



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**
(Appendix I of CITES and/or ESA)

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.
You may find instructions on how to make your application complete and help avoid unnecessary delays at the following link: .

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

1.a. Last Name Mullins	1.b. First Name Thomas	1.c. Middle Name/Initial D.	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

(b) (6)					
1.b. City Palm Beach Gardens	1.c. State FL	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 33418	1.e. County/Province Palm Beach	1.f. Country USA	
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 check or money order payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in the amount identified on page 2, nonrefundable processing fee. Federal, Tribal, State, and local government agencies, and those acting on behalf of such agencies, are exempt from the processing fee – attach documentation of fee exempt status as outlined in Instructions. [50 CFR 13.11(d)]
2. 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) 5/20/19

Please continue to next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES (*Appendix I of CITES and/or ESA*)

Note 1: This form should be used to request authorization to import trophies of species listed on Appendix I of CITES and/or as threatened or endangered under the ESA (examples include elephants, lions, cheetahs, wood bison, and markhor).

PLEASE USE FORM 3-200-19 FOR SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD TROPHIES AND SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS TROPHIES TAKEN IN NAMIBIA.

Note 2: If you hold an import permit for 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) and return your original permit with that form.

Note 3: Applications for species listed as endangered under the U.S. Endangered Species Act are published in the Federal Register for a 30-day public comment period. Please allow at least **90 days** for the application to be processed.

Note 4: *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 5: Certain hunting trophies, including elephants, are subject to restrictions on their use after import into the United States. Please see 50 CFR 23.55 for more information or contact the Division of Management Authority.

Please provide the following information. Complete all questions on the application. Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A". If needed, use a separate sheet of paper. On all attachments or separate sheets you are submitting; please indicate the application question number you are addressing. If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 1-6 for each trophy addressed in this application. 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.
2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation of the laws mentioned above?

☒ No ☐ Yes

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

4. For each trophy to be imported, provide:

a. Scientific name (genus, species, and, if applicable, subspecies) and common name.

Panthera Leo - Lion

b. Sex (if known).

Male

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:

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

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

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

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

Tanzania: Inyonga Game Controlled Area East

b. Date wildlife was hunted:

26 July 2017

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

Malagarasi Hunting Company
Meherdard S. Karambeki

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

Kilombero North Safaris Ltd. office
Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

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

Name:

Business Name: Kilombero North Safaris Ltd.

Address: P.O. Box 4394

City: Dar Es Salaam

State/Province: Tanzania

Country, Postal Code:

9. For species listed under the Endangered Species Act, 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. While we will communicate with the range country for the species you will hunt or hunted when making the required findings, if you have any information that could support this finding, it would be helpful to our review if you could provide it. Please submit such information on a separate page with your application.

- a. Do you have any information regarding the population status or trend data on the species hunted?

N/A

- b. In order to hunt, you likely paid for licenses or trophy fees. What were those fees and do you have any information on how those funds were used by either the landowner, community, or government?

N/A

- c. Do you have information on other funding activities that are being carried out, or were carried out, by the safari outfitter, professional hunter, concession holder, or land owner that provide a conservation benefit to the species being hunted/species hunted

N/A

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 10 or 11 below)

10. 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: _____

11. 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.

Applicant's signature: (b) (6) Date: _____

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.

12. 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).

ORIGINAL
14187

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM



IN # 3049670
APP: 2004956

GAME HUNTING PERMIT

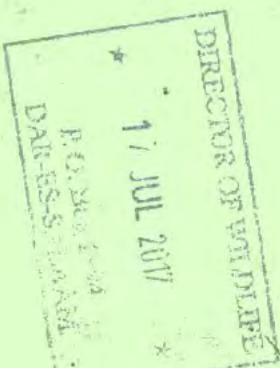
RETURN DATE: Monday, August 28, 2017
PERMIT NO. 2004957

Station DAR ES SALAAM Start Date July 18, 2017 End Date August 07, 2017 Package Type 21 DAYS Extra Days: 0
This RESIDENTS / VISITOR'S Permit is Granted to THOMAS D. MULLINS of Address (b) (6)
Who holds Weapon (Type) RIFLE Calibre 416 300 Maker's No: (b) (6)
Licence No: NA Dated 23-Jun-2016 Issued At INYONGA GCAE
and entitles him to hunt the below animals in the (Game area and blocks)
owned by MALAGARASI HUNTING SAFARIS LTD
PH. MEHERDARD S. KARABECK, PH CAT. LICENSE No.
Additional Blocks

SPECIES	No.	SAME SPECIES BOUGHT THIS YEAR
1 BARON YELLOW	2	
2 BUSTARD AFRICAN CAVE	3	
3 BUSHBROCK CHORR	1	
4 BUSHBROCK	1	
5 CIVET AFRICAN	1	
6 CROCODILE NILE	1	
7 DIBOLIK KIRK'S	1	
8 DOVE	5	
9 DOCK	5	
10 DUTTER COMMON	1	
11 DUTTER HARVEY'S RED	1	
12 ELAND LIVINGSTONES	1	
13 FRACOTIL	5	
14 GREY	5	
15 GREY BLOCHARD	1	
16 GUINEAFOWL	5	
17 HARTEBEST LICHTENSTEIN'S	2	
18 HIPPO	1	
19 HYAENA SPOTTED	1	
20 HYAENA SOUTHERN	2	
21 JACKAL SIDE STRIPED	1	
22 Kudu GREATER	1	
23 LEOPARD	1	
24 LION	1	
25 ORIBI COMMON	1	
26 OSTRICH	1	
27 PORCUPINE CRESTED	1	
28 RAYET (HONEY BADGER)	1	
29 REEDBROCK BOHR	2	
30 ROAN ANTELOPE	1	
31 SABLE ANTELOPE ROOSEVELT	1	
32 SERVAL CAT	1	

Signature of Holder

Signature of Issuing Officer & Official Stamp



- The Hunting Permit must be surrendered to the Director of Wildlife Division within 30 days of expiry or immediately the Professional Hunter returns from safari
- This Permit does not entitle the holder to capture animals, be in possession of live animals or carry on a live animal business of a Trophy dealer.
- Maximum number of animals must not be exceeded without the written authority of the Director of Wildlife
- A Hunter must obtain Certificate of Ownership for all trophies he wishes to keep, transfer.
- A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must carry his/her PH Licence during the entire safari
- A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must get a guide or obtain letter of authority from the Director of Wildlife to go out alone
- For weapons indicate the heaviest rifle in the case of big game or shotgun in the case of birds or others in the case of fish.
- A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must take all measurements and or (b) (6) and record them in the data sheet provided immediately after an animal shot and (b) (6) tags.

July 17, 2017 7:08:47 pm

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM



GAME HUNTING PERMIT

Monday, August 28, 2017

MAIN PERMIT

2004957

33	TOP1	2	
34	WASTHOG	2	*
35	WILDCAT	1	
36	ZEBRA BORCHELL'S	2	
37	ZORILLA	1	

WWW.S-SALAM
Dokumen ini adalah
IZIN

1. The Hunting Permit must be surrendered to the Director of Wildlife Division within 30 days of expiry or immediately the Professional Hunter returns from safari
2. This Permit does not entitle the holder to capture animals, be in possession of live animals or carry on a live animal business of a Trophy dealer.
3. Maximum number of animals must not be exceeded without the written authority of the Director of Wildlife
4. A Hunter must obtain Certificate of Ownership for all trophies he wishes to keep.
5. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must carry his/her PH Licence during the entire safari
6. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must get a guide or obtain letter of authority from the Director of Wildlife to go out alone
7. For weapons indicate the heaviest rifle in the case of big game or shotgun in the case of birds or others in the case of fish.
8. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must take all measurements and or Weight and record them in the data sheet provided immediately after an animal shot and Weight cross



MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM
WILDLIFE DIVISION

July 17, 2017 6:42:42 pm

PERMIT NO.

2004957

CLIENT NAME

THOMAS D. MULLINS

COMPANY

MALAGARASI HUNTING SAFARIS LTD

PH NAME

MEHERDARD S. KARAMECK,

PH LICENSE NO

REGISTER OF GAME KILLED (INCLUDES WOUNDED ANIMALS)

14187

SPECIES	No.	AREA WHERE HUNTED	WEAPON USED	DATE	TIME	SEX	GPS COORDINATES	LENGTH OF HORN/ANIMAL	OR WEIGHT	REMARKS
1. ROSEN ANTELOPE	30	MYOUBA G.C. AREA	A16	26/7/2017	12:30 PM	M	S 06° 36' 44" E 03° 35' 18"			
2. STONE ANTelope	31	"	A16	21/07/2017	08:00 PM	M	S 06° 38' 99" E 03° 32' 66"			
3. KENYA BUSHBILLS	36	"	300	22/07/2017	7:25 PM	M	S 06° 34' 40" E 03° 34' 51"			
4. BUSHBILLS	2	"	300	22/07/2017	11:35 AM	M	S 06° 30' 983" E 03° 14' 46"			
5. BUSHBILLS	1	"	300	22/07/2017	15:10 PM	M	S 06° 36' 301" E 03° 37' 57"			
6. KARIBEEBILLS	17	"	300	23/07/2017	15:11 PM	M	S 06° 30' 909" E 03° 32' 206"			
7. BUSHBILLS	2	"	A16	23/07/2017	13:09 PM	M	S 06° 32' 136" E 03° 32' 168"			
8. BUSHBILLS	2	"	A16	23/07/2017	14:58 PM	M	S 06° 32' 904" E 03° 35' 665"			
9. KENYA	24	"	A16	26/07/2017	15:11 PM	M	S 06° 38' 097" E 03° 34' 976"			
10. EXHIBITING	12	"	A16	27/07/2017	10:11 PM	M	S 06° 39' 288" E 03° 34' 497"			

SIGNATURE OF THE HUNTING CLIENT

SIGNATURE OF THE PROFESSIONAL HUNTER

DECLARATION

SIGNATURE OF WILDLIFE OFFICER INCHARGE

We the above signatories hereby declare that the register of animal hunted including wounded is a true record of all animals killed or wounded during the validity of the

SIGNATURE OF THE HUNTING CLIENT

SIGNATURE OF THE PROFESSIONAL HUNTER

SIGNATURE OF WILDLIFE OFFICER INCHARGE



Harcum, Heather <heather_harcum@fws.gov>

USFWS ESA Lion Trophy Import Permit Application #42110D

1 message

Harcum, Heather <heather_harcum@fws.gov>

Mon, Sep 9, 2019 at 11:45 AM

To: (b) (6)

Good morning Thomas Mullins,

I am reaching out in regards to your application to import an African lion trophy (*Panthera leo melanochaita*) with Malagarasi Hunting Company of Kilombero North Safaris Ltd. from the Inyonga Game Controlled Area East in Tanzania. This application was received on May 30, 2019.

We are in the process of reviewing applications for these imports and would like to receive the most updated information about the importer. As you may well be aware, the USFWS is now considering applications on a case-by-case basis, as opposed to making country-wide findings. As such, could you please respond to the following:

Provide an operator report from Kilombero North Safaris Ltd. which includes, but is not limited to-

- Population status or trend data on the lion population (countrywide and local to the game reserve/hunting block)
 - Information on the fees paid (e.g., license or trophy fees), recipients of these fees, and the use of these fees
 - Information about the safari outfitter, professional hunter, concession holder/land owner, and their activities to conserve the species (e.g., habitat management/improvement, anti-poaching activities and success in those efforts, efforts to address human-lion conflict, efforts to maintain prey populations, lion population monitoring, and community benefits).
- Copies of recent reports submitted to TAWA would be particularly helpful.

Thank you and please feel free to reach out if you have any questions or concerns.

Best regards,
Heather Harcum

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Heather Harcum | Permits Biologist

USFWS | International Affairs

5275 Leesburg Pike, MS: IA

Falls Church, Virginia, 22041-3803, USA

Phone 703-358-2350 | Fax 703-358-2115



www.CITES.org



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

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

Type of Activity

**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 Haynes	1.b. First Name Justin	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	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 Alpine	1.c. State Texas	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 79830	1.e. County/Province	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 <i>Title 50 Part 13 of the Code of Federal Regulations</i> and the other applicable parts in subchapter B of Chapter I of Title 50, and I certify that the information submitted in this application for a permit is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that any false statement herein may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.
Signature of applicant/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 40%;">(b) (6)</div> <div style="width: 40%; text-align: center;">4/4/19</div> </div>	
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.

(b) (6)

Austin, TX 78701

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

Blakeley Camp

(b) (6)

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

☒ No ☐ Yes


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

4. 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: (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:

Maswa Game Reserve North, Simiyu, Tanzania. Maswa Game Reserve North is Located along the southwestern boundary of the Serengeti National Park. this wildlife area is 751 square kilometers. 

- b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

July 1-14, 2019

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

Bushman Hunting Safaris Limited,
Plot No. 61-64, Block E, Kihonda Industrial Complex, P.O. Box 678, Morogoro, Tanzania.

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:

- e. Date wildlife was hunted:

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

- 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]:

- 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:	Bushman Hunting Safaris Limited,
Business Name:	Plot No. 61-64, Block E, Kihonda Industrial Complex, P.O. Box 678,
Address:	Morogoro, Tanzania.
Address:	
City:	
State/Province:	
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.

Applicant's signature

(b) (6)

Date:

4/4/19

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).

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: 42506D

Date Received by DSA: June 18, 2019

DMA Contact: Stephanie Whitley

Applicant: Justin Haynes
Alpine, TX

Specimens and Species: Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

Wild (Tanzania)

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.

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 (Brackowski *et al.* 2015). In general, the current population trend is declining due to harvest and habitat loss and fragmentation (Stein *et al.* 2016).

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

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

In 2016, the African leopard as *Panthera pardus* ssp. *pardus* was categorized as Vulnerable A2cd (ver 3.1) by the IUCN Red List (Stein *et al.* 2016). This range wide 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).

Since the last IUCN Assessment in 2008, leopard populations have declined in Tanzania especially in central part of the country (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:34). Leopards are found throughout the Serengeti-Ngorogoro Crater system, and to the south and west of this area, but are thought to be absent from Lake Victoria's southeastern boundary to Central Tanzania (Stein *et al.* 2016). The current range of leopards in Tanzania covers approximately 76% of the countryside of Tanzania, or about 672,100 km² (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplemental Table 5). The Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) plans to conduct additional leopard surveys during 2018–2019 (CITES 2018c:3).

Range wide, the main conservation threats to leopards are habitat loss and fragmentation, reduced prey base, conflict with livestock and game farming, and trophy hunting if poorly managed (Stein *et al.* 2016:13). In Tanzania, the key threats to leopard conservation are direct persecution in retaliation for livestock losses and accidental capture in snares set for other animals (CITES 2018c:5). These threats are ongoing (Stein *et al.* 2016:3). In addition, according to Tanzania (CITES 2018c:5): 4–15 leopards are killed annually through the control of problem animals; incidental snaring or poaching is worth noting and may be under-reported; prey abundance does not appear to be an issue; and habitat loss is not a significant threat. According to the IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group (2017:126–127), however, prey species depletion, as well as habitat loss and agricultural conversion, may in fact be significant leopard conservation threats. The significance of hostility towards leopards by local tribes, as well as the illegal harvest of female leopards, may also be under-appreciated. Additional information about all leopard conservation threats in Tanzania is indicated.

Until recently, given the absence of substantial baseline data, leopard species accounts typically did not include precise national population size estimates, for example: Jacobson *et al.* (2016, Supplement to Document 1, p. 26), Stein *et al.* (2016:8–10), and IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group (2017:56). As an example for leopard management purposes, however, Tanzania presents a qualitative assessment of leopard abundance based on camera traps at 23 sites. Leopards were assessed as abundant at three sites and as common or fairly common at nine sites (CITES 2018c:4). Leopard population density estimates are also available for four sites in Tanzania. Based on these values, Tanzania calculated overall densities, extrapolated those values to the surface areas of lands inside and outside of protected areas, and estimated a total population size of 19,673 leopards in that country (CITES 2018c:5). While this value is less than previous estimates (> 30K leopards, see IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:56), it would not be categorized by the Red List as a very small or restricted population. According to the IUCN Red List assessment however, while healthy leopard populations may occur outside of human dominated areas, widespread habitat loss and prey loss inside protected areas are likely to have caused leopard declines of > 30% over the past three leopard generations (ca. 22 years) in sub-Saharan Africa, perhaps suggesting that a more endangered assessment is indicated (Stein *et al.* 2016:9–10).

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (Justin Haynes ; Alpine, TX) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Tanzania.
2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was/will be taken from the wild at: Maswa Game Reserve North, Simiyu, Tanzania, with Bushman Hunting Safaris Ltd.; during a hunt scheduled for July 1-14, 2019.

B. Tanzania Information:

3. Conservation activities in Tanzania are managed in accordance with four general principles: responsibility principle, precautionary principle, adaptive management principle, and participatory principle (CITES 2018c:11). Furthermore, leopards are the beneficiary of several protective measures and are sustainably utilized under a regulated trophy hunting system (CITES 2018c:6–7; see below). Leopards are also the beneficiary of an extensive network of protected areas that encompass about 23.9 % of their range (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplemental Table 5; CITES 2018c:3). These activities and measures provide a strong protective framework for the species in Tanzania.
4. Leopard hunting in Tanzania is regulated by three legislative measures (CITES 2018c:6): Wildlife Conservation Act No. 5 of 2009, Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations of 2015, and CITES Implementation Regulations of 2005. These measures implement several general procedures (quota control system), including: (i) Allocating a quota for each licensed hunting operator; (ii) Authorizing hunting of male leopards; (iii) Hunting supervised and verified by game scouts; (iv) Verified leopard harvests that are recorded on official quota control sheets; (v) Actual exports are supported by CITES Export Permits; and (vi) Export documents that are verified by wildlife inspectors at exit points (CITES 2018c:6). Leopard harvests are also subject to a minimum body length requirement of 130 cm (tip of the nose to the base of the tail (CITES 2018c:7). The implementation of these measures by Tanzania enhances leopard conservation in that country.
5. Tanzania also manages its leopard population in accordance with the Tanzania Carnivore Conservation Action Plan (TAWIRI 2009). This plan summarizes current information about leopard distribution, abundance, conservation threats, information needs, conservation needs, and research priorities. Based on these preliminary results, the group of species and subject matter experts identified several immediate leopard information needs, including: (i) information on anthropogenic threats targeting conflict hotspots; (ii) research on effectiveness of mitigation strategies; (iii) status in representative areas; (iv) addressing gaps in knowledge of distribution; (v) movement of leopards in parks and between game reserves; (vi) GIS resource maps; and (vii) threats posed by trade in skins and parts (TAWIRI 2009:98–99). At the national level, biodiversity is managed within the context of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2015–2020 (Tanzania 2015). Within the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity, this plan calls for the characterization and conservation of biodiversity – including the

leopard and its habitat – at various levels, including: ecosystems, species, and protected areas. Together, these two plans guide the activities of leopard researchers and managers.

6. According to Tanzania, the leopard management program has been subject to monitoring at both the national and regional levels through questionnaires, camera-traps, call-ups and spoor counts (CITES 2018c:8). Presently, camera traps and spoor counts are being utilized as monitoring tools. These results inform the decisions of leopard managers with regard to the calculation of estimated leopard population sizes, characterization of human-leopard conflicts, confirmation of distribution outside of protected areas, and quantification of non-trophy hunting killings of leopards.

7. There are three general categories of areas in Tanzania where big game hunting is permitted (Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority; TAWA 2018; Tanzania Tourist Board 2018): (i) Game Reserves are areas which are declared for the purpose of conservation, including both consumptive and non-consumptive uses. Licensed tourist hunting and licensed non-consumptive tourist activities are permitted. (ii) Game Controlled Areas are areas declared for conservation of wildlife outside of village lands where activities detrimental to wildlife are prohibited, for example, residence and livestock grazing. (iii) Wildlife Management Areas are areas set aside for community-based wildlife conservation within village lands, but excluding protected areas. There are currently 63 Game Controlled Areas/Open Areas where hunting is permitted (CITES 2018c:3).

8. Tourist hunting is regulated by a block and quota system (CITES 2018c:7). Hunting blocks are areas within Game Reserves, Game Controlled Areas, or Open Areas and are allocated to a licensed hunting operator subject to an application process. For the period 2018–2022, there are 56 hunting blocks available and applicants can be allocated up to five hunting blocks (Vemma 2017). Applicants are required to demonstrate technical capability and financial stability. Successful applicants are subject to an annual performance review (Vemma 2017).

9. Quotas are set at the national level on an annual basis under the direction of the Wildlife Division (CITES 2018c:2). Leopard quotas are set annually by a Committee comprised of experts from the Wildlife Division, Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA), Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI), which is the CITES Scientific Authority in Tanzania, and some selected renown biologists from academic institutions (CITES 2018c:7). Quotas are based on available biological and management information, including: species distribution, natural history, recruitment rate, and population estimates (CITES 2018c:7). This information is generated by researchers, agency staffs, and concession operators.

10. Tanzania justifies the continuation of the present quota in accordance with the following circumstances (CITES 2018c:7): (i) observed conservation status of leopards in that country (large and widely distributed population; see: CITES 2018c:3 & 5); (ii) improvement in population monitoring (see: CITES 2018c:4 & 8); (iii) scientific assessment of the harvest regime (see: CITES 2018c:9); and (iv) contribution of trophy hunting revenues to leopard conservation and the livelihoods of local communities (CITES 2018c:9–11). Based on these circumstances, according to Tanzania, the present quota should be continued.

11. According to Tanzania (CITES 2018c:12–13):

Upon considering all the factors illustrated in this document and in accordance with Article IV of CITES and CITES Resolution Conf.16.7, the Scientific Authority of Tanzania has advised the Management Authority that the low level of off-take generated by safari hunting is not detrimental to the survival of the leopard in Tanzania and enhances its survival and the amount of revenues generated by this low level of off-take are of crucial importance for the conservation of the species also because of the benefits it provides to rural communities.

It concludes by indicating that the quota for leopard in Tanzania found in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) is sustainable and at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild.

C. CITES Export Quota Program

12. Within the context of CITES, Tanzania initially had an approved export quota of 60 individuals (1983–1997; CITES 1983; CITES 2018a,b). That value – however, according to the United Republic of Tanzania – was not based on actual scientific data (CITES 2002:2). Given the absence of scientific data at that time, the quota was justified instead in large measure by trophy hunting considerations. Based on several additional factors, the leopard quota was increased in 1997 to 250: (i) more than 90% of Tanzania was considered to be excellent leopard habitat; (ii) leopard hunting was limited to that by tourists and for control purposes; (iii) 301–645 leopards were harvested annually for leopard control purposes with no apparent negative effect on the population; and (iv) there was no evidence of illegal trade (CITES 2002:2; UNEP 2018). By 2003, when the quota was increased for a third time, limited scientific data were available, including: (i) total population size (ca. 39,000 leopards); (ii) estimated annual harvest (390 individuals); and (iii) estimated potential safe harvest (5%; 1,827 individuals; CITES 2002:3). Although this quota has been increased, actual hunting trophy exports have been less than the corresponding quota. Since 2008, according to UNEP-WCMC (2018), reported gross exports have averaged 188 trophies annually and 44 skins annually (total = 232 leopards; about 46% of the annual quota) *versus* the annual quota of 500.

13. 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).

14. 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 Tanzania:

“The WC recommends to the Animals Committee to inform the Standing Committee that it considers that the quotas for Leopards for Tanzania, 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.”

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

16. 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 Tanzania 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 will be taken up by the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties under Document CoP18 Doc. 46 on *Quotas for Leopard Hunting Trophies*.

17. 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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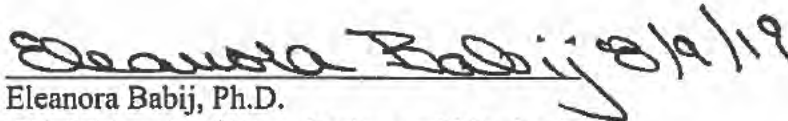
DSA BIOLOGIST:

DSA CONCUR:



Damon Yeh
Biologist
Division of Scientific Authority

8/9/19



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.

19US42506D/9

2. Valid

08/18/2020

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

(b) (6)

ALPINE, TX 79830
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

BUSHMAN HUNTING SAFARIS LIMITED
PLOT NO. 61-64, BLOCK E
KIHONDA INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX
P.O. BOX 678
MOROGORA
TANZANIA

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 YEAREACH 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 LEESEBURG 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.*

08/19/2019

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

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

U.S. CITES
Management Authority7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and
species) of Animal or Plant9. 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
PARDUS9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY
(shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or
any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or
handicraft items such as curios or jewelry, that must
accompany raw or tanned parts.)

10. 1 W

11. Quantity (including units)

1

NO

12. Country of Origin
TANZANIA

B. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

C. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

D. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

E. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

851433

RCVD FEB 14 2020

February 7, 2020

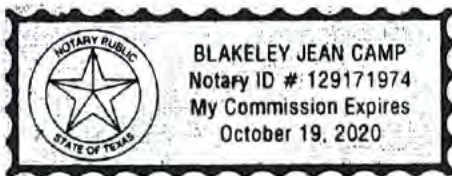
To Whom It May Concern:

U.S. CITES permit # 19US42506D/9 issued to Mr. Justin Haynes in August of 2019 has been misplaced in a recent office move, and needs to be reissued in order to proceed with import. This shipment has not yet occurred however, the importer is standing by for an original in order to move forward. I am requesting a replacement U.S. CITES permit, and if the original is found, the original permit will be returned to the Division of Management Authority.

Thank You,

(b) (6)

Justin Haynes
February 7, 2020



(b) (6)

2/7/2020

Travis County, TX

Form 3-200-66

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 06/31/2020

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

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

Type of Activity

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

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

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

Section C: All applicants complete address information

1.a. Physical address (Street address, Apartment #, Suite #, or Room #, no P.O. Boxes) (b) (6)				
1.b. City Alpine	1.c. State TX	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 79830	1.e. County/Province Brewster	1.f. Country US
2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable) (b) (6)				
2.b. City Austin	2.c. State TX	2.d. Zip code/Postal code 78701	2.e. County/Province Travis	2.f. Country US

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 <i>Title 50 Part 13 of the Code of Federal Regulations</i> and the other applicable parts in subchapter B of Chapter I of Title 50, and I certify that the information submitted in this application for a permit is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that any false statement herein may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.
Signature (b) (6) (photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy) <div style="text-align: right; font-size: 1.2em;">2/7/2020</div>
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.

Mailing Address from Page 1: (b) (6) Austin, TX 78701

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

Blakeley Camp - (b) (6)

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

☒ No ☐ Yes

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

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

19US42506D/9

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

Bushman Safaris, Plot 61-64, Block E, Kihonda Industrial Complex, PO Box 678 Morogora, Tanzania

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:
- a. Refers to the permit number and describes the circumstances that resulted in the loss or destruction of the original permit;
 - b. Includes a statement that affirms the shipment did not occur;
 - c. You are requesting a replacement U.S. CITES permit;
 - d. 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:
- a. Describes the circumstances that resulted in the permit being damaged;
 - b. Includes a statement that affirms the shipment did not occur;
 - c. You are requesting a replacement U.S. CITES permit.



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

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.

20US42506D/9

2. Valid

08/18/2020

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

JUSTIN HAYNES

(b) (6)

ALPINE, TX 79830
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

BUSHMAN HUNTING SAFARIS LIMITED
PLOT NO. 61-64, BLOCK E
KIHONDA INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX
P.O. BOX 678
MOROGORA
TANZANIA

5. Special Conditions

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

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

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

MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY
ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR.EACH LEOPARD SKIN MUST HAVE SELF-LOCKING TAG ATTACHED TO IT WHICH INDICATES
THE STATE OF EXPORT, THE NUMBER OF THE SPECIMEN IN RELATION TO THE ANNUAL
QUOTA, AND THE CALENDAR YEAR TO WHICH THE QUOTA APPLIES. THE EXPORT PERMIT
(OR RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE) MUST CONTAIN THE TAGGING INFORMATION AS OUTLINED
ABOVE.

TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2019 HUNTING SEASON.

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

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

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

02/28/2020

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

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

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

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name

PANTHERA
PARDUS9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks
or numbers (age/sex if live)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. Appendix No. and
Source

10. 1 W

11. Quantity (including units)

1

NO

12. Country of Origin
TANZANIA

B. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. DUPLICATE PERMIT: REPLACES 19US42506D/9
ISSUED, 08/19/2019. REPORTED AS LOST.

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

975170



RCVD FEB 18 2020

L3

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

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

Type of Activity

**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 Hooker	1.b. First Name Lee	1.c. Middle Name/Initial No Middle Name	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address

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

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

Section C: All applicants complete address information

1.a. Physical address (Street address, Apartment #, Suite #, or Room #; no P.O. Boxes) (b) (6)				
1.b. City Cheyenne	1.c. State WY	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 82009	1.e. County/Province Laramie	1.f. Country USA
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)
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.

Same as Page 1

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

Lee Hooke (b) (6)

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

☒ No ☐ Yes

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

4. 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: ____ (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:
Zimbabwe, Dande Safari Area, Kanyemba is the nearest city
- b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:
4/17/2020-4/29/2020
- c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:
Charlton McCallum Safaris Alan Shearing will be the professional hunter

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:

e. Date wildlife was hunted:

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

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]:

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).
I have not yet hunted, so do not have the permit in hand

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: Opping Investments t/a Charlton McCallum Safaris
Business Name: 14 Yellow Wood Lane
Address: Kambanji
Address: Harare
City: Harare
State/Province: Zimbabwe
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.

Applicant's signature:

(b) (6)

Date: 2/13/2020

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).

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: 69786D

Date Received by DSA: February 27, 2020

DMA Contact: Stephanie D. Whitley

Applicant: Lee Hooker
Cheyenne, Wyoming

Specimens and Species: Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

Wild (Zimbabwe)

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

Recipient: Self

Type of Permit: Appendix I Import (CITES)

ADVICE

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

Species Background:

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

Home ranges are about 13–35 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, 2018).

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

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

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

National Parks as well as Matetsi, Chirisa, Chete, Charara, Hurungwe, Chewore, Doma and Umfurundzi Safari Areas (Jacobson *et al.* 2016: Supp. Doc. 1). Though leopards reportedly occur outside of protected areas, they have much lower densities in areas that have been subject to human disturbance and may be extinct in the majority of unprotected areas (CITES 2018a:5; Jacobson *et al.* 2016: Fig. 1). Jacobson *et al.* estimate the extant range of leopards in Zimbabwe to be 160,000 km² (2016: Supp. Table 5), which is similar to ZPWMA's estimate of 145,000 km² (CITES 2018a:12).

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

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

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

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (Lee Hooker; Cheyenne, Wyoming) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Zimbabwe.
2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard will be taken from the wild at/near: Dande Safari Area (near Kanyemba), Zimbabwe; during a hunt scheduled for April 17–29, 2020; with Professional Hunter: Alan Shearing; and with Outfitter: Charlton McCallum Safaris. Copies of the relevant licenses/permits were not submitted at this time, but will be submitted along with the completed application (e.g., Zimbabwe Hunting Return Form – TRAS2).

B. Zimbabwe Information:

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

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

4. Zimbabwe's legislative framework is comprehensive, though it is unclear whether the penalties create a meaningful deterrent as wildlife crime remains widespread in the country (Obank *et al.* 2015:464, 469). There is evidence that sentences for wildlife-related crimes are applied inconsistently as courts have a wide discretion when it comes to imposing penalties (Obank *et al.* 2015:469). Zimbabwe has passed regulatory measures over the last decade to address corruption, however these appear to have had little impact: there have been documented

incidences of known poachers avoiding investigation and prosecution, as well as allegations of ministers and officials facilitating wildlife crime (Obank *et al.* 2015:456). Widespread corruption must be addressed in order for the regulatory framework to effectively protect the country's wildlife.

5. In a letter dated December 6, 2017, President of Zimbabwe E. D. Mnangagwa communicated to the United States Zimbabwe's political stability and commitment to conserving wildlife. Though the letter specifically discusses elephant conservation and trophy hunting programs, President Mnangagwa makes assurances that after a smooth transition from the previous administration, all conservation initiatives being undertaken by Zimbabwe will not be reversed, but enhanced (Zimbabwe 2017).

6. According to ZPWMA, one of the most important aspects of the country's hunting program is the delegation of authority to private and communal landowners to manage and benefit from the wildlife on their land (CITES 2018a:11). Leopard hunting in Zimbabwe occurs on private land, state land, and areas managed under the Communal Areas Management Plan for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE) (CITES 2018a:11; Zimbabwe 2012:17). CAMPFIRE aims to change rural communities' perceptions of wildlife resources from a threat to their livelihoods to a sustainable revenue stream (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:97). Trophy hunting has become a main source of income for the CAMPFIRE program, and has shown beneficial effects for both wildlife conservation and rural community members (Loveridge *et al.* 2006:230). Rural district councils within the program area set aside an estimated 36,000 km² of land for wildlife in Zimbabwe (Loveridge *et al.* 2006:231).

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

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

this system and monitoring compliance through the submission of photographs, hunt returns, and other data requested by ZPWMA (CITES 2018a:10).

9. There is currently no management plan for leopards in Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe 2012:16), nor does there appear to be any formal criteria for leopard trophies (CITES 2018a:9). In 2012, Zimbabwe reported that the hunting of female leopards was prohibited based on an agreement between ZPWMA and the Safari Operators Association of Zimbabwe (SOAZ), and that leopard trophies with a skull size smaller than 13.75 inches (width plus length) would not be allowed to be exported (Zimbabwe 2012:11). However, in their 2018 review of the CITES leopard quota, Zimbabwe did not make it clear whether only males were taken as trophies; in fact, ZPWMA states that leopards taken are “usually males” (CITES 2018a:3). Leopard trophy monitoring began in the 2009 hunting season to assess catch per unit effort, hunting success, and trophy quality (Zimbabwe 2016:5). In 2013 the monitoring began to include photographs used to age hunted leopards and it was determined that between 2013 and 2015, 90% of the leopards taken were very young (between 2-3 years of age) (Zimbabwe 2016:5-8). Though Zimbabwe incentivizes hunters and hunting areas to take older males by setting quota allocations based on trophy quality, there is currently no indication of any formal mechanism requiring compliance.

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

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

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

within Zimbabwe is unavailable (Zimbabwe 2012:11). Elsewhere, translocation has been shown to be largely ineffective in mitigating human-leopard conflict (Athreya *et al.* 2011 and Weilenmann *et al.* 2011 as cited in Zimbabwe 2012). Hunting problem animals also raises concerns about false reporting in order to obtain additional hunting permits, and it is highly likely that some leopards are killed illegally under the name of PAC (Zimbabwe 2012:9, 11).

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

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

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

C. CITES Export Quota Program

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

Although the approved CITES export quota has been 500 leopard trophies and skins per year, the actual hunting trophy exports have been less. Between 2010 and 2017, actual annual offtake ranged from 133 leopards in 2017 to 186 leopards in 2014 (averaging about 33% of the quota across this period) (CITES 2018a:9). Zimbabwe establishes national leopard quotas annually in an adaptive process that relies on monitoring data and stakeholder input. National hunting quotas may be set higher than CITES export quotas to mitigate human-animal conflict, but hunting offtakes have been lower than both national and CITES quotas (CITES 2018a:7). Zimbabwe issued between 578 and 882 leopard hunting permits annually between 2004 and 2012, but actual hunting offtakes during this period were between 160 and 302 (Zimbabwe 2012:7-8).

16. Since 2006, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged 207 trophies annually and 43 skins annually.

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

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

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

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

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

19. At the 70th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC70; Sochi, October 2018), the Chair of the Animals Committee submitted document SC70 Doc. 55 on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (Panthera pardus): Report of the Animals Committee*. In the document, the Animals Committee informed the Standing Committee of the above recommendation. The Standing Committee noted the evaluation of the Animals Committee concerning the quotas for Zimbabwe in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) and invited the Secretariat to propose to the Conference of the Parties draft amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* concerning approaches to review quotas for Appendix-I species, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Animals

Committee in paragraph 5 f) of document SC70 Doc. 55 and opportunities to provide assistance to range States (CITES 2018d). These results were taken up by the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

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).

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

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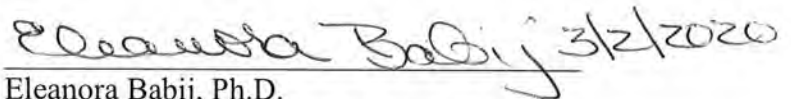
* * * * *

DSA BIOLOGIST:

DSA CONCUR:



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



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



FEB 4 2023

TRANSMITTAL

To:	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
	Division of Management Authority
	Branch of Permits, MS: IA
	5275 Leesburg Pike
	Falls Church, VA 22041-3803

Date:	1-21-2020
Project No.:	
Project Name:	
Location:	
DEI Job No.	

We are sending you the following:

Copies	Date	Description
1		Completed application for 1 Leopard for Chris Peyerck with check # 21462 in the amount of \$100.00
1		Return UPS Envelope for the Return of Chris Peyerck Import Permit
1		Completed application for 1 Leopard for Guiseppe Ferro with check #21461 in the amount of \$100.00
1		Return UPS Envelope for the Return of Guiseppe Ferro Import Permit

Transmitted for your action:

Comments

Distribution: File

By: Linda Jurda-Wensink



FEB 4 2020

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

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

Type of Activity

**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 Ferro		1.b. First Name Giuseppe		1.c. Middle Name/Initial Anthony		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 Shelby Twp.		1.c. State MI		1.d. Zip code/Postal code 48315	
				1.e. County/Province Macomb	
				1.f. Country MI	
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)	
1-15-2020	
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.

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

Linda Jurda-Wensink (b) (6)

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

☒ No ☐ Yes

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

4. 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: _____ (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:
 - b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:
 - c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

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:

Rocky Glen, Lot 3 Wedza Block-Boulder Creek

- e. Date wildlife was hunted: 27-Oct-2019

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

Drummond Ranching (Pvt) Ltd t/a Bubiana Dafaris HOP0150, Rocky Glen Ranch, PO Box 15,
West Nicholson, Louis Muller

- 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]:

Trophy Consultants International, 4 Josiah Chinamano Rd. Belmont Bulawayo
Maple Freight 4 Josiah Chinamano Rd. Belmont Bulawayo Zimbabwe

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: Dee Gilmour
 Business Name: Trophy Consultants International (T.C.I.)
 Address: 4 Josiah Chinamano Road
 Address: Belmont
 City: Belmont
 State/Province: Bulawayo Zimbabwe
 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.

Applicant's signature:

(b) (6)

Date: 1-15-2020

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).**

HUNTING RETURN FORM - TRAS2
APPLICATION FOR HUNTING NP/CITES

Issued in terms of Exchange Control Act (Chapter 22:05),
The Parks and Wild Life Act (Chapter 20:14) and the Tourism Act (Chapter 14:20)

0000082562
AUTHORIZED

1. DETAILS OF THE SAFARI OPERATOR

Name of Operator Drummond Ranching (Pvt) Ltd t/a Bubiana Safaris

ZTA (HOP) No. HOP0150

Address Rocky Glen Ranch
P O Box 15
West Nicholson

Name of Professional Hunter LOUIS MULLER

Telephone

Number of Accompanying Guests

Are the trophies being exported after tanning and mounting?

Are the trophies being exported after primary treatment?

Name of Processing Agent or Taxidermist TROPHY CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL

Name of Shipping Agent Maple freight

Name of Foreign Agent

Client's Full Name Giuseppe Anthony Ferro

Passport Number (b) (6)

Country of Issue UNITED STATES

Address (b) (6)
Washington
MI48094
USA

Licence No. 200

Fax N/A

0

Address 4 JOSIAH CHINAMANO RD BELMONT BULAWAYO

Address 4th Josiah Chinamano Road
Belmont
Bulawayo
Zimbabwe

Address

2. HUNTING AREAS

	Hunting Area Name	Province	Signature of Land Authority
1	Rock Glen	Matabeleland South	
2	Rocky Glen, Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	Matabeleland South	
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

Date of Safari From 26-10-2019

Date of Safari To 08-11-2019

Daily Rate Charged For Big Game USD 850.00

Daily Rate Charged For Plains Game USD 350.00

Daily Rate Charged for Non hunting guests USD 150.00

Number of Accompanying Guests 0

ZPWMA
Date Stamp

ZW 112/500
2019-PAR

ZW 112/500
2019-PAR

LEOPARD
TROPHY EXPORT TAG

ZW 112/500/2019.DAD



3. DETAILS OF DEPOSITS

(All inclusive of Daily Rate, Trophy Fees, Processing, Handling charges and any other incidentals)

(i) Safari Operator

	Value Date	ECA Number	ECA Date	Currency	Invoice Amount	Amount Paid
1						
2						
3						
4						

(ii) Taxidermist

	Value Date	ECA Number	ECA Date	Currency	Invoice Amount	Amount Paid
1						
2						
3						
4						

4. FINANCIAL DATA

Total Daily rate	13,090.00	Total Guests rate	.00
Less Commission	.00	Total Trophy fees	10,150.00
Other fees (Incidentals)	780.00	Grand Total USD	24,020.00
Percentage Commission Charged	.00	Total Processing Fees	

5. DETAILS OF SPECIES HUNTED

	SPECIES	SEX	W/K	CONCESSION/FARM	GRID REF	DATE SHOT	SCI TROPHY SIZE	TROPHY FEES
1	IMPALA	M	Killed	Rocky Glen, Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	S21-14'38" E29-48'28"	28-OCT-2019	20"	250
2	ZEBRA	M	Killed	Rocky Glen, Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	S21-18'06" E29-51'76"	27-OCT-2019	N/A	900
3	GRYSBOK	M	Killed	Rocky Glen, Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	S21-50'29" E29-50'29"	29-OCT-2019	2"	450
4	KLIPSPRINGER	M	Killed	Rocky Glen, Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	S21-18'28" E29-50'04"	29-OCT-2019	5"	900
5	STEENBOK	M	Killed	Rocky Glen, Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	E21-13'48" E29-47'99"	29-OCT-2019	2"	450
6	LEOPARD	M	Killed	Rocky Glen, Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	S21-16'65" E29-19'37"	27-OCT-2019	16"	5,000
7	BUSHBUCK	M	Killed	Rocky Glen, Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	S21-14'46" E29-46'9"	31-OCT-2019	15"	950
8	GIRAFFE	M	Killed	Rocky Glen, Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	S21-49'64" E29-49'79"	01-NOV-2019	N/A	1,000
9	WARTHOG	M	Killed	Rocky Glen, Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	S21-14'60" E29-47'89"	31-OCT-2019	12"	250
10								
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SECTION A: LEOPARD HUNT RETURN FORM

1. TR2 SERIAL NUMBER 82562
 2. HUNTING OUTFITTER BURANA SAFARIS
 3. PROFESSIONAL HUNTER James
 4. PROPERTY/CONCESSION/CAMPFIRE AREA NAME KOCHER GLENN
 5. MINIMUM NUMBER OF DAYS BOOKED FOR LEOPARD HUNT 14

6. i) BAIT & BLIND ☒ ii) ON FOOT ☐ iii) HOUNDS ☐
 7. i) RIFLE ☒ ii) SHOTGUN ☐ iii) HANDGUN ☐ iv) BOW ☐
 8. i) SUCCESSFUL HUNT ☒ ii) FAILED HUNT ☐

Complete question 9 if a hunt was unsuccessful

9. WAS A LEOPARD WOUNDED DURING A FAILED HUNT Y N

10. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAIT NIGHTS 10

11. NUMBER OF LEOPARDS RECORDED ON BAITS

Sex/Age	Number	Evidence (sighting, tracks, trail camera)
Adult male	3	7 trail camera
Adult female	6	" " " " " "
Subadult male	2	" " " " " "
Subadult female		" " " " " "
Unknown		

Complete questions 12-17 if a trophy was taken

12. DATE TROPHY TAKEN 24-10-14 13. NUMBER OF DAYS INTO HUNT ONE

14. GPS POSITION S21°16'65" E 79°49'37" N
 15. SKULL LENGTH (mm) 94 16. SKULL BREADTH (mm) 74
 *Independent verification Y N (to be completed by ZPWMA)

17. ESTIMATED AGE OF LEOPARD TAKEN
 i) <2 years ☐ ii) 2-3 years ☐ iii) 4-6 years ☐ iv) ≥7 years ☒

Complete questions 18-19 if a Hound hunt

18. NUMBER OF DIFFERENT LEOPARD CHASED

19. ESTIMATED LENGTH OF ALL CHASES COMBINED (km)

COMMENTS

lots of leopard

SECTION B: LION HUNT RETURN FORM

1. TR2 SERIAL NUMBER
 2. HUNTING OUTFITTER
 3. PROFESSIONAL HUNTER
 4. PROPERTY/CONCESSION/CAMPFIRE AREA NAME
 5. MINIMUM NUMBER OF DAYS BOOKED FOR LION HUNT

6. i) BAIT & BLIND ☐ ii) ON FOOT ☐
 7. i) RIFLE ☐ ii) SHOTGUN ☐ iii) HANDGUN ☐ iv) BOW ☐
 8. i) SUCCESSFUL HUNT ☐ ii) FAILED HUNT ☐

Complete question 9 if a hunt was unsuccessful

9. WAS A LION WOUNDED DURING A FAILED HUNT Y N

10. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAIT NIGHTS

11. NUMBER OF LIONS RECORDED ON BAITS

Sex/Age	Number	Evidence (sighting, tracks, trail camera)
Adult male		
Adult female		
Subadult male		
Subadult female		
Unknown		

Complete questions 12-18 if a trophy was taken

12. DATE TROPHY TAKEN 13. NUMBER OF DAYS INTO HUNT

14. GPS POSITION
 15. SKULL LENGTH (mm) 16. SKULL BREADTH (mm)
 *Independent verification Y N (to be completed by ZPWMA)

17. ESTIMATED AGE OF LION TAKEN
 i) <4 years ☐ ii) 4-5 years ☐ iii) ≥6 years ☐

18. SEX OF LION HUNTED M F

COMMENTS

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: 68447D

Date Received by DSA: February 10, 2020

DMA Contact: Miguel Richardson

Applicant: Giuseppe Anthony Ferro
Shelby Township, Michigan

Specimens and Species: Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

Wild (Zimbabwe)

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

Recipient: Self

Type of Permit: Appendix I Import (CITES)

ADVICE

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

Species Background:

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

Home ranges are about 13–35 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 (Brackowski *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, 2018).

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

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

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

National Parks as well as Matetsi, Chirisa, Chete, Charara, Hurungwe, Chewore, Doma and Umfurundzi Safari Areas (Jacobson *et al.* 2016: Supp. Doc. 1). Though leopards reportedly occur outside of protected areas, they have much lower densities in areas that have been subject to human disturbance and may be extinct in the majority of unprotected areas (CITES 2018a:5; Jacobson *et al.* 2016: Fig. 1). Jacobson *et al.* estimate the extant range of leopards in Zimbabwe to be 160,000 km² (2016: Supp. Table 5), which is similar to ZPWMA's estimate of 145,000 km² (CITES 2018a:12).

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

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

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

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (Giuseppe Anthony Ferro; Shelby Township, Michigan) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Zimbabwe.
2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard will be taken from the wild at/near: Rocky Glen, Lot 3 Wedza Block-Boulder Creek, Zimbabwe; during a hunt scheduled for October 27, 2019; with Professional Hunter: Louis Muller; and with Outfitter: Drummond Ranching (Pvt) Ltd. t/a Bubiana Safaris. The applicant presented a copy of Zimbabwe Hunting Return Form – TRAS2 Application for Hunting NP/CITES (# 82562; Leopard Trophy Export Tag ZW112/500/2019/PAR). Copies of any other relevant licenses/permits necessarily will accompany the specimen during shipment.

B. Zimbabwe Information:

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

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

4. Zimbabwe's legislative framework is comprehensive, though it is unclear whether the penalties create a meaningful deterrent as wildlife crime remains widespread in the country (Obank *et al.* 2015:464, 469). There is evidence that sentences for wildlife-related crimes are applied inconsistently as courts have a wide discretion when it comes to imposing penalties (Obank *et al.* 2015:469). Zimbabwe has passed regulatory measures over the last decade to

address corruption, however these appear to have had little impact: there have been documented incidences of known poachers avoiding investigation and prosecution, as well as allegations of ministers and officials facilitating wildlife crime (Obank *et al.* 2015:456). Widespread corruption must be addressed in order for the regulatory framework to effectively protect the country's wildlife.

5. In a letter dated December 6, 2017, President of Zimbabwe E. D. Mnangagwa communicated to the United States Zimbabwe's political stability and commitment to conserving wildlife. Though the letter specifically discusses elephant conservation and trophy hunting programs, President Mnangagwa makes assurances that after a smooth transition from the previous administration, all conservation initiatives being undertaken by Zimbabwe will not be reversed, but enhanced (Zimbabwe 2017).

6. According to ZPWMA, one of the most important aspects of the country's hunting program is the delegation of authority to private and communal landowners to manage and benefit from the wildlife on their land (CITES 2018a:11). Leopard hunting in Zimbabwe occurs on private land, state land, and areas managed under the Communal Areas Management Plan for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE) (CITES 2018a:11; Zimbabwe 2012:17). CAMPFIRE aims to change rural communities' perceptions of wildlife resources from a threat to their livelihoods to a sustainable revenue stream (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:97). Trophy hunting has become a main source of income for the CAMPFIRE program, and has shown beneficial effects for both wildlife conservation and rural community members (Loveridge *et al.* 2006:230). Rural district councils within the program area set aside an estimated 36,000 km² of land for wildlife in Zimbabwe (Loveridge *et al.* 2006:231).

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

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

in some cases an increase in the area's quota (CITES 2018a:10). ZPWMA is currently testing this system and monitoring compliance through the submission of photographs, hunt returns, and other data requested by ZPWMA (CITES 2018a:10).

9. There is currently no management plan for leopards in Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe 2012:16), nor does there appear to be any formal criteria for leopard trophies (CITES 2018a:9). In 2012, Zimbabwe reported that the hunting of female leopards was prohibited based on an agreement between ZPWMA and the Safari Operators Association of Zimbabwe (SOAZ), and that leopard trophies with a skull size smaller than 13.75 inches (width plus length) would not be allowed to be exported (Zimbabwe 2012:11). However, in their 2018 review of the CITES leopard quota, Zimbabwe did not make it clear whether only males were taken as trophies; in fact, ZPWMA states that leopards taken are "usually males" (CITES 2018a:3). Leopard trophy monitoring began in the 2009 hunting season to assess catch per unit effort, hunting success, and trophy quality (Zimbabwe 2016:5). In 2013 the monitoring began to include photographs used to age hunted leopards and it was determined that between 2013 and 2015, 90% of the leopards taken were very young (between 2-3 years of age) (Zimbabwe 2016:5-8). Though Zimbabwe incentivizes hunters and hunting areas to take older males by setting quota allocations based on trophy quality, there is currently no indication of any formal mechanism requiring compliance.

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

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

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

ZPWMA attempts to relocate the animal, though data on the success of reducing livestock losses within Zimbabwe is unavailable (Zimbabwe 2012:11). Elsewhere, translocation has been shown to be largely ineffective in mitigating human-leopard conflict (Athreya *et al.* 2011 and Weilenmann *et al.* 2011 as cited in Zimbabwe 2012). Hunting problem animals also raises concerns about false reporting in order to obtain additional hunting permits, and it is highly likely that some leopards are killed illegally under the name of PAC (Zimbabwe 2012:9, 11).

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

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

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

C. CITES Export Quota Program

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

that level ever since (CITES 1987, CITES 2018a).

Although the approved CITES export quota has been 500 leopard trophies and skins per year, the actual hunting trophy exports have been less. Between 2010 and 2017, actual annual offtake ranged from 133 leopards in 2017 to 186 leopards in 2014 (averaging about 33% of the quota across this period) (CITES 2018a:9). Zimbabwe establishes national leopard quotas annually in an adaptive process that relies on monitoring data and stakeholder input. National hunting quotas may be set higher than CITES export quotas to mitigate human-animal conflict, but hunting offtakes have been lower than both national and CITES quotas (CITES 2018a:7). Zimbabwe issued between 578 and 882 leopard hunting permits annually between 2004 and 2012, but actual hunting offtakes during this period were between 160 and 302 (Zimbabwe 2012:7-8).

16. Since 2006, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged 207 trophies annually and 43 skins annually.

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

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

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

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

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

19. At the 70th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC70; Sochi, October 2018), the Chair of the Animals Committee submitted document SC70 Doc. 55 on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (Panthera pardus): Report of the Animals Committee*. In the document, the Animals Committee informed the Standing Committee of the above recommendation. The Standing Committee noted the evaluation of the Animals Committee concerning the quotas for Zimbabwe in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) and invited the Secretariat to propose to the Conference of the Parties draft amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* concerning approaches to review quotas

for Appendix-I species, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Animals Committee in paragraph 5 f) of document SC70 Doc. 55 and opportunities to provide assistance to range States (CITES 2018d). These results were taken up by the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

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).

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

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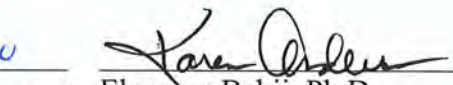
* * * * *

DSA BIOLOGIST:

DSA CONCUR:

 2/25/2020

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

 2/25/2020

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



FEB 4 2020

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

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

Type of Activity

**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 Peyerk		1.b. First Name Chris		1.c. Middle Name/Initial Daniel	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 Shelby Twp.	1.c. State MI	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 48315	1.e. County/Province Macomb	1.f. Country MI
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)	
1-15-2020	
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.

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

Linda Jurda-Wensink (b) (6)

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

☒ No ☐ Yes

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

4. 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: _____ (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:
 - b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:
 - c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

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:

Rocky Glen, Lot 3 Wedza Block-Boulder Creek

- e. Date wildlife was hunted: 31-Oct-2019

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

Drummond Ranching (Pvt) Ltd t/a Bubiana Dafaris HOP0150, Rocky Glen Ranch, PO Box 15,
West Nicholson, Cliff Walker

- 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]:

Trophy Consultants International, 4 Josiah Chinamano Rd. Belmont Bulawayo
Maple Freight 4 Josiah Chinamano Rd. Belmont Bulawayo Zimbabwe

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: Dee Gilmour
Business Name: Trophy Consultants International (T.C.I.)
Address: 4 Josiah Chinamano Road
Address: Belmont
City: Belmont
State/Province: Bulawayo Zimbabwe
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.

Applicant's signature

(b) (6)

Date:

7-15-2020

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).**

HUNTING RETURN FORM - TRAS2
APPLICATION FOR HUNTING NP/CITES

Issued in terms of Exchange Control Act (Chapter 22:05),
The Parks and Wild Life Act (Chapter 20:14) and the Tourism Act (Chapter 14:20)

0000082561
AUTHORIZED

1. DETAILS OF THE SAFARI OPERATOR

Name of Operator Drummond Ranching (Pvt) Ltd t/a Bubiana Safaris

ZTA (HOP) No. HOP0150

Address Rocky Glen Ranch
P O Box 15
West Nicholson

Name of Professional Hunter CLIFTON WALKER

Telephone

Number of Accompanying Guests

Are the trophies being exported after tanning and mounting?

Are the trophies being exported after primary treatment?

