



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

IMPORT PERMIT

1. Original Permit/Certificate No. 13US88593A/9
2. Valid 10/31/2013

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

CATHERINE HAMMOND RONDEAU
(b)(6)
LEONARD, M (b)(6)
U.S.A.

4. Consignee (name and address, country)

GERARD PASANISI SAFARI
P.O. BOX 21880
DAR ES SALAAM
TANZANIA

5. Special Conditions

MUST COMPLY WITH ATTACHED GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS.
SPECIMEN(S) MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION.
SEE ATTACHED PAGE 2 FOR ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS.
THIS AMENDS AND REPLACES 12US88593A/9 ISSUED 11/01/2012.

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
4401 N. FAIRFAX DRIVE
ROOM 212
ARLINGTON, VA 22203-3247

-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

09/12/2013

Issuing Date

Management Authority

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

AFRICAN ELEPHANT

Scientific Name

LOXODONTA AFRICANA

9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, hair, hide, tusks, teeth, or any taxidermied part. DOES NOT include worked, manufactured, or handicraft items such as curios, jewelry, or other utilitarian items.)

10. 1 W

11. Quantity (including units) 1 NO

12. Country of Origin TANZANIA

B. Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name

PANTHERA PARDUS

9. IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part. DOES NOT include worked, manufactured, or handicraft items such as curios, jewelry, or other utilitarian items.)

10. 1 W

11. Quantity (including units) 1 NO

12. Country of Origin TANZANIA

C. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

10. [Redacted]

11. Quantity (including units) [Redacted]

12. Country of Origin [Redacted]

D. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

10. [Redacted]

11. Quantity (including units) [Redacted]

12. Country of Origin [Redacted]

E. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

10. [Redacted]

11. Quantity (including units) [Redacted]

12. Country of Origin [Redacted]

513437

SPECIAL PERMIT CONDITIONS

for TANZANIAN LEOPARD AND ELEPHANT TROPHY IMPORT

MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT AS LISTED IN CONDITION 10 OF GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS.

U.S. THREATENED SPECIES: TUSKS MUST BE MARKED AS PER [50 CFR 17.40(e)]. IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AFRICAN ELEPHANT CONSERVATION ACT, RAW IVORY, INCLUDING SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES THAT ARE WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY IVORY, MAY NOT BE RE-EXPORTED FROM THE U.S. ELEPHANT MUST NOT HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM ANY MORATORIUM AREA INCLUDING LONGIDO CONTROLLED HUNTING AREA (CHA).

U.S. THREATENED SPECIES [50 CFR 17.40 (d)]. PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR. EACH LEOPARD SKIN MUST HAVE A 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 2012 HUNTING SEASON.

09/12/2013

Date

U.S. CITES
Management Authority

Chief, Branch of Permits
Division of Management Authority



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ENDANGERED SPECIES OF
WILD FAUNA AND FLORA**

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DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA
5275 LEESBURG PIKE
FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

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09/17/2014

Issuing Date

**U.S. CITES
Management Authority**

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
<p>A. Common Name AFRICAN ELEPHANT</p> <p>Scientific Name LOXODONTA AFRICANA</p>	<p>9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, hair, hide, tusks, teeth, or any taxidermied part. DOES NOT include worked, manufactured, or handicraft items such as curios, jewelry, or other utilitarian items.)</p>	<p>10. 1 W</p> <p>11. Quantity (including units) 1 NO</p> <p>12. Country of Origin TANZANIA</p>
<p>B. Common Name LEOPARD</p> <p>Scientific Name PANTHERA PARDUS</p>	<p>9. IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part. DOES NOT include worked, manufactured, or handicraft items such as curios, jewelry, or other utilitarian items.)</p>	<p>10. 1 W</p> <p>11. Quantity (including units) 1 NO</p> <p>12. Country of Origin TANZANIA</p>
<p>C. Common Name [REDACTED]</p> <p>Scientific Name [REDACTED]</p>	<p>9. [REDACTED]</p>	<p>10. [REDACTED]</p> <p>11. Quantity (including units) [REDACTED]</p> <p>12. Country of Origin [REDACTED]</p>
<p>D. Common Name [REDACTED]</p> <p>Scientific Name [REDACTED]</p>	<p>9. [REDACTED]</p>	<p>10. [REDACTED]</p> <p>11. Quantity (including units) [REDACTED]</p> <p>12. Country of Origin [REDACTED]</p>
<p>E. Common Name [REDACTED]</p> <p>Scientific Name [REDACTED]</p>	<p>9. [REDACTED]</p>	<p>10. [REDACTED]</p> <p>11. Quantity (including units) [REDACTED]</p> <p>12. Country of Origin [REDACTED]</p>

478614

SPECIAL PERMIT CONDITIONS

for TANZANIAN LEOPARD AND ELEPHANT TROPHY IMPORT

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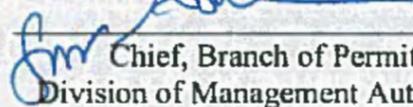
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TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2012 HUNTING SEASON.

09/17/2014

Date

U.S. CITES
Management Authority


Chief, Branch of Permits
Division of Management Authority



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

Expires 11/30/2010
OMB No. 1018-0093

Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

Return to: Division of Management Authority (DMA)
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 212
Arlington, VA 22203
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 Rondeau	1 b. First name Catherine	1 c. Middle name or initial Hammond	1 d. Suffix Mrs	
2. Date of birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b)(6)	3. Social Security No. (b)(6)	4. Occupation (b)(6)	5. Affiliation/ Doing business as (see instructions)	
6 a. Telephone number (b)(6)	6 b. Alternate telephone number (b)(6)	6 c. Business fax number (b)(6)	6 d. Business e-mail address (b)(6)	
B. Complete if applying on behalf of a business, corporation, public agency or institution				
1 a. Name of business, agency, or institution		1 b. Doing business as (dba)		
2. Tax identification no.	3. Description of business, agency, 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		
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 # -- Room # -- no P.O. Boxes) (b)(6)				
1 b. City Leonard	1 c. State MI	1 d. Zip code/Postal code (b)(6)	1 e. County/Province	1 f. Country USA
2 a. Mailing Address (include if different than physical address, include name) (b)(6)				
2 b. City Oakland	2 c. State MI	2 d. Zip code/Postal code (b)(6)	2 e. County/Province	2 f. Country USA
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. 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? 10US25986A19 Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If yes, list the number of the most current permit you have held or that you are applying to renew: I had and used No <input type="checkbox"/> a permit in 2010 for an elephant + another in 2010 for a leopard.				
3. Certification: I hereby certify that I have read and am familiar with the regulations contained in Title 50, Part 13 of the Code of Federal Regulations 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 may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001. (b)(6) 9-12-2012				
Signature (_____) of applicant/person responsible for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures)				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), [www.fws.gov/forms] and return your original permit with that form. ^{NO}
_{NO}

Note 2: The U.S. FWS has determined that a trophy consists of raw or tanned parts of a specimen taken by a hunter during a sport hunt for personal use. It may include the bones, claws, hair, head, hide, hooves, horns, meat, skull, teeth, tusks, or any taxidermied part, including, but not limited to, a rug or taxidermied head, shoulder, or full mount. It does not include articles made from a trophy, such as worked, manufactured, or handicraft items for use as clothing, curios, ornamentation, jewelry, or other utilitarian items. If you wish to import such products, please contact the Division of Management Authority for the proper application form. ^{I am requesting a new elephant a new leopard permit for use}

Please provide the following information. Complete all pages of 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 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year)

African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) Quantity: 1 (Import permit is not required for trophies harvested in Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, or Zimbabwe). Note: once imported, ivory can not be re-exported.

Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) Quantity: 0 (Import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa)

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

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

Tanzania's Selous Reserve

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted: Nov. 2 - 24, 2012

c. Description of the trophy and/or parts you intend to import (e.g., skin, skull, shoulder mount, life size mount, claws, horn): Leopard = full body skin with claws, skull, teeth. Elephant = 2 tusks, 2 ears, 4 feet, 1 trunk, tail with hair

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

a. Country and place (area, region, or ranch AND nearest city) where wildlife was removed from the wild (provide a map if possible): full body skin, four teeth

b. Date wildlife was hunted:

c. Description and size of the trophy and/or parts (e.g., skin, skull, shoulder mount, life size mount, claws, horn):

d. The current location of the trophy (address and country):

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

Name: Tanganyika Wildlife Safari

Address: Uhuru Street, Plot-38, near Buguruni Police Post
City/Country: P.O. Box 21880

Buguruni Kisiwani, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, East Africa

5. Please be aware that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service must 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

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 (disregard no. 7).

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 (if applicable). 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 (if applicable). In addition, I understand that raw ivory, once imported into the United States, cannot be re-exported.

Applicant's signature: (b)(6) _____ Date: 9-12-12

8. Have you obtained all required local, Federal, or foreign government approval(s) to conduct the activity you propose? (Be aware that there may be other requirements necessary to conduct this activity such as a hunting license or collection permit.) Yes (provide a copy of the approval(s)) Have applied. Not required

The outfitter in Tanzania is holding my hunting license on my behalf.

9. Enter the U.S. port through which the [export/re-export/import] will occur. New York City
(All wildlife, including parts and products, must be declared to and inspected by a Wildlife Inspector from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Office of Law Enforcement. A list of designated ports (where an inspector is posted) is available from <http://www.fws.gov>.)

10. Address where you wish permit mailed (if different than page 1): (b)(6) Oakland, MI (b)(6), USA
(same as on page 1)

11. If you wish the permit to be sent to you by means other than regular mail, provide an air bill, pre-paid envelope, or billing information: N/A

12. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application? (Include name, phone number, and address)
Catherine Rondeau (b)(6)
(b)(6)



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(b)(6)
LEONARD, M (b)(6)
U.S.A

4. Consignee (name and address, country)

TANGYANIKA WILDLIFE SAFARI
UHURU STREET, PLOT 38
NEAR BUGURUNI POLICE POST, P.O. BOX 21880
BUGURUNI KISIWANI
DAR ES SALAAM
TANZANIA

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C. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

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

D. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

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

E. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

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11. Quantity (including units) [Redacted]
12. Country of Origin [Redacted]

371235

US85 11/1/12 GS

SPECIAL PERMIT CONDITIONS

for TANZANIAN LEOPARD AND ELEPHANT TROPHY IMPORT

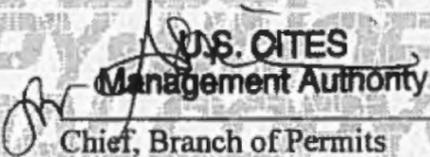
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11/01/2012
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U.S. CITES
Management Authority
Chief, Branch of Permits
Division of Management Authority



United States Department of the Interior
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICES
Washington, D.C. 20240



FL-1

June 6, 2013

Catherine Hammond Rondeau

(b)(6)

Leonard, MI (b)(6)

Dear Ms. Hammond Rondeau:

On 04/12/2013, you were notified, and requested to provide additional information in regard to your application PRT- 88593A. In that request, you were informed that you needed to respond within 45 days or your application would be abandoned. Since we have not received the requested information, we have abandoned your application, and your application has been administratively closed.

If, in the future, you wish to pursue the activity for which you originally applied, you will need to submit a new application, along with any appropriate fees, to this office. Please be aware that in most cases, we will not "transfer" information from your old application to a new application. All relevant information would need to be supplied at the time a new application is submitted.

If we can be of assistance, you may contact our office at 703-358-2104 or fax 703-358-2281.

Sincerely,

Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Washington, D.C. 20240



AUG 14 2012

MEMORANDUM

To: Chief, Division of Management Authority

From: Chief, Division of Scientific Authority *Rosemarie Aguon*

Subject: General Advice on Importation of Sport-hunted Trophies of African Elephants from Tanzania for the Calendar Year 2012

This responds to your request for a finding as required under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) on various applications for the importation of sport-hunted trophies of African elephants (*Loxodonta africana*) from the United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania) for calendar year 2012.

Please be advised that, with the information currently available, we are able to find that the importation of sport-hunted trophies of African elephants from Tanzania will be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species. This General Advice applies only to sport-hunted trophies of African elephants that were lawfully taken in Tanzania during calendar year 2012 (i.e., January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2012), provided that they are to be imported by the persons who hunted them for personal use or personal display.

If new information becomes available during 2012 that suggests that this General Advice is no longer valid, it will be suspended and reconsidered by the Division of Scientific Authority. If, after reconsideration, the Division of Scientific Authority believes that the General Advice is no longer valid, we will issue a new General Advice or require that subsequent permit applications be considered on a case-by-case basis.

BASIS FOR ADVICE:

A significant amount of information relevant to this General Advice was made available at the Fifteenth Meeting of the CITES Conference of the Parties (CoP15), including Tanzania's proposal to transfer its population of African elephants from Appendix I to Appendix II (CoP15 Prop. 4 (Rev. 1)), in addition to the Report of the Panel of Experts on Tanzania's proposal (CoP15 Doc. 68, Annex 6a). Much of the information used in making the current finding was derived from these sources, as noted below.

In addition, since CoP15, a significant amount of new information relevant to this issue has become available, including:

TAKE PRIDE
IN AMERICA 



United States Department of the Interior

ADDRESS ONLY THE DIRECTOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

JUN 10 1982

Memorandum

To: Chief, Federal Wildlife Permit Office
From: Chief, Office of the Scientific Authority
Subject: Importation of Leopard Trophies

The Scientific Authority advises the Management Authority that the importation of sport-hunted leopard (Panthera pardus) trophies taken in the following countries will be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species involved: Botswana, South Africa (Transvaal only), Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. This advice applies to all leopard trophies lawfully taken in these countries on or after July 1, 1975, provided they are to be imported by the persons who hunted them for personal use or display.

Basis for Advice:

1. The factors that were considered in developing advice on leopard trophy imports are set forth in an attachment to our memorandum of March 25, 1982 (copy attached). Advice was developed in accordance with a resolution of the Parties on this subject (Conf. 2.11).
 2. Each of the five countries mentioned above: (a) has laws under which the regulated sport-hunting of leopards is allowed, (b) limits the quantity, or spatial or seasonal distribution of the take of leopards, (c) bases these limits on the goal of managing leopards to sustain their populations, (d) maintains a licensing system for persons who take or process leopards (except in South Africa), and (e) implements a permitting system to regulate trade in accordance with CITES.
 3. Our advice is based on a comprehensive review of the best available information on the status and management of the leopard in each of the 18 countries where it is classified as a Threatened species under the U.S. Endangered Species Act of 1973. We have information that sport-hunting of leopards is not permitted in 9 of these countries: Angola, Burundi, Gabon, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Rwanda, Swaziland, and Uganda. We do not now have enough information to advise on Namibia. The available information indicates that it would not be appropriate to allow leopard trophy imports from Congo, Mozambique, or Zaire.
- 2 -
4. In the case of those countries not presently allowing the sport-hunting of leopards, we do not find it appropriate to advise in favor of importing specimens that were taken prior to a hunting ban. Circumstances that led to such bans were operating against the conservation of leopards in those countries. A detailed account of such circumstances in Kenya is provided by Patrick Hamilton's 1981 report to the Service on the status of the leopard and cheetah in that country.
 5. We will continue to review information on the leopard, and may amend this advice as necessary. Please send us a copy of each permit issued under this advice, so that we can monitor the number of trophies imported from each country.

