



RCVD NOV 15 2019

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

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

Type of Activity

**IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN
AFRICAN LEOPARD 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.
Instructions on how to make your application complete and help avoid unnecessary delays are attached.

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

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

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

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

Section C: All applicants complete address information

1.a. Physical address (Street address; Apartment #, Suite #, or Room #; no P.O. Boxes) (b) (6)				
1.b. City San Angelo	1.c. State TX	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 76904	1.e. County/Province Tom Green	1.f. Country U.S.A
2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable)				
2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal code	2.e. County/Province	2.f. Country

Section D: All applicants MUST complete

1. Attach the nonrefundable application processing fee in the form of a check or money order payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in the amount 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. 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.
Signature of applicant/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6) 11/08/2019
Please continue to next page

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

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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) and return your original permit with that form.

Note 3: *Sport-hunted trophy* is defined at 50 CFR 23.74 as follows: *Sport-hunted trophy* means a whole dead animal or a readily recognizable part or derivative of an animal specifically identified on the accompanying CITES document that meets the following criteria:

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

Note 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, are subject to restrictions on their use after import into the United States. Please see 50 CFR 23.55 for more information or contact the Division of Management Authority.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **If importing trophies from more than one country, you must submit a separate application for each shipment in order to obtain separate import permits.**

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

Coppersmith
1200 Minters Chapel Rd, Suite 100
Grapevine, TX 76051

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

Leland Lacy

(b) (6)

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

☒ No ☐ Yes

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

N/A

4. 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):
- a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.
 - b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia
Quantity: N/A (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).
5. **IF ANIMAL IS CURRENTLY LIVING IN THE WILD**, Please enter the following information:
- a. Country and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, conservancy, management area, or hunting block, AND nearest city) where wildlife is to be taken from the wild:

N/A

- b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

N/A

- c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

N/A

6. IF THE ANIMAL HAS ALREADY BEEN TAKEN, please enter the following:

- d. Country and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, conservancy, management area, or hunting block, AND nearest city) where wildlife is to be taken from the wild:

Erongo region; 21°33'36" S 16°5'42" E; Omapyu #75; Near Omaruru, Namibia.

- e. Date wildlife was hunted: October 10, 2019

- f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

Nick Nolte, Nick Nolte Hunting Safaris, Omaruru Namibia

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

P.O. Box 11388, Klein Windhoek, Windhoek
B1 Highway North, Plot #48, Brakwater, Windhoek, Namibia

7. Please provide a copy of any applicable foreign government permits or licenses that were required to remove this animal from the wild (if you have not hunted yet and do not currently hold any such permits or licenses, please indicate so).

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

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

Name: Nick Nolte
Business Name: Nick Nolte Hunting Safaris
Address: P.O. Box 611
Address: Omaruru
City: Omaruru
State/Province: Namibia
Country, Postal Code:

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

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

I acknowledge that the sport-hunted trophy/trophies to be imported has been/will be personally hunted by my client and is being imported only for my client's personal use (i.e., **not for sale, transfer, donation, or exchange that is reasonably likely to result in economic use, gain, or benefit**). If applying for the import of a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. 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**). If applying to import a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

(b) (6)

Applicant's signature: _____

Date: 11/08/2019

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

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



Republic of Namibia

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

Tel: +264-61-284 2111

Fax: +264-61-259101

E-mail: iifo.fillemon@met.gov.na; josefina.shapi@met.gov.na

Directorate Scientific Services

CITES Management Section

Private Bag 13306

WINDHOEK

Namibia



Management Authority of Namibia

EXPORT CONFIRMATION CERTIFICATE

THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM IS THE CITES MANAGEMENT AND SCIENTIFIC AUTHORITY AND AS SUCH CERTIFIES THAT:

IMPORTER	EXPORTER
LELAND (b) (6) LACY (b) (6) SAN ANGELO, TX, 76904 UNITED STATES	NICKY NOLTE P.O. BOX 611 OMARURU NAMIBIA

- A) Obtained the following trophy/trophies, in accordance with the Namibian National Legislation on 10/10/2019 with hunting permit number 191442. Source Code of the specimen/s (Wild).
- B) The export of this specimen(s) is not detrimental to the survival of the Namibian Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) population.