Name of Processing Agent or Taxidermist TROPHY CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL

Name of Shipping Agent Maple freight

Name of Foreign Agent

Client's Full Name Chris Daniel Peyerk

Passport Number (b) (6)

Country of Issue UNITED STATES

Address (b) (6)
Shelby Township, Michigan
48315, USA

Licence No. 402

Fax N/A

1

Address 4 JOSIAH CHINAMANO RD BELMONT BULAWAYO

Address 4th Josiah Chinamano Road
Belmont
Bulawayo
Zimbabwe

Address

2. HUNTING AREAS

	Hunting Area Name	Province	Signature of Land Authority
1	Rock Glen	Matabeleland South	
2	Rocky Glen, Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	Matabeleland South	
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

Date of Safari From 26-10-2019

Date of Safari To 08-11-2019

Daily Rate Charged For Big Game USD 850.00

Daily Rate Charged For Plains Game USD 350.00

Daily Rate Charged for Non hunting guests USD 150.00

Number of Accompanying Guests 1

ZPWMA
Date Stamp

ZW 111/500
/2019-PAR

ZW 111/500
/2019-PAR

LEOPARD
TROPHY EXPORT TAG

ZW 111/500/2019-PAR



3. DETAILS OF DEPOSITS

(All inclusive of Daily Rate, Trophy Fees, Processing, Handling charges and any other incidentals)

(i) Safari Operator

	Value Date	ECA Number	ECA Date	Currency	Invoice Amount	Amount Paid
1						
2						
3						
4						

(ii) Taxidermist

	Value Date	ECA Number	ECA Date	Currency	Invoice Amount	Amount Paid
1						
2						
3						
4						

4. FINANCIAL DATA

Total Daily rate	13,090.00	Total Guests rate	1,200.00
Less Commission	.00	Total Trophy fees	8,450.00
Other fees (Incidentals)	920.00	Grand Total USD	23,660.00
Percentage Commission Charged	.00	Total Processing Fees	

5. DETAILS OF SPECIES HUNTED

	SPECIES	SEX	W/K	CONCESSION/FARM	GRID REF	DATE SHOT	SCI TROPHY SIZE	TROPHY FEES
1	IMPALA	F	Killed	Rocky Glen,Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	E21-13,768 E29-45,900	28-OCT-2019	N/A	175
2	ZEBRA	M	Killed	Rocky Glen,Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	S21-17'426" E029-51'411"	26-OCT-2019	N/A	900
3	WILDEBEEST	M	Killed	Rocky Glen,Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	S21-17'409" E029-48'448"	31-OCT-2019	26"	900
4	SPRINGHARE	M	Killed	Rocky Glen,Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	S21-15'546" E029-49'790"	02-NOV-2019	N/A	75
5	SPRINGHARE	M	Killed	Rocky Glen,Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	S21-15'446 E029-49'790"	02-NOV-2019	N/A	75
6	SPRINGHARE	M	Killed	Rocky Glen,Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	S21-15'546" E029-49'790"	02-NOV-2019	N/A	75
7	LEOPARD	M	Killed	Rocky Glen,Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	S21-17'830" E029-52'150"	31-OCT-2019	16 1/4"	5,000
8	GIRAFFE	M	Killed	Rocky Glen,Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	S21-17'126" E029-49'793"	29-OCT-2019	N/A	1,000
9	JACKAL	M	Killed	Rocky Glen,Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	S21-17'496" E029-52'118"	02-NOV-2019	N/A	250
10								
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SECTION A: LEOPARD HUNT RETURN FORM

1. TR2 SERIAL NUMBER 082561
 2. HUNTING OUTFITTER Orimmond Ranching
 3. PROFESSIONAL HUNTER C.H. Walker
 4. PROPERTY/CONCESSION/CAMPFIRE AREA NAME Rocky eye
 5. MINIMUM NUMBER OF DAYS BOOKED FOR LEOPARD HUNT 14

6. i) BAIT & BLIND ☒ ii) ON FOOT ☐ iii) HOUNDS ☐
 7. i) RIFLE ☒ ii) SHOTGUN ☐ iii) HANDGUN ☐ iv) BOW ☐
 8. i) SUCCESSFUL HUNT ☒ ii) FAILED HUNT ☐

Complete question 9 if a hunt was unsuccessful

9. WAS A LEOPARD WOUNDED DURING A FAILED HUNT Y N

10. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAIT NIGHTS 01

11. NUMBER OF LEOPARDS RECORDED ON BAITS

Sex/Age	Number	Evidence (sighting, tracks, trail camera)
Adult male	6	Camera
Adult female	1	
Subadult male		
Subadult female		
Unknown		

Complete questions 12-17 if a trophy was taken

12. DATE TROPHY TAKEN 31/01/19 13. NUMBER OF DAYS INTO HUNT14. GPS POSITION S21 17 830 E029 52 15015. SKULL LENGTH (mm) 100 16. SKULL BREADTH (mm) 61/5
Independent verification Y N (to be completed by ZPWMA)17. ESTIMATED AGE OF LEOPARD TAKEN
i) <2 years ☐ ii) 2-3 years ☐ iii) 4-6 years ☒ iv) ≥7 years ☐

Complete questions 18-19 if a Hound hunt

18. NUMBER OF DIFFERENT LEOPARD CHASED

19. ESTIMATED LENGTH OF ALL CHASES COMBINED (km)

COMMENTS

SECTION B: LION HUNT RETURN FORM

1. TR2 SERIAL NUMBER
 2. HUNTING OUTFITTER
 3. PROFESSIONAL HUNTER
 4. PROPERTY/CONCESSION/CAMPFIRE AREA NAME
 5. MINIMUM NUMBER OF DAYS BOOKED FOR LION HUNT

6. i) BAIT & BLIND ☐ ii) ON FOOT ☐
 7. i) RIFLE ☐ ii) SHOTGUN ☐ iii) HANDGUN ☐ iv) BOW ☐
 8. i) SUCCESSFUL HUNT ☐ ii) FAILED HUNT ☐

Complete question 9 if a hunt was unsuccessful

9. WAS A LION WOUNDED DURING A FAILED HUNT Y N

10. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAIT NIGHTS

11. NUMBER OF LIONS RECORDED ON BAITS

Sex/Age	Number	Evidence (sighting, tracks, trail camera)
Adult male		
Adult female		
Subadult male		
Subadult female		
Unknown		

Complete questions 12-18 if a trophy was taken

12. DATE TROPHY TAKEN 13. NUMBER OF DAYS INTO HUNT14. GPS POSITION 15. SKULL LENGTH (mm) 16. SKULL BREADTH (mm)
Independent verification Y N (to be completed by ZPWMA)17. ESTIMATED AGE OF LION TAKEN
i) <4 years ☐ ii) 4-5 years ☐ iv) ≥6 years ☐

18. SEX OF LION HUNTED M F

COMMENTS

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: 68448D

Date Received by DSA: March 3, 2020

DMA Contact: Stephanie D. Whitley

Applicant: Chris Daniel Peyer
Shelby Township, Michigan

Specimens and Species: Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

Wild (Zimbabwe)

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

Recipient: Self

Type of Permit: Appendix I Import (CITES)

ADVICE

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

Species Background:

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

Home ranges are about 13–35 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 (Braczkowski *et al.* 2015). In general, the current population trend is declining due to harvest and habitat loss and fragmentation (Stein *et al.* 2016).

In 1975, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* was included in CITES Appendix I (UNEP 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, 2018).

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

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

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

National Parks as well as Matetsi, Chirisa, Chete, Charara, Hurungwe, Chewore, Doma and Umfurundzi Safari Areas (Jacobson *et al.* 2016: Supp. Doc. 1). Though leopards reportedly occur outside of protected areas, they have much lower densities in areas that have been subject to human disturbance and may be extinct in the majority of unprotected areas (CITES 2018a:5; Jacobson *et al.* 2016: Fig. 1). Jacobson *et al.* estimate the extant range of leopards in Zimbabwe to be 160,000 km² (2016: Supp. Table 5), which is similar to ZPWMA's estimate of 145,000 km² (CITES 2018a:12).

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

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

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

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (Chris Daniel Peyerk; Shelby Township, Michigan) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Zimbabwe.
2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was taken from the wild at/near: Rocky Glen, Lot 3 Wedza Block-Boulder Creek, during a hunt on October 31, 2019; with Professional Hunter: Cliff Walker; and with Outfitter: Drummond Ranching (Pvt) Ltd t/a Bubiana Dafaris. Copies of the following licenses/permits were submitted along with the application: Zimbabwe Hunting Return Form – TRA2; Application for Hunting NP CITES # 82561 (Leopard Trophy Export Tag ZW/111/500/2019-PAR).

B. Zimbabwe Information:

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

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

4. Zimbabwe's legislative framework is comprehensive, though it is unclear whether the penalties create a meaningful deterrent as wildlife crime remains widespread in the country (Obank *et al.* 2015:464, 469). There is evidence that sentences for wildlife-related crimes are applied inconsistently as courts have a wide discretion when it comes to imposing penalties (Obank *et al.* 2015:469). Zimbabwe has passed regulatory measures over the last decade to address corruption, however these appear to have had little impact: there have been documented

incidences of known poachers avoiding investigation and prosecution, as well as allegations of ministers and officials facilitating wildlife crime (Obank *et al.* 2015:456). Widespread corruption must be addressed in order for the regulatory framework to effectively protect the country's wildlife.

5. In a letter dated December 6, 2017, President of Zimbabwe E. D. Mnangagwa communicated to the United States Zimbabwe's political stability and commitment to conserving wildlife. Though the letter specifically discusses elephant conservation and trophy hunting programs, President Mnangagwa makes assurances that after a smooth transition from the previous administration, all conservation initiatives being undertaken by Zimbabwe will not be reversed, but enhanced (Zimbabwe 2017).

6. According to ZPWMA, one of the most important aspects of the country's hunting program is the delegation of authority to private and communal landowners to manage and benefit from the wildlife on their land (CITES 2018a:11). Leopard hunting in Zimbabwe occurs on private land, state land, and areas managed under the Communal Areas Management Plan for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE) (CITES 2018a:11; Zimbabwe 2012:17). CAMPFIRE aims to change rural communities' perceptions of wildlife resources from a threat to their livelihoods to a sustainable revenue stream (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:97). Trophy hunting has become a main source of income for the CAMPFIRE program, and has shown beneficial effects for both wildlife conservation and rural community members (Loveridge *et al.* 2006:230). Rural district councils within the program area set aside an estimated 36,000 km² of land for wildlife in Zimbabwe (Loveridge *et al.* 2006:231).

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

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

this system and monitoring compliance through the submission of photographs, hunt returns, and other data requested by ZPWMA (CITES 2018a:10).

9. There is currently no management plan for leopards in Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe 2012:16), nor does there appear to be any formal criteria for leopard trophies (CITES 2018a:9). In 2012, Zimbabwe reported that the hunting of female leopards was prohibited based on an agreement between ZPWMA and the Safari Operators Association of Zimbabwe (SOAZ), and that leopard trophies with a skull size smaller than 13.75 inches (width plus length) would not be allowed to be exported (Zimbabwe 2012:11). However, in their 2018 review of the CITES leopard quota, Zimbabwe did not make it clear whether only males were taken as trophies; in fact, ZPWMA states that leopards taken are “usually males” (CITES 2018a:3). Leopard trophy monitoring began in the 2009 hunting season to assess catch per unit effort, hunting success, and trophy quality (Zimbabwe 2016:5). In 2013 the monitoring began to include photographs used to age hunted leopards and it was determined that between 2013 and 2015, 90% of the leopards taken were very young (between 2-3 years of age) (Zimbabwe 2016:5-8). Though Zimbabwe incentivizes hunters and hunting areas to take older males by setting quota allocations based on trophy quality, there is currently no indication of any formal mechanism requiring compliance.

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

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

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

within Zimbabwe is unavailable (Zimbabwe 2012:11). Elsewhere, translocation has been shown to be largely ineffective in mitigating human-leopard conflict (Athreya *et al.* 2011 and Weilenmann *et al.* 2011 as cited in Zimbabwe 2012). Hunting problem animals also raises concerns about false reporting in order to obtain additional hunting permits, and it is highly likely that some leopards are killed illegally under the name of PAC (Zimbabwe 2012:9, 11).

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

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

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

C. CITES Export Quota Program

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

Although the approved CITES export quota has been 500 leopard trophies and skins per year, the actual hunting trophy exports have been less. Between 2010 and 2017, actual annual offtake ranged from 133 leopards in 2017 to 186 leopards in 2014 (averaging about 33% of the quota across this period) (CITES 2018a:9). Zimbabwe establishes national leopard quotas annually in an adaptive process that relies on monitoring data and stakeholder input. National hunting quotas may be set higher than CITES export quotas to mitigate human-animal conflict, but hunting offtakes have been lower than both national and CITES quotas (CITES 2018a:7). Zimbabwe issued between 578 and 882 leopard hunting permits annually between 2004 and 2012, but actual hunting offtakes during this period were between 160 and 302 (Zimbabwe 2012:7-8).

16. Since 2006, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged 207 trophies annually and 43 skins annually.

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

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

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

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

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

19. At the 70th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC70; Sochi, October 2018), the Chair of the Animals Committee submitted document SC70 Doc. 55 on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (Panthera pardus): Report of the Animals Committee*. In the document, the Animals Committee informed the Standing Committee of the above recommendation. The Standing Committee noted the evaluation of the Animals Committee concerning the quotas for Zimbabwe in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) and invited the Secretariat to propose to the Conference of the Parties draft amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* concerning approaches to review quotas for Appendix-I species, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Animals

Committee in paragraph 5 f) of document SC70 Doc. 55 and opportunities to provide assistance to range States (CITES 2018d). These results were taken up by the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

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).

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

* * * * *

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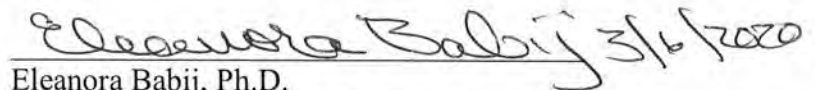
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CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.

20US68448D/9

2. Valid

03/11/2021

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

CHRIS DANIEL PEYERK

(b) (6)

SHELBY TOWNSHIP, MI 48315
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

DEE GILMOUR

TROPHY CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL (T.C.I.)

4 JOSIAH CHINAMANO ROAD

BELMONT

BULAWAYO

ZIMBABWE

5. Special Conditions

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

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

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

MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY
ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR.EACH LEOPARD SKIN MUST HAVE SELF-LOCKING TAG ATTACHED TO IT WHICH INDICATES
THE STATE OF EXPORT, THE NUMBER OF THE SPECIMEN IN RELATION TO THE ANNUAL
QUOTA, AND THE CALENDAR YEAR TO WHICH THE QUOTA APPLIES. THE EXPORT PERMIT
(OR RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE) MUST CONTAIN THE TAGGING INFORMATION AS OUTLINED
ABOVE.

TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2019 HUNTING SEASON.

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

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA

5275 LEESBURG PIKE

FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

03/12/2020

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 Plant9. 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
ZIMBABWE

B. Common Name

Scientific Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

C. Common Name

Scientific Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

D. Common Name

Scientific Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

E. Common Name

Scientific Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

976510



RCVD FEB 04 2020

LB

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

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

Type of Activity

**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 Capitani	1.b. First Name Dino	1.c. Middle Name/Initial A	1.d. Suffix MR.
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address

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

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

Section C: All applicants complete address information

1. (b) (6)				
1.b. City NAPles	1.c. State Florida	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 34110	1.e. County/Province Collier	1.f. Country United States
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)	01/29/2020
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.

(SAME AS SECTION A)

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

DINO CAPITANI

(b) (6)

(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:

MAZUNGA SAFARIS BuBye Valley Conservancy

- b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

July 31, 2020 to August 17, 2020

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

Peter Fick SAFARIS PH
Phone +263772278779 mobile

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:

N/A

- e. Date wildlife was hunted: N/A

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

N/A

- 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]:

N/A

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).

N/A

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].

Head Office Contact

Name:

Business Name:

Address:

Address:

City:

State/Province:

Country, Postal Code:

Trophy Consultants International
4 JOSIAH CHINAMANO ROAD
BELMONT, BULAWAYO
ZIMBABWE
AFRICA

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:

N/A

Date:

N/A

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.

Applicant's signature

(b) (6)

Date:

4/29/2020

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).**

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: 68476D

Date Received by DSA: February 27, 2020

DMA Contact: Stephanie D. Whitley

Applicant: Dino A. Capitani
Naples, Florida

Specimens and Species: Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

Wild (Zimbabwe)

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

Recipient: Self

Type of Permit: Appendix I Import (CITES)

ADVICE

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

Species Background:

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

Home ranges are about 13–35 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 (Braczkowski *et al.* 2015). In general, the current population trend is declining due to harvest and habitat loss and fragmentation (Stein *et al.* 2016).

In 1975, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* was included in CITES Appendix I (UNEP 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, 2018).

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

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

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

National Parks as well as Matetsi, Chirisa, Chete, Charara, Hurungwe, Chewore, Doma and Umfurundzi Safari Areas (Jacobson *et al.* 2016: Supp. Doc. 1). Though leopards reportedly occur outside of protected areas, they have much lower densities in areas that have been subject to human disturbance and may be extinct in the majority of unprotected areas (CITES 2018a:5; Jacobson *et al.* 2016: Fig. 1). Jacobson *et al.* estimate the extant range of leopards in Zimbabwe to be 160,000 km² (2016: Supp. Table 5), which is similar to ZPWMA's estimate of 145,000 km² (CITES 2018a:12).

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

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

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

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (Dino A. Capitani; Naples, Florida) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Zimbabwe.
2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard will be taken from the wild at/near: Mazunga Safaris, Buby Valley Conservancy, Zimbabwe; during a hunt scheduled for July 31 – August 17, 2020; with Professional Hunter: Peter Fick; and with Outfitter: Peter Fick Safaris. Copies of the relevant licenses/permits were not submitted at this time, but will be provided along with the final application (e.g., Zimbabwe Hunting Return Form – TRAS2 and Application for Hunting NP/CITES and Leopard Trophy Export Tag ZW ---/500/2020–PAR).

B. Zimbabwe Information:

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

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

4. Zimbabwe's legislative framework is comprehensive, though it is unclear whether the penalties create a meaningful deterrent as wildlife crime remains widespread in the country (Obank *et al.* 2015:464, 469). There is evidence that sentences for wildlife-related crimes are applied inconsistently as courts have a wide discretion when it comes to imposing penalties (Obank *et al.* 2015:469). Zimbabwe has passed regulatory measures over the last decade to address corruption, however these appear to have had little impact: there have been documented

incidences of known poachers avoiding investigation and prosecution, as well as allegations of ministers and officials facilitating wildlife crime (Obank *et al.* 2015:456). Widespread corruption must be addressed in order for the regulatory framework to effectively protect the country's wildlife.

5. In a letter dated December 6, 2017, President of Zimbabwe E. D. Mnangagwa communicated to the United States Zimbabwe's political stability and commitment to conserving wildlife. Though the letter specifically discusses elephant conservation and trophy hunting programs, President Mnangagwa makes assurances that after a smooth transition from the previous administration, all conservation initiatives being undertaken by Zimbabwe will not be reversed, but enhanced (Zimbabwe 2017).

6. According to ZPWMA, one of the most important aspects of the country's hunting program is the delegation of authority to private and communal landowners to manage and benefit from the wildlife on their land (CITES 2018a:11). Leopard hunting in Zimbabwe occurs on private land, state land, and areas managed under the Communal Areas Management Plan for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE) (CITES 2018a:11; Zimbabwe 2012:17). CAMPFIRE aims to change rural communities' perceptions of wildlife resources from a threat to their livelihoods to a sustainable revenue stream (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:97). Trophy hunting has become a main source of income for the CAMPFIRE program, and has shown beneficial effects for both wildlife conservation and rural community members (Loveridge *et al.* 2006:230). Rural district councils within the program area set aside an estimated 36,000 km² of land for wildlife in Zimbabwe (Loveridge *et al.* 2006:231).

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

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

this system and monitoring compliance through the submission of photographs, hunt returns, and other data requested by ZPWMA (CITES 2018a:10).

9. There is currently no management plan for leopards in Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe 2012:16), nor does there appear to be any formal criteria for leopard trophies (CITES 2018a:9). In 2012, Zimbabwe reported that the hunting of female leopards was prohibited based on an agreement between ZPWMA and the Safari Operators Association of Zimbabwe (SOAZ), and that leopard trophies with a skull size smaller than 13.75 inches (width plus length) would not be allowed to be exported (Zimbabwe 2012:11). However, in their 2018 review of the CITES leopard quota, Zimbabwe did not make it clear whether only males were taken as trophies; in fact, ZPWMA states that leopards taken are “usually males” (CITES 2018a:3). Leopard trophy monitoring began in the 2009 hunting season to assess catch per unit effort, hunting success, and trophy quality (Zimbabwe 2016:5). In 2013 the monitoring began to include photographs used to age hunted leopards and it was determined that between 2013 and 2015, 90% of the leopards taken were very young (between 2-3 years of age) (Zimbabwe 2016:5-8). Though Zimbabwe incentivizes hunters and hunting areas to take older males by setting quota allocations based on trophy quality, there is currently no indication of any formal mechanism requiring compliance.

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

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

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

within Zimbabwe is unavailable (Zimbabwe 2012:11). Elsewhere, translocation has been shown to be largely ineffective in mitigating human-leopard conflict (Athreya *et al.* 2011 and Weilenmann *et al.* 2011 as cited in Zimbabwe 2012). Hunting problem animals also raises concerns about false reporting in order to obtain additional hunting permits, and it is highly likely that some leopards are killed illegally under the name of PAC (Zimbabwe 2012:9, 11).

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

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

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

C. CITES Export Quota Program

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

Although the approved CITES export quota has been 500 leopard trophies and skins per year, the actual hunting trophy exports have been less. Between 2010 and 2017, actual annual offtake ranged from 133 leopards in 2017 to 186 leopards in 2014 (averaging about 33% of the quota across this period) (CITES 2018a:9). Zimbabwe establishes national leopard quotas annually in an adaptive process that relies on monitoring data and stakeholder input. National hunting quotas may be set higher than CITES export quotas to mitigate human-animal conflict, but hunting offtakes have been lower than both national and CITES quotas (CITES 2018a:7). Zimbabwe issued between 578 and 882 leopard hunting permits annually between 2004 and 2012, but actual hunting offtakes during this period were between 160 and 302 (Zimbabwe 2012:7-8).

16. Since 2006, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged 207 trophies annually and 43 skins annually.

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

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

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

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

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

19. At the 70th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC70; Sochi, October 2018), the Chair of the Animals Committee submitted document SC70 Doc. 55 on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (Panthera pardus): Report of the Animals Committee*. In the document, the Animals Committee informed the Standing Committee of the above recommendation. The Standing Committee noted the evaluation of the Animals Committee concerning the quotas for Zimbabwe in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) and invited the Secretariat to propose to the Conference of the Parties draft amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* concerning approaches to review quotas for Appendix-I species, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Animals

Committee in paragraph 5 f) of document SC70 Doc. 55 and opportunities to provide assistance to range States (CITES 2018d). These results were taken up by the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

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).

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

* * * * *

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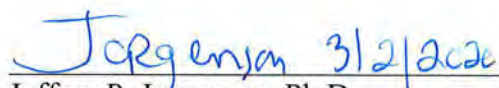
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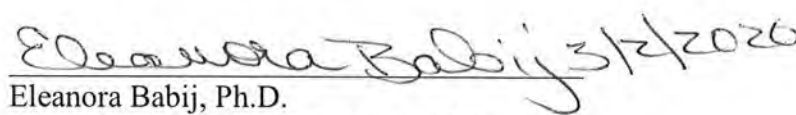
* * * * *

DSA BIOLOGIST:

DSA CONCUR:

 3/2/2020

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

 3/2/2020

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.

20US68476D/9

2. Valid

03/04/2021

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

DINO A. CAPITANI

(b) (6)

NAPLES, FL 34110

U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

Trophy Consultants International

4 JOSIAH CHINAMANO ROAD

BELMONT

BULAWAYO

ZIMBABWE

5. Special Conditions

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

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

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

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 2020 HUNTING SEASON.

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

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA

5275 LEESBURG PIKE

FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

03/05/2020

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

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

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

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name

PANTHERA
PARDUS

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

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. Appendix No. and Source

10. 1 W

11. Quantity (including units)

1

NO

12. Country of Origin

ZIMBABWE

B. Common Name

Scientific Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

C. Common Name

Scientific Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

D. Common Name

Scientific Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

E. Common Name

Scientific Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

975587

RCVD FEB 6 2020

February 2 2020

Ms. Whitley,

This is my new application along with your letter to me. My previous application was # 60012D. As per our conversation i am referencing my previous application that was abandoned DSA referral form dated 11/29/19. I have also included a check for \$100.00 and the stamped addressed envelope you suggested. Thank you for your help in this matter.

Phil Lukert

(b) (6)

Villa Rica, GA. 30180

(b) (6)



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

International Affairs
5275 Leesburg Pike, MS:IA
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803

January 15, 2020

Mr. Phil D. Lukert (b) (6)

(b) (6)

Villa Rica, GA 30180

Dear Mr. Lukert:

On November 29, 2019, I sent the enclosed e-mail to you requesting the application fee for application no. 60012D. In that e-mail, you were informed that you needed to respond within 45 days (by 1/13/2020) or your application would be placed in our inactive files (abandoned).

Since we have not received the requested information, we have abandoned and administratively closed your application. If, in the future, you wish to pursue the activity for which you originally applied, you must submit a new application (<http://forms.fws.gov/3-200-19.pdf>), 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 the new one so you must provide all the relevant information at the time the new application is submitted.

If you have questions, you may contact me at stephanie_whitley@fws.gov or at U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Management Authority, 5275 Leesburg Pike, MS-IA, Falls Church, VA 22041-3803, (telephone number 703-358-1982, facsimile transmission number 703-358-2281).

Sincerely,

Stephanie D. Whitley
Legal Instruments Examiner
Division of Management Authority

Enclosure



Whitley, Stephanie <stephanie_whitley@fws.gov>

Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form No. 60012D

1 message

Whitley, Stephanie <stephanie_whitley@fws.gov>

Fri, Nov 29, 2019 at 2:43 PM

To: (b) (6)

Dear Mr. Lukert,

You neglected to send the permit fee of \$100. You may mail it to my attention at the address below.

Please provide the information and documentation indicated. Any response must be in written form. If we do not receive the information requested above within **45 days (January 13, 2020)** from the date of this e-mail, your application will be abandoned and administratively closed. Once the file is closed, you would need to submit a new application, supplemental documentation and all required fees.

Kind regards,

Stephanie Whitley
Legal Instrument Examiner
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service - Headquarters
Attn Division of Management Authority - Branch Of Permits
MS: IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803
703-358-1982 (Telephone)
703-358-2280 (Facsimile)

stephanie_whitley@fws.gov

www.fws.gov
www.cites.org

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Form 3-200-19



OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

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

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits, MS: 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 LUKERT	1.b. First Name PHIL	1.c. Middle Name/Initial DEAN	1.d. Suffix JR
--------------------------	-------------------------	----------------------------------	-------------------

(b) (6)

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

Section B: Complete if applying on behalf of a business, corporation, public agency, trust, or association.			
1. a. Name of business, trust, association		1. b. Doing business as (DBA)	
2. a. Address of business		2. b. Description of business, agency, trust, association	
3. a. Principal officer's name		3. b. Principal officer's title	
4. a. Principal officer's name		4. b. Signature	
5. a. Principal officer's title		5. b. Signature	
6. a. Business tax ID number		6. b. Business tax ID number	
7. a. Business tax ID number		7. b. Business tax ID number	
8. a. Business tax ID number		8. b. Business tax ID number	

Section C: All applicants complete address information

Section 2: An applicant's complete address information				
1.a. Physical address (Street address; Apartment #, Suite #, or Room #; no P.O. Boxes)				
(b) (6)				
1.f. Country				
VILLA RICA GEORGIA 30180 CARROLL USA				
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

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)

01/29/2020

continue to next page

(b) (6)

01/29/2020

Continue to next page

Form 3-200-19

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020**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.

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

PHIL D. LUKERT JR

(b) (6)

A large black rectangular redaction box covers the contact information provided by Phil D. Lukert Jr.

Form 3-200-19

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation of the laws mentioned above?

☒ No ☐ Yes

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

4. 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: NA (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:
- b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:
- c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

Form 3-200-19

OMB Control No. 1018-0083
Expires 08/31/2020**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:

ZIMBABWE, DANDE + KANYEMBA (city)

- e. Date wildlife was hunted: 7/10/2019

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

CHARLTON McCALLUM SAFARIS

- 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]:

AFROPRIDE FREIGHT EXPRESS LTD
1303 PICNIC PARK, WATERFALLS
HARARE, ZIMBABWE

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: LUCAS SITAYI
Business Name: AFROPRIDE Freight Express Ltd
Address: 1303 PICNIC PARK, WATERFALLS
Address: HARARE ZIMBABWE
City: HARARE ZIMBABWE
State/Province:
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: _____

Form 3-200-19

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 03/31/2020

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.

Applicant's signature:

(b) (6)

Date:

1/30/2020

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).

SECTION A: LEOPARD HUNT RETURN FORM

1. TR2 SERIAL NUMBER 0000681910
 2. HUNTING OUTFITTER CY SAFARI'S
 3. PROFESSIONAL HUNTER DAVE CAMPBELL
 4. PROPERTY/CONCESSION/CAMPFIRE AREA NAME DAVE

5. MINIMUM NUMBER OF DAYS BOOKED FOR LEOPARD HUNT 114
 6. i) BAIT & BLIND ☒ ii) ON FOOT ☐ iii) HOUNDS ☐
 7. i) RIFLE ☐ ii) SHOTGUN ☐ iii) HANDGUN ☐ iv) BOW ☐
 8. i) SUCCESSFUL HUNT ☒ ii) FAILED HUNT ☐

Only complete questions 9-10 if a hunt was unsuccessful
 9. WAS A LEOPARD WOUNDED DURING A FAILED HUNT Y N

10. IF HUNT FAILED, WHAT WAS THE REASON?
 Complete 11-14 for both successful and unsuccessful hunts
 11. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAIT NIGHTS

12. NUMBER OF LEOPARDS RECORDED ON BAITS

Sex/Age	Number	Evidence (sighting, tracks, trail camera)
Adult male	2	LOT.
Adult female	4	
Subadult male	1	
Subadult female	2	
Unknown		

13. DATE OF HUNT START 01.07.19.
 Complete questions 14-17 if a leopard was shot
 14. HOW MANY DAYS INTO HUNT WAS LEOPARD SHOT 10.
 15. GPS POSITION 000390.
 16. SKULL LENGTH (inches) 9 1/2 17. SKULL BREADTH (inches) 5 1/2
 *Independent verification Y N (to be completed by ZPWMA)

18. ESTIMATED AGE OF LEOPARD TAKEN
 i) <2 years ☐ ii) 2-3 years ☐ iii) 4-6 years ☐ iv) ≥7 years ☒
 Complete questions 19-20 if a hound hunt
 19. NUMBER OF DIFFERENT LEOPARD CHASED
 20. ESTIMATED LENGTH OF ALL CHASES COMBINED (km)

COMMENTS

Q20. The total estimated distance (in kilometers) that hounds chased leopard during the hunt
 SECTION B: LION HUNT RETURN FORM

1. TR2 SERIAL NUMBER 000081910
 2. HUNTING OUTFITTER CY SAFARI'S
 3. PROFESSIONAL HUNTER DAVE CAMPBELL
 4. PROPERTY/CONCESSION/CAMPFIRE AREA NAME DAVE

5. MINIMUM NUMBER OF DAYS BOOKED FOR LION HUNT
 6. i) BAIT & BLIND ☐ ii) ON FOOT ☐
 7. i) RIFLE ☐ ii) SHOTGUN ☐ iii) HANDGUN ☐ iv) BOW ☐
 8. i) SUCCESSFUL HUNT ☐ ii) FAILED HUNT ☐

Complete question 9 if a hunt was unsuccessful
 9. WAS A LION WOUNDED DURING A FAILED HUNT Y N
 10. IF HUNT FAILED, WHAT WAS THE REASON?
 11. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAIT NIGHTS

12. NUMBER OF LIONS RECORDED ON BAITS

Sex/Age	Number	Evidence (sighting, tracks, trail camera)
Adult male		
Adult female		
Subadult male		
Subadult female		
Unknown		

13. DATE OF HUNT START 14. NUMBER OF DAYS INTO HUNT LION SHOT
 Complete questions 14-18 if a trophy was taken
 15. GPS POSITION
 16. SKULL LENGTH (inches) 17. SKULL BREADTH (inches)
 *Independent verification Y N (to be completed by ZPWMA)

18. ESTIMATED AGE OF LION TAKEN
 i) <4 years ☐ ii) 4-5 years ☐ iii) 5-6 years ☐ iv) ≥6 years ☐
 19. SEX OF LION HUNTED M F
 COMMENTS

HUNTING RETURN FORM - TRAS2

APPLICATION FOR HUNTING NP/CITES

Issued in terms of Exchange Control Act (Chapter 22:05),
The Parks and Wild Life Act (Chapter 20:14) and the Tourism Act (Chapter 14:20)

0000081910
HUNT_FUNDS_CAPTURED

1. DETAILS OF THE SAFARI OPERATOR

Name of Operator Charlton McCallum Safaris

ZTA (HOP) No. HOP0259

Address
Opping Investments
14 Yellowwood Lane,
Kambanjie,
Borrowdale
Harare

Name of Professional Hunter JAMES CHARLTON

Telephone

Number of Accompanying Guests

Are the trophies being exported after tanning and mounting?

Are the trophies being exported after primary treatment?

Name of Processing Agent or Taxidermist

Name of Shipping Agent AFROPRIDE FREIGHT EXPRESS

Name of Foreign Agent

Client's Full Name Dr. Phil Lukert

Passport Number (b) (6)

Country of Issue UNITED STATES

Address
(b) (6)
Villa Rica
GA
30180
USA

Licence No. 054

Fax N/A

0

Address

Address 1303 PICNIC PARK
WATERFALLS
HARARE

Address

2. HUNTING AREAS

	Hunting Area Name	Province	Signature of Land Authority
1	Mbire(Guruve) North Area 1	Mashonaland Central	
2	Mbire (Guruve) East Area 3 & Ward 11	Mashonaland Central	
3	Danda Safari Area	Mashonaland West	
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

Date of Safari From 01-07-2019

Date of Safari To 14-07-2019

Daily Rate Charged For Big Game USD 700.00

Daily Rate Charged For Plains Game USD .00

Daily Rate Charged for Non hunting guests USD .00

Number of Accompanying Guests 0

ZPWMA
Date Stamp

3. DETAILS OF DEPOSITS

(All inclusive of Daily Rate, Trophy Fees, Processing, Handling charges and any other incidentals)

(i) Safari Operator

	Value Date	ECA Number	ECA Date	Currency	Invoice Amount	Amount Paid
1	04-SEP-2018	null/null		USD	26,906.91	26,906.91
2						
3						
4						

(ii) Taxidermist

	Value Date	ECA Number	ECA Date	Currency	Invoice Amount	Amount Paid
1						
2						
3						
4						

4. FINANCIAL DATA

Total Daily rate	9,800.00	Total Guests rate	.00
Less Commission	.00	Total Trophy fees	15,930.00
Other fees (Incidentals)	1,176.91	Grand Total USD	26,906.91
Percentage Commission Charged	.00	Total Processing Fees	

5. DETAILS OF SPECIES HUNTED

	SPECIES	SEX	W/K	CONCESSION/FARM	GRID REF	DATE SHOT	SCI TROPHY SIZE	TROPHY FEES
1	IMPALA	M	Killed	Mbire(Gurube) North Area 1	949188	03-JUL-2019	50	250
2	IMPALA	M	Killed	Dande Safari Area	084369	07-JUL-2019	48	250
3	IMPALA	F	Killed	Dande Safari Area	084369	07-JUL-2019		150
4	ZEBRA	M	Killed	Mbire(Gurube) North Area 1	168468	01-JUL-2019		1,250
5	ZEBRA	M	Killed	Deka Safari Area	222396	14-JUL-2019		1,250
6	BABOON	M	Killed	Dande Safari Area	158366	04-JUL-2019		80
7	ELEPHANT - TUSKLESS	F	Killed	Mbire(Gurube) North Area 1	177675	06-JUL-2019		4,500
8	GRYSBOK	M	Wounded	Mbire(Gurube) North Area 1	900280	11-JUL-2019		450
9	KLIPSPRINGER	M	Killed	Mbire(Gurube) North Area 1	000280	12-JUL-2019	16	750
10	LEOPARD	M	Killed	Mbire(Gurube) North Area 1	000390	10-JUL-2019	15	4,500
11	BUSHBUCK	M	Killed	Mbire (Gurube) East Area 3 & Ward 11	931122	02-JUL-2019	40	850
12	WARTHOG	M	Killed	Deka Safari Area	204384	08-JUL-2019	26	450
13	KUDU	M	Killed	Dande Safari Area	140306	09-JUL-2019	124	1,200
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								
19								
20								
21								
22								
23								
24								
25								
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27								
28								
29								
30								

Ihereby certify that the information given in this return is, to the best of my knowledge, true and correct.

Signature of Foreign Client _____

Date _____

Signature of Professional Hunter _____

Date _____

Signature of Safari Operator _____

Date _____

[EXTERNAL] Re: Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form No. 68619D

Phil Lukert <(b) (6)>

Thu 3/12/2020 9:31 AM

To: Whitley, Stephanie D <stephanie_whitley@fws.gov>

Stephanie Whitley,

The name of the business shipping the trophy from Zimbabwe is:

Afropride Freight Express LTD

1303 picnic Park, Waterfalls

Harare, Zimbabwe

The contact name is: Lucas Sitayi

His contact numbers are:

Tel/Fax +263 242 861 579

Mobile +263 773 681 261

+263 719 681 261

Email: lucas@afropride.net

The trophies are being sent to

Coppersmith Global Logistics

114 Southfield Parkway Suite 170,

Forest Park, Ga. 30297

ATTN: Tammy Hoogerhyde-Lewis

Senior Hunting Trophy Specialist/Import

Analysts.

Email tlewis@coppersmith.com

404-366-1650 ext 12

404-366-1649 Fax

If I can be of further assistance please contact me by email (b) (6)

(b) (6)

Phil Lukert

Sent from my iPhone

On Feb 27, 2020, at 12:38 PM, Whitley, Stephanie D <stephanie_whitley@fws.gov> wrote:

Dear Mr. Lukert,

Please verify the spelling of the name and business name of the business shipping the trophy to you:

Lucas Sitays

Afropride Freight Express Ltd

In accordance with 50 CFR 13.11(e), please provide the information and documentation indicated. Any response must be in written form. If we do not receive the information requested above within **45 days (April 12, 2020)** from the date of this e-mail, your application will be abandoned and administratively closed. Once the file is closed, you would need to submit a new application, supplemental documentation and all required fees.

Also, in responding to any correspondence from Branch of Permits, please put your Permit No. in the subject line.

Kind regards,

Stephanie Whitley
Legal Instrument Examiner
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service - Headquarters
An Division of Management Authority - Branch Of Permits
MS: IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803
stephanie_whitley@fws.gov

www.fws.gov
www.cites.org

Please see our application forms that are available for on-line submission
here: <https://www.fws.gov/international/permits/how-to-apply.html>

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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: 68619D

Date Received by DSA: February 27, 2020

DMA Contact: Stephanie D. Whitley

Applicant: Phil D. Lukert Jr.
Villa Rica, Georgia

Specimens and Species: Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

Wild (Zimbabwe)

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

Recipient: Self

Type of Permit: Appendix I Import (CITES)

ADVICE

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

Species Background:

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

Home ranges are about 13–35 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, 2018).

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

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

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

National Parks as well as Matetsi, Chirisa, Chete, Charara, Hurungwe, Chewore, Doma and Umfurundzi Safari Areas (Jacobson *et al.* 2016: Supp. Doc. 1). Though leopards reportedly occur outside of protected areas, they have much lower densities in areas that have been subject to human disturbance and may be extinct in the majority of unprotected areas (CITES 2018a:5; Jacobson *et al.* 2016: Fig. 1). Jacobson *et al.* estimate the extant range of leopards in Zimbabwe to be 160,000 km² (2016: Supp. Table 5), which is similar to ZPWMA's estimate of 145,000 km² (CITES 2018a:12).

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

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

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

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (Phil Dean Lukert Jr.; Villa Rica, Georgia) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Zimbabwe.
2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard will be taken from the wild at/near: Dande and Kanyemba, Zimbabwe; during a hunt scheduled for July 10, 2019; with Professional Hunter: James Charlton; and with Outfitter: --- Safaris. Copies of the following license/permit were submitted at this time: Zimbabwe Hunting Return Form – TRAS2 (## 81910).

B. Zimbabwe Information:

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

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

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

ministers and officials facilitating wildlife crime (Obank *et al.* 2015:456). Widespread corruption must be addressed in order for the regulatory framework to effectively protect the country's wildlife.

5. In a letter dated December 6, 2017, President of Zimbabwe E. D. Mnangagwa communicated to the United States Zimbabwe's political stability and commitment to conserving wildlife. Though the letter specifically discusses elephant conservation and trophy hunting programs, President Mnangagwa makes assurances that after a smooth transition from the previous administration, all conservation initiatives being undertaken by Zimbabwe will not be reversed, but enhanced (Zimbabwe 2017).

6. According to ZPWMA, one of the most important aspects of the country's hunting program is the delegation of authority to private and communal landowners to manage and benefit from the wildlife on their land (CITES 2018a:11). Leopard hunting in Zimbabwe occurs on private land, state land, and areas managed under the Communal Areas Management Plan for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE) (CITES 2018a:11; Zimbabwe 2012:17). CAMPFIRE aims to change rural communities' perceptions of wildlife resources from a threat to their livelihoods to a sustainable revenue stream (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:97). Trophy hunting has become a main source of income for the CAMPFIRE program, and has shown beneficial effects for both wildlife conservation and rural community members (Loveridge *et al.* 2006:230). Rural district councils within the program area set aside an estimated 36,000 km² of land for wildlife in Zimbabwe (Loveridge *et al.* 2006:231).

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

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

other data requested by ZPWMA (CITES 2018a:10).

9. There is currently no management plan for leopards in Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe 2012:16), nor does there appear to be any formal criteria for leopard trophies (CITES 2018a:9). In 2012, Zimbabwe reported that the hunting of female leopards was prohibited based on an agreement between ZPWMA and the Safari Operators Association of Zimbabwe (SOAZ), and that leopard trophies with a skull size smaller than 13.75 inches (width plus length) would not be allowed to be exported (Zimbabwe 2012:11). However, in their 2018 review of the CITES leopard quota, Zimbabwe did not make it clear whether only males were taken as trophies; in fact, ZPWMA states that leopards taken are “usually males” (CITES 2018a:3). Leopard trophy monitoring began in the 2009 hunting season to assess catch per unit effort, hunting success, and trophy quality (Zimbabwe 2016:5). In 2013 the monitoring began to include photographs used to age hunted leopards and it was determined that between 2013 and 2015, 90% of the leopards taken were very young (between 2-3 years of age) (Zimbabwe 2016:5-8). Though Zimbabwe incentivizes hunters and hunting areas to take older males by setting quota allocations based on trophy quality, there is currently no indication of any formal mechanism requiring compliance.

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

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

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

to be largely ineffective in mitigating human-leopard conflict (Athreya *et al.* 2011 and Weilenmann *et al.* 2011 as cited in Zimbabwe 2012). Hunting problem animals also raises concerns about false reporting in order to obtain additional hunting permits, and it is highly likely that some leopards are killed illegally under the name of PAC (Zimbabwe 2012:9, 11).

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

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

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

C. CITES Export Quota Program

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

Although the approved CITES export quota has been 500 leopard trophies and skins per year, the actual hunting trophy exports have been less. Between 2010 and 2017, actual annual offtake ranged from 133 leopards in 2017 to 186 leopards in 2014 (averaging about 33% of the quota across this period) (CITES 2018a:9). Zimbabwe establishes national leopard quotas annually in an adaptive process that relies on monitoring data and stakeholder input. National hunting quotas may be set higher than CITES export quotas to mitigate human-animal conflict, but hunting offtakes have been lower than both national and CITES quotas (CITES 2018a:7). Zimbabwe issued between 578 and 882 leopard hunting permits annually between 2004 and 2012, but actual hunting offtakes during this period were between 160 and 302 (Zimbabwe 2012:7-8).

16. Since 2006, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged 207 trophies annually and 43 skins annually.

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

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

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

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

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

19. At the 70th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC70; Sochi, October 2018), the Chair of the Animals Committee submitted document SC70 Doc. 55 on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (Panthera pardus): Report of the Animals Committee*. In the document, the Animals Committee informed the Standing Committee of the above recommendation. The Standing Committee noted the evaluation of the Animals Committee concerning the quotas for Zimbabwe in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) and invited the Secretariat to propose to the Conference of the Parties draft amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* concerning approaches to review quotas for Appendix-I species, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Animals Committee in paragraph 5 f) of document SC70 Doc. 55 and opportunities to provide assistance

to range States (CITES 2018d). These results were taken up by the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

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).

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

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DSA BIOLOGIST:

DSA CONCUR:

 3/2/2020

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RCVD FEB 6 2020

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

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

Type of Activity

**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 Taunton	1.b. First Name Oscar	1.c. Middle Name/Initial D	1.d. Suffix Jr.
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address

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

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

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 Argyle	1.c. State Texas	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 76226	1.e. County/Province Denton	1.f. Country USA	
2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable) N/A					
2.b. City N/A	2.c. State N/A	2.d. Zip code/Postal code N/A	2.e. County/Province N/A	2.f. Country N/A	

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) 01/27/2020	
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.

Dave Taunton

(b) (6)

Argyle, Texas 76226

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

Bob Jacobson

J & M Safaris

bob@jandmsafaris.com

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: 0 (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:

Zambia Mulobezi hunting block, nearest city: Teshi Teshi Zambia

- e. Date wildlife was hunted: 7/7/2019--7/21/2019

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

Mulobezi Hunting Outfitters

- 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]:

Zambia Taxidermy. (Samson Phiri)
Chifundo Road 10A/10B
Makeni

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). Attached

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: N/A
Business Name: N/A
Address: N/A
Address: N/A
City: N/A
State/Province: N/A
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.

N/A

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.

Applicant's signature: _____

(b) (6)

Date: _____

01/27/2020

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).

Dallas / Ft. Worth

Original

NPW FORM 2



0003514

S/No.....

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

Zambia Wildlife Act, 2015

(No. 14 of 2015)

THE ZAMBIA WILDLIFE

(Licences and Fees) Regulations, 2007

(Regulations 3 (2))

HUNTING LICENCE - NON RESIDENT

Station of Issue..... Chibanga Date of Issue..... 18.06.2019

DETAILS OF LICENSEE

Full Name..... OSCAR DAVID TAUNTA JR NRC No./Passport No..... (b) (6)

Nationality..... American Age.....

Tel/Mobile No.....

E-mail.....

Full Name of Safari Company..... Mulobezu Hunting Outfitters

Certificate of Incorporation No.....

Date of Incorporation.....

Postal Address..... Box 30355 Lusaka Residential Address.....

Firearm Licence/Tourist Firearm Import No..... 011806 Calibre of Firearm..... 375/416

Type of Hunt..... Classical Non Resident

Any other relevant information, which may be considered in support of this application (e.g, previous hunting licences held or previous hunting experience.

The above named Safari Hunting Outfitter and its bona fide Clients are authorised by this licence under the guidance of the Professional Hunter to hunt the following Game and/or protected animals within the Game Management Area or hunting block specified hereunder and for the specified period and upon payment of the fees specified below:

Species of Animals	Number	Sex	Hunting Area	Hunting Period	Fees - The Kwacha equivalent of US\$
<u>Leopard</u>	<u>1st</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>Mulobezu</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2,650.00</u>
			<u>004.3379</u>		

Total Animals fees paid - the kwacha equivalent of

US\$ 2,650.00

Concession Fees paid - the kwacha equivalent of

US\$ 0.00

Grand Total the kwacha equivalent of

US\$ 2,650.00

Official Stamp

Chairperson of the Committee

Note: Original copy to Licensee ***Duplicate to Accounts***Triplicate to Commercial*** Quadruplicate to be retained in the book

ORIGINAL



NPW FORM 12

0001573

S/No.....

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

The Zambia Wildlife Act

(No. 14 of 2015)

(Licences and Fees) Regulations, 2007

(Regulation 7(5))

RECORD OF GAME AND/OR PROTECTED ANIMALS KILLED OR WOUNDED

Name of Professional Hunter: Joey Higgins NRC/Passport No. 294098/75/1
 Residential Address: SUB A OF FARM 679 LUSAKA WEST, ZAMBIA
 Name of Safari Company on behalf of which the Professional Hunter is submitting this return: WILDBIRD HUNTING OUTFITTER

DETAILS OF CLIENT

Name of client: OSCAR DAVID TAUNTON JR NRC/Passport No. (b) (6)
 Tel/Mobile No. Nationality: AMERICAN
 Postal Address: Residential Address:
 Type of Licence: WOLF RESIDENT Licence No. 0006148
 Date of Issue: 28/06/2019 Place of Issue: CHILANGA, LUSAKA
 Name of Hunting Block where hunting was conducted: WILDBIRD
 Hunting period From: 07/07/2019 To: 27/07/2019

Date Killed or wounded	Species	Sex	Number killed	Number Wounded	GPS Location	Trophy for export		Foreign currency value charged to client
						Yes	No	
09/07/19	BUFFALO	♂	ONE	ONE	N/A			0003094
14/07/19	IMPALA	ONE			S16.4505 E05.44851	✓		0003680
14/07/19	LEOPARD	ONE			S16.4456 E05.38600	✓		0003514
15/07/19	SABIE	WONE			S16.2105 E05.66218	✓		0003511
16/07/19	ROAN	WONE			S16.39152 E05.56833	✓		0003516

DETAILS OF TROPHY MEASUREMENTS

Species	Length of Skin	Length of Tusk	Average length of horn	Length of Skull
IMPALA			16"	
LEOPARD	212 cm			9" L 5.7" W
SABIE			42"	
ROAN			22"	

Certification by -

(a) Client

I certify that the animals listed on this return were hunted or wounded by me during the period stated and that the total amount of foreign currency stated and paid by me to the safari company is the full amount I was charged.

(b) Professional Hunter

I certify that the animals listed in this return were actually hunted by the client in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Safari Hunting Licence and that the total foreign currency stated above is the full amount paid by the client for the hunt.

Date: 22/07/2019
 Date: 27/07/2019
 Date: 27/07/2019

Signature of Client: (b) (6)Signature of Professional Hunter: (b) (6)Name of Wildlife Police Officer: HUMPHREY MACHISOEmployment No. of W.P.O.: 1600078Signature of W.P.O.: (b) (6)

Notes: Original copy to Committee ** Duplicate to Safari Company ** Triplicate to Commercial ** Quadruplicate to be retained in the book

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: 68652D

Date Received by DSA: February 14, 2020

DMA Contact: Miguel Richardson

Applicant: Oscar Tauton Jr.
Argyle, Texas

Specimens and Species: Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

Wild (Zambia)

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

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

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

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

According to Zambia's Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW), there are two main leopard populations in Zambia which are centered in the Kafue and Luangwa Ecosystems and are comprised of several national parks (NP) and game management areas (GMA) (CITES 2018a:3). Five smaller populations occur in northwest Zambia in the Lunga NP area, Liuwa NP area in the west, Sioma-Ngwezi NP area in the southwest, and in the NPs and GMAs in the

Bangweulu area and Lake Mweru-Wantipa area in the north (CITES 2018a:3). DNPW reports that the current total leopard range in Zambia is at least 220,000 km² (CITES 2018a:3), which is similar to the extant range of 218,000 km² determined by Jacobson et al. (2016:Supp. Table 5).

No countrywide estimate of the leopard population in Zambia has been made (CITES 2018a:5). Previous research conducted in 2011, 2016 and 2017, on leopard densities in some NPs and GMAs within Zambia found densities between 1.88 leopards/100 km² and 8.2 leopards/100 km² (CITES 2018a:5). Therefore, given the extent of leopard range in the country and assuming a conservatively low overall density of between one and two leopards per 100 km², DNPW reports that the overall leopard population in Zambia is likely to be 2,000 – 4,000 individuals (CITES 2018a:5).

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

According to DNPW, threats to the persistence of the leopard population in Zambia include habitat encroachment and fragmentation, bush meat poaching/snaring, human leopard conflict and prey depletion (CITES 2018a:36). In addition, illegal harvest is a potential threat to the species in Zambia as DNPW confiscated 110 illegal leopard skins between 2013 and 2017 (CITES 2018a:12).

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (Oscar Tauton Jr.; Argyle, Texas) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Zambia.
2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was taken from the wild in Mulobezi Game Management Area (GMA), Zambia, between July 7, 2019, and July 21, 2019. The 2019 leopard hunting quota allocated for Mulobezi GMA has not yet been posted. A copy of the applicant's non-resident hunting license (S/No. 0003514) and record of game and/or protected animals killed or wounded (S/No. 0001573) were included in the application.

B. Zambia Information:

3. Leopards in Zambia are managed under a sustainable use program that includes trophy hunting and are the beneficiary of several protective measures. The Wildlife Act of 2015 (Act) is the principal legislation guiding the management of wildlife in Zambia, and the DNPW is the only government department responsible for the management of wildlife, including leopards, in

Zambia (CITES 2018a:7). The Act also provides for the promotion of opportunities for the equitable and sustainable use of public wildlife estates; provides for the establishment, control and co-management of Community Partnership Parks for the conservation and restoration of ecological structures for non-consumptive forms of recreation and environmental education; provides for the sustainable use of wildlife and the effective management of the wildlife habitat in Game Management Areas; enhances the benefits of Game Management Areas to local communities and wildlife; involves local communities in the management of Game Management Areas; and provides for the development and implementation of management plans (CITES 2018a:7).

The Act also provides for stiffer penalties related to poaching and enforcing all wildlife related violations in Zambia (CITES 2018a:7). Hunting of all wild animals without a permit in Zambia is illegal (CITES 2018a:7). Further, it is a criminal offense to hunt, kill, capture or be in possession of a leopard specimen without a license (CITES 2018a:7). The leopard is considered a protected species under the Act and therefore attracts stiffer penalties without option of a fine (CITES 2018a:7). Other legislation includes regulations (Private Wildlife Estates) and Statutory Instruments already in force such as CITES, Hunting, and Elephant Hunting (CITES 2018a:7). According to DNPW, other Statutory Instruments are in preparation for the implementation of the Wildlife Act of 2015 and are currently under review, including (CITES 2018a:1,7-8):

- formulating specific regulations which place certain conditions on the hunting of leopards (and lions) in GMAs, including but not limited to: age-based regulations, banning the hunting of females, and setting a minimum number of days to hunt; and
- formulating regulations regarding off-take quota management that will regulate how quotas are set, approved and utilized, and will be based on the precautionary principle that requires the most up-to-date information be used on setting quotas.

4. Leopard hunting in Zambia is carried out in hunting blocks located in Game Management Areas surrounding National Parks in the Luangwa, Kafue and Lower Zambezi ecosystem and in Open Game Ranches/Conservancies (CITES 2018a:16). Game Management Areas (GMA) are a category of protected areas in Zambia designed to form buffer zones between National Parks and Open Areas (CITES 2018a:16). The main land use form in GMAs has been safari and resident hunting; however, a few GMAs have included photographic tourism (CITES 2018a:16). There are 36 Game Management Areas in Zambia covering 177,404 km². Open Game Ranches are unfenced private wildlife estates outside public protected areas that are reserved by a person or local community for wildlife conservation and management (CITES 2018a:16). The private sector and the community agree to protect wildlife on these privately owned or communal lands and in exchange for protecting the wildlife, DNPW issues the Open Game Ranches annual non-resident hunting quotas (CITES 2018a:16). Zambia currently has 17 registered Open Game Ranches covering over 2,500 km², of which 8 have a quota for leopards (CITES 2018a:16-17).

5. Quotas are set annually and are issued to hunting blocks in GMAs and Open Game Ranches (CITES 2018a:18). With quotas allocated on an annual basis, DNPW can react quickly to any difficulties in specific areas, whenever necessary to adjust or even suspend quotas (CITES 2018a:52).

6. Zambia has a participatory quota setting process that is based on scientific information

derived from aerial surveys, ground counts, patrol sightings, local and expert opinion, and hunting monitoring, as well as information provided by Community Resource Boards (CRBs), DNPW, lease holders/operators/professional hunters, and other organizations (CITES 2018a:18). The quota for leopards is set using information from hunting records and field observations derived from professional hunters, operators, and field officers (CITES 2018a:18). According to DNPW, this allows CRBs and DNPW to review the previous hunting season's offtake before setting the quota for the upcoming year (CITES 2018a:18). In approving the quota, management developed the sustainable maximum harvest rates which it uses to allocate and approve the leopard quota as follows (CITES 2018a:18):

- Prime hunting blocks = 3 leopard per 1,000 km²
- Secondary hunting blocks and open game ranches = 1 leopard per 1,000 km²
- Under stocked hunting blocks = 0 leopard per 1,000 km²

DNPW states that in using these rates, the total number of leopards on quota that can possibly be issued in the entire country in any hunting season is 162 (CITES 2018a:18), which is 54 percent of the CITES approved export quota for Zambian leopard trophies and skins.

7. The Zambian government suspended leopard trophy hunting from 2013 to 2015 due to concerns and uncertainty about the conservation status of the population (Stein et al. 2016). According to DNPW, the suspension was lifted in 2016 when rural communities requested that the suspension be lifted due to the detrimental impact on their livelihoods of increased human-livestock-carnivore conflict with offsets from hunting revenues (CITES 2018a:1). In view of this, Zambia established a limited offtake that was within the CITES approved quota and that they believed was sustainable (CITES 2018a:1).

8. In reopening leopard hunting in 2016, DNPW consulted with independent leopard experts to get advice and held a workshop with stakeholders in April 2016, which resulted in the formulation of guidelines on leopard (and lion) hunting in Zambia (CITES 2018a:23). According to DNPW, the guidelines have since been re-drafted for gazetting as a Statutory Instrument and are considered as part of an adaptive process to manage leopard hunting in the country (CITES 2018a:23). In addition, DNPW states that the guidelines will be further reviewed at the end of the 2018 hunting season taking into account the experiences from the first two years of implementation since the suspension was lifted (CITES 2018a:23). The guidelines include (CITES 2018a:23):

1. Utilization must be based on scientific principles: use area size and leopard density, population status trends and prey availability;
2. Hunted leopards must be an adult; and
3. Use adaptive approaches in managing leopards. This may include varying quotas according to population status in a hunting area. Therefore, it is important to establish a monitoring mechanism that provides information on:
 - A. Indicators that show the leopard trends in an area, such as:
 - Hunting effort - time spent to find the desirable trophy;
 - Hunting success – was the hunted leopard of desired and acceptable trophy size;
 - Trophy size - Size of skull, tooth measurements, body length, shoulder height, etc.; and
 - Age – the average age of lawful trophies.

- B. The status of habitat and prey in an area, including:
 - Satellite images of the area;
 - Encroachment levels; and
 - Quantitative and qualitative indication of prey.
- C. Regular collection of data on the hunted leopard with prompt checking on the accuracy of information provided, with:
 - Skull, teeth, and hide to be examined, sampled and permanently tagged; and
 - Certificates provided for proof of sampling and rating of trophy.

The guidelines also recommend (CITES 2018a:23-24): no hunting of female leopards, no hunting of any leopard born or held in captivity, no use of pre-recorded sounds in the hunting of leopards, no leopard hunting on fenced game ranches, leopard hunting only in Prime and Secondary areas and Open Game Ranches known to be rich in leopards and prey, and establishing a central place for trophy measurements and ageing of hunted leopards for export. According to DNPW, the long-term implementation and monitoring of the effectiveness of these guidelines and indicators allow for adaptive adjustment of leopard quotas (CITES 2018a:24).

9. As a result, Zambia's new management approach to leopard hunting is based on three pillars (CITES 2018a:24):

- I. A conservative, precautionary quota, well below the recommended thresholds for sustainability;
- II. An age-based harvest limit and strong monitoring of leopard offtakes; and
- III. Significant and direct community benefits. This will ensure that leopard hunting in Zambia is sustainable and does not negatively affect the population. In addition, in the hunting concession agreements signed in 2015, no hunting outfitter has been guaranteed a leopard on quota. It is made clear that the quota for any species shall be based on scientific methods including the latest available survey and aging techniques.

10. To monitor quotas and trophy hunting in Zambia, wildlife officers accompany hunters on all hunts during the hunting season (CITES 2018a:28). The officer records activities related to the hunt on specified forms (i.e., Safari Hunting monitoring forms, trophy measurement forms, and a client questionnaire) (CITES 2018a:28). The officer endorses used licenses ensuring that they cannot be used again (CITES 2018a:28). In addition, the law requires that all harvested trophies be registered (CITES 2018a:28).

