



Department of the Interior  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

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**Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form**

**Return to:** U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Division of Management Authority (DMA)  
Branch of Permits, MS: IA  
5275 Leesburg Pike  
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803  
1-800-358-2104 or 703-358-2104

**Type of Activity:**  
**Import of Sport-hunted Trophies of  
Southern African Leopard, African Elephant, and  
Namibian Southern White Rhinoceros**

Complete Sections A or B, and C, D, and E of this application. U.S. address may be required in Section C, see instructions for details.  
See attached instruction pages for information on how to make your application complete and help avoid unnecessary delays.

A. Complete if applying as an individual				
1.a. Last name <b>KUMBIER</b>	1.b. First name <b>TIMOTHY</b>	(b) (6)	al	1.d. Suffix
2. (b) (6)	4. Affiliation/ Doing business as (see instructions) <b>NA</b>			
5.a. Telephone number	5.b. Alternate telephone number	5.c. Fax number	5.d. E-mail address	
(b) (6)				

B. Complete if applying on behalf of a business, corporation, public agency, Tribe, or institution				
1.a. Name of business, agency, Tribe, or institution		1.b. Doing business as (dba)		
2. Tax identification no.		3. Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution		
4.a. Principal officer Last name	4.b. Principal officer First name	4.c. Principal officer Middle name/ initial	4.d. Suffix	
5. Principal officer title		6. Primary contact name		
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate telephone number	7.c. Business fax number	7.d. Business e-mail address	

C. All applicants complete address information				
1.a. Physical address (Street address; Apartment #, Suite #, or Room #; no P.O. Boxes) <b>(b) (6)</b>				
1.b. City <b>BURLINGTON</b>	1.c. State <b>WI</b>	1.d. Zip code/Postal code: <b>53105</b>	1.e. County/Province <b>RACINE</b>	1.f. Country <b>U.S.A.</b>
2.a. Mailing Address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable)				
2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal code:	2.e. County/Province	2.f. Country

D. All applicants MUST complete	
1.	Attach check or money order payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in the amount of \$100, nonrefundable processing fee. Federal, Tribal, State, and local government agencies, and those acting on behalf of such agencies, are exempt from the processing fee – attach documentation of fee exempt status as outlined in instructions. (50 CFR 13.11(d))
2.	Do you currently have or have you ever had any Federal Fish and Wildlife permits? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> If yes, list the number of the most current permit you have held or that you are applying to renew/re-issue: _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3.	Certification: I hereby certify that I have read and am familiar with the regulations contained in <b>Title 50, Part 13 of the Code of Federal Regulations</b> and the other applicable parts in subchapter B of Chapter I of Title 50, and I certify that the information submitted in this application for a permit is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that any false statement herein may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001. <b>(b) (6)</b> Signature of applicant/person responsible for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures)
	<b>03/20/2019</b> Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

Please continue to next page

**E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD, AFRICAN ELEPHANT, AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS**

**Note 1:** If you hold an import permit for a trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit**. If you are requesting reissuance of a permit because you have taken a trophy, but were unable to import it prior to the expiration of the permit, please use the renewal form (3-200-52; <http://www.fws.gov/international/permits/by-form-number/index.html>) and return your original permit with that form.

**Note 2:** *Sport-hunted trophy* is defined at [50 CFR 23.74](#) as follows: *Sport-hunted trophy* means a whole dead animal or a readily recognizable part or derivative of an animal specifically identified on the accompanying CITES document that meets the following criteria:

- (1) Is raw, processed, or manufactured;
- (2) Was legally obtained by the hunter through hunting for his or her personal use;
- (3) Is being imported, exported, or re-exported by or on behalf of the hunter as part of the transfer from its country of origin ultimately to the hunter's country of usual residence; and
- (4) Includes worked, manufactured, or handicraft items made from the sport-hunted animal only when:
  - (i) Such items are contained in the same shipment as raw or tanned parts of the sport-hunted animal and are for the personal use of the hunter;
  - (ii) The quantity of such items is no more than could reasonably be expected given the number of animals taken by the hunter as shown on the license or other documentation of the authorized hunt accompanying the shipment; and
  - (iii) The accompanying CITES documents (export document and, if appropriate, import permit) contain a complete itemization and description of all items included in the shipment.

**Note 3:** Certain hunting trophies, including leopard, elephant, and rhinoceros hunting trophies, are subject to restrictions on their use after import into the United States. Please see 50 CFR 23.55 for more information or contact the Division of Management Authority.

Please provide the following information. Complete all questions on the application. Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A". If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.

If importing trophies from more than one country, you must submit a separate application for each shipment in order to obtain separate import permits.

1. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Import is limited to two per hunter per calendar year)

African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) Quantity: 0 (Import is limited to two per hunter per calendar year)  
**Note: once imported, ivory cannot be re-exported.**

Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity: 0 (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you wish to import from a different country, please use form 3-200-37).

2. **IF ANIMAL IS CURRENTLY LIVING IN THE WILD**, please enter the following:

a. Country and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch AND nearest city) where wildlife is to be taken from the wild:

ZIMBABWE  
BUBYE VALLEY CONSERVANCY  
BUYA WAYO, ZIMBABWE

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

5/14/2019 — 5/31/2019

- c. Description of the trophy and parts you intend to import (e.g., skin, skull, shoulder mount, life size mount, claws, horns, tusks).

SKIN, SKULL, CLAWS

3. **IF THE ANIMAL IS DEAD**, please enter the following:

- a. Country and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, and/or AND nearest city) where trophy was removed from the wild:

b. Date wildlife was hunted:

- c. Description of the trophy and parts you intend to import (e.g., skin, skull, shoulder mount, life size mount, claws, horn, tusks):

- d. The current location of the trophy (address and country) [the U.S. import permit will identify this country as the country of export/re-export and must match with the export/re-export document]:

4. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you. If you are applying to import a trophy directly from Namibia, you **must** provide the name and address of the professional hunter listed on your Namibian hunting permit [this name will appear on the face of the export permit].

Name: Business

PETER FICK

Name: Address:

PETE FICK SAFARIS

Address:

BUBYE VALLEY CONSERVANCY

City:

State/Province:

BULAWAYO, ZIMBABWE, AFRICA

Country, Postal Code:

5. Please be aware that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service may need to make a finding that your activities will enhance or benefit wild populations of the species involved. If you have any information that could support this finding (e.g., how the funds from license/trophy fees will be spent, what portion of the hunting fee will support conservation), please submit such information on a separate page with your application.

**CERTIFICATION STATEMENT** (original signature must be provided for either 6 or 7 below)

6. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a foreign national**, provide documentation to show you have a **Power of Attorney** to act on your client's behalf and sign the following statement.

