 CFR 12.36), unless remission or mitigation of forfeiture is granted by the Department of the Interior or the Department of Justice, or unless some other method of disposal is determined by the Service in the exercise of good faith to be more appropriate for the conservation of the wildlife involved.

15. Subject to Paragraphs 14 and 15 of this Agreement, the AAZPA holding institution has the "right of first refusal" to purchase or to receive as a donation any wildlife it has held under this Agreement. Other AAZPA Member Institutions who are party to this Agreement may select from the remaining wildlife under procedures established by AAZPA.

16. Any wildlife donated to an AAZPA Institutional Member under this Agreement may not be sold for two (2) years from the date the wildlife is donated (except that progeny of donated wildlife born after the date of donation may be sold immediately), and then only in accordance with applicable Federal and State laws, regulations, and permit requirements governing such sale. For purposes of this paragraph, the date of donation is the date on which the donation is accomplished.

17. Any wildlife donated to an AAZPA Institutional Member under this Agreement may be transferred during the first two (2) years to another person or institution who, in the opinion of the Service, qualifies to receive such a donation under 50 CFR 12.36. The Institutional Member seeking such a transfer of donated wildlife may recover from the transferee the costs associated with the transfer, including the cost of caring for the wildlife up to the time of the transfer.

18. Wildlife not chosen for purchase or donation by any AAZPA Institutional Member must be prepared by the AAZPA holding institution for delivery by common carrier or by another appropriate method of transportation to the Service for disposal. The method of disposal will be determined by the Service and may include sale to the general public.

19. The Service agrees to reimburse the AAZPA holding institution and the AAZPA clearinghouse for reasonable, necessary, and justified expenses incurred under this Agreement.

20. This Agreement is subject to the requirements of the Memorandum of Understanding effective among the Departments of Justice, Interior, Agriculture, and Treasury concerning the seizure, forfeiture, abandonment, and disposal of illegally imported wildlife and the handling of costs and the distribution of any proceeds from their sale; Part 12 of Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations (50 CFR Part 12); Section 10.5L, Chapter 23 of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Administrative Manual (23 AM 10.5L); and other laws and regulations administered by the Service.

21. This Agreement becomes effective when signed by both parties. It may be amended at any time by further agreement of the parties in writing and may be terminated no earlier than one (1) year from the effective date of this Agreement by either party giving sixty (60) days notice in writing to the other party.

22. Within ninety (90) days of the effective date of this Agreement, AAZPA must provide the name(s) of the member(s) of the clearinghouse and the Service must provide the name(s) or position(s) of the appropriate person(s) within the Service who will act as an agency

contact regarding submission and payment of bills and for receiving bills for costs incurred and reimbursable under this Agreement. The Service also must provide the name(s) or position(s) of the appropriate person(s) who have authority to contact the clearinghouse and make arrangements to care for seized wildlife.

SIGNED

By:

Robert A. Jantzen — 10/16/84

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE (Date)

By:

Robert A. Hayes — 22 October 1984

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF ZOOLOGICAL PARKS AND AQUARIUMS (Date)

Dated 1978

AAZPA BOARD OF DIRECTORS ADOPTS GUIDELINES FOR THE DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS ANIMALS

Ginny Davis

The AAZPA special committee formed to study the surplus animal question submitted a detailed report and recommendation to the Board of Directors during the recent meetings in Denver, Colorado. Because of the magnitude and importance of the matter, I am including the adopted report in its entirety for the benefit of the entire membership. What follows is in three sections. The first is a statement prepared by the special committee and delivered to the assembled delegates during the course of the business meeting in Denver. Following the opening statement is an excellent preamble and following that is the Board's adopted guidelines to be followed by our membership. It's important that the membership be aware that the guidelines will be closely reviewed with the goal of establishing a policy which would become mandatory upon the membership. The members of the special committee were: William G. Conway, Chairman; Paul S. Chaffee, D.V.M., Vice-Chairman; Stefan Graham; Murray Fowler, D.V.M.; Peter Karsten; Gene Leo; Leon Leopard; Dennis A. Meritt, Jr.; Daniel H. Moreno and Robert O. Wagner.

(R. O. Wagner)

The following statement was read to the assembled delegates at Denver by Paul S. Chaffee, D.V.M., Vice-Chairman:

> "The AAZPA Board has noted that the appellation "shooting ranch" is ill-defined. Some organizations and individuals which permit shooting of exotic animals on their properties have some of the most important remaining populations of these species. They propagate them successfully and with dedication. Moreover, there are differences between organizations which use zoo-bred animals as breeding stock for their ranch operations and those which shoot zoo-bred animals. And there are important differences between the two groups of animals. Ranch-bred exotics may be as wary as native game.
>
> Zoos are land poor. All the zoo animal spaces in the world would fit within the borough of Brooklyn. If captive propagation is to offer refuge to a significant number of species vanishing in their homelands, it must not reject without careful study the potential contributions of private individuals and organizations which have large herds of wild animals.
>
> Therefore, although the Board has accepted the majority of the Animal Surplus Committee's proposed "Guidelines," it has requested a detailed study of so-called "shooting ranches."

AN AAZPA ZOO SURPLUS GUIDELINE

Preamble

There are no excesses of animals in zoos, just shortages of space. Nevertheless, zoos are breeding (and must continue to breed) more animals of some kinds than they can house. Although surplus is unavoidable in biologically sound propagation programs, removal of surplus, dead or alive, carries connotations which have aroused the emotions of many animal lovers. Gradually, the subject of zoo surpluses has become shrouded in confusion and distorted by misinformation.

First of all, the surplus problem has arisen because zoos are getting better. Populations of zoo animals are coming to resemble those of animals in nature and reproducing the kinds of surpluses wild animals do in order to survive. After all, it was only by evolving a fecundity responsive to the stresses of nature that a wild species could hope to cope with its environment, to survive its diseases, out-produce its predators, keep up with its competitors and insure the future survival of its kind. Although zoo populations lack many of the checks and balances of animal groups in

nature, all healthy wild animal populations produce more young than are needed or could be accommodated within normal adult breeding populations. All predators depend upon "surpluses."

Second, zoo animals tend to live far longer than their wild brethren. The infirmities of age play a larger part in zoo collection mortality than in wild populations and now present zoos with the problem of the superannuated animal. The maintenance of large numbers of superannuated animals increases crowding, depresses breeding, improves the chances for disease and generally lowers the viability of zoo populations. Mortality of wild animals and zoo animals is higher in the young, but zoo young, like zoo aged, are sheltered from nature's rigorous pressures. And so, zoos are faced with the problem of what to do with less fit specimens, including those showing mutations or other abnormalities.

In addition, the reproductive systems of many species are polygynous presenting the zoo with the problem of what to do with excess males for most species are born with a 50/50 sex ratio. However, the problem is not simple for the reproductive system of a population, in contrast to a single pair, is complex, non-linear and interactive with many feed-back loops.

Obviously, zoos which hope to contribute to the survival of vanishing species through propagation must deal with the surplus problem in a fashion designed to give higher priority to the welfare of species than to individuals of that species. The altruistic choices implied are not easy, and they require greater public education.

Fortunately, the movement of animals between zoos has become largely independent of monetary considerations. Unlike farmers, zoo men have never destroyed animals just because market prices were down, and most zoos already give more attention to finding the best home for their surplus than to getting the highest price. However, we cannot plan a reproductive program for most species that will not produce significant surplus unless we alter the normal behavior and physiology of the captive animal. Zoos must face the problem of removing animals which are superannuated, diseased, abnormal or simply too many of one sex, age or genetic line...the animals that would have been lost in a wild population through predation, disease or other natural misfortune. This may be called the <u>unavoidable</u> surplus.

Basically, we have two methods of responding to the threat of unavoidable surplus, prevention and removal. Surplus can be avoided, some of the time, by separation of males and females and by contraceptive techniques. Because these techniques have been sanctioned for most human beings, they readily gain the endorsement of the uninformed public, even if they are not in the best interests of a species. Irreversible sterilization seems justifiable for abundant species, especially since the introduction of vasectomy. Unfortunately, however, the sound management of most captive animal populations requires the production of regular surplus for the purposes of maintaining safe herd age and sex configurations, preventing inbreeding, insuring against unexpected loss and providing for the greatest genetic expression and opportunity for selection within the zoo herds.

Unfortunately, it may be that parental behavior and even fertility are adversely affected by reproductive restraint in some species. In the final analysis, however, wild animal populations in zoos need to produce a surplus for many of the same reasons that they do in nature. Prevention of reproduction will not solve the surplus problem. Removal will continue to play a significant role.

Sale, trade or loan of animals between zoos is the way surplus is usually removed. Returns of animals to nature in reserves and parks also occurs, and further restocking efforts are high on the list of zoo priorities. Unfortunately, the continued diminution of wildlands suggests that such opportunities will be very specialized. Population exchanges between zoo and wild populations in small reserves also have been suggested

for the purpose of better maintaining the variability of gene pools; but even where the difficulties inherent in such programs may be overcome, this will not be an answer to disposing of surplus. In any event, neither disposal of animals to other zoos nor returning them to nature is very controversial. It is when no zoo or wild homes can be found--when animals must be euthanized or disposed of to non-zoo recipients, that the surplus problem becomes most confused.

Having spent their lives caring for wild animals, zoo men have not been able to deal as calculatedly with their collections as, for example, farmers do with their livestock or as humane organizations do with dogs and cats. 13.5 million surplus dogs and cats were put to death by United States humane organizations last year; about nineteen times as many animals as exist in all the zoos in the world.

The zoo surplus problem is an evidence of success. Zoos must say so, handle it publicly and in the best interests of the long-term preservation of wild animals.

Disposition of Wild Animals from Zoos and Aquariums

A Guideline of the

American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

In a zoological park or aquarium the animal specimen has a finite term of residence. During that time, it can never be relegated to temporary storage; it requires substantial space and constant attention. Moreover, a living creature is not an object whose management can be thought of only in terms of the interests of the zoo or aquarium, the zoological profession or even the public which its institution serves. Animals have intrinsic needs as species, as well as individuals, which must be of primary concern in zoo or aquarium animal management.

Most world populations of wild animals are declining in the face of continuing exploitation and habitat destruction by man. For some species, zoos and aquariums must serve a repository function. The establishment of long-term self-replacing groups of endangered species is a unique responsibility. However, successful animal management programs at zoological parks and aquariums result in regular surpluses of many species, in the superannuation of many specimens and, where polygamous species are concerned, unbalanced sex ratios in reproducing herds or flocks. Eventually of course, every animal dies. Disposition of dead and live surplus animals must be consistent with the best interests of each species, as well as that of the collections themselves and the public trust represented in owning collections.

In order to maximize the education and conservation potentials of zoo and aquarium collections and to manage them as consistently and humanely as practicable, it is desirable to establish guidelines that will be modified from time to time as appropriate.

The following recommendations apply to the disposition of all zoo and aquarium specimens of wild species. Domestic and food animals should be acquired and disposed of in a manner consistent with good farm practices and subject to relevant laws and regulations. Exempted are animals temporarily held for governmental agencies, or any invertebrate animal.

Disposing of Animals from Zoos and Aquariums

A. Dead Specimens

1. Where possible, maximum utilization shall be made of the remains of animals which die in the collections.

Priority should be given to uses (such as pathology) which may enhance the zoo's or aquarium's ability to care for the species in question, either in the zoo or aquarium or in nature.

2. Second priority should be given to placing the dead specimen in a suitable museum collection.

3. Mandatory restrictions upon the disposition of dead animals or their parts, such as the regulations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Department of the Interior, loan and other agreements, must be scrupulously observed.

4. Where possible, consideration may be accorded to the special needs of researchers whose projects have been approved by authorized zoo staff.

5. Dead specimens not disposed of by any of the above-mentioned methods shall be destroyed by incineration or disposed of as deemed suitable by the curator and veterinarian.

B. Living Specimens

1. Animals in the collections should be deaccessioned only upon the recommendation of the appropriate curator or other responsible authority and upon approval by the director of the zoo or aquarium, and in accordance with policies approved by the governing authority.

2. Mandatory restrictions upon the disposition of live animals, including USDA PPEQ regulations and Animal Welfare Act, CSSP regulations, USPHS quarantine regulations and USDI regulations, loan, gift and other agreements, must be observed.

3. The zoo or aquarium must be concerned that the manner of disposition be in the best interests of the specimens themselves, the species, the zoo or aquarium and the public it serves.

4. Living animals may be disposed of by sale, exchange, loan or gift to another zoo or aquarium, other qualified institutions, individuals or animal suppliers in accord with the AAZPA Code of Ethics. Care should be taken to insure that the recipient will provide good care for the specimens. The Association strongly opposes disposal of exotic wildlife to organizations or individuals solely for the purpose of shooting.

5. Living animals may be disposed of to a research institution licensed under the USDA Laboratory Animal Welfare regulations but not for inhumane biomedical research. However, animals in the collection should neither be used nor loaned except for the direct benefit of wild and zoo animals themselves. Nevertheless, zoo biologists, animal lovers and humane officials must recognize the necessity of studying wild animal diseases, and providing for their prevention, for the welfare of animals in zoos and in nature. Zoo surplus is better used for studies of direct benefit to the species themselves than are healthy wild animals freshly captured from the wild. Examples of studies which, upon individual examination, may prove acceptable are nutritional studies, behavioral observations, genetic investigations, vaccine research, blood analysis and so forth.

6. Live specimens may be loaned to other zoological institutions for exhibition and propagation in accordance with appropriate breeding-loan forms and conditions.

7. Live specimens may be liberated within their native ranges subject to all relevant laws and regulations.

8. Live specimens may be disposed of in a humane and merciful fashion performed in accordance with an established policy of the institution and in accordance with the "Report of the AVMA Panel on Euthanasia," (JAVMA, 173(1): 59-72. 1978) if other modes of removal are not feasible. This technique will be used for superannuated and deformed animals or those which are suitable neither for breeding or exhibition programs. The preservation of long-term, self-replacing captive herds requires careful management of species' age and sex ratios. Viability of the species group is especially linked to the number of actively reproducing females in polygamous species, and normal sex ratios at birth will lead to a surplus of males.

These surplus animals and others beyond their reproductive years that cannot otherwise be disposed of must be removed from the herds in the institution, since they would die in nature, if their retention would jeopardize the welfare of breeding groups. The zoo or aquarium should not indulge in the tendency towards unnatural prolongation of life of some animals in search of "longevity records" thereby imposing the stress of undue crowding and unnatural sex ratios upon reproducing herds.

(Submitted by the Special Surplus Animal Committee and adopted by the AAZPA Board of Directors, 17 September 1978, Denver, Colorado)

INFORMATION WANTED

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE AAZPA AND OTHER ASSOCIATIONS

Most AAZPA members undoubtedly belong to one or more zoological/professional associations in addition to the AAZPA. Hopefully, these AAZPA members attend the association's meetings and communicate with other members of the association. This one-on-one communication is important and should be encouraged. However, few of us belong to so many associations that we can keep track of what is happening throughout the zoological professions. This function was attempted through the establishment of an Inter-Association Liaison Committee, which has now been replaced by an Advisor.

The AAZPA will be increasing the number of associations with which it exchanges publications so it will be able to keep in touch with the other associations' activities and can review their literature, and it will be the primary function of the Inter-Association Advisor to provide the AAZPA membership with this and any other association information that may be of interest to the AAZPA membership.

However, this is not something that can be handled exclusively by one individual or even by a committee. It is an effort that must rely on the contributions of all AAZPA members if the inter-association communication is to be effective. AAZPA members should be active in other associations and should communicate with other association members. In addition, any AAZPA member who has information of interest to the AAZPA (meeting/conference announcements or reports - particularly of international meetings; citings of published articles or books; conference proceedings; knowledge of special projects or activities; etc.) should send the information to: Vernon Kisling, AAZPA Inter-Association Liaison Advisor, Crandon Park Zoological Garden, 4000 Crandon Boulevard, Key Biscayne, FL 33149.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF ZOOLOGICAL PARKS AND AQUARIUMS
A•A•Z•P•A 1924

American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, WV 26003 · 1698 (304) 242-2160

returned by mail 4-9-86

25 March 1986

Dear Colleague:

The Special Interest Committee (SIC) has as one of its functions the prompt notification of all AAZPA institutions about events that require immediate action by members. Such information is timely and cannot be delayed until the next NEWSLETTER. Most notices will be by special mailings, but others of an important nature will be done by telephone hotline.

To organize the phoning, the Committee has prepared the enclosed calling tree, organized mainly by AAZPA regions, although there may be some overlap. In most cases, zoo or aquarium directors are the principal contacts, except where a SIC member is on staff.

To complete the phone tree, it is necessary that you designate a deputy who can act in your absence and on your behalf. Type or print that person's name immediately below your own. In addition, above the name of your institution, provide a phone number at which you or your deputy can most likely be reached. Return to:

William P. Braker, Director
John G. Shedd Aquarium
1200 S. Lake Shore Drive
Chicago, IL 60605

The finished tree with all names and phone numbers will be returned to you as soon as possible. JL

To facilitate the rapid and accurate transmittal of information, it would be helpful if you could have a cassette recorder available. Also, in order to cut down on the necessity for repeat calls, ask your secretary to notify you or your deputy immediately for AAZPA hotline calls. ← back side of att.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. We feel this is another major step in our efforts to keep directors and institutions informed on a timely basis.

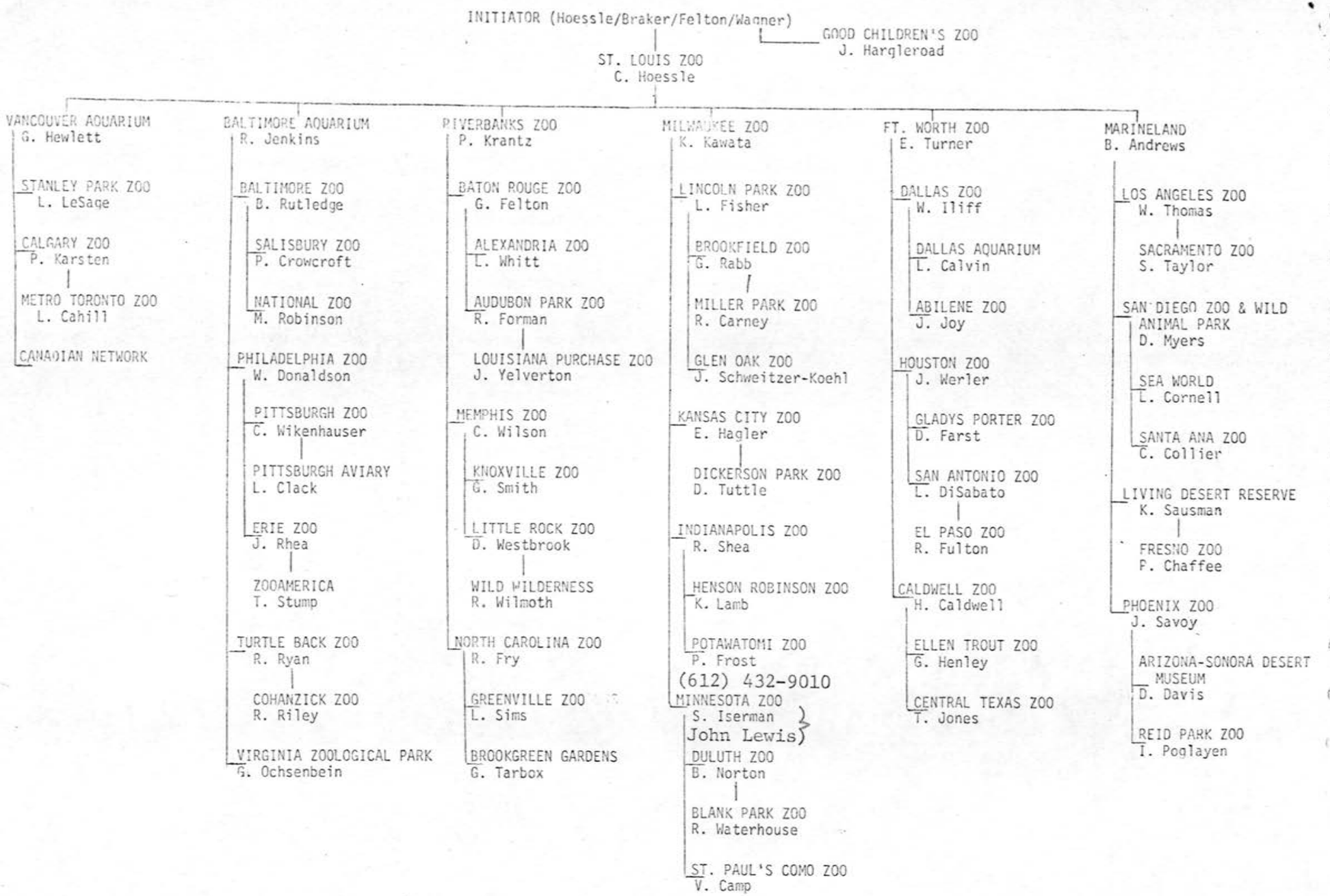
Sincerely,

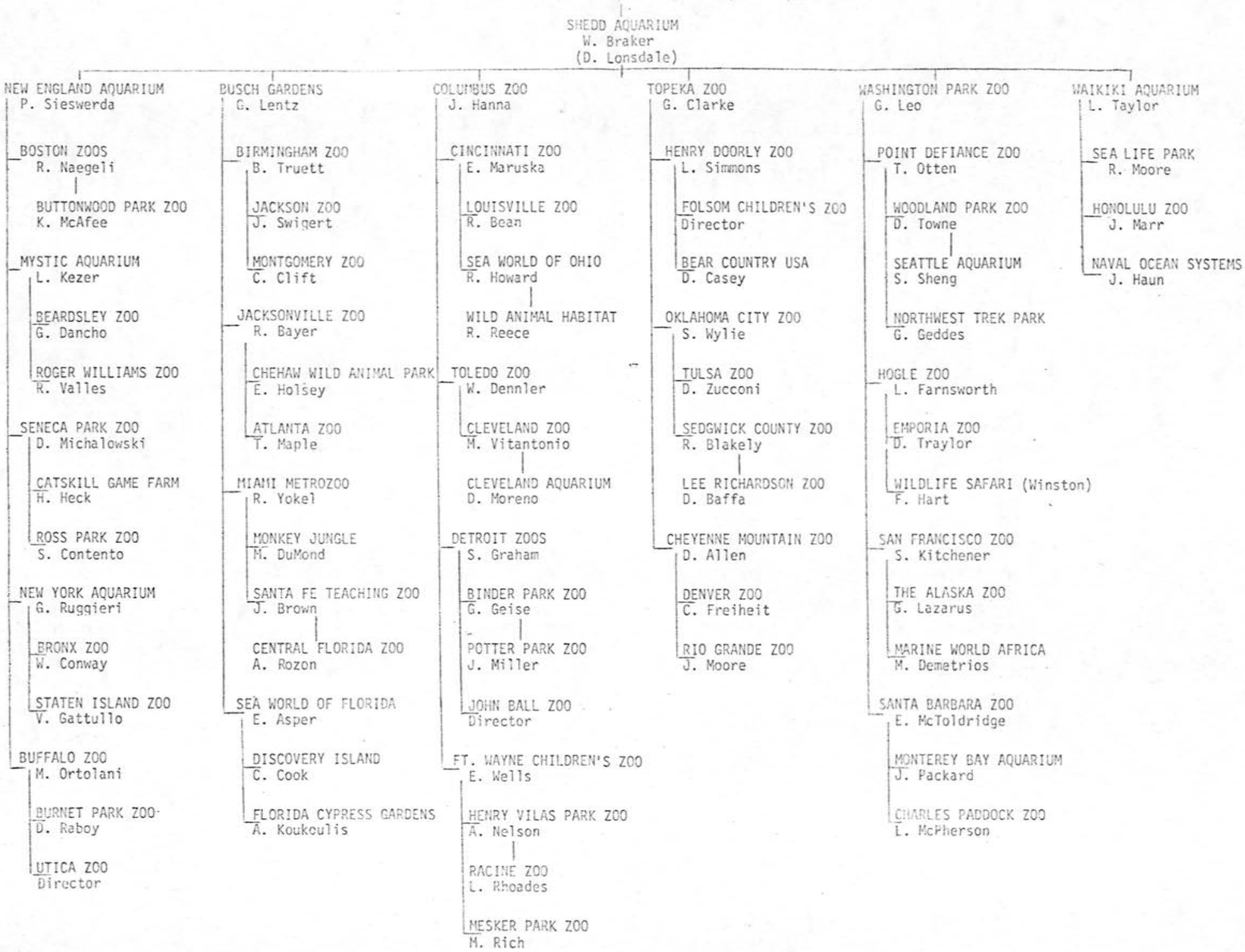
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF
ZOOLOGICAL PARKS AND AQUARIUMS