DNPW is also introducing a monitoring system specific for leopards (and lions). This monitoring system will be based on a Statutory Instrument which is in preparation, which will introduce a mandatory sampling system that requires trophy leopards meet or exceed a minimum size (or possibly age) as one measure for harvesting trophy leopards (CITES 2018a:29). The monitoring system will be based on specific forms that will help ensure proper compliance with the provisions of the law, including confirmation of legal licenses and collection of data associated with the hunt (including but not limited to: location, date, participants, and photos) (CITES 2018a:29). The monitoring system will be complemented by regular surveys for leopards throughout the GMAs using camera trap and other indirect monitoring techniques (CITES 2018a:29).

11. Leopard–human conflicts occur on the interface between communities and leopard range, often resulting in “problem animals” being removed through lethal means (CITES 2018a:35). Fortunately, DNPW reports that the number of incidents of leopard–human conflict (HLC) is low in Zambia and retaliatory killings by livestock owners are not as prevalent as in other areas of Africa, however with increasing human populations, this may become an issue as human settlements expand (CITES 2018a:35,38). DNPW states that they apply an adaptive system that includes a procedure whereby reported cases of leopard damage are investigated by field officers and complete reports are reviewed by the most senior officer for immediate feedback (CITES 2018a:38). Interventions include: scaring leopards through blasting or killing the animals suspected to be responsible for the attack on livestock and humans (CITES 2018a:38). DNPW admits that this approach is considered incompatible with sustainable conservation of wildlife and may contribute to the decline in the leopard population; however, they state that they are committed to implement the best practices on HLC (for example, the HLC toolkit developed by the Niassa Carnivore Project) (CITES 2018a:38). According to DNPW, this will be done through the development of a specific policy on Human Wildlife Conflict that the department, pending the availability of funding, would like to devise as soon as possible (CITES 2018a:38).

12. According to DNPW, direct poaching of leopards is not believed to be significant (CITES 2018a:38). Between 2013 and 2017, DNPW confiscated 110 illegal leopard skins (CITES 2018a:12). As a result, DNPW is establishing an investigation into current levels of illegal trade and use of leopard skins (CITES 2018a:33). DNPW states that identifying levels and source routes will be a first step in controlling this potential threat to Zambia’s wild leopard population (CITES 2018a:33).

13. Given the elusive nature of leopards, the vast areas where they occur in Zambia and its wide-ranging biology, DNPW states that it is almost impossible to obtain reliable population estimates that can be used with confidence for management purposes (CITES 2018a:14). Moreover, DNPW states that the cost of undertaking long-term intensive surveys across the many habitats where leopards occur in Zambia is beyond the financial capacity of the DNPW (CITES 2018a:14). For these reasons, DNPW is adopting an adaptive management framework approach to determine reliable estimates of population trends to assess how leopard populations are changing over time and at a scale relevant to management (CITES 2018a:14). Going forward, DNPW will adopt “best practices” that use a combination of intensive monitoring (i.e. systematic camera trap surveys at 20 strategic sites across the country), extensive monitoring that captures relative abundance indices, and information captured from leopards that are harvested by the hunting industry (CITES 2018a:14). DNPW acknowledges that these relative abundance indices are generally less accurate and precise, but they can be collected rapidly at a landscape scale and within the capacity of the DNPW and its stakeholders (CITES 2018a:14). DNPW also recognizes that more reliable and robust monitoring techniques are required to better assess and measure the population trend and therefore, they state that they are committed to developing long-term rigorous monitoring programs that can be used to monitor the status of leopard populations across its range in Zambia (CITES 2018a:14).

14. The CITES Scientific Authority of Zambia has considered the country’s population of leopards, the quota-setting system and current precautionary quota, the newly implemented age-based harvest policy, the limited offtake, the adaptive management of leopards, and the current

threats to leopards in Zambia, including loss of habitat, human-leopard conflicts, and levels of illegal trade (CITES 2018a:51). Upon considering these factors and in accordance with Article IV of CITES and Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) on *Non-detriment findings*, the Zambian Scientific Authority concludes that the low level of offtake generated by trophy hunting is not detrimental to the survival of the leopard in Zambia (CITES 2018a:51). According to DNPW, the newly developed leopard management systems, Statutory Instruments and hunting reforms employ an adaptive management approach thereby ensuring long-term sustainability, health and enjoyment of Zambia's wild leopard populations (CITES 2018a:51).

C. CITES Export Quota Program

15. Within the context of CITES, Zambia initially had an approved export quota of 80 leopard skins established in 1983 at CoP4 (CITES 2018a:3). At CoP5 in 1985, Zambia proposed to increase its CITES export quota to 300 leopard trophies and skins per year in order to maintain and encourage sport hunting which had been a source of employment for local people (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:94). The increase of the quota to 300 was adopted by the Conference of the Parties and has remained at that level ever since.

Although the approved CITES export quota has been 300 leopard trophies and skins per year, the annual leopard quotas established by Zambia and the actual hunting trophy exports have been less. Between 2005 and 2017, the DNPW issued a total of 1,177 leopards on quota of which 687 were utilized (58% of the annual quota) (CITES 2018a:23). During this period, the highest number of leopards issued on quota was 126 individuals in 2011 and the lowest was 37 individuals in 2015 (CITES 2018a:23). Before the hunting ban was implemented in 2013 – 2014, the average annual leopard quota was 120 individuals per year (CITES 2018a:23). Since the ban was lifted, the annual leopard quotas have increased from 37 individuals per year in 2015 to 105 individuals per year in 2017 (CITES 2018a:23). The annual leopard quota for 2018 was set at 102 individuals (CITES 2018a:20-21).

16. Since 2006, according to UNEP-WCMC (2018), reported gross exports have averaged 66 trophies annually and 4 skins annually.

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

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

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

Committee. For Zambia:

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

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

19. At the 70th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC70; Sochi, October 2018), the Chair of the Animals Committee submitted a document SC70 Doc. 55 on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (Panthera pardus): Report of the Animals Committee*. In the document, the Animals Committee informed the Standing Committee of the above recommendation. The Standing Committee noted the evaluation of the Animals Committee concerning the quotas for Zambia in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) and invited the Secretariat to propose to the Conference of the Parties draft amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* concerning approaches to review quotas for Appendix-I species, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Animals Committee in paragraph 5 f) of document SC70 Doc. 55 and opportunities to provide assistance to range States (CITES 2018d). These results 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*.

20. 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).

21. 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:

Monica A. Horton 2/19/20
Monica A. Horton
Biologist (CITES Specialist)
Division of Scientific Authority

Eleanora Babij 2/26/2020
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.

20US68652D/9

2. Valid

03/02/2021

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

OSCAR DAVID TAUNTON JR.

(b) (6)

ARGYLE, TX 76226

U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

SAMSON PHIRI

ZAMBIA TAXIDERM

CHIFUNDO ROAD 10A/10B

MAKENI

ZAMBIA

5. Special Conditions

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

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

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

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

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

TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2019 HUNTING SEASON.

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

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA

5275 LEESBURG PIKE

FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

03/03/2020

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

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

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

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name

PANTHERA

PARDUS

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

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

10. Appendix No. and Source

10. 1 W

11. Quantity (including units)

1

NO

12. Country of Origin

ZAMBIA

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

975352



RCVD FEB 03 2020

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

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

Type of Activity

**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 Fritz		1.b. First Name Thomas		1.c. Middle Name/Initial A	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)		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 Homer Glen	1.c. State IL	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 60491	1.e. County/Province Will	1.f. Country USA
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) (b) (6)	Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy) 1-18-20

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.

Thomas Fritz

(b) (6)

Homer Glen, IL 60491

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

Thomas Fritz

(b) (6)

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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: 0 (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:

Block L8 Niassa Reserve, Cabo Delgado Province, Mozambique S12.17402 E038.56300

- e. Date wildlife was hunted: September 1st, 2019

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

Kambako Safaris
Ryan Cliffe

- 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]:

Safari Air Cargo - Mozambique Operations
Rua Nwamutimba
1008 Matola, Mozambique

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: Cezanne Smith
Business Name: Safari Air Cargo
Address: Holding 34, 5th Avenue, Bredell, 1623
City: Gauteng, South Africa
State/Province: cezanne@safaricargo.co.za
Country, Postal Code: Phone: +27 82 959 6956

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: N/A 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.

Applicant's signature: _____

(b) (6)

Date: _____

1-18-20

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).

“Esta licença dá direito ao seu titular, de acordo com o modelo, abater ou capturar animais cuja caça é permitida de acordo com a Lei, deve ser acompanhada da licença de uso e porte de arma de caça passada pelas entidades competentes”

Carrega-mento	N.º de canos	Calibre	Fabri-cante	N.º de anos	N.º de livrete

TRANSGRESSÕES

Data	Artigo infringido	Multa	Rúbrica



REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE

MINISTÉRIO DA TERRA, AMBIENTE
E DESENVOLVIMENTO

ADMINISTRAÇÃO NACIONAL DAS ÁREAS
DE CONSERVAÇÃO

Art.25 do Dec.82/17 de 29 de Dezembro
LICENÇA DE CAÇA M/A SIMPLES N.º72/2019

Áreas de caça BLOCO L8 KAMBAKO SAFARIS.....

Nome THOMAS ALLEN FRITZ

Idade (b) (6)

Nacionalidade AMERICANA

Residência U.S.A.

Data de emissão 13 / 06 / 2019

Válido até 30 / 11 / 2019

Taxa paga 7.000.00 Mt



REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE

Ministério da Terra, Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Rural
Administração Nacional das Áreas de Conservação

Senha Suplementar AA 49 / 2019

Coutada Oficial n.º / Bloco

Especie a Abater: Leopardo

L.N.M., E.P., n.º 520 — 2018

TODO RECURSO NATURAL É VALIOSO AO PAÍS

REGISTO DOS ANIMAIS E ANOTAÇÕES DA FISCALIZAÇÃO

[illegible]

O CAÇADOR DEVE SER UM AGENTE FISCALIZADOR

O CAÇADOR DEVE CONHECER TODAS AS LEIS DE CACA

OS RECURSOS NATURAIS DEVEM SER USADOS
SUSTENTAVELMENTE PARA PROMOÇÃO DO TURISMO

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: 68349D

Date Received by DSA: March 3, 2020

DMA Contact: Stephanie Whitley

Applicant: Thomas Fritz
Homer Glen, Illinois

Specimens and Species: Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

Wild (Mozambique)

One (1) personal sport-hunted trophies
(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 (Braczkowski et al. 2015). In general, the current population trend is declining due to harvest and habitat loss and fragmentation (Stein et al. 2016).

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

In 1970, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* with (three subspecies) was listed as Endangered on the *United States' List of Endangered Foreign Fish and Wildlife*, the precursor to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Service 1970). This listing was revised in 1972 with the three subspecies being deleted as separate listings and all leopard subspecies included with the species listing (*Panthera pardus*; Service 1972). This listing was modified in 1982 when certain populations were classified as Threatened (Service 1982; “In Africa, in the wild, south of, and including, the following countries: Gabon, Congo, Zaire, Uganda, Kenya”). The leopard currently is subject to a 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 Mozambique (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:25; CITES 2018c:5–7), except for the northeast, central, and southeast coastal areas (Jacobson et al. 2016, Supplement to Document 1, page 84). The country has an extensive network of protected areas that encompass about 16.3% of the country (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:142)

although it is estimated that 14.6% of protected areas cover extant leopard range (Jacobson et al. 2016). Range wide, the main conservation threats to leopards are habitat loss and fragmentation, reduced prey base, conflict with livestock and game farming, and trophy hunting if poorly managed (Stein et al. 2016:13). In Mozambique, however, the key threats to leopard conservation are direct persecution in retaliation of livestock losses, indirect killings through snares set for bushmeat, and to a lesser extent illegal killings for the skin trade (CITES 2018c:8). These threats are ongoing (Stein et al. 2016:3).

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (Thomas Fritz; Homer Glen, Illinois) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Mozambique.
2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was taken from the wild at: Block L8 Niassa Reserve, Cabo Delgado Province, Mozambique; with assistance by Kambako Safari, on September 1, 2019.

B. Mozambique Information:

3. Leopards in Mozambique are managed in accordance with the guiding principles adopted at the First Southern African Large Carnivore Management Meeting held in South African in February 2018 (CITES 2018c:5). These principles include: sustainable use, adaptive management, monitoring, robust science, and sport-hunting. Monitoring is a critical component of effective adaptive management and provides valuable information to improve harvest levels (CITES 2018c:10). Furthermore, leopards are managed under a sustainable use program that includes trophy hunting, regulations on hunting, and CITES implementation (CITES 2018c:12).
4. Hunting in Mozambique is managed and regulated at the national level (CITES 2018c:10). Until recently, the primary legislative tool in Mozambique was Conservation Law No. 16 of 2014 (CITES 2018c:12–13). That measure has been amended, however, through the adoption of several new laws, decrees, and regulations: (a) Law on the Protection, Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity (aka Law No. 5 of 11 May 2017), in part, increases penalties for wildlife violations, extends the applicability of wildlife law enforcement to the entire territory of Mozambique, makes it a crime to harvest wildlife without a license, and allows certain representatives of the government to participate as technical advisors for public prosecutions; (b) Decree 89 of 29 December 2017 which provides for the creation of Community Conservation Areas and increases benefits to rural communities through the sustainable use of natural resources. (c) Decree of the Council of Ministers No. 34 of 2016 which is the updated CITES regulation and; and (d) Decree 82 of 29 December 2017 (aka Hunting Regulations) which contains several new provisions that regulate the take of wildlife.
5. Under the Hunting Regulations, leopard hunting is restricted a specific season (April-

November), limited to a specific quota, applies to a specific concession, and is limited to male leopards. These regulations also provide for a minimum leopard trophy size of 1.20 m and prohibit the hunting of leopards in Multiple Utilization Areas and Game Farms less than 10,000 ha in size, which further prohibits the harvest of leopards that were bred in captivity. In addition, these regulations allow the relevant ministry to enact a Ministerial Decree that calls for age and size mechanisms, as well as standards for wildlife species that are hunted. The implementation of these regulations ultimately will lead to the enactment of specific leopard hunting guidelines and the adoption shortly of specific trophy inspection and control procedures, as well as a compulsory Leopard Hunt Return Form (CITES 2018c:13).

6. Subject to a binding contract, all hunting concessions are awarded to private safari operators (CITES 2018c:10). These contracts include several conditions, including: submission of a management plan, completion of an Annual Activity Report, monitoring of poaching and other illegal activities, inventorying wildlife populations on a regular basis, and agreed shared benefits arrangements with local communities. The right to hunt is only recognized by means of the contract between the Government of Mozambique and the concession operator (CITES 2018c:11). Contracts usually are awarded for 5-year periods and are renewable for 10 years if all obligations are met. To promote ethical hunting and the conservation of nature on concessions, in 2010 the Association of Mozambique Hunting Safari Operators (AMOS) was formed. AMOS advocates for the sustainable use of natural resources as an important tool for social and economic benefits and is so doing as part of the adaptive management framework.

7. Since 2014, the management of natural resources falls under the purview of the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (agency acronym in Portuguese: MITADER) and National Administration of Protected Areas (agency acronym in Portuguese: ANAC). ANAC is solely responsible for allocating hunting quotas and implementing hunting legislation. The quantities and species subject to the quota depend on many factors, including the population sizes and trends of the species at the hunting area, as well as the impact of hunting on trophy quality (CITES 2018c:14). There are several categories of hunting areas for foreign hunters, including: Coutadas (Hunting Reserves), Hunting Blocks, Community Programs, and Game Farms. No leopard quotas are allocated to areas used by local national hunters.

8. Quotas are set in a participatory way by ANAC representatives, provincial authorities, and safari operators (CITES 2018c:14). Following the model described in the Quota Setting Manual (WWF 1997), this process is informed by the Annual Activity Reports, as well as the results of local surveys and studies. Designed to be used by local communities (e.g., drawings, simple text, examples), the manual outlines the importance of quota setting and provides the biological background to quota setting. Based on this process, for the period 2011–2017 Mozambique established a quota of 120 leopards, a value equivalent to 1.8% of the total leopard population in that country based on habitat availability and population densities (CITES 2018c:14-15).

9. Leopard hunts and harvests are monitored in two ways (CITES 2018c:15–16). The first system, implemented by ANAC, is the verification of the several mandatory plans and reports that the safari operators are required to submit. These plans and reports contain important information, for example, about quota and harvest monitoring, wildlife monitoring, and law enforcement activities. The second system, implemented by MITADER, is the monitoring of

leopard harvests through a review of trophy ownership certificates, as well as periodic visits to the hunting areas. These two systems provide monitoring at the national and provincial levels.

10. ANAC is currently developing two databases in an effort to improve hunting administration (CITES 2018c:15–16). The objective of the first database is to compile and monitor information about sport hunting in sport hunting designated areas, such as coutadas, hunting blocks, and game farms. This database will use quantitative information that is contained in the Annual Hunting Report. The objective of the second database is to compile wildlife monitoring information about selected species of wildlife. CITES 2018c:16). These two databases will be integrated and will be designed – in accordance with the adaptive management framework – to provide useful information to ANAC and MITADER representatives for leopard management and the quota setting process.

11. According to Mozambique (CITES 2018c:20):

Upon considering these factors, ANAC and the Government of Mozambique concludes that the low level of off-take generated by safari hunting is not detrimental to the survival of leopard in Mozambique and the activities and amount of revenues generated by this low level of off-take are of crucial importance for the conservation of the species also because of the benefits it provides to rural communities. Safari hunting provides a net benefit to the species, it does not pose a threat to the species, and it is not a detriment to the survival of the species.

Furthermore, the Government of Mozambique concludes that the quota established by CITES by Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) is set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild. The leopard, its prey base and habitat is believed to be improving because of the reestablishment of safari hunting since the war. The quota is conservative and too low to be of biological concern. Moreover, it is still underutilized while the potential of greater use of the underutilized quota promises more budget revenue, community incentives and restoration of prey and habitat.

C. CITES Export Quota Program

12. Within the context of CITES, Mozambique initially had an approved export quota of 60 individuals (1997–2007; CITES 2018a,b). That quota was modified in 2008 and increased to the current total of 120 leopards per year (2008–2018; UNEP 2018). (Mozambique did not have an export quota for 2013–2014.) Although this quota was increased, actual hunting trophy exports have been less. Since 2008, according to UNEP-WCMC (2018), reported gross exports have averaged 46 trophies annually and 28 skins annually (total = 74 leopards; about 62% of the annual quota).

13. 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).

14. 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 Mozambique:

“The WC recommends to the Animals Committee to inform the Standing Committee that it considers that the quotas for Leopards for Mozambique, 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.”

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

16. 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 Mozambique 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*.

17. 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).

18. 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:

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FEB 4 2020

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

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits, MS: 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 Grigson	1.b. First Name James	1.c. Middle Name/Initial Lee	1.d. Suffix _____
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Telephone Number (b) (6)	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number (b) (6)	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 Denton	1.c. State TX	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 76207-1596	1.e. County/Province Denton	1.f. Country USA
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) (b) (6)	Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy) 1/14/20

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.

N/A

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

Lee Grigson

(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.

NA

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 (one) (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: 0 (zero) (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:

NA

- b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

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

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:

Tanzania, Lake Rukwa, Lukwati Game Reserve North, 0448803 9185705 Sumbawanga, TZ

- e. Date wildlife was hunted: 14 September 2019

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

Old Nyika Safaris
Wikus Groenewald

- 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]:

c/o P.O.Box 4
Arusha Tanzania

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). See Attached Permit

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: JK Human, ID #6404045013081
Business Name: Marakalalo Trophies tele +27 83 447 8132
Address: 21 Storm Avenue
Address: Bainsvlei Bloemfontein
City: Freestate, South Africa 9338
State/Province: Freestate, South Africa 9338
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: NA

Date: NA

W 5/9

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.

Applicant's signature: _____

(b) (6)

Date: 01/14/2020

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).

ORIGINAL

22554

IN.# 3183247

APP: 2013388

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY



MAIN PERMIT

RETURN DATE: Tuesday, October 22, 2019

PERMIT NO. 2013389

GAME HUNTING PERMIT

Station ARUSHA
 This RESIDENT'S / VISITOR'S Permit is Granted to JAMES LEE GRIGSON
 Who holds Weapon (Type) RIFLE
 Licence No: 375/470
 Dated 15-Aug-2019
 and entitles him to hunt the below animals in the (Game area and blocks)
 owned by OLD NYIKA SAFARIS LTD
 PH WIKUS GROENEWALD,
 Additional Blocks CHUNYA MSAMI OA, PITI OA W,
 CHUNYA LUKWATI OA

Start Date September 11, 2019
 End Date October 01, 2019
 of Address
 Maker's No: 375/470
 Issued At
 License No. NT201947 DAE
 PH CAT. A

Package Type PREMIUM
 Extra Days: 0
 Passport No. (b) (6)
 C.A.R. No. JAMES LEE GRIGSON
 Weapon owner & Address
 Signature of Fielder (b) (6)
 Signature of Issuing Officer & Official Stamp

SPECIES SAME SPECIES BOUGHT THIS YEAR

SPECIES	No.
1 BABOON YELLOW	1
2 BUFFALO AFRICAN CAPE	3
3 BUSHBUCK CROBE	1
4 CROCODILE NILE	1
5 DIKDIK KIRK'S	1
6 DUiker COMMON	1
7 ELAND LIVINGSTONES	1
8 HARTEBEEST LICHTENSTEIN'S	2
9 HIPPO	1
10 IMPALA SOUTHERN	1
11 KLIPSPRINGER	1
12 LEOPARD	1
13 PORCUPINE CRESTED	1
14 REEDBUCK SOUTHERN (COMMON)	1
15 SABLE ANTELOPE COMMON	1
16 WARTHOG	1
17 WATERBUCK DEPASSA	1
18 ZEBRA BURCHELL'S	1

- The Hunting Permit must be surrendered to the Director of Wildlife Division within 30 days of expiry or immediately the Professional Hunter returns from safari.
- This Permit does not entitle the holder to capture animals, be in possession of live animals or carry on a live animal business of a Trophy dealer.
- Maximum number of animals must not be exceeded without the written authority of the Director of Wildlife
- A Hunter must obtain Certificate of Ownership for all trophies he wishes to keep, transfer.
- A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must carry his/her PH Licence during the entire safari
- A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must get a guide or obtain letter of authority from the Director of Wildlife to go out alone
- For weapons indicate the heaviest rifle in the case of big game or shotgun in the case of birds or others in the case of fish.
- A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must take all measurements and or weight and record them in the data sheet provided immediately after an animal shot and its carcass.

CW 8/9

ORIGINAL

22554

IN.# 3183247

APP: 2013388

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY



September 13, 2019 9:07:43 am

MAIN PERMIT

RETURN DATE: Tuesday, October 22, 2019

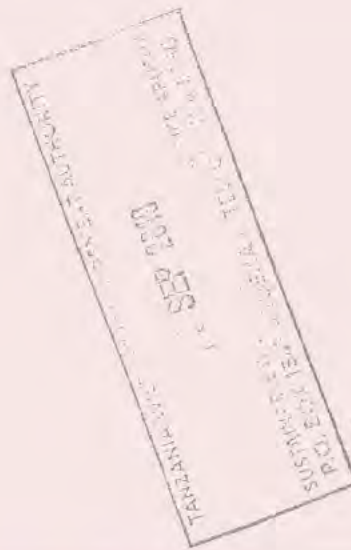
PERMIT NO. 2013389

GAME HUNTING PERMIT

Station ARUSHA Start Date September 11, 2019 End Date October 01, 2019 Package Type PREMIUM Extra Days: 0
This RESIDENT'S / VISITOR'S Permit is Granted to JAMES LEE GRIGSON of Address
Who holds Weapon (Type) RIFLE Calibre 375/470 Maker's No: [REDACTED]
Licence No: [REDACTED] Dated 15-Aug-2019 Issued At CHUNYA LUKWATI OA
and entitles him to hunt the below animals in the (Game area and blocks)
owned by OLD NYIKA SAFARIS LTD
PH WIKUS GROENEWALD, CHUNYA MSAMI OA, PITI OA W, PH CAT. A LICENSE No. NTZ041242
Additional Blocks

SPECIES	No.	SAME SPECIES BOUGHT THIS YEAR
1 BUSHYIG	1	
3 KUDU GREATER	1	
5 ROAN ANTELOPE	1	

Signature of Holder [REDACTED]
Signature of Issuing Officer & Official Stamp [REDACTED]



1. The Hunting Permit must be surrendered to the Director of Wildlife Division within 30 days of expiry or immediately the Professional Hunter returns from safari
2. This Permit does not entitle the holder to capture animals, be in possession of live animals or carry on a live animal business of a Trophy dealer.
3. Maximum number of animals must not be exceeded without the written authority of the Director of Wildlife
4. A Hunter must obtain Certificate of Ownership for all trophies he wishes to keep, transfer.
5. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must carry his/her PH Licence during the entire safari
6. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must get a guide or obtain letter of authority from the Director of Wildlife to go out alone
7. For weapons indicate the heaviest rifle in the case of big game or shotgun in the case of birds or others in the case of fish.
8. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must take all measurements and or weight and record them in the data sheet provided immediately after an animal shot and its carcass.

GAME KILLED (INTER-COMPANY)

WILDLIFE DIVISION

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

PERMIT NO. 8886440

PARENT COMPANY OLD NYIKA SAFARIS LTD

PH NAME WIKUS GROENEWALD,

2013389

REGISTER OF GAME KILLED (INCLUDES WOUNDED ANIMALS)

CHILD COMPANY		SAFARI ROYAL HOLDINGS LTD		3183247				
GAME AREA	LUKWATI GR N	LENGTH OF HORN/ANIMAL OR WEIGHT		REMARKS				
SPECIES	No.	AREA WHERE HUNTED	WEAPON USED	DATE	TIME	SEX	GPS COORDINATES	
BUFFALO	1	LUKWATI GR N	375	11/09/2019	8:25	M	0447549	9183840
REDEBUCK	1	LUKWATI GR N	375	13/09/2019	9:59	M	0441157	9192736
LEOPARD	1	LUKWATI GR N	375	14/09/2019	06:49	M	0443803	9185705
BUSHPIG	1	LUKWATI GR N	375	16/09/2019	07:32	M	0441107	9186524
BUSHBUCK	1	LUKWATI GR N	375	16/09/2019	12:34	M	0443018	9184352
ZEBRA	1	LUKWATI GR N	375	16/09/2019	17:28	M	0455008	9191223
IMPALA	1	LUKWATI GR N	375	18/09/2019	11:05	M	0444653	9204055
BUFFALO	1	LUKWATI GR N	470	19/09/2019	17:47	M	0454860	9190556
WARTHOG	1	LUKWATI GR N	375	20/09/2019	07:17	M	0444930	9179956
SABLE	1	LUKWATI GR N	375	21/09/2019	17:51	M	0448375	9175052
BUFFALO	1	LUKWATI GR N	470	22/09/2019	11:38	M	0449756	9178927
								WOUNDED & LOST

(b) (6)

SIGNATURE OF THE PROFESSIONAL HUNTER

SIGNATURE OF WILDLIFE OFFICER INCHARGE

DECLARATION

We, the above signed persons hereby declare that the register of animal hunted including wounded is a true record of all animals killed or wounded during the validity of the hunting

(b) (6)

SIGNATURE OF THE HUNTING CLIENT

SIGNATURE OF WILDLIFE OFFICER INCHARGE

See 9/9

[EXTERNAL] Re: Permit application

Lee Grigson (b) (6)

Fri 2/28/2020 8:38 AM

To: Williams, Robert M <robert_williams@fws.gov>

Taxidermy will be done in South Africa.

Thanks for double checking.

Lee Grigson

(b) (6)

On Feb 28, 2020, at 3:33 AM, Williams, Robert M <robert_williams@fws.gov> wrote:

Mr. Grigson,

I am working on your import permit and you had hunted in Tanzania but put South Africa as the address that your trophy was being exported from. We just wanted to make sure that this was correct.

Robert Williams
Legal Instrument Examiner
Division of Management Authority
US Fish and Wildlife Service

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: 68454D

Date Received by DSA: February 6, 2020

DMA Contact: Robert Williams

Applicant: James Lee Grigson
Denton, Texas

Specimens and Species: Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

Wild (Tanzania)

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.

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 (Brackowski *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, 2018).

In 2016, the African leopard as *Panthera pardus* ssp. *pardus* was categorized as Vulnerable A2cd (ver 3.1) by the IUCN Red List (Stein *et al.* 2016). This range wide 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).

Since the last IUCN Assessment in 2008, leopard populations have declined in Tanzania especially in central part of the country (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:34). Leopards are found throughout the Serengeti-Ngorogoro Crater system, and to the south and west of this area, but are thought to be absent from Lake Victoria's southeastern boundary to Central

Tanzania (Stein *et al.* 2016). The current range of leopards in Tanzania covers approximately 76% of the countryside of Tanzania, or about 672,100 km² (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplemental Table 5). The Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) plans to conduct additional leopard surveys during 2018–2019 (CITES 2018c:3).

Range wide, the main conservation threats to leopards are habitat loss and fragmentation, reduced prey base, conflict with livestock and game farming, and trophy hunting if poorly managed (Stein *et al.* 2016:13). In Tanzania, the key threats to leopard conservation are direct persecution in retaliation for livestock losses and accidental capture in snares set for other animals (CITES 2018c:5). These threats are ongoing (Stein *et al.* 2016:3). In addition, according to Tanzania (CITES 2018c:5): 4–15 leopards are killed annually through the control of problem animals; incidental snaring or poaching is worth noting and may be under-reported; prey abundance does not appear to be an issue; and habitat loss is not a significant threat. According to the IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group (2017:126–127), however, prey species depletion, as well as habitat loss and agricultural conversion, may in fact be significant leopard conservation threats. The significance of hostility towards leopards by local tribes, as well as the illegal harvest of female leopards, may also be under-appreciated. Additional information about all leopard conservation threats in Tanzania is indicated.

Until recently, given the absence of substantial baseline data, leopard species accounts typically did not include precise national population size estimates, for example: Jacobson *et al.* (2016, Supplement to Document 1, p. 26), Stein *et al.* (2016:8–10), and IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group (2017:56). As an example for leopard management purposes, however, Tanzania presents a qualitative assessment of leopard abundance based on camera traps at 23 sites. Leopards were assessed as abundant at three sites and as common or fairly common at nine sites (CITES 2018c:4). Leopard population density estimates are also available for four sites in Tanzania. Based on these values, Tanzania calculated overall densities, extrapolated those values to the surface areas of lands inside and outside of protected areas, and estimated a total population size of 19,673 leopards in that country (CITES 2018c:5). While this value is less than previous estimates (> 30K leopards, see IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:56), it would not be categorized by the Red List as a very small or restricted population. According to the IUCN Red List assessment however, while healthy leopard populations may occur outside of human dominated areas, widespread habitat loss and prey loss inside protected areas are likely to have caused leopard declines of > 30% over the past three leopard generations (ca. 22 years) in sub-Saharan Africa, perhaps suggesting that a more endangered assessment is indicated (Stein *et al.* 2016:9–10).

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (James Lee Grigson; Denton, Texas) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Tanzania.
2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was taken from the wild at/near: Lake Rukwa, Lukwati Game Reserve North, Sumbawanga, Tanzania; with Professional Hunter: Wikus Groenewald; with Outfitter: Old Nyika Safaris; during a hunt on September 14, 2019. The leopard was harvested in accordance with Game Hunting Permit No. 2013389 issued by the Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania and Register of Game Killed No. 8886440/2013389 issued by the Wildlife Division of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism. Copies of these documents were submitted along with the completed application.

B. Tanzania Information:

3. Conservation activities in Tanzania are managed in accordance with four general principles: responsibility principle, precautionary principle, adaptive management principle, and participatory principle (CITES 2018c:11). Furthermore, leopards are the beneficiary of several protective measures and are sustainably utilized under a regulated trophy hunting system (CITES 2018c:6–7; see below). Leopards are also the beneficiary of an extensive network of protected areas that encompass about 23.9 % of their range (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplemental Table 5; CITES 2018c:3). These activities and measures provide a strong protective framework for the species in Tanzania.
4. Leopard hunting in Tanzania is regulated by three legislative measures (CITES 2018c:6): Wildlife Conservation Act No. 5 of 2009, Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations of 2015, and CITES Implementation Regulations of 2005. These measures implement several general procedures (quota control system), including: (i) Allocating a quota for each licensed hunting operator; (ii) Authorizing hunting of male leopards; (iii) Hunting supervised and verified by game scouts; (iv) Verified leopard harvests that are recorded on official quota control sheets; (v) Actual exports are supported by CITES Export Permits; and (vi) Export documents that are verified by wildlife inspectors at exit points (CITES 2018c:6). Leopard harvests are also subject to a minimum body length requirement of 130 cm (tip of the nose to the base of the tail (CITES 2018c:7). The implementation of these measures by Tanzania enhances leopard conservation in that country.
5. Tanzania also manages its leopard population in accordance with the Tanzania Carnivore Conservation Action Plan (TAWIRI 2009). This plan summarizes current information about leopard distribution, abundance, conservation threats, information needs, conservation needs, and research priorities. Based on these preliminary results, the group of species and subject matter experts identified several immediate leopard information needs, including: (i) information on anthropogenic threats targeting conflict hotspots; (ii) research on effectiveness of mitigation strategies; (iii) status in representative areas; (iv) addressing gaps in knowledge of distribution;

(v) movement of leopards in parks and between game reserves; (vi) GIS resource maps; and (vii) threats posed by trade in skins and parts (TAWIRI 2009:98–99). At the national level, biodiversity is managed within the context of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2015–2020 (Tanzania 2015). Within the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity, this plan calls for the characterization and conservation of biodiversity – including the leopard and its habitat – at various levels, including: ecosystems, species, and protected areas. Together, these two plans guide the activities of leopard researchers and managers.

6. According to Tanzania, the leopard management program has been subject to monitoring at both the national and regional levels through questionnaires, camera-traps, call-ups and spoor counts (CITES 2018c:8). Presently, camera traps and spoor counts are being utilized as monitoring tools. These results inform the decisions of leopard managers with regard to the calculation of estimated leopard population sizes, characterization of human-leopard conflicts, confirmation of distribution outside of protected areas, and quantification of non-trophy hunting killings of leopards.

7. There are three general categories of areas in Tanzania where big game hunting is permitted (Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority; TAWA 2018; Tanzania Tourist Board 2018): (i) Game Reserves are areas which are declared for the purpose of conservation, including both consumptive and non-consumptive uses. Licensed tourist hunting and licensed non-consumptive tourist activities are permitted. (ii) Game Controlled Areas are areas declared for conservation of wildlife outside of village lands where activities detrimental to wildlife are prohibited, for example, residence and livestock grazing. (iii) Wildlife Management Areas are areas set aside for community-based wildlife conservation within village lands, but excluding protected areas. There are currently 63 Game Controlled Areas/Open Areas where hunting is permitted (CITES 2018c:3).

8. Tourist hunting is regulated by a block and quota system (CITES 2018c:7). Hunting blocks are areas within Game Reserves, Game Controlled Areas, or Open Areas and are allocated to a licensed hunting operator subject to an application process. For the period 2018–2022, there are 56 hunting blocks available and applicants can be allocated up to five hunting blocks (Vemma 2017). Applicants are required to demonstrate technical capability and financial stability. Successful applicants are subject to an annual performance review (Vemma 2017).

9. Quotas are set at the national level on an annual basis under the direction of the Wildlife Division (CITES 2018c:2). Leopard quotas are set annually by a Committee comprised of experts from the Wildlife Division, Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA), Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI), which is the CITES Scientific Authority in Tanzania, and some selected renown biologists from academic institutions (CITES 2018c:7). Quotas are based on available biological and management information, including: species distribution, natural history, recruitment rate, and population estimates (CITES 2018c:7). This information is generated by researchers, agency staffs, and concession operators.

10. Tanzania justifies the continuation of the present quota in accordance with the following circumstances (CITES 2018c:7): (i) observed conservation status of leopards in that country (large and widely distributed population; see: CITES 2018c:3 & 5); (ii) improvement in

population monitoring (see: CITES 2018c:4 & 8); (iii) scientific assessment of the harvest regime (see: CITES 2018c:9); and (iv) contribution of trophy hunting revenues to leopard conservation and the livelihoods of local communities (CITES 2018c:9–11). Based on these circumstances, according to Tanzania, the present quota should be continued.

11. According to Tanzania (CITES 2018c:12–13):

Upon considering all the factors illustrated in this document and in accordance with Article IV of CITES and CITES Resolution Conf.16.7, the Scientific Authority of Tanzania has advised the Management Authority that the low level of off-take generated by safari hunting is not detrimental to the survival of the leopard in Tanzania and enhances its survival and the amount of revenues generated by this low level of off-take are of crucial importance for the conservation of the species also because of the benefits it provides to rural communities.

It concludes by indicating that the quota for leopard in Tanzania found in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) is sustainable and at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild.

C. CITES Export Quota Program

12. Within the context of CITES, Tanzania initially had an approved export quota of 60 individuals (1983–1997; CITES 1983; CITES 2018a,b). That value – however, according to the United Republic of Tanzania – was not based on actual scientific data (CITES 2002:2). Given the absence of scientific data at that time, the quota was justified instead in large measure by trophy hunting considerations. Based on several additional factors, the leopard quota was increased in 1997 to 250: (i) more than 90% of Tanzania was considered to be excellent leopard habitat; (ii) leopard hunting was limited to that by tourists and for control purposes; (iii) 301–645 leopards were harvested annually for leopard control purposes with no apparent negative effect on the population; and (iv) there was no evidence of illegal trade (CITES 2002:2; UNEP 2020). By 2003, when the quota was increased for a third time, limited scientific data were available, including: (i) total population size (ca. 39,000 leopards); (ii) estimated annual harvest (390 individuals); and (iii) estimated potential safe harvest (5%; 1,827 individuals; CITES 2002:3). Although this quota has been increased, actual hunting trophy exports have been less than the corresponding quota. Since 2008, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged about 190 trophies annually and 46 skins annually (total = 236 leopards; about 47% of the annual quota) *versus* the annual quota of 500.

13. 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).

14. 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 Tanzania:

“The WC recommends to the Animals Committee to inform the Standing Committee that it considers that the quotas for Leopards for Tanzania, 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.”

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

16. 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 Zambia in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) and invited the Secretariat to propose to the Conference of the Parties draft amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* concerning approaches to review quotas for Appendix-I species, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Animals Committee in paragraph 5 f) of document SC70 Doc. 55 and opportunities to provide assistance to range States (CITES 2018d). These results 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*.

17. 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, Human 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).

18. 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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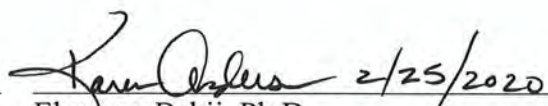
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* * * * *

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DSA CONCUR:


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

 2/25/2020
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.

20US68454D/9

2. Valid

02/27/2021

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

JAMES LEE GRIGSON

(b) (6)

DENTON, TX 76207-1596

U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

JK HUMAN

MARAKALALO TROPHIES

21 STORM AVE.

BAINSVLEI BLOEMFONTEIN, FREESTATE 9338

SOUTH AFRICA

5. Special Conditions

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

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

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

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

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

TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2019 HUNTING SEASON.

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

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA

5275 LEESBURG PIKE

FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

02/28/2020

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

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

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

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

10. Appendix No. and Source

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

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

10. 1 W

11. Quantity (including units)

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

975154



RCVD FEB 4 2020

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

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits, MS: 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 COLLINS	1.b. First Name PAUL	1.c. Middle Name/Initial CATTELL	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address

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

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

Section C: All applicants complete address information

1.a. Business address (Street address, Apartment #, Suite #, or Room # (no P.O. Boxes)) (b) (6)				
1.b. City BELLINGS	1.c. State MT	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 59102	1.e. County/Province YELLOWSTONE	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

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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> (b) (6) </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: bottom; margin-left: 20px;"> 01/16/2020 </div>
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 handcraft 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 Global Logistics
Attn: Jennifer House
3100 S. 176th St., Ste. 120
SeaTac, WA 98188

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

Paul Collins

(b) (6)

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

☒ No ☐ Yes

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

4. 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: _____ (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:

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

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:

4K. west of Nhenda fishing camp, Nhenda Safaris Limitada, Tete Province,
District Maravia, 100K west of Lake Cahama Bassa Dam wall, Tete

- e. Date wildlife was hunted: October 9, 2019

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

GJ Van Zyl, Nhenda Safaris Limitada

- 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]:

EMDAC mo z Lda
Complexo Textafrika, Bairro Da Soalpo, Chimao, mozambique
Tel +258 251 24661 Fax +258 251 24657 mozinfo@emiac.com

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).

Attached

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: Gerhardus Van Zyl
Business Name: Nhenda Safaris LDA
Address: Nhenda Block, Fingoe
Address:
City: maravia
State/Province: Tete
Country, Postal Code: Mozambique

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.

Applicant's signature:

(b) (6)

Date:

1/16/2020

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).

Coppersmith, Sea Tac, WA

AASC - A

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: 68460D

Date Received by DSA: February 27, 2020

DMA Contact: Stephanie Whitley

Applicant: Paul Collins
Billings, Montana

Specimens and Species: Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

Wild (Mozambique)

One (1) personal sport-hunted trophies
(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 (Brackowski et al. 2015). In general, the current population trend is declining due to harvest and habitat loss and fragmentation (Stein et al. 2016).

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

In 1970, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* with (three subspecies) was listed as Endangered on the *United States' List of Endangered Foreign Fish and Wildlife*, the precursor to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Service 1970). This listing was revised in 1972 with the three subspecies being deleted as separate listings and all leopard subspecies included with the species listing (*Panthera pardus*; Service 1972). This listing was modified in 1982 when certain populations were classified as Threatened (Service 1982; “In Africa, in the wild, south of, and including, the following countries: Gabon, Congo, Zaire, Uganda, Kenya”). The leopard currently is subject to a 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 Mozambique (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:25; CITES 2018c:5–7), except for the northeast, central, and southeast coastal areas (Jacobson et al. 2016, Supplement to Document 1, page 84). The country has an extensive network of protected areas that encompass about 16.3% of the country (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:142)

although it is estimated that 14.6% of protected areas cover extant leopard range (Jacobson et al. 2016). Range wide, the main conservation threats to leopards are habitat loss and fragmentation, reduced prey base, conflict with livestock and game farming, and trophy hunting if poorly managed (Stein et al. 2016:13). In Mozambique, however, the key threats to leopard conservation are direct persecution in retaliation of livestock losses, indirect killings through snares set for bushmeat, and to a lesser extent illegal killings for the skin trade (CITES 2018c:8). These threats are ongoing (Stein et al. 2016:3).

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (Paul Collins; Billings, Montana) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Mozambique.
2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was taken from the wild at: Tchuma Tchato-Nhenda Hunting Area (Nhenda Safaris), Maravia District, Tete Province; with assistance by Nhenda Safaris Limitada, on October 9, 2019.

B. Mozambique Information:

3. Leopards in Mozambique are managed in accordance with the guiding principles adopted at the First Southern African Large Carnivore Management Meeting held in South African in February 2018 (CITES 2018c:5). These principles include: sustainable use, adaptive management, monitoring, robust science, and sport-hunting. Monitoring is a critical component of effective adaptive management and provides valuable information to improve harvest levels (CITES 2018c:10). Furthermore, leopards are managed under a sustainable use program that includes trophy hunting, regulations on hunting, and CITES implementation (CITES 2018c:12).
4. Hunting in Mozambique is managed and regulated at the national level (CITES 2018c:10). Until recently, the primary legislative tool in Mozambique was Conservation Law No. 16 of 2014 (CITES 2018c:12–13). That measure has been amended, however, through the adoption of several new laws, decrees, and regulations: (a) Law on the Protection, Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity (aka Law No. 5 of 11 May 2017), in part, increases penalties for wildlife violations, extends the applicability of wildlife law enforcement to the entire territory of Mozambique, makes it a crime to harvest wildlife without a license, and allows certain representatives of the government to participate as technical advisors for public prosecutions; (b) Decree 89 of 29 December 2017 which provides for the creation of Community Conservation Areas and increases benefits to rural communities through the sustainable use of natural resources. (c) Decree of the Council of Ministers No. 34 of 2016 which is the updated CITES regulation and; and (d) Decree 82 of 29 December 2017 (aka Hunting Regulations) which contains several new provisions that regulate the take of wildlife.
5. Under the Hunting Regulations, leopard hunting is restricted a specific season (April-

November), limited to a specific quota, applies to a specific concession, and is limited to male leopards. These regulations also provide for a minimum leopard trophy size of 1.20 m and prohibit the hunting of leopards in Multiple Utilization Areas and Game Farms less than 10,000 ha in size, which further prohibits the harvest of leopards that were bred in captivity. In addition, these regulations allow the relevant ministry to enact a Ministerial Decree that calls for age and size mechanisms, as well as standards for wildlife species that are hunted. The implementation of these regulations ultimately will lead to the enactment of specific leopard hunting guidelines and the adoption shortly of specific trophy inspection and control procedures, as well as a compulsory Leopard Hunt Return Form (CITES 2018c:13).

6. Subject to a binding contract, all hunting concessions are awarded to private safari operators (CITES 2018c:10). These contracts include several conditions, including: submission of a management plan, completion of an Annual Activity Report, monitoring of poaching and other illegal activities, inventorying wildlife populations on a regular basis, and agreed shared benefits arrangements with local communities. The right to hunt is only recognized by means of the contract between the Government of Mozambique and the concession operator (CITES 2018c:11). Contracts usually are awarded for 5-year periods and are renewable for 10 years if all obligations are met. To promote ethical hunting and the conservation of nature on concessions, in 2010 the Association of Mozambique Hunting Safari Operators (AMOS) was formed. AMOS advocates for the sustainable use of natural resources as an important tool for social and economic benefits and is so doing as part of the adaptive management framework.

7. Since 2014, the management of natural resources falls under the purview of the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (agency acronym in Portuguese: MITADER) and National Administration of Protected Areas (agency acronym in Portuguese: ANAC). ANAC is solely responsible for allocating hunting quotas and implementing hunting legislation. The quantities and species subject to the quota depend on many factors, including the population sizes and trends of the species at the hunting area, as well as the impact of hunting on trophy quality (CITES 2018c:14). There are several categories of hunting areas for foreign hunters, including: Coutadas (Hunting Reserves), Hunting Blocks, Community Programs, and Game Farms. No leopard quotas are allocated to areas used by local national hunters.

8. Quotas are set in a participatory way by ANAC representatives, provincial authorities, and safari operators (CITES 2018c:14). Following the model described in the Quota Setting Manual (WWF 1997), this process is informed by the Annual Activity Reports, as well as the results of local surveys and studies. Designed to be used by local communities (e.g., drawings, simple text, examples), the manual outlines the importance of quota setting and provides the biological background to quota setting. Based on this process, for the period 2011–2017 Mozambique established a quota of 120 leopards, a value equivalent to 1.8% of the total leopard population in that country based on habitat availability and population densities (CITES 2018c:14–15).

9. Leopard hunts and harvests are monitored in two ways (CITES 2018c:15–16). The first system, implemented by ANAC, is the verification of the several mandatory plans and reports that the safari operators are required to submit. These plans and reports contain important information, for example, about quota and harvest monitoring, wildlife monitoring, and law enforcement activities. The second system, implemented by MITADER, is the monitoring of

leopard harvests through a review of trophy ownership certificates, as well as periodic visits to the hunting areas. These two systems provide monitoring at the national and provincial levels.

10. ANAC is currently developing two databases in an effort to improve hunting administration (CITES 2018c:15–16). The objective of the first database is to compile and monitor information about sport hunting in sport hunting designated areas, such as coutadas, hunting blocks, and game farms. This database will use quantitative information that is contained in the Annual Hunting Report. The objective of the second database is to compile wildlife monitoring information about selected species of wildlife. CITES 2018c:16). These two databases will be integrated and will be designed – in accordance with the adaptive management framework – to provide useful information to ANAC and MITADER representatives for leopard management and the quota setting process.

11. According to Mozambique (CITES 2018c:20):

Upon considering these factors, ANAC and the Government of Mozambique concludes that the low level of off-take generated by safari hunting is not detrimental to the survival of leopard in Mozambique and the activities and amount of revenues generated by this low level of off-take are of crucial importance for the conservation of the species also because of the benefits it provides to rural communities. Safari hunting provides a net benefit to the species, it does not pose a threat to the species, and it is not a detriment to the survival of the species.

Furthermore, the Government of Mozambique concludes that the quota established by CITES by Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) is set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild. The leopard, its prey base and habitat is believed to be improving because of the reestablishment of safari hunting since the war. The quota is conservative and too low to be of biological concern. Moreover, it is still underutilized while the potential of greater use of the underutilized quota promises more budget revenue, community incentives and restoration of prey and habitat.

C. CITES Export Quota Program

12. Within the context of CITES, Mozambique initially had an approved export quota of 60 individuals (1997–2007; CITES 2018a,b). That quota was modified in 2008 and increased to the current total of 120 leopards per year (2008–2018; UNEP 2018). (Mozambique did not have an export quota for 2013–2014.) Although this quota was increased, actual hunting trophy exports have been less. Since 2008, according to UNEP-WCMC (2018), reported gross exports have averaged 46 trophies annually and 28 skins annually (total = 74 leopards; about 62% of the annual quota).

13. 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).

14. 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 Mozambique:

“The WC recommends to the Animals Committee to inform the Standing Committee that it considers that the quotas for Leopards for Mozambique, 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.”

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

16. 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 Mozambique 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*.

17. 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).

18. 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:

<u>Monica A. Horton 2/28/2020</u>	<u>Eleanora Babij 3/2/2020</u>
Monica A. Horton	Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.
Biologist (CITES Specialist)	Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring
Division of Scientific Authority	Division of Scientific Authority



RCVD FEB 06 2020

LB

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

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits, MS: 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 WAGNER	1.b. First Name GREGORY	1.c. Middle Name/Initial ANTHONY	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address A

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 HASTINGS	1.c. State MN	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 55033	1.e. County/Province DAKOTA	1.f. Country USA
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) 2-3-20

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.

Same as mailing address on page 1

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

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

☒ No ☐ Yes

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

4. 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: (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:

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

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

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:

United Republic of Tanzania / Selous Game Reserve GR KS/GRI
Region of Morogoro City of Morogoro
GPS: 58°13'45", E. 37°11'12"

e. Date wildlife was hunted:

DECEMBER 8, 2019

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

MKWAWA HUNTING SAFARI (T) LTD.

P.O. Box 40425, Dar es Salaam

Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania

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]:

Kipwa Industrial Area

Nyerere Road

Plot NO. 137 (OPP, Julius Nyerere International Airport) Dar es Salaam

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: Jamil Jamal

Business Name: MKWAWA HUNTING SAFARI (T) LTD

Address: P.O. Box 40425

Address:

City: Dar es Salaam

State/Province: United Republic of Tanzania

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: 2-1-20

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).

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: 68637D

Date Received by DSA: February 27, 2020

DMA Contact: Stephanie D. Whitley

Applicant: Gregory Anthony Wagner
Hastings, Minnesota

Specimens and Species: Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

Wild (Tanzania)

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.

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, 2018).

In 2016, the African leopard as *Panthera pardus ssp. pardus* was categorized as Vulnerable A2cd (ver 3.1) by the IUCN Red List (Stein *et al.* 2016). This range wide 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).

Since the last IUCN Assessment in 2008, leopard populations have declined in Tanzania especially in central part of the country (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:34). Leopards are found throughout the Serengeti-Ngorogoro Crater system, and to the south and west of this area, but are thought to be absent from Lake Victoria’s southeastern boundary to Central

Tanzania (Stein *et al.* 2016). The current range of leopards in Tanzania covers approximately 76% of the countryside of Tanzania, or about 672,100 km² (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplemental Table 5). The Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) plans to conduct additional leopard surveys during 2018–2019 (CITES 2018c:3).

Range wide, the main conservation threats to leopards are habitat loss and fragmentation, reduced prey base, conflict with livestock and game farming, and trophy hunting if poorly managed (Stein *et al.* 2016:13). In Tanzania, the key threats to leopard conservation are direct persecution in retaliation for livestock losses and accidental capture in snares set for other animals (CITES 2018c:5). These threats are ongoing (Stein *et al.* 2016:3). In addition, according to Tanzania (CITES 2018c:5): 4–15 leopards are killed annually through the control of problem animals; incidental snaring or poaching is worth noting and may be under-reported; prey abundance does not appear to be an issue; and habitat loss is not a significant threat. According to the IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group (2017:126–127), however, prey species depletion, as well as habitat loss and agricultural conversion, may in fact be significant leopard conservation threats. The significance of hostility towards leopards by local tribes, as well as the illegal harvest of female leopards, may also be under-appreciated. Additional information about all leopard conservation threats in Tanzania is indicated.

Until recently, given the absence of substantial baseline data, leopard species accounts typically did not include precise national population size estimates, for example: Jacobson *et al.* (2016, Supplement to Document 1, p. 26), Stein *et al.* (2016:8–10), and IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group (2017:56). As an example for leopard management purposes, however, Tanzania presents a qualitative assessment of leopard abundance based on camera traps at 23 sites. Leopards were assessed as abundant at three sites and as common or fairly common at nine sites (CITES 2018c:4). Leopard population density estimates are also available for four sites in Tanzania. Based on these values, Tanzania calculated overall densities, extrapolated those values to the surface areas of lands inside and outside of protected areas, and estimated a total population size of 19,673 leopards in that country (CITES 2018c:5). While this value is less than previous estimates (> 30K leopards, see IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:56), it would not be categorized by the Red List as a very small or restricted population. According to the IUCN Red List assessment however, while healthy leopard populations may occur outside of human dominated areas, widespread habitat loss and prey loss inside protected areas are likely to have caused leopard declines of > 30% over the past three leopard generations (ca. 22 years) in sub-Saharan Africa, perhaps suggesting that a more endangered assessment is indicated (Stein *et al.* 2016:9–10).

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (Gregory Anthony Wagner; Hastings, Minnesota) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Tanzania.
2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was taken from the wild at/near: Selous Game Reserve, Region of Morogoro, City of Morogoro, Tanzania; with Professional Hunter: [pending]; with Outfitter: Mkwawa Hunting Safaris Limited; during a hunt on December 8, 2019. The leopard was harvested in accordance with Tanzania wildlife regulations, but no hunting permits/licenses were submitted at this time. Copies of these documents will be submitted along with the completed application.

B. Tanzania Information:

3. Conservation activities in Tanzania are managed in accordance with four general principles: responsibility principle, precautionary principle, adaptive management principle, and participatory principle (CITES 2018c:11). Furthermore, leopards are the beneficiary of several protective measures and are sustainably utilized under a regulated trophy hunting system (CITES 2018c:6–7; see below). Leopards are also the beneficiary of an extensive network of protected areas that encompass about 23.9 % of their range (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplemental Table 5; CITES 2018c:3). These activities and measures provide a strong protective framework for the species in Tanzania.
4. Leopard hunting in Tanzania is regulated by three legislative measures (CITES 2018c:6): Wildlife Conservation Act No. 5 of 2009, Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations of 2015, and CITES Implementation Regulations of 2005. These measures implement several general procedures (quota control system), including: (i) Allocating a quota for each licensed hunting operator; (ii) Authorizing hunting of male leopards; (iii) Hunting supervised and verified by game scouts; (iv) Verified leopard harvests that are recorded on official quota control sheets; (v) Actual exports are supported by CITES Export Permits; and (vi) Export documents that are verified by wildlife inspectors at exit points (CITES 2018c:6). Leopard harvests are also subject to a minimum body length requirement of 130 cm (tip of the nose to the base of the tail (CITES 2018c:7). The implementation of these measures by Tanzania enhances leopard conservation in that country.
5. Tanzania also manages its leopard population in accordance with the Tanzania Carnivore Conservation Action Plan (TAWIRI 2009). This plan summarizes current information about leopard distribution, abundance, conservation threats, information needs, conservation needs, and research priorities. Based on these preliminary results, the group of species and subject matter experts identified several immediate leopard information needs, including: (i) information on anthropogenic threats targeting conflict hotspots; (ii) research on effectiveness of mitigation strategies; (iii) status in representative areas; (iv) addressing gaps in knowledge of distribution; (v) movement of leopards in parks and between game reserves; (vi) GIS resource maps; and (vii) threats posed by trade in skins and parts (TAWIRI 2009:98–99). At the national level,

biodiversity is managed within the context of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2015–2020 (Tanzania 2015). Within the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity, this plan calls for the characterization and conservation of biodiversity – including the leopard and its habitat – at various levels, including: ecosystems, species, and protected areas. Together, these two plans guide the activities of leopard researchers and managers.

6. According to Tanzania, the leopard management program has been subject to monitoring at both the national and regional levels through questionnaires, camera-traps, call-ups and spoor counts (CITES 2018c:8). Presently, camera traps and spoor counts are being utilized as monitoring tools. These results inform the decisions of leopard managers with regard to the calculation of estimated leopard population sizes, characterization of human-leopard conflicts, confirmation of distribution outside of protected areas, and quantification of non-trophy hunting killings of leopards.

7. There are three general categories of areas in Tanzania where big game hunting is permitted (Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority; TAWA 2018; Tanzania Tourist Board 2018): (i) Game Reserves are areas which are declared for the purpose of conservation, including both consumptive and non-consumptive uses. Licensed tourist hunting and licensed non-consumptive tourist activities are permitted. (ii) Game Controlled Areas are areas declared for conservation of wildlife outside of village lands where activities detrimental to wildlife are prohibited, for example, residence and livestock grazing. (iii) Wildlife Management Areas are areas set aside for community-based wildlife conservation within village lands, but excluding protected areas. There are currently 63 Game Controlled Areas/Open Areas where hunting is permitted (CITES 2018c:3).

8. Tourist hunting is regulated by a block and quota system (CITES 2018c:7). Hunting blocks are areas within Game Reserves, Game Controlled Areas, or Open Areas and are allocated to a licensed hunting operator subject to an application process. For the period 2018–2022, there are 56 hunting blocks available and applicants can be allocated up to five hunting blocks (Vemma 2017). Applicants are required to demonstrate technical capability and financial stability. Successful applicants are subject to an annual performance review (Vemma 2017).