I acknowledge that the sport-hunted trophy/trophies to be imported has been/will be personally hunted by my client and is being imported only for my client's personal use (i.e., **not for sale, transfer, donation, or exchange that is reasonably likely to result in economic use, gain, or benefit**). I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year. I understand that my client may only import two African elephant trophies in one calendar year. In addition, I have advised my client that raw ivory, once imported into the United States, cannot be re-exported.

**Taxidermist/Broker's signature:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

7. **If you are the hunter applying to import your own trophy**, please read and sign the following statement.

I acknowledge that the sport-hunted trophy/trophies to be imported has been/will be personally hunted by me and is being imported only for my personal use (i.e., **not for sale, transfer, donation, or exchange that is reasonably likely to result in economic use, gain, or benefit**). I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year. I understand that I may only import two African elephant trophies in one calendar year. In addition, I understand that raw ivory, once imported into the United States, cannot be re-exported.

Applicant's signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: 03/20/2019

*Be aware that there may be additional permitting or approval requirements by your local or state governments, as well as required by other Federal agencies or foreign government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.*

8. All international shipment(s) must be through a designated port. A list of designated ports (where an inspector is posted) is available from <http://www.fws.gov/le/designated-ports.html>. If you wish to use a port not listed, please contact the Office of Law Enforcement for a Designated Port Exemption Permit (form 3-200-2).

9. Name and address where you wish the permit to be mailed, if different from page 1 (All permits will be mailed via the U.S. Postal Service, unless you identify an alternative means below):

10. If you wish the permit to be delivered by means other than USPS regular mail, provide an air bill, pre-paid envelope, or billing information. If you do not have a pre-paid envelope or air bill and wish to pay for a courier service with your credit card, please check the box below. Please DO NOT include credit card number or other information; you will be contacted for this information.

If a permit is issued, please send it via a courier service to the address on page 1 or question 9. I understand that you will contact me for my credit card information once the application has been processed.

11. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application? (Include name, phone number, and email):

TIM KUMBIER, \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
(b) (6)

12. **Disqualification Factor.** A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of the Lacey Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly waived by the Service Director in response to a written petition. (50 CFR 13.21(c)) Have you or any of the owners of the business, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited collateral, or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above?

Yes  No If you answered "Yes" provide: a) the individual's name, b) date of charge, c) charge(s), d) location of incident, e) court, and f) action taken for each violation.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Division of Scientific Authority  
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora  
(CITES)  
Record of Advice on Import Permit Application

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Application Number: 34716D

Date Received by DSA: April 11, 2019

DMA Contact: Rogelio Hubbard

Applicant: Timothy J Kumbier  
Burlington, Wisconsin

Specimens and Species: Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)  
  
Wild (Zimbabwe)  
  
One (1) personal sport-hunted trophy  
(life-sized mount; skin, skull, and claws)

Recipient: Self

Type of Permit: Appendix I Import (CITES)

**ADVICE**

**After reviewing the above permit application, we find that the proposed import is likely to be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species.**

Species Background:

The leopard (*Panthera pardus*) has one of the largest geographic ranges of any terrestrial mammal in the world and occurs from southern Africa, through the Middle East, to eastern Asia from South Africa to eastern China and Russian Federation (Stein *et al.* 2016). The African leopard (*P. p. pardus*) is one of about nine leopard subspecies and occurs primarily in sub-Saharan regions (Jacobson *et al.* 2016). A habitat generalist, the leopard – all subspecies considered – occupies mesic woodlands, grassland savannas, and forests (Hunt 2011). Trees are an essential habitat component. Leopards are solitary, nocturnal, and territorial (Hunt 2011).

Home ranges are about 13–35 km<sup>2</sup> (Hunt 2011). Ambush predators, leopards prey primarily on medium-sized ungulates, especially deer (Family Cervidae) (Hanssen *et al.* 2017). They also scavenge prey taken by other carnivores. These carcasses are often cached in trees beyond the reach of smaller, more numerous predators (Stein *et al.* 2016). Adult leopards have few natural predators (Hunt 2011). The total population size of the leopard is unknown. In southern Africa, a regional range loss of approximately 21% has been reported (Stein *et al.* 2016). Given their larger body size, males are more desirable and thus more susceptible than females to being harvested by trophy hunters (Braczkowski *et al.* 2015). In general, the current population trend is declining due to harvest and habitat loss and fragmentation (Stein *et al.* 2016).

In 1975, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* was included in CITES Appendix I (UNEP 2018). In accordance with Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use*, there are numerical limits to the quantity of trophies and skins from some sub-Saharan countries that have been approved by the CITES Parties that can be traded annually (CITES 2013).

In 1970, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* with (three subspecies) was listed as Endangered on the *United States' List of Endangered Foreign Fish and Wildlife*, the precursor to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Service 1970). This listing was revised in 1972 with the three subspecies being deleted as separate listings and all leopard subspecies included with the species listing (*Panthera pardus*; Service 1972). This listing was modified in 1982 when certain populations were classified as Threatened (Service 1982; “In Africa, in the wild, south of, and including, the following countries: Gabon, Congo, Zaire, Uganda, Kenya”). The leopard currently is subject to a 90-day status review (Service 2016, 2017, 2018).

In 2016, the African leopard as *Panthera pardus ssp. pardus* was categorized as Vulnerable A2cd (ver 3.1) by the IUCN Red List (Stein *et al.* 2016). This rangewide finding was based on loss of habitat and prey, and exploitation. These conservation threats are not well understood, have not ceased, and are likely to continue (Stein *et al.* 2016).

The leopard is part of a joint initiative by the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and CITES: Joint CMS-CITES African Carnivores Initiative (CMS 2017a,b). Recognizing the potential benefits of working together, the two organizations have agreed to conduct joint activities addressing shared species and issues of common interest. In this regard, the two organizations have prioritized actions on the leopard, as well as the African lion (*Panthera leo*), cheetah, (*Acinonyx jubatus*), and wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*). The conservation threats to be addressed include: habitat loss and fragmentation, conflict with humans, depletion of the prey base, and unsustainable or illegal trade practices. Specific joint actions are being developed and will be implemented over the next several years (CMS 2017a). These actions include cooperative conservation programs for carnivores in the several range States, as well as specific conservation activities (e.g., illegal trade analyses, biological monitoring, and capacity building).