George Felton
President

GRF/ljb

Enclosure


INITIATOR (Hoessle/Braker/Felton/Wagner)
GOOD CHILDREN'S ZOO
J. Hargleroad
ST. LOUIS ZOO
C. Hoessle
VANCOUVER AQUARIUM
G. Hewlett
STANLEY PARK ZOO
L. LeSage
CALGARY ZOO
P. Karsten
METRO TORONTO ZOO
L. Cahill
CANADIAN NETWORK
BALTIMORE AQUARIUM
R. Jenkins
BALTIMORE ZOO
D. Rutledge
SALISBURY ZOO
P. Crowcroft
NATIONAL ZOO
M. Robinson
PHILADELPHIA ZOO
W. Donaldson
PITTSBURGH ZOO
C. Wikenhauser
PITTSBURGH AVIARY
L. Clack
ERIE ZOO
J. Rhea
ZOOAMERICA
T. Stump
TURTLE BACK ZOO
R. Ryan
COHANZICK ZOO
R. Riley
VIRGINIA ZOOLOGICAL PARK
G. Ochsenbein
RIVERBANKS ZOO
P. Krantz
BATON ROUGE ZOO
G. Felton
ALEXANDRIA ZOO
L. Whitt
AUDUBON PARK ZOO
R. Forman
LOUISIANA PURCHASE ZOO
J. Yelverton
MEMPHIS ZOO
C. Wilson
KNOXVILLE ZOO
G. Smith
LITTLE ROCK ZOO
D. Westbrook
WILD WILDERNESS
R. Wilmoth
NORTH CAROLINA ZOO
R. Fry
GREENVILLE ZOO
L. Sims
BROOKGREEN GARDENS
G. Tarbox
MILWAUKEE ZOO
K. Kawata
LINCOLN PARK ZOO
L. Fisher
BROOKFIELD ZOO
G. Rabb
MILLER PARK ZOO
R. Carney
GLEN OAK ZOO
J. Schweitzer-Koehl
KANSAS CITY ZOO
E. Hagler
DICKERSON PARK ZOO
D. Tuttle
INDIANAPOLIS ZOO
R. Shea
HENSON ROBINSON ZOO
K. Lamb
POTAWATOMI ZOO
P. Frost
(612) 432-9010
MINNESOTA ZOO
S. Iserman
John Lewis)
DULUTH ZOO
B. Norton
BLANK PARK ZOO
R. Waterhouse
ST. PAUL'S COMO ZOO
V. Camp
FT. WORTH ZOO
E. Turner
DALLAS ZOO
W. Iliff
DALLAS AQUARIUM
L. Calvin
ABILENE ZOO
J. Joy
HOUSTON ZOO
J. Werler
GLADYS PORTER ZOO
D. Farst
SAN ANTONIO ZOO
L. DiSabato
EL PASO ZOO
R. Fulton
CALDWELL ZOO
H. Caldwell
ELLEN TROUT ZOO
G. Henley
CENTRAL TEXAS ZOO
T. Jones
MARINELAND
B. Andrews
LOS ANGELES ZOO
W. Thomas
SACRAMENTO ZOO
S. Taylor
SAN DIEGO ZOO & WILD
ANIMAL PARK
D. Myers
SEA WORLD
L. Cornell
SANTA ANA ZOO
C. Collier
LIVING DESERT RESERVE
K. Sausman
FRESNO ZOO
P. Chaffee
PHOENIX ZOO
J. Savoy
ARIZONA-SONORA DESERT MUSEUM
D. Davis
REID PARK ZOO
I. Poglayen


SHEDD AQUARIUM
W. Braker
(D. Lonsdale)
NEW ENGLAND AQUARIUM
P. Sieswerda
BOSTON ZOOS
R. Naegeli
BUTTONWOOD PARK ZOO
K. McAfee
MYSTIC AQUARIUM
L. Kezer
BEARDSLEY ZOO
G. Dancho
ROGER WILLIAMS ZOO
R. Valles
SENECA PARK ZOO
D. Michalowski
CATSKILL GAME FARM
H. Heck
ROSS PARK ZOO
S. Contento
NEW YORK AQUARIUM
G. Ruggieri
BRONX ZOO
W. Conway
STATEN ISLAND ZOO
V. Gattullo
BUFFALO ZOO
M. Ortolani
BURNET PARK ZOO
D. Raboy
UTICA ZOO
Director
BUSCH GARDENS
G. Lentz
BIRMINGHAM ZOO
B. Truett
JACKSON ZOO
J. Swigert
MONTGOMERY ZOO
C. Clift
JACKSONVILLE ZOO
R. Bayer
CHEHAW WILD ANIMAL PARK
E. Holsey
ATLANTA ZOO
T. Maple
MIAMI METROZOO
R. Yokel
MONKEY JUNGLE
M. DuMond
SANTA FE TEACHING ZOO
J. Brown
CENTRAL FLORIDA ZOO
A. Rozon
SEA WORLD OF FLORIDA
E. Asper
DISCOVERY ISLAND
C. Cook
FLORIDA CYPRESS GARDENS
A. Koukoulis
COLUMBUS ZOO
J. Hanna
CINCINNATI ZOO
E. Maruska
LOUISVILLE ZOO
R. Bean
SEA WORLD OF OHIO
R. Howard
WILD ANIMAL HABITAT
R. Reece
TOLEDO ZOO
W. Dennler
CLEVELAND ZOO
M. Vitantonio
CLEVELAND AQUARIUM
D. Moreno
DETROIT ZOOS
S. Graham
BINDER PARK ZOO
G. Geise
POTTER PARK ZOO
J. Miller
JOHN BALL ZOO
Director
FT. WAYNE CHILDREN'S ZOO
E. Wells
HENRY VILAS PARK ZOO
A. Nelson
RACINE ZOO
L. Rhoades
MESKER PARK ZOO
M. Rich
TOPEKA ZOO
G. Clarke
HENRY DOORLY ZOO
L. Simmons
FOLSOM CHILDREN'S ZOO
Director
BEAR COUNTRY USA
D. Casey
OKLAHOMA CITY ZOO
S. Wylie
TULSA ZOO
D. Zucconi
SEDGWICK COUNTY ZOO
R. Blakely
LEE RICHARDSON ZOO
D. Baffa
CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN ZOO
D. Allen
DENVER ZOO
C. Freiheit
RIO GRANDE ZOO
J. Moore
WASHINGTON PARK ZOO
G. Leo
POINT DEFIANCE ZOO
T. Otten
WOODLAND PARK ZOO
D. Towne
SEATTLE AQUARIUM
S. Sheng
NORTHWEST TREK PARK
G. Geddes
HOGLE ZOO
L. Farnsworth
EMPORIA ZOO
D. Traylor
WILDLIFE SAFARI (Winston)
F. Hart
SAN FRANCISCO ZOO
S. Kitchener
THE ALASKA ZOO
G. Lazarus
MARINE WORLD AFRICA
M. Demetrios
SANTA BARBARA ZOO
E. McToldridge
MONTEREY BAY AQUARIUM
J. Packard
CHARLES PADDOCK ZOO
L. McPherson
WAIKIKI AQUARIUM
L. Taylor
SEA LIFE PARK
R. Moore
HONOLULU ZOO
J. Marr
NAVAL OCEAN SYSTEMS
J. Haun

AAZPA

Minnesota Zoological Garden Apple Valley, MN 55124 612/432-9010 Cable: **MZOO**

February 28, 1985

Membership Committee
AAZPA
Oglebay Park
Wheeling, WV 26003

Dear Committee Members:

I am writing this letter to sponsor Dick Laine, Assistant Director of the Duluth Zoo, for Affiliate membership in the American Association of Zoological Parks & Aquariums. During my nine years at the Minnesota Zoo, I have had an opportunity to work with Dick on projects, the latest being a Governor's Task Force on school involvement with Minnesota zoos.

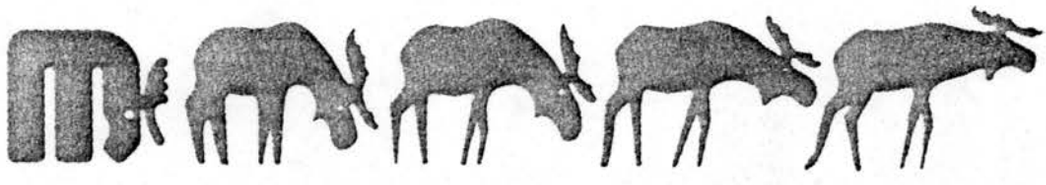
Dick has been in the zoo world for 16 years and through dedicated service, has risen to the level of Assistant Director at the Duluth Zoo. As Assistant Director, Dick has responsibility for a variety of zoo programs. In addition to his background and knowledge of animal management, Dick is closely involved with the educational programs and regularly represents the zoo in local TV, radio and other speaking engagements.

I am confident that Dick will continue to adhere to the AAZPA code of professional ethics and will be an asset to the Association.

Sincerely,

Stephen A. Iserman
General Director

SAI:gdb



DULUTH ZOO

January 22, 1985

Affiate

Membership Committee
American Association of Zoological Parks & Aquariums
Executive Office at Oglebay Park
Wheeling, West Virginia

Dear Committee Members:

I am pleased to sponsor Dick Laine for membership in the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums. I have known Dick for the past seventeen years. I originally hired him and have twice promoted him. He is a valued employee and a dedicated member of this zoo staff.

Dick began his zoo career here in 1967 when he was hired as a keeper. He was promoted to senior keeper in 1970 and as of June, 1984, he assumed the duties of the retiring Zoo Manager as Assistant Director. His new duties give him wide administrative and managerial responsibilities. This new position and title were made permanent and his appointment has been approved.

Dick has handled his new responsibilities professionally, with intelligence and good judgement. I am pleased to recommend Dick Laine, Assistant Director, for membership. I am confident he will uphold the principles and by-laws of the AAZPA and become a credit to the association.

Sincerely,

David K. Norton

Basil D. Norton, Director
Duluth Zoological Gardens

BDN/hls

7210 FREMONT STREET, DULUTH, MN 55807 / 218-624-1502

Stephan

Some additional information on Dick

Dick attended & represented the Duluth Zoo at the Sept 20th meeting with the State educational dept. representative Laura Zahn (AAZK member)

Dick has visited the State Zoo on numerous occasions

Dick appears on our local "Dotty Becker Show" twice a month

Dick works closely with our zoo docents on the educational programs for our Zoo

He has a wide and varied range of experiences and has work in all areas and has experience with different type of animals.

Dick College training, though limited, includes public ~~sua~~ speaking & Public relations

Dick will be available if you require addition information.

Thank You
Robert

American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, WV 26003 · 1698 (304) 242-2160

Dear Director:

This will acknowledge receipt of your institution's annual dues. Enclosed is a pressure-sensitive insert for your use on the membership plaque we previously provided. Simply remove the 1985 date on your plaque, then remove the protective covering on the back of the 1986 insert and press it in place.

Please convey to your governing authority appreciation from the AAZPA Board of Directors for the continued support of our programs. In our endeavor to better serve you and your institution, we would appreciate receiving any comments or suggestions you may have.

Again, thank you and your governing authority for supporting AAZPA.

Most sincerely,

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF
ZOOLOGICAL PARKS AND AQUARIUMS

Robert O. Wagner
Executive Director

ROW/cs

Enclosure

due JAN 27

American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, WV 26003 · 1698 (304) 242-2160

mailed 1-24-86

December 1985

MEMO TO: AAZPA MEMBERS

FROM: LINDA J. BOYD, AAZPA DIRECTORY EDITOR

SUBJECT: INFORMATION FOR THE 1986-87 EDITION OF THE DIRECTORY, ZOOLOGICAL PARKS AND AQUARIUMS IN THE AMERICAS

The AAZPA Directory is the most frequently used publication in our profession. Therefore, it is most important that the Directory contain current and accurate information.

Please complete and return the enclosed questionnaire as soon as possible. One of the most often made errors is in providing the correct telephone number. Please be certain that you provide the telephone number that reaches you directly. Many of our members complain when they call the number listed in the Directory and get a recorded telephone message.

Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated and will assist us in providing an accurate and useful directory. If you have any questions, contact me at (304) 242-2160. THE DEADLINE FOR THE RETURN OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE IS 27 JANUARY 1986.

Linda J. Boyd

Linda J. Boyd
AAZPA Directory Editor

Enclosure

INSTITUTION QUESTIONNAIRE

ZOOLOGICAL PARKS AND AQUARIUMS IN THE AMERICAS, 1986-87 Edition

(Data should be accurate as of 1 January 1986)

STATE MINNESOTA

CITY Apple Valley Metro. Pop. 2 million

NAME OF INSTITUTION Minnesota Zoological Garden

MAILING ADDRESS 12101 Johnny Cake Ridge Road

CITY Apple Valley STATE MN ZIP CODE 55124

BUSINESS PHONE (NOT recorded message) (612) 432-9010 day; same night

OTHER DIRECT-DIAL DEPARTMENT NUMBERS:

CABLE ADDRESS --

USDA EXHIBITOR # 41-C-19 AAZPA CODE LK ISIS # 310524007

AAZPA # IN-4780400 DATE OPENED 5/22/78 YEAR JOINED AAZPA 1972 ?

TYPE OF INSTITUTION

Municipal ____ County ____ State X Federal ____ Society ____ Private ____

Other (explain)

INSTITUTION OWNED BY State of Minnesota

MANAGING OR GOVERNING BODY Minnesota Zoological Board

NAME OF AFFILIATED SUPPORTING SOCIETY Minnesota Zoological Garden Foundation

RELATIONSHIP OF SOCIETY TO INSTITUTION fundraising arm

VISITING HOURS

Summer 10 am to 6 pm; winter 10 am to 4 pm.

Dates Closed (list): December 25 (Christmas Day)

Acres 485. Parking spaces 2,400. Admission: Adults $4.00; ages 6 to 16 $1.50; ages ____ to ____ $____; senior citizens $2.00; AAZPA members ____.

Free admission policy Children under 5, AAZPA members, organized school/special care groups,

Are group rates available? Yes Free every Tuesday, Oct. 1 - Feb. 28 only.

Other charges (Parking, buildings, monorails, etc.) Parking: cars $1, bus $5; monorail $2.00

Does your facility have a Children's Zoo? yes Gift Shop? yes Off-premises wildlife breeding facility? no Adopt-An-Animal program? yes.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS: x Tours x Classes x Speaker's Bureau ___ Jr. Keepers
x Teacher Workshops x Lectures x Publications x Films x Slides
x Zoomobile x Zoolab x Docent Program x Outreach Program x Scout Program
___ Programs for Handicapped x Summer Camp x Special Programs x Internships

ANIMAL COLLECTION

Species:		Specimens:	
Mammals	70	Mammals	439
Birds	123	Birds	526
Reptiles	36	Reptiles	114
Amphibians	4	Amphibians	12
Fish	81	Fish	266
Invertebrates	40	Invertebrates	1,300 (of which 1100 are walking sticks)
Total	354	Total	2,657 (1,557 without including walking sticks)

OPERATIONS

Annual attendance 928,373. Annual budget (excl. of capt. improve. & concession/gift shop operations, but including support from society/governing authority) $ 6,150,000.
Source: State/Revenue Capt. improve. $ 500,000. Source: state/private Employees 148;
peak season 200. Volunteers 400 (number) used in interpretation, special projects, cross-country ski patrols, animal care, research projects, speaker's bureau

MANAGEMENT STAFF (attach sheet if more space is needed)

DIRECTOR	Stephen A. Iserman	
ASST. DIRECTOR	James Rognlie, Operations; David Bender, Public Programs; John Lewis, Animal Programs	
~~GENERAL CURATOR~~ Financial/ Administrative Officer: Richard Buske		
		DEPARTMENT
CURATORS	Mike Don Carlos	Minnesota Trail
	Austin McDevitt	Marine Mammals
	Jim Pichner	Tropics Trail
	Nick Reindl	Northern Trail
	John Tobias	Discovery Trail (ZooLab, Children's Zoo)
	Ron Tilson, Ph.D.	Research
VETERINARIANS (indicate full or part time)	Frank Wright (full-time)	Education Manager: Steve Hage Public Relations Mgr: Nancy Gibson Membership Mgr: Jeffrey Krueger Group Sales Mgr. Susan Reiland
Gift Shop Manager	Kristen Fruen	
Volunteer Coordinator ~~Docent Chairman~~	Sheri White	
Foundation ~~Society~~ President	Malcolm W. McDonald	# of Zoo ~~Society~~ members 9,200

Questionnaire completed by [signature] (Signature) Stephen A. Iserman — General Director (Title)

Return questionnaire by 27 JANUARY 1986 to: 1986-87 AAZPA DIRECTORY
Oglebay Park
Wheeling, WV 26003

DIVISION DIRECTORS: Attached is the index from the 1985 AAZPA Regional Conference Proceedings. I have already sent the book to the Library, as requested by Angie, so if you are interested in any of the papers, contact the Library for a copy.

Ginny

STEVE ISERMAN, JIM ROGNLIE, DAVE BENDER, JOHN LEWIS,

DICK BUSKE, LIBRARY

CC: PETER JORDAN (FYI)

AAZPA

Regional Conference Proceedings 1985

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Anchorage, Alaska
Birmingham, Alabama
Cleveland, Ohio
Boston, Massachusetts

SUBJECT GUIDE

AAZPA

AQUATIC ANIMALS

BIRDS

EXHIBIT CONSTRUCTION/MAINTENANCE

EXHIBIT CONSTRUCTION/MAINTENANCE (CONT.)

GRAPHICS

MAMMALS

MAMMALS (CONT.)

MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT (CONT.)

PUBLIC EDUCATION/VOLUNTEERS

PUBLIC RELATIONS/FUND-RAISING

PUBLIC RELATIONS/FUND-RAISING (CONT.)

REPTILES/AMPHIBIANS

RESEARCH/INTERNSHIPS

MISCELLANEOUS

AAPA Conf.

YOUR ACCOMMODATIONS HAVE BEEN: **RESERVATION CONFIRMATION** ENTRY DATE: MON-MAY 13 85

FOR: 1 ARRIVING SUN-SEP 08 85 FOR 5 NIGHTS AND DEPARTING FRI-SEP 13 85

Since we do not have direct billing, credit is to be established upon registration by presenting a major credit card or by paying cash.

SHARE WITH: BENDER, DAVID

NO	ROOM TYPE	1 PERS. RATE	2 PERS. RATE
1	STANDRD	44.00	64.00

CHECK IN TIME IS 3 PM
CHECK OUT TIME IS 12 PM

HYATT REGENCY COLUMBUS
AT OHIO CENTER

350 NORTH HIGH STREET
COLUMBUS, OHIO 43215 USA
614 463-1234

Call
800•228•9000
Or your travel agent.
For the spirit of Hyatt.
Worldwide.

PLEASE VERIFY ALL INFORMATION FOR ACCURACY

Reservations are held until 6 P.M. unless guaranteed. A guaranteed payment reservation will be held all evening based upon your commitment. To cancel: Please advise hotel and receive a cancellation number. You will be responsible to pay for accommodations if not cancelled.

RESERVATIONS FOR

ISERMAN, STEPHEN A.

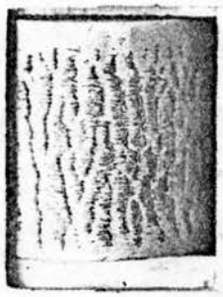
12101 JOHNNY CAKE RD
APPLE VALLEY MN 55124

YOU HAVE REQUESTED: DBL/D

ASSOCIATED WITH: AM. ZOOLOGICAL PARKS "CB"

REMARKS: S/W BENDER

24



SF-00006-03

AAZPA 6th Conv.

STATE OF MINNESOTA

DEPARTMENT MINNESOTA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

Office Memorandum

TO: Steve Iserman, Dave Bender, Dick Buske, John Lewis, Jim Rognlie

DATE: 12/30/85

FROM: Ginny Bender

PHONE: x299

SUBJECT: AAZPA Conference Proceedings

As in the past, I have copied the table of contents from the AAZPA Annual Conference Proceedings for you to review for articles in which you are interested.

The book is being sent to the Library for filing. If you want copies of any of the papers, please indicate on your copy of the contents and request the paper from Angie Norell.

gdb

cc: Angie Norell

AAZPA
cc: J. Gold

American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, WV 26003-1698 (304) 242-2160

DATE: 15 October 1985

REPLY TO: Kristin L. Vehrs
Legislative Representative

TO: Institutional Director

RE: Legislation Committee Update

The Legislation Committee will be sending you periodic updates on activities within Washington, D.C.; this is the first. This is supplementary to articles in the NEWSLETTER. Please pass this information onto persons on your staff who might be interested.

Crane Decision

The Fish and Wildlife Service had imposed a permit condition on the importation of cranes; requiring testing for Inclusion Body Disease of Crane Virus. AAZPA expressed concern about that test since it is non-specific. It only detects if a bird has been exposed to any herpes virus, of which there are many, and therefore is carrying antibodies. Also, a negative test does not mean a bird is not carrying the virus.