TYPE OF TROPHY
skull & skin

The trophy is marked with the following tag number: NAPP 197/250 (2019)

IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE III OF THE CITES CONVENTION, AN EXPORT PERMIT WILL BE ISSUED UPON RECEIPT OF AN IMPORT PERMIT FROM THE COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

Licensing official



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

Directorate Scientific Services
Private Bag 13306
Windhoek, Namibia
Enquiries: Permit Office
Tel +264-61-284 2538/2506


PERMIT No.:

191442

VALID FROM:

03/10/19

VALID TO:

11/10/19

RECEIPT No.:

7056922

PERMIT TO HUNT FOR TROPHIES

Permission is hereby granted in terms of the Nature Conservation Ordinance 1975 (Ord. 4 of 1975)

Name of Trophy Hunter: L. F. Lacy

Residential Address: (b) (6)

San Angelo Texas 76901/4

Country: USA

To hunt the specified number of game for the sake of trophies:

SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER
Blesbok		Impala Common		Springbok		Other	
Buffalo		Klipspringer		Steenbok		① All advertisements must be done in accordance with Regulation 106 (Gazette no. 3556, 1997), of the Nature Conservation Ordinance 4 of 1975 (4 of 1975), as amended.	
Crocodile		Kudu		Warthog			
Dik-Dik		Lechwe		Waterbuck			
Eland		Oryx (Gemsbok)		Wildebeest, Black			
Elephant		Ostrich		Wildebeest, Blue		② Subject to fee attached predator trophy hunting conditions	
Giraffe		Reedbuck		Zebra Burchell's			
Grey Duiker		Rhinoceros, Black		Zebra Hartmann's		③ please contact the nearest MGT office prior 7 days to hunt.	
Hartebeest		Rhinoceros, White		Cheetah			
Hippopotamus		Roan		Leopard		IX. Male	
Impala Black-Faced		Sable		Lion			

On the following farms / hunting concessions / safari / guestfarm:

Omapyu #75

Guided by (name of guides):

N. J. Nolte

Tag # NAPP 197/250 (2019)

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & TOURISM

F. Katupisa

ISSUING OFFICER (NAME & SIGNATURE)

UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE MINISTER
POHAMBASHIFETA IN TERMS OF SECTION
78 (1) OF THE NATURE CONSERVATION
ORDINANCE, 1975 (ORDINANCE NO. 4

**IMPORTANT: This permit is not valid if altered in any way
and is not transferable.**

Official MEI date stamp

AND TOURISM
REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

2019-10-03

WINDHOEK PERMIT OFFICE
Private Bag 13306, Windhoek

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

Application Number: 60794D

Date Received by DSA: February 20, 2020

DMA Contact: Ailteas Braxton

Applicant: Leland (b) (6) Lacy
San Angelo, Texas

Specimens and Species: Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

Wild (Namibia)

One (1) personal sport-hunted trophy
(life-sized mount; skin, skull, and claws)

Recipient: Self

Type of Permit: Appendix I Import (CITES)

ADVICE

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

Species Background:

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

Home ranges are about 13–35 km² (Hunt 2011). Ambush predators, leopards prey primarily on medium-sized ungulates, especially deer (Family Cervidae) (Hanssen *et al.* 2017). They also scavenge prey taken by other carnivores. These carcasses are often cached in trees beyond the reach of smaller, more numerous predators (Stein *et al.* 2016). Adult leopards have few natural predators (Hunt 2011). The total population size of the leopard is unknown. In southern Africa, a regional range loss of approximately 21% has been reported (Stein *et al.* 2016). Given their larger body size, males are more desirable and thus more susceptible than females to being harvested by trophy hunters (Brackzkowski *et al.* 2015). In general, the current population trend is declining due to harvest and habitat loss and fragmentation (Stein *et al.* 2016).