According to Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZPWMA), leopards are present in protected areas including National Parks and Safari Areas, as well as private conservancies such as Bubyne and Save Valley Conservancies (CITES 2018a:5). Protected areas with persisting leopard populations include Hwange, Zambezi, Matusadona, and Mana Pools

National Parks as well as Matetsi, Chirisa, Chete, Charara, Hurungwe, Chewore, Doma and Umfurundzi Safari Areas (Jacobson *et al.* 2016: Supp. Doc. 1). Though leopards reportedly occur outside of protected areas, they have much lower densities in areas that have been subject to human disturbance and may be extinct in the majority of unprotected areas (CITES 2018a:5; Jacobson *et al.* 2016: Fig. 1). Jacobson *et al.* estimate the extant range of leopards in Zimbabwe to be 160,000 km<sup>2</sup> (2016: Supp. Table 5), which is similar to ZPWMA's estimate of 145,000 km<sup>2</sup> (CITES 2018a:12).

No countrywide estimate of the leopard population in Zimbabwe has been made (CITES 2018a:4). Several projects are currently underway to establish population estimates, including a study by ZPWMA, Zimbabwe Professional Hunting Guides Association (ZPHGA), and Safari Operators Association of Zimbabwe (SOAZ). With guidance from an independent researcher, the team aims to use spoor transects, camera trap data, and offtake trends to estimate the leopard population and use this information to manage the population (CITES 2018a:6). Several population estimates from specific regions within Zimbabwe have been made using a combination of spoor surveys and camera traps: 193 leopards in Save Valley Conservancy in 2008, 54 leopards in the Northern Tuli Game Reserve in 2010, 315 leopards in Gonarezhou National Park in 2009, and 19 leopards in the Mangwe District in 2010 (Jacobson *et al.* 2016: Supp. Doc 1; IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:57). In 2012, landowners estimated a leopard population of 13,521 individuals on private lands (Lindsey & Chikerema-Mandisodze 2012, as cited in IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:58), however this estimate would mean that leopards on private lands would occur at 8.2 times the density as on Kruger National Park, South Africa, which is highly unlikely (Zimbabwe 2012:4).

In the 2016 IUCN Red List assessment, Stein *et al.* (2016:5) stated that it is generally thought that the Zimbabwe leopard population is healthy but declining outside of human dominated areas. The leopard population in Zimbabwe appears to be decreasing from previous estimates with leopards disappearing from areas with increased human development and intensive conflict with humans (Haton *et al.* 2001, du Toit 2004, Fusari *et al.* 2006, Lindsay *et al.* 2014, as cited in Stein *et al.* 2016:9.)

According to ZPWMA, threats to the persistence of the leopard population in Zimbabwe include habitat loss and fragmentation, decreased prey base, persecution from the growing human population, illegal wildlife trade, harvesting for ceremonial use of skins, and poorly managed hunting (CITES 2018a:4). Widespread habitat loss in combination with prey loss is estimated to have caused a 30% decline in sub-Saharan leopard populations over the last 3 generations; the projected increase in human population and their dependence on agriculture and livestock will likely contribute to the continued decline of leopards in Zimbabwe (Stein *et al.* 2016).

## BASIS FOR ADVICE

### A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (Timothy John Kumbier; Burlington, Wisconsin) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Zimbabwe.

2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was taken from the wild at/near: Zimbabwe, Buby Valley Conservancy, Bulawayo; with PH Peter Fick and Peter Fick Safaris; on/about May 14–31, 2019. Copies of Hunting Return Form – TRAS2 # ----- were not submitted and copies of Leopard Trophy Export Tags ## ZW --- were not submitted along with the application.

#### B. Zimbabwe Information:

3. Leopards in Zimbabwe are managed under a sustainable use program that includes trophy hunting and are the beneficiary of several protective measures. The Parks and Wildlife Act 22/2001 (Act) is the principal legislation guiding the management of wildlife in Zimbabwe, and the ZPWMA is the governmental authority responsible for the conservation of Zimbabwe's wildlife, including leopards (CITES 2018a:11, IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:159). According to the ZPWMA, Zimbabwe's wildlife policy seeks to maintain a network of protected areas to conserve the country's biodiversity and natural resources, including through rural economic development and encouraging the protection of wild animals and habitats outside of protected areas (CITES 2018a:11).

The Act was amended in 2011 to increase penalties for illegal hunting, sale of illegally hunted trophies or meat, and other wildlife-related crimes (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:159). The Act prohibits the hunting of any animal on any land without a permit, the hunting of wildlife in protected areas, trade in trophies or animals without a permit, and the sale of animals or trophies that were hunted without a permit (Obank *et al.* 2015:458). Penalties for these crimes may include fines of up to \$500 and imprisonment up to 20 years for offenses involving specially protected animals (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:159). The leopard is not listed as a specially protected animal under the Act, and illegal hunting of leopards therefore does not carry these increased penalties (Obank *et al.* 2015:464). Other legislation includes the Protection of Wildlife Indemnity Act 21/1989, the Trapping of Animals Control Act 34/1973, and the Environmental Management Act 13/2002, which give the government of Zimbabwe the authority to protect wildlife from poachers and from harmful and dangerous hunting methods (Obank *et al.* 2015:462-463).

4. Zimbabwe's legislative framework is comprehensive, though it is unclear whether the penalties create a meaningful deterrent as wildlife crime remains widespread in the country (Obank *et al.* 2015:464, 469). There is evidence that sentences for wildlife-related crimes are applied inconsistently as courts have a wide discretion when it comes to imposing penalties (Obank *et al.* 2015:469). Zimbabwe has passed regulatory measures over the last decade to address corruption, however these appear to have had little impact: there have been documented incidences of known poachers avoiding investigation and prosecution, as well as allegations of ministers and officials facilitating wildlife crime (Obank *et al.* 2015:456). Widespread corruption must be addressed in order for the regulatory framework to effectively protect the country's wildlife.

5. In a letter dated December 6, 2017, President of Zimbabwe E. D. Mnangagwa communicated to the United States Zimbabwe's political stability and commitment to conserving wildlife.

Though the letter specifically discusses elephant conservation and trophy hunting programs, President Mnangagwa makes assurances that after a smooth transition from the previous administration, all conservation initiatives being undertaken by Zimbabwe will not be reversed, but enhanced (Zimbabwe 2017).

6. According to ZPWMA, one of the most important aspects of the country's hunting program is the delegation of authority to private and communal landowners to manage and benefit from the wildlife on their land (CITES 2018a:11). Leopard hunting in Zimbabwe occurs on private land, state land, and areas managed under the Communal Areas Management Plan for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE) (CITES 2018a:11; Zimbabwe 2012:17). CAMPFIRE aims to change rural communities' perceptions of wildlife resources from a threat to their livelihoods to a sustainable revenue stream (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:97). Trophy hunting has become a main source of income for the CAMPFIRE program, and has shown beneficial effects for both wildlife conservation and rural community members (Loveridge *et al.* 2006:230). Rural district councils within the program area set aside an estimated 36,000 km<sup>2</sup> of land for wildlife in Zimbabwe (Loveridge *et al.* 2006:231).