On 27 September, Rolf Wallenstrom, Associate Director of Federal Assistance, Fish and Wildlife Service, decided that until further notice testing would not be required. FWS hopes to develop a reliable test for crane herpes. Additionally, AAZPA suggested that FWS determine if the virus is endemic to the U.S.

FWS Permit Requirement Regarding Endangered, Threatened and Appendix I Birds

FWS, working with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, will be imposing a new condition on the importation of Threatened, Endangered and Appendix I birds. FWS will require that these birds, which must be quarantined upon importation - a requirement for all birds, must be quarantined in a USDA isolation facility. The rationale is that these valuable birds, when placed in normal quarantine, can be exposed to Newcastle Disease. If that occurs, the birds either must be destroyed or returned to the country of origin. Returning wildlife to the country of origin, the reasonabale choice of the two, is difficult to do. More travel is stressful on the birds.

There are USDA isolation facilities in New York, N.Y.; Miami, FL; Key West, FL; Los Angeles, CA; Honolulu, HA; Mission, TX; and San Isidro, CA. Birds which were born in Canada or have been there for 90 days will not be affected by this new condition.

The FWS is presently working on the FEDERAL REGISTER notice to require this condition.

Lab Animal Bill

In September, seven new co-sponsors were added to Senator Dole's Laboratory Animal Bill. Institutions located in states whose Senator(s) had joined as co-sponsors were sent materials and asked to write to their Senators. There are no hearings scheduled yet, but movement is expected soon.

The House bill, sponsored by Congressman Brown, is also expected to move in the next few weeks.

File

American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, WV 26003 - 1698 (304) 242-2160

31 October 1984

Dear Voting Member:

Enclosed are the proposed revisions (amendment) to the Association's Bylaws and a ballot and return envelope for your use in voting.

The proposed amendment addresses the section of the Bylaws dealing with membership. Our Charter & Bylaws and Membership Committees have worked on the amendment for more than a year. Additionally, Charles Bieler formed a special membership classification study committee to assist in the project when he was President. The Board of Directors unanimously supports the amendment and asks that you carefully consider it.

While some minor language changes have been incorporated by the Board in various sections of the Bylaws, the major thrust of the amendment better clarifies membership classifications and requirements. If adopted by a two-thirds majority, these changes will provide for only three classifications of individual membership. They include Professional Fellow, Affiliate and Associate. In general, zoo and aquarium management employees who meet tenure requirements may be elected as Professional Fellows. Affiliate will include those persons employed in zoological facilities in less than management capacities. This will include zoo and aquarium keepers who meet tenure requirements, as well as zoological society and other support organization personnel, foreign colleagues, and part-time veterinarians and other scientists who serve zoological facilities. Associate will be available for all others who have an interest in zoological parks, aquariums or the Association.

In reviewing the enclosed materials, you may want to utilize the existing Bylaws, Article VI, which appear on pages 19-23 of the 1984/85 edition of the Directory. To further assist you, we have italicized the changes and underscored the explanations of their basic effects. The Board of Directors has ruled that the amendment, if adopted, will take effect on 1 April 1985. If you have any questions, please contact any member of the Board of Directors, Charter & Bylaws or Membership Committees or the AAZPA Executive Office.

Most sincerely,

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF
ZOOLOGICAL PARKS AND AQUARIUMS

Robert O. Wagner

Robert O. Wagner
Executive Director

ROW/ljb

Copies to: AAZPA Board of Directors

PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE BYLAWS

ARTICLE VI. Membership Requirements and Classifications.

Section 1. General Requirements.

Any person, institution, society, related organization or corporation, properly nominated and willing to abide by the Charter and Bylaws and all other rules and regulations of the Association, may be elected to membership by the Board of Directors, provided they meet the requirements set forth in the various sections of this Article VI. Applications, other than for Associate, must first be reviewed by the Membership Committee, which shall make recommendations to the Board of Directors. A two-thirds (2/3) majority vote of the Board of Directors is required for election, other than for Associates. All members in all classifications must be reviewed periodically, and at least once every five (5) years by the Membership Committee to determine if they continue to qualify for their current classification.

The Board of Directors shall charge the Executive Director with the responsibility of reviewing applications for Associate membership and with administratively reclassifying members when it is apparent that such members no longer qualify for the classification of membership currently held. Such applications and reclassifications shall be reported monthly to the Board of Directors for review.

Employees of commercial companies with zoological business interests may not hold an individual membership unless the company is a member.

(This has been taken from Section 7 and added to General Requirements.)

When applying for Professional Fellow or Affiliate, only current, continuous service will be considered for tenure qualifications. When reapplying within one year, this requirement may be waived.

(This will require applicants to be in the profession for the immediate past two years before qualifying for Professional Fellow or Affiliate classification.)

Affiliate members applying for Professional Fellow need only have their management status verified by the chief executive officer of their facilities before the applications are sent to the Board for vote.

(As Affiliates have already gained the sponsorship of three Professional Fellow members, they will automatically be upgraded to Professional Fellow once we receive verification of their management status from their chief executive officer.)

Section 2. Institution.

Institution members shall be zoological parks, aquariums, wildlife parks and oceanariums as defined in Article III of the Charter of the Association. They shall have regular and predictable visiting hours which are convenient to the general public and which constitute more than a token opening. *Their collections shall be comprehensive and not merely holdings of domestic or semi-domestic animals or meager collections of wild animals.*

(This more clearly defines a zoological facility as opposed to nature centers.)

Applicants for Institution membership must be sponsored by three (3) Professional Fellow members not employed at the applicant institution. Sponsorships must include confidential written statements, submitted within six (6) months of the sponsor's visit, regarding the current animal care standards, exhibition techniques, educational programs, philosophies and objectives of the institution.

Applicants for Institution membership must also apply and qualify for Accreditation. Administrative processing for Institution membership and Accreditation shall proceed concurrently, but membership shall be dependent upon Accreditation. Accredited Institution members shall be entitled to vote on all matters of business of the Association. Such vote is to be cast by the chief executive officer of the institution, or his authorized representative, *who must be a voting member of the Association.*

(The Board has held that Accreditation be granted an institution before membership services are initiated. Therefore, this provision has been added to clearly indicate the requirements of the Board. This requirement will ensure that only eligible voting members of the Association may cast ballots.)

Institution members may apply to enroll their noncontiguous wildlife breeding facilities, game farms and conservation centers into AAZPA membership, so long as such facilities are not open to the general public on a regular basis. Such facilities shall not be subject to Accreditation requirements nor privileges, but will be required to undergo periodic inspections and review.

(This practice has also been initiated by the Board and allows Institution members with noncontiguous breeding facilities, game farms and conservation centers to enroll such facilities under their Institution membership, thus potentially according the employees of such facilities an opportunity to qualify as Professional Fellow members of the Association.)

Institutions that are not Accredited members as of 12 September 1984 must apply and qualify for Accreditation by 31 December 1985.

Section 3. Society.

Society members shall be organizations providing assistance to zoological parks, aquariums, wildlife parks or oceanariums as defined in Article III of the Charter. *Applications for Society membership must be endorsed by the chief executive officer of the associated Institution member.* In the event the associated facility has not opened to the public, this requirement may be waived. *Institution membership and Accreditation for the associated facility must be obtained once the facility is open in order for the society to maintain membership.*

(Applications need only have the endorsement of the chief executive officer of the associated Institution member. Once the associated institution opens to the public, that institution must become a member for the society to retain its membership.)

Society members shall not have the right to vote or hold elective office.

Section 4. Related Organization.

Related Organization members shall include, but not be limited to, zoological parks, aquariums, wildlife parks or oceanariums outside the Americas; *game parks and wildlife ranches not open to the public on a regular basis;* and the following wildlife establishments: research facilities, survival centers, breeding farms and nature centers; or professional zoological organizations or associations which wish to be identified with, support and participate in the Association's programs. Applicants for Related Organization membership must be sponsored by two (2) Professional Fellows.

(Game parks and wildlife ranches which are open to the general public on a regularly scheduled basis must qualify for Institution membership and Accreditation. Those not open to the general public qualify for Related Organization membership.)

Sponsorships for wildlife establishments must include confidential written statements, submitted within six (6) months of the sponsor's visit, regarding the current animal care standards, philosophies and objectives of the applicant. Those Related Organization applicants holding wildlife shall undergo an inspection in accordance with procedures and requirements established by the Board of Directors prior to the application being submitted to the Board of Directors for their vote. Sponsorships for professional zoological organizations or associations must include confidential written statements regarding the philosophies and objectives of the applicant.

Related Organization members shall not have the right to vote or hold elective office.

Section 5. Professional Fellow.

Professional Fellow members shall be persons who are employed full time in a management capacity *in or by* a zoological park, aquarium, wildlife park or oceanarium in the Americas, as defined in Article VI, Section 2 of the Bylaws, and *who are ultimately responsible to the administrative head of these institutions, or those who are employed full time in a management capacity by this Association.*

(This will provide an opportunity for those employed by a society but responsible to the director of the associated institution to become Professional Fellow members.)

Applicants for Professional Fellow shall have been employed *continuously* in a management capacity for the immediate past three (3) years from date of application, and must possess at least a four (4)-year degree from an accredited institution of higher learning, or shall have been employed for the immediate past eight (8) years, the last four (4) of which shall have been in a management capacity. *In addition, applicants for Professional Fellow shall have been an Affiliate member for the immediate past two years from date of application.*

(The Professional Fellow classification has been strengthened. In effect, this will cause members to serve the Association for at least two years before earning the right to vote.)

Management status must be verified by the applicant's chief executive officer. *For purposes of definition, management-level employees shall be those who participate in the decision-making processes that influence and direct the operations, planning, purposes and goals of the institution.* Persons with supervisory responsibilities only shall not be considered management personnel.

(This has been added to more clearly define the term "management.")

Professional Fellows shall have the right to vote; and *all but employees of this Association shall be eligible* to hold elective office.

(Employees of the Association shall not be eligible to hold elective office.)

Professional Fellows may be reinstated following a lapse in their employment upon verification by the chief executive officer that the individual is again employed in the capacity defined above, *provided that no more than one year has elapsed.*

(This will require those who have been out of the profession for more than one year to serve an apprenticeship before being allowed to resume their Professional Fellow status.)

Section 6. Affiliate.

Affiliates shall be *nonmanagement* persons who have been employed full time *continuously for the immediate past two (2) years from date of application* by a zoological park, aquarium, wildlife park, oceanarium, society or related organization; veterinarians *and other scientists* who render part-time service to one or more zoological institutions; *or those persons who otherwise qualify for Professional Fellow but have not been members of the Association for two (2) years.*

(In effect, this will cause members to serve the Association for at least two years before earning the right to vote. It will provide for keepers and others employed in the zoological field for more than two years to be eligible for other than the Associate classification.)

Applicants must be sponsored by three (3) Professional Fellows, two (2) of whom must be from organizations other than that of the applicant. Sponsorships must include confidential written statements regarding the candidate's qualifications, professional contributions and professional ethics. Applications must be endorsed by the candidate's chief executive officer to verify tenure.

Affiliates shall not have the right to vote or hold elective office.

Section 7. Associate.

Associates shall be persons who are interested in the objectives of the Association and wish to support them. Applicants must be sponsored by a member of the Association.

Associates shall not have the right to vote or hold elective office.

(Mandatory updating is no longer required. Those qualifying for Affiliate or Professional Fellow should actively pursue such classifications; it should not be made mandatory by Association requirements.)

Section 8. Retired. (Remains the same.)

Section 9. Honorary. (Remains the same.)

Section 10. Commercial.

Commercial members shall be companies which, or individuals who, supply or service the zoological park, aquarium, wildlife park or oceanarium fields.

Applicants for Commercial membership must be sponsored by three (3) Professional Fellows without proprietary interest in the applicant's business. Sponsorships must include confidential written statements regarding the applicant's professional ethics and service to the profession. Commercial members shall not have the right to vote or hold elective office.

(Animal supplier applicants will now be required to qualify initially as Registered Animal Suppliers.)

Section 11. Registered Animal Supplier.

Registered animal suppliers shall be companies which, or individuals who, supply zoological institutions with animal specimens for exhibition/captive propagation. Applicants shall hold a valid dealer's license issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and all applicable state permits or the equivalent issued by appropriate governmental agencies of other countries.

Applicants for Registered Animal Supplier must be sponsored by three (3) Professional Fellows without proprietary interest in the applicant's business. Sponsorships must include confidential written statements regarding the applicant's professional ethics and service to the profession. *Sponsorships shall also include a report on the applicant's current animal holding facilities, animal care standards and transportation techniques, which must be inspected in accordance with procedures and requirements established by the AAZPA Board of Directors.*

(The requirements for Registered Animal Supplier have been strengthened, and animal suppliers applying for AAZPA membership will be required to meet AAZPA standards before being elected as a member of AAZPA.)

Registered Animal Suppliers shall not have the right to vote or hold elective office.

THE • COLUMBUS • ZOO 9990 RIVERSIDE DRIVE • P.O. BOX 400 • POWELL, OHIO 43065

October 6, 1984

Mr. Stephen Iserman, Director
Minnesoat Zoological Garden
12101 Johnny Cake Ridge Road
Apple Valley, MN 55124

Dear Steve,

As you may know, the AAZPA National Conference will be held in Columbus, Ohio, in September 1985. We have six fascinating days planned for all AAZPA delegates, beginning with Sunday's icebreaker at Dan Galbreath's 1,200 acre estate (Darby Dan Farms), followed by sessions covering a vast array of topics, and of course, many other activities.

We intend to cover all aspects of zoo business, so please encourage many of your staff to attend. On Monday night, September 9, the elegant Ohio Theatre will be the site of an entertaining performance by the Columbus Symphony, and that evening we will also have a special multi-image slide presentation entitled "Zoos and Aquariums of the Americas." This slide show will feature as many AAZPA member institutions as possible, however, your help is needed. Please send 12-15 of your facility's best 35mm color slides, by April 15, 1985 to the Columbus Zoo and include the following subject matter.

-Entrance sign (or a slide with your zoo's logo)
-Popular animal exhibits
-Animals in which you specialize
-Zoo grounds, landscaping, flowers, etc.

Also please send only duplicate slides, since they cannot be returned. We would like to have every zoo and aquarium represented in this presentation and we appreciate your assistance in its production.

The staff of the Columbus Zoo and I will be here to welcome you next September!

Sincerely,

Jack Hanna
Director

JH:sb

American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, WV 26003 · 1698 (304) 242-2160

6 August 1984

Mr. Stephen Iserman, Director
Minnesota Zoological Garden
12101 Johnny Cake Ridge Road
Apple Valley, MN 55124

Dear Steve:

I am pleased to inform you that I readily accept your offer to serve the Association and have placed you on the Conference Program Committee for the coming year. To be certain that our members serve as effectively as possible, the chairmen of our committees are asked to evaluate each of their committee members on an annual basis. I have already informed the chairman of your appointment.

While your term of service will not officially begin until the conclusion of this year's annual conference, I hope you will avail yourself of the opportunity to attend the committee meeting in Miami to learn firsthand about its goals and objectives. Please check the cover of the August NEWSLETTER to determine the meeting time and place.

I am sure you share my views that it is an honor and a privilege to serve the Association. Because of our small paid staff, much of the Association's work is carried out by volunteers. The number of responses I received to my call for service was overwhelming and made me proud of the commitment we individually and collectively are making to wildlife and the Association's work.

Most sincerely,

Elvie

Elvie Turner, Jr.
AAZPA President-Elect

ET/jkc

Copies to: Bob Wagner
Margaret Snyder, Ph.D.
Donald Kuenzer

AAZPA

due by March 84

mailed 1/24/84

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORTING MEMBERSHIP FORM

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF ZOOLOGICAL PARKS AND AQUARIUMS

Please return this form as soon as possible with your dues to:

AAZPA, Oglebay Park, Wheeling, WV 26003

INSTITUTION MINNESOTA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

The AAZPA is pleased to provide NEWSLETTERS and complimentary Supporting membership to ten (10) members of your Board of Directors or governing body. This is in addition to the mailing to your institution. Please list ONLY board members, commissioners or members of your governing body and their complete mailing addresses. These complimentary issues may not be sent to your facility's address nor to paid members of your staff.

Each person listed on this form will be considered as an AAZPA member during the coming year at all AAZPA functions and will be accorded membership registration privileges. However, they do not have a vote on Association matters other than the selection of regional and annual conference hosts.

Please list board members, commissioners and/or lay supporters for MEMBERSHIP service. DO NOT LIST PAID STAFF MEMBERS.

Please keep the Executive Office informed of changes to this list throughout the year.

NAME Jane Cooper TITLE Board member

ADDRESS 11745 Runnel Circle; Eden Prairie, MN 55344

NAME Patricia Davies TITLE Board chairman

ADDRESS 3424 Edmund Boulevard; Minneapolis, MN 55406

NAME Stephen D. Doyle TITLE Board member

ADDRESS 302 Ridgeview Drive; Wayzata, MN 55391

NAME Peter Jordan TITLE Board member

ADDRESS 1506 Chelmsford; St. Paul, MN 55108

NAME Jack Jorgensen, Jr. TITLE Board member

ADDRESS 13112 Oakland Drive; Burnsville, MN 55337

NAME Harveydale Maruska TITLE Board member

ADDRESS P. O. Box 7; Warren, MN 56762

NAME Hazel Reinhardt TITLE Board member

ADDRESS 5116 Abercrombie Drive; Edina, MN 55435

NAME James C. Stimson TITLE Board member

ADDRESS 13627 Elkwood Drive; Apple Valley, MN 55124

NAME Stephanie Van D'Elden TITLE Board member

ADDRESS 506 Summit Avenue; St. Paul, MN 55102

NAME James L. Weaver TITLE Board member

ADDRESS 4235 Dupont Avenue South; Minneapolis, MN 55407

ZOO/AQUARIUM PUBLICITY'S SIGNATURE

American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, WV 26003 · 1698 (304) 242-2160

one to SI
one to library

29 March 1984

Dear Institution/Society Director:

We are pleased to enclose two copies of our Species Survival Plan Guide. You will recall that we sent you a copy of the draft SSP document last May, along with a copy of the "Suggestions for Implementation of Animal Surplus Guidelines," which were prepared by the Animal Surplus Guidelines Committee. We ask that you keep one of the enclosed booklets for your use and share the other with your governing authorities.

The publication of our SSP program brings the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums to the brink of a new era. Not only does it document our total commitment to conservation, but it accords us an opportunity to embark upon the Association's first fund-raising endeavor.

During the recent Board of Directors meeting in Grand Rapids, Michigan, the Board voted unanimously to establish a conservation endowment fund. You will be hearing much more about this fund-raising endeavor in late spring and early summer. The thirteen members of the Board collectively committed their institutions to raise $400,000 over a three-year period. The Association's goal is to raise $1.5 million over three years; and thus, Board members have already committed nearly 30% of that amount. Your institution is going to be given an opportunity to participate in this important undertaking later this year. Board members have also individually and collectively committed themselves to personally contacting colleagues in their areas to assist in this fund-raiser and fully explain the thrust of our program.

Again, please share the enclosed booklets with members of your staff, volunteers and governing authorities and be prepared to join your colleagues in participating fully in the Association's conservation endeavors.

Most sincerely,

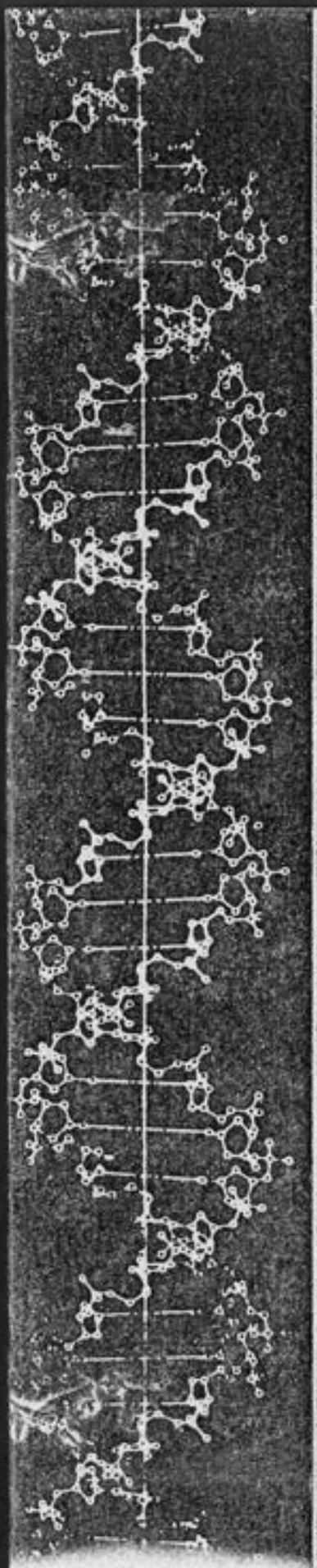
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF
ZOOLOGICAL PARKS AND AQUARIUMS

Charles L. Bieler
Charles L. Bieler
AAZPA President

Robert O. Wagner
Robert O. Wagner
AAZPA Executive Director

ROW/ljb

Enclosures

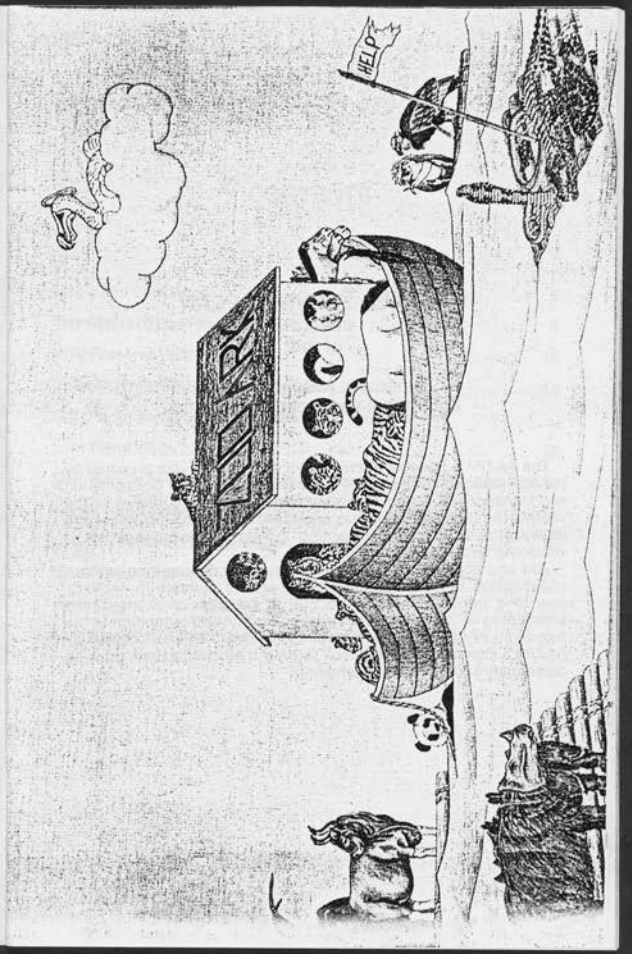


SPECIES SURVIVAL PLAN

SSP

The American Association of Zoological Parks & Aquariums

AAZPA gratefully acknowledges the following contributors to this publication: Dr. William G. Conway, Dr. Thomas J. Foose, Robert O. Wagner, Linda J. Boyd, Ellen Foose (graphics) and Peter Karsten (cover artwork).