9. Quotas are set at the national level on an annual basis under the direction of the Wildlife Division (CITES 2018c:2). Leopard quotas are set annually by a Committee comprised of experts from the Wildlife Division, Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA), Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI), which is the CITES Scientific Authority in Tanzania, and some selected renown biologists from academic institutions (CITES 2018c:7). Quotas are based on available biological and management information, including: species distribution, natural history, recruitment rate, and population estimates (CITES 2018c:7). This information is generated by researchers, agency staffs, and concession operators.

10. Tanzania justifies the continuation of the present quota in accordance with the following circumstances (CITES 2018c:7): (i) observed conservation status of leopards in that country (large and widely distributed population; see: CITES 2018c:3 & 5); (ii) improvement in population monitoring (see: CITES 2018c:4 & 8); (iii) scientific assessment of the harvest regime (see: CITES 2018c:9); and (iv) contribution of trophy hunting revenues to leopard

conservation and the livelihoods of local communities (CITES 2018c:9–11). Based on these circumstances, according to Tanzania, the present quota should be continued.

11. According to Tanzania (CITES 2018c:12–13):

Upon considering all the factors illustrated in this document and in accordance with Article IV of CITES and CITES Resolution Conf.16.7, the Scientific Authority of Tanzania has advised the Management Authority that the low level of off-take generated by safari hunting is not detrimental to the survival of the leopard in Tanzania and enhances its survival and the amount of revenues generated by this low level of off-take are of crucial importance for the conservation of the species also because of the benefits it provides to rural communities.

It concludes by indicating that the quota for leopard in Tanzania found in Resolution Conf. 10.14(Rev. CoP16) is sustainable and at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild.

C. CITES Export Quota Program

12. Within the context of CITES, Tanzania initially had an approved export quota of 60 individuals (1983–1997; CITES 1983; CITES 2018a,b). That value – however, according to the United Republic of Tanzania – was not based on actual scientific data (CITES 2002:2). Given the absence of scientific data at that time, the quota was justified instead in large measure by trophy hunting considerations. Based on several additional factors, the leopard quota was increased in 1997 to 250: (i) more than 90% of Tanzania was considered to be excellent leopard habitat; (ii) leopard hunting was limited to that by tourists and for control purposes; (iii) 301–645 leopards were harvested annually for leopard control purposes with no apparent negative effect on the population; and (iv) there was no evidence of illegal trade (CITES 2002:2; UNEP 2020). By 2003, when the quota was increased for a third time, limited scientific data were available, including: (i) total population size (ca. 39,000 leopards); (ii) estimated annual harvest (390 individuals); and (iii) estimated potential safe harvest (5%; 1,827 individuals; CITES 2002:3). Although this quota has been increased, actual hunting trophy exports have been less than the corresponding quota. Since 2008, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged about 190 trophies annually and 46 skins annually (total = 236 leopards; about 47% of the annual quota) *versus* the annual quota of 500.

13. 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).

14. 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 Tanzania:

“The WC recommends to the Animals Committee to inform the Standing Committee that it considers that the quotas for Leopards for Tanzania, 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.”

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

16. 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 Zambia in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) and invited the Secretariat to propose to the Conference of the Parties draft amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* concerning approaches to review quotas for Appendix-I species, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Animals Committee in paragraph 5 f) of document SC70 Doc. 55 and opportunities to provide assistance to range States (CITES 2018d). These results 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*.

17. 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, Human 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).

18. 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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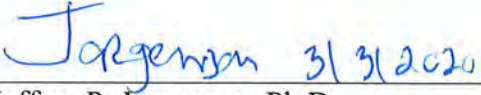
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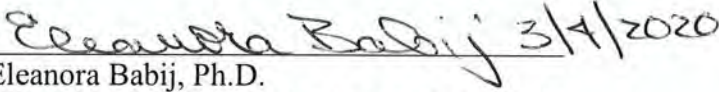
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* * * * *

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Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring
Division of Scientific Authority



RCVD FEB 20 2020

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

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

Type of Activity

**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 DICKERSON	1.b. First Name JACK	1.c. Middle Name/Initial VINCENT	1.d. Suffix
2. Telephone Number (b) (6)		3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	
		4. E-mail address cindi.rulon@procargousa.com	

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 SPRING HILL	1.c. State FLORIDA	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 34609	1.e. County/Province HERNANDO	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) [Signature] cindy rulon 02/18/2020	
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.

PRO CARGO USA ATN CINDI RULON SELF ADDRESSED FEDEX ENVELOPE ENCLOSED
15619 MORALES ROAD
HOUSTON, TEXAS, 77032

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

CINDI RULON CINDI.RULON@PROCARGOUSA.COM
281-220-3176

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

☒ No ☐ Yes

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

4. 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: (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:
- b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:
- c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

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:

LUNDA WESTE MISCHINGO AREA ZAMBIA

- e. Date wildlife was hunted: NOVEMBER 11, 2019

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

FREESTONE SAFARIS

- 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]:

BANGWEULU TAXIDERMY LUSAKA ZAMBIA

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). ATTACHED

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].

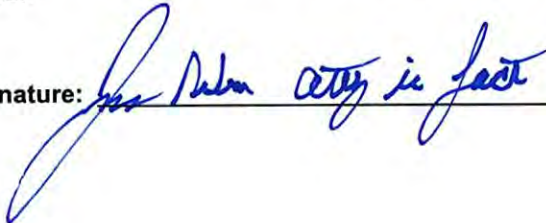
Name:
Business Name: BANGWEULU TAXIDERMY
Address: PLOT 4142 CHIFWEMA RD
Address: NEW KASAMA
City: LUSAKA
State/Province:
Country, Postal Code: ZAMBIA

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:

02/18/2020

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.

Applicant's signature: _____ **Date:** _____

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).

Original

NPW FORM 2

0003573

S/No.....



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
Zambia Wildlife Act, 2015
(No. 14 of 2015)
THE ZAMBIA WILDLIFE
(Licences and Fees) Regulations, 2007
(Regulations 3 (2))

HUNTING LICENCE - NON RESIDENT

Station of Issue.....

Chilanga

Date of Issue.....

28/6/19

DETAILS OF LICENSEE

Full Name.....

Dickson Jack Vincent

NRC No./Passport No.....

(b) (6)

Nationality.....

USA

Age.....

Tel/Mobile No.....

E-mail.....

Full Name of Safari Company.....

Freestone Saf

Certificate of Incorporation No.....

Date of Incorporation.....

Postal Address.....

Box 3172 LSH

Residential Address.....

USA

Firearm Licence/Tourist Firearm Import No.....

4876

Calibre of Firearm.....

375

Type of Hunt.....

Classical

Any other relevant information, which may be considered in support of this application (e.g. previous hunting licences held or previous hunting experience)

The above named Safari Hunting Outfitter and its bona fide Clients are authorised by this licence under the guidance of the Professional Hunter to hunt the following Game and/or protected animals within the Game Management Area or hunting block specified hereunder and for the specified period and upon payment of the fees specified below:

Species of Animals	Number	Sex	Hunting Area	Hunting Period	Fees - The Kwacha equivalent of US\$
Leopard	15+	M	Lundu	2019	2650
			0043922		

Total Animals fees paid - the kwacha equivalent of
Concession Fees paid - the kwacha equivalent of
Grand Total the kwacha equivalent of

US\$ 2650

US\$

US\$ 2650



Chairperson of the Committee

Note: Original copy to Licensee ***Duplicate to Accounts*** Triplicate to Commercial*** Quadruplicate to be retained in the book

ORIGINAL

NPW FORM 12

S/N 0000876



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
The Zambia Wildlife Act
(No. 14 of 2015)
(Licences and Fees) Regulations, 2007
(Regulation 7(3))

RECORD OF GAME AND/OR PROTECTED ANIMALS KILLED OR WOUNDED

Name of Professional Hunter: DeBruin Nienaber NRC/Passport No. 907453/10/2
Residential Address: Form 738 Mumbwa Rd Lusaka West
Name of Safari Company on behalf of which the Professional Hunter is submitting this return: Freestone Safaris

DETAILS OF CLIENT

Name of client: Dickerson Jack Vincent NRC/Passport No. (b) (6)
Tel/Mobile No. (b) (6)
Postal Address: Freestone Safaris
Type of Licence: Non-Resident Nationality: USA
Date of Issue: 29/10/2019 Residential Address: USA
Name of Hunting Block where hunting was conducted: Lund West Licence No. 4677/3573/4674/4727/2019
Hunting period From: 31/10/2019 To: 20/11/2019 Place of Issue: Livingstone

Date Killed or wounded	Species	Sex	Number killed	Number Wounded	GPS Location	Trophy for export	Foreign currency value charged to client
05/11/2019	Hippo	M	1		Livingstone	Yes	
08/11/2019	Impressa	M	1		Livingstone	Yes	
11/11/2019	Leopard	M	1		Livingstone	Yes	
12/11/2019	Hippopotamus	M	1		Livingstone	Yes	
13/11/2019	Buffalo	M	1		Livingstone	Yes	

DETAILS OF TROPHY MEASUREMENTS

Species	Length of Skin	Length of Tusk	Average length of horn	Length of Skull
Impressa				
Leopard	200 cm		17"	
Buffalo			38"	29 cm

Certification by -

(a) Client

I certify that the animals listed on this return were hunted or wounded by me during the period stated and that the total amount of foreign currency stated and paid by me to the safari company is the full amount I was charged.

(b) Professional Hunter

I certify that the animals listed in this return were actually hunted by me and conditions of the Safari Hunting Licence and amount paid by the client for the hunt.

Date: 17/11/2019
Date: 17/11/2019
Date: 17/11/2019

Signature of Client: (b) (6)
Signature of Professional Hunter: DeBruin
Name of Wildlife Police Officer: ISAAC KOFI
Employment No. of W.P.O.: 256156/2611
Signature of W.P.O.: DeBruin

Notes: Original copy to Committee ** Duplicate to Safari Company ** Triplicate to Commercial ** Quadruplicate to be retained in the book

John Rulon CHB

15619 Morales Rd. Houston, Texas 77032 281-220-3158

BELOW IS A POWER OF ATTORNEY FORM WHICH IS REQUIRED BY U.S. CUSTOMS, TO ALLOW US TO TRANSACT U.S. CUSTOMS CLEARANCE ON YOUR BEHALF.
U.S. Customs Services 141.32 C.R.



CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY

SS# (b) (6)

Cell Phone (b) (6)

Email address (b) (6)

☒ Individual

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that (b) (6) Vincent Dickerson (Full Name of Person), residing at Spring Hill Fl 34609 hereby constitutes and appoints each of the following persons - John Rulon CHB

may act through any of its offices or any employees with Power of Attorney on file with this licensed broker as required by the Regional Commission of Customs as a true and lawful agent and attorney of the grantor named above for and in the name, place, stead of said grantor from this date and in all Customs Districts, and in no other name, to make, endorse, sign, declare, or swear to any entry, withdrawal, declaration, certificate, bill of lading, or other document required by law or regulation in connection with the importation, transportation, or exportation of any merchandise shipped or consigned by or to said grantor; to perform any act or condition which may be required by law or regulation in connection with such merchandise; to receive any merchandise deliverable to said grantor; To make endorsements on bills of lading conferring authority to transfer title, make entry or collect drawback, and to make, sign, declare, or swear to any statement, supplemental statement, schedule, supplemental schedule, certificate of delivery, certificate of manufacture, certificate, and delivery abstract of manufacturing records, declaration of proprietor on drawback entry, declaration of exporter on drawback entry, or any other affidavit or document which may be required by law or regulation for drawback purposes, regardless of whether such bill of lading, sworn statement, schedule, certificate, abstract, declaration, or other affidavit or document is intended for filing in any customs district. To sign, seal, and deliver for and as the act of said grantor any bond required by law or regulation in connection with the entry or withdrawal of imported merchandise or merchandise exported with or without benefit of drawback, or in connection with the entry, clearance, lading, unlading or navigation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor, and any and all bonds which may be voluntarily given and accepted under applicable laws and regulations, consignee's and owners declarations provided for in section 485, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or affidavits in connection with the entry of merchandise; To sign and swear to any document, and to perform any act that may be necessary or required by law or regulation in connection with the entering, clearing, lading, unlading, or operation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated said grantor. To authorize other Customs Brokers to act as grantor's agent; to receive, endorse and collect checks issued for Customs duty refunds in grantor's name drawn on the Treasurer of the United States; if the grantor is a nonresident of the United States, to accept service of process on behalf of the grantor. And generally to transact at the customhouses in said district any and all customs business, including making, signing, and filling of protests under section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930. In which said grantor is or may be concerned or interested and which may properly be transacted or performed by an agent and attorney, giving to said agent attorney full power and authority to do anything whatever requisite and necessary to be done in the premises as fully as said grantor could do if present and acting, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said agent and attorney shall lawfully do by virtue of these presents; the foregoing power of attorney to remain in full force and effect until notice of revocation in writing is duly given to and received by the District Director of customs of the district aforesaid. If the donor of this power of attorney is a partnership, the said power shall in no case have any force or effect after the expiration of 2 years from the date of its execution. Or until revoked. Pursuant to 19 CFR 111.36(a), election is made waiving the right to receive invoices, supporting documents and correspondences from John Rulon CHB, who is directed to forward all documents and inquiries concerning our imports to their customs brokerage services, to our freight forwarder, who will pay John Rulon CHB, for duties, and services performed on our behalf. It is understood the right to revoke said waiver is continuing.

Customs Rules on Discharge of Importers Liability for Duties

The U.S. Customs Service has issued a final amendment of the regulations to provide an alternative procedure for an Importer record to pay duties on imported merchandise through a licensed customhouse broker. Present rules provide for the payment of duties to Customs by a broker on behalf of the importer. Under the alternative procedure, the Importer may elect to submit to the broker a separate check or bank draft for the duties payable to the "U.S. Customs Service". The broker would then deliver the Importer's check or bank draft to Customs. The new rule also requires brokers to provide written notification to their clients, advising that if the client is an Importer of record, payment to the broker will not relieve the client of liability for Customs charges in the event that the charges are not paid by the broker. Brokers will be required to provide this notification to all active clients annually during the month of February. Additionally, brokers will be required to provide such information on a power of attorney executed on or after the effective date of the new rule. These amendments are effective as of September 27, 1982

(Print name) x Jack V. Dickerson

has caused (b) (6) and signed:

(Signature)

((Date) x 12/17/19

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: 70032D

Date Received by DSA: March 3, 2020

DMA Contact: Stephanie Whitley

Applicant: Jack Dickerson
Spring Hill, Florida

Specimens and Species: Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

Wild (Zambia)

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

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

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

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

According to Zambia's Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW), there are two main leopard populations in Zambia which are centered in the Kafue and Luangwa Ecosystems and are comprised of several national parks (NP) and game management areas (GMA) (CITES 2018a:3). Five smaller populations occur in northwest Zambia in the Lunga NP area, Liuwa NP area in the west, Sioma-Ngwezi NP area in the southwest, and in the NPs and GMAs in the

Bangweulu area and Lake Mweru-Wantipa area in the north (CITES 2018a:3). DNPW reports that the current total leopard range in Zambia is at least 220,000 km² (CITES 2018a:3), which is similar to the extant range of 218,000 km² determined by Jacobson et al. (2016:Supp. Table 5).

No countrywide estimate of the leopard population in Zambia has been made (CITES 2018a:5). Previous research conducted in 2011, 2016 and 2017, on leopard densities in some NPs and GMAs within Zambia found densities between 1.88 leopards/100 km² and 8.2 leopards/100 km² (CITES 2018a:5). Therefore, given the extent of leopard range in the country and assuming a conservatively low overall density of between one and two leopards per 100 km², DNPW reports that the overall leopard population in Zambia is likely to be 2,000 – 4,000 individuals (CITES 2018a:5).

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

According to DNPW, threats to the persistence of the leopard population in Zambia include habitat encroachment and fragmentation, bush meat poaching/snaring, human leopard conflict and prey depletion (CITES 2018a:36). In addition, illegal harvest is a potential threat to the species in Zambia as DNPW confiscated 110 illegal leopard skins between 2013 and 2017 (CITES 2018a:12).

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (Jack Dickerson; Spring Hill, Florida) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Zambia.
2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was taken from the wild in Lundu West Musalangu Hunting Block, Zambia, on November 11, 2019. The 2019 leopard hunting quota allocated for Lundu West Musalangu Hunting Block has not yet been posted. A copy of the applicant's non-resident hunting license (S/No. 0003573) and record of game and/or protected animals killed or wounded (S/No. 0000876) were included in the application.

B. Zambia Information:

3. Leopards in Zambia are managed under a sustainable use program that includes trophy hunting and are the beneficiary of several protective measures. The Wildlife Act of 2015 (Act) is the principal legislation guiding the management of wildlife in Zambia, and the DNPW is the only government department responsible for the management of wildlife, including leopards, in

Zambia (CITES 2018a:7). The Act also provides for the promotion of opportunities for the equitable and sustainable use of public wildlife estates; provides for the establishment, control and co-management of Community Partnership Parks for the conservation and restoration of ecological structures for non-consumptive forms of recreation and environmental education; provides for the sustainable use of wildlife and the effective management of the wildlife habitat in Game Management Areas; enhances the benefits of Game Management Areas to local communities and wildlife; involves local communities in the management of Game Management Areas; and provides for the development and implementation of management plans (CITES 2018a:7).

The Act also provides for stiffer penalties related to poaching and enforcing all wildlife related violations in Zambia (CITES 2018a:7). Hunting of all wild animals without a permit in Zambia is illegal (CITES 2018a:7). Further, it is a criminal offense to hunt, kill, capture or be in possession of a leopard specimen without a license (CITES 2018a:7). The leopard is considered a protected species under the Act and therefore attracts stiffer penalties without option of a fine (CITES 2018a:7). Other legislation includes regulations (Private Wildlife Estates) and Statutory Instruments already in force such as CITES, Hunting, and Elephant Hunting (CITES 2018a:7). According to DNPW, other Statutory Instruments are in preparation for the implementation of the Wildlife Act of 2015 and are currently under review, including (CITES 2018a:1,7-8):

- formulating specific regulations which place certain conditions on the hunting of leopards (and lions) in GMAs, including but not limited to: age-based regulations, banning the hunting of females, and setting a minimum number of days to hunt; and
- formulating regulations regarding off-take quota management that will regulate how quotas are set, approved and utilized, and will be based on the precautionary principle that requires the most up-to-date information be used on setting quotas.

4. Leopard hunting in Zambia is carried out in hunting blocks located in Game Management Areas surrounding National Parks in the Luangwa, Kafue and Lower Zambezi ecosystem and in Open Game Ranches/Conservancies (CITES 2018a:16). Game Management Areas (GMA) are a category of protected areas in Zambia designed to form buffer zones between National Parks and Open Areas (CITES 2018a:16). The main land use form in GMAs has been safari and resident hunting; however, a few GMAs have included photographic tourism (CITES 2018a:16). There are 36 Game Management Areas in Zambia covering 177,404 km². Open Game Ranches are unfenced private wildlife estates outside public protected areas that are reserved by a person or local community for wildlife conservation and management (CITES 2018a:16). The private sector and the community agree to protect wildlife on these privately owned or communal lands and in exchange for protecting the wildlife, DNPW issues the Open Game Ranches annual non-resident hunting quotas (CITES 2018a:16). Zambia currently has 17 registered Open Game Ranches covering over 2,500 km², of which 8 have a quota for leopards (CITES 2018a:16-17).

5. Quotas are set annually and are issued to hunting blocks in GMAs and Open Game Ranches (CITES 2018a:18). With quotas allocated on an annual basis, DNPW can react quickly to any difficulties in specific areas, whenever necessary to adjust or even suspend quotas (CITES 2018a:52).

6. Zambia has a participatory quota setting process that is based on scientific information

derived from aerial surveys, ground counts, patrol sightings, local and expert opinion, and hunting monitoring, as well as information provided by Community Resource Boards (CRBs), DNPW, lease holders/operators/professional hunters, and other organizations (CITES 2018a:18). The quota for leopards is set using information from hunting records and field observations derived from professional hunters, operators, and field officers (CITES 2018a:18). According to DNPW, this allows CRBs and DNPW to review the previous hunting season's offtake before setting the quota for the upcoming year (CITES 2018a:18). In approving the quota, management developed the sustainable maximum harvest rates which it uses to allocate and approve the leopard quota as follows (CITES 2018a:18):

- Prime hunting blocks = 3 leopard per 1,000 km²
- Secondary hunting blocks and open game ranches = 1 leopard per 1,000 km²
- Under stocked hunting blocks = 0 leopard per 1,000 km²

DNPW states that in using these rates, the total number of leopards on quota that can possibly be issued in the entire country in any hunting season is 162 (CITES 2018a:18), which is 54 percent of the CITES approved export quota for Zambian leopard trophies and skins.

7. The Zambian government suspended leopard trophy hunting from 2013 to 2015 due to concerns and uncertainty about the conservation status of the population (Stein et al. 2016). According to DNPW, the suspension was lifted in 2016 when rural communities requested that the suspension be lifted due to the detrimental impact on their livelihoods of increased human-livestock-carnivore conflict with offsets from hunting revenues (CITES 2018a:1). In view of this, Zambia established a limited offtake that was within the CITES approved quota and that they believed was sustainable (CITES 2018a:1).

8. In reopening leopard hunting in 2016, DNPW consulted with independent leopard experts to get advice and held a workshop with stakeholders in April 2016, which resulted in the formulation of guidelines on leopard (and lion) hunting in Zambia (CITES 2018a:23). According to DNPW, the guidelines have since been re-drafted for gazetting as a Statutory Instrument and are considered as part of an adaptive process to manage leopard hunting in the country (CITES 2018a:23). In addition, DNPW states that the guidelines will be further reviewed at the end of the 2018 hunting season taking into account the experiences from the first two years of implementation since the suspension was lifted (CITES 2018a:23). The guidelines include (CITES 2018a:23):

1. Utilization must be based on scientific principles: use area size and leopard density, population status trends and prey availability;
2. Hunted leopards must be an adult; and
3. Use adaptive approaches in managing leopards. This may include varying quotas according to population status in a hunting area. Therefore, it is important to establish a monitoring mechanism that provides information on:
 - A. Indicators that show the leopard trends in an area, such as:
 - Hunting effort - time spent to find the desirable trophy;
 - Hunting success – was the hunted leopard of desired and acceptable trophy size;
 - Trophy size - Size of skull, tooth measurements, body length, shoulder height, etc.; and
 - Age – the average age of lawful trophies.

- B. The status of habitat and prey in an area, including:
 - Satellite images of the area;
 - Encroachment levels; and
 - Quantitative and qualitative indication of prey.
- C. Regular collection of data on the hunted leopard with prompt checking on the accuracy of information provided, with:
 - Skull, teeth, and hide to be examined, sampled and permanently tagged; and
 - Certificates provided for proof of sampling and rating of trophy.

The guidelines also recommend (CITES 2018a:23-24): no hunting of female leopards, no hunting of any leopard born or held in captivity, no use of pre-recorded sounds in the hunting of leopards, no leopard hunting on fenced game ranches, leopard hunting only in Prime and Secondary areas and Open Game Ranches known to be rich in leopards and prey, and establishing a central place for trophy measurements and ageing of hunted leopards for export. According to DNPW, the long-term implementation and monitoring of the effectiveness of these guidelines and indicators allow for adaptive adjustment of leopard quotas (CITES 2018a:24).

9. As a result, Zambia's new management approach to leopard hunting is based on three pillars (CITES 2018a:24):

- I. A conservative, precautionary quota, well below the recommended thresholds for sustainability;
- II. An age-based harvest limit and strong monitoring of leopard offtakes; and
- III. Significant and direct community benefits. This will ensure that leopard hunting in Zambia is sustainable and does not negatively affect the population. In addition, in the hunting concession agreements signed in 2015, no hunting outfitter has been guaranteed a leopard on quota. It is made clear that the quota for any species shall be based on scientific methods including the latest available survey and aging techniques.

10. To monitor quotas and trophy hunting in Zambia, wildlife officers accompany hunters on all hunts during the hunting season (CITES 2018a:28). The officer records activities related to the hunt on specified forms (i.e., Safari Hunting monitoring forms, trophy measurement forms, and a client questionnaire) (CITES 2018a:28). The officer endorses used licenses ensuring that they cannot be used again (CITES 2018a:28). In addition, the law requires that all harvested trophies be registered (CITES 2018a:28).

DNPW is also introducing a monitoring system specific for leopards (and lions). This monitoring system will be based on a Statutory Instrument which is in preparation, which will introduce a mandatory sampling system that requires trophy leopards meet or exceed a minimum size (or possibly age) as one measure for harvesting trophy leopards (CITES 2018a:29). The monitoring system will be based on specific forms that will help ensure proper compliance with the provisions of the law, including confirmation of legal licenses and collection of data associated with the hunt (including but not limited to: location, date, participants, and photos) (CITES 2018a:29). The monitoring system will be complemented by regular surveys for leopards throughout the GMAs using camera trap and other indirect monitoring techniques (CITES 2018a:29).

11. Leopard–human conflicts occur on the interface between communities and leopard range, often resulting in “problem animals” being removed through lethal means (CITES 2018a:35). Fortunately, DNPW reports that the number of incidents of leopard–human conflict (HLC) is low in Zambia and retaliatory killings by livestock owners are not as prevalent as in other areas of Africa, however with increasing human populations, this may become an issue as human settlements expand (CITES 2018a:35,38). DNPW states that they apply an adaptive system that includes a procedure whereby reported cases of leopard damage are investigated by field officers and complete reports are reviewed by the most senior officer for immediate feedback (CITES 2018a:38). Interventions include: scaring leopards through blasting or killing the animals suspected to be responsible for the attack on livestock and humans (CITES 2018a:38). DNPW admits that this approach is considered incompatible with sustainable conservation of wildlife and may contribute to the decline in the leopard population; however, they state that they are committed to implement the best practices on HLC (for example, the HLC toolkit developed by the Niassa Carnivore Project) (CITES 2018a:38). According to DNPW, this will be done through the development of a specific policy on Human Wildlife Conflict that the department, pending the availability of funding, would like to devise as soon as possible (CITES 2018a:38).

12. According to DNPW, direct poaching of leopards is not believed to be significant (CITES 2018a:38). Between 2013 and 2017, DNPW confiscated 110 illegal leopard skins (CITES 2018a:12). As a result, DNPW is establishing an investigation into current levels of illegal trade and use of leopard skins (CITES 2018a:33). DNPW states that identifying levels and source routes will be a first step in controlling this potential threat to Zambia’s wild leopard population (CITES 2018a:33).

13. Given the elusive nature of leopards, the vast areas where they occur in Zambia and its wide-ranging biology, DNPW states that it is almost impossible to obtain reliable population estimates that can be used with confidence for management purposes (CITES 2018a:14). Moreover, DNPW states that the cost of undertaking long-term intensive surveys across the many habitats where leopards occur in Zambia is beyond the financial capacity of the DNPW (CITES 2018a:14). For these reasons, DNPW is adopting an adaptive management framework approach to determine reliable estimates of population trends to assess how leopard populations are changing over time and at a scale relevant to management (CITES 2018a:14). Going forward, DNPW will adopt “best practices” that use a combination of intensive monitoring (i.e. systematic camera trap surveys at 20 strategic sites across the country), extensive monitoring that captures relative abundance indices, and information captured from leopards that are harvested by the hunting industry (CITES 2018a:14). DNPW acknowledges that these relative abundance indices are generally less accurate and precise, but they can be collected rapidly at a landscape scale and within the capacity of the DNPW and its stakeholders (CITES 2018a:14). DNPW also recognizes that more reliable and robust monitoring techniques are required to better assess and measure the population trend and therefore, they state that they are committed to developing long-term rigorous monitoring programs that can be used to monitor the status of leopard populations across its range in Zambia (CITES 2018a:14).

14. The CITES Scientific Authority of Zambia has considered the country’s population of leopards, the quota-setting system and current precautionary quota, the newly implemented age-based harvest policy, the limited offtake, the adaptive management of leopards, and the current

threats to leopards in Zambia, including loss of habitat, human-leopard conflicts, and levels of illegal trade (CITES 2018a:51). Upon considering these factors and in accordance with Article IV of CITES and Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) on *Non-detriment findings*, the Zambian Scientific Authority concludes that the low level of offtake generated by trophy hunting is not detrimental to the survival of the leopard in Zambia (CITES 2018a:51). According to DNPW, the newly developed leopard management systems, Statutory Instruments and hunting reforms employ an adaptive management approach thereby ensuring long-term sustainability, health and enjoyment of Zambia's wild leopard populations (CITES 2018a:51).

C. CITES Export Quota Program

15. Within the context of CITES, Zambia initially had an approved export quota of 80 leopard skins established in 1983 at CoP4 (CITES 2018a:3). At CoP5 in 1985, Zambia proposed to increase its CITES export quota to 300 leopard trophies and skins per year in order to maintain and encourage sport hunting which had been a source of employment for local people (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:94). The increase of the quota to 300 was adopted by the Conference of the Parties and has remained at that level ever since.

Although the approved CITES export quota has been 300 leopard trophies and skins per year, the annual leopard quotas established by Zambia and the actual hunting trophy exports have been less. Between 2005 and 2017, the DNPW issued a total of 1,177 leopards on quota of which 687 were utilized (58% of the annual quota) (CITES 2018a:23). During this period, the highest number of leopards issued on quota was 126 individuals in 2011 and the lowest was 37 individuals in 2015 (CITES 2018a:23). Before the hunting ban was implemented in 2013 – 2014, the average annual leopard quota was 120 individuals per year (CITES 2018a:23). Since the ban was lifted, the annual leopard quotas have increased from 37 individuals per year in 2015 to 105 individuals per year in 2017 (CITES 2018a:23). The annual leopard quota for 2018 was set at 102 individuals (CITES 2018a:20-21).

16. Since 2006, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged approximately 70 trophies and 9 skins annually.

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

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

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

Committee. For Zambia:

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

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

19. At the 70th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC70; Sochi, October 2018), the Chair of the Animals Committee submitted a document SC70 Doc. 55 on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (Panthera pardus): Report of the Animals Committee*. In the document, the Animals Committee informed the Standing Committee of the above recommendation. The Standing Committee noted the evaluation of the Animals Committee concerning the quotas for Zambia in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) and invited the Secretariat to propose to the Conference of the Parties draft amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* concerning approaches to review quotas for Appendix-I species, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Animals Committee in paragraph 5 f) of document SC70 Doc. 55 and opportunities to provide assistance to range States (CITES 2018d). These results 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*.

20. 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).

21. 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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February 12, 2020.

* * * * *

DSA BIOLOGIST:

DSA CONCUR:

Monica A. Horton 3/4/2020

Monica A. Horton
Biologist (CITES Specialist)
Division of Scientific Authority

Eleanora Babij 3/4/2020

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



RCVD FEB 21 2020

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

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

Type of Activity

**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 Matkin	1.b. First Name William	1.c. Middle Name/Initial David	1.d. Suffix
3.a. Alternate Telephone Number		4. E-mail address info@safarispecialtyimporters.com	

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

(b) (6), Suite #, or Room #; no P.O. Boxes				
1.b. City St. Louis	1.c. State MO	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 63123	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country USA
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

<p>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)].</p> <p>2. Certification: I hereby certify that I have read and am familiar with the regulations contained in <i>Title 50 Part 13 of the Code of Federal Regulations</i> and the other applicable parts in subchapter B of Chapter I of Title 50, and I certify that the information submitted in this application for a permit is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that any false statement herein may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.</p>	<p>Signature of applicant/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> 2/18/2020 </p>
Please continue to next page	

PORT FOR WILLIAM DAVID MATKIN
SEE ATTACHED

**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.

Safari Specialty Importers, 758 Sheldon Road, Wallkill, NY 12589

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

Robert Quartarone, 845-943-5943, info@safarispecialtyimporters.com

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

☒ No ☐ Yes

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

4. 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: _____ (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:
 - b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:
 - c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

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:

Wildernis 957, Grootfontein, Namibia

- e. Date wildlife was hunted: 11/20/19

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

Godlieb Johannes Opperman

- 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]:

Casper's Taxidermy, Grootfontein, 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).

See Attached Permits and Hunting Register

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: Godlieb Johannes Opperman
Business Name: PO Box 265
Address: Grootfontein, Namibia
Address:
City:
State/Province:
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.

Applicant's signature: 

Date: 02-18-2020

POA FOR WILLIAM DAVID MATKIN

SEE ATTACHED

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).



Robert Quartarone
758 Sheldon Road
Wallkill, NY 12589
1.845.943.5943

www.safarispecialtyimporters.com
info@safarispecialtyimporters.com

Authorization to Export/Import

I, William David MATKIN JR. (Print Name Hunter), hereinafter referred to as the "Client", hereby authorize *Safari Specialty Importers, Inc.* and its successors, assignees or agents (collectively "SSI") to act on my behalf for the importing and/or exporting of hunted trophies for my personal use. *This includes the authorization to obtain any necessary information, make payment on behalf of, and sign related paperwork needed for the export and import of such trophies.*

I, the *Client*, affirm that the trophies being exported/imported by SSI on my behalf, are my personal trophies which have been legally hunted by me in compliance with all national and local laws and regulations of the country of origin pursuant to the attached Addendum.

I, the *Client*, agree to indemnify, defend, and hold harmless SSI, from and against any and all demands, claims, and damages to persons or property, losses and liabilities, including reasonable attorney's fees, arising out of or caused by negligence or willful misconduct by me or any third party.

I, the *Client*, agree to the Payment Terms and Addendums attached hereto and made a part hereof.

This Authorization to Export/Import will remain in effect until cancelled by either party in writing.

William David Matkin Jr.
Client Signature

1/1/2020
Date

William David MATKIN JR.
Print Name

(b) (6) Louis, Mo. 63123
Address/City/State/Zip

(b) (6)
Phone

(b) (6)
Email

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

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


PERMIT No.:
191891
VALID FROM:
16/11/19
VALID TO:
27/11/19
RECEIPT No.:
P 7057881
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:
W D Matkin JR.
Residential Address:
(b) (6)
St Louis, MO 63123
Country:
USA

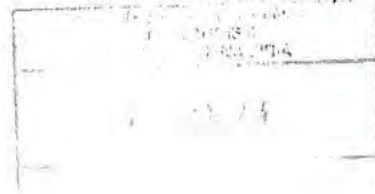
To hunt the specified number of game for the sake of trophies:

SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER
Blesbok		Impala Common		Springbok		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. except to the collector's preference happily hunting conditions 3) Please contact the nearest MET office prior to hunt.	
Buffalo		Klipspringer		Steenbok			
Crocodile		Kudu		Warthog			
Dik-Dik		Lechwe		Waterbuck			
Eland		Oryx (Gemsbok)		Wildebeest, Black		IX Male	
Elephant		Ostrich		Wildebeest, Blue			
Giraffe		Reedbuck		Zebra Burchell's			
Grey Duiker		Rhinoceros, Black		Zebra Hartmann's			
Hartebeest		Rhinoceros, White		Cheetah			
Hippopotamus		Roan		Leopard			
Impala Black-Faced		Sable		Lion			

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

Wildernis 954
Oorkant 953

Guided by (name of guides):

G. J. Opperman
Tag # NAPP 198/250(2019)
F. Katsipson
1300
UNIT
POST
7
03
Official MET date stamp.


(b) (6)

Date	Species	LH*	RH*	LB*	RB*	Total	RW*	Age	Male/ Female	Farm		Signatures		
										Name	No	Farm owner	Hunter	Professional h Master hunting Hunting guide
20/11/2019	LEOPARD							5	M	WILBERNIS	957	11-1	(b) (6)	
<p>USE HEREBY INDIVIDUALLY AND COLLECTIVELY DECLARE THAT THE PREDATOR RECORDED AND PHOTOGRAPHED WAS HUNTED, SHOT AND KILLED BY US IN FULL ACCORDANCE WITH ALL THE PREDATOR TROPHY HUNTING PERMIT CONDI TIONS</p> <p>Trophy Hunter: Wilbernis Dadi Maithe</p>														

*L= Left, R=Right, H=Horn, B=Base, RW=Rowland Ward
No trophy hunter may hunt unless accompanied by a professional hunter, master hunting guide or hunting guide.
This permit must be kept on the person of the permit holder at all times while hunting.
Only guide(s) as specified on the permit may conduct the hunt.

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: 70142D

Date Received by DSA: February 28, 2020

DMA Contact: Miguel Richardson

Applicant: William David Matkin
St. Louis, Missouri

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 (Willian David Matkin; St. Louis, Missouri) 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: Wildernis 957, Grootfontein, Namibia; with Professional Hunter: Godlieb Johannes Opperman; with Outfitter: [pending]; during a hunt on: November 20, 2019. The leopard was harvested in accordance with Namibia, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Export Confirmation Certificate and Permit to Hunt for Trophies No. 191891 [Tag # NAPP 198/250 (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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* * * * *

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 3/5/2020

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Biologist

Division of Scientific Authority

 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.

20US70142D/9

2. Valid

03/10/2021

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

WILLIAM DAVID MATKIN

(b) (6)

ST LOUIS, MO 63123

U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

JOHANNES GODLIEB OPPERMAN

P.O. BOX 265

GROOTFONTEIN

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.

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

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA

5275 LEESBURG PIKE

FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

03/11/2020

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

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

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

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

10. Appendix No. and Source

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name

PANTHERA
PARDUS

9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or 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. [Redacted]

10. [Redacted]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

C. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

10. [Redacted]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

D. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

10. [Redacted]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

E. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

10. [Redacted]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

944369

RECEIVED APR 24 2019

April 15, 2019

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

To the person in charge of the USFWS Branch of Permits,

Enclosed you will find my application for an African Leopard (*panther pardus*) import permit for my hunting safari this June. Please confirm receipt to the email address provided below and do not hesitate to contact me should you have any additional questions about this hunt, or require any additional information.

Kind Regards,

(b) (6)

Mark A. Boyd

(b) (6)



CITES Import Permit Instructions

Within this folder, you should have received the following:

- ✓ Completed on your behalf, UNSIGNED USFWS Form 3-200-19. This is your form you must submit to the USFWS for your CITES Import Permit.
- ✓ Typed on your behalf, UNSIGNED cover letter to USFWS.

You will need to complete the following:

- Sign and date **IN BLUE INK** Page #1 & #5 of Form 3-200-19.
- Sign the cover letter to USFWS.
- Write a \$100.00 check payable to "U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE".
- Mail all three items above (signed and dated Form 3-200-19, signed cover letter to USFWS, and \$100.00 check) to the following address (also listed on the cover letter):

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority, DMA
Branch of Permits, MS:IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803



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 BOYD	1. b. First Name MARK	1. c. Middle Name/Initial A	1. d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Alternate Telephone Number (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		5. 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 (b) (6)				
1. b. City SEABROOK	1. c. State TX	1. d. Zip code/Postal code 77586	1. e. County/Province HARRIS	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 (print name) (b) (6)
Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy) 4/17/2019
Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy) 4/17/2019
Go 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.

SAME AS PAGE 1

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

TREY SPERRING

(b) (6)



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

☒ No ☐ Yes

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

4. 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: (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:
 ZIMBABWE
 NUANETSI RANCH, MWENZI DISTRICT, MASVINGO PROVINCE
 S 21° 29' 53.00" E 030° 47' 02.10" - NUANETSI RANCH HQ AIRSTRIP
 BULAWAYO IS WHERE TROPHY WILL BE TRANSPORTED TO.
- b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:
 JUNE 2ND - 14TH 2019
- c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:
 CHAPUNGU - KAMBAKO SAFARIS | LODZI HUNTERS ZIMBABWE
 P.O. BOX 9366, BULAWAYO, ZIMBABWE

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:
- e. Date wildlife was hunted:
- f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:
- 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]:

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).

HAVE APPLIED. HAVE NOT HUNTED YET.

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: MICHELLE NASH
Business Name: OUTWARD BOUND EXPORTS
Address: 5 GRANTHAM ROAD, BELMONT
City: BULAWAYO
State/Province: MATABELELAND
Country, Postal Code: ZIMBABWE

+263 292 881531 | 3

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.

Applicant's signature

(b) (6)



Date:

4/17/2019

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).

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: 38245d

Date Received by DSA: April 29, 2019

DMA Contact: Robert Williams

Applicant: Mark A. Boyd
Seabrook, TX

Specimens and Species: Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

Wild (Zimbabwe)

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

Recipient: Self

Type of Permit: Appendix I Import (CITES)

ADVICE

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

Species Background:

The leopard (*Panthera pardus*) has one of the largest geographic ranges of any terrestrial mammal in the world and occurs from southern Africa, through the Middle East, to eastern Asia from South Africa to eastern China and Russian Federation (Stein et al. 2016). The African leopard (*P. p. pardus*) is one of about nine leopard subspecies and occurs primarily in sub-Saharan regions (Jacobson et al. 2016). A habitat generalist, the leopard – all subspecies considered – occupies mesic woodlands, grassland savannas, and forests (Hunt 2011). Trees are an essential habitat component. Leopards are solitary, nocturnal, and territorial (Hunt 2011). Home ranges are about 13–35 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 (Braczkowski et al. 2015). In general, the current population trend is declining due to harvest and habitat loss and fragmentation (Stein et al. 2016).

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

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

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

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

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

Umfurundzi Safari Areas (Jacobson et al. 2016: Supp. Doc. 1). Though leopards reportedly occur outside of protected areas, they have much lower densities in areas that have been subject to human disturbance and may be extinct in the majority of unprotected areas (CITES 2018a:5; Jacobson et al. 2016: Fig. 1). Jacobson et al. estimate the extant range of leopards in Zimbabwe to be 160,000 km² (2016: Supp. Table 5), which is similar to ZPWMA's estimate of 145,000 km² (CITES 2018a:12).

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

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

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

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (Mark A. Boyd; Seabrook, TX) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Zimbabwe.

2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard will be taken from the wild in Nuanetsi, Mwenzi District, Masvingo, Zimbabwe, during a hunt scheduled for June 2-14, 2019.

B. Zimbabwe Information:

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

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

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

5. In a letter dated December 6, 2017, President of Zimbabwe E. D. Mnangagwa communicated to the United States Zimbabwe's political stability and commitment to conserving wildlife. Though the letter specifically discusses elephant conservation and trophy hunting programs, President Mnangagwa makes assurances that after a smooth transition from the previous administration, all conservation initiatives being undertaken by Zimbabwe will not be reversed, but enhanced (Zimbabwe 2017).

6. According to ZPWMA, one of the most important aspects of the country's hunting program is the delegation of authority to private and communal landowners to manage and benefit from the wildlife on their land (CITES 2018a:11). Leopard hunting in Zimbabwe occurs on private land, state land, and areas managed under the Communal Areas Management Plan for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE) (CITES 2018a:11; Zimbabwe 2012:17). CAMPFIRE aims to change rural communities' perceptions of wildlife resources from a threat to their livelihoods to a sustainable revenue stream (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:97). Trophy hunting has become a main source of income for the CAMPFIRE program, and has shown beneficial effects for both wildlife conservation and rural community members (Loveridge et al. 2006:230). Rural district councils within the program area set aside an estimated 36,000 km² of land for wildlife in Zimbabwe (Loveridge et al. 2006:231).

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

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

9. There is currently no management plan for leopards in Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe 2012:16), nor does there appear to be any formal criteria for leopard trophies (CITES 2018a:9). In 2012, Zimbabwe reported that the hunting of female leopards was prohibited based on an agreement between ZPWMA and the Safari Operators Association of Zimbabwe (SOAZ), and that leopard trophies with a skull size smaller than 13.75 inches (width plus length) would not be allowed to be exported (Zimbabwe 2012:11). However, in their 2018 review of the CITES leopard quota, Zimbabwe did not make it clear whether only males were taken as trophies; in fact, ZPWMA states that leopards taken are "usually males" (CITES 2018a:3). Leopard trophy monitoring

began in the 2009 hunting season to assess catch per unit effort, hunting success, and trophy quality (Zimbabwe 2016:5). In 2013 the monitoring began to include photographs used to age hunted leopards and it was determined that between 2013 and 2015, 90% of the leopards taken were very young (between 2-3 years of age) (Zimbabwe 2016:5-8). Though Zimbabwe incentivizes hunters and hunting areas to take older males by setting quota allocations based on trophy quality, there is currently no indication of any formal mechanism requiring compliance.

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

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

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

12. Significant demand for leopard skins drives illegal killing of leopards in southern Africa (Zimbabwe 2012:9, IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:131). ZPWMA stated in 2012 that such killings appeared to be rare and few records of seizures occurred (Zimbabwe 2012:9), though there is now evidence for a rapid increase in wildlife crime including poaching in Zimbabwe (Obank et al. 2015). ZPWMA is lacking financial resources to effectively control

protected areas within Zimbabwe, and there have been allegations that ZPWMA has been forced to allow hunting in national parks to raise funds (Obank et al. 2015:460).

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

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

C. CITES Export Quota Program

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

Although the approved CITES export quota has been 500 leopard trophies and skins per year, the actual hunting trophy exports have been less. Between 2010 and 2017, actual annual offtake ranged from 133 leopards in 2017 to 186 leopards in 2014 (averaging about 33% of the quota across this period) (CITES 2018a:9). Zimbabwe establishes national leopard quotas annually in an adaptive process that relies on monitoring data and stakeholder input. National hunting quotas may be set higher than CITES export quotas to mitigate human-animal conflict, but hunting offtakes have been lower than both national and CITES quotas (CITES 2018a:7). Zimbabwe issued between 578 and 882 leopard hunting permits annually between 2004 and 2012, but actual hunting offtakes during this period were between 160 and 302 (Zimbabwe 2012:7-8).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* * * * *

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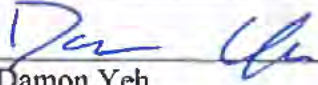
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* * * * *

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DSA CONCUR:

 6/6/19
Damon Yeh
Biologist
Division of Scientific Authority

 6/6/19
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.

19US38245D/9

2. Valid

06/10/2020

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

MARK A. BOYD

(b) (6)

SEABROOK, TX 77586

U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

MICHELLE NASH

OUTWARD BOUND EXPORTS

5 GRANTHAM ROAD

BELMONT, BULAWAYO

ZIMBABWE

5. Special Conditions

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

SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION

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

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

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

TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2019 HUNTING SEASON.

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

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA

5275 LEESBURG PIKE

FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

06/11/2019

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

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

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

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name

PANTHERA

PARDUS

B. Common Name

Scientific Name

C. Common Name

Scientific Name

D. Common Name

Scientific Name

E. Common Name

Scientific Name

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

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

9.

9.

9.

9.

10. Appendix No. and Source

10. 1 W

11. Quantity (including units)

1

NO

12. Country of Origin

ZIMBABWE

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

863685



RCVD FEB 24 2020

LB

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

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

Type of Activity

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

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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

1.a. Last Name BOYD	1.b. First Name MARK	1.c. Middle Name/initial A	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Telephone Number (b) (6)	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number 281-606-2400	4. E-mail address TROPHIES@WELL-USA.COM

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 SEABROOK	1.c. State TEXAS	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 77586	1.e. County/Province HARRIS	1.f. Country USA
2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable) WELL WORLDWIDE ATTN: BRENDA JOHNSON 17401 ALDINE WESTFIELD				
2.b. City HOUSTON	2.c. State TEXAS	2.d. Zip code/Postal code 77073	2.e. County/Province HARRIS	2.f. Country USA

Section D: All applicants MUST complete

1. Attach the nonrefundable application processing fee in the form of a check or money order payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in the amount identified on page 6 and 7. Federal, Tribal, State, and local government agencies, and those acting on behalf of such agencies, are exempt from the processing fee – attach documentation of fee exempt status as outlined in instructions [50 CFR 13.11(d)].
2. Certification: I hereby certify that I have read and am familiar with the regulations contained in 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)

Brenda Johnson Atty in fact well worldwide 02/19/2020

Please continue to next page

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

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

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

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

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

WELL WORLDWIDE ATTN: BRENDA JOHNSON
17401 ALDINE WESTFIELD RD
HOUSTON, TX 77073 TROPHIES@WELL-USA.COM

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

WELL WORLDWIDE ATTN: BRENDA JOHNSON 281-606-2400 TROPHIES@WELL-USA.COM

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

☒ No ☐ Yes

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

4. **Permit number.** Enter the permit number to be reissued/renewed/amended.
5. Submit the original permit with this application.

Prt#: 19US38245D/9

6. Past activities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Permittee's signature: _____ Date: _____

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

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

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

Permittee's signature: Well Worldwide Atty in fact Date: 2/19/20

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

To who it may concern:

PLEASE CHANGE EXPORTER NAME TO READ:

MATABELELAND TAXIDERMY

16 BIRMINGHAM ROAD

BELMONT BULAWAYO

ZIMBABWE

Thank you.

Well Worldwide ATTY in fact Brenda Johnson

281-606-2400

Trophies@well-usa.com



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

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.

19US38245D/9

2. Valid

06/10/2020

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

MARK A. ROYD

(b) (6)

SEABROOK, TX 77586
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

MICHELLE NASH
OUTWARD BOUND EXPORTS
5 GRANTHAM ROAD
BELMONT, BULAWAYO
ZIMBABWEOriginal, Unused
Permit Returned

5. Special Conditions

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

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

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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

U.S. CITES
Management Authority

06/11/2019

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

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

7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and
species) of Animal or Plant9. 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
PARDUS9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY
(shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or
any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or
handicraft items such as curios or jewelry, that must
accompany raw or tanned parts.)

10. 1 W

11. Quantity (including units)

1 NO

12. Country of Origin
ZIMBABWE

B. Common Name

Scientific Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

C. Common Name

Scientific Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

D. Common Name

Scientific Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

E. Common Name

Scientific Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

863685



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

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.

20US38245D/9

2. Valid

06/10/2020

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

MARK A. BOYD

(b) (6)

SEABROOK, TX 77586
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

MATABELELAND TAXIDERMRY
18 BIRMINGHAM ROAD
BELMONT, BULAWAYO
ZIMBABWE

5. Special Conditions

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

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

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

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.

THIS REPLACES AND AMENDS 19US38245D/9 ISSUED 06/11/2019.

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

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

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

03/11/2020

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 Plant9. 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
PARDUS9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY
(shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or
any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or
handicraft items such as curios or jewelry, that must
accompany raw or tanned parts.)

10. 1 W

11. Quantity (including units)
1 NO12. Country of Origin
ZIMBABWE

B. Common Name

Scientific Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

C. Common Name

Scientific Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

D. Common Name

Scientific Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

E. Common Name

Scientific Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

944449



RCVD FEB 24 2020

LB

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

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits, MS: 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 Eubank	1.b. First Name Robert	1.c. Middle Name/Initial Troy	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address

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

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

Section C: All applicants complete address information

1.a. Physical address (Street address, Apartment #, Suite #, or Room #, or P.O. Box) (b) (6)				
1.b. City BOONEVILLE	1.c. State MISSISSIPPI	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 38829	1.e. County/Province PRENTISS CTY	1.f. Country USA
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

<p>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)].</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Signature of applicant/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopies or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6) 2/20/20</p>
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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.
2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

Robert Eubank

(b) (6)

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

☒ No ☐ Yes

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

4. 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: (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:

BUBYE VALLEY CONSERVANCY BULAWAYO, ZIMBABWE
8 NORFOLK ROAD, HILLSIDE

- b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

5/22/20 to 6/5/20

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

MAZUNGA SAFARIS
(BUBYE VALLEY CONSERVANCY)
8 NORFOLK ROAD, HILLSIDE
BULAWAYO, ZIMBABWE

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:
- e. Date wildlife was hunted:
- f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:
- 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]:
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: TROPHY CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL
Business Name:
Address: 4 JOSIAH CHINAMANO ROAD
Address: BELMONT
City: BULAWAYO
State/Province: CLIENTLIAISON@TCI.CO.ZW
Country, Postal Code: ZIMBABWE
TEL +263 (29) 227 3581 / 2273983 / 2274356

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.

Applicant's signature:

(b) (6)

Date: 2/14/20

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).

Address of Folks Shipping your Leopard from Zimbabwe

From: Pete Fick (b) (6)

To: (b) (6)

Date: Sunday, January 19, 2020, 10:16 AM CST

Guys below additional info of shipper from Zimbabwe
Regards Pete

TROPHY CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL

Head Office Contact

4 Josiah Chinamano Road

Belmont

Bulawayo

Zimbabwe

Tel: +263 (29) 2273581 / 2273983 /2274356

clientliaison@tci.co.zw (Foreign orders)

Leopard Permits

From: Pete Fick (b) (6)

To: (b) (6)

Date: Sunday, January 19, 2020, 10:13 AM CST

Guys USFWS leopard import permit application attached.

Note operator must be Mazunga Safaris (Bubye Valley Conservancy) 8 Norfolk Road, Hillside. Bulawayo. Zimbabwe.

Will send you details of shipper from our end. Let me know if you need further information.

Best regards Pete



www.peteficksafaris.com

"There's no substitute for honesty, ethics, fair chase and experience."

True Conservation Through Hunting

c/o Mazunga Safaris

8 Norfolk Road

Hillside

Bulawayo

Zimbabwe

Office Telephone Number: +263-9-241425

Mobile Number: +263-772 278 779



3-200-19 Leopard & Rhino.pdf
702kB

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: 70309D

Date Received by DSA: February 28, 2020

DMA Contact: Miguel Richardson

Applicant: Robert Troy Eubank
Booneville, Mississippi

Specimens and Species: Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

Wild (Zimbabwe)

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

Recipient: Self

Type of Permit: Appendix I Import (CITES)

ADVICE

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

Species Background:

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

Home ranges are about 13–35 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, 2018).

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

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

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

National Parks as well as Matetsi, Chirisa, Chete, Charara, Hurungwe, Chewore, Doma and Umfurundzi Safari Areas (Jacobson *et al.* 2016: Supp. Doc. 1). Though leopards reportedly occur outside of protected areas, they have much lower densities in areas that have been subject to human disturbance and may be extinct in the majority of unprotected areas (CITES 2018a:5; Jacobson *et al.* 2016: Fig. 1). Jacobson *et al.* estimate the extant range of leopards in Zimbabwe to be 160,000 km² (2016: Supp. Table 5), which is similar to ZPWMA's estimate of 145,000 km² (CITES 2018a:12).

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

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

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

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (Robert Troy Eubank; Booneville, Mississippi) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Zimbabwe.
2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard will be taken from the wild at/near: Buby Valley Conservancy, 8 Norfolk Road, Hillside (near Bulawayo), Zimbabwe; during a hunt scheduled for May 22 – June 5, 2020; with Professional Hunter: [pending]; and with Outfitter: Mazunga Safaris. Copies of the relevant licenses/permits were not submitted at this time, but will be submitted along with the completed application (e.g., Zimbabwe Hunting Return Form – TRAS2).

B. Zimbabwe Information:

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

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

4. Zimbabwe's legislative framework is comprehensive, though it is unclear whether the penalties create a meaningful deterrent as wildlife crime remains widespread in the country (Obank *et al.* 2015:464, 469). There is evidence that sentences for wildlife-related crimes are applied inconsistently as courts have a wide discretion when it comes to imposing penalties (Obank *et al.* 2015:469). Zimbabwe has passed regulatory measures over the last decade to address corruption, however these appear to have had little impact: there have been documented

incidences of known poachers avoiding investigation and prosecution, as well as allegations of ministers and officials facilitating wildlife crime (Obank *et al.* 2015:456). Widespread corruption must be addressed in order for the regulatory framework to effectively protect the country's wildlife.

5. In a letter dated December 6, 2017, President of Zimbabwe E. D. Mnangagwa communicated to the United States Zimbabwe's political stability and commitment to conserving wildlife. Though the letter specifically discusses elephant conservation and trophy hunting programs, President Mnangagwa makes assurances that after a smooth transition from the previous administration, all conservation initiatives being undertaken by Zimbabwe will not be reversed, but enhanced (Zimbabwe 2017).

6. According to ZPWMA, one of the most important aspects of the country's hunting program is the delegation of authority to private and communal landowners to manage and benefit from the wildlife on their land (CITES 2018a:11). Leopard hunting in Zimbabwe occurs on private land, state land, and areas managed under the Communal Areas Management Plan for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE) (CITES 2018a:11; Zimbabwe 2012:17). CAMPFIRE aims to change rural communities' perceptions of wildlife resources from a threat to their livelihoods to a sustainable revenue stream (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:97). Trophy hunting has become a main source of income for the CAMPFIRE program, and has shown beneficial effects for both wildlife conservation and rural community members (Loveridge *et al.* 2006:230). Rural district councils within the program area set aside an estimated 36,000 km² of land for wildlife in Zimbabwe (Loveridge *et al.* 2006:231).

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

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

this system and monitoring compliance through the submission of photographs, hunt returns, and other data requested by ZPWMA (CITES 2018a:10).

9. There is currently no management plan for leopards in Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe 2012:16), nor does there appear to be any formal criteria for leopard trophies (CITES 2018a:9). In 2012, Zimbabwe reported that the hunting of female leopards was prohibited based on an agreement between ZPWMA and the Safari Operators Association of Zimbabwe (SOAZ), and that leopard trophies with a skull size smaller than 13.75 inches (width plus length) would not be allowed to be exported (Zimbabwe 2012:11). However, in their 2018 review of the CITES leopard quota, Zimbabwe did not make it clear whether only males were taken as trophies; in fact, ZPWMA states that leopards taken are “usually males” (CITES 2018a:3). Leopard trophy monitoring began in the 2009 hunting season to assess catch per unit effort, hunting success, and trophy quality (Zimbabwe 2016:5). In 2013 the monitoring began to include photographs used to age hunted leopards and it was determined that between 2013 and 2015, 90% of the leopards taken were very young (between 2-3 years of age) (Zimbabwe 2016:5-8). Though Zimbabwe incentivizes hunters and hunting areas to take older males by setting quota allocations based on trophy quality, there is currently no indication of any formal mechanism requiring compliance.