7. National leopard quotas are set annually and issued to state and private landowners (CITES 2018a:7). Allocating quotas on an annual basis allows ZPWMA to use inputs from monitoring data and stakeholders in an adaptive process (CITES 2018a:7).

8. Zimbabwe has a participatory quota setting process that is based on population data, distribution patterns, trophy quality data, local and ranger monitoring, habitat quality, hunting success rates, poaching statistics, natural mortality, diseases, and other offtakes (CITES 2018a:7-8). The quota for leopards is determined with input from stakeholders including ZPWMA field and research staff, members of local communities, hunting operators, and non-governmental biologists and researchers (CITES 2018a:7). Almost all quotas are based on a 1988 survey and distribution model done by Martin and de Meulenaer that assumes that all suitable habitat is occupied, all habitat supports maximum leopard densities, and leopard numbers can be predicted by rainfall (Zimbabwe 2016:3). The model omits other threats such as human impact and habitat fragmentation (Zimbabwe 2016:3). As accurate and current population data is largely unavailable and effective trophy monitoring hasn't been established, in practice, quotas are set based primarily on opinions of stakeholders and final approval is given by ZPWMA or the Minister of Environment and Natural Resources (Zimbabwe 2012:10). Quotas and actual offtakes have been reduced in recent years as a precautionary measure (CITES 2018a:7). A new system developed at a participatory workshop in 2016 adjusts a hunting area's allocated quota based on the ages of leopards hunted, in which hunting young leopards results in a reduced quota (CITES 2018a:10). Hunting older leopards, or no leopards, results in a maintenance of the same quota, or in some cases an increase in the area's quota (CITES 2018a:10). ZPWMA is currently testing this system and monitoring compliance through the submission of photographs, hunt returns, and other data requested by ZPWMA (CITES 2018a:10).

9. There is currently no management plan for leopards in Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe 2012:16), nor does there appear to be any formal criteria for leopard trophies (CITES 2018a:9). In 2012, Zimbabwe reported that the hunting of female leopards was prohibited based on an agreement between ZPWMA and the Safari Operators Association of Zimbabwe (SOAZ), and that leopard

trophies with a skull size smaller than 13.75 inches (width plus length) would not be allowed to be exported (Zimbabwe 2012:11). However, in their 2018 review of the CITES leopard quota, Zimbabwe did not make it clear whether only males were taken as trophies; in fact, ZPWMA states that leopards taken are “usually males” (CITES 2018a:3). Leopard trophy monitoring began in the 2009 hunting season to assess catch per unit effort, hunting success, and trophy quality (Zimbabwe 2016:5). In 2013 the monitoring began to include photographs used to age hunted leopards and it was determined that between 2013 and 2015, 90% of the leopards taken were very young (between 2-3 years of age) (Zimbabwe 2016:5-8). Though Zimbabwe incentivizes hunters and hunting areas to take older males by setting quota allocations based on trophy quality, there is currently no indication of any formal mechanism requiring compliance.

10. The long term goal of ZPWMA is sustainable leopard hunting supported across a range of land uses that contributes to maintaining wildlife, biodiversity, rural livelihoods and the national economy (CITES 2018a:9). The country’s immediate objective is to achieve a well-regulated, viable and sustainable leopard hunting operation that complies with requirements of a rigorous formal non-detriment finding (CITES 2018a:9). Zimbabwe has identified five key components for a hunting program that meets their goals (CITES 2018a:9-10):

- I. Monitoring population status and trends of leopard populations
- II. Criteria for leopard trophies
- III. Evidence-based adaptive management of quotas for hunting leopards
- IV. Reviews of policy and legislation governing leopard hunting
- V. Coordination, collaboration and program management

11. Human-leopard conflict in response to perceived or actual livestock depredation is a major threat to leopard populations in Zimbabwe (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:131). Many of Zimbabwe’s wildlife reserves border agro-pastoral lands, increasing the frequency of conflict incidents (Butler 2000 as cited in IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:131). The projected increase of the human population in sub-Saharan Africa from 1.2 billion to 2.5 billion over the next 50 years will likely lead to expansion of human land use and intensify human-wildlife conflict (Loveridge *et al.* 2017:2). Lethal problem animal control (PAC) is legal in Zimbabwe, though according to the Parks and Wildlife Act (123/1991), destruction of a leopard through PAC is only allowed if an incident threatens human life (Zimbabwe 2012:9, 11). Problem animals are reported to the nearest Rural District Council office if on communal land or to ZPWMA if on private land or near a national park (Zimbabwe 2012:11). The report must then be verified by the responsible agency to ensure that a leopard has been correctly identified as the cause of conflict (Zimbabwe 2012:11). ZPWMA considers three options when dealing with a problem animal: improving livestock husbandry to reduce losses, capturing and translocating the leopard, or hunting the problem leopard as a trophy (Zimbabwe 2012:11). In most cases, ZPWMA attempts to relocate the animal, though data on the success of reducing livestock losses within Zimbabwe is unavailable (Zimbabwe 2012:11). Elsewhere, translocation has been shown to be largely ineffective in mitigating human-leopard conflict (Athreya *et al.* 2011 and Weilenmann *et al.* 2011 as cited in Zimbabwe 2012). Hunting problem animals also raises concerns about false reporting in order to obtain additional hunting permits, and it is highly likely that some leopards are killed illegally under the name of PAC (Zimbabwe 2012:9, 11).

12. Significant demand for leopard skins drives illegal killing of leopards in southern Africa

(Zimbabwe 2012:9, IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:131). ZPWMA stated in 2012 that such killings appeared to be rare and few records of seizures occurred (Zimbabwe 2012:9), though there is now evidence for a rapid increase in wildlife crime including poaching in Zimbabwe (Obank *et al.* 2015). ZPWMA is lacking financial resources to effectively control protected areas within Zimbabwe, and there have been allegations that ZPWMA has been forced to allow hunting in national parks to raise funds (Obank *et al.* 2015:460).

13. Due to the cryptic nature and vast range of leopards in Zimbabwe, ZPWMA states that it is difficult to census the total leopard population, though many studies are currently being undertaken to get a better understanding of population (CITES 2018a:4). These studies involve academic researchers, non-profits, students, and Zimbabwe agencies and officials (CITES 2018a:6-7). They aim to measure the impacts of trophy hunting on behavioral ecology and population dynamics, train personnel in predator monitoring, estimate the national leopard population, and disseminate this information to the public (CITES 2018a:7). Zimbabwe is currently keeping quotas and actual offtake at conservative levels as a precautionary measure, demonstrating their commitment to sustainable hunting (CITES 2018a:7).