SPECIES SURVIVAL PLAN

of the

American Association of
Zoological Parks and Aquariums

The AAZPA's Species Survival Plan (SSP) Guide was prepared by the SSP Subcommittee of the Association's Wildlife Conservation and Management Committee. Operating under the authority of the WCMC, the Subcommittee was organized to address biological and organizational questions regarding the long-term propagation of vanishing wild animals.

Zoo and aquarium administrators find that cooperation without coordination is insufficient to preserve wild animals in captivity over long periods of time. The SSP is a logical outcome of the broadening of the zoo mission from education and recreation to the preservation of vanishing wild animals. The SSP was created by AAZPA's membership as a tool to help them fulfill their growing commitment to wildlife conservation.

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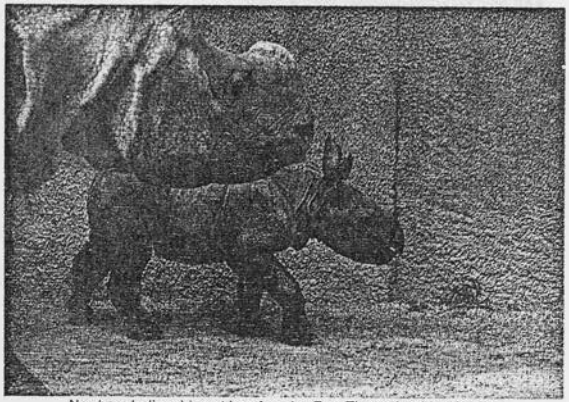
Okapi born at the Dallas Zoo as result of SSP arranged exchange of male with Oklahoma City.
(Courtesy Dallas Zoo)



Newborn Indian rhino at Los Angeles Zoo. The entire rhino family is receiving high priority by the SSP.
(Courtesy Los Angeles Zoo)

SPECIES SURVIVAL PLAN

GOALS AND FUNCTIONS

In most of the world's wild places, populations of wild animals are declining. Thousands of creatures will be lost during the next few decades, forever. Because of trends now far advanced, these losses are no longer avoidable. Among the threatened and endangered are not only creatures whose plight has been widely publicized at home, such as America's whooping crane, California condor and black-footed ferret, but far more species from abroad; and they may mean even more to human society. The tiger, Asiatic elephant and gorilla are all endangered. Almost all of these species are dying as a result of human increase and the conversion of wild lands for man's use.

By the end of the century, about 80 percent of the Earth's people will live in the poorest, least developed countries, where about 80 percent of the remaining wildlife dwells today. During this period, Africa's population is expected to increase 104 percent from the base year of 1975, while Latin America's has been projected to increase 96 percent. Biologists predict that the consequences will be the loss of 15-20 percent of all living species of plants and animals and the dangerous diminution of many more. A few of these animals could be preserved in zoos and aquariums (called zoos, hereafter). That is the goal of the Species Survival Plan (SSP) of the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums (AAZPA). It is a supplement, not an alternate, to preservation in nature.

Specifically, the SSP seeks to strengthen and coordinate captive programs so that zoos can help the worldwide effort to preserve vanishing species in five ways:

1. by reinforcing natural populations which may have been so reduced by human activities, natural catastrophe, or even epidemic diseases that they are no longer viable genetically or demographically.
2. by providing animals for repopulation of original habitats when that proves practical.
3. by serving as refuges for species destined for extinction in nature.
4. by maintaining repositories of germ plasm in addition to populations of wild animals.
5. by conducting research and developing more successful techniques of animal husbandry in support not only of captive propagation, but also of the care of faltering populations of wild animals in nature.

THE STATUS OF ZOO PROPAGATION PROGRAMS

Once zoos were devoted almost entirely to educational exhibits of wild animals that could be replaced from nature when they eventually died. Today, zoos devote increasing priority to propagating their own wild animals. This evolution has taken place not only because it has become difficult or impossible to replenish collections from nature, but also because of increased public interest in the plight of disappearing animals. There is a fascination and involvement called forth by the successes of zoo breeding programs for exotic creatures right "here at home" and a growing willingness to make local commitments to the long-term support of international wildlife. Where wild zoo animals are concerned, altruism seems able to overcome cynicism and to attract generous and even self-sacrificing public concern. Besides, zoos are beginning to breed even the rarest of wild creatures.

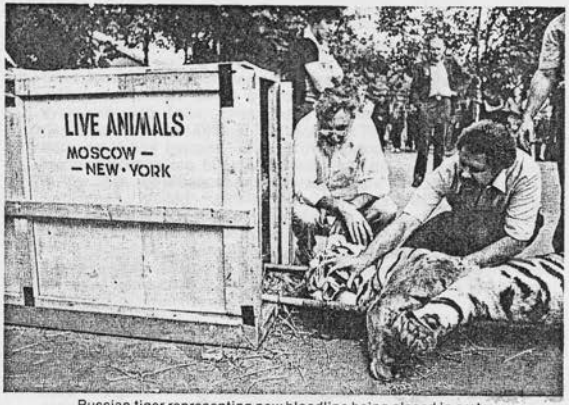
About one-sixth of all types of mammals and one-twelfth of all the world's species of birds have been bred in zoos during the past two years. The quality and sophistication of wild animal husbandry have improved more rapidly than could have been reasonably anticipated five years ago. Providing a unique foundation for this effort, the AAZPA's Code of Ethics and its Accreditation program have broken new ground among the professions of conservation biology. Most encouragingly, the zoo profession has established an International Species Inventory System (ISIS) and entered into the tasks of propagating diminishing wild animals with an almost unparalleled spirit of cooperation.

It has become clear to zoo biologists that their aspirations to propagate endangered animals on a long-term basis are circumscribed by a lack of room (Table 1). North American zoos average less than 55 acres, only partly devoted to actual animal space. Their combined area is less than 20,000 acres. In fact, all of the zoos in the world could fit within New York City's Borough of Brooklyn. How many animals of how many species could any one collection breed on a long-term basis in such small spaces? How could any zoo committed to breeding a rare animal avoid the pitfalls of sudden epidemic disease or natural catastrophe - the "all-the-eggs-in-one-basket" problem? One answer to these questions is cooperation, and the result has been the development of a remarkably altruistic custom of breeding loans between zoos. In recent years, rare animals as valuable as gorillas, Indian rhinos, Bali mynahs and Chinese alligators have been transferred from zoo to zoo almost entirely without reference to financial gain or loss. They have been moved only to enhance the chances of propagation for the welfare of the species concerned. Enormously enhanced breeding results are one outcome. Another is a dawning recognition of the need for

TABLE 1

CAPACITY OF ISIS CAPTIVE FACILITIES FOR LARGE FELIDS

SPECIES	EXTANT SUBSPECIES	SUBSPECIES IN RED DATA BOOK	ISIS INSTITUTIONS	ISIS POPULATION	NUMBER SUBSPECIES IF POPULATION 100	250	500
Panthera leo	11	1	97	381	4	1	1
Panthera tigris	8	8	110	450	4	2	1
Lions & Tigers	19	9	120	831	8	3	2
Panthera onca	8	8	65	178	2	1	0
Panthera pardus	15	15	72	246	2	1	0
Panthera uncia	1	1	35	128	1	0	0
Felis concolor	29	2	69	173	2	1	0
"Intermediate" Cats	53	26	N.C.	725	7	3	1
Neofelis nebulosa	4	4	20	63	1	0	0
Acinonyx jubatus	6	6	32	166	1	0	0
"Other" Large Felids	10	10	N.C.	229	2	1	0
TOTAL LARGE FELIDS	82	45		1785	18	7	3



Russian tiger representing new bloodline being placed in crate for transfer to U.S.
(Courtesy Smithsonian World)

Russian tiger in new habitat at Bronx Zoo.
(Courtesy New York Zoological Society)

intensive research and careful coordination. The SSP is a specific response to these needs and a strategic approach to the selection of the few species which zoos may reasonably sustain for many generations.

Although the past few years of individual cooperation between zoos in matching unmated animals has enhanced breeding results, it has not provided a sound basis for the allocation of zoo space among vanishing animals according to need, responded adequately to the problems of inbreeding, inadvertent selection and genetic drift, or resulted in agreed upon zoo animal carrying capacities. Neither has it resulted in coordinated scientific study of the problems facing long-term wild animal husbandry. Recent AAZPA conference papers from a broad cross section of zoo scientists provide not only compelling documentation of the need for coordinated breeding programs, but also the most coherent and forthright discussion of their prosecution in conservation literature. **It has become clear that cooperation without coordination is insufficient to preserve wild animals in captivity over long periods of time** and that captive populations fragmented among many small collections can be preserved only if they are managed scientifically as a whole.

Eight hundred and one species of birds were bred, although not routinely, by zoos reporting to the 1979 census of the International Zoo Yearbook; but of these, there were only 37 of the 433 birds considered "endangered," "rare" or "vulnerable" by the International Council for Bird Preservation. Moreover, of the 37 endangered species, only 17 successfully produced 25 young or more.

Several animals now largely or completely dependent upon zoo propagation, such as the Siberian tiger and the Mongolian wild horse, are descended from such small groups of founders that inbreeding effects, including reduced viability, infertility and various physical anomalies, threaten their future. Already, the deleterious effects of inbreeding and genetic drift have been demonstrated in more than two score wild species of mammals breeding in zoos. Clearly, sound captive populations must be established from as large a group of unrelated founders as practical. The history of each genetic line and each animal must be recorded and maintained while each species' captive population is maximized and inbreeding managed. This requires coordination as much as cooperation.

To coordinate their collective efforts, zoos must first agree upon the species most critically in need of help. Then they must manage these zoo wards scientifically to minimize genetic and demographic problems and, at the same time, greatly increase their efforts in relevant research. The AAZPA/SSP responds to each of these three areas.

WHY PRESERVE WILD ANIMALS?

Recently, Paul and Anne Ehrlich (Extinction. Random House, New York - 1981) have listed four reasons for preserving wild species, the first altruistic and the rest selfish.

In summary form, they are:

1. **Compassion** - Wild species have a right to existence.

2. **Aesthetic** - Wild animals should be preserved because of their beauty or intrinsic interest.

3. **Economic** - Money can be made through the harvest of wild animals, or because of their as yet undiscovered economic values.

4. **Ecosystem** - Wild animals are living components of vital ecosystems which provide humanity with indispensable services and whose substantial disruption would lead to the collapse of civilization.

The preservation of animals in captivity is not a substitute for preserving them in nature. It can contribute to each of the first three of the above reasons for saving species but not to the fourth and most important. Nevertheless, zoos can offer a worthwhile reason of their own:

5. **Future Options** - The preservation of animals in captivity is the preservation of options; it is a contribution to the maintenance of biological diversity and potentially to the continuation of the evolutionary processes of life.

ESTABLISHING SSP SPECIES PRIORITIES

Criteria for the selection of critically endangered species for propagation have previously not been objectively or adequately formulated. This is hardly surprising, for even the taxonomic process of defining species is subject to arbitrary and subjective criteria. A pivotal part of the SSP program is to develop selection criteria based in large part upon the lists and status reports of endangered species in nature which were prepared by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), the International Council for Bird Preservation (ICBP) and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. However, the criteria must be responsive to sudden catastrophes and other rapid developments and, in general, must be capable of evolution and refinement. Beyond status in nature and a concern that unique forms not be lost, the realistic possibility of success of a particular propagation program, the numbers present in captivity and the space and resources available have to be considered by zoo managers.

The AAZPA/SSP employs three basic criteria for species inclusion:

1. A breeding nucleus of the species or subspecies must be available for captive management.
2. The species' or subspecies' continued existence in the wild must be in some degree of peril as defined by the IUCN, ICBP, U.S. F&W Service or reliable field reports.
3. There must be available an organized group of captive propagation professionals with sufficient support to develop and carry the species or subspecies program to captive preservation status.

Wild animal species not currently in captivity but meeting SSP inclusion criteria are of particular concern to SSP if they are:

1. immediately in danger of extinction; or
2. the single representative of a taxonomic family or genus.

When too many animals satisfy the three basic SSP inclusion criteria to be sustained by available resources, the WCMC will employ the following criteria:

1. Probability of successful captive management is high.
2. Relative degree of endangerment is high.
3. Relative degree of uniqueness is high (monotypic family, genus).

4. Preservation in captivity would reinforce other conservation programs, especially the possibility of reintroduction to nature.

Endangerment in nature is a primary consideration, since survival in captivity is of particular importance to conservation only where survival in the wild is in jeopardy. Unfortunately, unpredictable import regulations and disease considerations may also make it necessary for zoos to devote space to the propagation of species not yet endangered in order to ensure the continuance of important educational and recreational programs. Inevitably, the SSP program must also consider the other factors contributing to captive propagation feasibility in weighing choices between deserving species.

Because the passenger capacity of the zoo "Ark" is so small, because its space and support is provided by many different entities on a voluntary basis and because the basis of species selection systems and the factors such systems must consider are continually changing, the most difficult decisions facing zoo animal propagators are between related animals whose plight is equally serious. Recognizing that its choices will always be somewhat subjective, the SSP seeks to respond, at least in part, by encouraging research which will enable the Survival Plan to preserve different species of different backgrounds in different ways. A better definition of existing taxonomy should be included.

SSP PARTICIPANTS SEEK TO PRESERVE WILD ANIMALS IN THREE WAYS:

1. Long-term populations reproducing at a predictable level with an effective population size sufficient to assure that loss of genetic variability will be minimized when collectively managed under a species-specific SSP program.

2. Long-term populations, probably of a smaller size than those in Option 1, reproducing at a predictable level whose loss of original genetic variability can be minimized by the storage and utilization of frozen gametes through artificial insemination and by related techniques such as embryo transfer. (This option is just now becoming available.)

3. Secure collections of frozen gametes and embryos alone supported by a body of literature proving consistent cross-species embryo transfer success using frozen embryos on surrogates of domestic or nonendangered animals or even endangered species, so long as they are plentifully available

in other SSP programs. Such collections will seek to be equal to estimated adult populations of 500 individuals or more and representative of several genetic lineages. (Although this option is an objective for research, it is not yet available for any species.)

SSP PLAN FOR MINIMIZING GENETIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROBLEMS

Small populations of wild animals have been lost in zoos repeatedly, just as they have in nature. Many of these losses have come about through accident or disease acting upon the critically few members of the population. Ignorance of nutritional and behavioral requirements are often at fault. Zoo studies also indicate that other losses may have been the result of genetic problems, especially inbreeding. If zoos are to preserve animals in any of the three ways set forth previously, their animal management will have to become more rigorously scientific and intensively coordinated; and of course, their research programs will have to make great advances.

Because maximizing the zoo populations of each SSP species and assuring that it is distributed so as to avoid the chance of catastrophic accident is an immediate objective, spaces outside of conventional zoos are being sought to house wild animals. Breeding farms have been established by several zoos to gain space, and SSP programs are utilizing the land and goodwill of exotic game ranches. Although the nature of such ranches restricts their suitability, for the most part, to large cursorial birds and mammals, their participation in AAZPA/SSP programs would not only enable zoos to expand critical populations of these species, but also to make more room available for other animals. The collective allocation of space according to species priorities is another of SSP's important objectives.

Minimizing genetic problems by initial genetic evaluation of animals intended for SSP programs, establishing such programs from as large and diverse a founding group as possible, increasing each species population to zoo carrying capacity as soon as possible, equalizing founder contributions and monitoring and managing inbreeding coefficients are the first essential elements of scientific multigeneration propagation of animals whose numbers must be restricted to a few hundred because of lack of space. Minimizing behavioral, environmental, medical, and other problems for SSP animals through research and disseminating information about their care are the second necessity in an SSP program. These requirements impose a need for collective species-specific management plans and strategies for their implementation. This collective need is the heart of the SSP.

GENETIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC GLOSSARY:

Effective Population Number (N_e) is a genetic concept. It is used in order to estimate the rate of increase in inbreeding or decrease in genetic diversity of real populations. The smaller N_e, the faster these rates will be. N_e is not simply the total number of animals in a real population. Rather, N_e is a function of the number of animals that actually reproduce, their sex ratio and their family sizes (i.e., the total number of offspring an individual produces in its lifetime). Deviation from the ideal conditions of a 1:1 sex ratio and randomly (Poisson) distributed family sizes cause N_e to be different from the actual population size. Typically, N_e is well below the actual number of animals in the population. However, the effective population number can be twice the number of breeding individuals where all family lines are caused to produce precisely the same number of offspring. (Figure 1)

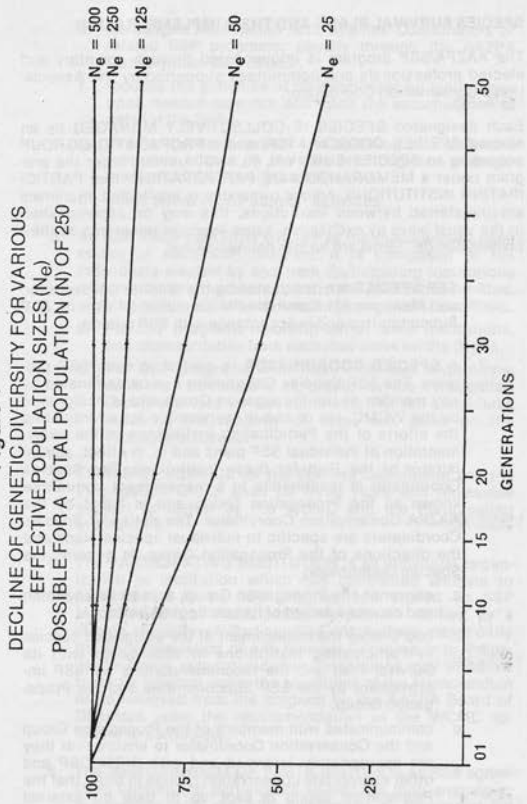
A Maximum Avoidance of Inbreeding Scheme applied to a population of 16 animals with a 1:1 sex ratio and equal family size will preserve as much genetic diversity as a randomly mating population of 128 animals with a 1:5 sex ratio and a standard deviation of 1.4 for family size, an eight-fold increase in efficiency. (Further research may show that a maximum avoidance of inbreeding approach is not optional or feasible in certain cases.)

Carrying Capacity in the captive environment is an analytically determined size which represents a compromise between maintaining the largest possible population for genetic reasons and allocating the limited space and resources in zoos to as many species as possible.

Rate of Increase in captive populations can be explosive. The doubling time for a population growing at 7% a year is only ten years.

Figure 1

DECLINE OF GENETIC DIVERSITY FOR VARIOUS EFFECTIVE POPULATION SIZES (N_e) POSSIBLE FOR A TOTAL POPULATION (N) OF 250



SPECIES SURVIVAL PLANS AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION

The AAZPA/SSP program is implemented through voluntary and elected professionals and committees supported by the Association's Conservation Coordinator.

Each designated SPECIES IS COLLECTIVELY MANAGED by an elected SPECIES COORDINATOR and a PROPAGATION GROUP according to SPECIES SURVIVAL PLANS. Animals enter the program under a MEMORANDUM OF PARTICIPATION from PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS. Animal ownership is unaffected. If animals are transferred between institutions, this may be accomplished in the usual ways by exchanges, sales, loans or donations as their owners decide. Terms are further defined below:

1. **SSP SPECIES** are designated by the Wildlife Conservation and Management Committee in consultation with its SSP Subcommittee and in accordance with SSP criteria.

2. A **SPECIES COORDINATOR** is central to each SSP program. The SSP Species Coordinator can be nominated by any member of the Propagation Group and is designated by the WCMC. He or she is responsible for coordinating the efforts of the Participating Institutions in the implementation of individual SSP plans and is, in effect, administrator of the Plan for these institutions. The Species Coordinator is responsible to a management committee known as the Propagation Group and is aided by the AAZPA Conservation Coordinator. The duties of Species Coordinators are specific to individual species plans and the directions of the Propagation Group. In general, the Species Coordinator:
   a. convenes the Propagation Group, acts as its chairman and causes a record of its meetings to be kept.
   b. coordinates the management of the designated species in Participating Institutions in accordance with its Survival Plan and the recommendations for SSP improvement by the SSP Subcommittee and the Propagation Group.
   c. communicates with members of the Propagation Group and the Conservation Coordinator to ensure that they are appropriately informed and with IUCN/ICBP and other appropriate conservation groups in order that the Propagation Group is kept up to date on external developments affecting the SSP.
   d. assures that Studbook and ISIS records are maintained.

   e. exchanges information with Species Coordinators of related SSP programs, usually through the AAZPA Conservation Coordinator.
   f. focuses the activities of SSP Participating Institutions upon needed research and upon the accumulation of data for the SSP.
   g. directs the development and updating of a definitive reference source on the care and long-term management of the SSP designated species.
   h participates in SSP support activities.

3. An **SSP PROPAGATION GROUP** is the management committee of each SSP program. It is composed of ten individuals elected by and from Participating Institutions and one or more representatives of the SSP Subcommittee, plus the species Studbook Keeper (if one exists) ex officio.
   a. For SSP programs involving ten or fewer institutions, one representative from each may serve on the Group.
   b. For SSP programs with more than ten institutions, each may nominate a candidate for the Propagation Group and vote for ten nominees. The ten candidates receiving the majority of votes will serve on the Propagation Group.

4. **TERMS OF SERVICE** for the Species Coordinator and the Propagation Group shall be three years and renewable subject to review by the WCMC and the Participating Institutions.

5. The **PARTICIPATING INSTITUTION** is an individual, organization or institution which has committed animals to participation in an SSP program and signed an SSP Memorandum of Participation. A petition ratified by a simple majority of Participating Institutions can nullify the implementation of any Species Coordinator or Propagation Group recommendation. Institutions may withdraw from the program under the conditions of the Memorandum or be removed from the program by the AAZPA Board of Directors upon the recommendation of the WCMC for failure to participate.

6. The **MEMORANDUM OF PARTICIPATION** is an SSP agreement committing participants to manage their animals in accordance with the SSP masterplan as developed for each species by the Species Coordinator and Propagation Group in consultation with other Participating Institutions.

This document emphasizes that SSP commitments are to cooperation in the program, not to a transfer of ownership. An example of a typical SSP Memorandum of Participation may be found on page 24.