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

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

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

within Zimbabwe is unavailable (Zimbabwe 2012:11). Elsewhere, translocation has been shown to be largely ineffective in mitigating human-leopard conflict (Athreya *et al.* 2011 and Weilenmann *et al.* 2011 as cited in Zimbabwe 2012). Hunting problem animals also raises concerns about false reporting in order to obtain additional hunting permits, and it is highly likely that some leopards are killed illegally under the name of PAC (Zimbabwe 2012:9, 11).

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

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

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

C. CITES Export Quota Program

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

Although the approved CITES export quota has been 500 leopard trophies and skins per year, the actual hunting trophy exports have been less. Between 2010 and 2017, actual annual offtake ranged from 133 leopards in 2017 to 186 leopards in 2014 (averaging about 33% of the quota across this period) (CITES 2018a:9). Zimbabwe establishes national leopard quotas annually in an adaptive process that relies on monitoring data and stakeholder input. National hunting quotas may be set higher than CITES export quotas to mitigate human-animal conflict, but hunting offtakes have been lower than both national and CITES quotas (CITES 2018a:7). Zimbabwe issued between 578 and 882 leopard hunting permits annually between 2004 and 2012, but actual hunting offtakes during this period were between 160 and 302 (Zimbabwe 2012:7-8).

16. Since 2006, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged 207 trophies annually and 43 skins annually.

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

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

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

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

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

19. At the 70th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC70; Sochi, October 2018), the Chair of the Animals Committee submitted document SC70 Doc. 55 on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (Panthera pardus): Report of the Animals Committee*. In the document, the Animals Committee informed the Standing Committee of the above recommendation. The Standing Committee noted the evaluation of the Animals Committee concerning the quotas for Zimbabwe in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) and invited the Secretariat to propose to the Conference of the Parties draft amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* concerning approaches to review quotas for Appendix-I species, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Animals

Committee in paragraph 5 f) of document SC70 Doc. 55 and opportunities to provide assistance to range States (CITES 2018d). These results were taken up by the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

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).

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

* * * * *

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* * * * *

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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.
20US70309D/9
2. Valid
03/02/2021

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

ROBERT TROY EUBANK

(b) (6)

BOONVILLE, MS 38829

U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

TROPHY CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL

4 JOSIAH CHINAMANO ROAD

BELMONT BULAWAYO

ZIMBABWE

5. Special Conditions

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

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

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

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 2020 HUNTING SEASON.

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

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA

5275 LEESBURG PIKE

FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

03/03/2020

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

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

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

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

10. Appendix No. and Source

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name

PANTHERA

PARDUS

9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or 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

ZIMBABWE

B. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

10. [Redacted]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

C. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

10. [Redacted]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

D. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

10. [Redacted]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

E. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

10. [Redacted]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

975353



RCVD FEB 25 2020

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

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

Type of Activity

**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 Euban K	1.b. First Name Kevin	1.c. Middle Name/Initial W	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 Booneville	1.c. State MS	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 38829	1.e. County/Province Prentiss	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) <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div style="width: 40%; background-color: black;">(b) (6)</div><div style="width: 50%; text-align: right;">01/20/2020</div></div>	
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.

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

Kevin Eubank

cell:

(b) (6)

email:

(b) (6)

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

☒ No ☐ Yes

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

4. 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: (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:

Mazunga Safaris 8 Norfolk Road Bulawayo
(Bubye Valley Conservancy) Hillside Zimbabwe

- b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

5/22/20 to 6/5/20

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

~~Pete Fick Safaris~~
Mazunga Safaris
(Bubye Valley Conservancy)
8 Norfolk Road, Hillside
Bulawayo, Zimbabwe

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:

e. Date wildlife was hunted:

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

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]:

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: *Trophy Consultants International*
 Business Name: *Head Office Contact*
 Address: *4 Josiah Chinamano Road*
 Address: *Belmont*
 City: *Bulawayo*
 State/Province: *Zimbabwe*
 Country, Postal Code:

Tel: +263 (29) 2273581/2273983/2274356 clientliaison@tci.co.zw

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.

Applicant's signature: _____

(b) (6)

Date: _____

2/18/20

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).

(b) (6)

From: Pete Fick <(b) (6)>
Sent: Sunday, January 19, 2020 10:16 AM
To: 'Bob Eubank' <(b) (6)> 'Gary Guerrieri'
Subject: Address of Folks Shipping your Leopard from Zimbabwe

Guys below additional info of shipper from Zimbabwe Regards Pete

TROPHY CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL

Head Office Contact

4 Josiah Chinamano Road

Belmont

Bulawayo

Zimbabwe

Tel: +263 (29) 2273581 / 2273983 /2274356

clientliaison@tci.co.zw (Foreign orders)



RCVD FEB 25 2020

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

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

Type of Activity

**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 Rusnock	1.b. First Name John	1.c. Middle Name/Initial Thomas	1.d. Suffix Mr
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Telephone Number (b) (6)	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address MAIT@SENUSLOGISTICS.COM

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 Milton	1.c. State MA	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 02186	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country United States of America
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) <u>2/21/20</u>
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.

GENUS LOGISTICS INC

161-15 Rockaway Blvd st 205
Jamaica NY 11434

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

Mr. J.T. Rusnock

(b) (6)

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

☒ No ☐ Yes

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

4. 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: ____ (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:
- b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:
- c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

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:

Block L7, Niassa Game reserve, Niassa Provinze, Mozambique

- e. Date wildlife was hunted: 19 October 2017

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

Paul Stones Safari Africa

- 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]:

Splitting Image Taxidermy, Uitenhage Road, Sydenham, Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape, South Africa

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: Splitting Image Taxidermy
Business Name:
Address: Uitenhage road, Sydenham
Address: Port Elizabeth
City: Eastern Cape, South Africa
State/Province:
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:

2/21/20

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.

Applicant's signature: _____ Date: _____

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).


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

☐ EXPORT
☐ RE-EXPORT
☒ IMPORT
☐ OTHER

ORIGINAL

2. Valid until 10.07.2019

3. Importer (name and address) John Thomas Rusnock C/O Splitting Image Taxidermy 14 Uitenhage Road Sydenham Port Elizabeth, RSA		4. Exporter / Re-exporter (name, address and country) Derek Littleton Luwire Safaris, LDA Block L7, Niassa Game Reserve Niassa Province, Mozambique	
3a. Country of import RSA		6. Name, address, national seal / stamp and country of Management Authority Department of Environmental Affairs Private Bag X447 PRETORIA 0001 SOUTH AFRICA	
5. Special conditions Tops Integrated permit Cites export permit no: MZ- 0227/2018 d.d. 14.05.2018 Tag no: MZ PAR 120/2017000037 For live animals, this permit or certificate is only valid if the transport conditions conform to the Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, to the IATA Live Animals Regulations. Permit / certificate valid for one consignment only.			
5a. Purpose of the transaction (see reverse) H1664054		5b. Security stamp No.	

7.8 SCIENTIFIC NAME (genus and species) AND COMMON NAME OF ANIMAL OR PLANT	9. Description of speci- mens, including identify- ing marks or numbers (age/sex) if live	10. Appendix No. and source (see reverse)	11. Quantity (including unit)	11a. Total exported / quota
A 7.8 <u>Panthera Pardus</u> Leopard	9. Skull	10. I (w)	11. One (1)	11a. 31 120/2017
B 7.8 <u>Panthera Pardus</u> Leopard	9. Full skin	10. I (w)	11. One (1)	11a. 31 120/2017
C 7.8	9.	10.	11.	11a.
D 7.8	9.	10.	11.	11a.

* Country in which the specimens were taken from the wild, bred in captivity or artificially propagated (only in case of re-export) ** Only for specimens of Appendix I species bred in captivity or artificially propagated for commercial purposes *** For Pre-Convention specimens		2018-07-11											
13. THIS PERMIT / CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED BY: A.P. MZAMO Bisho Place		11.07.2018 Date											
14. EXPORT ENDORSEMENT: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Block</th> <th>Quantity</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>01 (ONE)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>01 (ONE)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>D</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Block	Quantity	A	01 (ONE)	B	01 (ONE)	C		D		15. Bill of Lading/Air Waybill Number: ADD 573 MP OB Port of Export	
Block	Quantity												
A	01 (ONE)												
B	01 (ONE)												
C													
D													
16. Security stamp, signature and official seal Cancelled by an Environmental Management Inspector P. Modisha Name in Print Signature		10/09/2018 Date Official stamp and title											



**MINISTÉRIO DA TERRA, AGRICULTURA
E DESENVOLVIMENTO**

Art. 57 do Dec. 12/0
LICENÇA DE CAÇA M/

Nome JOHN THOMAS RUSSELL

Nacionalidade AMERICANA

Residência U.S.A.

Data de emissão 06 / 09

Válido até 30 / 11 / 20

Taxa paga 772

TODO RECURSO NATURAL É VALIOSO AO PAÍS

~~TODO RECURSO NATURAL~~

REGISTO DOS ANIMAIS E ANOTAÇÕES DA FISCALIZAÇÃO
REGISTO DOS ANIMAIS E ANOT/

DOORDEVE SER NIJAGENTE FISCALIZADOR

Genus Logistics Inc.

16115 Rockaway Blvd STE 205 Jamaica NY 11434

Office: (718) 790-0216 Fax: (516) 400-9787 Email: matt@genuslogistics.com

Customs Rules on Discharge of Importers Liability for Duties

The U.S. Customs Service has issued a final amendment of the regulations to provide an alternative procedure for an Importer record to pay duties on imported merchandise through a licensed customhouse broker. Present rules provide for the payment of duties to Customs by a broker on behalf of the importer. Under the alternative procedure, the Importer may elect to submit to the broker a separate check or bank draft for the duties payable to the "U.S. Customs Service". The broker would then deliver the Importer's check or bank draft to Customs. The new rule also requires brokers to provide written notification to their clients, advising that if the client is an Importer of record, payment to the broker will not relieve the client of liability for Customs charges in the event that the charges are not paid by the broker. Brokers will be required to provide this notification to all active clients annually during the month of February. Additionally, brokers will be required to provide such information on a power of attorney executed on or after the effective date of the new rule. These amendments are effective as of September 27, 1982.

BELOW IS A POWER OF ATTORNEY FORM WHICH IS REQUIRED BY U.S. CUSTOMS, TO ALLOW US TO TRANSACT U.S. CUSTOMS CLEARANCE ON YOUR BEHALF.

Department of the Treasury

Individual U.S. Customs Service Individual IRS / SS #

Partnership 141.32. C.R.

(b) (6)

☒ Individual
☐ Partnership
☐ Corporation
☐ Sole Proprietorship

**TEL #

(b) (6)

**EMAIL

(b) (6)

CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That, John Thomas Rusnock (Full Name of person, partnership, corporation, or sole proprietorship (identify)) a corporation doing business under the laws of the State of, (b) (6) or a (b) (6) doing business as M.I. Ten MA 02186 residing at (b) (6) having an office and place of business at (b) (6) hereby

constitutes and appoints each of the following persons, Genus Logistics Inc. May act through any of its offices or any employees with Power of Attorney on file with this licensed broker as required by the Regional Commission of Customs as a true and lawful agent and attorney of the grantor named above for and in the name, place, stead of said grantor from this date and in all Customs Districts, and in no other name, to make, endorse, sign, declare, or swear to any entry, withdrawal, declaration, certificate, bill of lading, or other document required by law or regulation in connection with the importation, transportation, or exportation of any merchandise shipped or consigned by or to said grantor; to perform any act or condition which may be required by law or regulation in connection with such merchandise; to receive any merchandise deliverable to said grantor: To make endorsements on bills of lading conferring authority to transfer title, make entry or collect drawback, and to make, sign, declare, or swear to any statement, supplemental statement, schedule, supplemental schedule, certificate of delivery, certificate of manufacture, certificate, and delivery abstract of manufacturing records, declaration of proprietor on drawback entry, declaration of exporter on drawback entry, or any other affidavit or document which may be required by law or regulation for drawback purposes, regardless of whether such bill of lading, sworn statement, schedule, certificate, abstract, declaration, or other affidavit or document is intended for filling in any customs district. To sign, seal, and deliver for and as the act of said grantor any bond required by law or regulation in connection with the entry or withdrawal of imported merchandise or merchandise exported with or without benefit of drawback, or in connection with the entry, clearance, lading, unlading or navigation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor, and any and all bonds which may be voluntarily given and accepted under applicable laws and regulations, consignee's and owners declarations provided for in section 485, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or affidavits in connection with the entry of merchandise: To sign and swear to any document, and to perform any act that may be necessary or required by law or regulation in connection with the entering, clearing, lading, unlading, or operation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated said grantor. To authorize other Customs Brokers to act as grantor's agent; to receive, endorse and collect checks issued for Customs duty refunds in grantors name drawn on the Treasurer of the United States; if the grantor is a nonresident of the United States, to accept service of process on behalf of the grantor. And generally to transact at the customhouses in said district any and all customs business, including making, signing, and filling of protests under section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930. In which said grantor is or may or may be concerned or interested and which may properly be transacted or performed by an agent and attorney, giving to said agent attorney full power and authority to do anything whatever requisite and necessary to be done in the premises as fully as said grantor could do if present and acting, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said agent and attorney shall lawfully do by virtue of these presents; the forgoing power of attorney to remain in full force and effect until notice of revocation in writing is duly given to and received by the District Director of customs of the district aforesaid. If the donor of this power of attorney is a partnership, the said the power shall in no case have any force or effect after the expiration of 2 years from the date of its execution. Or until revoked. Pursuant to 19 CFR 111.36(a), election is made waiving the right to receive invoices, supporting documents and correspondences from Genus Logistics Inc., who is directed to forward all documents and inquiries concerning our imports to their customs brokerage services, to our freight forwarder, who will pay Genus Logistics Inc., for duties, and services performed on our behalf. It is understood the right to revoke said waiver is continuing.

IN WITNESS WHERE OF, the said (Print name) John T Rusnock has caused these presents to be signed by (b) (6)

(Signature)

(Capacity)

WITNES

(b) (6)

(Date)

2/21/2020



RCVD FEB 26 2020 **LB**

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

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

Type of Activity

**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 PETER	1.b. First Name JUSTIN	1.c. Middle Name/Initial R	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number 281-606-2400	4. E-mail address lilley@well-usa.com	

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 Spring	1.c. State TX	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 77386	1.e. County/Province Harris	1.f. Country USA
2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable) WELL WORLDWIDE, ATTN: LYNETTE LILLEY, 17401 ALDINE WESTFIELD RD.				
2.b. City HOUSTON	2.c. State TX	2.d. Zip code/Postal code 77073	2.e. County/Province HARRIS	2.f. Country USA

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) Justin Lauchman Attorney in fact Well Worldwide 2/25/2020
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.

FEDEX ENVELOPE ATTACHED

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

LYNETTE LILLEY
281-606-2400
llilley@well-usa.com

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

☒ No ☐ Yes

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

4. 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: (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:
 - b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:
 - c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

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:

KHOMAS REGION, SEEIES AREA

e. Date wildlife was hunted: 06-26-2018

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

MR. JOHANNES MARTHINUS BASSON
OSPREY HUNTING SAFARIS CC

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]:

THE YELLOW SHARK HOLDINGS (PTY) LTD.
OLYMPIA - WINDHOEK - REPLUBLIC OF 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: JOHANNES MARTHINUS BASSON
Business Name: OSPREY HUNTING SAFARIS CC
Address: FARM KLIPDRIF NO:339
Address: WINDHOEK
City: NAMBIA
State/Province:
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:

Jim Lauham

Date: 2/25/2020

Atty in fact Well Worldwide

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.

Applicant's signature: _____ Date: _____

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).



WELL Worldwide Energy Logistics Inc.

17401 Aldine Westfield Road, Houston, Texas, 77073, USA.

Social Security No: (b) (6) Phone No: (b) (6)

CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY Acceptance of Terms and Conditions Know all men by these presents: That,

Justin Peter

(PRINT NAME), an individual residing at

(b) (6)

Spring TX 77386

(ADDRESS AS ON DRIVERS LICENSE)

hereby constitutes and appoints WELL Worldwide Energy Logistics, Inc. ("Broker"), its officers and employees, and or specifically authorized agents, to act for and on its behalf as a true and lawful agent and attorney of the grantor for and in the name, place, and stead of said grantor, from this date, in the United States (the "territory") either in writing, electronically, or by other authorized means, to: Make, endorse, sign, declare, or swear to any Customs entry, withdrawal, declaration, certificate, bill of lading, carnet or any other documents required by law or regulation in connection with the Importation, exportation, transportation, of any merchandise in or through the customs territory, shipped or consigned by or to said grantor; Perform any act or condition which may be required by law or regulation in connection with such merchandise deliverable to said grantor; to receive any merchandise; Make endorsements on bills of lading conferring authority to transfer title; make entry or collect drawback; and to make, sign, declare, or swear to any statement or certificate required by law or regulation for drawback purposes, regardless of whether such document is intended for filing with Customs; Sign, seal, and deliver for and as the act of said grantor any bond required by law or regulation in connection with the entry or withdrawal of imported merchandise or merchandise exported with or without benefit of drawback, or in connection with the entry, clearance, lading, unloading or navigation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor; and any and all bonds which may be voluntarily given and accepted under applicable laws and regulations, consignee's and owner's declarations provided for in section 485, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or affidavits or statements in connection with the entry of merchandise; Sign and swear to any document and to perform any act that may be necessary or required by law or regulation in connection with the entering, clearing, lading, unloading, or operation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor; Authorize other Customs Brokers duly licensed within the territory to act as grantor's agent; to receive, endorse and collect checks issued for Customs duty refunds in grantor's name drawn on the Treasurer of the United States; if the grantor is a nonresident of the United States, to accept service of process on behalf of the grantor; And generally to transact Customs business, including filing of claims or protests under section 514 of the Tariff

Act of 1930, or pursuant to other laws of the territories, in which said grantor is or may be concerned or interested and which may properly be transacted or performed by an agent and attorney; Giving to said agent and attorney full power and authority to do anything whatever requisite and necessary to be done in the premises as fully as said grantor could do if present and acting, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said agent and attorney shall lawfully do by virtue of these presents; This power of attorney to remain in full force until revocation in writing is duly given to and received by grantee (if the donor of this power of attorney is a partnership, the said power shall in no case have any force or effect in the United States after the expiration of two years from the date of its execution); Appointment as

Forwarding Agent: Grantor authorizes the above Grantee to act within the territory as a lawful agent and sign or endorse export documents (i.e. commercial invoices, bill of lading, insurance certificates, drafts and any other document) necessary for the completion of an export on grantor's behalf as may be required under law and regulation in the territory and to appoint forwarding agents on grantor's behalf; If the Grantor is a Limited Liability Company, the signatory certifies that he/she has full authority to execute this power on behalf of the Grantor.

Grantor acknowledges receipt and acceptance of these Terms and Conditions of Service of Broker governing all transactions between all the Parties. This Power of Attorney constitutes authorization for you to forward all Customs entries, bills and related documents in care of our Forwarding Agent, Safari Specialty Importers, who arranges for the importing and international carriage of our merchandise pursuant to the executed Authorization to Import with them. This clause is intended to allow all parties to insure compliance with 19 CFR 111.36. We acknowledge that as importer of record payment to the broker will not relieve us of liability for Customs charges (duties, taxes or other debts owed Customs) in the event that the charges are not paid by the Broker/Forwarding Agent. We further acknowledge that Customs charges may be paid with a separate check payable to the "U.S. Customs" which shall be delivered to Customs by the broker.

In witness whereof, the said individual,

Justin Peter

(PRINT NAME)

has caused these presents (b) (6)

Signature of Individual:

Date:

7/10/2019

Witness Signature:

(b) (6)



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

APR 23 2019

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

Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

Return to: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority (DMA)
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, 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 Crandall	1.b. First name Dustin	1.c. Middle name or initial A	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)
6.a. Telephone number (b) (6)	6.b. Alternate telephone number (b) (6)	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 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 Durango	1.c. State CO	1.d. Zip code/Postal code: 81301	1.e. County/Province La Plata	1.f. Country USA	
2.a. Mailing Address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable)					
2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal code:	2.e. County/Province	2.f. Country	

D. All applicants MUST complete	
1. Attach check or money order payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in the amount of \$100, nonrefundable processing fee. Federal, Tribal, State, and local government agencies, and those acting on behalf of such agencies, are exempt from the processing fee - attach documentation of fee exempt status as outlined in instructions. (50 CFR 13.11(d))	
2. Do you currently have or have you ever had any Federal Fish and Wildlife permits? Yes <input 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: _____ 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) 4/15/19 Signature (in blue ink) 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 trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit**. If you are requesting reissuance of a permit because you have taken a trophy, but were unable to import it prior to the expiration of the permit, please use the renewal form (3-200-52; <http://www.fws.gov/international/permits/by-form-number/index.html>) and return your original permit with that form.

Note 2: 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.

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

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

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

Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: ¹ _____ (Limited to the import of two per calendar year)

African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) Quantity: ⁰ _____ (Import permit is not required for trophies harvested in Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, or Zimbabwe). **Note: once imported, ivory cannot be re-exported.**

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

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

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

Africa, Tanzania, Masailand, **ARUSHA**

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

July 13-23, 2019

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

skin, skull, claws, **FLOATING BONES**

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

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

b. Date wildlife was hunted:

- c. Description of the trophy and parts you intend to import (e.g., skin, skull, shoulder mount, life size mount, claws, horn, tusks):
- d. The current location of the trophy (address and country) [the U.S. import permit will identify this country as the country of export/re-export and must match with the export/re-export document]:
4. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you. If you are applying to import a trophy directly from Namibia, you **must** provide the name and address of the professional hunter listed on your Namibian hunting permit [this name will appear on the face of the export permit].

Name: P.O. Box 10929
Business Name: Block DD 586
Address: Sakina
Address: Arusha
City:
State/Province: Tanzania
Country, Postal Code:

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

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

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

I acknowledge that the sport-hunted trophy/trophies to be imported has been/will be personally hunted by my client and is being imported only for my client's personal use (i.e., **not for sale, transfer, donation, or exchange that is reasonably likely to result in economic use, gain, or benefit**). I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year (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:** 4-15-19

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dustin Crandall (b) (6)

(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.



Hubbard, Rogelio <rogelio_hubbard@fws.gov>

CITES APPLICATIONS

1 message

Hubbard, Rogelio <rogelio_hubbard@fws.gov>

Tue, Aug 20, 2019 at 3:23 PM

To: (b) (6)

Good afternoon Crandall,

Ref: 38052D

Our office received a permit application request for the import. In order to comply with your request, please reply to the following:

1. Please provide the name of the foreign exporter on page4 question 8.

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:

Business Name:

Address:

Address:

City:

State/Province:

Country, Postal Code

<https://www.fws.gov/forms/3-200-19.pdf>

In accordance with 50 CFR 13.11(e) if the requested information is not received by this office by 10/02/2019 45days of the date of this email, your application will be abandoned and administratively closed. Once a file is closed, you will need to submit a new application, and all required fees, for the service to consider your propose activity.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have further questions.

Respectfully,

Rogelio P. Hubbard
Legal Instrument Examiner
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
International Affairs
Division of Management Authority - CITES
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, Virginia 22041-3803

8/20/2019

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - CITES APPLICATIONS

t. 703.358.2692

www.fws.gov

www.cites.org



Hubbard, Rogelio <rogelio_hubbard@fws.gov>

CITES APPLICATIONS

2 messages

Hubbard, Rogelio <rogelio_hubbard@fws.gov>

Tue, Aug 20, 2019 at 3:23 PM

To: (b) (6)

Good afternoon Crandall,

Ref: 38052D

Our office received a permit application request for the import. In order to comply with your request, please reply to the following:

1. Please provide the name of the foreign exporter on page4 question 8.

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:

Business Name:

Address:

Address:

City:

State/Province:

Country, Postal Code

<https://www.fws.gov/forms/3-200-19.pdf>

In accordance with 50 CFR 13.11(e) if the requested information is not received by this office by 10/02/2019 45days of the date of this email, your application will be abandoned and administratively closed. Once a file is closed, you will need to submit a new application, and all required fees, for the service to consider your propose activity.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have further questions.

Respectfully,

Rogelio P. Hubbard
Legal Instrument Examiner
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
International Affairs
Division of Management Authority - CITES
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, Virginia 22041-3803

t. 703.358.2692

www.fws.gov

www.cites.org

(b) (6)

Tue, Aug 20, 2019 at 6:13 PM

To: "Hubbard, Rogelio" <rogelio_hubbard@fws.gov>

Hello Rogelio,

Not sure if you need me to fill out another form or not, but here is the information requested.

Business Name :Adam Clements Safaris Limited

the address is as follows:

P.O. Box 10929

Block DD 586

Sakina

Arusha, Tanzania

Please let me know if there is any other information you need.

Respectfully

(b) (6)



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

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.

19US38052D/9

2. Valid

08/27/2020

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

DUSTIN A. CRANDALL

(b) (6)
DURANGO, CO 81301
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

ADAM CLEMENTS SAFARIS LIMITED

P.O. BOX 10929
BLOCK DD 586
SAKINA, ARUSHA
TANZANIA

5. Special Conditions

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

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

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

MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY
ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR.EACH LEOPARD SKIN MUST HAVE SELF-LOCKING TAG ATTACHED TO IT WHICH INDICATES
THE STATE OF EXPORT, THE NUMBER OF THE SPECIMEN IN RELATION TO THE ANNUAL
QUOTA, AND THE CALENDAR YEAR TO WHICH THE QUOTA APPLIES. THE EXPORT PERMIT
(OR RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE) MUST CONTAIN THE TAGGING INFORMATION AS OUTLINED
ABOVE.

TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2019 HUNTING SEASON.

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

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

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

08/28/2019

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

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

7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and
species) of Animal or Plant9. 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
PARDUS9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY
(shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or
any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or
handicraft items such as curios or jewelry, that must
accompany raw or tanned parts.)

10. 1 W

11. Quantity (including units)
1 NO12. Country of Origin
TANZANIA

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

857051



RCVD FEB 27 2020

LB

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

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

Type of Activity

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

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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

1.a. Last Name Crandall	1.b. First Name Dustin	1.c. Middle Name/Initial A	1.d. Suffix
3.a. Alternate Telephone Number 847-690-0690		4. E-mail address lisa.j@delco.com	

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, Apt. no., P.O. box, etc.) (b) (6)					
1.b. City Durango	1.c. State CO	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 81301	1.e. County/Province La Plata	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 identified on page 6 and 7. Federal, Tribal, State, and local government agencies, and those acting on behalf of such agencies, are exempt from the processing fee – attach documentation of fee exempt status as outlined in instructions [50 CFR 13.11(d)].
2. Certification: I hereby certify that I have read and am familiar with the regulations contained in 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) Lisa Jammal 2/25/2020

Please continue to next page

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

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

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

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

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

D4L COB LLC
2015 S. Arlington Heights, Ste 123
Arlington Heights, IL 60005

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

Lisa Jamnik, 847-690-0690
lisa@dlcob.com

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. Permit number. Enter the permit number to be reissued/renewed/amended.
5. Submit the original permit with this application.

Permit #: 19US38052019

See attached

6. Past activities.

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

7. Annual Report. If required by your permit, provide an annual report as conditioned (Please disregard if you have already submitted your annual report.) *n/A*8. Sport-hunted trophies: If you did not hunt during the hunting season stated in your original application, you are not eligible for a renewal. Please submit a new application form. *n/A*

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

- a. For **NO CHANGES** to original application: *n/A*

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

Permittee's signature: _____ Date: _____

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

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

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

Permittee's signature: *Disa Jamir* Date: *2/25/2020*

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

Chicago

**Box 4 is incorrect - please see all backup attached. Box 4 should read as*

Green Mile Safari Co

P.O. Box 38608

Dar es Salaam, Tanzania



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

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

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(b) (6)

DORANGO, CO 81301
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

ADAM CLEMENTS SAFARIS LIMITED

P.O. BOX 10929

BLOCK DD 586

SAKINA, ARUSHA

TANZANIA

Original, Unused
Permit Returned

5. Special Conditions

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Department of the Interior

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA

5275 LEESBURG PIKE

FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

U.S. CITES
Management Authority

08/28/2019

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

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

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

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name

PANTHERA
PARDUS9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks
or numbers (age/sex if live)9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY
(shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or
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handicraft items such as curios or jewelry, that must
accompany raw or tanned parts.)10. Appendix No. and
Source

10. 1 W

11. Quantity (including units)

1

NO

12. Country of Origin

TANZANIA

B. Common Name

Scientific Name

9.

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11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

C. Common Name

Scientific Name

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12. Country of Origin

D. Common Name

Scientific Name

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11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

E. Common Name

Scientific Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

857051

#11260

CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY

and Acknowledgement of Terms and Conditions of Service

Copyright 1995, National Customs Brokers and Forwarders Association of America, Inc.
(Revised 07/04)

✓ appropriate box:

- ☒ Individual
☐ Partnership
☐ Corporation
☐ Sole Proprietorship
☐ Limited Liability Company

SS#

(b) (6)

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That, DUSTIN A CRANDALL doing
business as a INDIVIDUAL (Full name of individual, partnership, corporation, sole proprietorship, or limited liability company) (identity)
residing or having a principal place of business at (b) (6) the laws of the State of CO
appoints D & L CHB (Grantor's Name) its officers, employees, and/or specifically authorized agents, to act for and
on its behalf as a true and lawful agent and attorney of the grantor for and in the name, place and stead of said grantor, from this date,
in the United States (the "territory") either in writing, electronically, or by other authorized means, to:

Make, endorse, sign, declare, or swear to any customs entry, withdrawal, declaration, certificate, bill of lading, carnet or any other documents required by law or regulation in connection with the importation, exportation, transportation, of any merchandise in or through the customs territory, shipped or consigned by or to said grantor;

Perform any act or condition which may be required by law or regulation in connection with such merchandise deliverable to said grantor; to receive any merchandise;

Make endorsements on bills of lading conferring authority to transfer title; make entry or collect drawback; and to make, sign, declare, or swear to any statement or certificate required by law or regulation for drawback purposes, regardless of whether such document is intended for filing with U.S. Customs and Border Protection;

Sign, seal, and deliver for and as the act of said grantor any bond required by law or regulation in connection with the entry or withdrawal of imported merchandise or merchandise exported with or without benefit of drawback, or in connection with the entry, clearance, lading, unloading of navigation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor, and any and all bonds which may be voluntarily given and accepted under applicable laws and regulations, consignee's and owner's declarations provided for in section 485, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or affidavits or statements in connection with the entry of merchandise;

Sign and swear to any document and to perform any act that may be necessary or required by law or regulation in connection with the entering, clearing, lading, unloading, or operation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor;

Authorize other Customs Brokers duly licensed within the territory to act as grantor's agent; to receive, endorse and collect checks issued for CBP duty refunds in grantor's name drawn on the Treasurer of the United States; if the grantor is a nonresident of the United States, to accept service of process on behalf of the grantor;

And generally to transact Customs business, including filing of claims or protests under section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930, or pursuant to other laws of the territories, in which said grantor is or may be concerned or interested and which may properly be transacted or performed by an agent and attorney;

Giving to said agent and attorney full power and authority to do anything whatever requisite necessary to be done in the premises as fully as said grantor could do if present and acting, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said agent and attorney shall lawfully do by virtue of these presents;

This power of attorney to remain full force and effect until revocation in writing is duly given to and received by grantee (if the donor of this power of attorney is a partnership, the said power shall in no case have any force or effect in the United States after the expiration 2 years from the dates of its execution);

Grantor acknowledges receipt of D & L CHB (Grantee's Name) Terms and Conditions of Service governing all transactions between the Parties.
If the Grantor is a Limited Liability Company, the signatory certifies that he/she has full authority to execute this power on behalf of the Grantor.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said DUSTIN A CRANDALL
caused these presents to be sealed and signed: (Signature) (b) (6)

(Capacity) N/A

Date: 7/7/2019

Witness: (If required) N/A

If you are the importer of record, payment to the broker will not relieve you of liability for CBP charges (duties, taxes or other debts owed CBP) in the event the charges are not paid by the broker. Therefore, if you pay by check, CBP charges may be paid with a separate check payable to "U.S. Customs and Border Protection" which shall be delivered to CBP by the broker. Importers who wish to utilize this procedure must contact our office in advance to arrange timely receipt of duty checks.

ORIGINAL

22310

IN # 3182739

APP: 2013134

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY



July 05, 2019 12:20:14 PM

MAIN PERMIT

Friday, August 23, 2019

RETURN DATE:

PERMIT NO.

GAME HUNTING PERMIT

2013135

Station	DAR ES SALAAM	Start Date	July 13, 2019	End Date	August 02, 2019	Package Type	PREMIUM	Extra	0
This RESIDENT'S / VISITOR'S Permit is Granted to									
Who holds Weapon (Type)	DUSTIN A. CRANDALL								
Licence No:	RIFLE								
Dated	02-Jul-2019								
and entitles him to hunt the below animals in the (Game area and blocks)									
owned by	GREEN MILE SAFARI COMPANY LIMITED								
PH MICAR DU PLOOY,	LAKE NATRON GCA E								
Additional Blocks	Weapon owner & Address								
	DUSTIN CRANDALL								
	Passport No.								
	C.A.R No:								

Signature of Holder	Signature of Issuing Officer & Official Stamp
Director of Wildlife Division	
DAR ES SALAAM	

SPECIES		GAME SPECIES BOUGHT THIS YEAR	
1	BABOON OLIVE	1	
2	BUFFALO AFRICAN CAPE	2	
3	BUSHBACK HMAI	3	
4	BURBIEG	4	
5	CHIMP AFRICAN	5	
6	DIEBOL KIRI'S	6	
7	DIEBOL KIRI'S	7	
8	DIEBOL KIRI'S	8	
9	DIEBOL KIRI'S	9	
10	DIEBOL KIRI'S	10	
11	DIEBOL KIRI'S	11	
12	DIEBOL KIRI'S	12	
13	DIEBOL KIRI'S	13	
14	DIEBOL KIRI'S	14	
15	DIEBOL KIRI'S	15	
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61	DIEBOL KIRI'S	61	
62	DIEBOL KIRI'S	62	
63	DIEBOL KIRI'S	63	
64	DIEBOL KIRI'S	64	
65	DIEBOL KIRI'S	65	

- The Hunting Permit must be surrendered to the Director of Wildlife Division within 30 days of expiry or immediately the Professional Hunter returns from safari.
- This Permit does not entitle the holder to capture animals, be in possession of live animals or carry on a live animal business of a Trophy dealer.
- Maximum number of animals must not be exceeded without the written authority of the Director of Wildlife.
- A Hunter must obtain Certificate of Ownership for all trophies he wishes to keep, transfer.
- A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must carry his/her PH Licence during the entire safari.
- A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must get a guide or obtain letter of authority from the Director of Wildlife to go out alone.
- For weapons indicates the heaviest rifle in the case of big game or shotgun in the case of birds or others in the case of fish.
- A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must take all measurements and or weight and record them in the data sheet provided immediately after an animal shot and its carcass.

ORIGINAL

22310

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THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY



MAIN PERMIT

RETURN DATE: Friday, August 23, 2019

PERMIT NO. 2013135

GAME HUNTING PERMIT

67	SPURTHOL	5			
69	STEINBUCK	1			
71	WARTOG	1			
73	WILDEBEEST EASTERN WHITE BEADED	1			
75	SEBRA BURNELL'S	3			

Dr. Director of Wildlife Division
DAR-ES-SALAAM

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GAME KILLED

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM
WILDLIFE DIVISION

JUL 05 2019 12:00:12 PM

2013135

PERMIT NO.

CLIENT NAME

DUSTIN A. CRANDALL

COMPANY

GREEN MILE SAFARI COMPANY LIMITED

PH NAME

MICAH DU FLOOY,

PH LICENSE NO

22310

REGISTER OF GAME KILLED (INCLUDES WOUNDED ANIMALS)

SPECIES	No.	AREA WHERE HUNTED	WEAPON USED	DATE	TIME	SEX	GPS COORDINATES	LENGTH OF HORN/ANIMAL	REMARKS
Lesser Kudu	1	Lake Nabon GCA E	300	13/7/2019	14:30	M	37-00-02 S 16-00-00 E	28 1/2"	
Grants Gazelle	1	Lake Nabon GCA E	300	13/7/2019	17:30	M	37-00-02 S 16-00-00 E	25 1/2"	
Zebra	1	Lake Nabon GCA E	300	14/7/2019	08:30	M	37-00-02 S 16-00-00 E		
Bush buck	1	Lake Nabon GCA E	300	17/7/2019	17:15	M	37-00-02 S 16-00-00 E		
Buffalo	1	Lake Nabon GCA E	375	18/7/2019	17:45	M	37-00-02 S 16-00-00 E		
Spotted Hyena	1	Lake Nabon GCA E	300	20/7/2019	16:15	M	37-00-02 S 16-00-00 E		
Leopard	1	Lake Nabon GCA E	300	23/7/2019	6:00	M	37-00-02 S 16-00-00 E		

SIGNATURE OF THE HUNTING CLIENT

SIGNATURE OF THE PROFESSIONAL HUNTER

SIGNATURE OF WILDLIFE OFFICER INCHARGE

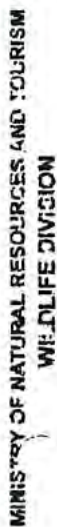
DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, declare that the register of animal hunted including wounded is a true record of all animals killed or wounded during the validity of the

SIGNATURE OF THE HUNTING CLIENT

SIGNATURE OF THE PROFESSIONAL HUNTER

SIGNATURE OF WILDLIFE OFFICER INCHARGE



Jul 04, 2018 12:25:18 PM

2013135

PERMIT NO.

CLIENT NAME

MUSTIN A. CRANDALL

COMPANY
GREEN MILE SAFARI COMPANY LIMITED

NAME MICAH EU PLOUY,

PH LICENSE NO.

Species:

No.

AREA WHERE HUNTED

WEAPON USED

DATE _____

—

GPZ 00200141789

— 10 —

55-2861

REGISTER OF GAME KILLED (INCLUDES WOUNDED ANIMALS)

[illegible]

SIGNATURE OF THE PERSON NA HINTER

SIGNATURE OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE

DECLARATION

We, the above signed persons hereby declare that the register of animals/hunted including wounded is a true record of all animals killed or wounded during the validity of this

SIGNATURE OF THE HUNTING CLIENT

SIGNATURE OF THE PROFESSIONAL HINDER:

SIGNATURE OF MANAGER OFFICER IN CHARGE



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

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.

20US38052D/9

2. Valid

08/27/2020

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

DUSTIN A. CRANDALL

(b) (6)

DURANGO, CO 81301

U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

GREEN MILE SAFARI CO

P.O. BOX 38608

DAR ES SALAAM

TANZANIA

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.

THIS REPLACES AND AMENDS 19US38052D/9 ISSUED 08/28/2019.

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

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA

5275 LEESBURG PIKE

FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

03/06/2020

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

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

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

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

10. Appendix No. and Source

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name

PANTHERA

PARDUS

9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or 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

TANZANIA

B. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

C. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

D. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

E. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

943901



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

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

Type of Activity

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.
You may find instructions on how to make your application complete and help avoid unnecessary delays at the following link: .

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

1.a. Last Name Kostbade	1.b. First Name Steve	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Telephone Number 847-690-0690	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address lisa.j@dlcnb.com

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		5. 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 or P.O. Box, Apt., etc.) (b) (6)				
1.b. City Newburgh	1.c. State Indiana	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 47630	1.e. County/Province warrick	1.f. Country USA
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 check or money order payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in the amount identified on page 2, nonrefundable processing fee. Federal, Tribal, State, and local government agencies, and those acting on behalf of such agencies, are exempt from the processing fee - attach documentation of fee exempt status as outlined in instructions. [50 CFR 13.11(d)]
2. 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) Lisa Jamn 10/1/2019
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.

D&L CHB
2015 S. Arlington Heights Rd. Ste. 123
Arlington Heights IL 60005

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

Lisa Jamnik
lisaj@dichb.com
847-690-0690

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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: (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:

Farm Patagonia, Omaruru, Erongo Region, Namibia
16°30'5.46"E 20°39'58.57"S

- e. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

November 24, 2018

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

Helgard van der Vyver

- 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]:

Yellow Shark Logistics
Olympia - Windhoek
Republic of 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).

See attachments

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: Helgard Van Der Vyver
Business Name:
Address: PO BOX 699
Address:
City: Omaruru
State/Province:
Country, Postal Code: Namibia

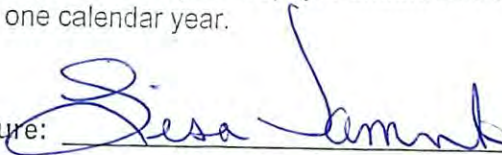
CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

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.

See attachments

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:

10/1/2019

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

N/A

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.

Applicant's signature: _____ Date: _____

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).

Chicago

Reported Back - R. Jensen 26/11/18

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

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



PERMIT No.:

184267

VALID FROM:

20.11.18

VALID TO:

30.11.18

RECEIPT No.:

578471

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:

(b) (6)

S.B. Krostback

Residential Address:

Newburgh, Indiana 47330

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	/	Subject to the attached predatory trophy hunting traditions * Not a record * MET rules prior the hunt 081 - 30601 * Harvest must be in accordance with Reg 106, 2008 (Act) of Nature Conservation as amended	
Crocodile	/	Kudu	/	Warthog	/		
Dik-Dik	/	Lechwe	/	Waterbuck	/		
Eland	/	Oryx (Gemsbok)	/	Wildebeest, Black	/		
Elephant	/	Ostrich	/	Wildebeest, Blue	/		
Giraffe	/	Reedbuck	/	Zebra Burchell's	/		
Grey Duiker	/	Rhinoceros, Black	/	Zebra Hartmann's	/		
Hartebeest	/	Rhinoceros, White	/	Cheetah	/		
Hippopotamus	/	Roan	/	Leopard (Civet)	ix		
Impala Black-Faced	/	Sable	/	Lion	/		

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

Grundo H136

Pedogenia H137 & Hamburg H138

Guided by (name of guides):

H. von der Vliet

21/11/18
NAP (208)

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & TOURISM
183/18/11 (NAME & SIGNATURE)
UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE MINISTER,
FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION
7(1) OF THE NATURE CONSERVATION
ORDINANCE 1975 (NO. 4)

Official MET date stamp

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
AND TOURISM
RECEIVED BY MET
2018-11-14
Private Bag 13306
Windhoek, Namibia

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

The following certificate must be completed immediately after each animal that has been hunted (please print)

[illegible]

*L=Left, R=Right, H=Horn, B=Base, RW=Rowland Ward.
No trophy hunter may hunt unless accompanied by a professional hunter, master hunting guide or hunting guide.
This permit must be kept on the person of the permit holder at all times while hunting.
Only guide(s) as specified on the permit may conduct the hunt.



Republic of Namibia

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

Tel: +264-61-284 2111

Fax: +264-61-259101

E-mail: ilfo.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
STEVEN BRADLEY KOSTBADE (b) (6) 47630 NEWBURGH, INDIAN UNITED STATES	HELGARD VAN DER VYVER P.O. BOX 699 OMARURU NAMIBIA

- A) Obtained the following trophy/trophies, in accordance with the Namibian National Legislation on 24/11/2018 with hunting permit number 184267 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, jaw & 2x floating bones-----

The trophy is marked with the following tag number: NAPP 81/250 (2018)

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





Republic of Namibia

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

Tel: +264-61-284 2111
Fax: +264-61-259101
E-mail: jifo.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
STEVEN BRADLEY KOSTBADE (b) (6) 47630 NEWBURGH, INDIAN UNITED STATES	HELGARD VAN DER VYVER P.O. BOX 699 OMARURU NAMIBIA

- A) Obtained the following trophy/trophies, in accordance with the Namibian National Legislation on 24/11/2018 with hunting permit number 184267 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 & jaw

The trophy is marked with the following tag number: NAPP 81/250 (2017)

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



(b) (6)

(b) (6)



CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY

and

Acknowledgement of Terms and Conditions of Service

Copyright 1995, National Customs Brokers and Forwarders Association of America, Inc.
(Revised 07/04)

✓ appropriate box:

- ☒ Individual
☐ Partnership
☐ Corporation
☐ Sole Proprietorship
☐ Limited Liability Company

SS# (b) (6)

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That, ✓ STEVEN BRADLEY KOSTADE doing
business as a ✓ INDIVIDUAL under the laws of the State of INDIANA,
residing or having a principal place of business at (b) (6) NEWBURCH IN. 47430, hereby constitutes and
appoints ✓ D & L CHB its officers, employees, and/or specifically authorized agents, to act for and
on its behalf as a true and lawful agent and attorney of the grantor for and in the name, place and stead of said grantor, from this date,
in the United States (the "territory") either in writing, electronically, or by other authorized means, to:

Make, endorse, sign, declare, or swear to any customs entry, withdrawal, declaration, certificate, bill of lading, carnet or any other documents required by law or regulation in connection with the importation, exportation, transportation, of any merchandise in or through the customs territory, shipped or consigned by or to said grantor;

Perform any act or condition which may be required by law or regulation in connection with such merchandise deliverable to said grantor; to receive any merchandise;

Make endorsements on bills of lading conferring authority to transfer title; make entry or collect drawback; and to make, sign, declare, or swear to any statement or certificate required by law or regulation for drawback purposes, regardless of whether such document is intended for filing with U.S. Customs and Border Protection;

Sign, seal, and deliver for and as the act of said grantor any bond required by law or regulation in connection with the entry or withdrawal of imported merchandise or merchandise exported with or without benefit of drawback, or in connection with the entry, clearance, lading, unlading or navigation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor, and any and all bonds which may be voluntarily given and accepted under applicable laws and regulations, consignee's and owner's declarations provided for in section 485, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or affidavits or statements in connection with the entry of merchandise;

Sign and swear to any document and to perform any act that may be necessary or required by law or regulation in connection with the entering, clearing, lading, unlading, or operation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor;

Authorize other Customs Brokers duly licensed within the territory to act as grantor's agent; to receive, endorse and collect checks issued for CBP duty refunds in grantor's name drawn on the Treasurer of the United States; if the grantor is a nonresident of the United States, to accept service of process on behalf of the grantor;

And generally to transact Customs business, including filing of claims or protests under section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930, or pursuant to other laws of the territories, in which said grantor is or may be concerned or interested and which may properly be transacted or performed by an agent and attorney;

Giving to said agent and attorney full power and authority to do anything whatever requisite necessary to be done in the premises as fully as said grantor could do if present and acting, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said agent and attorney shall lawfully do by virtue of these presents;

This power of attorney to remain full force and effect until revocation in writing is duly given to and received by grantee (if the donor of this power of attorney is a partnership, the said power shall in no case have any force or effect in the United States after the expiration 2 years from the dates of its execution);

Grantor acknowledges receipt of ✓ D & L CHB Terms and Conditions of Service governing all transactions between the Parties.
(Grantee's Name)

If the Grantor is a Limited Liability Company, the signatory certifies that he/she has full authority to execute this power on behalf of the Grantor.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said ✓ STEVEN BRADLEY KOSTADE
caused these presents to be sealed and signed: (Signature) (b) (6)
(Capacity) ✓ N/A Date: 06/31/2019
Witness: (if required) N/A

If you are the importer of record, payment to the broker will not relieve you of liability for CBP charges (duties, taxes or other debts owed CBP) in the event the charges are not paid by the broker. Therefore, if you pay by check, CBP charges may be paid with a separate check payable to "U.S. Customs and Border Protection" which shall be delivered to CBP by the broker. Importers who wish to utilize this procedure must contact our office in advance to arrange timely receipt of duty checks.

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: 57051D

Date Received by DSA: November 14, 2019

DMA Contact: Rogelio Hubbard

Applicant: Steve Kostbade
Newburgh, Indiana

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 (Braczkowski *et al.* 2015). In general, the current population trend is declining due to harvest and habitat loss and fragmentation (Stein *et al.* 2016).

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

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

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

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

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 (Steve Kostbade; Newburgh, Indiana) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Namibia.
2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was taken from the wild at/near: Farm Patagonia, Omaruru, Erongo Region, Namibia; with Professional Hunter: Helgard van der Vyver; with Outfitter: XX; during a hunt on: November 24, 2018. The leopard was harvested in accordance with Namibia, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Export Confirmation Certificate and Permit to Hunt for Trophies No. 184267 [Tag # NAPP 81/250 2018; 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 2018). 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 (2018), reported gross exports have averaged 166 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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CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.

20US57051D/9

2. Valid

02/03/2021

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

STEVE KOSTRABE

(b) (6)

NEWBURAH, IN 47630
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

HELGARD VAN DER VYVER
P.O. BOX 699
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 2018 HUNTING SEASON.

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

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

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

02/04/2020

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 Plant9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks
or numbers (age/sex if live)10. Appendix No. and
Source

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

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

10. 1 W

11. Quantity (including units)

1

NO

12. Country of Origin
NAMIBIAScientific Name
PANTHERA
PARDUS

B. Common Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

Scientific Name

C. Common Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

Scientific Name

D. Common Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

Scientific Name

E. Common Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

Scientific Name

933816



RCVD FEB 27 2020 *LB*

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

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

Type of Activity

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

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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

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

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

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

Section C: All applicants complete address information

1.a. Physical address (Street address, Apartment #, Suite #, or Room #, or P.O. Box) <i>(b) (6)</i>				
1.b. City <i>Newburgh</i>	1.c. State <i>IN</i>	1.d. Zip code/Postal code <i>47630</i>	1.e. County/Province <i>Warrick</i>	1.f. Country <i>US</i>
2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable)				
2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal code	2.e. County/Province	2.f. Country

Section D: All applicants MUST complete

1.	Attach the nonrefundable application processing fee in the form of a check or money order payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in the amount identified on page 6 and 7. Federal, Tribal, State, and local government agencies, and those acting on behalf of such agencies, are exempt from the processing fee – attach documentation of fee exempt status as outlined in instructions [50 CFR 13.11(d)].
2.	Certification: I hereby certify that I have read and am familiar with the regulations contained in 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)	
<i>Gisa Jammal</i> <i>2/23/2020</i>	

Please continue to next page

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

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

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

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

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

DAL CAB LLC
2015 Arlington Heights Rd. Ste 123
Arlington Heights, IL 60005

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

Lisa Jamnik 847-690-0690
lisa.j@dalcab.com

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

☒ No ☐ Yes

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

4. **Permit number.** Enter the permit number to be reissued/renewed/amended.
5. Submit the original permit with this application.

Prt#: 20US570510/9

See attached

6. Past activities.

- a. Provide copies of all cleared documents and form 3-177 (FWS declaration of wildlife) associated with this permit.
 - b. Provide a summary detailing activities conducted under this permit, as well as a brief statement of why you are seeking reissuance/renewal.
- 7. Annual Report.** If required by your permit, provide an annual report as conditioned (Please disregard if you have already submitted your annual report.)
- 8. Sport-hunted trophies:** If you did not hunt during the hunting season stated in your original application, you are not eligible for a renewal. Please submit a new application form.
- 9. Certification -** Complete one of the statements below and supply any additional documentation requested: (original signature is required)
- a. For **NO CHANGES** to original application:

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

Permittee's signature: _____ Date: _____

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

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

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

Permittee's signature: Disa Jammal Date: 2/23/2020

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

Chicago

2 corrections - see attached power of attorney

1) Per Namibia licensing the permittee full name on passport must match the application. We need to add his middle name: Bradley see copy of passport

2) City where client lives is spelled incorrectly SHOULD BE: NEWBURGH NOT: New burAh

Copyright 1995, National Customs Brokers and Forwarders Association of America, Inc.
(Revised 07/04)

☒ Individual
☐ Partnership
☐ Corporation
☐ Sole Proprietorship
☐ Limited Liability Company

SS

Make, endorse, sign, declare, or swear to any customs entry, withdrawal, declaration, certificate, bill of lading, carnet or any other documents required by law or regulation in connection with the importation, exportation, transportation, of any merchandise in or through the customs territory, shipped or consigned by or to said grantor;

Perform any act or condition which may be required by law or regulation in connection with such merchandise deliverable to said grantor; to receive any merchandise;

Make endorsements on bills of lading conferring authority to transfer title; make entry or collect drawback; and to make, sign, declare, or swear to any statement or certificate required by law or regulation for drawback purposes, regardless of whether such document is intended for filing with U.S. Customs and Border Protection;

Sign, seal, and deliver for and as the act of said grantor any bond required by law or regulation in connection with the entry or withdrawal of imported merchandise or merchandise exported with or without benefit of drawback, or in connection with the entry, clearance, lading, unlading or navigation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor, and any and all bonds which may be voluntarily given and accepted under applicable laws and regulations, consignee's and owner's declarations provided for in section 485, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or affidavits or statements in connection with the entry of merchandise;

Sign and swear to any document and to perform any act that may be necessary or required by law or regulation in connection with the entering, clearing, lading, unloading, or operation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor;

Authorize other Customs Brokers duly licensed within the territory to act as grantor's agent; to receive, endorse and collect checks issued for CBP duty refunds in grantor's name drawn on the Treasurer of the United States; if the grantor is a nonresident of the United States, to accept service of process on behalf of the grantor;

And generally to transact Customs business, including filing of claims or protests under section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930, or pursuant to other laws of the territories, in which said grantor is or may be concerned or interested and which may properly be transacted or performed by an agent and attorney;

Giving to said agent and attorney full power and authority to do anything whatever requisite necessary to be done in the premises as fully as said grantor could do if present and acting, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said agent and attorney shall lawfully do by virtue of these presents;

This power of attorney to remain full force and effect until revocation in writing is duly given to and received by grantee (if the donor of this power of attorney is a partnership, the said power shall in no case have any force or effect in the United States after the expiration 2 years from the dates of its execution);

Grantor acknowledges receipt of ✓ D & L CHB Terms and Conditions of Service governing all transactions between the Parties.
(Grantee's Name)

If the Grantor is a Limited Liability Company, the signatory certifies that he/she has full authority to execute this power on behalf of the Grantor.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said STEVEN BRADLEY HAS D3 ADE

caused these presents to be sealed and signed: (Signature)

(Capacity) \checkmark N/A

Date: 06/31/2019

Witness: (if required) N/A

If you are the importer of record, payment to the broker will not relieve you of liability for CBP charges (duties, taxes or other debts owed CBP) in the event the charges are not paid by the broker. Therefore, if you pay by check, CBP charges may be paid with a separate check payable to "U.S. Customs and Border Protection" which shall be delivered to CBP by the broker. Importers who wish to utilize this procedure must contact our office in advance to arrange timely receipt of duty checks.



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

IMPORT PERMIT

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.
20US57051D/9

2. Valid
02/03/2021

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

STEVE KOSTRADE

(b) (6)

NEWBURAH, IN 47630
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

HELGARD VAN DER VYVER
P.O. BOX 699
OMARURU
NAMIBIA

**Original, Unused
Permit Returned**

5. Special Conditions

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

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

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

MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY
ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR.EACH LEOPARD SKIN MUST HAVE SELF-LOCKING TAG ATTACHED TO IT WHICH INDICATES
THE STATE OF EXPORT, THE NUMBER OF THE SPECIMEN IN RELATION TO THE ANNUAL
QUOTA, AND THE CALENDAR YEAR TO WHICH THE QUOTA APPLIES. THE EXPORT PERMIT
(OR RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE) MUST CONTAIN THE TAGGING INFORMATION AS OUTLINED
ABOVE.

TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2018 HUNTING SEASON.

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

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

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

02/04/2020

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 Plant9. 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
PARDUS9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY
(shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or
any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or
handicraft items such as curios or jewelry, that must
accompany raw or tanned parts.)

10. 1 W

11. Quantity (including units)
1 NO.12. Country of Origin
NAMIBIA

B. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

C. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

D. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

E. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

933816



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

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.

20US57051D/9

2. Valid

02/03/2021

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

STEVEN BRADLEY KOSTBADE

(b) (6)

NEWBURGH, IN 47830

U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

HELGARD VAN DER VYVER

P.O. BOX 699

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 2016 HUNTING SEASON.

THIS REPLACES AND AMENDS 20US57051D/9 ISSUED 02/04/2020.

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

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA

5275 LEESBURG PIKE

FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

03/06/2020

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

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

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

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name

PANTHERA

PARDUS

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

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

10. Appendix No. and Source

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

943920



RCVD FEB 27 2020 LB

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

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits, MS: 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 Pottenger	1.b. First Name Carol	1.c. Middle Name/Initial Morgan	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	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 Fleming Island	1.c. State FL	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 32003	1.e. County/Province Clay	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 Fleming Island	2.c. State FL	2.d. Zip code/Postal code 32003	2.e. County/Province Clay	2.f. Country USA

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) 02/16/2020	

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.

Please use mailing address on page 1.

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

Carol Pottenger

(b) (6)



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

☒ No ☐ Yes

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

4. 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: (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:

Zimbabwe Humani Ranch SAVE Valley Conservancy

Nearest city Chiredzi

- b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

2-19 August 2020

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

TREDELK TRADING (PVT) LTD

11 Hazeldene Road

Borrowdale Harare Zimbabwe

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:
- e. Date wildlife was hunted:
- f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:
- 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]:

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).

Not yet hunted.

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:

Business Name:

Address:

Address:

City:

State/Province:

Country, Postal Code:

TRE DELK TRADING (PVT) LTD
11 Hazeldene Road
Borrowdale
Harare
Zimbabwe

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.

Applicant's signature: _____

(b) (6)

Date: _____

2/16/2020

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).

Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

RCVD FEB 27 2020

LB

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
RhinocerosComplete 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.
You may find instructions on how to make your application complete and help avoid unnecessary delays at the following link: .

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

1.a. Last Name Reznak	1.b. First Name Daniel	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number 847-690-0690	4. E-mail address lisaj@dlcnb.com	

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 Palmer	1.c. State AK	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 99645	1.e. County/Province Matanuska-Susitna Borough
1.f. Country USA			
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 check or money order payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in the amount identified on page 2, nonrefundable processing fee. Federal, Tribal, State, and local government agencies, and those acting on behalf of such agencies, are exempt from the processing fee - attach documentation of fee exempt status as outlined in instructions. [50 CFR 13.11(d)]
2. 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) [Signature] 1/21/2020

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.