14. The CITES Scientific Authority of Zimbabwe has considered the country's leopard population and trend, the past and current levels of offtake, adaptive management of the leopard population and of leopard hunting, benefits derived from hunting, and other factors relevant to the sustainability of the export quota (CITES 2018a:12). Upon considering these factors and in accordance with Article IV of CITES and Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) on *Non-detriment findings*, the Scientific Authority of Zimbabwe concludes that the current level of offtake and the current export quota is set at a level that is not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild (CITES 2018a:12). According to ZPWMA, the quota of 500 leopards per year is conservative and in the best interest of the conservation of the species. Zimbabwe will continue to monitor the leopard population and adaptively manage the hunting program, informing the CITES Secretariat if a significant management change occurs (CITES 2018a:51).

### C. CITES Export Quota Program

15. Within the context of CITES, Zimbabwe initially had an approved export quota of 80 leopard skins established in 1983 at CoP4 (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:96). At CoP5 in 1985, Zimbabwe proposed to increase its CITES annual export quota to 350 leopard trophies and skins per year to prevent the species from being viewed as an agricultural pest (CITES 1985). The increase of the quota to 350 was adopted by the Conference of the Parties in Resolution 5.13 (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:96). At CoP6 in 1987, Zimbabwe requested to increase its quota to 500; the increase of the quota was deemed sustainable, accepted, and has remained at that level ever since (CITES 1987, CITES 2018a).

Although the approved CITES export quota has been 500 leopard trophies and skins per year, the actual hunting trophy exports have been less. Between 2010 and 2017, actual annual offtake ranged from 133 leopards in 2017 to 186 leopards in 2014 (averaging about 33% of the quota across this period) (CITES 2018a:9). Zimbabwe establishes national leopard quotas annually in an adaptive process that relies on monitoring data and stakeholder input. National hunting quotas may be set higher than CITES export quotas to mitigate human-animal conflict, but hunting

offtakes have been lower than both national and CITES quotas (CITES 2018a:7). Zimbabwe issued between 578 and 882 leopard hunting permits annually between 2004 and 2012, but actual hunting offtakes during this period were between 160 and 302 (Zimbabwe 2012:7-8).

16. Since 2006, according to UNEP-WCMC (2018), reported gross exports have averaged 207 trophies annually and 43 skins annually.

17. Given that leopard export quotas are developed using various methods, the Parties at CoP17 adopted four interrelated decision on Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (see AC29 Doc. 16; CITES 2017a,b). According to Decision 17.114:

Parties, which have quotas, established under Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use* are requested to review these quotas, and consider whether these quotas are still set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild, and to share the outcomes of the review and the basis for the determination that the quota is not detrimental, with the Animals Committee at its 30th meeting (July 2018).

18. The results of these reviews were considered by the Animals Committee at AC30 (CITES 2018b). During this time, a working group reviewed information submitted by leopard range states and made recommendations concerning quotas for 12 African countries to the Animals Committee. For Zimbabwe:

*“The WC recommends to the Animals Committee to inform the Standing Committee that it considers that the quotas for Leopards for Zimbabwe, as mentioned in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16), are set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild.”*

The Animals Committee adopted this recommendation (CITES 2018c:6).

19. At the 70th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC70; Sochi, October 2018), the Chair of the Animals Committee submitted a document SC70 Doc. 55 on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (Panthera pardus): Report of the Animals Committee*. In the document, the Animals Committee informed the Standing Committee of the above recommendation. The Standing Committee noted the evaluation of the Animals Committee concerning the quotas for Zimbabwe in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) and invited the Secretariat to propose to the Conference of the Parties draft amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* concerning approaches to review quotas for Appendix-I species, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Animals Committee in paragraph 5 f) of document SC70 Doc. 55 and opportunities to provide assistance to range States (CITES 2018d). These results will be taken up by the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Colombo, Sri Lanka, from May 23 – June 3, 2019, under the document CoP18 Doc. 46 on *Quotas for Leopard Hunting Trophies*.

20. Therefore, based on the above information, we find that the current harvest levels are sustainable. As such, we advise that this import is likely to be for purposes that are not

detrimental to the survival of the species.

\* \* \* \* \*

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\*\*\*\*\*

DSA BIOLOGIST:

DSA CONCUR:



Jeffrey P. Jorgenson, Ph.D.  
Biologist  
Division of Scientific Authority



Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.  
Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring  
Division of Scientific Authority



CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

IMPORT PERMIT

1. Original Permit/Certificate No. 19US34716D/9
2. Valid 05/08/2020

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

TIMOTHY (b) (6) KUMBIER
BURLINGTON, WI 53105
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

PETER FICK
PETE FICK SAFARI'S
BUBYE VALLEY CONSERVANCY
BULAWAYO
ZIMBABWE

5. Special Conditions

ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED.

SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION.

U.S. THREATENED SPECIES [50 CFR 17.40(f)]

MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR.

EACH LEOPARD SKIN MUST HAVE SELF-LOCKING TAG ATTACHED TO IT WHICH INDICATES THE STATE OF EXPORT, THE NUMBER OF THE SPECIMEN IN RELATION TO THE ANNUAL QUOTA, AND THE CALENDAR YEAR TO WHICH THE QUOTA APPLIES. THE EXPORT PERMIT (OR RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE) MUST CONTAIN THE TAGGING INFORMATION AS OUTLINED ABOVE.

TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2019 HUNTING SEASON.

-May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live Animals Regulations.

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA
5275 LEESBURG PIKE
FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803



05/09/2019

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.)

7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and species) of Animal or Plant

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name

PANTHERA PARDUS

B. Common Name

Scientific Name

C. Common Name

Scientific Name

D. Common Name

Scientific Name

E. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks or numbers (age/sex if live)

9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or handicraft items such as curios or jewelry, that must accompany raw or tanned parts.)

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

10. Appendix No. and Source

10. 1 W

11. Quantity (including units) 1 NO

12. Country of Origin ZIMBABWE

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]



RCVD JUN 18 2019

LB

**Department of Interior  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form**

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Division of Management Authority  
Branch of Permits, MS: IA  
5275 Leesburg Pike  
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803  
1-800-358-2104 or 703-358-2104

Type of Activity

**REISSUANCE, RENEWAL, OR AMENDMENT OF A PERMIT**  
(For this application, all permits, registrations, and certificates are referred to as a permit.)