Richard L. Jachowski
For the Scientific Authority

Concur:

Richard M. Amitt
Associate Director-Research

6/13/82
Date

Attachment



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Washington, D.C. 20240

In Reply Refer To:
FWS/AIA/OMA

Memorandum

MAY 6 1997

To: The File

From: Chief, Branch of Permits *Margaret J. ...*

Subject: Enhancement Finding for African Elephants Taken as Sport-hunted Trophies in Tanzania

The African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) is listed as threatened under the U.S. Endangered Species Act with a special rule at 50 CFR 17.40(e). The special rule sets forth requirements for the import of sport-hunted trophies, including marking requirements for ivory. Under paragraph 17.40(e)(3)(iii)(C), the Service must make a finding that the killing of the elephant whose trophy is intended for import would enhance the survival of the species.

Based on available information, the OMA believes that Tanzania is effectively conserving and managing the elephant population throughout the country and finds that the import of sport-hunted elephant trophies from Tanzania enhances the survival of the species. This finding applies to all African elephant trophies lawfully taken in Tanzania, provided they are imported by the person who hunted them for personal use.

Basis for Enhancement Finding:

Population Status: Aerial surveys of elephant populations have been undertaken by the Tanzania Wildlife Conservation Monitoring (TWCM) unit at two- to three-year intervals to monitor population trends, distribution, and recovery. Ground survey techniques have also been incorporated. They involve scientists and field staff undertaking routine monitoring duties during law enforcement patrols to determine population trends, distribution, and age and sex ratios of key populations.

Tanzania has the largest elephant population of any range state. In the early 1970's, the population was estimated at 365,000 elephants. By 1991, a population survey conducted by TWCM showed the population had dropped to approximately 57,334 elephants. This drop was primarily a result of extensive poaching which occurred during the 1970's and 1980's. A secondary factor was a reduction in habitat due to expanding human populations. The current estimates available indicate the population in Tanzania ranges from a low of 87,842 to a high of about 100,000 elephants.

- Tanzania National Elephant Management Plan 2010-2015 (TAWIRI 2012);
- The Wildlife Conservation Act, 2009 (Government of the United Republic of Tanzania 2009a);
- The Wildlife Conservation Act, 2009 (Act Supplement No. 5; 20th March, 2009; Government of the United Republic of Tanzania 2009b);
- The Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations, 2010 (Subsidiary Legislation Supplement No. 25; 2nd July, 2010; Government of the United Republic of Tanzania 2010);
- Third African Elephant Meeting (1-3 November 2010; Gigiri, Kenya; various documents); and
- Documents from the 62nd Meeting of the CITES Standing Committee (Geneva 2012).

Much of the information used in making the current finding was derived from these sources, as noted below, as well as previously cited information (see AOSA106; dated July 23, 2010; [Division of Scientific Authority 2010]).

Conservation and Management

1. African elephants are widely distributed throughout Tanzania, covering 49% of the country's land area. About 37% of the elephant's range in that country is in protected areas (PA). This proportion of protected range is relatively high compared to other African elephant range countries (Blanc *et al.* 2007). These protected areas comprise 26% of the country's land area within six ecosystems throughout the country, including: Tarangire-Manyara, Serengeti, Selous-Mikumi, Ruaha-Rungwa, Katavi-Rukwa, and Moyowosi-Kigosi. The network of PAs includes 15 National Parks (NP) (4% of the country's land surface), Ngorongoro Conservation Area (1%), 28 Game Reserves (GR) (14%), and 33 Game Controlled Areas (GCA) and/or Wildlife Management Areas (WMA) (5%). Some of these areas were designated as recently as 2005 (CoP15 Doc. 68, Annex 6a [page 1]).
2. In Tanzania, the only consumptive use of African elephants is sport hunting [CoP15 Prop. 4 (Rev. 1)], which is covered by The Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations, 2010 (Government of the United Republic of Tanzania 2010). These regulations control hunting by concession area, season, minimum trophy sizes (18 kg and 160 cm per tusk), annual quotas, post-hunt reporting, trophy registration, marking, and export requirements [CoP15 Doc. 68 Annex 6a [page 11]; Part V, Regulation 24.-(5)(b)].
3. The trophy quota for African elephants is distributed among approximately 150 hunting concessions/blocks [Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (United Republic of Tanzania), in litt., 2008] with the number of trophy permits allotted to each concession determined by elephant survey information (Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, in litt., 2005).
4. According to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (in litt., 2008), 25% of the revenue accrued from the sport hunting of elephants goes to the conservation and protection of

African elephants and other wildlife species through the Tanzania Wildlife Protection Fund (TWPF). In addition, 25% of the game fees received from hunters is given to the local communities in the areas where the sport hunting took place. Apart from being the source of revenue to local communities, sport hunting plays an important role in creating employment for the members of the local communities, for example, as trackers, skinners, tent and mess attendants, and guards (Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, in litt., 2008). The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (in litt., 2008) also reported that the sport hunting program assisted in curbing illegal harvesting and developing infrastructure such as roads, hospitals, and schools, as well as creating a market for local artwork.

5. The 1998 Wildlife Policy of the United Republic of Tanzania was revised in 2007 and provides guidelines for the management of African elephants through the development, review, and updating of specific management plans (CoP15 Doc. 68, Annex 6a [page 4]).

6. This past year, Tanzania published its country-level strategy and action plan, the "Tanzania National Elephant Management Plan 2010-2015." This plan provides updated information on several biological and ecological topics, including: distribution and range, abundance, population trends and demography, elephant corridors, and human-elephant conflicts. It identifies nine different strategic objectives, as well as numerous specific objectives and their associated targets, actions, timelines, actors, and indicators. The strategic objectives include: Human-Elephant Conflict, Elephant Corridors, Law Enforcement, Benefits and Sustainable Utilization, Ivory Stockpile and Management System, Research and Monitoring, Elephant Health and Welfare, Cross-border Cooperation, and Elephant Information Management (TAWIRI 2012).

Population Status and Trends

7. In 2006, the Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute [TAWIRI 2007 (cited in CoP15 Doc. 68, Annex 6a [page 1])] estimated the African elephant populations of Tanzania at $139,915 \pm 12,338$ (SE) animals based on census surveys covering $227,328 \text{ km}^2$ conducted using both total and sample counts. According to the Panel of Experts, this estimate was not significantly different from that of $111,475 \pm 18,728$ (95% CL) elephants estimated in 2000-2003. The Panel of Experts noted that the 2006 estimate did not include 2,873 additional elephants from areas not formally surveyed, which provided a country-wide "best estimate" of $142,788 \pm 12,405$ (SE) elephants in 2006 (CoP15 Doc. 68, Annex 6a [page 1]). In 2006, according to the African Elephant Status Report (Blanc *et al.*, 2007), the "definite" category estimate was 108,816 elephants, in addition to 27,937 "probable," 29,350 "possible," and 900 "speculative" category estimates.

8. In 2009, a similar survey covering $229,318 \text{ km}^2$ across the same six ecosystems produced a total population estimate of $105,439 \pm 6,080$ (SE) African elephants [TAWIRI 2010a (cited in CoP15 Doc. 68, Annex 6a)]. A "best estimate," which included an additional 3,583 elephants, provided a country-wide estimate of $109,022 \pm 6,135$ (SE) elephants in 2009. The Panel of

Experts noted that these results suggested a significant decline compared to the 2006 estimate of 142,788 elephants and that the decline could be attributed largely to a downward population trend recorded in the Selous-Mikumi ecosystem (CoP15 Doc. 68, Annex 6a [page 1]); however, Tanzania later clarified that methodological issues during the 2006 survey is believed to have resulted in an overestimate, and therefore, the two years' results cannot be compared due to different study techniques. Although a survey was also conducted in 2011, the final survey report is not yet available (SC62 Inf. 1).

9. Demographic parameters were calculated between 2009 – 2010 from 2,182 African elephants from six major elephant populations in Tarangire, Serengeti, Ruaha-Rungwa, Selous, Katavi-Rukwa, and Ugalla (TAWIRI 2012). This demographic survey of African elephants revealed that the proportion of the population < 5 years of age varied from 41% in Tarangire to 25% in Ugalla River Game Reserve, with values above 30% (Tarangire, Selous, Serengeti, and Ruaha-Rungwa). These results were indicative of good to high growth rates. The Panel of Experts, citing Foley and Faust (2010), further pointed out that Tarangire had a growth rate of > 6% and was one of the highest growth rates ever recorded for an African elephant population. It was noted that those populations with the proportion of their herds < 5 years of age below 30% (Katavi and Ugalla Game Reserve), which is indicative of low recruitment and growth rates, suggested one or more population stressors, such as higher infant mortality or increased stress associated with human-elephant conflict or illegal activity (i.e., poaching) (CoP15 Doc. 68, Annex 6a [pages 1-2]).

10. The Panel of Experts concluded that while estimates at that time suggested that the Tanzanian African elephant populations were stable or possibly decreasing, elephant populations still remained large (> 100,000 individuals) and were demographically healthy. The Panel of Experts noted that the populations of African elephants were geographically widespread across the country and occupied diverse ecosystems, and that a high proportion of the populations (> 80% individuals) occupied protected areas. In the overall opinion of the Panel of Experts, the African elephant populations in Tanzania were viable at the time of the analysis (CoP15 Doc. 68, Annex 6a [page 2]).

11. The Panel of Experts, however, raised concerns about the future mobility of the African elephant populations in Tanzania. They noted, for example, that associated human settlements were increasing in size and number around protected areas and were accompanied by increasing human-elephant conflicts. These settlements and the associated conflicts were probably the most important factors limiting the elephants' mobility and range. It was the opinion of the Panel of Experts that -- at the rates of habitat change and land conversion at the time -- the corridors that still remained in Tanzania would be converted to unsuitable habitat in less than 5 years (CoP15 Doc. 68, Annex 6a [page 4]).

12. According to Jones et al. (2009), Tanzania was working to minimize risks to African elephants, other wildlife, people, and property through improvements in spatial planning involving the identification, maintenance, and restoration of wildlife corridors. The "Tanzania

National Elephant Management Plan 2010-2015” lays out a strategic objective to restore lost corridors and to increase protection for corridors that are identified to still be in use (TAWIRI 2012).

Sustainability of Off-Take

13. In Tanzania, African elephant deaths occur as a result of several factors, including: 1) natural mortality; 2) trophy hunting; 3) problem animal control; and 4) poaching. In order to evaluate whether off-take from trophy hunting was sustainable, all losses to the African elephant population must be considered.

Legal Off-Take

14. Since 2007, the annual CITES Export Quota for the United Republic of Tanzania has been 400 tusks (sport-hunting quota of 200 elephants). During 2003-2006, the quota was 200 tusks from 100 individuals, while during 1997-2002 the quota was 100 tusks from 50 individuals. Tanzania, however, typically has not exported its full quota allotment in sport-hunted trophies or African elephant tusks. During 1997-2009, for example, annual tusk exports typically were about 40-45% of the allowed quantities and never exceeded the approved annual quota (UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database; available on the internet at: <http://www.unep-wcmc.org/citestrade>; accessed on 8 March 2010).

15. The Panel of Experts also assessed the sustainability of legal off-take from African elephant populations in Tanzania. Complete records on natural mortality for the entire country or on the killing of problem elephants were not available, but the Panel of Experts was able to estimate the level of such off-take by analyzing the data from the ivory store databases of Tanzania. Based on 21 years of data for that country, an average of 231 elephants died annually from natural mortality, while another 287 individuals died annually from elephant control measures (CoP15 Doc. 68, Annex 6a [page 5]).

16. Based a sport-hunting quota of 200 African elephants, as well as the estimates cited earlier for natural mortality and problem animal control in Tanzania, the Panel of Experts estimated that the overall legal off-take of African elephants from the several populations in that country was about 718 annually, which was 0.7% of the 2009 elephant population estimate of 109,022 individuals. Even if natural mortalities were considerably higher due, for example, to low carcass detection rates by observers in difficult terrain, the Panel of Experts believed that the legal off-take was still less than the annual population growth rate of 3-5% and, therefore, was sustainable (CoP15 Doc. 68, Annex 6a [page 14]).

17. The Panel of Experts also assessed whether the hunting of trophy-quality males in Tanzania was sustainable. According to an earlier analysis by Martin (1986), an annual harvest rate of 0.5-1.0% of the total African elephant population was sustainable. Based on the available population information, the Panel of Experts estimated that nationwide there was a potential off-take of 325 trophy-quality African elephant males (0.3% of the total population; CoP15 Doc. 68,

Annex 6a [page 14]). The Panel of Experts noted that this value of 0.3% was less than the value of 0.5-1% of total African elephant numbers and concluded that the hunting was sustainable.

Illegal Off-Take

18. According to the Panel of Experts, official poaching statistics provided by the Wildlife Division of Tanzania indicated 258 reported poaching incidents that were detected during 2005-2009, including 82 poaching incidents in 2009, the highest number poached annually during that time period. The Panel of Experts noted, however, that the total number of poaching incidents was likely underestimated given low African elephant carcass detection rates (CoP15 Doc. 68, Annex 6a [page 5]).

19. The Panel of Experts cited the following evidence that poaching has led to elephant population declines in the Selous-Mikumi ecosystem:

a) PIKE values collected at the Selous-Mikumi MIKE site have progressively increased between 2003 and 2009 (CITES Secretariat, 2010).

b) Joint Wildlife Division/Selous Rhino Project aerial observations and foot patrols recorded more than a threefold increase in encounter rates of recently dead elephant carcasses between 2007 and 2008 (TAWIRI, 2010b).

c) Tourism operators operating in the northern Selous reported to the Panel an increase in elephant (and other wildlife) poaching since 2007/8, including several incidents close to tourist camps.

d) A significant proportion of the large seizures of ivory made in Asia in 2006 have been traced by forensic DNA work to elephants killed in the Selous-Niassa area (Wasser et al., 2009).