In 1975, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* was included in CITES Appendix I (UNEP 2020). In accordance with Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use*, there are numerical limits to the quantity of trophies and skins from some sub-Saharan countries that have been approved by the CITES Parties that can be traded annually (CITES 2013).

In 1970, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* with (three subspecies) was listed as Endangered on the *United States' List of Endangered Foreign Fish and Wildlife*, the precursor to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Service 1970). This listing was revised in 1972 with the three subspecies being deleted as separate listings and all leopard subspecies included with the species listing (*Panthera pardus*; Service 1972). This listing was modified in 1982 when certain populations were classified as Threatened (Service 1982; “In Africa, in the wild, south of, and including, the following countries: Gabon, Congo, Zaire, Uganda, Kenya”). The leopard currently is subject to a 90-day status review (Service 2016, 2017, 2020).

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

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

Leopards inhabit most of Namibia, except for the highly-populated northern region, the arid southeast farmlands, and the desert coast (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:28–29; CITES 2018c:3–4). Approximately 77% of the countryside, about 570,000 km², provides suitable leopard habitat (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplement, page 32). In Namibia, the key threat to

leopard conservation is excessive off-take (illegal) of problem-causing animals due to human-wildlife conflicts (recently ca. 70–110 leopards per year; CITES 2018c:7). These leopards usually are taken by the affected livestock owner (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:116). Habitat loss, more so than in other range States, also negatively affects leopards in Namibia (Stein *et al.* 2016:13). These threats have not ceased (Stein *et al.* 2016).

A National leopard survey conducted by Stein *et al.* (2011), estimates leopard populations in Namibia to be approximately 14,154 individuals (CITES 2018c:5). This survey was conducted using camera-traps, questionnaires, spoor counts, and stakeholder interviews. The estimate takes into account high- (3.1 inds./100 km²), medium- (2.0 inds./100 km²), and low- (1.2 inds./100 km²) density estimates extrapolated over the surface areas of the corresponding habitats (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:51). The combination of these components and the explanation about how they were derived suggest that the population estimate is reliable.

The national leopard population trend, according to the 2011 survey, is increasing (CITES 2018c:6). While this estimate (14,154 inds.) is much larger than earlier ones (e.g., 1,000–10,000 by Nowell and Jackson 1996:27), the current estimate could also be a more accurate approximation of a leopard population size that has not changed much over the years. This approximation, regardless, reflects the use of better survey techniques and the application of new relevant biological information (e.g., population densities and estimated area of occupancy; CITES 2018c:6). These results support the conclusion that the population trend is increasing.

Questions remain, however, about the quality of the biological data (CITES 2018c:7–8). In response, efforts are underway by the Government of Namibia to obtain detailed biological and ecological information about the species. Currently there is a national leopard census project underway (CITES 2018c:15). The results of this project will be used to inform the national leopard management strategy that is being developed. These efforts include field studies and a follow-up leopard survey to be completed in 2019 that will update the information available on the population status, density, and distribution of leopards in Namibia. These results will increase the quality of information available to wildlife managers.

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (Leland Fletcher Lacy; San Angelo, Texas) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy taken from the wild in Namibia.
2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was taken from the wild at/near: Erongo Region [GIS coordinates provided], Omapyu # 75, Namibia; with Professional Hunter: Nick Nolte; with Outfitter: Nick Nolte Hunting Safaris; during a hunt on: October 10, 2019. The leopard was harvested in accordance with Namibia, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Export Confirmation Certificate and Permit to Hunt for Trophies No. 191442 [Tag # NAPP 197/250 (2019); copies were submitted along with the application].

B. Namibia Information:

3. Leopards in Namibia are managed under a sustainable use program that includes trophy hunting and are the beneficiary of several protective measures. Under national legislation in Namibia, the leopard is listed as Protected Game (Nature Conservation Ordinance 4 of 1975, Controlled Wildlife Products and Trade Act, 2008) (CITES 2018c:8). Under this legislation, no person may kill, hunt, or possess a leopard, or trade in leopard products without a permit. However, owners or occupiers of land may kill leopards in defense of human life or to protect their livestock and must report the killing to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (CITES 2008c:8). Leopards are also protected under other legislation that provides for stiff penalties for illegal possession, poaching, and trade in controlled wildlife products (see: IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:144–148). Despite these measures, many leopards are killed illegally.