Complete Sections A or B, and C, D, and E of this application. U.S. address may be required in Section C, see instructions for details. **Instructions on how to make your application complete and help avoid unnecessary delays are attached.**

**Section A: Complete if applying as an individual**

1.a. Last Name <b>Kumbier</b>		1.b. First Name <b>Timothy</b>		1.c. Middle Name/Initial <b>(b) (6)</b>		1.d. Suffix	
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) <b>(b) (6)</b>		3. Telephone Number		3.a. Alternate Telephone Number		4. E-mail address	

**Section B: Complete if applying on behalf of a business, corporation, public agency, Tribe, or institution**

1.a. Name of business, agency, Tribe, or institution				1.b. Doing business as (DBA)			
2. Tax identification no.				3. Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution			
4.a. Principal officer Last name		4.b. Principal officer First Name		4.c. Principal officer Middle name/initial		4.d. Suffix	
6. Principal officer title			6. Primary contact name				
7.a. Business telephone number		7.b. Alternate telephone number		7.c. Business fax number		7.d. Business e-mail address	

**Section C: All applicants complete address information**

1.a. Physical address (Street address; Apartment #, Suite #, or Room #; no P.O. Boxes) <b>(b) (6)</b>						
1.b. City <b>Burlington</b>		1.c. State <b>Wisconsin</b>	1.d. Zip code/Postal code <b>53105</b>		1.e. County/Province <b>Racine</b>	1.f. Country <b>USA</b>
2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable)						
2.b. City		2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal code		2.e. County/Province	2.f. Country

**Section D: All applicants MUST complete**

1. Attach the <b>nonrefundable application processing fee</b> in the form of a check or money order payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in the amount identified on page 6 and 7. Federal, Tribal, State, and local government agencies, and those acting on behalf of such agencies, are exempt from the processing fee – <i>attach documentation of fee exempt status as outlined in instructions</i> [50 CFR 13.11(d)].	
2. Certification: I hereby certify that I have read and am familiar with the regulations contained in <b>Title 50 Part 13 of the Code of Federal Regulations</b> and the other <b>applicable parts in subchapter B of Chapter I of Title 50</b> , and I certify that the information submitted in this application for a permit is complete and correct. I understand that any false statement herein may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001. <b>(b) (6)</b>	
<b>06/10/2019</b>	
Signature of applicant/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)	
<b>Please continue to next page</b>	

**E. REISSUANCE, RENEWAL, OR AMENDMENT OF A PERMIT** (For this application, all permits, registrations, and certificates are referred to as a permit.)

**NOTE 1:** If you are renewing your Designated Port Exemption permit, use form 3-200-2 and submit to appropriate Office of Law Enforcement address. If you are renewing your Import/Export license (required for commercial activities), use form 3-200-3 and submit to appropriate Office of Law Enforcement address.

**NOTE 2:** This form **cannot** be used for a lost or damaged permit. If you need to replace a lost or damaged permit, please use form 3-200-66. The application **must** be submitted to the office that issued the initial permit. Lost or damaged permit

**NOTE 3:** Some activities, such as all master files for multiple shipments, Certificate of Scientific Exchange (COSE), circus/traveling exhibits, and artificially propagated plants, can only be re-issued, renewed, or amended by submitting a new application for permits for those activities. Please refer to these application types to determine if another application form would be more appropriate or contact the Division of Management Authority for more information.

1. Name and address where you wish the permit to be mailed, **if different from page 1**. If you would like expedited shipping, please enclose a self-addressed, pre-paid, computer-generated, courier service airway bill. If unspecified, all documents will be mailed via regular mail through the U.S. Postal Service.

2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

Tim Kumbier, (b) (6)

3. Disqualification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of the Lacey Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly waived by the Service Director in response to a written petition. (50 CFR 13.21(c)) Have you or any of the owners of the business, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited collateral, or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above?

No  Yes

If you answered "Yes" to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of incident; e) court; and f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically disqualify you from getting a permit.

4. **Permit number.** Enter the permit number to be reissued/renewed/amended.

Prt#: 19US34716D9

5. Submit the original permit with this application.

**6. Past activities.**

- a. Provide copies of all cleared documents and form 3-177 (FWS declaration of wildlife) associated with this permit.
- b. Provide a summary detailing activities conducted under this permit, as well as a brief statement of why you are seeking reissuance/renewal.

7. **Annual Report.** If required by your permit, provide an annual report as conditioned (Please disregard if you have already submitted your annual report.)

8. **Sport-hunted trophies:** If you did not hunt during the hunting season stated in your original application, you are not eligible for a renewal. Please submit a new application form.

9. **Certification** - Complete one of the statements below and supply any additional documentation requested: (original signature is required)

- a. For **NO CHANGES** to original application:

I certify that the information submitted in support of my original application for the permit indicated above has not changed and is still currently correct. I hereby request reissuance or renewal of this permit.

Permittee's signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

- b. For **CHANGES** to original application:

On an attached page(s), provide a complete description of any changes (e.g., change in principal officer, personnel, address, location of activities, types of activities). Please sign each attached page. Also note that we may need to request additional information regarding the changes after reviewing your initial request.

I certify that the information submitted in support of my original application for the permit indicated above is still currently correct EXCEPT for the changes noted on the attached, signed page(s). I hereby request re-issuance or renewal of this permit with the indicated changes.

Permittee's signature: (b) (6) \_\_\_\_\_ Date: 06/10/2019

**All international shipment(s) must be through a designated port, unless otherwise authorized. A list of designated ports (where an inspector is posted) is available. If you wish to use a port not listed, please contact either the Office of Law Enforcement for a Designated Port Exemption Permit (form 3-200-2) or the Division of Management Authority.**

(b) (6)

CHANGE TO THE CONSIGNOR

6/10/19

FORMS-2014



CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No 18US34716D/9

2. Valid 05/08/2020

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

(b) (6)  
BURLINGTON, WI 53105  
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

PETER FICK TROPHY CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL  
PETE FICK SAFARIS 4 JOSIAH CHINAMANO ROAD  
BURY VALLEY CONSERVANCY  
BULAWAYO BALMONT  
ZIMBABWE BULAWAYO  
ZIMBABWE

5. Special Conditions

ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED.

SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION.

U.S. THREATENED SPECIES (50 CFR 17.40(i))

MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR.

EACH LEOPARD SKIN MUST HAVE SELF-LOCKING TAG ATTACHED TO IT WHICH INDICATES THE STATE OF EXPORT, THE NUMBER OF THE SPECIMEN IN RELATION TO THE ANNUAL QUOTA, AND THE CALENDAR YEAR TO WHICH THE QUOTA APPLIES. THE EXPORT PERMIT (OR RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE) MUST CONTAIN THE TAGGING INFORMATION AS OUTLINED ABOVE.

TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2019 HUNTING SEASON.

May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live Animals Regulations.

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior  
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY  
BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA  
5275 LEESBURG PIKE  
FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

U.S. CITES Management Authority

05/09/2019

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

AUTHORITY Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.)

7/6. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and species) of Animal or Plant

9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks or numbers (age/sex if live)

10. Appendix No. and Source

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name  
PANTHERA  
PARDUS

9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermed part, as well as worked, manufactured, or handcraft items such as cunos or jewelry, that must accompany raw or tanned parts)

10. 1 W

11. Quantity (including units) 1 NO

12. Country of Origin ZIMBABWE

B. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

10. [Redacted]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

C. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

10. [Redacted]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

D. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

10. [Redacted]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

E. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

10. [Redacted]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

865752



CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1
1. Original Permit/Certificate No. 19US34716D/9
2. Valid 05/08/2020

3. Permittee (name and address, country)
TIMOTHY (b) (6) UMBIER
(b) (6)
BURLINGTON, WI 53105
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)
PETER FICK
PETE FICK SAFARI'S
BUBYE VALLEY CONSERVANCY
BULAWAYO
ZIMBABWE
Original, Unused Permit Returned

5. Special Conditions
ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED.
SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION.
U.S. THREATENED SPECIES [50 CFR 17.40(f)].
MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR.
EACH LEOPARD SKIN MUST HAVE SELF-LOCKING TAG ATTACHED TO IT WHICH INDICATES THE STATE OF EXPORT, THE NUMBER OF THE SPECIMEN IN RELATION TO THE ANNUAL QUOTA, AND THE CALENDAR YEAR TO WHICH THE QUOTA APPLIES. THE EXPORT PERMIT (OR RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE) MUST CONTAIN THE TAGGING INFORMATION AS OUTLINED ABOVE.
TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2019 HUNTING SEASON.
-May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live Animals Regulations.

5a. Purpose of Transaction H
6. U.S. Management Authority
Department of the Interior
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS. 1A
5275 LEESBURG PIKE
FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803
U.S. CITES Management Authority
05/09/2019
Issuing Date United States Management Authority
AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.)

7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and species) of Animal or Plant

9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks or numbers (age/sex if live)

10. Appendix No. and Source

A. Common Name
LEOPARD
Scientific Name
PANTHERA PARDUS

9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or handcraft items such as curios or jewelry, that must accompany raw or tanned parts.)

10. 1 W
11. Quantity (including units) 1 NO
12. Country of Origin ZIMBABWE

B. Common Name
Scientific Name

9.

10.
11. Quantity (including units)
12. Country of Origin

C. Common Name
Scientific Name

9.

10.
11. Quantity (including units)
12. Country of Origin

D. Common Name
Scientific Name

9.

10.
11. Quantity (including units)
12. Country of Origin

E. Common Name
Scientific Name

9.

10.
11. Quantity (including units)
12. Country of Origin



CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

IMPORT PERMIT

1. Original Permit/Certificate No. 19US34716D/9
2. Valid 05/08/2020

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

TIMOTHY (b) KUMBIER
(b) (6)
BURLINGTON, WI 53105
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

TROPHY CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL
4 JOSIAH CHINAMANO ROAD
BELMONT, BULAWAYO
ZIMBABWE

5. Special Conditions

ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED.

SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION

U.S. THREATENED SPECIES (50 CFR 17.40(f)).

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TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2019 HUNTING SEASON. THIS REPLACES AND AMENDS 19US34716D/9 ISSUED 05/09/2019.

May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live Animals Regulations.

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA
5275 LEESBURG PIKE
FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

U.S. CITES Management Authority

07/24/2019

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.)

7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and species) of Animal or Plant

9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks or numbers (age/sex if live)

10. Appendix No. and Source

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name

PANTHERA PARDUS

9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or handcraft items such as curios or jewelry, that must accompany raw or tanned parts.)

10. 1 W

11. Quantity (including units)

1

NO

12. Country of Origin

ZIMBABWE

B. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

10. [Redacted]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

C. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

10. [Redacted]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

D. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

10. [Redacted]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

E. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

10. [Redacted]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

Hi -

NEED TO RENEW THE  
LEOPARD PERMIT. WHILE  
THE TROPHY IS IN TRANSIT  
I DON'T KNOW WHEN I'LL  
SEE IT. THIS IS BECAUSE  
OF ZIMBABWE AND SOUTH  
AFRICA BEING IN LOCK DOWN  
DUE TO THE VIRUS.

PERMIT # 19US34716D/9

ISSUED 7/24/19



RCUD APR 28 2020

**Department of Interior  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form**

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Division of Management Authority  
Branch of Permits, MS: IA  
5275 Leesburg Pike  
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803  
1-800-358-2104 or 703-358-2104

Type of Activity

**REISSUANCE, RENEWAL, OR AMENDMENT OF A PERMIT**  
(For this application, all permits, registrations, and certificates are referred to as a permit.)

Complete Sections A or B, and C, D, and E of this application. U.S. address may be required in Section C, see instructions for details. **Instructions on how to make your application complete and help avoid unnecessary delays are attached.**

**Section A: Complete if applying as an individual**

1.a. Last Name <b>Kumbier</b>		1.b. First Name <b>Timothy</b>		1.c. Middle Name/Initial <b>(b) (6)</b>		1.d. Suffix	
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) <b>(b) (6)</b>		3. Telephone Number		3.a. Alternate Telephone Number		4. E-mail address	

**Section B: Complete if applying on behalf of a business, corporation, public agency, Tribe, or institution**

1.a. Name of business, agency, Tribe, or institution				1.b. Doing business as (DBA)			
2. Tax identification no.				3. Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution			
4.a. Principal officer Last name		4.b. Principal officer First Name		4.c. Principal officer Middle name/initial		4.d. Suffix	
5. Principal officer title			6. Primary contact name				
7.a. Business telephone number		7.b. Alternate telephone number		7.c. Business fax number		7.d. Business e-mail address	

**Section C: All applicants complete address information**

1.a. Physical address (Street address; Apartment #, Suite #, or Room #: no P.O. Boxes) <b>(b) (6)</b>				
1.b. City <b>Burlington</b>	1.c. State <b>Wisconsin</b>	1.d. Zip code/Postal code <b>53105</b>	1.e. County/Province <b>Racine</b>	1.f. Country <b>USA</b>
2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable)				
2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal code	2.e. County/Province	2.f. Country

**Section D: All applicants MUST complete**

1. Attach the nonrefundable application processing fee in the form of a check or money order payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in the amount identified on page 6 and 7. Federal, Tribal, State, and local government agencies, and those acting on behalf of such agencies, are exempt from the processing fee – attach documentation of fee exempt status as outlined in instructions [50 CFR 13.11(d)].	
2. Certification: I hereby certify that I have read and am familiar with the regulations contained in <i>Title 50 Part 13 of the Code of Federal Regulations</i> and the other applicable parts in subchapter B of Chapter I of Title 50, and I certify that the information submitted in this application for a permit is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that any false statement herein may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.	
Signature of applicant/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signature) <b>(b) (6)</b> <span style="float: right;">04/21/2020</span>	

Please continue to next page

**E. REISSUANCE, RENEWAL, OR AMENDMENT OF A PERMIT** (For this application, all permits, registrations, and certificates are referred to as a permit.)