Note: PIKE = Proportion of illegally killed elephants

20. The Panel of Experts also pointed to evidence that the Selous-Mikumi ecosystem was a "hotspot" for African elephant poaching. They observed that the ivory that had been collected by wildlife enforcement officials at Udzungwa National Park was from confiscations. According to these officials, the confiscations consisted of illegally-sourced ivory coming out of nearby Kilombero Game Controlled Area in the Selous-Mikumi ecosystem. In addition, the highest number of tusks confiscated by field-based Wildlife Division offices originated from Morogoro and Lindi, which are adjacent to the Selous-Mikumi ecosystem (CoP15 Doc. 68, Annex 6a [page 5]).

21. Given the factors discussed above, the Panel of Experts concluded that the level of off-take at that time was not sustainable in the Selous-Mikumi ecosystem, which represents about 40% of the total African elephant population in Tanzania. They also noted, however, that legal and

illegal off-take appeared to be sustainable in the five other elephant ecosystems where the populations were stable or increasing. Expressing concern about the potential for off-take levels in the Selous-Mikumi ecosystem to have a future negative impact on the African elephant population as a whole, the Panel of Experts stated:

"Whilst not unequivocally substantiated, the Selous-Mikumi situation described above could affect long-term population sustainability."
(CoP15 Doc. 68, Annex 6a [page 3])"

22. Based on a more recent analysis of MIKE data, the levels of illegal killing across the African elephants' range are of serious and increasing concern. Between 2009 and 2011, PIKE values remained high at the Selous-Mikumi MIKE site (SC62 Inf. 1). Moreover, a March 2012 IUCN African Elephant Specialist Group survey indicated that poaching over the last 12 months had increased in sites in Tanzania (SC62 Doc. 46.1 (Rev. 1).

23. Another concern that the Panel of Experts raised, which relates to the commitment by the Tanzania to combat poaching, was the financial mechanism by which the Wildlife Division was funded. The Wildlife Division's revenue share is paid directly to the central Treasury, and the Treasury is then supposed to distribute the budgeted monies to the Wildlife Division. The Panel of Experts raised the concern that over a 3-year period (2007-2009), the Wildlife Division had received only 63% (USD 2,634,975 per year) of its approved budget from the central Treasury. The Panel noted that given these funding limitations, the Wildlife Division would not be able to meet its needs and obligations regarding the conservation, management, and protection of African elephants. The Panel of Experts also noted, however, that between 2005 and 2009, the Tanzania Wildlife Protection Fund contributed on average a total of USD 12,894,564 annually to the Wildlife Division. According to the Panel of Experts, these funds, when combined with the Treasury allocations, should have put the Wildlife Division in a "strong position" to meet its enforcement obligations, including containment of threats to elephants in the Selous-Mikumi ecosystem (CoP15 Doc. 68, Annex 6a [page 3]). Recent African elephant poaching levels in the Selous-Mikumi ecosystem, however, suggest that enforcement may have been inadequate.

24. The Panel of Experts also noted that the National Parks and the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authorities of Tanzania were adequately funded because they generated and retained 100% of their revenue share through park and conservation area fees (CoP15 Doc. 68, Annex 6a [page 3]).

25. Although the Panel of Experts raised concerns over the illegal killing of elephants in the Selous-Mikumi ecosystem, they also acknowledged the efforts by authorities of Tanzania to combat the increases in poaching. For example, in July 2009, a series of planning meetings led to anti-poaching patrols that were joint and cooperative, and involved rangers and scouts from the Selous Game Reserve, the Udzungwa Mountains National Park, and the Mikumi National Park. In December 2009, for example, the commander of special police operations led an anti-poaching operation, code-named "Operation Butterfly," in the Selous Game Reserve. This operation led to the arrest of 70 poachers and the recovery of elephant and hippopotamus ivory

(Midala 2010, as cited in TAWIRI 2012). Noting these, as well as other anti-poaching efforts by the Tanzanian authorities, the Panel of Experts stated:

"There is a clear indication of concern by the authorities to minimize poaching of elephant and other wildlife species. The various efforts to deploy staff and execute special anti-poaching operations in various parts of the country, particularly in the vast Selous Game Reserve, are noteworthy."
(CoP15 Doc. 68, Annex 6a [page 14]).

26. The Director of Wildlife of Tanzania informed the Panel of Experts that regulations were being finalized to implement The Wildlife Conservation Act, 2009, which would reportedly increase revenue retention, increase penalties up to 30 years, and provide additional powers to law enforcement personnel (CoP15 Doc. 68, Annex 6a [page 11]). Copies of those laws and regulations were provided to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) at a February 17, 2011, meeting with Tanzanian officials.

27. The "Tanzania National Elephant Management Plan 2010-2015" is based on several new wildlife laws and implementing regulations (TAWIRI 2012): The Wildlife Conservation Act, 2009 (Government of the United Republic of Tanzania 2009a); The Wildlife Conservation Act, 2009 (Act Supplement No. 5; 20th March, 2009; Government of the United Republic of Tanzania 2009b); and The Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations, 2010 (Subsidiary Legislation Supplement No. 25; 2nd July, 2010; Government of the United Republic of Tanzania 2010). During the February 2011, meeting, the Service received copies of these measures, but it was not clear when they would be fully implemented. For example, the Subsidiary Legislation (Supplement No. 25; 2nd July, 2010) of The Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations, 2010, in Part V, 24.-(5)(b), directs that no person shall hunt an elephant with tusks weighing below 18 kg per tusk or measuring not less than 160 cm per tusk (Government of the United Republic of Tanzania 2010). In another example, the Act Supplement (No. 5; 20th March, 2009) of The Wildlife Conservation Act, 2009, in Part IV, calls for the protection of wildlife corridors, dispersal areas, buffer zones, and migratory routes (Government of the United Republic of Tanzania 2009b). Both of these measures are critically important to the conservation of the African elephant, but it is not clear when they will become operational and backed by the force of law in Tanzania. Until the new laws are fully implemented, these African elephant conservation and management measures, while improving, are still in a transitional phase.

Conclusion

28. With the information currently available, we believe that the status of the African elephant population in Tanzania and ongoing management efforts in that country are adequate to ensure that the sport hunting of African elephants, as administered by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, does not adversely affect the status of the species in Tanzania.

29. Therefore, for calendar year 2012, we find that the import of sport-hunted trophies of African elephants taken in Tanzania will be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species.

CONCERNS:

Although we are able to make the current non-detriment finding, we still have concerns about the future sustainability of the total levels of off-take from the African elephant populations in Tanzania. These concerns – in part – were also noted by the Panel of Experts (CoP15 Doc. 68, Annex 6a [pages 13-16]):

- A. Efforts have been made by Tanzania to combat poaching in the Selous-Mikumi ecosystem. We also acknowledge that additional resources are now available to promote the conservation status of the African elephant in that country, including: “Tanzania National Elephant Management Plan 2010-2015” (TAWIRI 2012); The Wildlife Conservation Act, 2009 (Government of the United Republic of Tanzania 2009a); The Wildlife Conservation Act, 2009 (Act Supplement No. 5; 20th March, 2009; Government of the United Republic of Tanzania 2009b); and The Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations, 2010 (Subsidiary Legislation Supplement No. 25; 2nd July, 2010; Government of the United Republic of Tanzania 2010). The Service is interested in receiving an update on whether the management and regulatory measures mentioned above have been fully implemented, and if not, the targeted time period for full implementation of these measures. In particular, we remain concerned about the availability of future resources to combat poaching in Tanzania, especially in the Selous-Mikumi ecosystem. In this regard, we are interested in receiving updated information on recent initiatives and their effectiveness in combating poaching in Tanzania, particularly in the Selous-Mikumi ecosystem.
- B. It is our understanding that the elephant population in the Selous ecosystem in Tanzania was surveyed in 2011 but that the results have not yet been available. We are interested in receiving these results as soon as they are available.
- C. We note that most of the 23 known elephant corridors in Tanzania are in poor condition (TAWIRI 2012). We recognize that the “Tanzania National Elephant Management Plan 2010-2015” includes a strategic framework for increasing protection for these corridors and for restoring lost corridors and that laws and regulations are available to protect these corridors. Given the importance of protecting these corridors from ongoing threats and the risks to the African elephant populations in the future as a result of human-elephant conflict in and around these areas, we are interested in receiving updated information on Tanzania’s success to date in achieving its objectives related to the protection of African elephant corridors, as laid out in the “Tanzania National Elephant Management Plan 2010-2015” (TAWIRI 2012).

- D. Based on recent information obtained through the National Website of Tanzania, we understand that new procedures have been implemented regarding the allocation of tourist hunting blocks [see: Invitation For Applications For Tourist Hunting Blocks Allocation For The Period 2013 – 2018; (Made under Section 9 (2) of the Wildlife Conservation Act, Cap.283 (Tourist Hunting Regulations of 2010); <http://www.tanzania.go.tz/ministriesf.html>; accessed on March 9, 2011); Government of the United Republic of Tanzania 2011]. These changes deal primarily with the hunting block fees that will be charged by the government. We are interested in receiving information about these changes and how they could affect African elephant harvest quotas or off-take levels associated with the corresponding hunting blocks. Given the recent uncertainty about the total population sizes and trends of African elephant populations in the United Republic of Tanzania, especially in the Selous-Mikumi ecosystem, we will continue to monitor African elephant population survey results, as well as overall harvest quotas and off-take levels for this species in the United Republic of Tanzania.

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United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Washington, D.C. 20240

FEE - 4

MEMORANDUM

To: Chief, Division of Management Authority
From: Chief, Division of Scientific Authority *Robert J. Galois*
Subject: General advice for permit renewals and amendments

This general advice supersedes the memorandum on "Scientific Authority review of permit amendments and renewals" issued by our office (then Office of Scientific Authority) on February 14, 1983.

The Division of Management Authority (DMA) receives a large number of requests for renewals and amendments of CITES import and export permits, as well as Certificates of Scientific Exchange (COSE), for which the Division of Scientific Authority (DSA) has previously issued non-detriment findings.

In the case of permits for which DMA has used a general advice from DSA, we have determined that no additional advice from DSA will be necessary provided that the renewal or amendment request still meets the conditions contained in the general advice.

In the case of permits for which DSA has issued permit-specific non-detriment findings, no additional advice from DSA will be needed provided that the renewal or amendment request involves activities affecting the species in question in a way that was contemplated in our original advice. However, additional DSA advice will be needed when:

- 1) there is a change in sender or recipient;
- 2) there is a change in purpose of the activity (e.g., from display to captive breeding purposes in the case of live animals; from research to commercial purposes in the case of tissue



Sport hunted trophy permit re-issuance application.....88593A

Braxton, Ailteas <ailteas_braxton@fws.gov>

Fri, Apr 12, 2013 at 12:40 PM

To: (b)(6)

Ms. Rondeau,

I am currently processing your application. Please forward the original copy of the permit to my attention as soon as possible.

I can not continue to process without this.

Thank you
Ailteas Braxton
Legal Examiner
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services
Division of Management Authority
ailteas_braxton@fws.gov
703 358-1978 direct dial
703 358-2281 fax

If the information requested above is not received within 45 days, your application will be considered incomplete and will be administratively closed.



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

OMB No. 1018-0093
Expires 02/28/2014

Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

Return to: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
(Enter address from pages 4 and 5 of application)

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, 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 Rondeau	1.b. First name Catherine	1.c. Middle name or initial Hammond	1.d. Suffix	
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b)(6)	3. Social Security No. (b)(6)	4. Occupation (b)(6)		5. Affiliation/ Doing business as (see instructions)
(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				
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)(6)				
1.b. City Leonard	1.c. State MI	1.d. Zip code (b)(6)	1.e. Country (b)(6)	1.f. Country USA
2.a. Mailing Address (include if different than physical address, include name of contact person if applicable) Same				
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 indicated on pages 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. Do you currently have or have you ever had any Federal Fish and Wildlife permits? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If yes, list the number of the most current permit you have held or that you are applying to renew/re-issue: attached 12US88593A/9 No <input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Certification: I hereby certify that I have read and am familiar with the regulations contained in Title 50, Part 13 of the Code of Federal Regulations 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. (b)(6) Penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001. 3-22-2013	
Signature (in blue ink) of applicant/person responsible for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures)	Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

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

NOTE 1: Applications must be submitted to the office that issued the initial permit. This form cannot be used for lost or damaged permit. Lost or damaged permit must use form 3-200-66.

NOTE 2: If you are renewing your Designated Port Exemption permit, use form 3-200-2 (<http://www.fws.gov/forms/3-200-2.pdf>). If you are renewing your Import/Export license (required for commercial activities), use form 3-200-3 (<http://www.fws.gov/forms/3-200-3.pdf>) and submit to appropriate Office of Law Enforcement address.

NOTE 3: If you are renewing or amending a master file for multiple shipments or a COSE, use the appropriate form for proposed activity (form 3-200-29 for samples; 3-200-30 for circus/traveling exhibits; 3-200-33 for Artificially Propagated Plants; 3-200-39 for COSEs) (<http://www.fws.gov/forms/display.cfm?number1=200>).

1. **Permit number.** Enter the permit number to be reissued/renewed 12US88593A. The original permit **must** be submitted with this application. 19
2. **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.
3. **Annual Report.** If required by your permit, provide an annual report as conditioned. (Disregard if you have already submitted your annual report.)
4. **Captive-Bred Wildlife Registration (CBW):** If the location of activities has changed, attach a description and photographs or diagrams (no blueprints) of the current facilities. If a change in personnel (e.g., principal officer, curator, and primary animal care staff) has occurred, provide a brief description of their expertise in caring/handling of the species.
5. **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.

6. **Certification.** Complete one of the statements below and supply any additional documentation requested:

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:

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.

[On an attached page(s), provide a complete description of any changes (e.g., change in principal officer, personnel, address, location of activities, port location.) Please sign each attached page. Also, please note that we may ask you to submit additional information.]

Permittee's signature: (b) (6) Date: 3-23-2013

7. Address where you wish permit mailed (if different than page 1): Same address

8. If you wish the permit to be sent to you by means other than regular mail, provide an air bill, pre-paid envelope, or billing information: n/a

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

Catherine Hammond Rondeau

(b)(6)

Catherine Rondeau

(b)(6)

March 23, 2013

RE: CITES permit # 12US88593A/9

Dear Sir or Madam,

Could you please reissue the attached CITES permit? I shot an elephant during the 2012 hunting season, and I am currently making arrangements to have it shipped from the hunting grounds to the United States.

I would like to change the consignee in box 4 to read:

Gerard Pasanisi Safari
PO Box 21880
Dar Es Salaam
Tanzania

I have enclosed the \$50 fee.