4. Namibia has a well-established leopard trophy-hunting system (CITES 2018c:8). Several measures regulate the actual take of the trophy leopard, while other measures regulate the process under which leopard trophies are acquired. With regard to actual take, for example, hunts are conducted under the supervision of registered hunting guides. In addition, only adult, free ranging male leopards with a minimum skull measurement of 32 cm may be harvested. Based on an assessment of leopard skull size of trophies taken during 2004–2017, trophy quality is stable with skull size ranging 35–40 cm. This is well above the cut-off limit of 32 cm (CITES 2018c:12–13). Other restrictions also apply, for example: the export of specimens from leopards categorized as problem animals and destroyed is not allowed (CITES 2018c:8). These measures provide a measure of control over which leopards are harvested or exported.

5. The quantity of leopards killed as problem animals in Namibia is greater than the quantity taken as trophy hunted animals (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:116–117). This situation may present management challenges because less than 50% of problem animal kills are reported to government wildlife officials who manage trophy hunting. Accurate estimates of problem-animals mortality are essential to management of the leopard trophy hunting system.

6. According to the U.S. Department of State (State 2018), Namibia uses a rigorous, science-based system for quota setting for hunting in communal conservancies. This practice ensures wildlife sustainability. The quota process begins by combining hunting data from the previous year with current information for the species. An initial quota is adjusted taking into account five factors that are indicated on a Quota Setting Sheet (e.g., population estimate, species status, and population trend). The quota setting process is a team effort by local conservancy committee members, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, and conservation NGOs. Initial data compilation takes about 6 months.

7. The State Department (2018) reports that results of the quota setting process are confirmed through site visits by technical advisors to the conservancy. A preliminary quota based on annual population growth rate of the species is developed during a day-long discussion at the conservancy with team members. This preliminary quota is submitted to local ministry representatives for review and comment. Once the quota request sheet is agreed upon and signed by the respective parties, it is submitted to central ministry representatives for final approval.

Throughout the year, monitoring of species utilization and benefits continues. At the end of the year, an annual report is generated for each conservancy. These results inform the next quota setting cycle.

8. With regard to processes under the trophy hunting system, the overall harvest quota is allocated among hunting concessions taking into account the size of the parcel and any relevant scientific information such as estimated population size and habitat (CITES 2018c:9). Larger parcels with healthier leopard populations, supported by monitoring results, are awarded higher quotas. In the absence of population estimates, trophy quality and trend assessments are used as a guide (CITES 2018c:9).

9. Leopard off-take is well monitored (CITES 2018c:9). An individual leopard hunting permit, for example, must be obtained prior to the hunt. This permit is only valid for a specific site and time period (CITES 2018c:9). At least 7 days prior to a hunt, the hunting operator must give notice to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. The results of the hunt must be reported within 72 hours regardless of the success of the outing (CITES 2018c:9). The hunting guide must also submit a detailed leopard record sheet (CITES 2018c:10). These measures assist ministry officials to track trophy hunts.

10. Additional tracking measures also apply to the monitoring system. All harvested leopard trophies, for example, must be presented to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism for inspection and tagging (CITES 2018c:10). This step is compulsory for the issuance of a CITES Export Permit. All skulls are also photographed and measured in order to assess age and physical condition. Small, young, or unhealthy leopards (for instance, due to disease or injury) should not be harvested. These measures assist managers to ensure that only adult male leopards that are in good condition and meet the minimum size threshold are harvested and exported (CITES 2018c:12–13).

11. According to Namibia (CITES 2018c:15–16), the leopard population is stable, increasing in size, and widely distributed. The trophy hunting program is strictly controlled. In addition, the trophy quality analysis suggests that larger leopards are being harvested, the annual quota of 2.4% of the total population is low and harvest management practices are good. Based on these circumstances, Namibian officials have concluded that their trophy hunting is sustainable and non-detrimental to the leopard population (CITES 2018c:16).