7. **SSP RECOMMENDED ANIMAL RELOCATIONS** are between the institutions involved and may entail sales, exchanges, donations or loans at their discretion.

8. The SSP or **SPECIES MASTERPLAN** is initiated as a genetic and demographic analysis of an SSP designated species with recommendations for its long-term scientific management. The initial analysis will normally be prepared in consultation with ISIS and the AAZPA Conservation Coordinator, members of the SSP Subcommittee and the appropriate Studbook Keeper. The Propagation Group and Species Coordinator will develop and refine the Plan in terms of husbandry and animal medicine as new management information becomes available. Indeed, an important objective of every SSP will be to produce a handbook or basic reference source for the captive care of the species. The SSP masterplan will also stimulate, suggest and support research that can improve management of the species.

Standard aspects of the initial "population plan" will be to:

a. determine an optimal carrying capacity for the captive population so as to maximize its genetically effective size under the constraint that many other species must be provided sanctuary by the limited space and resources of zoos. (Normally, there would have to be exceptional circumstances for this carrying capacity size to be more than 500 animals.) Also recommended will be the number of habitats or institutions over which the species should be distributed;

b. analyze each species demographically to determine the size and structure of the population and the patterns of survival and fertility.

c. provide for the population's rapid expansion to and stabilization at the proposed carrying capacity with an age and sex structure that will optimize genetically effective size and demographic stability. This will normally entail both removal of animals from certain age and sex classes as well as regulation of reproduction (Table 2). In other words, there will be recommendations on which animals should reproduce, how often and with which others, and which animals should be maintained in or removed from the population.

TABLE 2

SOME OPTIONS TO ATTEMPT DEMOGRAPHIC STABILIZATION OF AMUR TIGER POPULATION AT CARRYING CAPACITY OF 250

If Reproduction is	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Option 5	Option 6	Option 7	Option 8	Option 9
	Equivalent To 1956-60 Litter Size 2.43 Cubs	Adjusted To Compensate For Mortality Equally Distributed Over Ages	One Litter 2.43 Cubs At Any Age	One Litter 3 Cubs At Age 4	One Litter 3 Cubs At Age 5	Two Litters 2.43 Cubs Each At Ages 5 & 10	Two Litters 2.43 Cubs Each At Ages 4 & 7	Three Litters 2.43 Cubs Each At Ages 4, 9, 12	Litter Of 2.43 Cubs Alternate Years
Then									
The Removal Of 0-1 Year Olds Required For Stability Is	46%	0%	This Level Of Reproduction Appears Insufficient	Probably 0%	This Level Of Reproduction Appears Insufficient	30%	35%	53%	72%
-Or-									
Removal From Each Age Class Required For Stability Is	7%	0%	To Sustain Population With Present Mortality	Probably 0%	To Sustain Population With Present Mortality	4.85%	7.75%	9.5%	15.5%
Generation Time	7.75 Years	7 Years	Will Vary	4 Years	5 Years	7 Years	7 Years	7.5 Years	7.5 Years

d. analyze each species genetically through genealogical as well as electrophoretic and karyotypic studies to assess the diversity and distribution of the gene pool.

e. maximize preservation of genetic diversity in the species (except where new research of special objectives indicate otherwise) by:

   1. insuring that there are an adequate number of founders, where available, for the captive population.
   2. attempting to perpetuate equal representation of these founders in the population through time.
   3. retarding genetic drift by optimizing effective population size through regulation of family sizes, sex ratios and age structure.
   4. minimizing inbreeding coefficients by rearrangement of animals to separate related specimens.
   5. avoiding most artificial selection.
   6. optimizing the number of demes (subpopulations or groups) into which the population is divided in response to continuing species-specific research.

f. provide for the collection and preservation of as much germplasm as possible.

Beyond the population adjustments which may be indicated by analyses of demography and lineage, each Propagation Group will attempt to refine the known husbandry of designated species throughout the full range of captive care and, where existing knowledge is inadequate, will try to arrange for research to enable viable management. Areas of concern will include:

a. **Procurement.** Acquisition of vanishing species which should be insured with captive populations requires the development of the most efficacious capture and transport techniques, as well as those of biomedical evaluation and acclimatization.

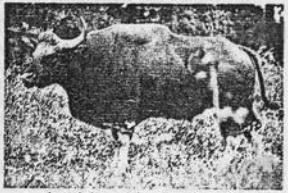
b. **Housing.** Location of enclosures, enclosure design, servicing and special features, captive climate control and space tolerances requires further elaboration for many species.

c. **Nutrition.** Beyond the obvious problems of diet composition for specialized animals are those of food presentation and acceptance, supplementation and even watering regimes.

Eland embryos ready for transfer in new technique that may vastly improve breeding possibilities in zoos.
(Courtesy Betsy Dresser, Cincinnati Zoo and Kings Island Wild Animal Safari)

Eland calf with surrogate mother after birth resulting from embryo transfer.
(Courtesy Betsy Dresser, Cincinnati Zoo and Kings Island Wild Animal Safari)

A spectacular example of embryo transfer - in this case a cross species - gaur born after transfer into Holstein cow at Bronx.
(Courtesy New York Zoological Society)



An adult gaur for contrast with domestic cow.
(Courtesy New York Zoological Society)

d. **Animal Medicine.** Prevention and control of disease remains a major problem in the care of many species. SSP programs will attempt to further elaborate species-specific medical procedures, restraint, pathology and techniques of medical monitoring and evaluation.

e. **Sociobiology.** Species-specific social organization, mating strategy, rearing strategy, group size and structure and the effects of captivity upon behavior impose diverse demands for the successful husbandry of many species. No less than biomedical concerns, they require a greatly improved understanding for the success of long-term propagation.

f. **Physiological and Genetic Study.** Little is known of normal endocrine physiology in exotic species. Very few populations of wild animals have been characterized genetically. Rapid advance in these critical areas is essential not only to zoo hopes to sustain ongoing breeding animal groups, but also to the utilization of banks of frozen gametes so important to the eventual maintenance of large numbers of species and to the preservation of original diversity.

SPECIES SURVIVAL PLAN RESEARCH

One half of all okapis studied have 45 chromosomes, the other half have 46. Cytogenetic studies have revealed that populations of several animals previously considered genetically homogenous are in fact so diverse that their failure to breed in zoos, whatever the care technology, can be explained in genetic terms. This is but one drop from a great gulf of ignorance surrounding the genetics and reproductive physiology of exotic species. It can be matched in nutrition, sociobiology and many areas of animal medicine. The dietary, behavioral, and environmental requirements of few wild species are thoroughly understood. Adequate captive care techniques and facilities have not been designed to respond to all the needs, even of those creatures which have been comparatively well studied. Sobering new discoveries are regularly antiquating accepted practice. Recently, for example, it has been learned that egg incubation temperature can determine the sex of some species of turtle hatchlings! Improved understanding is particularly critical for the realization of SSP objectives in the areas of gamete storage, artificial insemination and embryo transfer.

If "frozen zoos" can be established with frozen sperm, embryos and, perhaps, ova, the amount of genetic material actually preserved by zoo populations can be greatly augmented. Even day-to-day husbandry of animal populations can be aided, for example,

by shipping frozen sperm and even embryos between zoos in population management exchanges rather than by subjecting delicate animals to shipping stresses and the possible accidents inherent in catching, crating and transporting. Expansion of the applicability of artificial insemination and embryo transfer could virtually eliminate the loss of genetic diversity, making it possible for gametes of today's wild-caught animals to be brought back into the living population many years in the future. Without a collective scientific effort, the development of reliable technology in these areas may not be achieved until it is too late for many species.

AAZPA's Species Survival Plan seeks not only to stimulate further in-zoo research on critical problems in reproductive physiology, genetics, sociobiology and animal medicine, but also to expand these efforts by fostering joint projects between the zoos themselves. The SSP Subcommittee, Conservation Coordinator and individual Propagation Groups will coordinate efforts to find new financial support for SSP-related research. Currently, adequate funding sources for this research do not exist.

RECORDS AND SSP ELIGIBILITY

No area of professional concern and practice in the long-term management of animal populations is more essential than that of specimen records. Without continuously and scrupulously maintained records of each individual animal's lineage, fertility, sex, longevity, care and medical history, populations cannot be managed to avoid inbreeding and other pathological patterns; long-term preservation will not be possible.

Except for a willingness to commit appropriate animals to an SSP program, AAZPA imposes only one other condition of eligibility for SSP participation; and that is the maintenance of adequate records, preferably through the International Species Inventory System (ISIS).

AAZPA SPECIES SURVIVAL PLAN (SSP)

MEMORANDUM OF PARTICIPATION
FOR
SIBERIAN (AMUR) TIGER
Panthera tigris altaica

The _____(Institutional Name) will participate in an SSP program on Siberian (Amur) tigers for a period of 5 years or until notifying the AAZPA Species Coordinator of its withdrawal.

This commitment is to cooperate in a program of populational management of the tiger under the guidance of the Species Coordinator, designated by the Wildlife Conservation and Management Committee, and the Propagation Group of 10 members elected from and by the Participating Institutions. The Memorandum does not constitute transfer of ownership or relinquishment of control of animals to the SSP, Species Coordinator or Propagation Group. However, participating institutions will attempt to manage their animals in accordance with the strategic guidelines and specific recommendations of the Species Coordinator and Propagation Group. Proposals from the Species Coordinator and Propagation Group will include advice on mate selection, animal relocations, breeding schedules and culling programs, with the objective of long-term maintenance of a genetically diverse and demographically stable population. Further details of the proposed program are provided in the attached Species Survival Plan.

Individual designated to represent your institution and nominated to serve on the Propagation Group:

• _____ • _____ • _____
Name Title Phone

How many Siberian tigers could your facility accommodate? _____

• _____ • _____ • _____
Signed by Title Date

Please return the signed copy to the Conservation Coordinator before 1 February 1982.

Tom Foose
AAZPA Conservation Coordinator
Minnesota Zoological Garden
Apple Valley, MN 55124

American Association of
Zoological Parks and Aquariums
Oglebay Park
Wheeling, WV 26003

AAZPA cc Div Dir.

American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, WV 26003 - 1698 (304) 242-2160

January 1984

Dear AAZPA Member:

Enclosed are copies of the Honors and Awards materials. They consist of guidelines and application forms for the Bean, Exhibit and Education Awards, as well as those for Propagator's Certificates. Also included is a copy of the Format for Narrative, to be used as a guideline for unpublished written material submitted with an application.

Read these materials carefully.

Please note the number of copies required for the entry of each of the various nominations and carefully note the dates established as deadlines. Also note that all nominations for Education Awards are to be submitted to the Chairman of the Honors and Awards Committee but that judging will be under the direction of the Chairman of the Public Education Committee.

It is imperative that the AAZPA Institutional/Related Organizational/ Society membership number be included on all nomination forms in the space provided. Such numbers are included in the current edition of the AAZPA Directory.

The Honors and Awards Committee encourages and looks forward to your participation.

Sincerely,

David E. Anderson

David E. Anderson, Chairman
AAZPA HONORS and AWARDS COMMITTEE

Enclosures

TO: Honors & Awards Applicants

FROM: David E. Anderson, Honors & Awards Committee Chairman

SUBJECT: Format for Narrative

All narrative included with award applications should be submitted on one side of 21.5 x 28 cm (8-1/2 x 11 in.) bond paper. Pages should be neatly typewritten, single-spaced, indented five spaces for paragraphs, double-spaced between paragraphs, numbered with soft lead pencil and have at least 2.54 cm (1 in.) margins all around. Manuscript titles should be brief and descriptive and be the heading for your first page of typewritten copy.

Tables and other illustrations, along with their legends, should be submitted on separate pages (one side) and not run within the text. Any photographs should be clean, of good contrast and be on glossy paper. Illustrative material should be on the same-sized paper as the manuscript and each should be identified by the author, manuscript title and figure number (using soft lead pencil). Please employ the metric system for weights and measurements. Use the twenty-four hour clock (9:00 & 14:25) for identifying time and the continental dating system, day-month-year, when giving dates. Nothing in the manuscript should be underlined except the scientific names of genera and species.

Scientific names should be stated with their vernacular names, when first mentioned, and only the vernacular used thereafter. When both the vernacular and scientific names are given as a paragraph heading, please place the scientific name first. Only currently recognized nomenclature should be utilized. Authorship of scientific names should be included only when nomenclatorial problems exist. Avoid footnotes. References should be listed alphabetically, according to author's surname, at the end of each contribution. Example: Yamashina, Y., 1976. Notes on the Copper Pheasant. WPA Journal, I: 19-38. Within the text, references should be cited as Yamashina (1976).

David E. Anderson

David E. Anderson, Chairman
AAZPA Honors and Awards Committee

American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, WV 26003 · 1698 (304) 242-2160

THE EDWARD H. BEAN AWARD

The Edward H. Bean Awards are the highest distinction given by the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums. They are presented in recognition of individual efforts of zoological institutions in the captive management and husbandry of various animal species. The Awards acclaim the most significant birth or hatching of a full species and/or subspecies or a significant propagation program involving one or more species and/or subspecies. The Bean Award has evolved in recent years to reflect the Association's awareness of the changing role of reproduction in zoos. Thus, the committee has given more priority to long-term propogation or husbandry programs than to single births. Only AAZPA Institutional/Related Organizational members are eligible.

Applications received for consideration will be reviewed and judged by those committee members knowledgeable in the category in which the application is submitted, and then sent to the other committee members for additional review and comment.

Application forms must be completed properly (please consult guidelines) and be submitted to the Honors and Awards Committee Chairman by the date specified on the form. Submitters are encouraged to send applications as early as possible before deadline. A separate form must be submitted for each entry. If the entry entails a propagation program, please submit a completed application form for each species and/or subspecies involved in that program. Additional application forms can be obtained from the Wheeling office or may be reproduced locally.

Guidelines for Completion of Bean Award Application Forms

For clarity and comprehension, it is recommended that the application be typed. Incomplete or improperly submitted applications will be returned by the Chairman for completion or clarification.

Section A

The CANDIDATE is that particular species and/or subspecies to which the birth or hatching claim pertains. VERNACULAR NAME indicates the name by which the species and/or subspecies is most commonly known. Use the sub-specific name, particularly if the candidate is most readily known for this form.

Example: Sumatran Orang-utan, Pongo pygmaeus abelii

Section B

Items in this section are self-explanatory, and the questions can be briefly answered. If the entry is a long-term propagation program, please provide that information in the supportive materials (see Section D of Guidelines).

Section C

This portion can usually be answered with either dates, ages, a simple check mark or the term "unknown". If more than one category under source is applicable, please check those that apply.

Section D

This segment will require the most effort by the applicant. It is important that the Committee be supplied with as much information as possible; however, in the interest of brevity, please include ONLY those items that are pertinent. News clippings and press releases are not sufficient for the narrative. The narrative is critical to the judging by the committee and must accompany the application. It should include not only efforts made to manage and breed an individual animal or species, but also consideration of future disposition, outbreeding and so forth. If possible, narrative should adhere to the AAZPA Honors and Awards Committee Format for Narrative.

Section E

Please provide full name or, if considered collectively, the name of the unit.

Section F

This section identifies the potential recipient. It is imperative that the AAZPA Institutional/Related Organizational membership number be provided in the allotted space.

Section G

The SUBMITTER is that person responsible for the contents of the entry. Failure to provide a signature on the designated line will constitute an incomplete application.

Please note the number of copies that must be submitted.

David E. Anderson

David E. Anderson, Chairman
AAZPA HONORS and AWARDS COMMITTEE

PLEASE TYPE

AAZPA BEAN AWARD APPLICATION FORM

(For calendar year 1983)

A. CANDIDATE

Vernacular name: _____

Scientific name:
(Include subspecies, if applicable and known) _____

B. BASIC INFORMATION PERTAINING TO EVENT

Was it a multiple birth or hatching? _____

Date of birth or hatching: _____

Gestation/incubation period (if known): _____

Is progeny still alive and in collection? _____

If not, provide date and disposition: _____
(date)

_____
(disposition)

Total number of specimens in breeding group: _____

Total number of specimens, this species/subspecies, in collection: _____

Length of time specimens of this species/subspecies have been maintained in collection: _____

Was this a first birth/hatching of this species/subspecies in the collection? _____

Which generation does this birth/hatching represent? _____

C. PARENTAGE OF PROGENY (Section C continued on Page 2)

	Male Parent	Female Parent
Wild or captive-born/hatched?	_____	_____
Acquisition date, if from an outside source:	_____	_____
Age at acquisition or birth/hatch date (if known):	_____	_____

PLEASE TYPE

AAZPA BEAN AWARD
APPLICATION FORM

C. PARENTAGE OF PROGENY (continued)

		Male Parent	Female Parent
Source: (✓)	Applicant's institution	_____	_____
	Another institution	_____	_____
	Private collection	_____	_____
	Dealer	_____	_____
	Wild-caught	_____	_____
	Breeding loan	_____	_____
	Donation	_____	_____
	Other (explain)	_____	_____

_____

_____

_____

D. MANAGEMENT and HUSBANDRY

Please include with this application a typed description of the history of this species/subspecies in the collection and any prior propagation efforts. Also, explain any management and husbandry techniques utilized to stimulate and insure this breeding success.

Additional information such as behavioral observations, nutritional data or copies of any publications (in print or in the process of being published) will assist the Committee in its selection. Please consult the guidelines.

E. AAZK AWARD

Please provide the name(s) of the keeper(s) most involved with the event:

_____

_____

_____

_____

PLEASE TYPE

F. APPLICANT

(AAZPA Institutional/Related Organizational Membership Number: _____)

Institution: _____

Address: _____

_____

Governing body: _____

Name of Director or responsible Administrator: _____

G. SUBMITTER

Name: _____

Title: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Application forms and supportive materials (16 COPIES FOR EACH ENTRY) must be postmarked no later than 1 May 1984 and sent to:

David E. Anderson, Chairman
AAZPA Honors and Awards Committee
Audubon Zoological Garden
P.O. Box 4327
New Orleans, LA 70178

Receipt of copies of this form and supportive materials will be acknowledged to the applicant by the Committee Chairman.

American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, WV 26003 · 1698 (304) 242-2160

THE AAZPA EDUCATION AWARD

Each year, the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums recognizes achievement in the area of education by offering competition among its Institutional, Related Organizational and Society members. Entries for this competition must fall into one of three categories. Judging will be done by a panel of individuals selected by the Chairman of the Public Education Committee.

Application forms must be completed properly (please consult guidelines) and be submitted to the Honors and Awards Committee Chairman by the date specified on the form. A separate form must be submitted for each entry. Additional application forms can be obtained from the Wheeling office or may be reproduced locally.

Guidelines for Completion of Education Award Application Forms

For clarity and comprehension, it is recommended that the application be typed. Incomplete or improperly submitted applications will be returned by the Chairman for completion or clarification.

Section A

It is important, for judging and recognition purposes, that the entry be identified by a specific title. It is also important that the initiation date of the program be included.

Section B

The Education Award competition is divided into three categories. Please refer to the following criteria, then check the appropriate category on the form.

General programs:	Programs given at the institution and available to all visitors; e.g., orientation programs, special exhibits, tours, etc.
Organized or special group programs:	Programs given at the institution and designed for organized groups; e.g., special education programs for school groups, the handicapped, adults, senior citizens, etc.
Outreach programs:	Programs designed for "off-site" audiences; e.g., zoo-mobiles, in-school programs, hospital visits, etc.

Section B (continued)

It is important that the judges be supplied with as much information as possible; however, in the interest of brevity and consistency, please include ONLY those items that are pertinent. A detailed outline or description, accompanied by reports, evaluations and copies of publications (in print or in the process of being published), will assist the panel in its selection. If possible, narrative should adhere to the Honors and Awards Committee's Format for Narrative.

Section C

This section identifies the potential recipient. It is imperative that the AAZPA Institutional/Related Organizational membership number be provided in the allotted space.

Section D

The SUBMITTER is that person responsible for the contents of the entry. Failure to provide a signature on the designated line will constitute an incomplete application.

Please note the number of copies that must be submitted.

David E. Anderson

David E. Anderson, Chairman
AAZPA HONORS and AWARDS COMMITTEE

PLEASE TYPE

AAZPA EDUCATION AWARD APPLICATION FORM
(For programs initiated during the 1983 calendar year)

A. SUBJECT

Name or title of program: _____

Date program initiated: _____

B. DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

(Please review Education Award guidelines, then check the appropriate category.)

General programs _____

Organized or
special group programs _____

Outreach programs _____

Goal(s) of program: _____

_____

_____

Total size of audience reached (if known): _____

Please include with this application additional information and supportive materials, as set forth in the Education Award guidelines.

C. APPLICANT

(AAZPA Institutional/Related Organizational Membership Number: _____)

Institution: _____

Address: _____

_____

_____

Governing body: _____

Name of Director
or responsible Administrator: _____

PLEASE TYPE

AAZPA EDUCATION AWARD APPLICATION FORM

D. SUBMITTER

Name: _____

Title: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Education Award application forms and supportive materials (SIX COPIES FOR EACH ENTRY) must be postmarked no later than 1 April 1984 and sent to:

David E. Anderson, Chairman
AAZPA Honors and Awards Committee
Audubon Zoological Garden
P.O. Box 4327
New Orleans, LA 70178

Receipt of copies of this form and supportive materials will be acknowledged to the applicant by the Committee Chairman.

American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, WV 26003 · 1698 (304) 242-2160

THE AAZPA EXHIBIT ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

The American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums recognizes accomplishment in the area of animal display and exhibit design through the annual presentation of its Exhibit Achievement Award to a deserving Institutional/Related Organizational member. All candidates will compete on an equal basis, regardless of the size and/or composition of individual entries.

Applications received for consideration will be judged at the annual conference by a group of individuals who may or may not be official Honors and Awards Committee members. The makeup of this committee will largely depend upon which Honors and Awards Committee members are in attendance and the number of persons needed from the delegation to compensate for any deficit. The total number of persons serving on the committee will also depend upon the type of entries submitted. Two mammal, bird, reptile and amphibian, and fish and invertebrate specialists will be selected for each animal category represented by the exhibit entries. If a particular category is not represented, the specialists for that category will be omitted from the group of judges. Three generalists will also serve. Regardless of their specialty, all of the judges will review each entry. The judges will be selected by the Honors and Awards Committee Chairman or, in the event of a conflict, by his designate.

Application forms must be completed properly (please consult guidelines) and be submitted to the Honors and Awards Committee Chairman by the date specified on the form. Applications received in format other than that specified will be returned. A separate form must be submitted for each entry. Additional application forms can be obtained from the Wheeling office or may be reproduced locally.

GUIDELINES FOR COMPLETION OF EXHIBIT ACHIEVEMENT AWARD APPLICATION FORMS

For clarity and comprehension, it is recommended that the application be typed. Incomplete or improperly submitted applications will be returned by the Chairman for completion or clarification.