If you have any questions, please, please call or email me.

Thank you very *much*,

(b)(6)

Catherine Rondeau



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

IMPORT PERMIT

Original Permit/Certificate No. 12U888593A/9

Valid until 10/31/2013

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

GATHERINE HAMMOND RONDEAU

(b)(6) (b)(6) LEONARD M. U.S.A.

4. Consignee (name and address, country)

TANGYANIKA WILDLIFE SAFARI UHURU STREET, PLOT 38 NEAR BUGURUNI (POLICE POST) P.O. BOX 21880 BUGURUNI KISWANI DAR ES SALAAM TANZANIA

5. Special Conditions

MUST COMPLY WITH ATTACHED GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS. SPECIMEN(S) MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION. SEE ATTACHED PAGE 2 FOR ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS.

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY 4401 N. FAIRFAX DRIVE ROOM 212 ARLINGTON, VA 22203-3247

Signature of U.S. Management Authority

11/01/2012

Management Authority

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

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

10. Appendix No. and Source

A. Common Name

AFRICAN ELEPHANT

Scientific Name

LOXODONTA AFRICANA

9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, hair, hide, tusks, teeth, or any taxidermied part. DOES NOT include worked, manufactured, or handicraft items such as curios, jewelry, or other utilitarian items.)

10. W

11. Quantity (including units) NO

12. Country of Origin TANZANIA

B. Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name

PANTHERA PARDUS

9. IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part. DOES NOT include worked, manufactured, or handicraft items such as curios, jewelry, or other utilitarian items.)

10. W

11. Quantity (including units) NO

12. Country of Origin TANZANIA

C. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

10. [Redacted]

11. Quantity (including units) [Redacted]

12. Country of Origin [Redacted]

D. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

10. [Redacted]

11. Quantity (including units) [Redacted]

12. Country of Origin [Redacted]

E. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

10. [Redacted]

11. Quantity (including units) [Redacted]

12. Country of Origin [Redacted]



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

**IMPORT
PERMIT**

Page 1 of 1
1. Original Permit/Certificate No.
13US88593A/9
2. Valid
10/31/2013

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

CATHERINE HAMMOND RONDEAU
(b)(6)
LEONARD, MI (b)(6)
U.S.A.

4. Consignee (name and address, country)

GERARD PASANISI SAFARI
P.O. BOX 21880
DAR ES SALAAM
TANZANIA

5. Special Conditions

MUST COMPLY WITH ATTACHED GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS.

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

SEE ATTACHED PAGE 2 FOR ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS.

THIS AMENDS AND REPLACES 12US88593A/9 ISSUED 11/01/2012.

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
4401 N. FAIRFAX DRIVE
ROOM 212
ARLINGTON, VA 22203-3247

page 2?

-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.

09/12/2013

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

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

**U.S. CITES
Management Authority**

7/B. 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 AFRICAN ELEPHANT Scientific Name LOXODONTA AFRICANA	9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, hair, hide, tusks, teeth, or any taxidermied part. DOES NOT include worked, manufactured, or handicraft items such as curios, jewelry, or other utilitarian items.)	10. 1 W 11. Quantity (including units) 1 NO 12. Country of Origin TANZANIA
B. Common Name LEOPARD Scientific Name PANTHERA PARDUS	9. IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part. DOES NOT include worked, manufactured, or handicraft items such as curios, jewelry, or other utilitarian items.)	10. 1 W 11. Quantity (including units) 1 NO 12. Country of Origin TANZANIA
C. Common Name [Redacted] Scientific Name [Redacted]	9. [Redacted]	10. [Redacted] 11. Quantity (including units) [Redacted] 12. Country of Origin [Redacted]
D. Common Name [Redacted] Scientific Name [Redacted]	9. [Redacted]	10. [Redacted] 11. Quantity (including units) [Redacted] 12. Country of Origin [Redacted]
E. Common Name [Redacted] Scientific Name [Redacted]	9. [Redacted]	10. [Redacted] 11. Quantity (including units) [Redacted] 12. Country of Origin [Redacted]



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

**IMPORT
PERMIT**

Page 1 of 2
1. Original Permit/Certificate No.
12US88593A/9
2. Valid until
10/31/2013

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

CATHERINE HAMMOND RONDEAU
(b) (6)
LEONARD, M (b) (6)
U.S.A.

4. Consignee (name and address, country)

TANGYANIKA WILDLIFE SAFARI
UHURU STREET, PLOT 38
NEAR BUGURUNI POLICE POST, P.O. BOX 21880
BUGURUNI KISIWANI
DAR ES SALAAM
TANZANIA

5. Special Conditions

MUST COMPLY WITH ATTACHED GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS.

SPECIMEN(S) MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION

SEE ATTACHED PAGE 2 FOR ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS.

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
4401 N. FAIRFAX DRIVE
ROOM 212
ARLINGTON, VA 22203-3247

-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

11/01/2012

Issuing Date

[Signature]
**U.S. CITES
Management Authority**

United States Management Authority

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

7/B. 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 AFRICAN ELEPHANT Scientific Name LOXODONTA AFRICANA	9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, hair, hide, tusks, teeth, or any taxidermed part. DOES NOT include worked, manufactured, or handicraft items such as curios, jewelry, or other utilitarian items.)	10. 1 W 11. Quantity (including units) 1 NO 12. Country of Origin TANZANIA
B. Common Name LEOPARD Scientific Name PANTHERA PARDUS	9. IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermed part. DOES NOT include worked, manufactured, or handicraft items such as curios, jewelry, or other utilitarian items.)	10. 1 W 11. Quantity (including units) 1 NO 12. Country of Origin TANZANIA
C. Common Name [Redacted] Scientific Name [Redacted]	9. [Redacted]	10. [Redacted] 11. Quantity (including units) [Redacted] 12. Country of Origin [Redacted]
D. Common Name [Redacted] Scientific Name [Redacted]	9. [Redacted]	10. [Redacted] 11. Quantity (including units) [Redacted] 12. Country of Origin [Redacted]
E. Common Name [Redacted] Scientific Name [Redacted]	9. [Redacted]	10. [Redacted] 11. Quantity (including units) [Redacted] 12. Country of Origin [Redacted]

12US88593A/9

SPECIAL PERMIT CONDITIONS

for TANZANIAN LEOPARD AND ELEPHANT TROPHY IMPORT

MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT AS LISTED IN CONDITION 10 OF GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS.

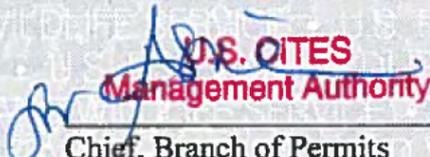
U.S. THREATENED SPECIES: TUSKS MUST BE MARKED AS PER [50 CFR 17.40(e)]. IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AFRICAN ELEPHANT CONSERVATION ACT, RAW IVORY, INCLUDING SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES THAT ARE WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY IVORY, MAY NOT BE RE-EXPORTED FROM THE U.S. ELEPHANT MUST NOT HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM ANY MORATORIUM AREA INCLUDING LONGIDO CONTROLLED HUNTING AREA (CHA).

U.S. THREATENED SPECIES [50 CFR 17.40 (f)]. PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR. EACH LEOPARD SKIN MUST HAVE A 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 2012 HUNTING SEASON.

11/01/2012

Date


J.S. OITES
Management Authority
Chief, Branch of Permits
Division of Management Authority

371236



8/16/13
clm

Nichols, Shaunta <shaunta_nichols@fws.gov>

CITES permit

cathy rondeau (b)(6)

Tue, Aug 13, 2013 at 4:54 PM

To: "shaunta_nichols@fws.gov" <shaunta_nichols@fws.gov>, (b)(6)
(b)(6)

Hi Shaunta,

How are you? I am hoping you can help me out.

I received a CITES permit (No. 88593A) many months ago. In March, I sent an application to have it changed because a name was wrong on it. On April 1, I received a letter stating that you had received my application. On April 12, I received a request to turn in the original permit. This was surprising as nowhere on the website or in the instructions did it say I needed to turn in the original permit. I sent it in on April 13.

I called 800-358-2104 today to find out about the revised permit and was told that it has been abandoned. I checked with the nice man to see if my email, work address, and phone numbers are correct in your system, and they are. So, I was surprised to hear that my permit was abandoned with no further communication.

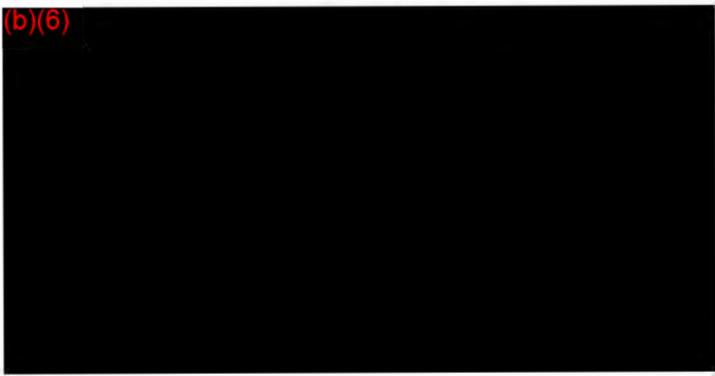
I left a message on Ailteas's voice mail, and I have not heard back from her.

Could you please help me get my revised permit? I really don't have the money to pay again, when I have already paid twice.

Thank you very much,

Cathy Hammond Rondeau

(b)(6)



RCVD JUL 17 2014

7-4-14

DEAR SIR OR MADAME,

I am seeking to replace the attached CITES permit for the elephant I shot in 2012 because it is expired.

I had to replace this permit once already because the consignee's name did not match exactly on the CITES & the Tanzania export permit. By the time I got the attached replacement, all the other paperwork had expired.

Neither the first permit nor this one were used in any way. The elephant tusks etc are still in storage in Tanzania.

Thank you,

(b) (6)

RCVD JUL 17 2014

LB



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

OMB No. 1018-0093
Expires 05/31/2017

Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

Return to: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
(Enter address from pages 4 and 5 of application)

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, 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 Rondeau	1. b. First name Catherine	1. c. Middle name or initial Hammond	1. d. Suffix Mrs.
2. Date of birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Social Security No. (b) (6)	4. Occupation (b) (6)	5. Affiliation/ Doing business as (see instructions)
6. a. Telephone number (b) (6)	6. b. Alternate telephone number	6. c. Fax number	6. d. E-mail address

B. Complete if applying on behalf of a business, corporation, public agency, Tribe, or institution			
1. a. Name of business, agency, Tribe, or institution N/A		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) (6)			
1. b. City Leonard	1. c. State MI	1. d. Zip code/Postal code (b) (6)	1. f. Country USA
2. a. Mailing Address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable) (b) (6)			
2. b. City Oakland	2. c. State MI	2. d. Zip code/Postal code (b) (6)	2. f. Country USA

D. All applicants MUST complete	
1. Attach check or money order payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in the amount indicated on pages 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. Do you currently have or have you ever had any Federal Fish and Wildlife permits? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If yes, list the number of the most current permit you have held or that you are applying to renew/re-issue: 12US88593A/9 No <input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Certification: I hereby certify that I have read and am familiar with the regulations contained in Title 50, Part 13 of the Code of Federal Regulations and the other applicable parts in subchapter B of Chapter 1 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) (6) Signature (in blue ink) of applicant/person responsible for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) 7-4-2014 Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)	

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 (<http://www.fws.gov/forms/3-200-2.pdf>) 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 (<http://www.fws.gov/forms/3-200-3.pdf>) and submit to appropriate Office of Law Enforcement address.

NOTE 2: This form **cannot** be used for lost or damaged permit. If you need to replace a lost or damaged permit, please use form 3-200-66, <http://www.fws.gov/international/pdf/permit-application-form-3-200-66-replacement-document.pdf>. 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 <http://www.fws.gov/international/permits/by-form-number/index.html> to determine if another application form would be more appropriate or contact the Division of Management Authority for more information.

13US88593A/9

1. **Permit number.** Enter the permit number to be reissued/renewed/amend _____.
2. **Submit the original permit with this application.** ✓
3. **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. ✓
4. **Annual Report.** If required by your permit, provide an annual report as conditioned (Please disregard if you have already submitted your annual report.)
5. **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.

6. **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: (b) (6) Date: 7-4-14

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 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: _____

Please note new mailing address.

7. 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 from <http://www.fws.gov/le/designated-ports.html>. 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.

8. 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):

N/A

9. 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 8. 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):

Catherine Hammond Bondeau
(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.

(b) (6)



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

**IMPORT
PERMIT**

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.
13US88593A/9
2. Valid
10/31/2013

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

CATHERINE HAMMOND RONDEAU
(b)(6)
LEONARD, MI (b)(6)
U.S.A.

4. Consignee (name and address, country)

GERARD PASANISI SAFARI
P.O. BOX 21880
DAR ES SALAAM
TANZANIA

5. Special Conditions

MUST COMPLY WITH ATTACHED GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS.

SPECIMEN(S) MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION

SEE ATTACHED PAGE 2 FOR ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS.

THIS AMENDS AND REPLACES 12US88593A/9 ISSUED 11/01/2012.

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
4401 N. FAIRFAX DRIVE
ROOM 212
ARLINGTON, VA 22203-3247

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.

09/12/2013

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

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

**U.S. CITES
Management Authority**

7/B. 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
AFRICAN ELEPHANT

Scientific Name
LOXODONTA AFRICANA

9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, hair, hide, tusks, teeth, or any taxidermied part. DOES NOT include worked, manufactured, or handicraft items such as curios, jewelry, or other utilitarian items.)

10. 1 W
11. Quantity (including units)
1 NO

12. Country of Origin
TANZANIA

B. Common Name
LEOPARD

Scientific Name
PANTHERA PARDUS

9. IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part. DOES NOT include worked, manufactured, or handicraft items such as curios, jewelry, or other utilitarian items.)

10. 1 W
11. Quantity (including units)
1 NO

12. Country of Origin
TANZANIA

C. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

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

D. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

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

E. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

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

513437

13US88593A/9

SPECIAL PERMIT CONDITIONS

for TANZANIAN LEOPARD AND ELEPHANT TROPHY IMPORT

MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT AS LISTED IN CONDITION 10 OF GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS.

U.S. THREATENED SPECIES: TUSKS MUST BE MARKED AS PER [50 CFR 17.40(e)]. IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AFRICAN ELEPHANT CONSERVATION ACT, RAW IVORY, INCLUDING SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES THAT ARE WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY IVORY, MAY NOT BE RE-EXPORTED FROM THE U.S. ELEPHANT MUST NOT HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM ANY MORATORIUM AREA INCLUDING LONGIDO CONTROLLED HUNTING AREA (CHA).