C. CITES Export Quota Program

12. Within the context of CITES, Namibia initially had an approved export quota of 100 individuals (CITES 2018a,b). That quota was modified in 2004 and increased to the current total of 250 leopards per year (UNEP 2020). Although this quota was increased, actual hunting trophy exports have been less. During 2004–2017, on average 142 leopards were harvested per year (about 56% of the annual quota; CITES 2018c:11). When the quota of 250 leopards was reached in 2008, Namibia instituted a temporary harvest moratorium, assessed population data, evaluated their hunting management strategy, and ultimately revised their hunting regulations. The quota of 250 leopards was maintained. Under the new regulations, hunting of female leopards and use of dogs were outlawed, and individual operator harvest limits were set. During

2008–2010, following the implementation of these new regulations, the number of leopard trophies harvested declined precipitously, but subsequent harvest levels have recovered to about 140–160 leopards per year (CITES 2018c:11–12).

13. Since 2006, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged approximately 162 trophies annually and 8 skins annually.

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

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

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

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

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

17. At the 70th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC70; Sochi, October 2018), the Chair of the Animals Committee submitted a document SC70 Doc. 55 on Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (*Panthera pardus*): Report of the Animals Committee. In the document, the Animals Committee informed the Standing Committee of the above recommendation. The Standing Committee noted the evaluation of the Animals Committee concerning the quotas for Namibia in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) and invited the Secretariat to propose to the Conference of the Parties draft amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13) on Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I concerning approaches to review quotas for Appendix-I species, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Animals Committee in paragraph 5 f) of document SC70 Doc. 55 and opportunities to provide assistance to range States (CITES 2018f). These results were taken up by the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Geneva, Switzerland, August 17 – 28, 2019, under document CoP18 Doc. 46 on *Quotas for Leopard Hunting Trophies*.

18. Based on the discussions regarding Doc. 46 at CoP18, the Chair of Committee I established a working group to consider the revision of Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP11) in Annex 2 and

draft decisions 18.AA to 18.HH in Annex 3 to document CoP18 Doc. 46. The working group, chaired by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also included Botswana, the Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, the European Union, Finland, Germany, Israel, Liberia, Malawi, Namibia, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Uganda, the United States of America, and Zimbabwe; United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); and Cheetah Conservation Fund, Conservation Force, Dallas Safari Club, European Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation, Humane Society International, International Professional Hunters Association, IWMC-World Conservation Trust, Safari Club International, San Diego Zoo Global, World Wildlife Fund and Zoological Society of London (CITES 2019a). The working group prepared document CoP18 Com. I. 10 on the basis of document CoP18 Doc. 46 after discussion in the second session of Committee I (CITES 2019b). At the conclusion of CoP18 (i.e. plenary), the amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP17) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* contained in the in-session document CoP18 Com. I. 10 had been accepted in Committee I and were adopted. The eight draft decisions in Annex 3 to document CoP18 Doc. 46 had also been accepted in Committee I and were adopted. Decisions 17.114 to 17.117 were deleted (CITES 2019c).

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

* * * * *

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* * * * *

DSA BIOLOGIST:

DSA CONCUR:

Jorgenson 31/5/2020

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

Eleanora Babij 3/6/2020

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



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

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.

20US60794D/9

2. Valid

04/19/2021

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

LELAND (b) (6) LACY

(b) (6)

SAN ANGELO, TX 76904

U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

NICK NOLTE

NICK NOLTE HUNTING SAFARS

P.O. BOX 611

OMARURU

NAMIBIA

5. Special Conditions

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

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

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

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

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

TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2019 HUNTING SEASON.

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA

5275 LEESBURG PIKE

FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

04/20/2020

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

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

-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.