Lisa Jamnik DL CHB LLC
2015 S. Arlington Hts. Rd. Ste. 123
Arlington Hts. IL 60005

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

Lisa Jamnik
847-690-0690
lisaj@dlchb.com

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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:

Zimbabwe, Sijarira, Matabeleland North

Corrd. SSI-060, Binga

- e. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

June 15th 2019

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

Simba Safaris

- 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]:

Matabeleland Taxidermists

16 Birmingham Rd.

Belmont

Bulawayo, Zimbabwe

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).

See attached.

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:

Business Name:

Address:

Address:

City:

State/Province:

Country, Postal Code:

Matabeleland Taxidermists

16 Birmingham Rd.

Belmont

Bulawayo

Zimbabwe

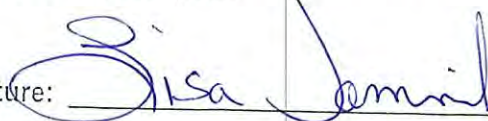
CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

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.

See attached

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:

1/21/2020

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

N/A

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.

Applicant's signature: _____ Date: _____

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).

Chicago

CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY

and

Acknowledgement of Terms and Conditions of Service

Copyright 1995, National Customs Brokers and Forwarders Association of America, Inc.
(Revised 07/04)

✓ appropriate box:

- ☒ Individual
☐ Partnership
☐ Corporation
☐ Sole Proprietorship
☐ Limited Liability Company

SS#

(b) (6)

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That, ✓ DANIEL LEONHARD REZNAK doing
business as a ✓ INDIVIDUAL (Full name of individual, partnership, corporation, sole proprietorship, or limited liability company) (Identify)
residing or having a principal place of business at: (b) (6) under the laws of the State of ✓ ALASKA,
Palmer AK 99645, hereby constitutes and
appoints ✓ D & L CHB (Grantor's Name), its officers, employees, and/or specifically authorized agents, to act for and
on its behalf as a true and lawful agent and attorney of the grantor for and in the name, place and stead of said grantor, from this date,
in the United States (the "territory") either in writing, electronically, or by other authorized means, to:

Make, endorse, sign, declare, or swear to any customs entry, withdrawal, declaration, certificate, bill of lading, carnet or any other documents required by law or regulation in connection with the importation, exportation, transportation, of any merchandise in or through the customs territory, shipped or consigned by or to said grantor;

Perform any act or condition which may be required by law or regulation in connection with such merchandise deliverable to said grantor; to receive any merchandise;

Make endorsements on bills of lading conferring authority to transfer title; make entry or collect drawback; and to make, sign, declare, or swear to any statement or certificate required by law or regulation for drawback purposes, regardless of whether such document is intended for filing with U.S. Customs and Border Protection;

Sign, seal, and deliver for and as the act of said grantor any bond required by law or regulation in connection with the entry or withdrawal of imported merchandise or merchandise exported with or without benefit of drawback, or in connection with the entry, clearance, lading, unlading or navigation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor, and any and all bonds which may be voluntarily given and accepted under applicable laws and regulations, consignee's and owner's declarations provided for in section 485, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or affidavits or statements in connection with the entry of merchandise;

Sign and swear to any document and to perform any act that may be necessary or required by law or regulation in connection with the entering, clearing, lading, unlading, or operation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor;

Authorize other Customs Brokers duly licensed within the territory to act as grantor's agent; to receive, endorse and collect checks issued for CBP duty refunds in grantor's name drawn on the Treasurer of the United States; if the grantor is a nonresident of the United States, to accept service of process on behalf of the grantor;

And generally to transact Customs business, including filing of claims or protests under section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930, or pursuant to other laws of the territories, in which said grantor is or may be concerned or interested and which may properly be transacted or performed by an agent and attorney;

Giving to said agent and attorney full power and authority to do anything whatever requisite necessary to be done in the premises as fully as said grantor could do if present and acting, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said agent and attorney shall lawfully do by virtue of these presents;

This power of attorney to remain full force and effect until revocation in writing is duly given to and received by grantee (if the donor of this power of attorney is a partnership, the said power shall in no case have any force or effect in the United States after the expiration 2 years from the dates of its execution);

Grantor acknowledges receipt of ✓ D & L CHB Terms and Conditions of Service governing all transactions between the Parties.
(Grantor's Name)

If the Grantor is a Limited Liability Company, the signatory certifies that he/she has full authority to execute this power on behalf of the Grantor.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said ✓ Daniel Leonhard Reznak
caused these presents to be sealed and signed: (Signature) ✓ (b) (6)
(Capacity) ✓ N/A Date: 8/12/2019
Witness: (if required) N/A

If you are the importer of record, payment to the broker will not relieve you of liability for CBP charges (duties, taxes or other debts owed CBP) in the event the charges are not paid by the broker. Therefore, if you pay by check, CBP charges may be paid with a separate check payable to "U.S. Customs and Border Protection" which shall be delivered to CBP by the broker. Importers who wish to utilize this procedure must contact our office in advance to arrange timely receipt of duty checks.

HUNTING RETURN FORM - TRAS2

APPLICATION FOR HUNTING NP/CITES

Issued in terms of Exchange Control Act (Chapter 22:05),
The Parks and Wild Life Act (Chapter 20:14) and the Tourism Act (Chapter 14:20)

0000081867
HUNT_FUNDS_CAPTURED

1. DETAILS OF THE SAFARI OPERATOR

Name of Operator Jimba Safaris (Pvt) Ltd
ZTA (HOP) No. HOP0271

Address 16 Catherine Berry Drive, Ilanda, Bulawayo, landline
(9) , Fax (9) , Mobile

Name of Professional Hunter M BLIGNAUT
Telephone

Number of Accompanying Guests
Are the trophies being exported after tanning and mounting?
Are the trophies being exported after primary treatment?

Name of Processing Agent MATABELELAND TAXIDERMIST
or Taxidermist

Name of Shipping Agent
Name of Foreign Agent

Client's Full Name Daniel Leonhard Reznak
Passport Number (b) (6)
Country of Issue UNITED STATES
Address (b) (6)
Palmer AK 99645
U.S.A

Licence No. 568
Fax 231329
0

Address 16 BIRMINGHAM RD
BELMONT
BULAWAYO

Address
Address

2. HUNTING AREAS

	Hunting Area Name	Province	Signature of Land Authority
1	Chete	Matabeleland North	
2	GWAMPA	Bulawayo	
3	Sijarira	Matabeleland North	
4	Nkayi Rural District Council	Matabeleland North	
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

Date of Safari From 07-06-2019
Date of Safari To 17-06-2019
Daily Rate Charged For Big Game USD 300.00
Daily Rate Charged For Plains Game USD .00
Daily Rate Charged for Non hunting guests USD .00
Number of Accompanying Guests 0

ZPWMA
Date Stamp

3. DETAILS OF DEPOSITS

(All inclusive of Daily Rate, Trophy Fees, Processing, Handling charges and any other incidentals)

(i) Safari Operator

	Value Date	ECA Number	ECA Date	Currency	Invoice Amount	Amount Paid
1	25-JUN-2019	DMS/12756	16-JUL-2019	USD	20,250	20,250
2						
3						
4						

(ii) Taxidermist

	Value Date	ECA Number	ECA Date	Currency	Invoice Amount	Amount Paid
1						
2						
3						
4						

4. FINANCIAL DATA

Total Daily rate 3,300.00
Less Commission .00
Other fees (Incidentals) .00
Percentage Commission Charged .00

Total Guests rate .00
Total Trophy fees 16,950.00
Grand Total USD 20,250.00
Total Processing Fees

5. DETAILS OF SPECIES HUNTED

	SPECIES	SEX	W/K	CONCESSION/FARM	GRID REF	DATE SHOT	SCI TROPHY SIZE	TROPHY FEES
1	IMPALA	M	Killed	Sijarira	555-571	12-JUN-2019		150
2	IMPALA	M	Killed	Sijarira	555-571	11-JUN-2019		150
3	IMPALA	M	Killed	Sijarira	551-060	13-JUN-2019		150
4	HYENA	F	Killed	Sijarira	555-571	12-JUN-2019	19	500
5	LEOPARD	M	Killed	Sijarira	551-060	15-JUN-2019	14	6,000
6	ELEPHANT - WITH TUSKS	M	Killed	GWAMPA	816-756	10-JUN-2019	40	10,000
7								
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30								

Ihereby certify that the information given in this return is, to the best of my knowledge, true and correct.

Signature of Foreign Client _____

Date _____

Signature of Professional Hunter _____

Date _____

Signature of Safari Operator _____

Date _____



JUL 1 2019

June 17, 2019

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

To the person in charge of the USFWS Branch of Permits,

Enclosed you will find my application for an African Leopard (*panther pardus*) import permit for my hunting safari this August and September. Please confirm receipt to the email address provided below and do not hesitate to contact me should you have any additional questions about this hunt, or require any additional information.

Kind Regards,

(b) (6)

Jeremy Cotton

(b) (6)



JUL 1 2019

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

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

Type of Activity

**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 COTTON		1.b. First Name JEREMY		1.c. Middle Name/Initial C	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Telephone Number (b) (6)		3.a. Alternate Telephone Number (b) (6)		
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 CRAWFORDSVILLE	1.c. State IN	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 47933	1.e. County/Province MONTGOMERY	1.f. Country USA	
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) 06/17/2019	
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.

-- SAME AS PAGE 1 --

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

Greg Brownlee - (b) (6)
Jeremy Cotton -

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: (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:

ZAMBIA Mulobezi-Bilibili GMA, GPS Coordinates: S16 10 46 3" / E025 28 18 7". c. Nearest City/Town: Lusibi, Zambia

- b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

AUGUST 14 - September 1, 2019

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

Tandala Safaris Zambia - Lance Higgins professional hunter/Principal Owner

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:

N/A

- e. Date wildlife was hunted: N/A

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

N/A

- 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]:

N/A

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). WILL RECEIVE UPON ARRIVAL TO ZAMBIA

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: Michael Borman
Business Name: Bangweulu Taxidermy, Ltd.
Address: 4142/k Chifwema Road
Address: New Kasama, Lusaka
City:
State/Province: ZAMBIA
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.

Applicant's signature: _____

(b) (6)

Date: 6/17/19

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).

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: 46537D

Date Received by DSA: July 24, 2019

DMA Contact: Ailteas Braxton

Applicant: Jeremy Cotton
Crawfordsville, Indiana

Specimens and Species: Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

Wild (Zambia)

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

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

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

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

According to Zambia's Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW), there are two main leopard populations in Zambia which are centered in the Kafue and Luangwa Ecosystems and are comprised of several national parks (NP) and game management areas (GMA) (CITES 2018a:3). Five smaller populations occur in northwest Zambia in the Lunga NP area, Liuwa NP area in the west, Sioma-Ngwezi NP area in the southwest, and in the NPs and GMAs in the

Bangweulu area and Lake Mweru-Wantipa area in the north (CITES 2018a:3). DNPW reports that the current total leopard range in Zambia is at least 220,000 km² (CITES 2018a:3), which is similar to the extant range of 218,000 km² determined by Jacobson et al. (2016:Supp. Table 5).

No countrywide estimate of the leopard population in Zambia has been made (CITES 2018a:5). Previous research conducted in 2011, 2016 and 2017, on leopard densities in some NPs and GMAs within Zambia found densities between 1.88 leopards/100 km² and 8.2 leopards/100 km² (CITES 2018a:5). Therefore, given the extent of leopard range in the country and assuming a conservatively low overall density of between one and two leopards per 100 km², DNPW reports that the overall leopard population in Zambia is likely to be 2,000 – 4,000 individuals (CITES 2018a:5).

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

According to DNPW, threats to the persistence of the leopard population in Zambia include habitat encroachment and fragmentation, bush meat poaching/snaring, human leopard conflict and prey depletion (CITES 2018a:36). In addition, illegal harvest is a potential threat to the species in Zambia as DNPW confiscated 110 illegal leopard skins between 2013 and 2017 (CITES 2018a:12).

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (Jeremy Cotton; Crawfordsville, Indiana) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Zambia.
2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard will be taken from the wild in the Mulobezi-Bilibili Hunting Block, Zambia, during a hunt scheduled for August 14 – September 1, 2019. The 2019 leopard hunting quota allocated for the Mulobezi-Bilibili Hunting Block has not yet been posted.

B. Zambia Information:

3. Leopards in Zambia are managed under a sustainable use program that includes trophy hunting and are the beneficiary of several protective measures. The Wildlife Act of 2015 (Act) is the principal legislation guiding the management of wildlife in Zambia, and the DNPW is the only government department responsible for the management of wildlife, including leopards, in Zambia (CITES 2018a:7). The Act also provides for the promotion of opportunities for the

equitable and sustainable use of public wildlife estates; provides for the establishment, control and co-management of Community Partnership Parks for the conservation and restoration of ecological structures for non-consumptive forms of recreation and environmental education; provides for the sustainable use of wildlife and the effective management of the wildlife habitat in Game Management Areas; enhances the benefits of Game Management Areas to local communities and wildlife; involves local communities in the management of Game Management Areas; and provides for the development and implementation of management plans (CITES 2018a:7).

The Act also provides for stiffer penalties related to poaching and enforcing all wildlife related violations in Zambia (CITES 2018a:7). Hunting of all wild animals without a permit in Zambia is illegal (CITES 2018a:7). Further, it is a criminal offense to hunt, kill, capture or be in possession of a leopard specimen without a license (CITES 2018a:7). The leopard is considered a protected species under the Act and therefore attracts stiffer penalties without option of a fine (CITES 2018a:7). Other legislation includes regulations (Private Wildlife Estates) and Statutory Instruments already in force such as CITES, Hunting, and Elephant Hunting (CITES 2018a:7). According to DNPW, other Statutory Instruments are in preparation for the implementation of the Wildlife Act of 2015 and are currently under review, including (CITES 2018a:1,7-8):

- formulating specific regulations which place certain conditions on the hunting of leopards (and lions) in GMAs, including but not limited to: age-based regulations, banning the hunting of females, and setting a minimum number of days to hunt; and
- formulating regulations regarding off-take quota management that will regulate how quotas are set, approved and utilized, and will be based on the precautionary principle that requires the most up-to-date information be used on setting quotas.

4. Leopard hunting in Zambia is carried out in hunting blocks located in Game Management Areas surrounding National Parks in the Luangwa, Kafue and Lower Zambezi ecosystem and in Open Game Ranches/Conservancies (CITES 2018a:16). Game Management Areas (GMA) are a category of protected areas in Zambia designed to form buffer zones between National Parks and Open Areas (CITES 2018a:16). The main land use form in GMAs has been safari and resident hunting; however, a few GMAs have included photographic tourism (CITES 2018a:16). There are 36 Game Management Areas in Zambia covering 177,404 km². Open Game Ranches are unfenced private wildlife estates outside public protected areas that are reserved by a person or local community for wildlife conservation and management (CITES 2018a:16). The private sector and the community agree to protect wildlife on these privately owned or communal lands and in exchange for protecting the wildlife, DNPW issues the Open Game Ranches annual non-resident hunting quotas (CITES 2018a:16). Zambia currently has 17 registered Open Game Ranches covering over 2,500 km², of which 8 have a quota for leopards (CITES 2018a:16-17).

5. Quotas are set annually and are issued to hunting blocks in GMAs and Open Game Ranches (CITES 2018a:18). With quotas allocated on an annual basis, DNPW can react quickly to any difficulties in specific areas, whenever necessary to adjust or even suspend quotas (CITES 2018a:52).

6. Zambia has a participatory quota setting process that is based on scientific information derived from aerial surveys, ground counts, patrol sightings, local and expert opinion, and

hunting monitoring, as well as information provided by Community Resource Boards (CRBs), DNPW, lease holders/operators/professional hunters, and other organizations (CITES 2018a:18). The quota for leopards is set using information from hunting records and field observations derived from professional hunters, operators, and field officers (CITES 2018a:18). According to DNPW, this allows CRBs and DNPW to review the previous hunting season's offtake before setting the quota for the upcoming year (CITES 2018a:18). In approving the quota, management developed the sustainable maximum harvest rates which it uses to allocate and approve the leopard quota as follows (CITES 2018a:18):

- Prime hunting blocks = 3 leopard per 1,000 km²
- Secondary hunting blocks and open game ranches = 1 leopard per 1,000 km²
- Under stocked hunting blocks = 0 leopard per 1,000 km²

DNPW states that in using these rates, the total number of leopards on quota that can possibly be issued in the entire country in any hunting season is 162 (CITES 2018a:18), which is 54 percent of the CITES approved export quota for Zambian leopard trophies and skins.

7. The Zambian government suspended leopard trophy hunting from 2013 to 2015 due to concerns and uncertainty about the conservation status of the population (Stein et al. 2016). According to DNPW, the suspension was lifted in 2016 when rural communities requested that the suspension be lifted due to the detrimental impact on their livelihoods of increased human-livestock-carnivore conflict with offsets from hunting revenues (CITES 2018a:1). In view of this, Zambia established a limited offtake that was within the CITES approved quota and that they believed was sustainable (CITES 2018a:1).

8. In reopening leopard hunting in 2016, DNPW consulted with independent leopard experts to get advice and held a workshop with stakeholders in April 2016, which resulted in the formulation of guidelines on leopard (and lion) hunting in Zambia (CITES 2018a:23). According to DNPW, the guidelines have since been re-drafted for gazetting as a Statutory Instrument and are considered as part of an adaptive process to manage leopard hunting in the country (CITES 2018a:23). In addition, DNPW states that the guidelines will be further reviewed at the end of the 2018 hunting season taking into account the experiences from the first two years of implementation since the suspension was lifted (CITES 2018a:23). The guidelines include (CITES 2018a:23):

1. Utilization must be based on scientific principles: use area size and leopard density, population status trends and prey availability;
2. Hunted leopards must be an adult; and
3. Use adaptive approaches in managing leopards. This may include varying quotas according to population status in a hunting area. Therefore, it is important to establish a monitoring mechanism that provides information on:
 - A. Indicators that show the leopard trends in an area, such as:
 - Hunting effort - time spent to find the desirable trophy;
 - Hunting success – was the hunted leopard of desired and acceptable trophy size;
 - Trophy size - Size of skull, tooth measurements, body length, shoulder height, etc.; and
 - Age – the average age of lawful trophies.
 - B. The status of habitat and prey in an area, including:

- Satellite images of the area;
 - Encroachment levels; and
 - Quantitative and qualitative indication of prey.
- C. Regular collection of data on the hunted leopard with prompt checking on the accuracy of information provided, with:
- Skull, teeth, and hide to be examined, sampled and permanently tagged; and
 - Certificates provided for proof of sampling and rating of trophy.

The guidelines also recommend (CITES 2018a:23-24): no hunting of female leopards, no hunting of any leopard born or held in captivity, no use of pre-recorded sounds in the hunting of leopards, no leopard hunting on fenced game ranches, leopard hunting only in Prime and Secondary areas and Open Game Ranches known to be rich in leopards and prey, and establishing a central place for trophy measurements and ageing of hunted leopards for export. According to DNPW, the long-term implementation and monitoring of the effectiveness of these guidelines and indicators allow for adaptive adjustment of leopard quotas (CITES 2018a:24).

9. As a result, Zambia's new management approach to leopard hunting is based on three pillars (CITES 2018a:24):

- I. A conservative, precautionary quota, well below the recommended thresholds for sustainability;
- II. An age-based harvest limit and strong monitoring of leopard offtakes; and
- III. Significant and direct community benefits. This will ensure that leopard hunting in Zambia is sustainable and does not negatively affect the population. In addition, in the hunting concession agreements signed in 2015, no hunting outfitter has been guaranteed a leopard on quota. It is made clear that the quota for any species shall be based on scientific methods including the latest available survey and aging techniques.

10. To monitor quotas and trophy hunting in Zambia, wildlife officers accompany hunters on all hunts during the hunting season (CITES 2018a:28). The officer records activities related to the hunt on specified forms (i.e., Safari Hunting monitoring forms, trophy measurement forms, and a client questionnaire) (CITES 2018a:28). The officer endorses used licenses ensuring that they cannot be used again (CITES 2018a:28). In addition, the law requires that all harvested trophies be registered (CITES 2018a:28).

DNPW is also introducing a monitoring system specific for leopards (and lions). This monitoring system will be based on a Statutory Instrument which is in preparation, which will introduce a mandatory sampling system that requires trophy leopards meet or exceed a minimum size (or possibly age) as one measure for harvesting trophy leopards (CITES 2018a:29). The monitoring system will be based on specific forms that will help ensure proper compliance with the provisions of the law, including confirmation of legal licenses and collection of data associated with the hunt (including but not limited to: location, date, participants, and photos) (CITES 2018a:29). The monitoring system will be complemented by regular surveys for leopards throughout the GMAs using camera trap and other indirect monitoring techniques (CITES 2018a:29).

11. Leopard-human conflicts occur on the interface between communities and leopard range,

often resulting in “problem animals” being removed through lethal means (CITES 2018a:35). Fortunately, DNPW reports that the number of incidents of leopard–human conflict (HLC) is low in Zambia and retaliatory killings by livestock owners are not as prevalent as in other areas of Africa, however with increasing human populations, this may become an issue as human settlements expand (CITES 2018a:35,38). DNPW states that they apply an adaptive system that includes a procedure whereby reported cases of leopard damage are investigated by field officers and complete reports are reviewed by the most senior officer for immediate feedback (CITES 2018a:38). Interventions include: scaring leopards through blasting or killing the animals suspected to be responsible for the attack on livestock and humans (CITES 2018a:38). DNPW admits that this approach is considered incompatible with sustainable conservation of wildlife and may contribute to the decline in the leopard population; however, they state that they are committed to implement the best practices on HLC (for example, the HLC toolkit developed by the Niassa Carnivore Project) (CITES 2018a:38). According to DNPW, this will be done through the development of a specific policy on Human Wildlife Conflict that the department, pending the availability of funding, would like to devise as soon as possible (CITES 2018a:38).

12. According to DNPW, direct poaching of leopards is not believed to be significant (CITES 2018a:38). Between 2013 and 2017, DNPW confiscated 110 illegal leopard skins (CITES 2018a:12). As a result, DNPW is establishing an investigation into current levels of illegal trade and use of leopard skins (CITES 2018a:33). DNPW states that identifying levels and source routes will be a first step in controlling this potential threat to Zambia’s wild leopard population (CITES 2018a:33).

13. Given the elusive nature of leopards, the vast areas where they occur in Zambia and its wide-ranging biology, DNPW states that it is almost impossible to obtain reliable population estimates that can be used with confidence for management purposes (CITES 2018a:14). Moreover, DNPW states that the cost of undertaking long-term intensive surveys across the many habitats where leopards occur in Zambia is beyond the financial capacity of the DNPW (CITES 2018a:14). For these reasons, DNPW is adopting an adaptive management framework approach to determine reliable estimates of population trends to assess how leopard populations are changing over time and at a scale relevant to management (CITES 2018a:14). Going forward, DNPW will adopt “best practices” that use a combination of intensive monitoring (i.e. systematic camera trap surveys at 20 strategic sites across the country), extensive monitoring that captures relative abundance indices, and information captured from leopards that are harvested by the hunting industry (CITES 2018a:14). DNPW acknowledges that these relative abundance indices are generally less accurate and precise, but they can be collected rapidly at a landscape scale and within the capacity of the DNPW and its stakeholders (CITES 2018a:14). DNPW also recognizes that more reliable and robust monitoring techniques are required to better assess and measure the population trend and therefore, they state that they are committed to developing long-term rigorous monitoring programs that can be used to monitor the status of leopard populations across its range in Zambia (CITES 2018a:14).

14. The CITES Scientific Authority of Zambia has considered the country’s population of leopards, the quota-setting system and current precautionary quota, the newly implemented age-based harvest policy, the limited offtake, the adaptive management of leopards, and the current threats to leopards in Zambia, including loss of habitat, human-leopard conflicts, and levels of

illegal trade (CITES 2018a:51). Upon considering these factors and in accordance with Article IV of CITES and Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) on *Non-detriment findings*, the Zambian Scientific Authority concludes that the low level of offtake generated by trophy hunting is not detrimental to the survival of the leopard in Zambia (CITES 2018a:51). According to DNPW, the newly developed leopard management systems, Statutory Instruments and hunting reforms employ an adaptive management approach thereby ensuring long-term sustainability, health and enjoyment of Zambia's wild leopard populations (CITES 2018a:51).

C. CITES Export Quota Program

15. Within the context of CITES, Zambia initially had an approved export quota of 80 leopard skins established in 1983 at CoP4 (CITES 2018a:3). At CoP5 in 1985, Zambia proposed to increase its CITES export quota to 300 leopard trophies and skins per year in order to maintain and encourage sport hunting which had been a source of employment for local people (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:94). The increase of the quota to 300 was adopted by the Conference of the Parties and has remained at that level ever since.

Although the approved CITES export quota has been 300 leopard trophies and skins per year, the annual leopard quotas established by Zambia and the actual hunting trophy exports have been less. Between 2005 and 2017, the DNPW issued a total of 1,177 leopards on quota of which 687 were utilized (58% of the annual quota) (CITES 2018a:23). During this period, the highest number of leopards issued on quota was 126 individuals in 2011 and the lowest was 37 individuals in 2015 (CITES 2018a:23). Before the hunting ban was implemented in 2013 – 2014, the average annual leopard quota was 120 individuals per year (CITES 2018a:23). Since the ban was lifted, the annual leopard quotas have increased from 37 individuals per year in 2015 to 105 individuals per year in 2017 (CITES 2018a:23). The annual leopard quota for 2018 was set at 102 individuals (CITES 2018a:20-21).

16. Since 2006, according to UNEP-WCMC (2018), reported gross exports have averaged 66 trophies annually and 4 skins annually.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.

19US46537D/9

2. Valid

09/11/2020

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

JEREMY C. COTTON

(b) (6)

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IN 47933

U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

MICHAEL BORMAN

BANGWEULU TAXIDERM, LTD.

4142/K CHIFWEMA ROAD

NEW KASAMA

LUSAKA

SOUTH AFRICA

5. Special Conditions

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

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

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

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

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

TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2019 HUNTING SEASON.

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

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA

5275 LEESBURG PIKE

FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

09/12/2019

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

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

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

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

10. Appendix No. and Source

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name

PANTHERA

PARDUS

9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or 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

ZAMBIA

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

882237

RCVD FEB 28 2020

To Whom it May Concern,

The Cites permit number 46537-D never arrived in the mail. I am submitting this application to request a replacement permit. Should the original be delivered, I will return it to the Division of Management Authority upon receipt.

Jeremy R. Cotton

(b) (6)

Date:

2/21/2020

Nedra C. Richardson 2/21/2020

NEDRA C RICHARDSON
Notary Public - State of Indiana
SEAL
Commission Number 645668
My Commission Expires 07/08/2021



RCVD FEB 28 2020

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

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

Type of Activity

**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 Cotton	1.b. First Name Jeremy	1.c. Middle Name/Initial R	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 Crawfordsville	1.c. State IN	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 47933	1.e. County/Province Montgomery	1.f. Country USA
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 \$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 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) 02/21/2020	
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.

Same as Page 1

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

Jeremy Cotton

(b) (6)

Greg Brownlee

(b) (6)

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

☒ No ☐ Yes

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

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

46537-D

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

Micheal Borman, Bangweulu Taxidermy, 4142/k Chifwema Road, New Kasama, Lusaka, Zambia

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:
 - a. Refers to the permit number and describes the circumstances that resulted in the loss or destruction of the original permit;
 - b. Includes a statement that affirms the shipment did not occur;
 - c. You are requesting a replacement U.S. CITES permit;
 - d. 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:
 - a. Describes the circumstances that resulted in the permit being damaged;
 - b. Includes a statement that affirms the shipment did not occur;
 - c. You are requesting a replacement U.S. CITES permit.

Permit was never received in the mail.



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

OMB No. 1048-0073
Expires 05/31/2017
REV 3-00 11-2020

Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

Return to: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority (DMA)
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, 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 Hughes	1.b. First name Chris	1.c. Middle name or initial Dixon	1.d. Suffix Ph
2. Date of birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)			
3. Social Security No. (b) (6)			
4. Occupation (b) (6)			
5. Affiliation (Date, business, etc.) (b) (6)			
6.a. Telephone number	6.b. Alternate telephone number	6.c. Fax number	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 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 Madison	1.c. State MS	1.d. Zip code/Postal code: 39110	1.e. County/Province Madison	1.f. Country USA	
2.a. Mailing Address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable)					
2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal code:	2.e. County/Province	2.f. Country	

D. All applicants MUST complete	
1.	Attach check or money order payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in the amount of \$100, nonrefundable processing fee. Federal, Tribal, State, and local government agencies, and those acting on behalf of such agencies, are exempt from the processing fee – attach documentation of fee exempt status as outlined in instructions. (50 CFR 13.11(d))
2.	Do you currently have or have you ever had any Federal Fish and Wildlife permits? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> If yes, list the number of the most current permit you have held or that you are applying to renew/re-issue: _____ No <input 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 (b) (6) use 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) 10/30/2019

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

Note 2: 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.

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

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

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

Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year)

African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) Quantity: 0 (Import permit is not required for trophies harvested in Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, or Zimbabwe). **Note: once imported, ivory cannot be re-exported.**

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

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

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

N/A

- b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

N/A

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

N/A

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

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

ZIMBABWE, NYAMINYAMI DISTRICT AREA 2
(DMAY) - MASHONALAND WEST

- b. Date wildlife was hunted:

16 JULY 2019

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

SKULL & FULLMOUNT SKIN

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

TROPHY CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL
4 JOSIAH CHINAMANO ROAD, BELMONT,
BULAWAYO, ZIMBABWE

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

Name:

Business Name:

Address:

Address:

City:

State/Province:

Country, Postal Code:

3 TROPHY CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL
4 JOSIAH CHINAMANO ROAD
BELMONT
BULAWAYO
ZIMBABWE

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

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

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

I acknowledge that the sport-hunted trophy/trophies to be imported has been/will be personally hunted by my client and is being imported only for my client's personal use (i.e., **not for sale, transfer, donation, or exchange that is reasonably likely to result in economic use, gain, or benefit**). I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year (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: _____ Date: 10/30/2019

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

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

ATLANTA , GEORGIA

9. Name and address where you wish the permit to be mailed, if different from page 1 (All permits will be mailed via the U.S. Postal Service, unless you identify an alternative means below):
10. If you wish the permit to be delivered by means other than USPS regular mail, provide an air bill, pre-paid envelope, or billing information. If you do not have a pre-paid envelope or air bill and wish to pay for a courier service with your credit card, please check the box below. Please DO NOT include credit card number or other information; you will be contacted for this information.
- ☐ If a permit is issued, please send it via a courier service to the address on page 1 or question 9. I understand that you will contact me for my credit card information once the application has been processed.
11. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application? (Include name, phone number, and email):
12. **Disqualification Factor.** A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of the Lacey Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly waived by the Service Director in response to a written petition. (50 CFR 13.21(c)) Have you or any of the owners of the business, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited collateral, or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above?
- ☐ Yes ☐ No If you answered "Yes" provide: a) the individual's name, b) date of charge, c) charge(s), d) location of incident, e) court, and f) action taken for each violation.

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

Application Number: 67017D

Date Received by DSA: January 28, 2020

DMA Contact: Robert Williams

Applicant: Chris Dixon Hughes
Madison, Mississippi

Specimens and Species: Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

Wild (Zimbabwe)

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

Recipient: Self

Type of Permit: Appendix I Import (CITES)

ADVICE

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

Species Background:

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

Home ranges are about 13–35 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 (Braczkowski *et al.* 2015). In general, the current population trend is declining due to harvest and habitat loss and fragmentation (Stein *et al.* 2016).

In 1975, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* was included in CITES Appendix I (UNEP 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, 2018).

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

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

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

National Parks as well as Matetsi, Chirisa, Chete, Charara, Hurungwe, Chewore, Doma and Umfurundzi Safari Areas (Jacobson *et al.* 2016: Supp. Doc. 1). Though leopards reportedly occur outside of protected areas, they have much lower densities in areas that have been subject to human disturbance and may be extinct in the majority of unprotected areas (CITES 2018a:5; Jacobson *et al.* 2016: Fig. 1). Jacobson *et al.* estimate the extant range of leopards in Zimbabwe to be 160,000 km² (2016: Supp. Table 5), which is similar to ZPWMA's estimate of 145,000 km² (CITES 2018a:12).

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

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

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

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (Chris Dixon Hughes; Madison, Mississippi) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Zimbabwe.
2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard will be taken from the wild at/near: Nyaminyami District Area 2-Mashonaland West, Zimbabwe; during a hunt scheduled for July 16, 2019; with Professional Hunter: [pending]; and with Outfitter: [pending]. The applicant did not present copies of any Zimbabwe hunting licenses/permits, but copies of relevant licenses/permits necessarily will accompany the specimen during shipment.

B. Zimbabwe Information:

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

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

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

ministers and officials facilitating wildlife crime (Obank *et al.* 2015:456). Widespread corruption must be addressed in order for the regulatory framework to effectively protect the country's wildlife.

5. In a letter dated December 6, 2017, President of Zimbabwe E. D. Mnangagwa communicated to the United States Zimbabwe's political stability and commitment to conserving wildlife. Though the letter specifically discusses elephant conservation and trophy hunting programs, President Mnangagwa makes assurances that after a smooth transition from the previous administration, all conservation initiatives being undertaken by Zimbabwe will not be reversed, but enhanced (Zimbabwe 2017).

6. According to ZPWMA, one of the most important aspects of the country's hunting program is the delegation of authority to private and communal landowners to manage and benefit from the wildlife on their land (CITES 2018a:11). Leopard hunting in Zimbabwe occurs on private land, state land, and areas managed under the Communal Areas Management Plan for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE) (CITES 2018a:11; Zimbabwe 2012:17). CAMPFIRE aims to change rural communities' perceptions of wildlife resources from a threat to their livelihoods to a sustainable revenue stream (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:97). Trophy hunting has become a main source of income for the CAMPFIRE program, and has shown beneficial effects for both wildlife conservation and rural community members (Loveridge *et al.* 2006:230). Rural district councils within the program area set aside an estimated 36,000 km² of land for wildlife in Zimbabwe (Loveridge *et al.* 2006:231).

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

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

other data requested by ZPWMA (CITES 2018a:10).

9. There is currently no management plan for leopards in Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe 2012:16), nor does there appear to be any formal criteria for leopard trophies (CITES 2018a:9). In 2012, Zimbabwe reported that the hunting of female leopards was prohibited based on an agreement between ZPWMA and the Safari Operators Association of Zimbabwe (SOAZ), and that leopard trophies with a skull size smaller than 13.75 inches (width plus length) would not be allowed to be exported (Zimbabwe 2012:11). However, in their 2018 review of the CITES leopard quota, Zimbabwe did not make it clear whether only males were taken as trophies; in fact, ZPWMA states that leopards taken are “usually males” (CITES 2018a:3). Leopard trophy monitoring began in the 2009 hunting season to assess catch per unit effort, hunting success, and trophy quality (Zimbabwe 2016:5). In 2013 the monitoring began to include photographs used to age hunted leopards and it was determined that between 2013 and 2015, 90% of the leopards taken were very young (between 2-3 years of age) (Zimbabwe 2016:5-8). Though Zimbabwe incentivizes hunters and hunting areas to take older males by setting quota allocations based on trophy quality, there is currently no indication of any formal mechanism requiring compliance.

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

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

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

to be largely ineffective in mitigating human-leopard conflict (Athreya *et al.* 2011 and Weilenmann *et al.* 2011 as cited in Zimbabwe 2012). Hunting problem animals also raises concerns about false reporting in order to obtain additional hunting permits, and it is highly likely that some leopards are killed illegally under the name of PAC (Zimbabwe 2012:9, 11).

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

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

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

C. CITES Export Quota Program

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

Although the approved CITES export quota has been 500 leopard trophies and skins per year, the actual hunting trophy exports have been less. Between 2010 and 2017, actual annual offtake ranged from 133 leopards in 2017 to 186 leopards in 2014 (averaging about 33% of the quota across this period) (CITES 2018a:9). Zimbabwe establishes national leopard quotas annually in an adaptive process that relies on monitoring data and stakeholder input. National hunting quotas may be set higher than CITES export quotas to mitigate human-animal conflict, but hunting offtakes have been lower than both national and CITES quotas (CITES 2018a:7). Zimbabwe issued between 578 and 882 leopard hunting permits annually between 2004 and 2012, but actual hunting offtakes during this period were between 160 and 302 (Zimbabwe 2012:7-8).

16. Since 2006, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged 207 trophies annually and 43 skins annually.

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

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

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

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

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

19. At the 70th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC70; Sochi, October 2018), the Chair of the Animals Committee submitted document SC70 Doc. 55 on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (Panthera pardus): Report of the Animals Committee*. In the document, the Animals Committee informed the Standing Committee of the above recommendation. The Standing Committee noted the evaluation of the Animals Committee concerning the quotas for Zimbabwe in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) and invited the Secretariat to propose to the Conference of the Parties draft amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* concerning approaches to review quotas for Appendix-I species, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Animals Committee in paragraph 5 f) of document SC70 Doc. 55 and opportunities to provide assistance

to range States (CITES 2018d). These results were taken up by the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

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).

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

* * * * *

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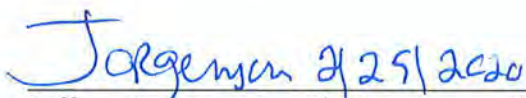
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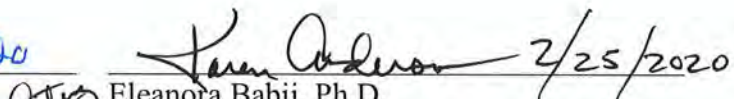
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DSA BIOLOGIST:

DSA CONCUR:

 2/25/2020

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

 2/25/2020

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



Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

RCVD JAN 30 2020

LB

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

**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 Campana	1.b. First Name Frank	1.c. Middle Name/Initial P	1.d. Suffix Mr.
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address

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

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

Section C: All applicants complete address information

1.a. Physical address (Street address; Apartment #, Suite #, or Room #; no P.O. Boxes) (b) (6)				
1.b. City Yonkers	1.c. State New York	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 10701	1.e. County/Province Westchester	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

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 <i>Title 50 Part 13 of the Code of Federal Regulations</i> and the other applicable parts in subchapter B of Chapter I of Title 50, and I certify that the information submitted in this application for a permit is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that any false statement herein may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.
(b) (6) Signature (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy) 01/21/2020

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.

SAME AS ON PAGE 1

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

ME - FRANK CAMPANA

(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: 0 (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).

N/A

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:

* Zimbabwe, Bubi District, Matabeleland North, Bubi Campfire Area, GPS 210-321, Nearest City Bulawayo

- b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:
April 11th - April 30th 2020

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

Nengasha Safaris
36A Townsend Road, Suburb S
Bulawayo, ZIMBABWE

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:

N/A

e. Date wildlife was hunted:

N/A

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

N/A

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]:

N/A

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).

N/A

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:

Business Name:

Address:

Address:

City:

State/Province:

Country, Postal Code:

N/A

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.

N/A

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

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

N/A

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.

Applicant's signature: _____ Date: _____

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).



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

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.

19US24609D/9

2. Valid

04/08/2020

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

FRANK P. CAMPANA

(b) (6)

YONKERS, NY 10701

U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

NENGASHA SAFARIS

36A TOWNSEND ROAD, SUBURB S

BULAWAYO

MATABELELAND

ZIMBABWE

5. Special Conditions

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

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

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

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

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

TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2019 HUNTING SEASON.

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

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA

5275 LEESBURG PIKE

FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

04/09/2019

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

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

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

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

10. Appendix No. and Source

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

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

10. 1 W

11. Quantity (including units)

1

NO

12. Country of Origin
ZIMBABWEScientific Name
PANTHERA
PARDUS

B. Common Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

Scientific Name

C. Common Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

Scientific Name

D. Common Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

Scientific Name

E. Common Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

Scientific Name

R32A10



FEB 01 2019

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

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

Type of Activity

**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 Asbury		1.b. First Name Ralph		1.c. Middle Name/Initial Edmon		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 Melbourne		1.c. State FL		1.d. Zip code/Postal code 32934		1.e. County/Province Brevard		1.f. Country USA	
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) 01/30/2019	
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 handcraft 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.

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

Pierre van Tonder

(b) (6)

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

☒ No ☐ Yes

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

4. 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: 0 (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:

Tanzania, Selous Game Reserve, near Mikumi and Morogoro

- b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:
07/29/2019 thru 08/12/2019

- c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:
Pierre van Tonder,
Pierre van Tonder Big Game Safaris

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:
- e. Date wildlife was hunted:
- f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:
- 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]:

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: Pierre van Tonder
Business Name: Pierre van Tonder Bog Game Safaris
Address: P.O. Box 437
Address: Winterton
City:
State/Province: South Africa 3340
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.

Applicant's signature: (b) (6) Date: 01/30/2019

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).

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: 24675D

Date Received by DSA: February 13, 2019

DMA Contact: Stephanie Whitley

Applicant: Ralph Edmon Asbury
Melbourne, Florida

Specimens and Species: Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

Wild (Tanzania)

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 (Brackowski *et al.* 2015). In general, the current population trend is declining due to harvest and habitat loss and fragmentation (Stein *et al.* 2016).

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

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

In 2016, the African leopard as *Panthera pardus ssp. pardus* was categorized as Vulnerable A2cd (ver 3.1) by the IUCN Red List (Stein *et al.* 2016). This range wide 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).

Since the last IUCN Assessment in 2008, leopard populations have declined in Tanzania

especially in central part of the country (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:34). Leopards are found throughout the Serengeti-Ngorogoro Crater system, and to the south and west of this area, but are thought to be absent from Lake Victoria's southeastern boundary to Central Tanzania (Stein *et al.* 2016). The current range of leopards in Tanzania covers approximately 76% of the countryside of Tanzania, or about 672,100 km² (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplemental Table 5). The Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) plans to conduct additional leopard surveys during 2018–2019 (CITES 2018c:3).

Range wide, the main conservation threats to leopards are habitat loss and fragmentation, reduced prey base, conflict with livestock and game farming, and trophy hunting if poorly managed (Stein *et al.* 2016:13). In Tanzania, the key threats to leopard conservation are direct persecution in retaliation for livestock losses and accidental capture in snares set for other animals (CITES 2018c:5). These threats are ongoing (Stein *et al.* 2016:3). In addition, according to Tanzania (CITES 2018c:5): 4–15 leopards are killed annually through the control of problem animals; incidental snaring or poaching is worth noting and may be under-reported; prey abundance does not appear to be an issue; and habitat loss is not a significant threat. According to the IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group (2017:126–127), however, prey species depletion, as well as habitat loss and agricultural conversion, may in fact be significant leopard conservation threats. The significance of hostility towards leopards by local tribes, as well as the illegal harvest of female leopards, may also be under-appreciated. Additional information about all leopard conservation threats in Tanzania is indicated.

Until recently, given the absence of substantial baseline data, leopard species accounts typically did not include precise national population size estimates, for example: Jacobson *et al.* (2016, Supplement to Document 1, p. 26), Stein *et al.* (2016:8–10), and IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group (2017:56). As an example for leopard management purposes, however, Tanzania presents a qualitative assessment of leopard abundance based on camera traps at 23 sites. Leopards were assessed as abundant at three sites and as common or fairly common at nine sites (CITES 2018c:4). Leopard population density estimates are also available for four sites in Tanzania. Based on these values, Tanzania calculated overall densities, extrapolated those values to the surface areas of lands inside and outside of protected areas, and estimated a total population size of 19,673 leopards in that country (CITES 2018c:5). While this value is less than previous estimates (> 30K leopards, see IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:56), it would not be categorized by the Red List as a very small or restricted population. According to the IUCN Red List assessment however, while healthy leopard populations may occur outside of human dominated areas, widespread habitat loss and prey loss inside protected areas are likely to have caused leopard declines of > 30% over the past three leopard generations (ca. 22 years) in sub-Saharan Africa, perhaps suggesting that a more endangered assessment is indicated (Stein *et al.* 2016:9–10).

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (Ralph Edmon Asbury; Melbourne, Florida) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Tanzania.
2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard will be taken from the wild at/near: Selous Game Reserve, near Mikumi and Morogoro, Tanzania; with PH Pierre van Tonder and Pierre van Tonder Big Game Safaris; during a hunt on or about July 29–August 12, 2019. A copy of Tanzania Game Hunting Permit No. --- was not submitted along with the application.

B. Tanzania Information:

3. Conservation activities in Tanzania are managed in accordance with four general principles: responsibility principle, precautionary principle, adaptive management principle, and participatory principle (CITES 2018c:11). Furthermore, leopards are the beneficiary of several protective measures and are sustainably utilized under a regulated trophy hunting system (CITES 2018c:6–7; see below). Leopards are also the beneficiary of an extensive network of protected areas that encompass about 23.9 % of their range (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplemental Table 5; CITES 2018c:3). These activities and measures provide a strong protective framework for the species in Tanzania.
4. Leopard hunting in Tanzania is regulated by three legislative measures (CITES 2018c:6): Wildlife Conservation Act No. 5 of 2009, Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations of 2015, and CITES Implementation Regulations of 2005. These measures implement several general procedures (quota control system), including: (i) Allocating a quota for each licensed hunting operator; (ii) Authorizing hunting of male leopards; (iii) Hunting supervised and verified by game scouts; (iv) Verified leopard harvests that are recorded on official quota control sheets; (v) Actual exports are supported by CITES Export Permits; and (vi) Export documents that are verified by wildlife inspectors at exit points (CITES 2018c:6). Leopard harvests are also subject to a minimum body length requirement of 130 cm (tip of the nose to the base of the tail (CITES 2018c:7). The implementation of these measures by Tanzania enhances leopard conservation in that country.
5. Tanzania also manages its leopard population in accordance with the Tanzania Carnivore Conservation Action Plan (TAWIRI 2009). This plan summarizes current information about leopard distribution, abundance, conservation threats, information needs, conservation needs, and research priorities. Based on these preliminary results, the group of species and subject matter experts identified several immediate leopard information needs, including: (i) information on anthropogenic threats targeting conflict hotspots; (ii) research on effectiveness of mitigation strategies; (iii) status in representative areas; (iv) addressing gaps in knowledge of distribution; (v) movement of leopards in parks and between game reserves; (vi) GIS resource maps; and (vii) threats posed by trade in skins and parts (TAWIRI 2009:98–99). At the national level,

biodiversity is managed within the context of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2015–2020 (Tanzania 2015). Within the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity, this plan calls for the characterization and conservation of biodiversity – including the leopard and its habitat – at various levels, including: ecosystems, species, and protected areas. Together, these two plans guide the activities of leopard researchers and managers.

6. According to Tanzania, the leopard management program has been subject to monitoring at both the national and regional levels through questionnaires, camera-traps, call-ups and spoor counts (CITES 2018c:8). Presently, camera traps and spoor counts are being utilized as monitoring tools. These results inform the decisions of leopard managers with regard to the calculation of estimated leopard population sizes, characterization of human-leopard conflicts, confirmation of distribution outside of protected areas, and quantification of non-trophy hunting killings of leopards.

7. There are three general categories of areas in Tanzania where big game hunting is permitted (Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority; TAWA 2018; Tanzania Tourist Board 2018): (i) Game Reserves are areas which are declared for the purpose of conservation, including both consumptive and non-consumptive uses. Licensed tourist hunting and licensed non-consumptive tourist activities are permitted. (ii) Game Controlled Areas are areas declared for conservation of wildlife outside of village lands where activities detrimental to wildlife are prohibited, for example, residence and livestock grazing. (iii) Wildlife Management Areas are areas set aside for community-based wildlife conservation within village lands, but excluding protected areas. There are currently 63 Game Controlled Areas/Open Areas where hunting is permitted (CITES 2018c:3).

8. Tourist hunting is regulated by a block and quota system (CITES 2018c:7). Hunting blocks are areas within Game Reserves, Game Controlled Areas, or Open Areas and are allocated to a licensed hunting operator subject to an application process. For the period 2018–2022, there are 56 hunting blocks available and applicants can be allocated up to five hunting blocks (Vemma 2017). Applicants are required to demonstrate technical capability and financial stability. Successful applicants are subject to an annual performance review (Vemma 2017).

9. Quotas are set at the national level on an annual basis under the direction of the Wildlife Division (CITES 2018c:2). Leopard quotas are set annually by a Committee comprised of experts from the Wildlife Division, Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA), Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI), which is the CITES Scientific Authority in Tanzania, and some selected renown biologists from academic institutions (CITES 2018c:7). Quotas are based on available biological and management information, including: species distribution, natural history, recruitment rate, and population estimates (CITES 2018c:7). This information is generated by researchers, agency staffs, and concession operators.

10. Tanzania justifies the continuation of the present quota in accordance with the following circumstances (CITES 2018c:7): (i) observed conservation status of leopards in that country (large and widely distributed population; see: CITES 2018c:3 & 5); (ii) improvement in population monitoring (see: CITES 2018c:4 & 8); (iii) scientific assessment of the harvest

regime (see: CITES 2018c:9); and (iv) contribution of trophy hunting revenues to leopard conservation and the livelihoods of local communities (CITES 2018c:9–11). Based on these circumstances, according to Tanzania, the present quota should be continued.

11. According to Tanzania (CITES 2018c:12–13):

Upon considering all the factors illustrated in this document and in accordance with Article IV of CITES and CITES Resolution Conf.16.7, the Scientific Authority of Tanzania has advised the Management Authority that the low level of off-take generated by safari hunting is not detrimental to the survival of the leopard in Tanzania and enhances its survival and the amount of revenues generated by this low level of off-take are of crucial importance for the conservation of the species also because of the benefits it provides to rural communities.

It concludes by indicating that the quota for leopard in Tanzania found in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) is sustainable and at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild.

C. CITES Export Quota Program

12. Within the context of CITES, Tanzania initially had an approved export quota of 60 individuals (1983–1997; CITES 1983; CITES 2018a,b). That value – however, according to the United Republic of Tanzania – was not based on actual scientific data (CITES 2002:2). Given the absence of scientific data at that time, the quota was justified instead in large measure by trophy hunting considerations. Based on several additional factors, the leopard quota was increased in 1997 to 250: (i) more than 90% of Tanzania was considered to be excellent leopard habitat; (ii) leopard hunting was limited to that by tourists and for control purposes; (iii) 301–645 leopards were harvested annually for leopard control purposes with no apparent negative effect on the population; and (iv) there was no evidence of illegal trade (CITES 2002:2; UNEP 2018). By 2003, when the quota was increased for a third time, limited scientific data were available, including: (i) total population size (ca. 39,000 leopards); (ii) estimated annual harvest (390 individuals); and (iii) estimated potential safe harvest (5%; 1,827 individuals; CITES 2002:3). Although this quota has been increased, actual hunting trophy exports have been less than the corresponding quota. Since 2008, according to UNEP-WCMC (2018), reported gross exports have averaged 188 trophies annually and 44 skins annually (total = 232 leopards; about 46% of the annual quota) *versus* the annual quota of 500.

13. 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).

14. 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 Tanzania:

“The WC recommends to the Animals Committee to inform the Standing Committee that it considers that the quotas for Leopards for Tanzania, 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.”

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

16. 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 Tanzania 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 may be taken up by the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Colombo, Sri Lanka, from May 23 – June 3, 2019.

17. 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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Game Reserves at: <http://tanzaniatourism.go.tz/en/places-to-go/category/game-reserves>;
See also: National Parks at: <http://tanzaniatourism.go.tz/en/places-to-go/category/national-parks>; See also: Wildlife Management Areas at: <http://tanzaniatourism.go.tz/en/places-to-go/category/national-parks>; See also: World Heritage Sites at: <http://tanzaniatourism.go.tz/en/places-to-go/category/national-parks>; accessed on: February 21, 2019.

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* * * * *

DSA BIOLOGIST:

DSA CONCUR:

 3/4/2019

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

 3/6/19

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.

19US24675D/9

2. Valid

04/08/2020

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

RALPH EDMON ASBURY

(b) (6)

MELBOURNE, FL 32934

U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

PIERRE VAN TONDER

PIERRE VAN TONDER BOG GAME SAFARIS

P.O. BOX 437

WINTERTON 3340

SOUTH AFRICA

5. Special Conditions

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

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

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

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

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

TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2019 HUNTING SEASON.

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

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA

5275 LEESBURG PIKE

FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

04/09/2019

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

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

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

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name

PANTHERA
PARDUS

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

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

10. Appendix No. and Source

10. 1 W

11. Quantity (including units)

NO

12. Country of Origin
TANZANIA

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

830631

RCVD JAN 24 2020

(b) (6)

Melbourne, FL 32934
January 9, 2020

Division of Management Authority (DMA)
4401 N. Fairfax Drive,
Room 212
Arlington, VA 22203

Gentlemen,

The original CIRES permit 19US24675D/9 for a leopard I hunted in Tanzania listed the professional hunter in block 4, Consignor. I should have listed the exporter from Tanzania. The hunt area did not change.

Please change the Consignor to as follows:
PORI TRACKERS OF AFRICA LTD
P. O. BOX 7201
ARUSHA
TANZANIA

Your help is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

(b) (6)

Ralph Edmon Asbury



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

IMPORT PERMIT

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(b) (6)

MELBOURNE, FL 32934
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

PIERRE VAN TONDER
PIERRE VAN TONDER BOG GAME SAFARIS
P.O. BOX 437
WINTERTON 3340
SOUTH AFRICA

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

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5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

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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

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10. 1 W

11. Quantity (including units)

NO

12. Country of Origin
TANZANIA

B. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

C. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

D. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

E. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin



**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

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

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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

1.a. Last Name Asbury	1.b. First Name Ralph	1.c. Middle Name/initial EDmon	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 Melbourne	1.c. State FL	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 32934	1.e. County/Province Brevard	1.f. Country USA
2.a. Mailing address (Include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable)				
2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal code	2.e. County/Province	2.f. Country

Section D: All applicants MUST complete

1.	Attach the nonrefundable application processing fee in the form of a check or money order payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in the amount identified on page 6 and 7. Federal, Tribal, State, and local government agencies, and those acting on behalf of such agencies, are exempt from the processing fee – attach documentation of fee exempt status as outlined in instructions [50 CFR 13.11(d)].
2.	Certification: I hereby certify that I have read and am familiar with the regulations contained in 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)	
01/09/2020	
Signature of applicant/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)	
Please continue to next page	

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

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

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

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

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

2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?
R. Ed Asbury 740-381-7571 ed.asbury@aol.com

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

☒ No ☐ Yes

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

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

Prt#: 19US24675D/9

5. Submit the original permit with this application.

6. Past activities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Permittee's signature: _____ Date: _____

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

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

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

Permittee's signature: (b) (6) _____ Date: 01/09/20

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

CITES leopard permit# 24675d

Richardson, Miguel <miguel_richardson@fws.gov>

Thu 1/30/2020 2:53 PM

To: (b) (6)

Good afternoon, please return the original CITES permit to my attention along with a copy of this email so I can complete your permit request.

RCVD MAR 4 2020

From: Richardson, Miguel
Sent: Thursday, January 30, 2020 2:53 PM
To: (b) (6)
Subject: CITES leopard permit# 24675d

Good afternoon, please return the original CITES permit to my attention along with a copy of this email so I can complete your permit request.

INCLUDED IS ORIGINAL LETTER.

ALSO, THE DATE NEEDS EXTENDED AT THIS TIME.

~~READ~~

I HAD SENT TO FAIRFAX DRIVE, ARLINGTON, VA THE PREVIOUS TIMES. FIRST TIME IT WENT TO MIGUEL RICHARDSON BUT NEXT 2 TIMES IT WAS RETURNED.

RCVD MAR 4 2020

(b) (6)

Melbourne, FL 32934
January 9, 2020

U S Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits, MS:IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803

Gentlemen,

The original CIRES permit 19US24675D/9 for a leopard I hunted in Tanzania listed the professional hunter in block 4, Consignor. I should have listed the exporter from Tanzania. The hunt area did not change.

Please change the Consignor to as follows:

PORI TRACKERS OF AFRICA LTD
P. O. BOX 7201
ARUSHA
TANZANIA

Your help is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours

(b) (6)

Ralph Edmon Asbury



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

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.

19US24675D/9

2. Valid

04/08/2020

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

RALPH EDMON ASBURY

(b) (6)

MELBOURNE, FL 32934

U.S.A.

**Original, Unused
Permit Returned**

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

PIERRE VAN TONDER

PIERRE VAN TONDER BOG GAME SAFARIS

P.O. BOX 437

WINTERTON 3340

SOUTH AFRICA

5. Special Conditions

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

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

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

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

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

TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2019 HUNTING SEASON.

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

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: 1A

5275 LEESBURG PIKE

FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

04/09/2019

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

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

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

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

10. Appendix No. and Source

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name

PANTHERA
PARDUS

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

10. 1 W

11. Quantity (including units)

NO

12. Country of Origin
TANZANIA

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

830631



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

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.

20US24675D/9

2. Valid

03/10/2021

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

RALPH EDMON ASBURY

(b) (6)

MELBOURNE, FL 32934

U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

PORI TRACKERS OF AFRICA LTD.

P.O. BOX 7201

ARUSHA

TANZANIA

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.
THIS RE-ISSUES AND AMENDS 19US24675D/9 ISSUED 04/09/2019.

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

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA

5275 LEESBURG PIKE

FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

03/11/2020

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

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

U.S. CITES
Management Authority

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

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name

PANTHERA
PARDUS

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

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

10. Appendix No. and Source

10. 1 W

11. Quantity (including units)

1

NO

12. Country of Origin
TANZANIA

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

944395



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

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

Type of Activity

**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 Kenney	1.b. First Name Donill	1.c. Middle Name/Initial J	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Telephone Number (b) (6)	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number (925) 417 5270	
		4. E-mail address import@b hunter-international.net	

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 Lake Worth	1.c. State FL	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 33460	1.e. County/Province	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

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)	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div> Atty. In Fact for Donill Kenney 4/24/19 </div> </div>	
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.

HUNTER INT'L BROKERAGE SERVICES, INC
5700 Stoneridge Mall Road, Suite 260
Pleasanton, CA 94588

FEDEX RETURN LABEL
ATTACHED

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

Vanessa Tabugan
Phone# (925) 417 5273
E-mail: import@b.hunter-international.net

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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, forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation of the laws mentioned above?