U.S. THREATENED SPECIES [50 CFR 17.40 (f)]. PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR. EACH LEOPARD SKIN MUST HAVE A 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 2012 HUNTING SEASON.

09/12/2013

Date

**U.S. CITES
Management Authority**


Chief, Branch of Permits
Division of Management Authority

513416

RCVD JUL 17 2014

7-4-14

DEAR SIR OR MADAME,

I am seeking to replace the attached CITES permit for the elephant I shot in 2012 because it is expired.

I had to replace this permit once already because the consignee's name did not match exactly on the CITES & the Tanzania export permit. By the time I got the attached replacement, all the other paperwork had expired.

Neither the first permit nor this one were used in any way. The elephant tusks etc are still in storage in Tanzania.

Thank you,

(b) (6)

RCUD JUL 17 2014

LB



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

OMB No. 1018-0093
Expires 05/31/2017

Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

Return to: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
(Enter address from pages 4 and 5 of application)

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, 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 Rondeau	1.b. First name Catherine	1.c. Middle name or initial Hammond	1.d. Suffix Mrs.
2. Date of birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b)(6)		3. Social Security Number (b)(6)	
5. Affiliation/ Doing business as (see instructions)			
6.a. Telephone number (b)(6)	6.b. Alternate telephone number	6.c. Fax number	6.d. E-mail address

B. Complete if applying on behalf of a business, corporation, public agency, Tribe, or institution			
1.a. Name of business, agency, Tribe, or institution N/A		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)(6)			
1.b. City Leonard	1.c. State MI	1.d. Zip code/Postal code: (b)(6)	1.e. County/Province (b)(6)
1.f. Country USA			
2.a. Mailing Address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable) (b)(6)			
2.b. City Oakland	2.c. State MI	2.d. Zip code/Postal code: (b)(6)	2.e. County/Province (b)(6)
2.f. Country USA			

D. All applicants MUST complete	
1. Attach check or money order payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in the amount indicated on pages 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. Do you currently have or have you ever had any Federal Fish and Wildlife permits? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If yes, list the number of the most current permit you have held or that you are applying to renew/re-issue: 12US88593A/9	No <input type="checkbox"/>
3. Certification: I hereby certify that I have read and am familiar with the regulations contained in Title 50, Part 13 of the Code of Federal Regulations 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)(6)	
Signature (in blue ink) of applicant/person responsible for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures)	Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy) 7-4-2014

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 (<http://www.fws.gov/forms/3-200-2.pdf>) 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 (<http://www.fws.gov/forms/3-200-3.pdf>) and submit to appropriate Office of Law Enforcement address.

NOTE 2: This form **cannot** be used for lost or damaged permit. If you need to replace a lost or damaged permit, please use form 3-200-66, <http://www.fws.gov/international/pdf/permit-application-form-3-200-66-replacement-document.pdf>. 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 <http://www.fws.gov/international/permits/by-form-number/index.html> to determine if another application form would be more appropriate or contact the Division of Management Authority for more information.

13US88593A/9

1. **Permit number.** Enter the permit number to be reissued/renewed/amend _____.
2. Submit the original permit with this application. ✓
3. **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. ✓
4. **Annual Report.** If required by your permit, provide an annual report as conditioned (Please disregard if you have already submitted your annual report.)
5. **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.

6. **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: _____

(b) (6)

7-14-14

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 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: _____

Please note new mailing address.

7. 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 from <http://www.fws.gov/le/designated-ports.html>. 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.

8. 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):

N/A

9. 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 8. 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):

Catherine Hammond Rondeau

(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

(b) (6)



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

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 2
 1. Original Permit/Certificate No. 13US88593A/9
 2. Valid 10/31/2013

3. Permittee (name and address, country)
 CATHERINE HAMMOND RONDEAU
 (b)(6)
 LEONARD, MI (b)(6)
 U.S.A.

4. Consignee (name and address, country)
 GERARD PASANISI SAFARI
 P.O. BOX 21850
 DAR ES SALAAM
 TANZANIA

5. Special Conditions
 MUST COMPLY WITH ATTACHED GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS.
 SPECIMEN(S) MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION.
SEE ATTACHED PAGE 2 FOR ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS.
THIS AMENDS AND REPLACES 12US88593A/9 ISSUED 11/01/2012.

5a. Purpose of Transaction
 H
 6. U.S. Management Authority
 U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
 DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
 4401 N. FAIRFAX DRIVE
 ROOM 212
 ARLINGTON, VA 22203-3247

-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.

09/12/2013
 Issuing Date
U.S. CITES Management Authority
 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 AFRICAN ELEPHANT Scientific Name LOXODONTA AFRICANA	9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, hair, hide, tusks, teeth, or any taxidermied part. DOES NOT include worked, manufactured, or handicraft items such as curios, jewelry, or other utilitarian items.)	10. 1 W 11. Quantity (including units) 1 NO 12. Country of Origin TANZANIA
B. Common Name LEOPARD Scientific Name PANTHERA PARDUS	9. IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part. DOES NOT include worked, manufactured, or handicraft items such as curios, jewelry, or other utilitarian items.)	10. 1 W 11. Quantity (including units) 1 NO 12. Country of Origin TANZANIA
C. Common Name [REDACTED] Scientific Name [REDACTED]	9. [REDACTED]	10. [REDACTED] 11. Quantity (including units) [REDACTED] 12. Country of Origin [REDACTED]
D. Common Name [REDACTED] Scientific Name [REDACTED]	9. [REDACTED]	10. [REDACTED] 11. Quantity (including units) [REDACTED] 12. Country of Origin [REDACTED]
E. Common Name [REDACTED] Scientific Name [REDACTED]	9. [REDACTED]	10. [REDACTED] 11. Quantity (including units) [REDACTED] 12. Country of Origin [REDACTED]

513437

13US88593A/9

SPECIAL PERMIT CONDITIONS

for TANZANIAN LEOPARD AND ELEPHANT TROPHY IMPORT

MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT AS LISTED IN CONDITION 10 OF GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS.

U.S. THREATENED SPECIES: TUSKS MUST BE MARKED AS PER [50 CFR 17.40(e)] IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AFRICAN ELEPHANT CONSERVATION ACT, RAW IVORY, INCLUDING SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES THAT ARE WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY IVORY, MAY NOT BE RE-EXPORTED FROM THE U.S. ELEPHANT MUST NOT HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM ANY MORATORIUM AREA INCLUDING LONGIDO CONTROLLED HUNTING AREA (CHA).

U.S. THREATENED SPECIES [50 CFR 17.40 (f)]. PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR. EACH LEOPARD SKIN MUST HAVE A 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 2012 HUNTING SEASON.

09/12/2013

Date

U.S. CITES
Management Authority

Chief, Branch of Permits
Division of Management Authority



8/16/13
L/m

Nichols, Shaunta <shaunta_nichols@fws.gov>

CITES permit

cathy rondeau (b) (6)

Tue, Aug 13, 2013 at 4:54 PM

To: "shaunta_nichols@fws.gov" <shaunta_nichols@fws.gov>, (b)(6)
(b)(6)

Hi Shaunta,

How are you? I am hoping you can help me out.

I received a CITES permit (No. 88593A) many months ago. In March, I sent an application to have it changed because a name was wrong on it. On April 1, I received a letter stating that you had received my application. On April 12, I received a request to turn in the original permit. This was surprising as nowhere on the website or in the instructions did it say I needed to turn in the original permit. I sent it in on April 13.

I called 800-358-2104 today to find out about the revised permit and was told that it has been abandoned. I checked with the nice man to see if my email, work address, and phone numbers are correct in your system, and they are. So, I was surprised to hear that my permit was abandoned with no further communication.

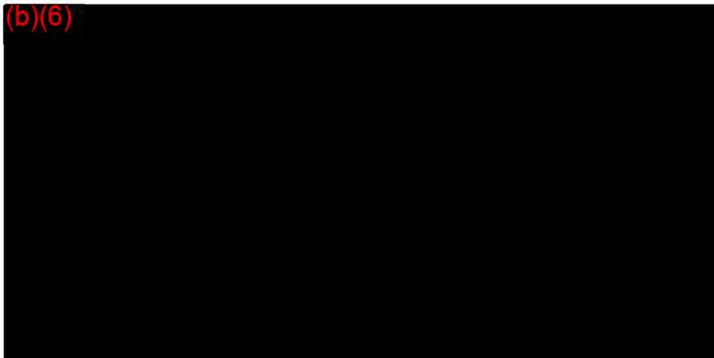
I left a message on Ailteas's voice mail, and I have not heard back from her.

Could you please help me get my revised permit? I really don't have the money to pay again, when I have already paid twice.

Thank you very much,

Cathy Hammond Rondeau

(b)(6)





United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Washington, D.C. 20240

FEE -4

MEMORANDUM

To: Chief, Division of Management Authority
From: Chief, Division of Scientific Authority *Robert P. Galief*
Subject: General advice for permit renewals and amendments

This general advice supersedes the memorandum on "Scientific Authority review of permit amendments and renewals" issued by our office (then Office of Scientific Authority) on February 14, 1983.

The Division of Management Authority (DMA) receives a large number of requests for renewals and amendments of CITES import and export permits, as well as Certificates of Scientific Exchange (COSE), for which the Division of Scientific Authority (DSA) has previously issued non-detriment findings.

In the case of permits for which DMA has used a general advice from DSA, we have determined that no additional advice from DSA will be necessary provided that the renewal or amendment request still meets the conditions contained in the general advice.

In the case of permits for which DSA has issued permit-specific non-detriment findings, no additional advice from DSA will be needed provided that the renewal or amendment request involves activities affecting the species in question in a way that was contemplated in our original advice. However, additional DSA advice will be needed when:

- 1) there is a change in sender or recipient;
- 2) there is a change in purpose of the activity (e.g., from display to captive breeding purposes in the case of live animals; from research to commercial purposes in the case of tissue



Sport hunted trophy permit re-issuance application.....88593A

Braxton, Ailteas <ailteas_braxton@fws.gov>

Fri, Apr 12, 2013 at 12:40 PM

To: (b)(6)

Ms. Rondeau,

I am currently processing your application. Please forward the original copy of the permit to my attention as soon as possible.

I can not continue to process without this.

Thank you
Ailteas Braxton
Legal Examiner
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services
Division of Management Authority
ailteas_braxton@fws.gov
703 358-1978 direct dial
703 358-2281 fax

If the information requested above is not received within 45 days, your application will be considered incomplete and will be administratively closed.



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

OMB No. 1018-0093
Expires 02/28/2014

Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

Return to: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
(Enter address from pages 4 and 5 of application)

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, 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 Rondeau	1.b. First name Catherine	1.c. Middle name or initial Hammond	1.d. Suffix
2. (b)(6)	3. Social Security No. (b)(6)	4. Occupation (b)(6)	5. Affiliation/ Doing business as (see instructions)
6.a. Telephone number (b)(6)	6.b. Alternate telephone number	6.c. Fax number (b)(6)	6.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	
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)(6)			
1.b. City Leonard	1.c. State MI	1.d. Zip code/Postal code (b)(6)	1.e. Country USA
2.a. Mailing Address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable) Same			
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 indicated on pages 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. Do you currently have or have you ever had any Federal Fish and Wildlife permits? attached Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If yes, list the number of the most current permit you have held or that you are applying to renew/re-issue: 124588593A/9 No <input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Certification: I hereby certify that I have read and am familiar with the regulations contained in Title 50, Part 13 of the Code of Federal Regulations and the other applicable parts in subchapter B of Chapter 1 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. (b)(6) penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001. 3-22-2013 Signature (in blue ink) of applicant/person responsible for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)	

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

NOTE 1: Applications **must** be submitted to the office that issued the initial permit. This form cannot be used for lost or damaged permit. Lost or damaged permit must use form 3-200-66.

NOTE 2: If you are renewing your Designated Port Exemption permit, use form 3-200-2 (<http://www.fws.gov/forms/3-200-2.pdf>). If you are renewing your Import/Export license (required for commercial activities), use form 3-200-3 (<http://www.fws.gov/forms/3-200-3.pdf>) and submit to appropriate Office of Law Enforcement address.

NOTE 3: If you are renewing or amending a master file for multiple shipments or a COSE, use the appropriate form for proposed activity (form 3-200-29 for samples; 3-200-30 for circus/traveling exhibits; 3-200-33 for Artificially Propagated Plants; 3-200-39 for COSEs) (<http://www.fws.gov/forms/display.cfm?number1=200>).

1. **Permit number.** Enter the permit number to be reissued/renewed 12US88593A/9. The original permit **must** be submitted with this application.
2. **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.
3. **Annual Report.** If required by your permit, provide an annual report as conditioned. (Disregard if you have already submitted your annual report.)
4. **Captive-Bred Wildlife Registration (CBW):** If the location of activities has changed, attach a description and photographs or diagrams (no blueprints) of the current facilities. If a change in personnel (e.g., principal officer, curator, and primary animal care staff) has occurred, provide a brief description of their expertise in caring/handling of the species.
5. **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.

6. **Certification.** Complete one of the statements below and supply any additional documentation requested:

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:

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.

[On an attached page(s), provide a complete description of any changes (e.g., change in principal officer, personnel, address, location of activities, port location.) Please sign each attached page. Also, please note that we may ask you to submit additional information.]

Permittee's signature: (b) (6) _____ Date: 3-23-2013

7. Address where you wish permit mailed (if different than page 1): Same address

8. If you wish the permit to be sent to you by means other than regular mail, provide an air bill, pre-paid envelope, or billing information: n/a

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

Catherine Hammond Rondeau

(b)(6)

Catherine Rondeau

(b)(6)

Leonard, MI (b)(6)

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

March 23, 2013

RE: CITES permit # 12US88593A/9

Dear Sir or Madam,

Could you please reissue the attached CITES permit? I shot an elephant during the 2012 hunting season, and I am currently making arrangements to have it shipped from the hunting grounds to the United States.

I would like to change the consignee in box 4 to read:

Gerard Pasanisi Safari
PO Box 21880
Dar Es Salaam
Tanzania

I have enclosed the \$50 fee.

If you have any questions, please, please call or email me.

Thank you very much,

(b)(6)

Catherine Rondeau



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

**IMPORT
PERMIT**

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.
12US88593A/9

2. Valid until
10/31/2013

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

CATHERINE HAMMOND RONDEAU
(b)(6)
LEONARD, MI (b)(6)
U.S.A.

4. Consignee (name and address, country)

TANGYANIKA WILDLIFE SAFARI
UHURU STREET, PLOT 38
NEAR BUGURUNI POLICE POST, P.O. BOX 21680
BUGURUNI KISIWANI
DAR ES SALAAM
TANZANIA

5. Special Conditions

MUST COMPLY WITH ATTACHED GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS.