**NOTE 1:** If you are renewing your Designated Port Exemption permit, use form 3-200-2 and submit to appropriate Office of Law Enforcement address. If you are renewing your Import/Export license (required for commercial activities), use form 3-200-3 and submit to appropriate Office of Law Enforcement address.

**NOTE 2:** This form **cannot** be used for a lost or damaged permit. If you need to replace a lost or damaged permit, please use form 3-200-66. The application **must** be submitted to the office that issued the initial permit. Lost or damaged permit

**NOTE 3:** Some activities, such as all master files for multiple shipments, Certificate of Scientific Exchange (COSE), circus/traveling exhibits, and artificially propagated plants, can only be re-issued, renewed, or amended by submitting a new application for permits for those activities. Please refer to these application types to determine if another application form would be more appropriate or contact the Division of Management Authority for more information.

1. Name and address where you wish the permit to be mailed, **if different from page 1**. If you would like expedited shipping, please enclose a self-addressed, pre-paid, computer-generated, courier service airway bill. If unspecified, all documents will be mailed via regular mail through the U.S. Postal Service.

2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?  
Tim Kumbier, (b) (6)

3. Disqualification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of the Lacey Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly waived by the Service Director in response to a written petition. (50 CFR 13.21(c)) Have you or any of the owners of the business, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited collateral, or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above?

No  Yes

If you answered "Yes" to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of incident; e) court; and f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically disqualify you from getting a permit.

4. **Permit number.** Enter the permit number to be reissued/renewed/amended.

Prt#: 19US34716D/9

5. Submit the original permit with this application.

**6. Past activities.**

- a. Provide copies of all cleared documents and form 3-177 (FWS declaration of wildlife) associated with this permit.
- b. Provide a summary detailing activities conducted under this permit, as well as a brief statement of why you are seeking reissuance/renewal.

7. **Annual Report.** If required by your permit, provide an annual report as conditioned (Please disregard if you have already submitted your annual report.)

8. **Sport-hunted trophies:** If you did not hunt during the hunting season stated in your original application, you are not eligible for a renewal. Please submit a new application form.

9. **Certification -** Complete one of the statements below and supply any additional documentation requested: (original signature is required)

a. For **NO CHANGES** to original application:

I certify that the information submitted in support of my original application for the permit indicated above has not changed and is still currently correct. I hereby request reissuance or renewal of this permit. (b) (6)

Permittee's signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: 4/21/2020

b. For **CHANGES** to original application:

On an attached page(s), provide a complete description of any changes (e.g., change in principal officer, personnel, address, location of activities, types of activities). Please sign each attached page. Also note that we may need to request additional information regarding the changes after reviewing your initial request.

I certify that the information submitted in support of my original application for the permit indicated above is still currently correct EXCEPT for the changes noted on the attached, signed page(s). I hereby request re-issuance or renewal of this permit with the indicated changes.

Permittee's signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**All international shipment(s) must be through a designated port, unless otherwise authorized. A list of designated ports (where an inspector is posted) is available. If you wish to use a port not listed, please contact either the Office of Law Enforcement for a Designated Port Exemption Permit (form 3-200-2) or the Division of Management Authority.**



CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1
1. Original Permit/Certificate No. 19US34718D/9
2. Valid 05/08/2020

3. Permittee (name and address, country)
(b) (6)
BURLINGTON, WI 53105
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)
TROPHY CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL
4 JOSIAH CHINAMANO ROAD
BELMONT, BULAWAYO
ZIMBABWE

5. Special Conditions
ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED.
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U.S. THREATENED SPECIES (50 CFR 17.40(f)).
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THIS REPLACES AND AMENDS 19US34718D/9 ISSUED 05/09/2019.
-May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live Animals Regulations.

5a. Purpose of Transaction
H
6. U.S. Management Authority
Department of the Interior
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA
5275 LEESBURG PIKE
FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803
07/24/2019
Issuing Date
United States Management Authority
AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.)

U.S. CITES Management Authority

Table with 3 columns: Common Name and Scientific Name, Description of Part or Derivative, and Appendix No. and Source. Row A: LEOPARD, PANTHERA PARDUS, IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY, Appendix 1 W, Quantity 1, Country of Origin ZIMBABWE.

RAR93E



CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

IMPORT PERMIT

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.

20US34716D/9

2. Valid

05/06/2021

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

TIMOTHY (b) (6) HUMBIER  
(b) (6)  
BURLINGTON, VT 05405  
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

TROPHY CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL  
4 JOSIAH CHINAMANO ROAD  
BELMONT, BULAWAYO  
ZIMBABWE

5. Special Conditions

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TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2019 HUNTING SEASON.  
THIS RE-ISSUES: 19US34716D/9 ISSUED 07/24/2019.

*May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live Animals Regulations.*

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior  
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY  
BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA  
5275 LEESBURG PIKE  
FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

05/07/2020

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.)

U.S. CITES Management Authority

7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and species) of Animal or Plant

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name  
PANTHERA  
PARDUS

B. Common Name

Scientific Name

C. Common Name

Scientific Name

D. Common Name

Scientific Name

E. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks or numbers (age/sex if live)

9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or handicraft items such as curios or jewelry, that must accompany raw or tanned parts.)

9. [Redacted]

9. [Redacted]

9. [Redacted]

9. [Redacted]

10. Appendix No. and Source

10. 1 W

11. Quantity (including units)  
1 NO

12. Country of Origin  
ZIMBABWE

10. [Redacted]  
11. Quantity (including units)  
[Redacted]

12. Country of Origin  
[Redacted]

10. [Redacted]  
11. Quantity (including units)  
[Redacted]

12. Country of Origin  
[Redacted]

10. [Redacted]  
11. Quantity (including units)  
[Redacted]

12. Country of Origin  
[Redacted]

10. [Redacted]  
11. Quantity (including units)  
[Redacted]

12. Country of Origin  
[Redacted]