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

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

10. Appendix No. and Source

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name

PANTHERA
PARDUS

9. IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY

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

10. 1 W

11. Quantity (including units)

1

NO

12. Country of Origin
NAMIBIA

B. Common Name

Scientific Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

C. Common Name

Scientific Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

D. Common Name

Scientific Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

E. Common Name

Scientific Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

906568



RECEIVED MAY 19 2020

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

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

Type of Activity

**REPLACEMENT DOCUMENT
(CITES/ESA/MMPA/WBCA/LACEY ACT)**

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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

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

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

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

Section C: All applicants complete address information

1.a. Physical address (Street address; Apartment #, Suite #, or Room #; no P.O. Boxes)				
(b) (6)				
1.d. Zip code/Postal code 76904		1.e. County/Province Tom Green		1.f. Country U.S.A.
2.a. Mailing address (Include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable)				
2.b. City San Angelo	2.c. State TX	2.d. Zip code/Postal code	2.e. County/Province	2.f. Country

Section D: All applicants MUST complete

1. Attach the nonrefundable application processing fee in the form of a check or money order payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in the amount of \$50. Federal, Tribal, State, and local government agencies, and those acting on behalf of such agencies, are exempt from the processing fee – attach documentation of fee exempt status as outlined in instructions [50 CFR 13.11(d)].	
2. Certification: I hereby certify that I have read and am familiar with the regulations contained in Title 50 Part 13 of the Code of Federal Regulations and the other applicable regulations of Chapter I of Title 50, and I certify that the information submitted in this application for a permit is complete and accurate. I understand that any false statement herein may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.	
Signature of applicant/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)	
05/08/2020	

Please continue to next page

E. REPLACEMENT DOCUMENT (CITES/ESA/MMPA/WBCA/LACEY ACT)

NOTE 1: Use this application to request a replacement document if your currently valid permit has been lost or misplaced (for this application, all permits, registrations, and certificates are referred to as a permit).

NOTE 2: The application **must** be submitted to the office that issued the initial permit.

Provide the following information. Complete all questions on the application. Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A". If needed, use a separate sheet of paper. On all attachments or separate sheets you submit, indicate the application question number you are addressing.

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

N/A

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

Leland Lacy

(b) (6)

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

☒ No ☐ Yes

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

N/A

4. Identify the permit number (found in the upper right corner) of the permit needing replacement, if known:

Im guessing 607940

5. Current location of specimen (include address and country):

P.O. Box 11388 Klein Windhoek, Windhoek
B1 Highway North, Plot #48, Brakwater, Windhoek, Namibia

6. If the shipment has already occurred (i.e., the document was lost or damaged in transit), provide copies of:

- Cancelled CITES export or re-export document validated by OLE;
- For wildlife, cleared Declaration for Importation or Exportation of Fish or Wildlife (Form 3-177); **AND**
- Any correspondence you had with the shipper or importing country's Management Authority concerning the shipment.

*Please be aware that if the permit was lost in transit, the issued permit will be forwarded to the Management Authority of the foreign country.

7. If the shipment has **not** occurred and the original permit no longer exists, submit a signed, dated, and notarized statement that:
- Refers to the permit number and describes the circumstances that resulted in the loss or destruction of the original permit;
 - Includes a statement that affirms the shipment did not occur;
 - You are requesting a replacement U.S. CITES permit;
 - If found, the original permit will be returned to the Division of Management Authority.
8. If the shipment has **not** occurred and the original permit exists but has been damaged, submit the original damaged permit and a signed, dated, and notarized statement that:
- Describes the circumstances that resulted in the permit being damaged;
 - Includes a statement that affirms the shipment did not occur;
 - You are requesting a replacement U.S. CITES permit.

Affidavit

My name is Leland Lacy. I applied for a Cites permit for a leopard in November of 2019. My permit application number was 60794D. I was told by the division of management authority that my permit was sent to me via regular United States Postal Service mail on April 22, of 2020. As of yesterday, May 7, 2020, I have yet to receive it in the mail. Given that regular mail can reach me within a matter of a few days I can only assume that the United States Postal Service has lost my permit while in transit.

The shipment of the leopard has not occurred and it is still in Windhoek, Namibia.

I am requesting replacement of a U.S. C.I.T.E.S. permit which I never received.

Should I receive the original permit I will gladly tender it to the Division of Management Authority.

(b) (6)

5-8-20

Leland Lacy

(b) (6)

5-8-20

Notary Public