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

SEE ATTACHED PAGE 2 FOR ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS.

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
4401 N. FAIRFAX DRIVE
ROOM 212
ARLINGTON, VA 22203-3247

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.

11/01/2012

Issuing Date

Management Authority

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
<p>A. Common Name AFRICAN ELEPHANT</p> <p>Scientific Name LOXODONTA AFRICANA</p>	<p>9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, hair, hide, tusks, teeth, or any taxidermied part. DOES NOT include worked, manufactured, or handcraft items such as curios, jewelry, or other utilitarian items.)</p>	<p>10. I W</p> <p>11. Quantity (including units) NO</p> <p>12. Country of Origin TANZANIA</p>
<p>B. Common Name LEOPARD</p> <p>Scientific Name PANTHERA PARDUS</p>	<p>9. IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part. DOES NOT include worked, manufactured, or handcraft items such as curios, jewelry, or other utilitarian items.)</p>	<p>10. I W</p> <p>11. Quantity (including units) NO</p> <p>12. Country of Origin TANZANIA</p>
<p>C. Common Name [REDACTED]</p> <p>Scientific Name [REDACTED]</p>	<p>9. [REDACTED]</p>	<p>10. [REDACTED]</p> <p>11. Quantity (including units) [REDACTED]</p> <p>12. Country of Origin [REDACTED]</p>
<p>D. Common Name [REDACTED]</p> <p>Scientific Name [REDACTED]</p>	<p>9. [REDACTED]</p>	<p>10. [REDACTED]</p> <p>11. Quantity (including units) [REDACTED]</p> <p>12. Country of Origin [REDACTED]</p>
<p>E. Common Name [REDACTED]</p> <p>Scientific Name [REDACTED]</p>	<p>9. [REDACTED]</p>	<p>10. [REDACTED]</p> <p>11. Quantity (including units) [REDACTED]</p> <p>12. Country of Origin [REDACTED]</p>



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Washington, D.C. 20240

In Reply Refer To:
FWS/AIA/OMA

Memorandum

MAY 6 1997

To: The File

From: Chief, Branch of Permits

Subject: Enhancement Finding for African Elephants Taken as Sport-hunted Trophies in Tanzania

The African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) is listed as threatened under the U.S. Endangered Species Act with a special rule at 50 CFR 17.40(e). The special rule sets forth requirements for the import of sport-hunted trophies, including marking requirements for ivory. Under paragraph 17.40(e)(3)(iii)(C), the Service must make a finding that the killing of the elephant whose trophy is intended for import would enhance the survival of the species.

Based on available information, the OMA believes that Tanzania is effectively conserving and managing the elephant population throughout the country and finds that the import of sport-hunted elephant trophies from Tanzania enhances the survival of the species. This finding applies to all African elephant trophies lawfully taken in Tanzania, provided they are imported by the person who hunted them for personal use.

Basis for Enhancement Finding:

Population Status: Aerial surveys of elephant populations have been undertaken by the Tanzania Wildlife Conservation Monitoring (TWCM) unit at two- to three-year intervals to monitor population trends, distribution, and recovery. Ground survey techniques have also been incorporated. They involve scientists and field staff undertaking routine monitoring duties during law enforcement patrols to determine population trends, distribution, and age and sex ratios of key populations.

Tanzania has the largest elephant population of any range state. In the early 1970's, the population was estimated at 365,000 elephants. By 1991, a population survey conducted by TWCM showed the population had dropped to approximately 57,334 elephants. This drop was primarily a result of extensive poaching which occurred during the 1970's and 1980's. A secondary factor was a reduction in habitat due to expanding human populations. The current estimates available indicate the population in Tanzania ranges from a low of 87,842 to a high of about 100,000 elephants.



United States Department of the Interior

ADDRESS ONLY THE DIRECTOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

JUN 10 1982

Memorandum

To: Chief, Federal Wildlife Permit Office
From: Chief, Office of the Scientific Authority
Subject: Importation of Leopard Trophies

The Scientific Authority advises the Management Authority that the importation of sport-hunted leopard (Panthera pardus) trophies taken in the following countries will be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species involved: Botswana, South Africa (Transvaal only), Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. This advice applies to all leopard trophies lawfully taken in these countries on or after July 1, 1975, provided they are to be imported by the persons who hunted them for personal use or display.

Basis for Advice:

1. The factors that were considered in developing advice on leopard trophy imports are set forth in an attachment to our memorandum of March 25, 1982 (copy attached). Advice was developed in accordance with a resolution of the Parties on this subject (Conf. 2.11).
2. Each of the five countries mentioned above: (a) has laws under which the regulated sport-hunting of leopards is allowed, (b) limits the quantity, or spatial or seasonal distribution of the take of leopards, (c) bases these limits on the goal of managing leopards to sustain their populations, (d) maintains a licensing system for persons who take or process leopards (except in South Africa), and (e) implements a permitting system to regulate trade in accordance with CITES.
3. Our advice is based on a comprehensive review of the best available information on the status and management of the leopard in each of the 18 countries where it is classified as a Threatened species under the U.S. Endangered Species Act of 1973. We have information that sport-hunting of leopards is not permitted in 9 of these countries: Angola, Burundi, Gabon, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Rwanda, Swaziland, and Uganda. We do not now have enough information to advise on Namibia. The available information indicates that it would not be appropriate to allow leopard trophy imports from Congo, Mozambique, or Zaire.
4. In the case of those countries not presently allowing the sport-hunting of leopards, we do not find it appropriate to advise in favor of importing specimens that were taken prior to a hunting ban. Circumstances that led to such bans were operating against the conservation of leopards in those countries. A detailed account of such circumstances in Kenya is provided by Patrick Hamilton's 1981 report to the Service on the status of the leopard and cheetah in that country.
5. We will continue to review information on the leopard, and may amend this advice as necessary. Please send us a copy of each permit issued under this advice, so that we can monitor the number of trophies imported from each country.

- 2 -

Richard L. Sachowski
for the Scientific Authority

Concur:

Richard M. Smith
Associate Director-Research

6/13/82
Date

Attachment



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Washington, D.C. 20240



AUG 14 2012

MEMORANDUM

To: Chief, Division of Management Authority

From: Chief, Division of Scientific Authority *Rosemarie Graham*

Subject: General Advice on Importation of Sport-hunted Trophies of African Elephants from Tanzania for the Calendar Year 2012

This responds to your request for a finding as required under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) on various applications for the importation of sport-hunted trophies of African elephants (*Loxodonta africana*) from the United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania) for calendar year 2012.

Please be advised that, with the information currently available, we are able to find that the importation of sport-hunted trophies of African elephants from Tanzania will be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species. This General Advice applies only to sport-hunted trophies of African elephants that were lawfully taken in Tanzania during calendar year 2012 (i.e., January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2012), provided that they are to be imported by the persons who hunted them for personal use or personal display.

If new information becomes available during 2012 that suggests that this General Advice is no longer valid, it will be suspended and reconsidered by the Division of Scientific Authority. If, after reconsideration, the Division of Scientific Authority believes that the General Advice is no longer valid, we will issue a new General Advice or require that subsequent permit applications be considered on a case-by-case basis.

BASIS FOR ADVICE:

A significant amount of information relevant to this General Advice was made available at the Fifteenth Meeting of the CITES Conference of the Parties (CoP15), including Tanzania's proposal to transfer its population of African elephants from Appendix I to Appendix II (CoP15 Prop. 4 (Rev. 1)), in addition to the Report of the Panel of Experts on Tanzania's proposal (CoP15 Doc. 68, Annex 6a). Much of the information used in making the current finding was derived from these sources, as noted below.

In addition, since CoP15, a significant amount of new information relevant to this issue has become available, including:

**TAKE PRIDE
IN AMERICA** 

- Tanzania National Elephant Management Plan 2010-2015 (TAWIRI 2012);
- The Wildlife Conservation Act, 2009 (Government of the United Republic of Tanzania 2009a);
- The Wildlife Conservation Act, 2009 (Act Supplement No. 5; 20th March, 2009; Government of the United Republic of Tanzania 2009b);
- The Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations, 2010 (Subsidiary Legislation Supplement No. 25; 2nd July, 2010; Government of the United Republic of Tanzania 2010);
- Third African Elephant Meeting (1-3 November 2010; Gigiri, Kenya; various documents); and
- Documents from the 62nd Meeting of the CITES Standing Committee (Geneva 2012).

Much of the information used in making the current finding was derived from these sources, as noted below, as well as previously cited information (sec AOSA106; dated July 23, 2010; [Division of Scientific Authority 2010]).

Conservation and Management

1. African elephants are widely distributed throughout Tanzania, covering 49% of the country's land area. About 37% of the elephant's range in that country is in protected areas (PA). This proportion of protected range is relatively high compared to other African elephant range countries (Blanc *et al.* 2007). These protected areas comprise 26% of the country's land area within six ecosystems throughout the country, including: Tarangire-Manyara, Serengeti, Selous-Mikumi, Ruaha-Rungwa, Katavi-Rukwa, and Moyowosi-Kigosi. The network of PAs includes 15 National Parks (NP) (4% of the country's land surface), Ngorongoro Conservation Area (1%), 28 Game Reserves (GR) (14%), and 33 Game Controlled Areas (GCA) and/or Wildlife Management Areas (WMA) (5%). Some of these areas were designated as recently as 2005 (CoP15 Doc. 68, Annex 6a [page 1]).

2. In Tanzania, the only consumptive use of African elephants is sport hunting [CoP15 Prop. 4 (Rev. 1)], which is covered by The Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations, 2010 (Government of the United Republic of Tanzania 2010). These regulations control hunting by concession area, season, minimum trophy sizes (18 kg and 160 cm per tusk), annual quotas, post-hunt reporting, trophy registration, marking, and export requirements [CoP15 Doc. 68 Annex 6a [page 11]; Part V, Regulation 24.-(5)(b)].

3. The trophy quota for African elephants is distributed among approximately 150 hunting concessions/blocks [Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (United Republic of Tanzania), in litt., 2008] with the number of trophy permits allotted to each concession determined by elephant survey information (Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, in litt., 2005).

4. According to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (in litt., 2008), 25% of the revenue accrued from the sport hunting of elephants goes to the conservation and protection of

African elephants and other wildlife species through the Tanzania Wildlife Protection Fund (TWPF). In addition, 25% of the game fees received from hunters is given to the local communities in the areas where the sport hunting took place. Apart from being the source of revenue to local communities, sport hunting plays an important role in creating employment for the members of the local communities, for example, as trackers, skimmers, tent and mess attendants, and guards (Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, in litt., 2008). The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (in litt., 2008) also reported that the sport hunting program assisted in curbing illegal harvesting and developing infrastructure such as roads, hospitals, and schools, as well as creating a market for local artwork.

5. The 1998 Wildlife Policy of the United Republic of Tanzania was revised in 2007 and provides guidelines for the management of African elephants through the development, review, and updating of specific management plans (CoP15 Doc. 68, Annex 6a [page 4]).

6. This past year, Tanzania published its country-level strategy and action plan, the "Tanzania National Elephant Management Plan 2010-2015." This plan provides updated information on several biological and ecological topics, including: distribution and range, abundance, population trends and demography, elephant corridors, and human-elephant conflicts. It identifies nine different strategic objectives, as well as numerous specific objectives and their associated targets, actions, timelines, actors, and indicators. The strategic objectives include: Human-Elephant Conflict, Elephant Corridors, Law Enforcement, Benefits and Sustainable Utilization, Ivory Stockpile and Management System, Research and Monitoring, Elephant Health and Welfare, Cross-border Cooperation, and Elephant Information Management (TAWIRI 2012).

Population Status and Trends

7. In 2006, the Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute [TAWIRI 2007 (cited in CoP15 Doc. 68, Annex 6a [page 1])] estimated the African elephant populations of Tanzania at $139,915 \pm 12,338$ (SE) animals based on census surveys covering $227,328 \text{ km}^2$ conducted using both total and sample counts. According to the Panel of Experts, this estimate was not significantly different from that of $111,475 \pm 18,728$ (95% CL) elephants estimated in 2000-2003. The Panel of Experts noted that the 2006 estimate did not include 2,873 additional elephants from areas not formally surveyed, which provided a country-wide "best estimate" of $142,788 \pm 12,405$ (SE) elephants in 2006 (CoP15 Doc. 68, Annex 6a [page 1]). In 2006, according to the African Elephant Status Report (Blanc *et al.*, 2007), the "definite" category estimate was 108,816 elephants, in addition to 27,937 "probable," 29,350 "possible," and 900 "speculative" category estimates.

8. In 2009, a similar survey covering $229,318 \text{ km}^2$ across the same six ecosystems produced a total population estimate of $105,439 \pm 6,080$ (SE) African elephants [TAWIRI 2010a (cited in CoP15 Doc. 68, Annex 6a)]. A "best estimate," which included an additional 3,583 elephants, provided a country-wide estimate of $109,022 \pm 6,135$ (SE) elephants in 2009. The Panel of

Experts noted that these results suggested a significant decline compared to the 2006 estimate of 142,788 elephants and that the decline could be attributed largely to a downward population trend recorded in the Selous-Mikumi ecosystem (CoP15 Doc. 68, Annex 6a [page 1]); however, Tanzania later clarified that methodological issues during the 2006 survey is believed to have resulted in an overestimate, and therefore, the two years' results cannot be compared due to different study techniques. Although a survey was also conducted in 2011, the final survey report is not yet available (SC62 Inf. 1).

9. Demographic parameters were calculated between 2009 – 2010 from 2,182 African elephants from six major elephant populations in Tarangire, Serengeti, Ruaha-Rungwa, Selous, Katavi-Rukwa, and Ugalla (TAWIRI 2012). This demographic survey of African elephants revealed that the proportion of the population < 5 years of age varied from 41% in Tarangire to 25% in Ugalla River Game Reserve, with values above 30% (Tarangire, Selous, Serengeti, and Ruaha-Rungwa). These results were indicative of good to high growth rates. The Panel of Experts, citing Foley and Faust (2010), further pointed out that Tarangire had a growth rate of > 6% and was one of the highest growth rates ever recorded for an African elephant population. It was noted that those populations with the proportion of their herds < 5 years of age below 30% (Katavi and Ugalla Game Reserve), which is indicative of low recruitment and growth rates, suggested one or more population stressors, such as higher infant mortality or increased stress associated with human-elephant conflict or illegal activity (i.e., poaching) (CoP15 Doc. 68, Annex 6a [pages 1-2]).