Section A

It is important, for judging and recognition purposes, that the entry be identified by a specific title. The other questions are self-explanatory.

Section B

The first two questions are self-explanatory and can be briefly answered. The remainder of this segment will require the most effort by the applicant.

Section B (continued)

It is important that the judges be supplied with as much information as possible; however, in the interest of brevity and consistency, please include ONLY those items that are pertinent and are comprised of the following:

Blueprints (2 sheets maximum; 1 each of layout and topography folded down to 8½ x 11")

Photographs* (10 Maximum) 8" x 10" glossy, black and white or color

Slides* (20 maximum, in a plastic loose-leaf slide holder, with written narrative describing each slide) — For review in a stack loader or carousel tray

Miscellaneous materials-must fold down to 8½ x 11"

*Photos and slides should include views from the public area to show how the public would see the exhibit and from the keeper area to show how the exhibit functions. These photos should be so labeled.

Press releases, newspaper clippings and copies of publications (in print or in the process of being published) will assist the Committee in its selection. Judges are interested in space and personnel use, safety considerations, educational value, innovation and uniqueness, aesthetics, propogation considerations, and ecological and behavioral compatibility of exhibit to specimens. If possible, narrative should adhere to the AAZPA Honors and Awards Committee Format for Narrative. Materials must be submitted in an 8½ x 11" loose-leaf binder for ease of review by the Committee.

Section C

This section identifies the potential recipient. It is imperative that the AAZPA Institutional /Related Organizational membership number be provided in the allotted space.

Section D

The SUBMITTER is that person responsible for the contents of the entry. Failure to provide a signature on the designated line will constitute an incomplete application.

David E. Anderson

David E. Anderson, Chairman
AAZPA HONORS and AWARDS COMMITTEE

PLEASE TYPE

AAZPA EXHIBIT ACHIEVEMENT AWARD APPLICATION FORM

(For Exhibits opening to the public 1 January 1983 through 31 December 1983)

A. CANDIDATE

Title of exhibit: _____

Species or type of specimens contained in exhibit: _____

Number of personnel maintaining exhibit on a daily basis: _____

B. CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION

Date of official public opening: _____

Total length of construction time (excluding planning state): _____

Please include with this application supportive materials as set forth in the Exhibit Award guidelines. Any written narrative or copies of publications (in print or in the process of being published) describing the exhibit will be of benefit to the judges.

C. OWNER

(AAZPA Institutional/Related Organizational Membership Number: _____)

Institution: _____

Address: _____

_____

Governing body: _____

Name of Director or responsible Administrator: _____

PLEASE TYPE

AAZPA EXHIBIT ACHIEVEMENT AWARD
APPLICATION FORM

D. SUBMITTER

Name: _____

Title: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Exhibit Achievement Award application forms and supportive materials must be postmarked no later than 15 JUNE 1984 and sent to:

David E. Anderson, Chairman
AAZPA Honors and Awards Committee
Audubon Park & Zoological Garden
P.O. Box 4327
New Orleans, LA 70178

Receipt of this form and supportive materials will be acknowledged to the applicant by the Committee Chairman.

American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, WV 26003 · 1698 (304) 242-2160

THE AAZPA PROPAGATOR'S CERTIFICATE

The American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums has established the Silver and Gold Propagator's Certificate program to recognize Institutional/Related Organizational members which have successfully bred a full species in captivity, 25 and 50 times respectively. Subspecific recognition will be at the discretion of the Committee.

To qualify for one of these Certificates, an institution must submit proper documentation to the Honors and Awards Committee. All committee members will review each entry. After the process of validation has been completed, the applicant will be awarded a Certificate. The membership will be notified of this via the AAZPA NEWSLETTER.

Application forms must be completed properly (please consult guidelines) and be submitted to the Honors and Awards Committee Chairman. A separate form must be submitted with each documentation. Additional application forms can be obtained from the Wheeling office or may be reproduced locally.

Guidelines for Completion of Propagator's Certificate Application Forms

For clarity and comprehension, it is recommended that the application be typed. Incomplete or improperly submitted applications will be returned by the Chairman for completion or clarification.

Section A

The CANDIDATE is that particular species to which the birth or hatching claim pertains. VERNACULAR NAME indicates the name by which the species is most commonly known. Use the subspecific name, particularly if the candidate is most readily known by this form.

Example: Sumatran Orang-utan, Pongo pygmaeus abelii

Subspecies can be awarded a certificate, but not hybrid crosses. Subspecies can be combined in an application for that species. An institution may not apply for a subspecies award and at the same time or later use that subspecies for a species certificate.

The third question is self-explanatory.

Section B

The Association has established criteria for eligibility. The birth or hatching must be the result of a full captive breeding, either naturally or through artificial insemination. A captive birth attributed to a wild-born female, gravid or pregnant at the time of capture, is not eligible. A birth to a female bred in captivity at one location and transferred to another, prior to parturition, is also ineligible. Each birth, litter,

Section B (continued)

clutch or spawning, as is typical of the species, shall constitute a successful breeding as long as one progeny survives for a period of at least 30 days. Amphibians must survive 30 days beyond metamorphosis.

Oviparous species pose special problems when the species is an indeterminate layer and artificial incubation is utilized. For these special cases, it will be necessary for the Committee to decide what constitutes a normal clutch size for that species. Therefore, the applicant must provide the exact laying dates or provide the dates on which artificial incubation began. This data will greatly assist the Committee in determining actual dates of commencement and termination of a clutch.

Documentation of the births or hatchings must contain the birth/hatching date, laying date, incubation date, number of progeny, type of disposition of progeny and date, parental identification, sexes of founding stock and acquisition dates of founding stock.

Applications for births occurring after 1976 must include the identification of parents in all of the births or adequate justification as to why this information cannot be supplied. If the Committee feels that too little documentation is provided to substantiate a claim, the application may be denied and returned to the submitter for further information.

All information should be presented in the format shown on the reverse side of the application form.

Births or hatchings submitted in application for a Silver Certificate may also be applied toward the requirements for a Gold Certificate.

Section C

This section identifies the potential recipient. It is imperative that the AAZPA Institutional/Related Organizational membership number be provided in the allotted space.

Section D

The SUBMITTER is that person responsible for the contents of the entry. Failure to provide a signature on the designated line will constitute an incomplete application.

Please note the number of copies that must be submitted.

David E. Anderson

David E. Anderson, Chairman
AAZPA HONORS and AWARDS COMMITTEE

PLEASE TYPE

AAZPA PROPAGATOR'S CERTIFICATE APPLICATION

Check appropriate category - SILVER ( )
GOLD ( )

A. CANDIDATE

Vernacular name: _____

Scientific name:
(Include subspecies if applicable and known) _____

Gestation/Incubation period: _____

B. HISTORICAL DATA

On additional typed pages, please provide background information that will substantiate that the requirements have been met. Verification must adhere to the format as set forth in the Propagator's Certificate guidelines.

C. APPLICANT

(AAZPA Institutional/Related Organizational Membership Number: _____)

Institution: _____

Address: _____

_____

Governing body: _____

Name of Director or
responsible Administrator: _____

D. SUBMITTER

Name: _____

Title: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Propagation Certificate application forms and supportive materials (16 COPIES FOR EACH ENTRY) must be submitted to:

David E. Anderson, Chairman
AAZPA Honors & Awards Committee
Audubon Park & Zoological Garden
P.O. Box 4327
New Orleans, LA 70178

Receipt of copies of this form and supportive materials will be acknowledged to the applicant by the Committee Chairman.

AAZPA PROPAGATOR'S CERTIFICATE - Data Sheet

Date of Birth/ Hatching	Laying Date	Date of Incubation	Number of Progeny	Date & Type of Disposition of Progeny	Parental I.D. (if known)	Parent Acquisition Dates (if known) ♂	♀

Minnesota Zoological Garden Apple Valley, MN 55124 612 432-9010 Cable: MZOO

June 9, 1983

American Association of Zoological Parks & Aquariums
Executive Offices
Oglebay Park
Wheeling, West Virginia 26003

Dear Sir:

Please place the following ad in the "Available" section of the Position Directory area in July AAZPA Newsletter.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR --

Responsible for the management and supervision of all biological activities (animal care and health, horticulture, exhibits, research, conservation, and information management) with a staff of 50+ and an annual budget of $1.5 million. Requires minimum of several years zoo animal management experience and a degree in Zoology or related field. Salary $32,000-$38,000. Send resumes by 31 July 1983 to Mary O'Neill, Personnel Manager, Minnesota Zoological Garden, Apple Valley, MN 55124. (612) 432-9010.

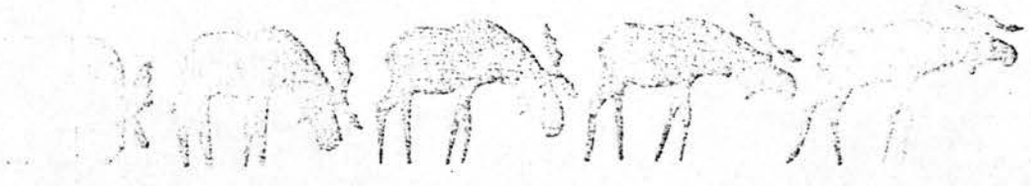
Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mary O'Neill

Mary O'Neill
Personnel Manager

MO:gd



AAZPA cover

Minnesota Zoological Garden Apple Valley, MN 55124 612 432-9010 Cable: MZOO

June 8, 1983

AAZPA Executive Office
Oglebay Park
Wheeling, WV 26003

Attention: Cheryl Ignace, Membership Secretary

Dear Ms. Ignace:

Although I notified you on May 10, 1983 of the changes in the Minnesota Zoological Board for purposes of complimentary supporting memberships, I have an address change to make on one of those members.

Jane Cooper has moved since her appointment. Please make a change in her address to 11745 Runnel Circle; Eden Prairie, MN 55344.

Many thanks.

Sincerely,

Stephen A. Iserman
General Director

gd

AAZPA

cc JiL

American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, WV 26003-1698 (304) 242-2160

Steve
Do you want copies of this?

May 1983

Dear Director:

We are pleased to enclose two important documents dealing with subjects of considerable interest to our members and to others concerned with the long-term management of wild animals in captivity.

You are encouraged to carefully review these materials and share them with your staff, governing authority and volunteers. I feel that the materials enhance each other and should be reviewed simultaneously. Moreover, both subjects deal with the same general subject matter and address the appropriate role our members are taking to meet the challenges of today and underscore our collective commitments to help ensure the long-term survival of selected species for future generations.

As mentioned in the enclosed materials, the Species Survival Plan document will be prepared in a more polished fashion later this year. However, because of the urgency of the matter, the Board of Directors has authorized us to mail it in final draft form so that you can begin utilizing the materials without delay. Once the more polished version is available, we will provide it to you.

On behalf of the AAZPA Board of Directors, I take this means to express my sincere appreciation to Paul Chaffee and his committee members for preparing the Suggestions for Implementation of Animal Surplus Guidelines and to Bill Conway and his subcommittee, along with Tom Foose, for preparing the Species Survival Plan materials.

Most sincerely,

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF
ZOOLOGICAL PARKS AND AQUARIUMS

Robert O. Wagner

Robert O. Wagner
Executive Director

ROW/ljb

Enclosures

American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, WV 26003-1698 (304) 242-2160

April 1983

Dear Member:

Advances in zoo professionalism, ethical standards and propagation of wildlife have occurred at such a rapid pace that we have encountered an unforeseen side effect for which we were not totally prepared.

Successful propagation with increased restriction on ethical and legal disbursement of surplus animals has resulted in an overabundance of certain species. Moreover, the need to develop SSP and other genetic management practices may require removal of genetically imperfect specimens to maintain a diversified gene pool of specimens of optimum breeding age.

Although the animal surplus guidelines were approved by the membership three years ago, it appears that many institutions have not adopted an animal acquisition/disposition policy, or otherwise implemented the guidelines. It should be understood that the AAZPA cannot dictate or make mandatory policies regarding disposition of animals within each member institution. Such internal policies, based on local standards, must be enacted by the individual governing authorities.

Recently, there has been considerable adverse publicity generated by the decision to euthanize four tigers at a major zoo. Despite ample justification, there was initially a negative and emotional response from the news media and public. It seems obvious the public relations problem relative to disposal of animals is due to the lack of an informed public, including our staffs and governing authorities.

Some institutional members have appealed to the AAZPA Board of Directors to reconsider surplus animal disposal, including euthanasia. Consequently, President Karsten directed the Animal Surplus Committee to review and update the extant guidelines and develop suggestions for implementation. The committee found, after careful review, the guidelines to be adequately stated, with minor exceptions. A preamble makes a philosophical and historical statement with respect to the causes of animal surpluses, and the guidelines clearly define numerous methods of disposal of surplus animals.

In order to assist our members in creating an awareness and understanding of the complex issues related to disposition of surplus animals, the committee has prepared, and the Board approved, an information package for your use. We ask you to consider using the materials at your discretion in presenting information and educational programs for your staff, volunteers, governing authorities, conservation groups and, if appropriate, the news media.

Sincerely,

Paul S. Chaffee DVM

Paul S. Chaffee, DVM, Chairman
AAZPA Animal Surplus Committee

PSC:fa

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

OF ANIMAL SURPLUS GUIDELINES

prepared by

ANIMAL SURPLUS GUIDELINES COMMITTEE

PREFACE

We are aware that zoos have become increasingly successful with respect to reproduction of numerous species of captive animals. Furthermore, we are cognizant of the fact that our Code of Professional Ethics precludes the sale of animals to unqualified recipients, including roadside zoos, shooting ranches, individuals without demonstrated expertise, meat markets and auctions, to list but a few. Moreover, needed regulatory control on international, national, state and local levels has decreased the disposal of some surplus animals to unqualified recipients.

Recognizing these facts, a surplus animal committee was formed three years ago to develop guidelines for acceptable disposition of surplus zoo animals. Obviously, sale, trade or gift of animals to professionally operated zoos and member animal suppliers are considered highly appropriate. Additionally, we may prevent the surplus problem in some cases by virtue of birth control procedures where appropriate. The most sensitive area of the policy relates to euthanasia as an acceptable management option, especially considering decrepit, genetically imperfect and diseased animals. As the Association's Species Survival Plan (SSP) programs attempt to manage selected species for genetic diversity, demography and zoo carrying capacity, the need to apply the option of euthanasia will become more evident. As SSP research advances in the field of captive wildlife reproduction, the need may lessen.

There have been a few recent incidents wherein euthanasia was employed following careful consideration and after having exhausted other acceptable alternatives. The result was a public reaction that was extremely emotional and highly opposed to euthanasia of "their animals." Without public awareness of the problem or an understanding of the occasional need to cull a few zoo-born specimens for the long-term survival of the species, there is certain to be more public misunderstanding.

AAZPA President Peter Karsten has revived the Surplus Animal Committee with a charge to review the guidelines and reemphasize the need for every institution to implement a defensible, ethical policy within their organizations. The AAZPA cannot dictate such policy matters, because local standards and management authorities are too variable for us to offer anything but general guidelines. We have reviewed the original AAZPA guidelines and found them, with minor exceptions, to be adequate. They address the problem and describe both acceptable and unacceptable methods of disposal. Euthanasia is discussed in the guidelines and is an approved method of disposal as defined by the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA).

Our members' difficulty is not recognition of the problem or establishment of a guidelines policy, it is the almost complete lack of an informed public. We know wild animals are culled in African game parks, deer are annually hunted by the millions in the United States and predators kill old and weak animals in the wild and unwanted dogs and cats are euthanized by the millions each year. Regrettably, when we propose to euthanize a similar species in the zoo for justifiable reasons, we are confronted with an irate public, because zoo animals have a "personal" identity.

In order to overcome these prejudices, even among our own staff members, we must institute a process of education. When we implement policies such as euthanasia, we must inform the public about the zoo surplus dilemma and the need to

prevent zoo animals from being subjected to inhumane treatment, illegal sale and possession, etc.; and this is most effectively done before a crisis occurs. The news media may not be the best means to inform the public about such complex issues. It is, however, the only practical method available. There may be some risk of misquotations and the probability of some emotional responses. The alternative, however, is likely to be angry protests, lawsuits and poor public relations for our facilities and the profession. Such reactions are damaging not only to the professionals and institution involved but also to the vital work of saving endangered species.

In the long run, an honest and open approach to the problem, with assurances that euthanasia would be employed as the last resort, is in the best interest of zoos, the profession and, most importantly, the species.

The Animal Surplus Committee has prepared, with approval from the Board of Directors, some suggestions for implementation of the Animal Surplus Guidelines. These suggestions will assist member institutions in enlightening our governing authorities, staff, humane organizations and the general public about the surplus problem and our Association's position on this complex issue.

It is recommended that you consider the following:

A. The Staff

1. Set up a meeting of the animal care staff and non-animal care staff in order to inform them of the history and facts about population dynamics among captive animals. Discuss the acceptable methods of reproduction management including birth control, disposal to appropriate parties and euthanasia.

2. Use the brief statement provided for orienting your staff and add other supporting comments, news clippings, reference materials, etc.

3. Make every staff member aware of the animal surplus guidelines. (Make copies for your staff persons.)

B. Governing Authority

1. Orientation - use the same material provided in a less detailed manner to orient the governing authorities with respect to animal surplus/ disposal problems and solutions.

2. In zoos where a "disposition policy" has not been adopted, the governing authority should enact one based on the AAZPA model and record the policy in the minutes of the meeting.

C. Local Humane Organizations and Conservation Groups

1. Using the statement provided and the surplus guidelines, make the humane conservation organizations in your area aware of the animal surplus dilemma, zoo population dynamics and the management options available. Stress the inhumane possibilities of disposing of animals to inappropriate recipients, roadside zoos, etc., as well as the negative long-range effects of excessive birth control upon the survival of endangered species.

2. Be prepared to enlist the support of these organizations in our effort to create public understanding of zoo animal population management.

3. Understand that local standards are variable and be prepared to adjust your position or policy accordingly. Dialog and exchange of information are important here.

D. News Media, Local Veterinary Associations, Schools

Prepare informative programs for your local veterinary association regarding euthanasia, in general, and as a component of genetic management. Enlist their support through public announcements, press releases and letters to the editor, etc.

Your education staff could prepare some comments or integrate the general concept of population control as it relates to humans, the environment and zoo management into their lesson plans.

When appropriate and at your own discretion, prepare some well planned, thoughtful news releases relative to the animal surplus problems, the causes and solutions. The orientation notes may be useful in preparing your remarks.

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION
OF ANIMAL SURPLUS GUIDELINES
ORIENTATION NOTES

In the not too distant past our knowledge of reproductive behavior, physiology, exhibit design, nutrition and other factors essential for successful reproduction was somewhat limited. There were fewer regulations, and thus standards of ethical conduct with respect to disposal of surplus stock were nonexistent.

Fortunately, we have made considerable progress regarding an understanding of reproductive management of captive animals, our association has responded to the need for a Code of Ethics and regulations have been promulgated to protect the welfare of wild animals and the environment. Furthermore, we have provided better housing, nutrition and veterinary care to the extent that zoo animals live considerably longer than their wild counterparts.

It has become evident that our successful reproductive practices, in the absence of population controls imposed by nature (such as disease and predation) and complicated by our responsibility to ensure that our surplus stock is disposed of in a humane and legal manner, have resulted in a new problem for the zoo community. What do we do with excess animals?

Section K of our Code of Ethics states "make every effort to assure that exotic animals do not find their way into the hands of those not qualified to care for them properly." If we allowed surplus animals to be sold or given to uninformed individuals, the result would be tragic. We have all seen news stories of exotic animals being housed in cramped quarters, malnourished and mistreated. Moreover, some animals found their way into meat markets, improperly managed "shooting ranches" and public auctions. The U.S. Government has enacted laws and minimum standards of care to protect the welfare of exotic animals. The Department of Interior protects endangered species / migratory birds and regulates interstate shipment of animals. Other agencies regulate nonhuman primate importations and sea mammals. Many local, state and federal agencies regulate game animals and prohibit release of exotic species into the native environment. As a result, an uninformed recipient of our surplus stock could be in violation of some of these regulations and implicate the zoo in an illegal act.

Aside from disposal of surplus animals to qualified recipients, there are basically two methods of dealing with this surplus dilemma, birth control and euthanasia.

While the use of endocrine implants may be employed in certain animals, this method is not available or practical for all species. Separation of the sexes may be advantageous, especially for institutions willing to exhibit only one sex available on loan from other zoos. Nevertheless, birth control procedures are limited both in terms of solving the surplus problem and in regard to long-range species survival plans. In order to maintain a breeding population of the proper age and sex ratio, it will be necessary to continue reproductive programs. Otherwise the animals in birth control programs will eventually become too old to reproduce and no replacements will be available.

This brings us to the final alternative, euthanasia as a management option when all other alternatives have been exhausted.

Certainly euthanasia of animals is not a new concept. Humane societies perform euthanasia on millions of unwanted dogs, cats, horses and other animals annually. In addition, veterinarians routinely euthanize terminally ill and aged companion animals.

The concept of euthanasia as it applies to wildlife is manifest in "cropping" procedures in game parks in Africa. Moreover, hundreds of thousands of deer are killed by hunters every year in the United States and Europe, not to mention countless ducks, pheasants and other game and fur-bearing animals.

Despite the general acceptance of euthanasia when applied to dogs, cats and free-roaming wildlife, the same concept when applied to zoo animals in recent times has been met with considerable opposition and emotionalism. When we consider that zoos have not always had a surplus problem and, consequently, have infrequently had to employ euthanasia, and the fact that zoo animals are more identifiable as individuals than their remote cousin in the wild, it is easy to understand such adverse reactions.

It will never be an easy choice to euthanize a single animal even though that animal may be old, genetically weak, or infirmed. For many people it will be difficult to grasp the concept of losing a few individuals of a given species in order that a healthy population of reproductive animals is maintained for the long-term survival of the species as a whole.

If we are to consider euthanasia as an acceptable management option, we must first develop an informed public. Without the understanding of the zoo staff, the governing authority and the public at large, we can expect adverse reactions when information concerning euthanasia is "released" to the news media.

It is decidedly in the best interest of the wildlife we care for, our own staff and the public on which we depend to make every effort to create an awareness of our concerns relative to the surplus animal problem and the options available to us.

When dealing with the public, it would be beneficial to give assurance that every effort will be made to exercise all options before euthanasia is considered as a management option.

The Animal Surplus Guidelines describe several ethical, legal and otherwise acceptable methods of disposal and prevention of the surplus problem.

A. Population Control as an Alternative

1. Hormonal implants for females of certain species. This has the advantage of reversibility.

2. Separation of sexes. This allows for display without the problem of overproduction or inbreeding, yet potentially maintains a viable gene pool for the species.