☒ No ☐ Yes

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

4. 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: (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:

Johan Calitz Safaris (Block L2) Mozambique

- e. Date wildlife was hunted: September 22, 2018

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

PH: Jonathan Hulme

Outfitter: Johan Calitz Safaris

- 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]:

EMIAC MOZ Lda

Complexo Textafrica, Bairro Da Soalpo

Chimoio, Mozambique

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).

Attached: Hunting License and Invoice

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: Jonathan Hulme
Business Name: Johan Calitz Safaris
Address: Mozambique Rua Nwamithimba, NO. 1008 Matola
Address: Mozambique Rua Nwamithimba, NO. 1008 Matola
City: Niassa
State/Province: MOZAMBIQUE
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:


Atty In Fact for Donnell Kenney

Date: 04/24/19

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

N/A

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.

Applicant's signature: _____ Date: _____

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).

(b) (6)



Art.25 do Dec.82/17 de 29 de Dezembro
LICENÇA DE CAÇA M/A SIMPLES N.º 275/2018

Carrega- mento	N.º de canos	Calibre	Fabri- cante	N.º de anos	N.º de livreta

[illegible]

Idade

Residência U.S.A.

Válido até 30/11/2018

Taxa paga 7.000,00 Mt

RDIRECTOR-GERAL

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

REGISTO DOS ANIMAIS E ANOTAÇÕES DA FISCALIZAÇÃO[illegible]

O CAÇADOR DEVE SER UM AGENTE FISCALIZADOR

U CACADOR DEVE CONHECER TODAS AS FISTE CACA

LNM, E.P. 319-2018

Commercial Invoice

INVOICE Nº: M01422	Date: 2019/03/08	File Nº: J-11981
--------------------	------------------	------------------

Consignee:	Donill James Kenney
Address:	(b) (6) Lake Worth, FL 33460, USA
Contact Details:	T: (b) (6) E: (b) (6)
Consignee's Taxidermist:	Philip Soucy Studios
Address:	(b) (6) Libby, MT 59923, USA
Contact Details:	T: (b) (6) E: (b) (6)
Clearing Agent in USA:	Hunter Int'l
Shipping Agent:	EMIAC (Pty) Ltd
Address:	53 Maple Street, Pomona, Kempton Park, 1619, Gauteng, RSA
Contact Details:	Tel +27 11 392 1657 - Fax +27 11 392 2403 - senta@emiac.com
Consignor:	EMIAC Moz Lda
Address:	Complexo Textafrica, Bairro Da Soalpo, Chimoio, Mozambique
Contact Details:	Tel +258 251 24661 - Fax +258 251 24657 - mozinfo@emiac.com

QTY	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
	Collection charges from John Calitz Safaris - Lichinga to Chimoio		\$ 135.00
	<i>Preparation of the following trophies for Export</i>		
1	Bushbuck skull&horns/cape/backskin	\$ 80.00	\$ 80.00
1	Licht. Hartebeest skull&horns/cape/backskin	\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00
1	Leopard skull/fullskin	\$ 125.00	\$ 125.00
1	Sable skull&horns/cape/backskin	\$ 130.00	\$ 130.00
1	Waterbuck skull&horns/cape/backskin	\$ 130.00	\$ 130.00
1	Application for CITES permit only (Leopard)	\$ 225.00	\$ 225.00
	Application for all required Export Docs & Permits	\$ 350.00	\$ 350.00
	Wrapping, Packing & Crating Charges	\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00
	Mozambique Customs Clearance Charges	\$ 225.00	\$ 225.00
	Road Freight Charges to RSA Bonded Warehouse	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00
	Facilitation Charges	\$ 135.00	\$ 135.00
	Total excluding insurance	Total US \$	\$ 1 935.00
	<i>Optional Loss & Damage Protection Charge for trophies received at our facility: Cover from date of receipt of payment until date of delivery thereof to nominated destination</i>	\$ 33 729.62	\$ 674.59
	Total including insurance	Total US \$	\$ 2 609.59
All final destination charges such as Customs Clearance, Storage, Inspection Fees and Final delivery charges are excluded from this Invoice. and EMIAC cannot be held responsible for any statutory 3rd Party Increases such as fuel and/or the fluctuation of Currency. Payment will only be accepted in US Dollars.			

CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY

and
Acknowledgment of Terms and Conditions of Service

C# 17620

Social Security Number (b) (6)

Date of Birth (b) (6)

Know all men by these presents: That,

Donill James Kenney

residing at

(b) (6)

(Print Full Legal Name of Individual)

Lake Worth FL 33460

(Residential or Physical Mailing Address only, P.O. Box is not acceptable)

hereby constitutes and appoints

HUNTER INTERNATIONAL BROKERAGE SERVICES, INC., its officers, authorized employees, duly appointed agents and representatives

To act for on its behalf as a true and lawful agent and attorney of the grantor named above for and in the name, place, and stead of said grantor from this date and in all Customs Districts, and in no other name to make, endorse, sign, declare, or swear to any entry, withdrawal, declaration, certificate, bill of lading, carnet or other document required by law or regulation in connection with the importation, transportation, or exportation of any merchandise shipped or consigned by or to said grantor, to perform any act or condition which may be required by law or regulation in connection with such merchandise to receive any merchandise deliverable to said grantor:

To make endorsements on bills of lading conferring authority to transfer title, make entry or collect drawback, and to make sign, declare, or swear to any statement, supplemental statement, schedule, supplemental schedule, certificate of delivery, certificate of manufacture, certificate of manufacture and delivery, abstract of manufacturing records, declaration of proprietor on drawback entry, declaration of exporter on drawback entry, or any other affidavit or document which may be required by law or regulation for drawback purposes, regardless of whether such bill of lading, sworn statement, schedule, certificate, abstract, declaration, or other affidavit or document is intended for filing in any customs district:

To sign, seal and deliver for and as the act of said grantor any bond required by law or regulation in connection with the entry or withdrawal of imported merchandise or merchandise exported with or without benefit of drawback, or in connection with the entry, clearance, lading, unlading or navigation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor, and any and all bonds which may be voluntarily given and accepted under applicable laws and regulations, consignee's and owner's declarations provided for in section 485, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or affidavits in connection with the entry of merchandise:

To sign and swear to any document and to perform any act that may be necessary or required by law or regulation in connection with the entering, clearing, lading, unlading, or operation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor;

To authorize other Customs Brokers to act as grantor's agent: to receive, endorse and collect checks issued for Customs duty refunds in grantor's name drawn on the Treasurer of the United States; If the grantor is a nonresident of the United States, to accept service of process on behalf of the grantor;

To waive the requirement of other Customs Brokers transmitting a copy of the entry summary CBP7501 and Customs Broker's bill of services directly to the undersigned grantor in accordance with CF111.36(a) & (b). Such entry summary and bill will be transmitted through Hunter International Brokerage Services, Inc.

And generally to transact at the customs houses in any district any and all customs business, including making, signing, and filing of protests under section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930. In which said grantor is or may be concerned or interested and which may properly be transacted or performed by an agent and attorney, giving to said agent and attorney full power and authority to do anything whatever requisite and necessary to be done in the premises as fully as said grantor could do if present and acting, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said agent and attorney shall lawfully do by virtue of these presents the foregoing power of attorney to remain in full force and effect until notice of revocation in writing is duly given to and received by a District Director of Customs.

Grantor also authorizes the above grantee to act within the territory as lawful agent to sign or endorse export documents (i.e., commercial invoices, bills of lading, insurance certificates, drafts and any other document) necessary for the completion of an export on grantor's behalf as may be required under law and regulation in the territory and to appoint forwarding agents on grantor's behalf;

The undersigned grantor of this power of attorney hereby agrees to HUNTER INTERNATIONAL BROKERAGE SERVICES, INC. Terms and Conditions of Service, which are a (b) (6) reference.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said (b) (6)

be sealed and signed: (Signature)

James Kenney has caused these presents to
(Date) 3/6/19 (Capacity) Individual

IMPORTANT NOTE: If you are the importer of record, payment to the broker will not relieve you of liability for Customs charges (duties, taxes or other debts owed Customs) in the event the charges are not paid by the broker. Therefore, if you pay by check, Customs charges may be paid with a separate check payable to the "U.S. Customs Service" which shall be delivered to Customs by the broker. Importers who wish to utilize this procedure must contact our office in advance to arrange timely receipt of duty checks.

Mandatory requirement to validate this CPOA is to provide a clear copy of a valid photo I.D. (passport or driver's license) or have this document notarized. Please mail "original signed" CPOA to Hunter Int'l. Brokerage Services, Inc., 5700 Stoneridge Mall Rd., Ste 260, Pleasanton, CA 94588, Tel (925) 417 5270, Fax (925) 417 0170.

*Of the United States,
in Order to form a more perfect Union,
establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity,
provide for the common defence,
promote the general Welfare, and secure
the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and
our Posterity, do ordain and establish this
Constitution for the United States of America.*



SIGNATURE OF

DEL TITULAR

**PASSPORT
PASSPORT
PASAPORTE**



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Type / Type / Typ	Color / Color / Couleur	Passport No. / No. du Passeport / NO. do Passaporte
1	Blue / Bleu / Azul	1234567890
2	Green / Vert / Verde	9876543210
3	Yellow / Jaune / Amarelo	0123456789
4	Orange / Orange / Laranja	5678901234
5	Pink / Rose / Rosa	4321098765
6	Grey / Gris / Cinza	3210987654
7	White / Blanc / Branco	2109876543
8	Black / Noir / Preto	1098765432
9	Dark Blue / Bleu foncé / Azul escuro	0987654321
10	Light Blue / Bleu clair / Azul claro	9876543210
11	Dark Green / Vert foncé / Verde escuro	8765432109
12	Light Green / Vert clair / Verde claro	7654321098
13	Dark Yellow / Jaune foncé / Amarelo escuro	6543210987
14	Light Yellow / Jaune clair / Amarelo claro	5432109876
15	Dark Orange / Orange foncé / Laranja escuro	4321098765
16	Light Orange / Orange clair / Laranja claro	3210987654
17	Dark Pink / Rose foncé / Rosa escuro	2109876543
18	Light Pink / Rose clair / Rosa claro	1098765432
19	Dark Grey / Gris foncé / Cinza escuro	0987654321
20	Light Grey / Gris clair / Cinza claro	9876543210
21	Dark White / Blanc foncé / Branco escuro	8765432109
22	Light White / Blanc clair / Branco claro	7654321098
23	Dark Black / Noir foncé / Preto escuro	6543210987
24	Light Black / Noir clair / Preto claro	5432109876
25	Dark Dark Blue / Bleu très foncé / Azul muito escuro	4321098765
26	Light Light Blue / Bleu très clair / Azul muito claro	3210987654
27	Dark Dark Green / Vert très foncé / Verde muito escuro	2109876543
28	Light Light Green / Vert très clair / Verde muito claro	1098765432
29	Dark Dark Yellow / Jaune très foncé / Amarelo muito escuro	0987654321
30	Light Light Yellow / Jaune très clair / Amarelo muito claro	9876543210
31	Dark Dark Orange / Orange très foncé / Laranja muito escuro	8765432109
32	Light Light Orange / Orange très clair / Laranja muito claro	7654321098
33	Dark Dark Pink / Rose très foncé / Rosa muito escuro	6543210987
34	Light Light Pink / Rose très clair / Rosa muito claro	5432109876
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36	Light Light Grey / Gris très clair / Cinza muito claro	3210987654
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38	Light Light White / Blanc très clair / Branco muito claro	1098765432
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40	Light Light Black / Noir très clair / Preto muito claro	9876543210

P

KENNEY

Given Names / Pseudonyms /
DONALD JAMES

DUNILL JAMES
Nationality / Nationalité / Nationalität

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(b) (6)

(b) (6)

FLORIDA, U.S.A.

Exe / Seta / Seta

M

Authority / Autorität / Autoridad

United States

English Studies
Barbara A. Bohn

Department of State
USA

SEE PAGE 51

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(b) (6)

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: 39170D

Date Received by DSA: May 9, 2019

DMA Contact: Miguel Richardson

Applicant: Donill Kenney
Lake Worth, FL

Specimens and Species: Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

Wild (Mozambique)

One (1) personal sport-hunted trophies
(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 2018). In accordance with Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use*, there are numerical limits to the quantity of trophies and skins from some sub-Saharan countries that have been approved by the CITES Parties that can be traded annually (CITES 2013).

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

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

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

Leopards inhabit most of Mozambique (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:25; CITES 2018c:5–7), except for the northeast, central, and southeast coastal areas (Jacobson et al. 2016,

Supplement to Document 1, page 84). The country has an extensive network of protected areas that encompass about 16.3% of the country (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:142) although it is estimated that 14.6% of protected areas cover extant leopard range (Jacobson et al. 2016). Range wide, the main conservation threats to leopards are habitat loss and fragmentation, reduced prey base, conflict with livestock and game farming, and trophy hunting if poorly managed (Stein et al. 2016:13). In Mozambique, however, the key threats to leopard conservation are direct persecution in retaliation of livestock losses, indirect killings through snares set for bushmeat, and to a lesser extent illegal killings for the skin trade (CITES 2018c:8). These threats are ongoing (Stein et al. 2016:3).

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (Donill Kenney; Lake Worth, FL) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophies from Mozambique.
2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopards will be taken from the wild at: Johan Calitz Safaris (Block L2), Mozambique with assistance by Johan Calitz Safaris (Jonathan Hulme), on September 22, 2018.

B. Mozambique Information:

3. Leopards in Mozambique are managed in accordance with the guiding principles adopted at the First Southern African Large Carnivore Management Meeting held in South African in February 2018 (CITES 2018c:5). These principles include: sustainable use, adaptive management, monitoring, robust science, and sport-hunting. Monitoring is a critical component of effective adaptive management and provides valuable information to improve harvest levels (CITES 2018c:10). Furthermore, leopards are managed under a sustainable use program that includes trophy hunting, regulations on hunting, and CITES implementation (CITES 2018c:12).
4. Hunting in Mozambique is managed and regulated at the national level (CITES 2018c:10). Until recently, the primary legislative tool in Mozambique was Conservation Law No. 16 of 2014 (CITES 2018c:12–13). That measure has been amended, however, through the adoption of several new laws, decrees, and regulations: (a) Law on the Protection, Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity (aka Law No. 5 of 11 May 2017), in part, increases penalties for wildlife violations, extends the applicability of wildlife law enforcement to the entire territory of Mozambique, makes it a crime to harvest wildlife without a license, and allows certain representatives of the government to participate as technical advisors for public prosecutions; (b) Decree 89 of 29 December 2017 which provides for the creation of Community Conservation Areas and increases benefits to rural communities through the sustainable use of natural resources. (c) Decree of the Council of Ministers No. 34 of 2016 which is the updated CITES regulation and; and (d) Decree 82 of 29 December 2017 (aka Hunting Regulations) which contains several new provisions that regulate the take of wildlife.

5. Under the Hunting Regulations, leopard hunting is restricted a specific season (April–November), limited to a specific quota, applies to a specific concession, and is limited to male leopards. These regulations also provide for a minimum leopard trophy size of 1.20 m and prohibit the hunting of leopards in Multiple Utilization Areas and Game Farms less than 10,000 ha in size, which further prohibits the harvest of leopards that were bred in captivity. In addition, these regulations allow the relevant ministry to enact a Ministerial Decree that calls for age and size mechanisms, as well as standards for wildlife species that are hunted. The implementation of these regulations ultimately will lead to the enactment of specific leopard hunting guidelines and the adoption shortly of specific trophy inspection and control procedures, as well as a compulsory Leopard Hunt Return Form (CITES 2018c:13).

6. Subject to a binding contract, all hunting concessions are awarded to private safari operators (CITES 2018c:10). These contracts include several conditions, including: submission of a management plan, completion of an Annual Activity Report, monitoring of poaching and other illegal activities, inventorying wildlife populations on a regular basis, and agreed shared benefits arrangements with local communities. The right to hunt is only recognized by means of the contract between the Government of Mozambique and the concession operator (CITES 2018c:11). Contracts usually are awarded for 5-year periods and are renewable for 10 years if all obligations are met. To promote ethical hunting and the conservation of nature on concessions, in 2010 the Association of Mozambique Hunting Safari Operators (AMOS) was formed. AMOS advocates for the sustainable use of natural resources as an important tool for social and economic benefits and is so doing as part of the adaptive management framework.

7. Since 2014, the management of natural resources falls under the purview of the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (agency acronym in Portuguese: MITADER) and National Administration of Protected Areas (agency acronym in Portuguese: ANAC). ANAC is solely responsible for allocating hunting quotas and implementing hunting legislation. The quantities and species subject to the quota depend on many factors, including the population sizes and trends of the species at the hunting area, as well as the impact of hunting on trophy quality (CITES 2018c:14). There are several categories of hunting areas for foreign hunters, including: Coutadas (Hunting Reserves), Hunting Blocks, Community Programs, and Game Farms. No leopard quotas are allocated to areas used by local national hunters.

8. Quotas are set in a participatory way by ANAC representatives, provincial authorities, and safari operators (CITES 2018c:14). Following the model described in the Quota Setting Manual (WWF 1997), this process is informed by the Annual Activity Reports, as well as the results of local surveys and studies. Designed to be used by local communities (e.g., drawings, simple text, examples), the manual outlines the importance of quota setting and provides the biological background to quota setting. Based on this process, for the period 2011–2017 Mozambique established a quota of 120 leopards, a value equivalent to 1.8% of the total leopard population in that country based on habitat availability and population densities (CITES 2018c:14–15).

9. Leopard hunts and harvests are monitored in two ways (CITES 2018c:15–16). The first system, implemented by ANAC, is the verification of the several mandatory plans and reports that the safari operators are required to submit. These plans and reports contain important

that the safari operators are required to submit. These plans and reports contain important information, for example, about quota and harvest monitoring, wildlife monitoring, and law enforcement activities. The second system, implemented by MITADER, is the monitoring of leopard harvests through a review of trophy ownership certificates, as well as periodic visits to the hunting areas. These two systems provide monitoring at the national and provincial levels.

10. ANAC is currently developing two databases in an effort to improve hunting administration (CITES 2018c:15–16). The objective of the first database is to compile and monitor information about sport hunting in sport hunting designated areas, such as coutadas, hunting blocks, and game farms. This database will use quantitative information that is contained in the Annual Hunting Report. The objective of the second database is to compile wildlife monitoring information about selected species of wildlife. CITES 2018c:16). These two databases will be integrated and will be designed – in accordance with the adaptive management framework – to provide useful information to ANAC and MITADER representatives for leopard management and the quota setting process.

11. According to Mozambique (CITES 2018c:20):

Upon considering these factors, ANAC and the Government of Mozambique concludes that the low level of off-take generated by safari hunting is not detrimental to the survival of leopard in Mozambique and the activities and amount of revenues generated by this low level of off-take are of crucial importance for the conservation of the species also because of the benefits it provides to rural communities. Safari hunting provides a net benefit to the species, it does not pose a threat to the species, and it is not a detriment to the survival of the species.

Furthermore, the Government of Mozambique concludes that the quota established by CITES by Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) is set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild. The leopard, its prey base and habitat is believed to be improving because of the reestablishment of safari hunting since the war. The quota is conservative and too low to be of biological concern. Moreover, it is still underutilized while the potential of greater use of the underutilized quota promises more budget revenue, community incentives and restoration of prey and habitat.

C. CITES Export Quota Program

12. Within the context of CITES, Mozambique initially had an approved export quota of 60 individuals (1997–2007; CITES 2018a,b). That quota was modified in 2008 and increased to the current total of 120 leopards per year (2008–2018; UNEP 2018). (Mozambique did not have an export quota for 2013–2014.) Although this quota was increased, actual hunting trophy exports have been less. Since 2008, according to UNEP-WCMC (2018), reported gross exports have averaged 46 trophies annually and 28 skins annually (total = 74 leopards; about 62% of the annual quota).

13. 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).

14. 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 Mozambique:

"The WC recommends to the Animals Committee to inform the Standing Committee that it considers that the quotas for Leopards for Mozambique, 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."

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

16. 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 Mozambique 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 may be taken up by the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

17. 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:

 6/10/19
Damon Yeh
Biologist
Division of Scientific Authority

 6/10/19
Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.
Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring
Division of Scientific Authority



Richardson, Miguel <miguel_richardson@fws.gov>

cites leopard permit# 39170d

1 message

Richardson, Miguel <miguel_richardson@fws.gov>
To: import@b.hunteer-international.net

Wed, Jul 10, 2019 at 3:07 PM

Good afternoon, are you shipping or will EMIAC MOZ LDA be shipping the trophy?

--

If the requested information is not received by this office within 45 days of the date of this email/letter, your application will be abandoned and administratively closed. Once a file is closed, you will need to submit a new application and all required fees for the Service to consider your proposed activity.

Miguel Richardson
Legal Instruments Examiner
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits: MS:IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803
Ph: 1800-358-2104 ext. 2528, Fax 703 358-2281



Richardson, Miguel <miguel_richardson@fws.gov>

cites leopard permit# 39170d

Vanessa Tabugan <import@b.hunter-international.net>
To: "Richardson, Miguel" <miguel_richardson@fws.gov>

Fri, Aug 30, 2019 at 12:13 PM

Hi Miguel,

The Exporter should show as per **Section #8**, below info as listed:

Johan Calitz Safaris
Mozambique Rua Nwamithimba
No. 1008 Matola
Niassa, Mozambique

Emiac is the freight agent who is storing the trophies at the moment.

Thank you and please let me know should you have any questions.

Our office will be closing at 12:30 PM on August 30th and will reopen on September 3rd in observance of Labor Day

Vanessa Tabugan-Liao

Logistics Manager



Hunter International Brokerage Services, Inc.

5700 Stoneridge Mall Road, Suite 260

Pleasanton, CA 94588

Phone: (925) 417 5270 ext.3

Direct: (925) 417 5273

Fax: (925) 417 0170

E-mail: import@b.hunter-international.net

www.hunter-international.net

[Quoted text hidden]



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

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.

19US39170D/9

2. Valid

10/27/2020

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

DONILL J. KENNEY

(b) (6)

LAKE WORTH, FL 33460

U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

JOHAN CALITZ SAFARIS

MOZAMBIQUE RUA NWAMITHIMBA

NO. 1008 MATOLA

NIASSA

MOZAMBIQUE

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 2018 HUNTING SEASON.

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

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA

5275 LEESBURG PIKE

FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

10/28/2019

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

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

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

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name

PANTHERA
PARDUS

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

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

10. Appendix No. and Source

10. 1 W

11. Quantity (including units)

NO

12. Country of Origin
MOZAMBIQUE

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

U.S. CITES
Management Authority

746431



Maria Felix <maria@b.hunter-international.net>

Re: cites leopard permit# 39170d

Sat, Nov 16, 2019 at 1:33 AM

Maria Felix <maria@b.hunter-international.net>

To: "Richardson, Miguel" <miguel_richardson@fws.gov>

Cc: "Konath, Kristin" <kristin_hart@fws.gov>, Catherine Yasuda <catherine_yasuda@fws.gov>, Allison Ballentine <allison_ballentine@fws.gov>, "Tome, Rickey" <rickey_tome@fws.gov>, Lynn Javier <lynn@b.hunter-international.net>, Janet Campos <trophies@b.hunter-international.net>, Angie Barragan <info@b.hunter-international.net>, "Akiyama, Gabrielle" <gabrielle_akiyama@fws.gov>

Hi Miguel,

Just to let you know that I will just return this permit to your office addressed to your attention so you can reprint and show the "quantity" as one (1).

Let me know when you get it and please send along with the big stack of corrections and renewals I have. I enclosed a return Fedex label and envelope you can use to send all permits to us.

Many thanks!

Maria Felix

Proud NRA & SCI Life Member

President/CEO



Hunter International Brokerage Services, Inc.
5700 Stoneridge Mall Road, Suite 260
Pleasanton, CA 94588
Tel (925) 417 5270
Fax (925) 417 0170
Email: maria@b.hunter-international.net
Website: www.hunter-international.net

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On Fri, Nov 8, 2019 at 3:50 AM Richardson, Miguel <miguel_richardson@fws.gov> wrote:
Noted. ok let me see

On Thu, Nov 7, 2019 at 9:41 PM Maria Felix <maria@b.hunter-international.net> wrote:
Hi Miguel,

The SFO/OLE office can only print the permit but you need to amend from your side and then email or contact their office (attention: Insp. Akiyama, tel 650 876 9078, email: gabrielle_akiyama@fws.gov)

For reference, I have attached our permit application and copy of the import permit as well as MZ export cites permit.

Apart from the quantity, your office also missed the outfitter's name on block#8a (see application) - although I know this is only required for namibian shipments. However, we do not want this leopard seized if the required information are lacking or does not match the corresponding MZ export cites permit.

As always, thank you very much for your kind assistance.

Sincerely,

Attn: Miguel
See attached
original permit
Tks -
mar

Attn: Miguel Richardson
See block # 11
Quantity is blank

Maria Felix

Proud NRA & SCI Life Member

President/CEO



Hunter International Brokerage Services, Inc.
5700 Stoneridge Mall Road, Suite 260
Pleasanton, CA 94588
Tel (925) 417 5270
Fax (925) 417 0170
Email: maria@b.hunter-international.net
Website: www.hunter-international.net

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On Thu, Nov 7, 2019 at 6:12 PM Maria Felix <maria@b.hunter-international.net> wrote:
Okay, thanks! I will ask Miguel to amend and then contact your office to print. Thank you.

Maria Felix

Proud NRA & SCI Life Member

President/CEO



Hunter International Brokerage Services, Inc.
5700 Stoneridge Mall Road, Suite 260
Pleasanton, CA 94588
Tel (925) 417 5270
Fax (925) 417 0170
Email: maria@b.hunter-international.net
Website: www.hunter-international.net

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On Thu, Nov 7, 2019 at 9:15 AM Akiyama, Gabrielle <gabrielle_akiyama@fws.gov> wrote:
I cannot amend the permit. I can only print the permit once it has been amended.

Gabrielle Akiyama
Wildlife Inspector


U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Office of Law Enforcement
1633 Bayshore Hwy., Suite 248
Burlingame, CA 94010

Ph: 650-876-9078
Fx: 650-876-9701

On Wed, Nov 6, 2019 at 8:46 PM Maria Felix <maria@b.hunter-international.net> wrote:

We have a leopard permit received from DMA yesterday and the examiner processing the permit inadvertently omitted "one" as quantity under block#11. We asked if we can have SFO/OLE office re-issue this permit to put "1" instead of sending it back to DMA and Miguel Richardson responded and said to ask your office if you would agree.

Here's a screen shot of the import permit.

3. Permittee (name and address, country) DONIL J. KENNEY (b) (6) LAKE WORTH, FL 33460 U.S.A.		4. Consignor (name and address, country) JOHAN CALITZ SAFARI'S MOZAMBIQUE RUA NWAMITHIMBA NO. 1008 MATOLA NIASSA MOZAMBIQUE	
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): 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 2018 HUNTING SEASON. May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live Animals Regulations.		5a. Purpose of Transaction H 6. U.S. Management Authority Department of the Interior U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA 5275 LEESBURG PIKE FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803  10/28/2019 Issuing Date United States Management Authority AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.)	
7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and species) of Animal or Plant Common Name LEOPARD Scientific Name PANTHERA PARDUS		9. Description of Part or Derivative, including Identifying marks or numbers (age/sex if live) 9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or handcraft items such as curios or jewelry, that must accompany raw or tanned parts.) 10. Appendix No. and Source 10. 1 W 11. Quantity (including units) NO 12. Country of Origin MOZAMBIQUE	

Following is Miguel's contact details if you need it.

Miguel Richardson
 Legal Instruments Examiner
 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
 Division of Management Authority
 Branch of Permits: MS:IA
 5275 Leesburg Pike
 Falls Church, VA 22041-3803
 Ph: 1800-358-2104 ext. 2528, Fax 703 358-2281

Appreciate hearing from you.

Thanks,

Maria Felix
 Proud NRA & SCI Life Member
 President/CEO



Hunter International Brokerage Services, Inc.
 5700 Stoneridge Mall Road, Suite 260
 Pleasanton, CA 94588
 Tel (925) 417 5270
 Fax (925) 417 0170
 Email: maria@b.hunter-international.net
 Website: www.hunter-international.net

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permanently delete or destroy this e-mail.

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Richardson, Miguel <miguel_richardson@fws.gov>
Date: Wed, Nov 6, 2019 at 4:41 AM
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] Re: cites leopard permit# 39170d
To: Maria Felix <maria@b.hunter-international.net>

see if it will be ok with the LE port if they will ok it,

On Tue, Nov 5, 2019 at 6:23 PM Maria Felix <maria@b.hunter-international.net> wrote:
Hi Miguel,

We just received this leopard permit today but block 11 (quantity) is blank. See below. Can we ask the SFO/OLE office to re-issue or do we have to send it back to you? Kindly advise.

FORM 3-201A (1/97)		Page 1 of 1
CITES CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA		IMPORT PERMIT
3. Permittee (name and address, country) DONILL J. KENNEY (b) (6) LAKE WORTH, FL 33460 U.S.A.		1. Original Permit/Certificate No. 19US39170D/9
4. Consignor (name and address, country) JOHAN CALITZ SAFARIS MOZAMBIQUE RUA NWAMITHIMBA NO. 1008 MATOLA NIASSA MOZAMBIQUE		2. Valid 10/27/2020
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 2018 HUNTING SEASON. -May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live Animals Regulations.		5a. Purpose of Transaction H
6. U.S. Management Authority Department of the Interior U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA 5275 LEESBURG PIKE FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803		10. Appendix No. and Source
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)	11. Quantity (including units)
Common Name LEOPARD	9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or handicraft items such as curios or jewelry, that must accompany raw or tanned parts.)	10. 1 W NO
Scientific Name PANTHERA PARDUS		12. Country of Origin MOZAMBIQUE
Common Name	9.	10.

Maria Felix

Proud NRA & SCI Life Member

President/CEO



Hunter International Brokerage Services, Inc.
5700 Stoneridge Mall Road, Suite 260
Pleasanton, CA 94588
Tel (925) 417 5270



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

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.
19US39170D/9

2. Valid
10/27/2020

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

DONILL J. KENNEY

(b) (6)

LAKE WORTH, FL 33460
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

JOHAN CALITZ SAFARIS
MOZAMBIQUE RUA NWAMITHIMBA
NO. 1008 MATOLA
NIASSA
MOZAMBIQUEOriginal, Unused
Permit Returned

5. Special Conditions

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

SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION

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

MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY
ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR.EACH LEOPARD SKIN MUST HAVE SELF-LOCKING TAG ATTACHED TO IT WHICH INDICATES
THE STATE OF EXPORT, THE NUMBER OF THE SPECIMEN IN RELATION TO THE ANNUAL
QUOTA, AND THE CALENDAR YEAR TO WHICH THE QUOTA APPLIES. THE EXPORT PERMIT
(OR RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE) MUST CONTAIN THE TAGGING INFORMATION AS OUTLINED
ABOVE.

TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2018 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

10/28/2019

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

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

7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and
species) of Animal or Plant9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks
or numbers (age/sex if live)10. Appendix No. and
Source

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

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

10. 1 W

11. Quantity (including units)

NO

12. Country of Origin
MOZAMBIQUE

Scientific Name

PANTHERA
PARDUS

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

746431



RCVD JAN 13 2020 LB

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

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

Type of Activity

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

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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

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

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

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

Section C: All applicants complete address information

1.a. Physical address (Street address, Apartment #, Suite #, or Room #, no P.O. Boxes) (b) (6)					
1.b. City LAKE WORTH	1.c. State FL	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 33460	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country USA	
2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable)					
2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal code	2.e. County/Province	2.f. Country	

Section D: All applicants MUST complete

1. Attach the nonrefundable application processing fee in the form of a check or money order payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in the amount identified on page 6 and 7. Federal, Tribal, State, and local government agencies, and those acting on behalf of such agencies, are exempt from the processing fee – attach documentation of fee exempt status as outlined in instructions [50 CFR 13.11(d)].
2. Certification: I hereby certify that I have read and am familiar with the regulations contained in 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) Mariz Felix, atty In Fact for Donill Kenney 1/6/2020

Please continue to next page

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

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

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

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

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

*HUNTER INT'L. BROKERAGE SERVICES, INC.
5653 STONERIDGE DRIVE, STE 107
PLEASANTON, CA 94588 - See attached prepaid FedEx label*

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

*MARIA FELIX, (925) 417 5271
maria@b.hunter-international.net*

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

☒ No ☐ Yes

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

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

Prt#: *19US39170D/9*

5. Submit the original permit with this application.

block # 11 - quantity missing

6. Past activities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Permittee's signature: _____ Date: _____

- b. For **CHANGES** to original application: - *Missing quantity on block # 11*

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

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

Permittee's signature: *Maria Felix* _____ Date: *01/06/2020*

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



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

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.

20US39170D/9

2. Valid

10/27/2020

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

DONILL J. KENNEY

(b) (6)

LAKE WORTH, FL 33480

U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

JOHAN CALITZ SAFARIS

MOZAMBIQUE RUA NWAMITHIMBA

NO. 1008 MATOLA

NIASSA

MOZAMBIQUE

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 2018 HUNTING SEASON.

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

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA

5275 LEESBURG PIKE

FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

02/06/2020

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

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

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

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

10. Appendix No. and Source

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name

PANTHERA

PARDUS

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

10. 1 W

11. Quantity (including units)
1 NO12. Country of Origin
MOZAMBIQUE

B. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. THIS REPLACES AND AMENDS 19US39170D/9 ISSUED 10/28/2019.

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

C. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

D. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

E. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

933886



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

RCVD MAY 8 2019

LB

Return to: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority (DMA)
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, 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 Cox	1. b. First name Leland	1. c. Middle name or initial Jason	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)
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		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 Grand Junction	1. c. State Colorado	1. d. Zip code/Postal code: 81505	1. e. County/Province Mesa	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 of \$100, nonrefundable processing fee. Federal, Tribal, State, and local government agencies, and those acting on behalf of such agencies, are exempt from the processing fee - attach documentation of fee exempt status as outlined in instructions. (50 CFR 13.11(d))
2.	Do you currently have or have you ever had any Federal Fish and Wildlife permits? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> If yes, list the number of the most current permit you have held or that you are applying to renew/re-issue: _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3.	Certification: I hereby certify that I have read and am familiar with the regulations contained in 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 _____ 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 trophy/trophies that you did not use, please return the unused original permit. If you are requesting reissuance of a permit because you have taken a trophy, but were unable to import it prior to the expiration of the permit, please use the renewal form (3-200-52; <http://www.fws.gov/international/permits/by-form-number/index.html>) and return your original permit with that form.

Note 2: 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.

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

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

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

Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year)

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

Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity: _____ (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 3-200-37).

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

- a. Country and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch AND nearest city) where wildlife is to be taken from the wild:
- b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:
- c. Description of the trophy and parts you intend to import (e.g., skin, skull, shoulder mount, life size mount, claws, horns, tusks).

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

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

- b. Date wildlife was hunted: NHA Jagna Conservancy 7/6/2018 S 19° 47.72298 E 019° 52.8837

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

Leopard Skull, Skin

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

Caspers

P.O. Box 1322

PH +264 67 240 362

Taxidermy

Grootfontein, Namibia

Email Caspers@iway.net

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

Name: Cathy Rousscau / Rainer SenteFol

Business Name: AFRICAN SHIPPING SERVICES CC

Address:

Address:

City:

State/Province:

Country, Postal Code:

46 TV Moore Street, Southern Industrial area

Windhoek

Namibia 86877

Email rainer@afRICanShippingServices.com

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

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

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

I acknowledge that the sport-hunted trophy/trophies to be imported has been/will be personally hunted by my client and is being imported only for my client's personal use (i.e., not for sale, transfer, donation, or exchange that is reasonably likely to result in economic use, gain, or benefit). I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year (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: 4/29/2019

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

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

JFK (New York)

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

Leland Cox

(b) (6)

Grand Junction, Colorado 81505

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

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

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

Leland Jason Cox

(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.

The enhancement and benefit from my Leopard hunt for the leopards and other wildlife in that area and support of the local village. A portion of the money from my leopard hunt goes into building and maintaining water tanks, wells water points that support all of the wildlife and many locals in that area . It is a very dry sanding soil in that region and has no year around water sources without these water wells. This helps all of the wildlife in that area and the leopard population . the camp I stayed in was staffed by the local village and all meat from hunting goes to them. We also donated \$800 in school goods that I delivered to the local school .

Some of the money also goes to the local village in that area and also to anti-poaching . without this there would not be the population of leopards in that area, and this all comes from funds through hunting to help support the water and wildlife there in the Jagna conservancy. The population of leopards there is very high estimated at 112-120 .We had seen 5 just during our time there in the small area we were in so it seems to be doing very well. The outfitter had spent \$83,002 on water projects and maintenance in the year of 2018 from hunting funds.

Leland Cox

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: 39956D

Date Received by DSA: June 6, 2019

DMA Contact: Ailteas Braxton

Applicant: Leland Cox
Grand Junction, CO

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 (Braczkowski *et al.* 2015). In general, the current population trend is declining due to harvest and habitat loss and fragmentation (Stein *et al.* 2016).

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

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

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

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

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 Cox; Grand Junction, CO) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Namibia.
2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was taken from the wild at/near: Jagna Conservancy, Namibia; during a hunt scheduled on: July 6, 2018.

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 2018). 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 (2018), reported gross exports have averaged 166

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 may be taken up by the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

18. 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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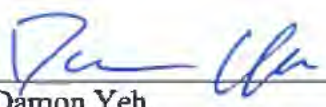
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* * * * *

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Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.
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CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.

19US39956D/9

2. Valid

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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
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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

09/05/2019

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

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

7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and
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A. Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name

PANTHERA
PARDUS9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks
or numbers (age/sex if live)9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY
(shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or
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handicraft items such as curios or jewelry, that must
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Source

10. 1 W

11. Quantity (including units)

1

NO

12. Country of Origin

NAMIBIA

B. Common Name

Scientific Name

9.

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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.

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1 NO12. Country of Origin
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Scientific Name

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12. Country of Origin

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876503

PRT- 39956d

RCVD NOV 15 2019

Leland Cox (b) (6)
Email (b) (6)

I need to make
a correction to
my permit.

In Section #4
needs to be

N. Nel
P.O. Box 90911
Windhoek
Namibia



Braxton, Ailteas <ailteas_braxton@fws.gov>

Your Sport hunted trophy amendment application.....39956D1 message

Braxton, Ailteas <ailteas_braxton@fws.gov>

Sat, Jan 18, 2020 at 9:57 AM

To: (b) (6)

Good morning,

I have been assigned to amend your permit with a change of address for the consignee. Please forward the original permit. If you don't have the original permit, please forward a notarized statement as to why. Also, please forward \$50.00 processing fee, in the form of check or money order. I can not move forward until we receive these documents.

Please reference your PRT number 39956D

Thank you for your patience
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.



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

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10. 1 W

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1

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12. Country of Origin

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B. Common Name

Scientific Name



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11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

C. Common Name

Scientific Name



10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

D. Common Name

Scientific Name



10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

E. Common Name

Scientific Name



10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

876503

30th
RCVD JAN 2020

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Permit # 1945399560/9

Reference # 399560

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↑ be the PH

NELSON NEL
92 Nelson Mandela Ave.
Stillwaters no 5
Klein Windhoek
Namibia



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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 2018 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 22041-3803U.S. CITES
Management Authority

09/05/2019

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

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

7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and
species) of Animal or Plant9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks
or numbers (age/sex if live)10. Appendix No. and
Source

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

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

10. 1 W

11. Quantity (including units)

1

NO

12. Country of Origin

NAMIBIA

Scientific Name

PANTHERA
PARDUS

B. Common Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

Scientific Name

C. Common Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

Scientific Name

D. Common Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

Scientific Name

E. Common Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

Scientific Name

876503



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

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.

20US39956D/9

2. Valid

09/04/2020

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

LELAND JASON COX

(b) (6)

GRAND JUNCTION, CO 81505
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

NELSON NEL
92 NELSON MANDELA AVE.
STILLWATERS NO 6
KLEIN
WINDHOEK
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 2010 HUNTING SEASON.

THIS REPLACES AND AMENDS 19US329136D/9 ISSUED 09/05/2019.

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

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

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

02/11/2020

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

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

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

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

10. Appendix No. and Source

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name
PANTHERA
PARDUS

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

10. 1 W

11. Quantity (including units)
1 NO12. Country of Origin
NAMIBIA

B. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

10. [Redacted]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

C. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

10. [Redacted]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

D. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

10. [Redacted]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

E. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

10. [Redacted]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

934865



JUL 1 2019

**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 LAWLESS		1.b. First Name JAMES		1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number		3.a. Alternate Telephone Number		4. E-mail address MATT@GENUSLOGISTICS.C
(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 PHILADELPHIA	1.c. State PA	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 19124	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country UNITED STATES
2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable)				
(b) (6)				
2.b. City TREVOSE	2.c. State PA	2.d. Zip code/Postal code 19053	2.e. County/Province	2.f. Country UNITED STATES

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)	
 6/21/19	
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.

GENUS LOGISTICS
161-15 ROCKAWAY BLVD SUITE 205
JAMAICA, NY 11434

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

MATT MAYERS
TEL: 7187900216
EMAIL: MATT@GENUSLOGISTICS.COM

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

☒ No ☐ Yes

If you answered "Yes" to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of incident; e) court, and f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically disqualify you from getting a permit.

4. 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: ____ (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:
- b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:
- c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

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:

NAMIBIA GPS COORDINATES: 21 DEGREES 25' 54.99" S
16 DEGREES 13' 04. 34"E

- e. Date wildlife was hunted: 07/10/2018

- f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

OTJANDAUE HUNTING SAFARIS

- 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]:

OTJANDAUE
PO BOX 698
OMARURU 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: Roy Van DER MERWE
Business Name: P.O. BOX 698
Address: OMARURU
City: NAMIBIA
State/Province:
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: 9/21/19

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.

Applicant's signature: _____ Date: _____

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).

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

Directorate Scientific Services
Private Bag 13306
Windhoek, Namibia
Enquiries: Permit Office
Tel +264-61-284 2538/2506


PERMIT No.:
182871
VALID FROM:
24.09.18
VALID TO:
09.10.18
RECEIPT No.:
5768382
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:

J. Lawless

Residential Address:

(b) (6)

Trevose, PA 19053

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	/	* Subject to the affected provisions of the hunting concessions. * Notify nearest MET to pick the permit IDP - 511015 * Permit must be in conformity with BSSG, 1997 or NDC Control of Offences enacted	
Crocodile	/	Kudu	/	Warthog	/		
Dik-Dik	/	Lechwe	/	Waterbuck	/		
Eland	/	Oryx (Gemsbok)	/	Wildebeest, Black	/		
Elephant	/	Ostrich	/	Wildebeest, Blue	/		
Giraffe	/	Reedbuck	/	Zebra Burchell's	/		
Grey Duiker	/	Rhinoceros, Black	/	Zebra Hartmann's	/		
Harlebeest	/	Rhinoceros, White	/	Cheetah	/		
Hippopotamus	/	Roan	/	Leopard (white)	IX		
Impala Black-Faced	/	Sable	/	Lion	/		

On the following farms / hunting concessions / safari / guestfarm:

Olgemue. #10

Guided by (name of guides):

R. v. M. M. M.
**1901250
NAPP (2018)**

Official MET date stamp

R. v. M. M. M.

**IMPORTANT: This permit is not valid if altered in any way
and is not transferable.**



*Lyax 8/6/18
Hileni*

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

Permit Office 2010/03

Directorate Natural Resource Management

Private Bag 13306, Windhoek, NAMIBIA
Tel +264 61 2842111 Fax +264 61 258861

PERMIT CONDITIONS

TROPHY HUNTING OF CHEETHAS, LEOPARDS & LIONS

1. A trophy hunter, trophy hunting guide and trophy hunting operator must read and acknowledge and sign the predator trophy hunting permit conditions before the hunt commences.
2. A predator trophy hunting permit must be obtained before the hunt for a predator commences and must be in the physical possession of the trophy hunting guide while the predator is being hunted.
3. The trophy hunting operator concerned must give notice of the predator hunt to the regional office of the Ministry seven days before the hunt commences.
4. A predator trophy hunting permit is
 - a) issued to a trophy hunter;
 - b) non-transferable; and
 - c) valid for a period specified in the permit.
5. Predators may only be hunted for trophies under the following conditions -
 - a) only free roaming, self-sustaining and adult predators may be hunted as trophies with a minimum skull measurement of 27cm for a cheetah, 32cm for a leopard and 52cm for a lion;
 - b) a female leopard may not be hunted as trophy;
 - c) a predator may not be shot in any form of confinement or in a trap or in an area which is smaller than 1000ha;
 - d) a predator may be baited, but a live animal may not be used as bait;

legs of the predator stretched out for clear visibility of genital feature such as scrotum and visible leopard hunting quota tag number;

- (ii) the trophy hunter and trophy hunting guide must sign all the photos on the reverse side of the photos;
- o) the recording sheet of the predator trophy hunting permit in Schedule G has to be filled in, in permanent ink, immediately after the hunt;
- p) the trophy hunter and trophy hunting guide must sign on the reverse side of the predator trophy hunting permit with the following statement:
"We hereby individually and collectively declare that the predator recorded and photographed was hunted, shot and killed by us in full accordance with all the predator trophy hunting permit conditions.";
- q) a telephonic report must be given to the staff member responsible for the predator trophy hunting permit register in the Permit Office in Windhoek within 72 hours of the predator being killed, and full details of the predator trophy hunting permit must be provided;
- r) an unsuccessful predator hunt has to be reported to the Permit Office in Windhoek within 72 hours after the trophy hunting permit has expired;
- s) no application for subsequent predator trophy hunting permit from a trophy hunting operator may be processed if the Permit Office has not received the report on the previous permit issued to his or her client (trophy hunter);
- t) the original predator trophy hunting permit with full details as described in paragraph (u) must be handed in to the Taxidermist or shipping agent with the trophy; and

I hereby acknowledge that I have read and understand the predator trophy hunting permit conditions:

Signatures:

(b) (6)

Trophy Hunter:

Date:

8/10/18

Trophy Hunting Guide:

Date:

8/10/18

Trophy Hunting Operator:

Date:

8/10/18

Permit Number:

180871

For official use: MET date stamp.

IF TROPHY WAS TAKEN:

10. DATE TROPHY TAKEN: 7/10/196 11. GPS LOCATION (in decimal degrees): 21°25'54.99"S
16°13'04.34"E

12. CONDITION OF PREDATOR (tick all appropriate boxes):

i) HEALTHY ☒ ii) UNHEALTHY ☐ iii) FULL STOMACH ☐ iv) MEDIUM STOMACH ☒
v) EMPTY STOMACH ☐

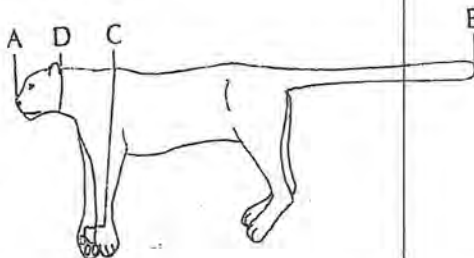
MEASUREMENTS:

13. BODY LENGTH (CM): 214 14. SHOULDER HEIGHT (CM): 73
15. NECK CIRCUMFERENCE (CM): 55 16. SKULL LENGTH (MM): 24
17. SKULL WIDTH (MM): 14.3 18. WEIGHT (KG): 57

MEASUREMENTS & PHOTOGRAPHS

Measurements to be taken:

11. Body length (cm, tip of nose to tip of tail; Measurement A-B)
12. Shoulder height (cm, tip of scapula to back of plantar pad; Measurement C)
13. Neck circumference (cm, immediately behind the ear; Measurement D)
14. Skull length (mm, greatest length of skull, measured as a straight line between pegs)
15. Skull width (mm, greatest width of skull, measured across zygomatic arches)



L - 24.6
W - 15
Total - 39.60

TH - 73
C1 - 7

Photographs required before the trophy is skinned:



1. Side view showing the entire body with the hunter positioned directly behind for scale, and visible predator hunting quota tag number.

2. The predator lying on its right showing the feet and visible predator hunting quota tag number.
3. The predator lying on its left showing the feet and visible predator hunting quota tag number.



The following certificate must be completed immediately after each animal that has been hunted (please print)

Signatures

Date _____

Species

$$\Gamma^*$$

RH*

 LB^*

RB*

Total

RW

Age

Male/
Female

Farm

Name _____

140

Farm owner

Hunter

Professional hunter
Master hunting guide
Hunting guide

2/10/13 Leonard

24

49

1

7

--

7

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

1

1

10

the Agency individually and collectively before that the predator group and predator and photographed group joined, shot and killed her and all accordance with all the predator group meeting, which conditions.

(b) (6)

(b) (6)

*L= Left, R=Right, H=Horn, B=Base, RW=Rowland Ward
No trophy hunter may hunt unless accompanied by a professional hunter, master hunting guide or hunting guide.
This permit must be kept on the person of the permit holder at all times while hunting.
Only guide(s) as specified on the permit may conduct the hunt.

- e) a predator may not be shot within a range of 1km of any other predator kept in captivity in any form;
- f) a predator may be stalked, tracked or ambushed, but dogs or horses may not be used to hunt it;
- g) predator trophy hunting may not take place during the period between 30 minutes after sunset in any day and 30 minutes before sunrise the following day and artificial light is prohibited;
- h) a predator may not be shot from a moving vehicle or chased in any way with an aircraft;
- i) a predator may not be hunted unless it belongs to a wild and sustainable population (It exists as a naturally interacting member of a wild and sustainable population in an area large enough for it to breed, forage and hunt freely and where there is a natural state of balance between forage, predator and prey);
- j) a predator bred in captivity may not be trophy hunted;
- k) a predator to be hunted may not be drugged in any form;
- l) a canned hunting (any restriction of an animal's natural movement for the purpose of trophy hunting) in any form is illegal; and
- m) a predator may only be hunted in areas as specified on the predator trophy hunting permit;
- n) once the predator has been killed, the following must occur –
 - (i) the following photos must be taken immediately after the hunt, at the location where the predator was killed –
 - (aa) the predator lying on its right showing the feet;
 - (bb) the predator lying on its left showing the feet;
 - (cc) a close-up photo from the front showing the face of the predator, clearly depicting facial features: nose, eyes, and mouth, and a visible leopard hunting quota tag number, in case of a leopard;
 - (dd) a close-up photo of the trophy hunter and trophy hunting guide posing with predator, with all four

u) an application for an export permit to export a predator trophy must be handed in at the Permit Office in Windhoek and must be accompanied by –

- (i) a copy of the passport of the trophy hunter and of a page thereof with an immigration stamp indicating the date of entry;
- (ii) the original predator trophy hunting permit;
- (iii) the leopard trophy hunting quota tag, in case of a leopard;
- (iv) the recording sheet; and
- (v) the original photos printed on photo paper (glossy paper) referred to in paragraph (n): and
- (vi) export permit may not be issued if the conditions in paragraph (u) have not been met.

6. Condition regarding skin and skull of the hunted predator

- (a) scrotum of the hunted predator must be left attached to the skin to confirm the sex of the animal.
- (b) skin found without an obvious scrotum attached will be treated as female and will not be allowed to be exported.
- (c) skin of the hunted predator must be brought to MET office (CITES Office) for tagging and inspection before the export permit can be issued.
- (d) skull of the hunted predator must be brought to MET office (CITES Office) for SCI measurements before the export permit can be issued

7. *Leopard trophy hunting quota tag is not transferable.*

Any contravention or non compliance with any regulation or permit condition is dealt with in accordance with the Nature Conservation Ordinance, 1975 (Ordinance No. 4 of 1975), especially sections 84(5), 86, 87, 88 and 89.

SCHEDULE G

RECORD SHEET (Regulation 114C (o))

Schedule G – RECORD SHEET (Regulation 114C (o))

SPECIES HUNTED

leopard

HUNT PERMIT NUMBER

152571

CLIENT NAME

Joe Lawless

PROFESSIONAL HUNTER

R.v.d. Menné

HUNTING OUTFITTER

Orijandane Hunting
Safari's

HUNTING BLOCK/PROPERTY NAME

Orijandane

CONCESSION HOLDER/LANDOWNER

R.v.d. Menné

HUNT START DATE

24/09/18

HUNT FINISH DATE

7/10/18

1. WAS THE HUNT SUCCESSFUL?

YES ☒ NO ☐

IF NO, WHY NOT?

2. HUNTING METHOD (tick appropriate box): i) BAIT AND BLIND

☒ ii) ON FOOT ☐

3. PRE-BAITING:

YES ☒ NO ☐

4. NUMBER OF BAIT SITES USED DURING HUNT (including pre-baiting if applicable):

9

5. NUMBER OF BAIT SITES FED ON BY PREDATOR (including pre-baiting if applicable):

5

6. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAIT NIGHTS (including pre-baiting if applicable):

The total number of nights that all bait sites were open (if 6 bait sites were open for 1 night = 6 bait nights)

38

7. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAITS USED (including pre-baiting if applicable):

The total number of times that bait sites were 'freshened' with new bait

Every 3rd day

8.

SEX & AGE OF PREDATOR FEEDING ON BAITS DURING HUNT:	NUMBER:	EVIDENCE (SIGHTING, TRACKS, TRAIL CAMERA):
Adult male	3	Tracks + Camera + Sighting
Adult female	2	
Subadult male	1	
Subadult female		
Juvenile		
Unknown		

9. NUMBER OF PREDATOR SEEN MORE THAN 1 KM AWAY FROM BAITS:

3



4. Close up of the nose clearly showing the nose, eyes, and mount and a visible predator hunting quota tag number.

5. Frontal view of the teeth showing coloration and wear on the canines and incisors and visible predator hunting quota tag number..

6. Hindquarters clearly showing the scrotum and visible predator hunting quota tag number.

Photographs required from the cleaned skull:



7. Lower jaw showing all the teeth and chipping of the enamel ridge on the back of the canines.

8. Upper jaw showing all the teeth and chipping of the enamel ridge on the back of the canines.

9. Side view of the lower jaw (either side) showing the canine and wear on the cusps of molars and premolars.

10. Wide shot of all the teeth showing wear, broken teeth, and teeth coloration.

(b) (6)

SIGNATURE OF:

Trophy hunter...

Date:

8/10/18

Trophy hunting Guide:

Date:

8/10/18

Trophy hunting Operator:

Date:

8/10/18



CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.

19US46541D/9

2. Valid

10/29/2020

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

JAMES LAWLESS

(b) (6)
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19124
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

ROY VAN DER MERWE
P.O. BOX 698
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 2018 HUNTING SEASON.

*-May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid
if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for
Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live
Animals Regulations.*

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA
5275 LEESBURG PIKE
FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

10/30/2019

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.)

7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and
species) of Animal or Plant

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name

PANTHERA
PARDUS9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks
or numbers (age/sex if live)9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY
(shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or
any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or
handicraft items such as curios or jewelry, that must
accompany raw or tanned parts.)10. Appendix No. and
Source

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



746022

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: 46541D

Date Received by DSA: July 24, 2019

DMA Contact: Ailteas Braxton

Applicant: James Lawless
Philadelphia, PA

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 (Braczkowski *et al.* 2015). In general, the current population trend is declining due to harvest and habitat loss and fragmentation (Stein *et al.* 2016).

In 1975, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* was included in CITES Appendix I (UNEP 2018). In accordance with Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use*, there are numerical limits to the quantity of trophies and skins from some sub-Saharan countries that have been approved by the CITES Parties that can be traded annually (CITES 2013).

In 1970, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* with (three subspecies) was listed as Endangered on the *United States' List of Endangered Foreign Fish and Wildlife*, the precursor to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Service 1970). This listing was revised in 1972 with the three subspecies being deleted as separate listings and all leopard subspecies included with the species listing (*Panthera pardus*; Service 1972). This listing was modified in 1982 when certain populations were classified as Threatened (Service 1982; "In Africa, in the wild, south of, and including, the following countries: Gabon, Congo, Zaire, Uganda, Kenya"). The leopard currently is subject to a 90-day status review (Service 2016, 2017, 2018).

In 2016, the African leopard as *Panthera pardus* ssp. *pardus* was categorized as Vulnerable A2cd (ver 3.1) by the IUCN Red List (Stein *et al.* 2016). This rangewide finding was based on loss of habitat and prey, and exploitation. These conservation threats are not well understood, have not ceased, and are likely to continue (Stein *et al.* 2016).

The leopard is part of a joint initiative by the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and CITES: Joint CMS-CITES African Carnivores Initiative (CMS 2017a,b). Recognizing the potential benefits of working together, the two organizations have agreed to conduct joint activities addressing shared species and issues of common interest. In this regard, the two organizations have prioritized actions on the leopard, as well as the African lion (*Panthera leo*), cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*), and wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*). The conservation threats to be addressed include: habitat loss and fragmentation, conflict with humans, depletion of the prey base, and unsustainable or illegal trade practices. Specific joint actions are being developed and will be implemented over the next several years (CMS 2017a). These actions include cooperative conservation programs for carnivores in the several range States, as well as specific conservation activities (e.g., illegal trade analyses, biological monitoring, and capacity building).

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 (James Lawless; Philadelphia, PA) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Namibia.
2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was taken from the wild at/near: Namibia GPS Coordinates: 21 Degrees 25' 54.99" S, 16 Degrees 13' 04.34"E, with Otjandaue Hunting Safaris; during a hunt on: July 10, 2019.

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 2018). 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 (2018), reported gross exports have averaged 166

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 may be 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, Human 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 2019).

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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Stein, A.B. *et al.* 2016. *Panthera pardus*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016: e.T15954A102421779. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2016-1.RLTS.T15954A50659089.en>; accessed on: February 21, 2019. See also: <http://oldredlist.iucnredlist.org/details/15954/0>.

UNEP. 2018. CITES Species Database: *Panthera pardus*. Available online at: <http://www.cites.org/eng/resources/species.html>. Downloaded on: February 21, 2019.