10. The Panel of Experts concluded that while estimates at that time suggested that the Tanzanian African elephant populations were stable or possibly decreasing, elephant populations still remained large (> 100,000 individuals) and were demographically healthy. The Panel of Experts noted that the populations of African elephants were geographically widespread across the country and occupied diverse ecosystems, and that a high proportion of the populations (> 80% individuals) occupied protected areas. In the overall opinion of the Panel of Experts, the African elephant populations in Tanzania were viable at the time of the analysis (CoP15 Doc. 68, Annex 6a [page 2]).

11. The Panel of Experts, however, raised concerns about the future mobility of the African elephant populations in Tanzania. They noted, for example, that associated human settlements were increasing in size and number around protected areas and were accompanied by increasing human-elephant conflicts. These settlements and the associated conflicts were probably the most important factors limiting the elephants' mobility and range. It was the opinion of the Panel of Experts that -- at the rates of habitat change and land conversion at the time -- the corridors that still remained in Tanzania would be converted to unsuitable habitat in less than 5 years (CoP15 Doc. 68, Annex 6a [page 4]).

12. According to Jones et al. (2009), Tanzania was working to minimize risks to African elephants, other wildlife, people, and property through improvements in spatial planning involving the identification, maintenance, and restoration of wildlife corridors. The "Tanzania

National Elephant Management Plan 2010-2015” lays out a strategic objective to restore lost corridors and to increase protection for corridors that are identified to still be in use (TAWIRI 2012).

Sustainability of Off-Take

13. In Tanzania, African elephant deaths occur as a result of several factors, including: 1) natural mortality; 2) trophy hunting; 3) problem animal control; and 4) poaching. In order to evaluate whether off-take from trophy hunting was sustainable, all losses to the African elephant population must be considered.

Legal Off-Take

14. Since 2007, the annual CITES Export Quota for the United Republic of Tanzania has been 400 tusks (sport-hunting quota of 200 elephants). During 2003-2006, the quota was 200 tusks from 100 individuals, while during 1997-2002 the quota was 100 tusks from 50 individuals. Tanzania, however, typically has not exported its full quota allotment in sport-hunted trophies or African elephant tusks. During 1997-2009, for example, annual tusk exports typically were about 40-45% of the allowed quantities and never exceeded the approved annual quota (UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database; available on the internet at: <http://www.unep-wcmc.org/citestrade>; accessed on 8 March 2010).

15. The Panel of Experts also assessed the sustainability of legal off-take from African elephant populations in Tanzania. Complete records on natural mortality for the entire country or on the killing of problem elephants were not available, but the Panel of Experts was able to estimate the level of such off-take by analyzing the data from the ivory store databases of Tanzania. Based on 21 years of data for that country, an average of 231 elephants died annually from natural mortality, while another 287 individuals died annually from elephant control measures (CoP15 Doc. 68, Annex 6a [page 5]).

16. Based a sport-hunting quota of 200 African elephants, as well as the estimates cited earlier for natural mortality and problem animal control in Tanzania, the Panel of Experts estimated that the overall legal off-take of African elephants from the several populations in that country was about 718 annually, which was 0.7% of the 2009 elephant population estimate of 109,022 individuals. Even if natural mortalities were considerably higher due, for example, to low carcass detection rates by observers in difficult terrain, the Panel of Experts believed that the legal off-take was still less than the annual population growth rate of 3-5% and, therefore, was sustainable (CoP15 Doc. 68, Annex 6a [page 14]).

17. The Panel of Experts also assessed whether the hunting of trophy-quality males in Tanzania was sustainable. According to an earlier analysis by Martin (1986), an annual harvest rate of 0.5-1.0% of the total African elephant population was sustainable. Based on the available population information, the Panel of Experts estimated that nationwide there was a potential off-take of 325 trophy-quality African elephant males (0.3% of the total population; CoP15 Doc. 68,

Annex 6a [page 14]). The Panel of Experts noted that this value of 0.3% was less than the value of 0.5-1% of total African elephant numbers and concluded that the hunting was sustainable.

Illegal Off-Take

18. According to the Panel of Experts, official poaching statistics provided by the Wildlife Division of Tanzania indicated 258 reported poaching incidents that were detected during 2005-2009, including 82 poaching incidents in 2009, the highest number poached annually during that time period. The Panel of Experts noted, however, that the total number of poaching incidents was likely underestimated given low African elephant carcass detection rates (CoP15 Doc. 68, Annex 6a [page 5]).

19. The Panel of Experts cited the following evidence that poaching has led to elephant population declines in the Selous-Mikumi ecosystem:

- a) PIKE values collected at the Selous-Mikumi MIKE site have progressively increased between 2003 and 2009 (CITES Secretariat, 2010).*
- b) Joint Wildlife Division/Selous Rhino Project aerial observations and foot patrols recorded more than a threefold increase in encounter rates of recently dead elephant carcasses between 2007 and 2008 (TAWIRI, 2010b).*
- c) Tourism operators operating in the northern Selous reported to the Panel an increase in elephant (and other wildlife) poaching since 2007/8, including several incidents close to tourist camps.*
- d) A significant proportion of the large seizures of ivory made in Asia in 2006 have been traced by forensic DNA work to elephants killed in the Selous-Niassa area (Wasser et al., 2009).*

Note: PIKE = Proportion of illegally killed elephants

20. The Panel of Experts also pointed to evidence that the Selous-Mikumi ecosystem was a "hotspot" for African elephant poaching. They observed that the ivory that had been collected by wildlife enforcement officials at Udzungwa National Park was from confiscations. According to these officials, the confiscations consisted of illegally-sourced ivory coming out of nearby Kilombero Game Controlled Area in the Selous-Mikumi ecosystem. In addition, the highest number of tusks confiscated by field-based Wildlife Division offices originated from Morogoro and Lindi, which are adjacent to the Selous-Mikumi ecosystem (CoP15 Doc. 68, Annex 6a [page 5]).

21. Given the factors discussed above, the Panel of Experts concluded that the level of off-take at that time was not sustainable in the Selous-Mikumi ecosystem, which represents about 40% of the total African elephant population in Tanzania. They also noted, however, that legal and

illegal off-take appeared to be sustainable in the five other elephant ecosystems where the populations were stable or increasing. Expressing concern about the potential for off-take levels in the Selous-Mikumi ecosystem to have a future negative impact on the African elephant population as a whole, the Panel of Experts stated:

“Whilst not unequivocally substantiated, the Selous-Mikumi situation described above could affect long-term population sustainability.”
(CoP15 Doc. 68, Annex 6a [page 3])”

22. Based on a more recent analysis of MIKE data, the levels of illegal killing across the African elephants’ range are of serious and increasing concern. Between 2009 and 2011, PIKE values remained high at the Selous-Mikumi MIKE site (SC62 Inf. 1). Moreover, a March 2012 IUCN African Elephant Specialist Group survey indicated that poaching over the last 12 months had increased in sites in Tanzania (SC62 Doc. 46.1 (Rev. 1).

23. Another concern that the Panel of Experts raised, which relates to the commitment by the Tanzania to combat poaching, was the financial mechanism by which the Wildlife Division was funded. The Wildlife Division’s revenue share is paid directly to the central Treasury, and the Treasury is then supposed to distribute the budgeted monies to the Wildlife Division. The Panel of Experts raised the concern that over a 3-year period (2007-2009), the Wildlife Division had received only 63% (USD 2,634,975 per year) of its approved budget from the central Treasury. The Panel noted that given these funding limitations, the Wildlife Division would not be able to meet its needs and obligations regarding the conservation, management, and protection of African elephants. The Panel of Experts also noted, however, that between 2005 and 2009, the Tanzania Wildlife Protection Fund contributed on average a total of USD 12,894,564 annually to the Wildlife Division. According to the Panel of Experts, these funds, when combined with the Treasury allocations, should have put the Wildlife Division in a “strong position” to meet its enforcement obligations, including containment of threats to elephants in the Selous-Mikumi ecosystem (CoP15 Doc. 68, Annex 6a [page 3]). Recent African elephant poaching levels in the Selous-Mikumi ecosystem, however, suggest that enforcement may have been inadequate.

24. The Panel of Experts also noted that the National Parks and the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authorities of Tanzania were adequately funded because they generated and retained 100% of their revenue share through park and conservation area fees (CoP15 Doc. 68, Annex 6a [page 3]).

25. Although the Panel of Experts raised concerns over the illegal killing of elephants in the Selous-Mikumi ecosystem, they also acknowledged the efforts by authorities of Tanzania to combat the increases in poaching. For example, in July 2009, a series of planning meetings led to anti-poaching patrols that were joint and cooperative, and involved rangers and scouts from the Selous Game Reserve, the Udzungwa Mountains National Park, and the Mikumi National Park. In December 2009, for example, the commander of special police operations led an anti-poaching operation, code-named “Operation Butterfly,” in the Selous Game Reserve. This operation led to the arrest of 70 poachers and the recovery of elephant and hippopotamus ivory

(Midala 2010, as cited in TAWIRI 2012). Noting these, as well as other anti-poaching efforts by the Tanzanian authorities, the Panel of Experts stated:

"There is a clear indication of concern by the authorities to minimize poaching of elephant and other wildlife species. The various efforts to deploy staff and execute special anti-poaching operations in various parts of the country, particularly in the vast Selous Game Reserve, are noteworthy."
(CoP15 Doc. 68, Annex 6a [page 14]).

26. The Director of Wildlife of Tanzania informed the Panel of Experts that regulations were being finalized to implement The Wildlife Conservation Act, 2009, which would reportedly increase revenue retention, increase penalties up to 30 years, and provide additional powers to law enforcement personnel (CoP15 Doc. 68, Annex 6a [page 11]). Copies of those laws and regulations were provided to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) at a February 17, 2011, meeting with Tanzanian officials.

27. The "Tanzania National Elephant Management Plan 2010-2015" is based on several new wildlife laws and implementing regulations (TAWIRI 2012): The Wildlife Conservation Act, 2009 (Government of the United Republic of Tanzania 2009a); The Wildlife Conservation Act, 2009 (Act Supplement No. 5; 20th March, 2009; Government of the United Republic of Tanzania 2009b); and The Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations, 2010 (Subsidiary Legislation Supplement No. 25; 2nd July, 2010; Government of the United Republic of Tanzania 2010). During the February 2011, meeting, the Service received copies of these measures, but it was not clear when they would be fully implemented. For example, the Subsidiary Legislation (Supplement No. 25; 2nd July, 2010) of The Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations, 2010, in Part V, 24.-(5)(b), directs that no person shall hunt an elephant with tusks weighing below 18 kg per tusk or measuring not less than 160 cm per tusk (Government of the United Republic of Tanzania 2010). In another example, the Act Supplement (No. 5; 20th March, 2009) of The Wildlife Conservation Act, 2009, in Part IV, calls for the protection of wildlife corridors, dispersal areas, buffer zones, and migratory routes (Government of the United Republic of Tanzania 2009b). Both of these measures are critically important to the conservation of the African elephant, but it is not clear when they will become operational and backed by the force of law in Tanzania. Until the new laws are fully implemented, these African elephant conservation and management measures, while improving, are still in a transitional phase.

Conclusion

28. With the information currently available, we believe that the status of the African elephant population in Tanzania and ongoing management efforts in that country are adequate to ensure that the sport hunting of African elephants, as administered by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, does not adversely affect the status of the species in Tanzania.

29. Therefore, for calendar year 2012, we find that the import of sport-hunted trophies of African elephants taken in Tanzania will be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species.

CONCERNS:

Although we are able to make the current non-detriment finding, we still have concerns about the future sustainability of the total levels of off-take from the African elephant populations in Tanzania. These concerns – in part -- were also noted by the Panel of Experts (CoP15 Doc. 68, Annex 6a [pages 13-16]):

- A. Efforts have been made by Tanzania to combat poaching in the Selous-Mikumi ecosystem. We also acknowledge that additional resources are now available to promote the conservation status of the African elephant in that country, including: “Tanzania National Elephant Management Plan 2010-2015” (TAWIRI 2012); The Wildlife Conservation Act, 2009 (Government of the United Republic of Tanzania 2009a); The Wildlife Conservation Act, 2009 (Act Supplement No. 5; 20th March, 2009; Government of the United Republic of Tanzania 2009b); and The Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations, 2010 (Subsidiary Legislation Supplement No. 25; 2nd July, 2010; Government of the United Republic of Tanzania 2010). The Service is interested in receiving an update on whether the management and regulatory measures mentioned above have been fully implemented, and if not, the targeted time period for full implementation of these measures. In particular, we remain concerned about the availability of future resources to combat poaching in Tanzania, especially in the Selous-Mikumi ecosystem. In this regard, we are interested in receiving updated information on recent initiatives and their effectiveness in combating poaching in Tanzania, particularly in the Selous-Mikumi ecosystem.
- B. It is our understanding that the elephant population in the Selous ecosystem in Tanzania was surveyed in 2011 but that the results have not yet been available. We are interested in receiving these results as soon as they are available.
- C. We note that most of the 23 known elephant corridors in Tanzania are in poor condition (TAWIRI 2012). We recognize that the “Tanzania National Elephant Management Plan 2010-2015” includes a strategic framework for increasing protection for these corridors and for restoring lost corridors and that laws and regulations are available to protect these corridors. Given the importance of protecting these corridors from ongoing threats and the risks to the African elephant populations in the future as a result of human-elephant conflict in and around these areas, we are interested in receiving updated information on Tanzania’s success to date in achieving its objectives related to the protection of African elephant corridors, as laid out in the “Tanzania National Elephant Management Plan 2010-2015” (TAWIRI 2012).

D. Based on recent information obtained through the National Website of Tanzania, we understand that new procedures have been implemented regarding the allocation of tourist hunting blocks [see: Invitation For Applications For Tourist Hunting Blocks Allocation For The Period 2013 – 2018; (Made under Section 9 (2) of the Wildlife Conservation Act, Cap.283 (Tourist Hunting Regulations of 2010); <http://www.tanzania.go.tz/ministriesf.html>; accessed on March 9, 2011); Government of the United Republic of Tanzania 2011]. These changes deal primarily with the hunting block fees that will be charged by the government. We are interested in receiving information about these changes and how they could affect African elephant harvest quotas or off-take levels associated with the corresponding hunting blocks. Given the recent uncertainty about the total population sizes and trends of African elephant populations in the United Republic of Tanzania, especially in the Selous-Mikumi ecosystem, we will continue to monitor African elephant population survey results, as well as overall harvest quotas and off-take levels for this species in the United Republic of Tanzania.