3. Surgical sterilization; i.e., vasectomy in males and hysterectomy (spaying) of females.

It should be noted that birth control may not be compatible with the necessity of maintenance of population of breeding age females for long-term survival of the species.

B. Recommended Disposal Procedures

1. Sale or trade of surplus stock to USDA licensed zoos, individuals or institutions having the ability to provide proper care.

2. Sale to reputable, licensed animal suppliers.

3. Transfer according to breeding loan agreements for enhancement of species survival and maintenance of genetic diversity.

4. Enter animals into Species Survival Plan programs for possible transfer to approved ranches or other zoos.

5. Make specimens available to regulatory agencies for reintroduction of endangered species into their original habitat or to other programs. to enhance species survival.

6. Gift of specimens to appropriate zoos or licensed institution.

7. Loan of single sexes to zoos or institutions for exhibit purposes (exhibit storage).

8. Sale or loan to USDA licensed research facilities for humane research of benefit to wildlife.

9. When all other disposal possibilities have been exhausted and in-breeding, injuries, the existence of abnormalities detrimental to the species, or inhumane conditions caused by overcrowding exist, euthanasia may be employed as a management option.

DISPOSITION OF WILD ANIMALS FROM ZOOS AND AQUARIUMS

A GUIDELINE OF THE

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF ZOOLOGICAL PARKS AND AQUARIUMS

In a zoological park or aquarium the animal specimen has a finite term of residence. During that time it can never be relegated to temporary storage; it requires substantial space and constant attention. Moreoever, a living creature is not an object whose management can be thought of only in terms of the interests of the zoo or aquarium, the zoological profession or even the public which its institution serves. Animals have intrinsic needs as species, as well as individuals, which must be of primary concern in zoo or aquarium animal management.

Most world populations of wild animals are declining in the face of continuing exploitation and habitat destruction by man. For some species, zoos and aquariums must serve a repository function. The establishment of long-term, self-replacing groups of endangered species is a unique responsibility. However, successful animal management programs at zoological parks and aquariums result in regular surpluses of many species, in the superannuation of many specimens and, where polygamous species are concerned, unbalanced sex ratios in reproducing herds or flocks. Eventually, of course, every animal dies. Disposition of dead and live surplus animals must be consistent with the best interests of each species, as well as that of the collections themselves and the public trust represented in owning collections.

In order to maximize the education and conservation potentials of zoo and aquarium collections and to manage them as consistently and humanely as practicable, it is desirable to establish guidelines that will be modified from time to time as appropriate.

The following recommendations apply to the disposition of all zoo and aquarium specimens of wild species. Domestic and food animals should be acquired and disposed of in a manner consistent with good farm practices and subject to relevant laws and regulations. Exempted are animals temporarily held for governmental agencies, or any invertebrate animals.

DISPOSING OF ANIMALS FROM ZOOS AND AQUARIUMS

A. Dead Specimens

1. Where possible, maximum utilization shall be made of the remains of animals which die in the collections.

   Priority should be given to uses (such as pathology) which may enhance the zoo's or aquarium's ability to care for the species in question, either in the zoo or aquarium or in nature.

2. Second priority should be given to placing the dead specimen in a suitable museum collection.

3. Mandatory restrictions upon the disposition of dead animals or their parts, such as the regulations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Department of the Interior, loan and other agreements, must be scrupulously observed.

4. Where possible, consideration may be given to the special needs of researchers whose projects have been approved by authorized zoo staff.

5. Dead specimens not disposed of by any of the above-mentioned methods shall be destroyed by incineration or disposed of as deemed suitable by the curator and veterinarian.

B. Living Specimens

1. Animals in the collections should be removed only upon the recommendation of the scientific staff and upon approval by the director of the zoo or aquarium and in accordance with policies approved by the governing authority.

2. Mandatory restrictions upon the disposition of live animals, including USDA, PPEQ regulations, the Animal Welfare Act, CSSP regulations, USPHS quarantine regulations and USDI regulations, loan, gift and other agreements, must be observed.

3. The zoo or aquarium must be concerned that the manner of disposition be in the best interests of the specimens themselves, the species, the zoo or aquarium and the public it serves.

4. Living animals may be disposed of by sale, exchange, loan or gift to another zoo or aquarium, other qualified institutions, individuals or animal suppliers in accordance with the AAZPA Code of Ethics. Care should be taken to insure that the recipient will provide good care for the specimens. The Association strongly opposes disposal of exotic wildlife to organizations or individuals solely for the purpose of shooting.

5. Living animals may be disposed of to a research institution licensed under the USDA Laboratory Animal Welfare regulations, but not for inhumane biomedical research. However, animals in the collection should neither be used nor loaned except for the direct benefit of wild and zoo animals themselves. Nevertheless, zoo biologists, animal lovers and humane officials must recognize the necessity of studying wild animal diseases, and providing for their prevention, for the welfare of animals in zoos and in nature. Zoo surplus is better used for studies of direct benefit to the species themselves than are healthy wild animals freshly captured from the wild. Examples of studies which, upon individual examination, may prove acceptable are nutritional studies, behavioral observations, genetic investigations, vaccine research, blood analysis and so forth.

6. Live specimens may be loaned to other zoological institutions for exhibition and propagation in accordance with appropriate breeding-loan forms and conditions.

7. Live specimens may be liberated within their native ranges subject to all relevant laws and regulations.

8. Live specimens may be disposed of in a humane and merciful fashion performed in accordance with an established policy of the institution and in accordance with the "Report of the AVMA Panel on Euthanasia" (JAVMA, 173(1): 59-72. 1978) if other modes of removal are not feasible. This technique will be used for deformed animals or those which are suitable neither for breeding nor exhibition programs. The preservation of long-term, self-replacing captive herds requires careful management of species'

age and sex ratios. Viability of the species group is especially linked to the number of actively reproducing females in polygamous species, and normal sex ratios at birth will lead to a surplus of males.

These surplus animals, and others beyond their reproductive years that cannot otherwise be disposed of, must be removed from the herds if their retention would jeopardize the welfare of breeding groups. The zoo or aquarium should not indulge in the tendency towards unnatural prolongation of life in search of "longevity records," thereby imposing the stress of undue crowding and unnatural sex ratios upon reproducing herds.

American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, WV 26003-1698 (304) 242-2160

May 1983

Dear AAZPA Institutional Director:

Enclosed for your use and review is the final draft edition of the AAZPA Species Survival Plan (SSP) document.

This publication represents the work of the SSP Subcommittee of the Wildlife Conservation and Management Committee and the AAZPA Conservation Coordinator. It is intended to provide both AAZPA members and other professionals and supporters with an overview of the objectives, organization and operation of the Species Survival Plan.

The AAZPA Board has approved that this edition be produced as quickly and economically as possible. After the membership has had time to provide feedback, a more polished version will be published to assist in public relations and fund-raising activities for the SSP. Among other improvements, color photographs will be added.

We would appreciate you and your staff commenting on this document. Of particular interest will be your opinion of whether or not the SSP document adequately explains the purposes and the principles of the SSP, not only for our members, but for persons outside the profession.

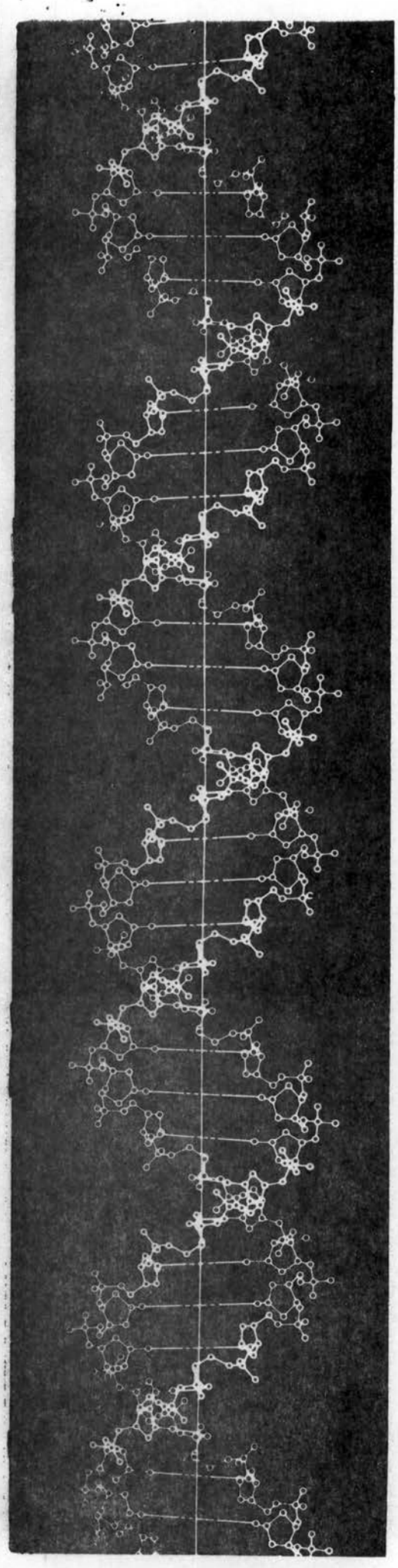
All best wishes,

William Conway

William G. Conway, Chairman
SSP Subcommittee

WGC/ljb

Enclosure



SPECIES SURVIVAL PLAN

SSP

The American Association of Zoological Parks & Aquariums

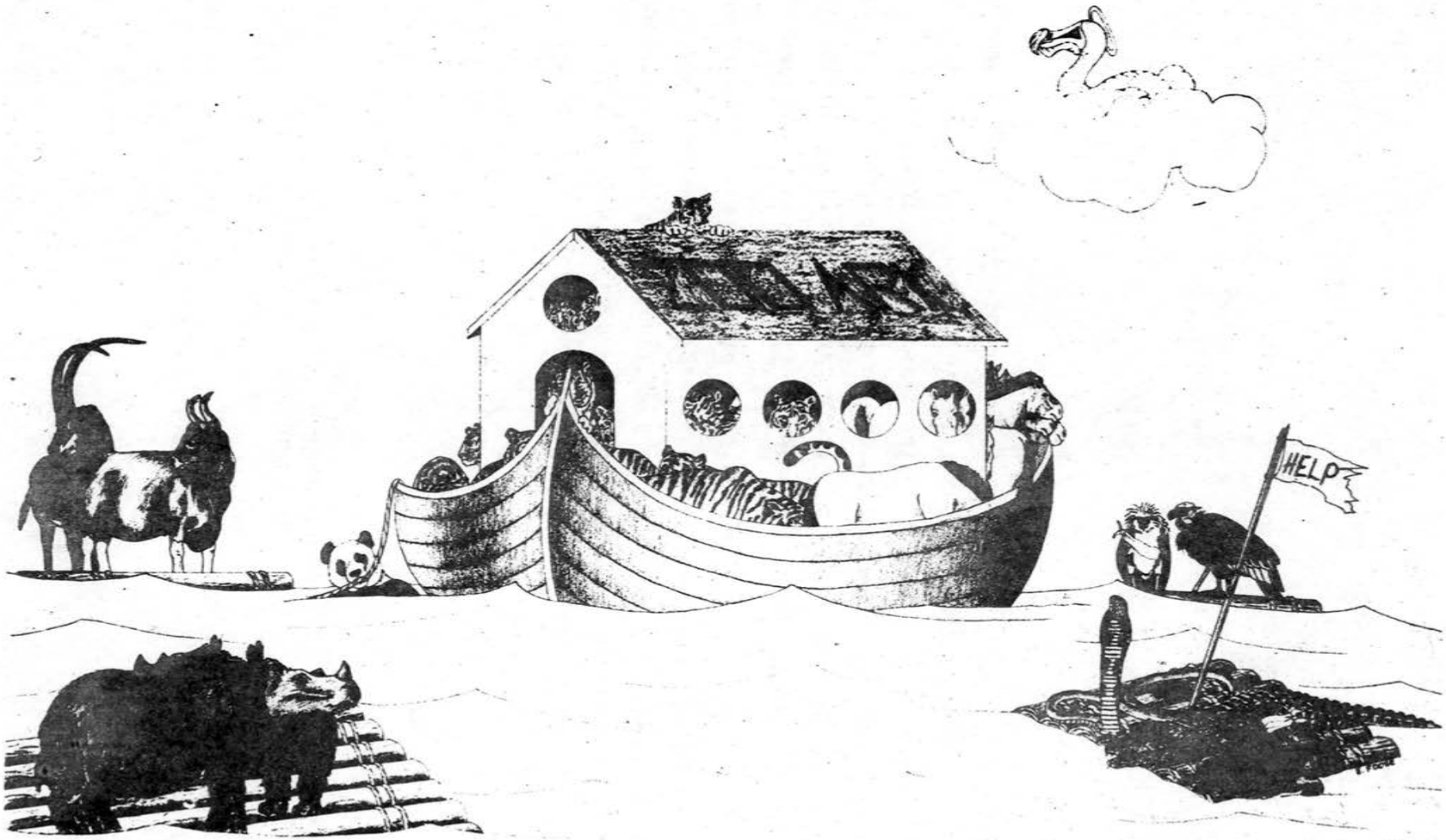
SPECIES SURVIVAL PLAN

of the

American Association of
Zoological Parks and Aquariums

The AAZPA's Species Survival Plan (SSP) Guide was prepared by the SSP Subcommittee of the Association's Wildlife Conservation and Management Committee. Operating under the authority of the WCMC, the Subcommittee was organized to address biological and organizational questions regarding the long-term propagation of vanishing wild animals.

Zoo and aquarium administrators find that cooperation without coordination is insufficient to preserve wild animals in captivity over long periods of time. The SSP is a logical outcome of the broadening of the zoo mission from education and recreation to the preservation of vanishing wild animals. The SSP was created by AAZPA's membership as a tool to help them fulfill their growing commitment to wildlife conservation.


HELP

CONTENTS

GOALS AND FUNCTIONS

In most of the world's wild places, populations of wild animals are declining. Thousands of creatures will be lost during the next few decades, forever. Because of trends now far advanced, these losses are no longer avoidable. Among the threatened and endangered are not only creatures whose plight has been widely publicized at home, such as America's whooping crane, California condor and black-footed ferret, but far more species from abroad--and they may mean even more to human society. The tiger, Asiatic elephant and gorilla are all endangered. Almost all of these species are dying as a result of human increase and the conversion of wild lands for man's use.

By the end of the century, about 80 percent of the Earth's people will live in the poorest, least developed countries, where about 80 percent of the remaining wildlife dwells today. During this period, Africa's population is expected to increase 104 percent from the base year of 1975, while Latin America's has been projected to increase 96 percent. Biologists predict that the consequences will be the loss of 15-20 percent of all living species of plants and animals and the dangerous diminution of many more. A few of these animals could be preserved in zoos and aquariums (called zoos, hereafter). That is the goal of the Species Survival Plan (SSP) of the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums (AAZPA). It is a supplement, not an alternate, to preservation in nature.

Specifically, the SSP seeks to strengthen and coordinate captive programs so that zoos can help the worldwide effort to preserve vanishing species in five ways:

1. By reinforcing natural populations which may have been reduced by catastrophe or disease or which may be so small that they are no longer viable genetically or demographically.

2. By providing animals for repopulation of original habitats when that proves practical.

3. By serving as refuges for species destined for extinction in nature.

4. By maintaining repositories of germ plasm in addition to populations of wild animals.

5. By conducting research and developing more successful techniques of animal husbandry in support not only of captive propagation but also of the care of faltering populations of wild animals in nature.

THE STATUS OF ZOO PROPAGATION PROGRAMS

Once zoos were devoted almost entirely to educational exhibits of wild animals that could be replaced from nature when they eventually died. Today, zoos devote increasing priority to propagating their own wild animals. This evolution has taken place not only because it has become difficult or impossible to replenish collections from nature, but also because of increased public interest in the plight of disappearing animals. There is a fascination and involvement called forth by the successes of zoo breeding programs for exotic creatures right "here at home" and a growing willingness to make local commitments

to the long-term support of international wildlife. Where wild zoo animals are concerned, altruism seems able to overcome cynicism and to attract generous and even self-sacrificing public concern. Besides, zoos are beginning to breed even the rarest of wild creatures.

About one-sixth of all types of mammals and one-twelfth of all the world's species of birds have been bred in zoos during the past two years. The quality and sophistication of wild animal husbandry have improved more rapidly than could have been reasonably anticipated five years ago. Providing a unique foundation for this effort, the AAZPA's Code of Ethics and its Accreditation program have broken new ground among the professions of conservation biology. Most encouragingly, the zoo profession has established an International Species Inventory System (ISIS) and entered into the tasks of propagating diminishing wild animals with an almost unparalleled spirit of cooperation.

It has become clear to zoo biologists that their aspirations to propagate endangered animals on a long-term basis are circumscribed by a lack of room (Table 1). North American zoos average less than 55 acres, only partly devoted to actual animal space. Their combined area is less than 20,000 acres. In fact, all of the zoos in the world could fit within New York City's Borough of Brooklyn. How many animals of how many species could any one collection breed on a long-term basis in such small spaces? How could any zoo committed to breeding a rare animal avoid the pitfalls of sudden epidemic disease or natural catastrophe; the "all-the-eggs-in-one-basket" problem? One answer to these questions is cooperation, and the result has been the development of a remarkably altruistic custom of breeding loans between zoos. In recent years, rare animals as valuable as gorillas, Indian rhinos, Bali mynahs and Chinese alligators have been transferred from zoo to zoo almost entirely without reference to financial gain or loss. They have been moved only to enhance the chances of propagation for the welfare of the species concerned. Enormously enhanced breeding results are one outcome. Another is a dawning recognition of the need for intensive research and careful coordination. The SSP is a specific response to these needs and a strategic approach to the selection of the few species which zoos may reasonably sustain for many generations.

Although the past few years of individual cooperation between zoos in matching unmated animals has enhanced breeding results, it has not provided a sound basis for the allocation of zoo space among vanishing animals according to need, responded adequately to the problems of inbreeding, inadvertent selection and genetic drift, or resulted in agreed upon zoo animal carrying capacities. Neither has it resulted in coordinated scientific study of the problems facing long-term wild animal husbandry. Recent AAZPA conference papers from a broad cross section of zoo scientists provide not only compelling documentation of the need for coordinated breeding programs but also the most coherent and forthright discussion of their prosecution in conservation literature. It has become clear that cooperation without coordination is insufficient to preserve wild animals in captivity over long periods of time and that captive populations fragmented among many small collections can be preserved only if they are managed scientifically as a whole.

Eight hundred and one species of birds were bred, although not routinely, by zoos reporting to the 1979 census of the International Zoo Yearbook; but of these, there were only 37 of the 433 birds considered "endangered," "rare" or "vulnerable" by the International Council for Bird Preservation. Moreover, of the 37 endangered species, only 17 successfully produced 25 young or more.

TABLE 1

CAPACITY OF ISIS CAPTIVE FACILITIES FOR LARGER FELIDS

SPECIES	EXTANT SUBSPECIES	SUBSPECIES IN RED DATA BOOK	ISIS INSTITUTIONS	ISIS POPULATION	NUMBER SUBSPECIES IF POPULATION 100	250	500
Panthera leo	11	1	97	381	4	1	1
Panthera tigris	8	8	110	450	4	2	1
Lions & Tigers	19	9	120	831	8	3	2
Panthera onca	8	8	65	178	2	1	0
Panthera pardus	15	15	72	246	2	1	0
Panthera uncia	1	1	35	128	1	0	0
Felis concolor	29	2	69	173	2	1	0
"Intermediate" Cats	53	26	N.C.	725	7	3	1
Neofelis nebulosa	4	4	20	63	1	0	0
Acinonyx jubatus	6	6	32	166	1	0	0
"Other" Large Felids	10	10	N.C.	229	2	1	0
TOTALS	82	45		1785	18	7	3

WHY PRESERVE WILD ANIMALS?

Recently, Paul and Anne Ehrlich (Extinction. Random House, New York. 1981) have listed four reasons for preserving wild species, the first altruistic and the rest selfish.

In summary form, they are:

1. Compassion - Wild species have a right to existence.

2. Aesthetic - Wild animals should be preserved because of their beauty or intrinsic interest.

3. Economic - Money can be made through the harvest of wild animals, or because of their as yet undiscovered economic values.

4. Ecosystem - Wild animals are living components of vital ecosystems which provide humanity with indispensable services and whose substantial disruption would lead to the collapse of civilization.

The preservation of animals in captivity is not a substitute for preserving them in nature. It can contribute to each of the first three of the above reasons for saving species but not to the fourth and most important. Nevertheless, zoos can offer a worthwhile reason of their own:

5. Future Options - The preservation of animals in captivity is the preservation of options; it is a contribution to the maintenance of biological diversity and potentially to the continuation of the evolutionary processes of life.

Several animals now largely or completely dependent upon zoo propagation, such as the Siberian tiger and the Mongolian wild horse, are descended from such small groups of founders that inbreeding effects, including reduced viability, infertility and various physical anomalies, threaten their future. Already, the deleterious effects of inbreeding and genetic drift have been demonstrated in more than two score wild species of mammals breeding in zoos. Clearly, sound captive populations must be established from as large a group of unrelated founders as practical. The history of each genetic line and each animal must be recorded and maintained while each species' captive population is maximized and inbreeding managed. This requires coordination as much as cooperation.

To coordinate their collective efforts, zoos must first agree upon the species most critically in need of help. Then they must manage these zoo wards scientifically to minimize genetic and demographic problems and, at the same time, greatly increase their efforts in relevant research. The AAZPA/SSP responds to each of these three areas.

ESTABLISHING SSP SPECIES PRIORITIES

Criteria for the selection of critically endangered species for propagation have previously not been objectively or adequately formulated. This is hardly surprising, for even the taxonomic process of defining species is subject to arbitrary and subjective criteria. A pivotal part of the SSP program is to develop selection criteria based in large part upon the lists and status reports of endangered species in nature which were prepared by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), the International Council for Bird Preservation (ICBP) and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. However, the criteria must be responsive to sudden catastrophes and other rapid developments and, in general, must be capable of evolution and refinement. Beyond status in nature and a concern that unique forms not be lost, the realistic possibility of success of a particular propagation program, the numbers present in captivity and the space and resources available have to be considered by zoo managers.

The AAZPA/SSP employs three basic criteria for species inclusion:

1. A breeding nucleus of the species or subspecies must be available for captive management.
2. The species' or subspecies' continued existence in the wild must be in some degree of peril as defined by the IUCN, ICBP, U.S. F&W Service or reliable field reports.
3. There must be available an organized group of captive propagation professionals with sufficient support to develop and carry the species or subspecies program to captive preservation status.

Wild animal species not currently in captivity but meeting SSP inclusion criteria are of particular concern to SSP if they are:

1. Immediately in danger of extinction; or
2. The single representative of a taxonomic family or genus.

When too many animals satisfy the three basic SSP inclusion criteria to be sustained by available resources, the WCMC will employ the following criteria:

1. Probability of successful captive management is high.
2. Relative degree of endangerment is high.
3. Relative degree of uniqueness is high (monotypic family, genus).
4. Preservation in captivity would reinforce other conservation programs, especially the possibility of reintroduction to nature.

Endangerment in nature is a primary consideration, since survival in captivity is of particular importance to conservation only where survival in the wild is in jeopardy. Unfortunately, unpredictable import regulations and disease considerations may also make it necessary for zoos to devote space to the propagation of species not yet endangered in order to ensure the continuance of important educational and recreational programs. Inevitably, the SSP program must also consider the other factors contributing to captive propagation feasibility in weighing choices between deserving species.

Because the passenger capacity of the zoo "Ark" is so small, because its space and support is provided by many different entities on a voluntary basis and because the basis of species selection systems and the factors such systems must consider are continually changing, the most difficult decisions facing zoo animal propagators are between related animals whose plight is equally serious. Recognizing that its choices will always be somewhat subjective, the SSP seeks to respond, at least in part, by encouraging research which will enable the Survival Plan to preserve different species of different backgrounds in different ways. A better definition of existing taxonomy should be included.

SSP PARTICIPANTS SEEK TO PRESERVE WILD ANIMALS IN THREE WAYS:

1. Long-term populations reproducing at a predictable level with an effective population size sufficient to assure that loss of genetic variability will be minimized when collectively managed under a species-specific SSP program.

2. Long-term populations, probably of a smaller size than those in Option 1, reproducing at a predictable level whose loss of original genetic variability can be minimized by the storage and utilization of frozen gametes through artificial insemination and by related techniques such as embryo transfer. (This option is just now becoming available.)

3. Secure collections of frozen gametes and embryos alone supported by a body of literature proving consistent cross-species embryo transfer success using frozen embryos on surrogates of domestic or nonendangered animals or even endangered species, so long as they are plentifully available in other SSP programs. Such collections will seek to be equal to estimated adult populations of 500 individuals or more and representative of several genetic lineages. (Although this option is an objective for research, it is not yet available for any species.)

SSP PLAN FOR MINIMIZING GENETIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROBLEMS

Small populations of wild animals have been lost in zoos repeatedly, just as they have in nature. Many of these losses have come about through accident or disease acting upon the critically few members of the population. Zoo studies also indicate that other losses have been the result of genetic problems, especially inbreeding. If zoos are to preserve animals in any of the three ways set forth previously, their animal management will have to become more rigorously scientific and intensively coordinated; and of course, their research programs will have to make great advances.

Because maximizing the zoo populations of each SSP species and assuring that it is distributed so as to avoid the chance of catastrophic accident is an immediate objective, spaces outside of conventional zoos are being sought to house wild animals. Breeding farms have been established by several zoos to gain space, and SSP programs are utilizing the land and goodwill of exotic game ranches. Although the nature of such ranches restricts their suitability, for the most part, to large cursorial birds and mammals, their participation in AAZPA/SSP programs would not only enable zoos to expand critical populations of these species but also to make more room available for other animals. The collective allocation of space according to species priorities is another of SSP's important objectives.

Minimizing genetic problems by initial genetic evaluation of animals intended for SSP programs, establishing such programs from as large and diverse a founding group as possible increasing each species population to zoo carrying capacity as soon as possible, equalizing founder contributions and monitoring and managing inbreeding coefficients are the essential elements of scientific multi-generation propagation of animals whose numbers must be restricted to a few hundred because of lack of space. These requirements impose a need for collective species-specific management plans and strategies for their implementation. This collective need is the heart of the SSP.

SPECIES SURVIVAL PLANS AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION

The AAZPA/SSP program is implemented through voluntary and elected professionals and committees supported by the Association's Conservation Coordinator.

Designated SPECIES ARE COLLECTIVELY MANAGED by an elected SPECIES COORDINATOR and a PROPAGATION GROUP according to SPECIES SURVIVAL PLANS. Animals enter the program under a MEMORANDUM OF PARTICIPATION from PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS. Animal ownership is unaffected. If animals are transferred between institutions, this may be accomplished in the usual ways by exchanges, sales, loans or donations as their owners decide. Terms are further defined below:

1. SSP SPECIES are designated by the Wildlife Conservation and Management Committee in consultation with its SSP Subcommittee and in accordance with SSP criteria.

2. A SPECIES COORDINATOR is central to each SSP program. The SSP Species Coordinator can be nominated by any member of the Propagation Group and is designated by the WCMC. He or she is responsible for coordinating the efforts of the Participating Institutions in the implementation of individual SSP plans and is, in effect,

Effective Population Number is the number of individuals in a randomly breeding population with a 1:1 sex ratio, and in which the number of progeny per family are randomly distributed. Typically, it is well below the actual number of animals in the population. The effective population number can be twice the number of breeding individuals where all family lines are caused to produce precisely the same number of offspring.

A Maximum Avoidance of Inbreeding Scheme applied to a population of 16 animals with a 1:1 sex ratio and equal family size will preserve as much genetic diversity as a randomly mating population of 128 animals with a 1:5 sex ratio and a standard deviation of 1.4 for family size, an eight-fold increase in efficiency. (Further research may show that a maximum avoidance of inbreeding approach is not optional or feasible in certain cases.)

Carry Capacity in the captive environment is an analytically determined size which represents a compromise between maintaining the largest possible population for genetic reasons and allocating the limited space and resources in zoos to as many species as possible.

Rate of Increase in captive populations can be explosive. The doubling time for a population growing at 7% a year is only ten years.

administrator of the Plan for these institutions. The Species Coordinator is responsible to a management committee known as the Propagation Group and is aided by the AAZPA Conservation Coordinator. The duties of Species Coordinators are specific to individual species plans and the directions of the Propagation Group. In general, the Species Coordinator:

a. convenes the Propagation Group, acts as its chairman and causes a record of its meetings to be kept.

b. coordinates the management of the designated species in Participating Institutions in accordance with its Survival Plan and the recommendations for SSP improvement by the SSP Subcommittee and the Propagation Group.

c. communicates with members of the Propagation Group and the Conservation Coordinator to ensure that they are appropriately informed, and with IUCN/ICBP and other appropriate conservation groups in order that the Propagation Group is kept up to date on external developments affecting the SSP.

d. assures that Studbook and ISIS records are maintained.

e. exchanges information with Species Coordinators of related SSP programs, usually through the AAZPA Conservation Coordinator.

f. focuses the activities of SSP Participating Institutions upon needed research and upon the accumulation of data for the SSP.

g. directs the development and updating of a definitive reference on the care and long-term management of the SSP designated species.

h. participates in SSP support activities.

3. An SSP PROPAGATION GROUP is the management committee of each SSP program. It is composed of ten individuals elected by and from Participating Institutions and one or more representatives of the SSP Subcommittee, plus the species studbook keeper (if one exists) ex officio.

   a. For SSP programs involving ten or fewer institutions, one representative from each may serve on the Group.

   b. For SSP programs with more than ten institutions, each may nominate a candidate for the Propagation Group and vote for ten nominees. The ten candidates receiving the majority of votes will serve on the Propagation Group.

4. TERMS OF SERVICE for the Species Coordinator and the Propagation Group shall be three years and renewable subject to review by the WCMC and the Participating Institutions.

5. The PARTICIPATING INSTITUTION is an individual, organization or institution which has committed animals to participation in an SSP program and signed an SSP Memorandum of Participation. A petition ratified by a simple majority of Participating Institutions can nullify the application of any Species Coordinator or Propagation

Group recommendation. Institutions may withdraw from the program under the conditions of the Memorandum or be removed from the program by the AAZPA Board of Directors upon the recommendation of the WCMC for failure to participate.

6. The MEMORANDUM OF PARTICIPATION is an SSP agreement committing participants to manage their animals in accordance with the SSP master plan as developed for each species by the Species Coordinator and Propagation Group in consultation with other Participating Institutions. This document emphasizes that SSP commitments are to cooperation in the program, not to a transfer of ownership.

7. SSP RECOMMENDED ANIMAL RELOCATIONS are between the institutions involved and may entail sales, exchanges, donations or loans at their discretion. An example of a typical SSP Memorandum of Participation may be found on page 15.

8. The SSP or SPECIES MASTERPLAN is initiated as a genetic and demographic analysis of an SSP designated species with recommendations for its long-term scientific management. The initial analysis will normally be prepared in consultation with ISIS and the AAZPA Conservation Coordinator, members of the SSP Subcommittee and the appropriate studbook keeper. The Propagation Group and Species Coordinator will develop and refine the Plan in terms of husbandry and animal medicine as new management information becomes available. The initial "populational plan" will usually include:

   a. what the size and structure of the population is presently, potentially and optimally, in terms of numbers, ages and sexes;

   b. how many institutions should be accommodating the species;

   c. which animals should reproduce, how often and with which others;

   d. which animals should be maintained in or removed from the populations;

   e. what basic standards of husbandry and considerations of sociobiology should be emphasized.

The populational aspects of the plans will:

1. Determine an optimal carrying capacity for the captive population so as to maximize its genetically effective size under the constraint that many other species must be provided sanctuary by the limited space and resources of zoos. (Normally, there would have to be exceptional circumstances for this carrying capacity size to be more than 500 animals.) Also recommended will be the number of habitats or institutions over which the species should be distributed;

2. Analyze each species demographically to determine patterns and potentials of survivorships and fertilities and, hence, of change;

3. Provide for the population's rapid expansion to and stabilization at the proposed carrying capacity with an age and sex structure that will optimize genetically effective size and demographic stability; this will normally entail both removal of animals from certain age and sex classes as well as regulation of reproduction. (Table 2).

4. Analyze each species genetically through geneological as well as electrophoretic and karyotypic studies to assess the diversity and distribution of the gene pool.

5. Maximize preservation of genetic diversity in the species (except where new research or special objectives indicate otherwise) by:

   a. insuring that there are an adequate number of founders, where available, for the captive population.

   b. attempting to perpetuate equal representation of these founders in the population through time.

   c. retarding genetic drift by optimizing effective population size through regulation of family sizes, sex ratios and age structure.

   d. minimizing inbreeding coefficients by rearrangements of animals to separate related specimens.

   e. avoiding most artificial selection.

   f. optimizing the number of demes (subpopulations or groups) into which the population is divided in response to continuing species-specific research.

6. Provide for the collection and preservation of as much germplasm as possible.

Beyond the population adjustments which may be indicated by analyses of demography and lineage, each Propagation Group will attempt to refine the known husbandry of designated species throughout the full range of captive care, including:

1. Procurement. Acquisition of vanishing species which should be insured with captive populations requires the development of the most efficacious capture and transport techniques, as well as those of biomedical evaluation and acclimatization.

2. Housing. Location of enclosures, enclosure design, servicing and special features, captive climate control and space tolerances requires further elaboration for many species.

3. Nutrition. Beyond the obvious problems of diet composition for specialized animals are those of food presentation and acceptance, supplementation and even watering regimes.

4. Animal Medicine. Prevention and control of disease remains a major problem in the care of many species. SSP programs will attempt to further elaborate species-specific medical procedures, restraint, pathology and techniques of medical monitoring and evaluation.

TABLE 2

SOME OPTIONS TO ATTEMPT DEMOGRAPHIC STABILIZATION OF AMUR TIGER POPULATION AT CARRYING CAPACITY OF 250

	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	OPTION 4	OPTION 5	OPTION 6	OPTION 7	OPTION 8	OPTION 9
IF REPRODUCTION IS	EQUIVALENT TO 1955-80 LITTER SIZE	ADJUSTED TO COMPENSATE FOR MORTALITY	ONE LITTER	ONE LITTER	ONE LITTER	TWO LITTERS	TWO LITTERS	THREE LITTERS	LITTER OF
THEN	2.43 CUBS	EQUALLY DISTRIBUTED OVER AGES	2.43 CUBS AT ANY AGE	3 CUBS AT AGE 4	3 CUBS AT AGE 5	2.43 CUBS EACH AT AGES 5 & 10	2.43 CUBS EACH AT AGES 4 &7	2.43 CUBS EACH AT AGES 4, 9, 12	2.43 CUBS ALTERNATE YEARS
THE REMOVAL OF 0-1 YEAR OLDS REQUIRED FOR STABILITY IS	46%	0%	THIS LEVEL OF REPRODUCTION APPEARS INSUFFICIENT	PROBABLY 0%	THIS LEVEL OF REPRODUCTION APPEARS INSUFFICIENT	30%	35%	53%	72%
-OR-									
REMOVAL FROM EACH AGE CLASS REQUIRED FOR STABILITY IS	7%	0%	TO SUSTAIN POPULATION WITH PRESENT MORTALITY	PROBABLY 0%	TO SUSTAIN POPULATION WITH PRESENT MORTALITY	4.85%	7.75%	9.5%	15.5%
GENERATION TIME	7.75 YEARS	7 YEARS	WILL VARY	4 YEARS	5 YEARS	7 YEARS	7 YEARS	7.5 YEARS	7.5 YEARS

5. Sociobiology. Species-specific social organization, mating strategy, rearing strategy, group size and structure and the effects of captivity upon behavior impose diverse demands for the successful husbandry of many species. No less than biomedical concerns, they require a greatly improved understanding for the success of long-term propagation.

6. Physiological and Genetic Study. Little is known of normal endocrine physiology in exotic species. Very few populations of wild animals have been characterized genetically. Rapid advance in these critical areas is essential not only to zoo hopes to sustain ongoing breeding animal groups but also to the utilization of banks of frozen gametes so important to the eventual maintenance of large numbers of species and to the preservation of original diversity.

SPECIES SURVIVAL PLAN RESEARCH

One half of all okapis studied have 45 chromosomes, the other half have 46. Cytogenetic studies have revealed that populations of several animals previously considered genetically homogenous are in fact so diverse that their failure to breed in zoos, whatever the care technology, can be explained in genetic terms. This is but one drop from a great gulf of ignorance surrounding the genetics and reproductive physiology of exotic species. It can be matched in nutrition, sociobiology and in many areas of animal medicine. Improved understanding is particularly critical for the realization of SSP objectives in the areas of gamete storage, artificial insemination and embryo transfer.

If "frozen zoos" can be established with frozen sperm, embryos and, perhaps, ova, the amount of genetic material actually preserved by zoo populations can be greatly augmented. Even day-to-day husbandry of animal populations can be aided--for example by shipping frozen sperm and even embryos between zoos in population management exchanges rather than by subjecting delicate animals to shipping stresses and the possible accidents inherent in catching, crating and transport. Expansion of the applicability of artificial insemination and embryo transfer could virtually eliminate the loss of genetic diversity, making it possible for gametes of today's wild caught animals to be brought back into the living population many years in the future. Without a collective scientific effort, the development of reliable technology in these areas may not be achieved until it is too late for many species.

AAZPA's Species Survival Plan seeks not only to stimulate further in-zoo research on critical problems in reproductive physiology, genetics, sociobiology and animal medicine but also to expand these efforts by fostering joint projects between the zoos themselves. The SSP Subcommittee, Conservation Coordinator and individual Propagation Groups will coordinate efforts to find new financial support for SSP-related research. Currently, adequate funding sources for this research do not exist.

RECORDS AND SSP ELIGIBILITY

No area of professional concern and practice in the long-term management of animal populations is more essential than that of specimen records. Without continuously and scrupulously maintained records of each individual animal's lineage, fertility, sex, longevity, care and medical history, populations

cannot be managed to avoid inbreeding and other pathological patterns; long-term preservation will not be possible.

Except for a willingness to commit appropriate animals to an SSP program, AAZPA imposes only one other condition of eligibility for SSP participation; and that is the maintenance of adequate records, preferably through the International Species Inventory System (ISIS).

AAZPA SPECIES SURVIVAL PLAN (SSP)

MEMORANDUM OF PARTICIPATION

FOR

SIBERIAN (AMUR) TIGER

Panthera tigris altaica

The _____(Institutional Name) will participate in an SSP program on Siberian (Amur) tigers for a period of 5 years or until notifying the AAZPA Species Coordinator of its withdrawal.

This commitment is to cooperate in a program of populational management of the tiger under the guidance of the Species Coordinator, designated by the Wildlife Conservation and Management Committee, and the Propagation Group of 10 members elected from and by the participating institutions. The Memorandum does not constitute transfer of ownership or relinquishment of control of animals to the SSP, Species Coordinator, or Propagation Group. However, participating institutions will attempt to manage their animals in accordance with the strategic guidelines and specific recommendations of the Species Coordinator and Propagation Group. Proposals from the Species Coordinator and Propagation Group will include advice on mate selection, animal relocations, breeding schedules, and culling programs with the objective of long-term maintenance of a genetically diverse and demographically stable population. Further details of the proposed program are provided in the attached Species Survival Plan.

Individual designated to represent your institution and nominated to serve on the Propagation Group.

_____ _____ _____

Name Title Phone

How many Siberian tigers could your facility accommodate ? _____

_____ _____ _____

Signed by Title Date

Please return the signed copy to the Conservation Coordinator before 1 February 1982.

Tom Foose
AAZPA Conservation Coordinator
Minnesota Zoological Garden
Apple Valley, MN 55124

AAZPA cares

Minnesota Zoological Garden Apple Valley, MN 55124 612 432-9010 Cable: MZOO

May 10, 1983

Ms. Cheryl Ignace
Membership Secretary
AAZPA
Oglebay Park
Wheeling, WV 26003

Dear Ms. Ignace:

Changes in the Minnesota Zoological Board, this zoo's governing body whose members are granted complimentary Supporting memberships, are listed below.

Former Board Member	New Board Member Replacement
Richard Arndt 669 Laura Court Mendota Heights, MN 55118	Jane Cooper 71 Mackubin Street St. Paul, MN 55102
James L. Hetland, Jr. 5850 Irving Avenue South Minneapolis, MN 55419	Peter A. Jordan 1506 Chelmsford St. Paul, MN 55108
Paul E. Zollman, D.V.M. 200 First St. SW Rochester, MN 55901	Jack Jorgensen, Jr. 13112 Oakland Drive Burnsville, MN 55337

I hope that the new board members individual Supporting memberships can be processed before the June 1, 1983 deadline, as stated in the May Newsletter.

Sincerely,

Stephen A. Iserman
General Director

gd

mailed 2/28/83 AAZPA

Please ... es to:

AAZPA, ...0003

INSTITUTION MINNESOTA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

The AAZPA is pleased to provide NEWSLETTERS and complimentary Supporting membership to ten (10) members of your Board of Directors or governing body. This is in addition to the mailing to your institution. Please list ONLY board members, commissioners or members of your governing body and their complete mailing addresses. These complimentary issues may not be sent to your facility's address nor to paid members of your staff.

Each person listed on this form will be considered as an AAZPA member during the coming year at all AAZPA functions and will be accorded membership registration privileges. However, they do not have a vote on Association matters other than the selection of regional and annual conference hosts.

Please list board members, commissioners and/or lay supporters for MEMBERSHIP service. DO NOT LIST PAID STAFF MEMBERS.

Please keep the Executive Office informed of changes to this list throughout the year.

NAME Richard M. Arndt TITLE Board Chairman

ADDRESS 669 Laura Court; Mendota Heights, MN 55118

NAME Patricia Davies TITLE Board member

ADDRESS 3424 Edmund Boulevard; Minneapolis, MN 55406

NAME Stephen D. Doyle TITLE Board member

ADDRESS 185 Bushaway Road; Wayzata, MN 55391

NAME Herbert R. Goldenberg TITLE Board member

ADDRESS 160 Glenwood Avenue; Minneapolis, MN 55405

NAME James L. Hetland, Jr. TITLE Board member

ADDRESS 5850 Irving Avenue South; Minneapolis, MN 55419

NAME Harveydale Maruska TITLE Board member

ADDRESS P.O. Box 7; Warren, MN 56762

NAME Hazel Reinhardt TITLE Board Member

ADDRESS 5116 Abercrombie Drive; Edina, MN 55435

NAME James C. Stimson TITLE Board member

ADDRESS 13627 Elkwood Drive; Apple Valley, MN 55124

NAME James L. Weaver TITLE Board Vice-Chairman

ADDRESS c/o General Mills; P.O. Box 1113; Minneapolis, MN 55440

NAME Paul E. Zollman, D.V.M. TITLE Board member

ADDRESS 200 First St. SW; Rochester, MN 55901

ZOO/AQUARIUM DIRECTOR'S SIGNATURE

American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, WV 26003-1698 (304) 242-2160

Dear Institutional Director:

On 8 March, we will drop the membership services of all those in our supporting membership classification whose Institutional director did not respond by supplying a current supporting member list.

In the past, you normally availed yourself of the opportunity to list members of your governing authority to be included as supporting members of AAZPA. Such classification is without charge and provides those listed with NEWSLETTER, a membership card and an opportunity to attend AAZPA meetings at the member registration rate.

Those on your supporting list for 1982 will not receive membership services after 15 March. Please use the enclosed form to list members of your governing authority if you wish them to participate for 1983. REMEMBER - ALL THOSE ON YOUR 1982 FORM WILL BE DROPPED IN EARLY MARCH.

Most sincerely,

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF
ZOOLOGICAL PARKS AND AQUARIUMS

Robert O. Wagner
Executive Director

ROW/br

Enclosure

AAZPA

Minnesota Zoological Garden Apple Valley, MN 55124 612/432-9010 Cable: MZOO

February 25, 1983

Linda Boyd, Editor
AAZPA Newsletter
Executive Offices
Oglebay Park
Wheeling, West Virginia 26003

Dear Ms. Boyd:

Several changes in staffing and organization have occurred at the Minnesota Zoo since publication of the AAZPA Directory. Please insert the following announcement in the Personnel section of the next AAZPA newsletter.

"The Minnesota Zoo announces the appointment of Stephen A. Iserman as General Director; James Rognlie as Associate Director; and John Lewis as Acting Biological Programs Director."

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Stephen A. Iserman
General Director

SAI:gd

CC NZB

American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, WV 26003-1698 (304) 242-2160

AAZPA

Dear Administrator:

We are pleased to have received your institution's annual dues payment. Enclosed is a pressure-sensitive insert for your use on the membership plaque we provided last year. Simply remove the 1982 date on your plaque, remove the protective covering on the back of the 1983 insert and press it in place.

Please convey to your Board of Directors and/or governing authority the appreciation of the AAZPA Board of Directors for the continued support we receive from them.

It is personally gratifying to me that so many of our members continue to pledge their full support to the Association and to participate in our many and varied programs. In our endeavor to better serve you and your institution, we would appreciate receiving any comments you may have for the betterment of the Association.

Again, my thanks to you, your Board of Directors and/or governing authority for your support. Please accept my best wishes for a meaningful and worthwhile year.

Best personal regards,

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF
ZOOLOGICAL PARKS AND AQUARIUMS

Robert O. Wagner.

Robert O. Wagner
Executive Director

ROW:cp

Enclosure