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

Expires 11/30/2010
OMB No. 1018-0093

Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

Return to: Division of Management Authority (DMA)
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 212
Arlington, VA 22203
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 Rondeau	1.b. First name Catherine	1.c. Middle name or initial Hammond	1.d. Suffix Mrs
2. Date of birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b)(6)	3. Social Security No. (b)(6)	4. Occupation (b)(6)	5. Affiliation/ Doing business as (see instructions)
6. Telephone number (b)(6)			
B. Complete if applying on behalf of a business, corporation, public agency or institution			
1.a. Name of business, agency, or institution		1.b. Doing business as (dba)	
2. Tax identification no.		3. Description of business, agency, 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	
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 Box # or P.O. Boxes) (b)(6)			
1.b. City Leonard	1.c. State MI	1.d. Zip code/Postal code (b)(6)	1.e. Country USA
1.g. Mailing Address (include if different than physical address, include name of contact person if applicable) (b)(6)			
2.b. City Oakland	2.c. State MI	2.d. Zip code/Postal code (b)(6)	2.f. Country USA
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. 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? 10US25986A/9 Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If yes, list the number of the most current permit you have held or that you are applying to renew/replace. I had and used No <input type="checkbox"/> a permit in 2010 for an elephant + another in 2010 for a leopard.			
3. Certification. I hereby certify that I have read and am familiar with the regulations contained in Title 50, Part 13 of the Code of Federal Regulations 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. (b)(6) herein may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001. (b)(6) Signature (Print name) of applicant/person responsible for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) 9-12-2012 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), [www.fws.gov/forms] and return your original permit with that form. ^{NO}
_{VNO}

Note 2: The U.S. FWS has determined that a trophy consists of raw or tanned parts of a specimen taken by a hunter during a sport hunt for personal use. It may include the bones, claws, hair, head, hide, hooves, horns, meat, skull, teeth, tusks, or any taxidermied part, including, but not limited to, a rug or taxidermied head, shoulder, or full mount. It does not include articles made from a trophy, such as worked, manufactured, or handicraft items for use as clothing, curios, ornamentation, jewelry, or other utilitarian items. If you wish to import such products, please contact the Division of Management Authority for the proper application form. ^{I am requesting a new elephant a new leopard permit for use}

Please provide the following information. Complete all pages of 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 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year)

African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) Quantity: 1 (Import permit is not required for trophies harvested in Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, or Zimbabwe). **Note: once imported, ivory can not be re-exported.**

Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) Quantity: 0 (Import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa)

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

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

Tanzania's Selous Reserve

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted: Nov. 2 - 24, 2012

c. Description of the trophy and/or parts you intend to import (e.g., skin, skull, shoulder mount, life size mount, claws, horn): Leopard = full body skin with claws, skull, teeth. Elephant = 2 tusks, 2 ears, 4 feet, 1 trunk, tail with hair.

3. **IF THE ANIMAL IS DEAD**, please enter the following: full body skin, four teeth

a. Country and place (area, region, or ranch AND nearest city) where wildlife was removed from the wild (provide a map if possible):

b. Date wildlife was hunted:

c. Description and size of the trophy and/or parts (e.g., skin, skull, shoulder mount, life size mount, claws, horn):

d. The current location of the trophy (address and country):

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

Name: Tanganyika Wildlife Safari

Address: Uhuru Street, Plot-38, near Buguruni Police Post
City/Country: P.O. Box 21880

Buguruni Kisiwani, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, East Africa

5. Please be aware that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service must 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

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 (disregard no. 7).

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 (if applicable). 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 (if applicable). In addition, I understand that raw ivory, once imported into the United States, cannot be re-exported.

Applicant's signature: (b)(6) _____ Date: 9-12-12

8. Have you obtained all required local, Federal, or foreign government approval(s) to conduct the activity you propose? (Be aware that there may be other requirements necessary to conduct this activity such as a hunting license or collection permit.) Yes (provide a copy of the approval(s)) Have applied. Not required

The outfitter in Tanzania is holding my hunting license on my behalf.

9. Enter the U.S. port through which the [export/re-export/import] will occur. New York City
(All wildlife, including parts and products, must be declared to and inspected by a Wildlife Inspector from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Office of Law Enforcement. A list of designated ports (where an inspector is posted) is available from www.fws.gov.)

10. Address where you wish permit mailed (if different than page 1): (b)(6) Oakland, MI (b)(6) USA
(same as on page 1)

11. If you wish the permit to be sent to you by means other than regular mail, provide an air bill, pre-paid envelope, or billing information:

N/A

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

Catherine Rondeau (b)(6)
(b)(6)



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

IMPORT PERMIT

1. Original Permit/Certificate No. 12US88593A/9
2. Valid until 10/31/2013

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

CATHERINE HAMMOND RONDEAU
(b)(6)
LEONARD MI (b)(6)
U.S.A.

4. Consignee (name and address, country)

TANGYANIKA WILDLIFE SAFARI
UHURU STREET, PLOT 38
NEAR BUGURUNI POLICE POST, P.O. BOX 21880
BUGURUNI KISIWANI
DAR ES SALAAM
TANZANIA

5. Special Conditions

MUST COMPLY WITH ATTACHED GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS.
SPECIMEN(S) MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION.
SEE ATTACHED PAGE 2 FOR ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS.

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
4401 N. FAIRFAX DRIVE
ROOM 212
ARLINGTON, VA 22203-3247

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

11/01/2012

Issuing Date

Management Authority

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
AFRICAN ELEPHANT

Scientific Name
LOXODONTA AFRICANA

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, hair, hide, tusks, teeth, or any taxidermied part. DOES NOT include worked, manufactured, or handcraft items such as curios, jewelry, or other utilitarian items.)

10. Appendix No. and Source

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

B. Common Name

LEOPARD
Scientific Name
PANTHERA PARDUS

9. IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part. DOES NOT include worked, manufactured, or handcraft items such as curios, jewelry, or other utilitarian items.)

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

C. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

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

D. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

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

E. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

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

371235

USFS 11/1/12 GS

SPECIAL PERMIT CONDITIONS

for TANZANIAN LEOPARD AND ELEPHANT TROPHY IMPORT

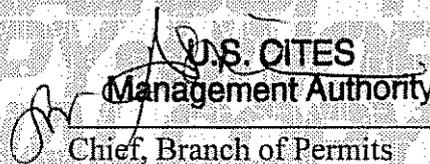
MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT AS LISTED IN CONDITION 10 OF GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS.

U.S. THREATENED SPECIES: TUSKS MUST BE MARKED AS PER [50 CFR 17.40(e)]. IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AFRICAN ELEPHANT CONSERVATION ACT, RAW IVORY, INCLUDING SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES THAT ARE WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY IVORY, MAY NOT BE RE-EXPORTED FROM THE U.S. ELEPHANT MUST NOT HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM ANY MORATORIUM AREA INCLUDING LONGIDO CONTROLLED HUNTING AREA (CHA).

U.S. THREATENED SPECIES [50 CFR 17.40 (f)]. PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR. EACH LEOPARD SKIN MUST HAVE A 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 2012 HUNTING SEASON.

11/01/2012
Date


U.S. OITES
Management Authority
Chief, Branch of Permits
Division of Management Authority



United States Department of the Interior
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICES
Washington, D.C. 20240



FL-1

June 6, 2013

Catherine Hammond Rondeau

(b)(6)

Leonard, MI

(b)(6)

Dear Ms. Hammond Rondeau:

On 04/12/2013, you were notified, and requested to provide additional information in regard to your application PRT- 88593A. In that request, you were informed that you needed to respond within 45 days or your application would be abandoned. Since we have not received the requested information, we have abandoned your application, and your application has been administratively closed.

If, in the future, you wish to pursue the activity for which you originally applied, you will need to submit a new application, along with any appropriate fees, to this office. Please be aware that in most cases, we will not "transfer" information from your old application to a new application. All relevant information would need to be supplied at the time a new application is submitted.

If we can be of assistance, you may contact our office at 703-358-2104 or fax 703-358-2281.

Sincerely,

Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits



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

**IMPORT
PERMIT**

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.
13US88593A/9
2. Valid
10/31/2013

3. Permittee (name and address, country)
CATHERINE HAMMOND RONDEAU
(b)(6)
LEONARD, MI (b)(6)
U.S.A.

4. Consignee (name and address, country)
GERARD PASANISI SAFARI
P.O. BOX 21880
DAR ES SALAAM
TANZANIA

5. Special Conditions
MUST COMPLY WITH ATTACHED GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS.
SPECIMEN(S) MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION.
SEE ATTACHED PAGE 2 FOR ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS.
THIS AMENDS AND REPLACES 12US88593A/9 ISSUED 11/01/2012.

5a. Purpose of Transaction
H
6. U.S. Management Authority
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
4401 N. FAIRFAX DRIVE
ROOM 212
ARLINGTON, VA 22203-3247

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.

09/12/2013

**U.S. CITES
Management Authority**

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 AFRICAN ELEPHANT Scientific Name LOXODONTA AFRICANA	9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, hair, hide, tusks, teeth, or any taxidermied part. DOES NOT include worked, manufactured, or handicraft items such as curios, jewelry, or other utilitarian items.)	10. 1 W 11. Quantity (including units) 1 NO 12. Country of Origin TANZANIA
B. Common Name LEOPARD Scientific Name PANTHERA PARDUS	9. IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part. DOES NOT include worked, manufactured, or handicraft items such as curios, jewelry, or other utilitarian items.)	10. 1 W 11. Quantity (including units) 1 NO 12. Country of Origin TANZANIA
C. Common Name [REDACTED] Scientific Name [REDACTED]	9. [REDACTED]	10. [REDACTED] 11. Quantity (including units) [REDACTED] 12. Country of Origin [REDACTED]
D. Common Name [REDACTED] Scientific Name [REDACTED]	9. [REDACTED]	10. [REDACTED] 11. Quantity (including units) [REDACTED] 12. Country of Origin [REDACTED]
E. Common Name [REDACTED] Scientific Name [REDACTED]	9. [REDACTED]	10. [REDACTED] 11. Quantity (including units) [REDACTED] 12. Country of Origin [REDACTED]

513437

13US88593A/9

SPECIAL PERMIT CONDITIONS

for TANZANIAN LEOPARD AND ELEPHANT TROPHY IMPORT

MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT AS LISTED IN CONDITION 10 OF GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS.

U.S. THREATENED SPECIES: TUSKS MUST BE MARKED AS PER [50 CFR 17.40(e)]. IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AFRICAN ELEPHANT CONSERVATION ACT, RAW IVORY, INCLUDING SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES THAT ARE WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY IVORY, MAY NOT BE RE-EXPORTED FROM THE U.S. ELEPHANT MUST NOT HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM ANY MORATORIUM AREA INCLUDING LONGIDO CONTROLLED HUNTING AREA (CHA).

U.S. THREATENED SPECIES [50 CFR 17.40 (f)]. PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR. EACH LEOPARD SKIN MUST HAVE A 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 2012 HUNTING SEASON.

09/12/2013

Date

U.S. CITES
Management Authority

Chief, Branch of Permits
Division of Management Authority



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

**IMPORT
PERMIT**

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.
14US88593A/9
2. Valid
09/16/2015

3. Permittee (name and address, country)
CATHERINE HAMMOND RONDEAU
(b)(6)
LEONARD, MI (b)(6)
U.S.A.

4. Consignee (name and address, country)
GERARD PASANISI SAFARI
P.O. BOX 21880
DAR ES SALAAM
TANZANIA

5. Special Conditions
MUST COMPLY WITH ATTACHED GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS.
SPECIMEN(S) MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION.
SEE ATTACHED PAGE 2 FOR ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS.
THIS RE-ISSUES AND REPLACES 12US88593A/9 ISSUED 09/12/2013.

5a. Purpose of Transaction
H
6. U.S. Management Authority
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS:IA
5275 LEESBURG PIKE
FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

-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.

09/17/2014

CITES Management Authority

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 AFRICAN ELEPHANT Scientific Name LOXODONTA AFRICANA	9. IMPORT IMPDRT PERSONAL SPORT HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, hair, hide, tusks, teeth, or any taxidermed part. DOES NOT include worked, manufactured, or handicraft items such as curios, jewelry, or other utilitarian items.)	10. 1 W 11. Quantity (Including units) 1 NO 12. Country of Origin TANZANIA
B. Common Name LEOPARD Scientific Name PANTHERA PARDUS	9. IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermed part. DOES NOT include worked, manufactured, or handicraft items such as curios, jewelry, or other utilitarian items.)	10. 1 W 11. Quantity (Including units) 1 NO 12. Country of Origin TANZANIA
C. Common Name [REDACTED] Scientific Name [REDACTED]	9. [REDACTED]	10. [REDACTED] 11. Quantity (including units) [REDACTED] 12. Country of Origin [REDACTED]
D. Common Name [REDACTED] Scientific Name [REDACTED]	9. [REDACTED]	10. [REDACTED] 11. Quantity (including units) [REDACTED] 12. Country of Origin [REDACTED]
E. Common Name [REDACTED] Scientific Name [REDACTED]	9. [REDACTED]	10. [REDACTED] 11. Quantity (including units) [REDACTED] 12. Country of Origin [REDACTED]

SPECIAL PERMIT CONDITIONS

for TANZANIAN LEOPARD AND ELEPHANT TROPHY IMPORT

MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT AS LISTED IN CONDITION 10 OF GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS.

U.S. THREATENED SPECIES: TUSKS MUST BE MARKED AS PER [50 CFR 17.40(e)]. IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AFRICAN ELEPHANT CONSERVATION ACT, RAW IVORY, INCLUDING SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES THAT ARE WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY IVORY, MAY NOT BE RE-EXPORTED FROM THE U.S. ELEPHANT MUST NOT HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM ANY MORATORIUM AREA INCLUDING LONGIDO CONTROLLED HUNTING AREA (CHA).

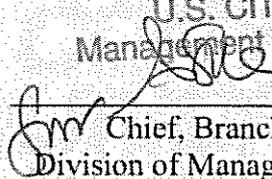
U.S. THREATENED SPECIES [50 CFR 17.40 (f)]. PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR. EACH LEOPARD SKIN MUST HAVE A SELF-LOCKING TAG ATTACHED TO IT WHICH INDICATES THE STATE OF EXPORT, THE NUMBER OF THE SPECIMEN IN RELATION TO THE ANNUAL QUOTA, AND THE CALENDAR YEAR TO WHICH THE QUOTA APPLIES. THE EXPORT PERMIT (OR RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE) MUST CONTAIN THE TAGGING INFORMATION AS OUTLINED ABOVE.

TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2012 HUNTING SEASON.

09/17/2014

Date

U.S. CITES
Management Authority


Chief, Branch of Permits
Division of Management Authority