UNEP-WCMC. 2018. CITES Gross Export Trade Report: *Panthera pardus*. Available online at: <http://www.unep-wcmc.org/citestrade/report/cfm>. Downloaded on: August 1, 2018. See also: <https://trade.cites.org/>; accessed on: February 21, 2019.

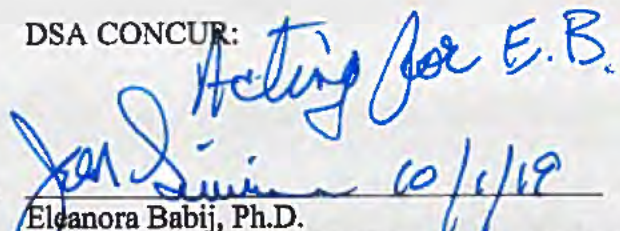
* * * * *

DSA BIOLOGIST:

 9/26/19

Damon Yeh
Biologist
Division of Scientific Authority

DSA CONCUR:

 Acting for E.B.
10/1/19

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.
Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring
Division of Scientific Authority



RCVD JAN 22 2020

LS

**Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form**

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits, MS: IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803
1-800-358-2104 or 703-358-2104

Type of Activity

REISSUANCE, RENEWAL, OR AMENDMENT OF A PERMIT
(For this application, all permits, registrations, and certificates are referred to as a permit.)

Complete Sections A or B, and C, D, and E of this application. U.S. address may be required in Section C, see instructions for details. **Instructions on how to make your application complete and help avoid unnecessary delays are attached.**

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

1.a. Last Name LAWLESS		1.b. First Name JOSEPH	1.c. Middle Name/initial ROBERT	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address MATT@GENUSLOGISTICS.C	

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 PHILADELPHIA	1.c. State PA	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 19124	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country UNITED STATES
2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable) (b) (6)				
2.b. City TREVOSE	2.c. State PA	2.d. Zip code/Postal code 19053	2.e. County/Province	2.f. Country UNITED STATES

Section D: All applicants MUST complete

1. Attach the nonrefundable application processing fee in the form of a check or money order payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in the amount identified on page 6 and 7. Federal, Tribal, State, and local government agencies, and those acting on behalf of such agencies, are exempt from the processing fee – attach documentation of fee exempt status as outlined in instructions [50 CFR 13.11(d)].	
2. Certification: I hereby certify that I have read and am familiar with the regulations contained in 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) 1/17/20

Please continue to next page

E. REISSUANCE, RENEWAL, OR AMENDMENT OF A PERMIT (For this application, all permits, registrations, and certificates are referred to as a permit.)

NOTE 1: If you are renewing your Designated Port Exemption permit, use [form 3-200-2](#) and submit to appropriate Office of Law Enforcement address. If you are renewing your Import/Export license (required for commercial activities), use [form 3-200-3](#) and submit to appropriate Office of Law Enforcement address.

NOTE 2: This form **cannot** be used for a lost or damaged permit. If you need to replace a lost or damaged permit, please use [form 3-200-66](#). The application **must** be submitted to the office that issued the initial permit. Lost or damaged permit

NOTE 3: Some activities, such as all master files for multiple shipments, Certificate of Scientific Exchange (COSE), circus/traveling exhibits, and artificially propagated plants, can only be re-issued, renewed, or amended by submitting a new application for permits for those activities. Please refer to [these application types](#) to determine if another application form would be more appropriate or contact the Division of Management Authority for more information.

1. Name and address where you wish the permit to be mailed, **if different from page 1**. If you would like expedited shipping, please enclose a self-addressed, pre-paid, computer-generated, courier service airway bill. If unspecified, all documents will be mailed via regular mail through the U.S. Postal Service.

GENUS LOGISTICS

161-15 Rockaway Blvd SUITE 205 JAMAICA, NY 11434

2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

MATTHEW MAYERS PHONE: 7187900216 EMAIL: MATT@GENUSLOGISTICS.COM

3. Disqualification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of the Lacey Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly waived by the Service Director in response to a written petition. (50 CFR 13.21(c)) Have you or any of the owners of the business, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited collateral, or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above?

☒ No ☐ Yes

If you answered "Yes" to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of incident; e) court; and f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically disqualify you from getting a permit.

4. **Permit number.** Enter the permit number to be reissued/renewed/amended.

Prt#: 19US46541D9

5. Submit the original permit with this application.

6. Past activities.

- a. Provide copies of all cleared documents and form 3-177 (FWS declaration of wildlife) associated with this permit.
- b. Provide a summary detailing activities conducted under this permit, as well as a brief statement of why you are seeking reissuance/renewal.

7. **Annual Report.** If required by your permit, provide an annual report as conditioned (Please disregard if you have already submitted your annual report.)

8. **Sport-hunted trophies:** If you did not hunt during the hunting season stated in your original application, you are not eligible for a renewal. Please submit a new application form.

9. **Certification** - Complete one of the statements below and supply any additional documentation requested: (original signature is required)

- a. For **NO CHANGES** to original application:

I certify that the information submitted in support of my original application for the permit indicated above has not changed and is still currently correct. I hereby request reissuance or renewal of this permit.

Permittee's signature: _____ Date: _____

- b. For **CHANGES** to original application:

On an attached page(s), provide a complete description of any changes (e.g., change in principal officer, personnel, address, location of activities, types of activities). Please sign each attached page. Also note that we may need to request additional information regarding the changes after reviewing your initial request.

I certify that the information submitted in support of my original application for the permit indicated above is still currently correct EXCEPT for the changes noted on the attached, signed page(s). I hereby request re-issuance or renewal of this permit with the indicated changes.

Permittee's signature:  Date: 4/17/20

All international shipment(s) must be through a designated port, unless otherwise authorized. [A list of designated ports](#) (where an inspector is posted) is available. If you wish to use a port not listed, please contact either the Office of Law Enforcement for a Designated Port Exemption Permit (form 3-200-2) or the Division of Management Authority.

Tel: 718 844 6056
Fax: 516 400 9787
matt@genuslogistics.com
CUSTOMS BOX 205 USFW BOX 66



1/17/2020

TO: DMA
RE: Amendment to 19US45641D9

Please amend permit US1946541D9 box number 3 to read hunters full legal name as below

Joseph Robert Lawless

(b) (6)

Philadelphia PA 19124
U.S.A.

Please feel free to contact me should you have any questions

Thank you
Matthew Mayers
LCHB

Genus Logistics
161-15 Rockaway Blvd Suite 205
Jamaica NY 11434
Tel 718 790 0216
Fax 516 400 9787
Matt@genuslogistics.com
www.genuslogistics.com



CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.
19US46541D/92. Valid
10/29/2020Original, Unused
Permit Returned

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

JAMES LAWLESS

(b) (6)

PHILADELPHIA, PA 19124

U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

ROY VAN DER MERWE

P.O. BOX 698

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 2018 HUNTING SEASON.

*-May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid
if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for
Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live
Animals Regulations.*

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA

5275 LEESBURG PIKE

FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

10/30/2019

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.)

7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and
species) of Animal or Plant9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks
or numbers (age/sex if live)10. Appendix No. and
Source

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY
(shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or
any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or
handicraft items such as curios or jewelry, that must
accompany raw or tanned parts.)

10. 1 W

11. Quantity (including units)

1

NO

12. Country of Origin

NAMIBIA

B. Common Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

C. Common Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

Scientific Name

D. Common Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

Scientific Name

E. Common Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

Scientific Name

746022

Genus Logistics Inc.

16115 Rockaway Blvd STE 205 Jamaica NY 11434

Office: (718) 790-0216 Fax: (516) 400-9787 Email: matt@genuslogistics.com

Customs Rules on Discharge of Importers Liability for Duties

The U.S. Customs Service has issued a final amendment of the regulations to provide an alternative procedure for an importer record to pay duties on imported merchandise through a licensed customs broker. Present rules provide for the payment of duties to Customs by a broker on behalf of the importer. Under the alternative procedure, the importer may elect to submit to the broker a separate check or bank draft for the duties payable to the "U.S. Customs Service". The broker would then deliver the importer's check or bank draft to Customs. The new rule also requires brokers to provide written notification to their clients, advising that if the client is an importer of record, payment to the broker will not relieve the client of liability for Customs charges in the event that the charges are not paid by the broker. Brokers will be required to provide this notification to all active clients annually during the month of February. Additionally, brokers will be required to provide such information on a power of attorney executed on or after the effective date of the new rule. Those amendments are effective as of September 27, 1992.

BELOW IS A POWER OF ATTORNEY FORM WHICH IS REQUIRED BY U.S. CUSTOMS, TO ALLOW US TO TRANSACT U.S. CUSTOMS CLEARANCE ON YOUR BEHALF.

Department of the Treasury

Individual U.S. Customs Service Individual IRS/SS #

Partnership 14132, C.R.

(b) (6)

- ☒ Individual
☐ Partnership
☐ Corporation
☐ Sole Proprietorship

**TEL

(b) (6)

**EMAIL

(b) (6)

CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That, Joe Lawless (Full Name of person, partnership, corporation, or sole proprietorship (identify)) a corporation doing business under the laws of the State of PA doing business as Philq, PA 19124 residing at (b) (6) having an office and place of business at (b) (6) hereby

constitutes and appoints each of the following persons, Genus Logistics Inc. May act through any of its offices or any employees with Power of Attorney on file with this licensed broker as required by the Regional Commission of Customs as a true and lawful agent and attorney of the grantor named above for and in the name, place, stead of said grantor from this date and in all Customs Districts, and in no other name, to make, endorse, sign, declare, or swear to any entry, withdrawal, declaration, certificate, bill of lading, or other document required by law or regulation in connection with the importation, transportation, or exportation of any merchandise shipped or consigned by or to said grantor; to perform any act or condition which may be required by law or regulation in connection with such merchandise; to receive any merchandise deliverable to said grantor: To make endorsements on bills of lading conferring authority to transfer title, make entry or collect drawback, and to make, sign, declare, or swear to any statement, supplemental statement, schedule, supplemental schedule, certificate of delivery, certificate of manufacture, certificate, and delivery abstract of manufacturing records, declaration of proprietor on drawback entry, declaration of exporter on drawback entry, or any other affidavit or document which may be required by law or regulation for drawback purposes, regardless of whether such bill of lading, sworn statement, schedule, certificate, abstract, declaration, or other affidavit or document is intended for filing in any customs district. To sign, seal, and deliver for and as the act of said grantor any bond required by law or regulation in connection with the entry or withdrawal of imported merchandise or merchandise exported with or without benefit of drawback, or in connection with the entry, clearance, lading, unloading or navigation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor, and any and all bonds which may be voluntarily given and accepted under applicable laws and regulations, consignee's and owners declarations provided for in section 485, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or affidavits in connection with the entry of merchandise: To sign and swear to any document, and to perform any act that may be necessary or required by law or regulation in connection with the entering, clearing, lading, unloading, or operation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated said grantor. To authorize other Customs Brokers to act as grantor's agent; to receive, endorse and collect checks issued for Customs duty refunds in grantors name drawn on the Treasurer of the United States; if the grantor is a nonresident of the United States, to accept service of process on behalf of the grantor. And generally to transact at the customhouses in said district any and all customs business, including making, signing, and filling of protests under section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930, in which said grantor is or may be concerned or interested and which may properly be transacted or performed by an agent and attorney, giving to said agent attorney full power and authority to do anything whatever requisite and necessary to be done in the premises as fully as said grantor could do if present and acting, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said agent and attorney shall lawfully do by virtue of these presents; the foregoing power of attorney to remain in full force and effect until notice of revocation in writing is duly given to and received by the District Director of customs of the district aforesaid. If the donor of this power of attorney is a partnership, the said power shall in no case have any force or effect after the expiration of 2 years from the date of its execution. Or until revoked. Pursuant to 19 CFR 111.35(a), election is made waiving the right to receive invoices, supporting documents and correspondences from Genus Logistics Inc., who is directed to forward all documents and inquiries concerning our imports to their customs brokerage services, to our freight forwarder, who will pay Genus Logistics Inc., for duties, and services performed on our behalf. It is understood the right to revoke said waiver is continuing.

IN WITNESS W

presents to be

(b) (6)

(Signature)

(Capacity)

WITNESS

Taylor Brill

(Date)



CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.
20US46541D/92. Valid
10/29/2020

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

(b) (6)
[REDACTED]
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19124
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

ROY VAN DER MERWE
P.O. BOX 698
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 2018 HUNTING SEASON.

-May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid
if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for
Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live
Animals Regulations.

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: 1A
5275 LEESBURG PIKE
FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

03/02/2020

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.)

7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and species) of Animal or Plant

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name

PANTHERA
PARDUS

9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks or numbers (age/sex if live)

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. Appendix No. and Source

10. 1 W

11. Quantity (including units)

1

NO

12. Country of Origin
NAMIBIA

B. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. THIS REPLACES AND AMENDS 19US46541D/9, ISSUED
10/30/2019.

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

975301



Department of the Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

RCVD AUG 15 2017
OMB No. 1018-0164
Expires 11/30/2016

Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

Return to: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority (DMA)
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, 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 SCHUELLER	1.b. First name JAMES	1.c. Middle name or initial LOUIS	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Occupation (b) (6)	4. Affiliation/ Doing business as (see instructions) N/A	
5.a. Telephone number (b) (6)	5.b. Alternate telephone number (b) (6)	5.c. Fax number (b) (6)	5.d. E-mail address (b) (6)

B. Complete if applying on behalf of a business, corporation, public agency, Tribe, or institution			
1.a. Name of business, agency, Tribe, or institution		1.b. Doing business as (dba)	
2. Tax identification no.		3. Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution	
4.a. Principal officer Last name	4.b. Principal officer First name	4.c. Principal officer Middle name/ initial	4.d. Suffix
5. Principal officer title		6. Primary contact name	
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate telephone number	7.c. Business fax number	7.d. Business e-mail address

C. All applicants complete address information					
1.a. Physical address (Street address; Apartment #, Suite #, or Room #; no P.O. Boxes) (b) (6)					
1.b. City ST CLOUD	1.c. State MN	1.d. Zip code/Postal code: 56301	1.e. County/Province STEARNS	1.f. Country USA	
2.a. Mailing Address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable)					
2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal code:	2.e. County/Province	2.f. Country	

D. All applicants MUST complete	
1. Attach check or money order payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in the amount of \$100, nonrefundable processing fee. Federal, Tribal, State, and local government agencies, and those acting on behalf of such agencies, are exempt from the processing fee - attach documentation of fee exempt status as outlined in instructions. (50 CFR 13.11(d))	
2. Do you currently have or have you ever had any Federal Fish and Wildlife permits? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> If yes, list the number of the most current permit you have held or that you are applying to renew/re-issue: _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
3. Certification: I hereby certify that I have read and am familiar with the regulations contained in 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. My statement herein may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001. (b) (6) Signature of applicant/person responsible for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy) 08/01/2017	

Please continue to next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD, AFRICAN ELEPHANT, AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for a trophy/trophies that you did not use, please return the unused original permit. If you are requesting reissuance of a permit because you have taken a trophy, but were unable to import it prior to the expiration of the permit, please use the renewal form (3-200-52; <http://www.fws.gov/international/permits/by-form-number/index.html>) and return your original permit with that form.

Note 2: *Sport-hunted trophy* is defined at 50 CFR 23.74 as follows: *Sport-hunted trophy* means a whole dead animal or a readily recognizable part or derivative of an animal specifically identified on the accompanying CITES document that meets the following criteria:

- (1) Is raw, processed, or manufactured;
- (2) Was legally obtained by the hunter through hunting for his or her personal use;
- (3) Is being imported, exported, or re-exported by or on behalf of the hunter as part of the transfer from its country of origin ultimately to the hunter's country of usual residence; and
- (4) Includes worked, manufactured, or handicraft items made from the sport-hunted animal only when:
 - (i) Such items are contained in the same shipment as raw or tanned parts of the sport-hunted animal and are for the personal use of the hunter;
 - (ii) The quantity of such items is no more than could reasonably be expected given the number of animals taken by the hunter as shown on the license or other documentation of the authorized hunt accompanying the shipment; and
 - (iii) The accompanying CITES documents (export document and, if appropriate, import permit) contain a complete itemization and description of all items included in the shipment.

Note 3: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard, elephant, and rhinoceros hunting trophies, are subject to restrictions on their use after import into the United States. Please see 50 CFR 23.55 for more information or contact the Division of Management Authority.

Please provide the following information. Complete all questions on the application. Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A". If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.

If importing trophies from more than one country, you must submit a separate application for each shipment in order to obtain separate import permits.

1. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Import is limited to two per hunter per calendar year)

African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) Quantity: _____ (Import is limited to two per hunter per calendar year)

Note: once imported, ivory cannot be re-exported.

Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity: _____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you wish to import from a different country, please use form 3-200-37).

2. **IF ANIMAL IS CURRENTLY LIVING IN THE WILD**, please enter the following:

a. Country and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch AND nearest city) where wildlife is to be taken from the wild:

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

- c. Description of the trophy and parts you intend to import (e.g., skin, skull, shoulder mount, life size mount, claws, horns, tusks).

3. **IF THE ANIMAL IS DEAD**, please enter the following:

- a. Country and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, and/or AND nearest city) where trophy was removed from the wild:

TANZANIA, NACHENGO WILDLIFE MGMT AREA, CLOSEST TO LIWALE

- b. Date wildlife was hunted: JULY 16, 2017

- c. Description of the trophy and parts you intend to import (e.g., skin, skull, shoulder mount, life size mount, claws, horn, tusks):

FULL SIZE SKIN & SKULL

- d. The current location of the trophy (address and country) [the U.S. import permit will identify this country as the country of export/re-export and must match with the export/re-export document]:

TANZANIA, NACHENGO WILDLIFE MGMT AREA (NO PHYSICAL ADDRESS ASSIGNED)
GPS COORDINATES s09°34.662' E037°13.455'

4. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you. If you are applying to import a trophy directly from Namibia, you **must** provide the name and address of the professional hunter listed on your Namibian hunting permit [this name will appear on the face of the export permit].

Name: Business BLUE LOGISTICS COMPANY LTD
Name: Address: ATTN: ENOCK MISGWA
Address: NSSF BLDG, 4TH FL
City: PO BOX 2199
City: ARUSHA
State/Province:
Country, Postal Code: TANZANIA

5. Please be aware that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service may need to make a finding that your activities will enhance or benefit wild populations of the species involved. If you have any information that could support this finding (e.g., how the funds from license/trophy fees will be spent, what portion of the hunting fee will support conservation), please submit such information on a separate page with your application.

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 6 or 7 below)

6. If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a foreign national, provide documentation to show you have a **Power of Attorney** to act on your client's behalf and sign the following statement.

I acknowledge that the sport-hunted trophy/trophies to be imported has been/will be personally hunted by my client and is being imported only for my client's personal use (i.e., **not for sale, transfer, donation, or exchange that is reasonably likely to result in economic use, gain, or benefit**). I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year. I understand that my client may only import two African elephant trophies in one calendar year. In addition, I have advised my client that raw ivory, once imported into the United States, cannot be re-exported.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ **Date:** _____

7. If you are the hunter applying to import your own trophy, please read and sign the following statement.

I acknowledge that the sport-hunted trophy/trophies to be imported has been/will be personally hunted by me and is being imported only for my personal use (i.e., not for sale, transfer, donation, or exchange that is reasonably likely to result in economic use, gain, or benefit). I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year. I understand that I may only import two African elephant trophies in one calendar year. In addition, I understand that redacted text (b) (6) not be re-exported.

Applicant's signature

Date: 8/1/2017

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 proposed activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

8. All international shipment(s) must be through a designated port. A list of designated ports (where an inspector is posted) is available from <http://www.fws.gov/e/designated-ports.html>. If you wish to use a port not listed, please contact the Office of Law Enforcement for a Designated Port Exemption Permit (form 3-200-2).

9. Name and address where you wish the permit to be mailed, if different from page 1 (All permits will be mailed via the U.S. Postal Service, unless you identify an alternative means below):

N/A

10. If you wish the permit to be delivered by means other than USPS regular mail, provide an air bill, pre-paid envelope, or billing information. If you do not have a pre-paid envelope or air bill and wish to pay for a courier service with your credit card, please check the box below. Please DO NOT include credit card number or other information; you will be contacted for this information.

☐ If a permit is issued, please send it via a courier service to the address on page 1 or question 9. I understand that you will contact me for my credit card information once the application has been processed.

11. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application? (Include name, phone number, and email):

BETTY GASTON (TAXIDERMY UNLIMITED) redacted text (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.



CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.
17US48898C/92. Valid
09/19/2018

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

JAMES LOUIS SCHUELLER**(b) (6)****ST. CLOUD, MN 56301****U.S.A.**

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

BLUE LOGISTICS COMPANY LTD**ATTN: ENOCK MISGWA****NSSF BLDG, 4TH FL****PO BOX 2199****ARUSHA****TANZANIA**

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 2017 HUNTING SEASON.

-May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live Animals Regulations.

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA

5275 LEESBURG PIKE

FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

09/20/2017

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.)

7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and species) of Animal or Plant

9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks or numbers (age/sex if live)

10. Appendix No. and Source

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name

**PANTHERA
PARDUS**

9. IMPORT 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 NO12. Country of Origin
TANZANIA

B. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

C. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

D. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

E. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

718348



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

RECEIVED SEP 25 2018

LS

Return to: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
(Enter address from pages 5 and 6 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 SCHUELLER	1 b. First name JAMES	1 c. Middle name or initial LOUIS	1 d. Suffix
2. Date of birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Social Security No.	4. Occupation	5. Affiliation/ Doing business as (see instructions)
(b) (6)			
6 a. Telephone number	6 b. Alternate telephone number	6 c. Fax number	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 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 ST CLOUD	1 c. State MN	1 d. Zip code/Postal code 56301	1 e. County/Province STEARNS	1 f. Country USA
2 a. Mailing Address (include if different than physical address, include name of contact person if applicable)				
2 b. City	2 c. State	2 d. Zip code/Postal code	2 e. County/Province	2 f. Country

D. All applicants MUST complete	
1. Attach check or money order payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in the amount 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: 17US48898C/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 regulations that apply to this application. 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 the information submitted herein may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001. (b) (6) _____ (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy) 09/17/2018	

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.htm> to determine if another application form would be more appropriate or contact the Division of Management Authority for more information.

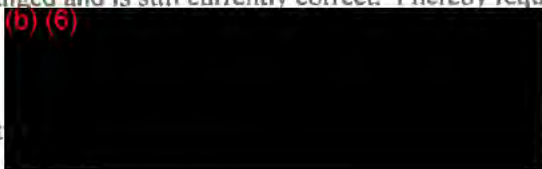
1. **Permit number.** Enter the permit number to be reissued/renewed/amend 17US48898C/9.
2. Submit the original permit with this application.
3. **Past activities.**
 - a. Provide copies of all cleared documents and form 3-177 (FWS declaration of wildlife) associated with this permit.
 - b. Provide a summary detailing activities conducted under this permit, as well as a brief statement of why you are seeking reissuance/renewal.

there was a delay in shipping this
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: 

Date: 09/17/2018

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: _____

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):
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): Betty Gaston, Taxidermy Unlimited, (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.



CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.
17US48898C/92. Valid
09/19/2018

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

JAMES LOUIS SCHUELLER**(b) (6)****ST. CLOUD, MN 56301
U.S.A.**

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

BLUE LOGISTICS COMPANY LTD**ATTN: ENOCK MISGWA****NSSF BLDG, 4TH FL****PO BOX 2199****ARUSHA****TANZANIA****Original, Unused
Permit Returned**

5. Special Conditions

ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE
REQUIRING PERMITS MUST BE OBSERVED.

SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION

U.S. THREATENED SPECIES [50 CFR 17.40(f)].

MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY
ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR.EACH LEOPARD SKIN MUST HAVE SELF-LOCKING TAG ATTACHED TO IT WHICH INDICATES
THE STATE OF EXPORT, THE NUMBER OF THE SPECIMEN IN RELATION TO THE ANNUAL
QUOTA, AND THE CALENDAR YEAR TO WHICH THE QUOTA APPLIES. THE EXPORT PERMIT
(OR RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE) MUST CONTAIN THE TAGGING INFORMATION AS OUTLINED
ABOVE.

TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2017 HUNTING SEASON.

*-May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid
if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for
Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live
Animals Regulations.*

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA

5275 LEESBURG PIKE

FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

09/20/2017

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.)

**U.S. CITES
Management Authority**7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and
species) of Animal or Plant9. 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

TANZANIA

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

718348



CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.

19US48898C/9

2. Valid

02/03/2020

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

JAMES LOUIS SCHUELLER

(b) (6)
ST. CLOUD, MN 56301
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

BLUE LOGISTICS COMPANY LTD
ATTN: ENOCK MISGWA
NSSF BLDG. 4TH FL
PO BOX 2199
ARUSHA
TANZANIA

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 2017 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

02/04/2019

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.)

7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and species) of Animal or Plant

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name

PANTHERA
PARDUS

9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks or numbers (age/sex if live)

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. Appendix No. and Source

10. 1 W

11. Quantity (including units)
1 NO12. Country of Origin
TANZANIA

B. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. THIS REISSUES AND REPLACES 17US48898C/9,
ISSUED 09/20/2017

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

766623



RCVD FEB 11 2020 LB

Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits, MS: IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803
1-800-358-2104 or 703-358-2104

Type of Activity

REISSUANCE, RENEWAL, OR AMENDMENT OF A PERMIT
(For this application, all permits, registrations, and certificates are referred to as a permit.)

Complete Sections A or B, and C, D, and E of this application. U.S. address may be required in Section C, see instructions for details. **Instructions on how to make your application complete and help avoid unnecessary delays are attached.**

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

1.a. Last Name SCHUELLER	1.b. First Name JAMES	1.c. Middle Name/Initial LOUIS	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Telephone Number	3.e. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address

Section B: Complete if applying on behalf of a business, corporation, public agency, Tribe, or institution

1.a. Name of business, agency, Tribe, or institution		1.b. Doing business as (DBA)	
2. Tax identification no.		3. Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution	
4.a. Principal officer Last name	4.b. Principal officer First Name	4.c. Principal officer Middle name/initial	4.d. Suffix
5. Principal officer title		6. Primary contact name	
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate telephone number	7.c. Business fax number	7.d. Business e-mail address

Section C: All applicants complete address information

1.a. Physical address (Street address; Apartment #, Suite #, or Room #; no P.O. Boxes) (b) (6)				
1.b. City ST CLOUD	1.c. State MN	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 56301	1.e. County/Province STEARNS	1.f. Country USA
2.a. Mailing address (Include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable)				
2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal code	2.e. County/Province	2.f. Country

Section D: All applicants MUST complete

1.	Attach the nonrefundable application processing fee in the form of a check or money order payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in the amount identified on page 6 and 7. Federal, Tribal, State, and local government agencies, and those acting on behalf of such agencies, are exempt from the processing fee – attach documentation of fee exempt status as outlined in instructions [50 CFR 13.11(d)].
2.	Certification: I hereby certify that I have read and am familiar with the regulations contained in 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 I understand that any false statement herein may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.

01/30/2020

Signature of applicant/Principal Officer for permit (no photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

Please continue to next page

E. REISSUANCE, RENEWAL, OR AMENDMENT OF A PERMIT (For this application, all permits, registrations, and certificates are referred to as a permit.)

NOTE 1: If you are renewing your Designated Port Exemption permit, use form 3-200-2 and submit to appropriate Office of Law Enforcement address. If you are renewing your Import/Export license (required for commercial activities), use form 3-200-3 and submit to appropriate Office of Law Enforcement address.

NOTE 2: This form **cannot** be used for a lost or damaged permit. If you need to replace a lost or damaged permit, please use form 3-200-66. The application **must** be submitted to the office that issued the initial permit. Lost or damaged permit

NOTE 3: Some activities, such as all master files for multiple shipments, Certificate of Scientific Exchange (COSE), circus/traveling exhibits, and artificially propagated plants, can only be re-issued, renewed, or amended by submitting a new application for permits for those activities. Please refer to these application types to determine if another application form would be more appropriate or contact the Division of Management Authority for more information.

1. Name and address where you wish the permit to be mailed, **if different from page 1**. If you would like expedited shipping, please enclose a self-addressed, pre-paid, computer-generated, courier service airway bill. If unspecified, all documents will be mailed via regular mail through the U.S. Postal Service.

N/A

2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

BETTY GASTON (TAXIDERMY UNLIMITED), (b) (6)

3. Disqualification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of the Lacey Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly waived by the Service Director in response to a written petition. (50 CFR 13.21(c)) Have you or any of the owners of the business, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited collateral, or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above?

☒ No ☐ Yes

If you answered "Yes" to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of incident; e) court; and f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically disqualify you from getting a permit.

4. **Permit number.** Enter the permit number to be reissued/renewed/amended.
5. Submit the original permit with this application.

Prt#: 19US48898C/9

6. Past activities.

- a. Provide copies of all cleared documents and form 3-177 (FWS declaration of wildlife) associated with this permit.
- b. Provide a summary detailing activities conducted under this permit, as well as a brief statement of why you are seeking reissuance/renewal.

THERE WAS A DELAY IN SHIPPING

7. **Annual Report.** If required by your permit, provide an annual report as conditioned (Please disregard if you have already submitted your annual report.)
8. **Sport-hunted trophies:** If you did not hunt during the hunting season stated in your original application, you are not eligible for a renewal. Please submit a new application form.
9. **Certification** - Complete one of the statements below and supply any additional documentation requested: (original signature is required)
 - a. For **NO CHANGES** to original application:

I certify that the information submitted in support of my original application for the permit indicated above has not changed and is still currently correct. I hereby request reissuance or renewal of this permit.

Permittee's signature: _____

Date: 01/30/2020

- b. For **CHANGES** to original application:

On an attached page(s), provide a complete description of any changes (e.g., change in principal officer, personnel, address, location of activities, types of activities). Please sign each attached page. Also note that we may need to request additional information regarding the changes after reviewing your initial request.

I certify that the information submitted in support of my original application for the permit indicated above is still currently correct EXCEPT for the changes noted on the attached, signed page(s). I hereby request re-issuance or renewal of this permit with the indicated changes.

Permittee's signature: _____

Date: _____

All international shipment(s) must be through a designated port, unless otherwise authorized. A list of designated ports (where an inspector is posted) is available. If you wish to use a port not listed, please contact either the Office of Law Enforcement for a Designated Port Exemption Permit (form 3-200-2) or the Division of Management Authority.



CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.
19US48898C/9
2. Valid
02/03/2020

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

JAMES LOUIS SCHUELLER
(b) (6)
ST. CLOUD, MN 56301
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

BLUE LOGISTICS COMPANY LTD
ATTN: ENOCK MISGWA
NSSF BLDG, 4TH FL
PO BOX 2199
ARUSHA
TANZANIA

Original, Unused
Permit Returned

5. Special Conditions

ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE
REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED.

SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION.

U.S. THREATENED SPECIES (50 CFR 17.40(f))

MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY
ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR.

EACH LEOPARD SKIN MUST HAVE SELF-LOCKING TAG ATTACHED TO IT WHICH INDICATES
THE STATE OF EXPORT, THE NUMBER OF THE SPECIMEN IN RELATION TO THE ANNUAL
QUOTA, AND THE CALENDAR YEAR TO WHICH THE QUOTA APPLIES. THE EXPORT PERMIT
(OR RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE) MUST CONTAIN THE TAGGING INFORMATION AS OUTLINED
ABOVE.

TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2017 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

U.S. CITES
Management Authority

02/04/2019

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.)

7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and species) of Animal or Plant

9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks or numbers (age/sex if live)

10. Appendix No. and Source

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name

PANTHERA
PARDUS

9. IMPORT 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
TANZANIA

B. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. THIS REISSUES AND REPLACES 17US48898C/9,
ISSUED 09/20/2017

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

766623



RCVD JAN 13 2020

LB

**Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form**

Type of Activity

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

**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 FISHER	1.b. First Name KUHIA	1.c. Middle Name/Initial LOREN	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	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 LINDON	1.c. State UTAH	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 84042	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
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) <i>Marin Felix, as atty in fact</i> Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy) <i>01/08/2020</i>
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.

HUNTER INT'L. BROKERAGE SERVICES, INC.
5653 STONERIDGE DRIVE, SUITE 107
PLEASANTON, CA 94588

2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

MARIA FELIX
TEL (925) 417 5271
EMAIL: maria@b.hunter-international.net

3. Disqualification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of the Lacey Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly waived by the Service Director in response to a written petition. (50 CFR 13.21(c)) Have you or any of the owners of the business, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited collateral, or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above?

☒ No ☐ Yes

If you answered "Yes" to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of incident; e) court, and f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically disqualify you from getting a permit.

4. 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: (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:

ROOIBERG FARM, ZIMBABWE - GRID REFERENCE 20 27 08435

- e. Date wildlife was hunted: JULY 13, 2013

- f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

ZIM-AFRICA WILDLIFE SAFARIS
P.O. BOX 1472, BULAWAYO, ZIMBABWE

- 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]:

ACE TAXIDERMY STUDIO
PLOT 15, WILLEM STASIE, TURFBULT
BELA BELA 0480, SOUTH AFRICA

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). SEE ATTACHED COPY OF ZIMBABWE TRAS2 HUNTING REGISTER

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: ACE TAXIDERMY STUDIO
Business Name: PLOT 15, WILLEM STASIE
Address: TURFBULT, BELA BELA 0480
Address: SOUTH AFRICA
City:
State/Province:
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. *copy of POA attached*

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: *Adam Felix*
as atty in fact

Date: *01/08/2020*

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.

Applicant's signature: _____ Date: _____

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).

CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY

and

Acknowledgment of Terms and Conditions of Service

CIN# 13274

Social Security Number (b) (6)
Date of Birth (b) (6)

Know all men by these presents: That, Kuhia Loren Fisher residing at
(Print Full Legal Name of Individual)

(b) (6)
Lincoln UT 84042 USA hereby constitutes and appoints
(Residential or Physical Mailing Address only, P.O. Box is not acceptable)

HUNTER INTERNATIONAL BROKERAGE SERVICES, INC., its officers, authorized employees, duly appointed agents and representatives

To act for on its behalf as a true and lawful agent and attorney of the grantor named above for and in the name, place, and stead of said grantor from this date and in all Customs Districts, and in no other name to make, endorse, sign, declare, or swear to any entry, withdrawal, declaration, certificate, bill of lading, carnet or other document required by law or regulation in connection with the importation, transportation, or exportation of any merchandise shipped or consigned by or to said grantor, to perform any act or condition which may be required by law or regulation in connection with such merchandise to receive any merchandise deliverable to said grantor:

To make endorsements on bills of lading conferring authority to transfer title, make entry or collect drawback, and to make sign, declare, or swear to any statement, supplemental statement, schedule, supplemental schedule, certificate of delivery, certificate of manufacture, certificate of manufacture and delivery, abstract of manufacturing records, declaration of proprietor on drawback entry, declaration of exporter on drawback entry, or any other affidavit or document which may be required by law or regulation for drawback purposes, regardless of whether such bill of lading, sworn statement, schedule, certificate, abstract, declaration, or other affidavit or document is intended for filing in any customs district:

To sign, seal and deliver for and as the act of said grantor any bond required by law or regulation in connection with the entry or withdrawal of imported merchandise or merchandise exported with or without benefit of drawback, or in connection with the entry, clearance, lading, unloading or navigation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor, and any and all bonds which may be voluntarily given and accepted under applicable laws and regulations, consignee's and owner's declarations provided for in section 485, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or affidavits in connection with the entry of merchandise;

To sign and swear to any document and to perform any act that may be necessary or required by law or regulation in connection with the entering, clearing, lading, unloading, or operation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor;

To authorize other Customs Brokers to act as grantor's agent; to receive, endorse and collect checks issued for Customs duty refunds in grantor's name drawn on the Treasurer of the United States; if the grantor is a nonresident of the United States, to accept service of process on behalf of the grantor;

To waive the requirement of other Customs Brokers transmitting a copy of the entry summary CBP7501 and Customs Broker's bill of services directly to the undersigned grantor in accordance with CF111.36(a) & (b). Such entry summary and bill will be transmitted through Hunter International Brokerage Services, Inc.

And generally to transact at the customs houses in any district any and all customs business, including making, signing, and filing of protests under section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930, in which said grantor is or may be concerned or interested and which may properly be transacted or performed by an agent and attorney, giving to said agent and attorney full power and authority to do anything whatever requisite and necessary to be done in the premises as fully as said grantor could do if present and acting, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said agent and attorney shall lawfully do by virtue of these presents the forgoing power of attorney to remain in full force and effect until notice of revocation in writing is duly given to and received by a District Director of Customs.

Grantor also authorizes the above grantee to act within the territory as lawful agent to sign or endorse export documents (i.e., commercial invoices, bills of lading, insurance certificates, drafts and any other document) necessary for the completion of an export on grantor's behalf as may be required under law and regulation in the territory and to appoint forwarding agents on grantor's behalf;

The undersigned grantor of this power of attorney hereby agrees to HUNTER INTERNATIONAL BROKERAGE SERVICES, INC. Terms and Conditions of Service, which are attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said (Print Full Legal Name) Kuhia Loren Fisher has caused these presents to
be sealed and signed: (Signature) (b) (6) (Date) 11/1/19 (Capacity)

IMPORTANT NOTE: If you are the importer of record, payment to the broker will not relieve you of liability for Customs charges (duties, taxes or other debts owed Customs) in the event the charges are not paid by the broker. Therefore, if you pay by check, Customs charges may be paid with a separate check payable to the "U.S. Customs Service" which shall be delivered to Customs by the broker. Importers who wish to utilize this procedure must contact our office in advance to arrange timely receipt of duty checks.

Mandatory requirement to validate this CPOA is to provide a clear copy of a valid photo I.D. (passport or driver's license) or have this document notarized. Please mail "original signed" CPOA to Hunter Int'l. Brokerage Services, Inc., 5700 Stoneridge Mall Rd., Ste 260, Pleasanton, CA 94588, Tel (925) 417 5270, Fax (925) 417 0170.

HUNTING RETURN FORM - TRAS2 APPLICATION FOR HUNTING NP/CITES

Issued in terms of Exchange Control Act (Chapter 22:05),
The Parks and Wild Life Act (Chapter 20:14) and the Tourism Act (Chapter 14:20)

0000067975
ACQUITTED

1. DETAILS OF THE SAFARI OPERATOR

Name of Operator Zim-Africa Wildlife Safaris

ZTA (HOP) No. HOP0066

Address P O Box 1472, Bulawayo - zimaf@mweb.co.zw

Name of Professional Hunter H JARDINE

Telephone

Number of Accompanying Guests

Are the trophies being exported after tanning and mounting?

Are the trophies being exported after primary treatment?

Name of Processing Agent COLLETTS WILDLIFE ARTISTRY
or Taxidermist

Name of Shipping Agent

Name of Foreign Agent

Client's Full Name Kuhia Fisher

Passport Number (b) (6)

Country of Issue UNITED STATES

Address (b) (6)
Linden UT 84042
USA

Licence No. 483

Fax 256209

0

No

Yes

Address 15 JOSIAH CHINAMANO ROAD
BELMONT
BULAWAYO
ZIMBABWE

Address

Address

2. HUNTING AREAS

	Hunting Area Name	Province	Signature of Land Authority
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

Date of Safari From 04-07-2013
Date of Safari To 15-07-2013
Daily Rate Charged For Big Game USD 600.00
Daily Rate Charged For Plains Game USD .00
Daily Rate Charged for Non hunting guests USD .00
Number of Accompanying Guests 0

ZPWMA
Date Stamp

3. DETAILS OF DEPOSITS

(All Inclusive of Daily Rate, Trophy Fees, Processing, Handling charges and any other Incidentals)

(I) Safari Operator

	Value Date	ECA Number	ECA Date	Currency	Invoice Amount	Amount Paid
1	07-AUG-2013	MEP/16485	29-SEP-2013	USD	26,740.2	26,020.2
2						
3						
4						

(II) Taxidermist

	Value Date	ECA Number	ECA Date	Currency	Invoice Amount	Amount Paid
1	08-NOV-2016	GEP/2506	20-FEB-2017	USD	26,740.2	2,656
2						
3						
4						

4. FINANCIAL DATA

Total Daily rate	7,200.00	Total Guests rate	.00
Less Commission	720.00	Total Trophy fees	19,030.00
Other fees (Incidentals)	510.20	Grand Total USD	24,066.16
Percentage Commission Charged	10.00	Total Processing Fees	2,656.00

5. DETAILS OF SPECIES HUNTED

	SPECIES	SEX	W/K	CONCESSION/FARM	GRID REF	DATE SHOT	SCI TROPHY SIZE	TROPHY FEES
1	IMPALA	M	Killed	Hwange District Area 1 - Communal Area	18 1835 545	05-JUL-2013	20	180
2	ZEBRA	M	Killed	Sondelani	21 52 2671	12-JUL-2013	0	850
3	HONEY BADGER	M	Killed	Colliery Option Area	18 12 7865	15-JUL-2013	0	250
4	BUFFALO	M	Killed	Hwange District Area 1 - Communal Area	181149358 26 4622 15	06-JUL-2013	41	3,500
5	LEOPARD	M	Killed	Roolberg	20 27 08435	13-JUL-2013	9	4,000
6	WARTHOG	M	Killed	Sondelani	20 42 28 605	14-JUL-2013	12	250
7	ELEPHANT - WITH TUSKS	M	Killed	Colliery Option Area	182925445	09-JUL-2013	0	10,000
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								
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CONVENTION ON
INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN
ENDANGERED SPECIES OF
WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

EXPORT
RE-EXPORT
☒ IMPORT
OTHER

ORIGINAL

2. Valid until 2018/01/27

3. Importer (name and address) KUHIA FISHER C/O ACE TAXIDERM PLOT 15 WILLEM STASIE, TURFBULT BELA BELA, 0480 LIMPOPO SOUTH AFRICA				4. Exporter / Re-exporter (name, address and country) COLLETT'S WILDLIFE ARTISTRY 28 JOSIAH CHINAMANO ROAD BELMONT BULAWAYO ZIMBABWE			
3a. Country of import SOUTH AFRICA				6. Name, address, national seal / stamp and country of Management Authority Department of Environmental Affairs Private Bag X447 PRETORIA 0001 SOUTH AFRICA			
5. Special conditions PERMIT IS INVALID WITHOUT ANNEX A. TAG #: ZW054/500/2016-PAR. For live animals, this permit or certificate is only valid if the transport conditions conform to the Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, to the IATA Live Animals Regulations. Permit / certificate valid for one consignment only.				5b. Security stamp No. 1358993			
5a. Purpose of the transaction (see reverse) H				9. Description of specimens, including identifying marks or numbers (age/sex) if live		11. Quantity (including unit)	
7.8 SCIENTIFIC NAME (genus and species) AND COMMON NAME OF ANIMAL OR PLANT				10. Appendix No. and source (see reverse)		11a. Total exported / quota	
A 7.8 LEOPARD panthera pardus		9. SKULL[SKU]		10. IW		11. 1 ONE	
12. Country of origin* ZW		Permit No.		Date		12a. Country of last re-export	
B 7.8 LEOPARD panthera pardus		9. FULL SKIN [SKI]		10. IW		11. 1 ONE	
12. Country of origin* ZW		Permit No.		Date		12a. Country of last re-export	
C 7.8 NIL nil		9.		10.		11. 0	
12. Country of origin*		Permit No.		Date		12a. Country of last re-export	
D 7.8 NIL nil		9.		10.		11. 0	
12. Country of origin*		Permit No.		Date		12a. Country of last re-export	



* Country in which the specimens were taken from the wild, bred in captivity or artificially propagated (only in case of re-export)
** Only for specimens of Appendix I species bred in captivity or artificially propagated for commercial purposes
*** For Pre-Convention specimens

13. THIS PERMIT / CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED BY:

CHIMANZI IA

Place POLOKWANE

Date 2017/01/27



Security stamp, signature and official seal

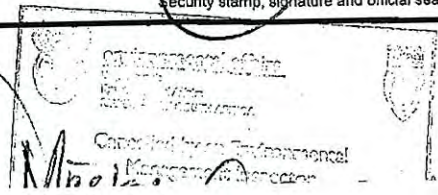
14. EXPORT ENDORSEMENT:

Block	Quantity
A	1 (one)
B	1 (one)

15. Bill of Lading/Air Waybill Number:

083 5877 5802

TAR





CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.

20US66007D/9

2. Valid

01/27/2021

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

KUHIA LOREN FISHER
C/O HUNTER INTERNATIONAL BROKERAGE SERVICES, INC.
(b) (6)
LONDON, UT 84042
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

ACE TAXIDERMY STUDIO
PLOT 15, WILLEM STASIE
TURFBULT, BELA BELA 0480
SOUTH AFRICA

6. 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 2013 HUNTING SEASON.

*May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid
if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for
Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live
Animals Regulations.*

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA
5275 LEESBURG PIKE
FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

M. J. G. Smith
**U.S. CITES
Management Authority**

01/28/2020

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.)

7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and species) of Animal or Plant

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name

PANTHERA
PARDUS

9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks or numbers (age/sex if live)

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. Appendix No. and Source

10. 1 W

11. Quantity (including units)

1

NO

12. Country of Origin

ZIMBABWE

B. Common Name

Scientific Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

C. Common Name

Scientific Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

D. Common Name

Scientific Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

E. Common Name

Scientific Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin



RCVD JAN 14 2020

LB

**Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form**

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits, MS: IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803
1-800-358-2104 or 703-358-2104

Type of Activity

**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 LAUER	1.b. First Name RAYMOND	1.c. Middle Name/Initial CHARLES	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address

Section B: Complete if applying on behalf of a business, corporation, public agency, Tribe, or institution

1.a. Name of business, agency, Tribe, or institution		1.b. Doing business as (DBA)	
2. Tax identification no.		3. Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution	
4.a. Principal officer Last name	4.b. Principal officer First Name	4.c. Principal officer Middle name/initial	4.d. Suffix
5. Principal officer title		6. Primary contact name	
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate telephone number	7.c. Business fax number	7.d. Business e-mail address

Section C: All applicants complete address information

1.a. Physical address (Street address; Apartment #, Suite #, or Room #; no P.O. Boxes) (b) (6)				
1.b. City AMISSVILLE	1.c. State VA	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 20106	1.e. County/Province RAPPAHANNOCK	1.f. Country USA
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) 01/09/2020
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.

2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

RAYMOND C LAUER

(b) (6)



3. Disqualification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of the Lacey Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly waived by the Service Director in response to a written petition. (50 CFR 13.21(c)) Have you or any of the owners of the business, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited collateral, or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above?

☒ No ☐ Yes

If you answered "Yes" to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of incident; e) court, and f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically disqualify you from getting a permit.

4. 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: ____ (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:
- b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:
- c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

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:

KLEIN CHAUSED, NAMIBIA
WINDHOEK DISTRICT S 23.28786° E 16.02016

- e. Date wildlife was hunted:

09/24/2019 - 10/03/2019

- f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

BRINK GROBLER
WILD NAMIBIA HUNTING SAFARIS

- 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]:

YELLOW SHARK LOGISTICS
PO BOX 81413 WINDMILL PARK UNIT 7 DANTE ST.
PROSPERITIA, WINDHOEK, REPUBLIC OF 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: MR BRINK GROBLER
Business Name: WILD NAMIBIA HUNTING SAFARIS CC
Address: PO BOX 526
City: Tsumeb
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.

NA

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: 11/09/2020

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: jifo.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
RAYMOND CHARLES LAUER (b) (6) 20106 AMISSVILLE, VIRGINIA UNITED STATES	BRINK GLOBLER P .O. BOX 526 TSUMEB NAMIBIA

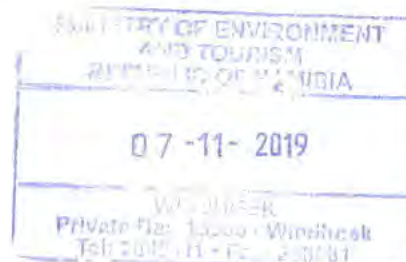
- A) Obtained the following trophy/trophies, in accordance with the Namibian National Legislation on **03/10/2019** with hunting permit number **191425**. Source Code of the specimen/s **(Wild)**.
- B) The export of this specimen(s) is not detrimental to the survival of the Namibian **Leopard** (*Panthera pardus*) population.

TYPE OF TROPHY
skull, jaw & skin

The trophy is marked with the following tag number: **NAPP 88/250 (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



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: 66269D

Date Received by DSA: January 27, 2020

DMA Contact: Stephanie D. Whitley

Applicant: Raymond Charles Lauer
Amissville, Virginia

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 (Brackowski *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 (Raymond Charles Lauer; Amissville, Virginia) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Namibia.
2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was taken from the wild at/near: Klein Chauseb, Namibia; with Professional Hunter: Brink Grobler; with Outfitter: Wild Namibia Hunting Safaris; during a hunt on: September 24–October 3, 2019. The leopard was harvested in accordance with Namibia, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Export Confirmation Certificate and Permit to Hunt for Trophies No. 191425 [Tag # NAPP 88/250 (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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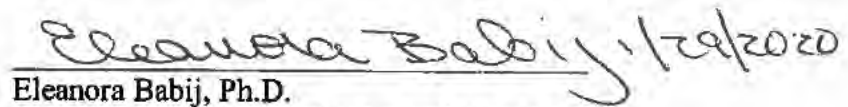
* * * * *

DSA BIOLOGIST:

DSA CONCUR:

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Jeffrey P. Jorgenson, Ph.D.
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Division of Scientific Authority

 1/29/2020

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.

20US66269D/9

2. Valid

02/24/2021

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

RAYMOND CHARLES LAUER

(b) (6)

AMISSVILLE, VA 20106

U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

BRINK GLOBLER

WILD NAMIBIA HUNTING SAFARIS

P.O. BOX 526

TSUMEB

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.

-May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live Animals Regulations.

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA

5275 LEESBURG PIKE

FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

02/25/2020

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.)

7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and species) of Animal or Plant

9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks or numbers (age/sex if live)

10. Appendix No. and Source

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name

PANTHERA
PARDUS

9. IMPORT 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. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

C. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

D. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

E. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

942763



RCVD JAN 14 2020

LB

Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits, MS: IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803
1-800-358-2104 or 703-358-2104

Type of Activity

**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 MICHAM	1.b. First Name ORAL	1.c. Middle Name/Initial E	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 WOODLAKE	1.c. State CA	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 93286	1.e. County/Province TULARE	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 Woodlake	2.c. State CA	2.d. Zip code/Postal code 93286	2.e. County/Province Tulare	2.f. Country USA

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) 01/10/2019	
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.

N/A

2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

ORAL E. MICHAM (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:

TANZANIA, SELOUS GAME RESERVE, PWANI, BLOCK LR3 : GPS 37L0449969 and UTM 9062926

- e. Date wildlife was hunted: 07/29/2018

- f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

PORI TRACKERS OF AFRICA LTD, PO BOX 7201, ARUSHA, TANZANIA
PROFESSIONAL HUNTER: A. JACO OOSTHUIZEN

- 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]:

USA-RIVER TAXIDERMIST, USARIVER, ARUSHA, TANZANIA

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). ATTACHED

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: SULEIMAN M MASATO
Business Name: PORI TRACKERS OF AFRICA LTD
Address: PO BOX 7201
Address: MAJI YA CHAI
City: USARIVER, ARUSHA
State/Province:
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.

Applicant's signature: _____

(b) (6)

Date: 1/10/19

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).

ORIGINAL

20806

IN.# 3161343

APP: 2011616

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM



GAME HUNTING PERMIT

MAIN PERMIT

RETURN DATE: Thursday, August 30, 2018

PERMIT NO. 2011617

Station DAR ES SALAAM

Start Date July 20, 2018

End Date August 09, 2018

This RESIDENT'S / VISITOR'S Permit is Granted to ORAL EDGAR MICHAM

Who holds Weapon (Type) RIFLE

Calibre 300/7MM

Issued At 17-Jun-2018

Maker's No: 6666

Weapon owner & Address (b) (6)

SELOUS GR LR3

PH CAT. LICENSE No.

Additional Blocks

SPECIES	No.	SAME SPECIES BOUGHT THIS YEAR
1. BARBON YELLOW	2	
2. BUFFALO AFRICAN CAMEL	3	
3. BUSHBUCK CRORE	1	
4. BUSHBIZ	1	
5. CIVET AFRICAN	1	
6. CROCODILE NILE	1	
7. DOVE	5	
8. DUCK	5	
9. DUICKER COMMON	1	
10. DUICKER HARVEY'S RED	1	
11. ELAND LIVINGSTONES	1	
12. GEMSE	5	
13. GEMSE BLOTCHED	1	
14. GEMSE COMMON	1	
15. GRUBBOCK SHARPE'S	1	
16. GUNPATOW	5	
17. HARTBEEST LICHTENSTEIN'S	2	
18. H-PEO	1	
19. HYAENA SPOTTED	1	
20. IMPALA SOUTHERN	2	
21. JACKAL COMMON	1	
22. JACKAL SILVER BACKED	1	
23. KUDU GREATER	1	
24. LEOPARD	1	
25. LION	1	
26. PIGEON	1	
27. PORCUPINE CRESTED	5	
28. PUKU	1	
29. RABBIT (HONEY BANGER)	1	
30. REDBUCK BIGHORN	1	
31. REDBUCK SOUTHERN (COMMON)	2	
32. SABLE ANTELOPE ROOSEVELT	1	

Signature of Issuing Officer & Official Stamp

KRY: MICHAM
DAR-ES-SALAAM

DIRECTOR OF WILDLIFE
A 26 JUN 2018
P.O. Box 1994
DAR-ES-SALAAM

- The Hunting Permit must be surrendered to the Director of Wildlife Division within 30 days of expiry or immediately the Professional Hunter returns from safari.
- The Permit does not entitle the holder to capture animals, be in possession of live animals or carry on a live animal business of a Trophy dealer.
- Maximum number of animals must not be exceeded without the written authority of the Director of Wildlife.
- A Hunter must obtain Certificate of Ownership for all trophies he wishes to keep, transfer.
- A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must carry his/her PH Licence during the entire safari.
- A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must get a guide or obtain letter of authority from the Director of Wildlife to go out alone.
- For weapons indicate the heaviest rifle in the case of big game or shotgun in the case of birds or others in the case of fish.
- A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must take all measurements as light and record them in the data sheet provided immediately after an animal is its carcass.

GAME KILLED

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM
WILDLIFE DIVISION

July 26, 2018 11:11:37 am

2011617

PERMIT NO.

CLIENT NAME

ORAL EDGAR MICHAM

COMPANY

FORI TRACKERS OF AFRICA LTD

PH NAME

ANDRIES JACOBUS OOSTHUIZEN,

PH LICENSE NO

20806

REGISTER OF GAME KILLED (INCLUDES WOUNDED ANIMALS)

SPECIES	No.	AREA WHERE HUNTED	WEAPON USED	DATE	TIME	SEX	GPS COORDINATES	LENGTH OF HORN/ANIMAL OR WEIGHT		REMARKS
Wurthony	one	Sekus LR3	7 mm	27/7/18	8h12	M	37L0435784	38"		Killed
Wildebeest, Nyasa	one	Sekus LR3	7 mm	28/7/18	8h50	M	37L0435532	79 1/2"		Killed
Zebra, Burchells	one	Sekus LR3	7 mm	28/7/18	10h25	M	37L0435500	112		Killed
Leopard	one	Sekus LR3	300	29/7/18	17h45	M	37L0448969	138 cm/15 1/2"		Killed
Zebra, Burchells	one	Sekus LR3	7 mm	30/7/18	15h25	M	37L0435537	n/a		Killed
Hartebeest, Kichikongo	one	Sekus LR3	7 mm	31/7/18	12h20	M	37L0445579	64 1/2		Killed
Wildebeest, Nyasa	one	Sekus LR3	7 mm	01/8/18	17h42	M	37L0435581	75 1/2"		Killed
Muson, Greater	one	Sekus LR3	7 mm	06/8/18	08h43	M	37L0435533	107 3/4		Killed
P.O. BOX 111111 DAR ES SALAAM										

(b) (6)

SIGNATURE OF THE PROFESSIONAL HUNTER

DECLARATION

We, the above signed persons hereby declare that the register of animal hunted including wounded is a true record of all animals killed or wounded during the validity of the hunting license.

(b) (6)

SIGNATURE OF WILDLIFE OFFICER INCHARGE

(b) (6)

SIGNATURE OF THE PROFESSIONAL HUNTER

SIGNATURE OF WILDLIFE OFFICER INCHARGE

(b) (6)

SIGNATURE OF THE PROFESSIONAL HUNTER

SIGNATURE OF WILDLIFE OFFICER INCHARGE

(b) (6)

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: 66285D

Date Received by DSA: February 6, 2020

DMA Contact: Rogelio Hubbard

Applicant: Oral E. Micham
Woodlake, California

Specimens and Species: Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

Wild (Tanzania)

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.

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 (Braczkowski *et al.* 2015). In general, the current population trend is declining due to harvest and habitat loss and fragmentation (Stein *et al.* 2016).

In 1975, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* was included in CITES Appendix I (UNEP 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, 2018).

In 2016, the African leopard as *Panthera pardus ssp. pardus* was categorized as Vulnerable A2cd (ver 3.1) by the IUCN Red List (Stein *et al.* 2016). This range wide 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).

Since the last IUCN Assessment in 2008, leopard populations have declined in Tanzania especially in central part of the country (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:34). Leopards are found throughout the Serengeti-Ngorogoro Crater system, and to the south and west of this area, but are thought to be absent from Lake Victoria’s southeastern boundary to Central

Tanzania (Stein *et al.* 2016). The current range of leopards in Tanzania covers approximately 76% of the countryside of Tanzania, or about 672,100 km² (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplemental Table 5). The Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) plans to conduct additional leopard surveys during 2018–2019 (CITES 2018c:3).

Range wide, the main conservation threats to leopards are habitat loss and fragmentation, reduced prey base, conflict with livestock and game farming, and trophy hunting if poorly managed (Stein *et al.* 2016:13). In Tanzania, the key threats to leopard conservation are direct persecution in retaliation for livestock losses and accidental capture in snares set for other animals (CITES 2018c:5). These threats are ongoing (Stein *et al.* 2016:3). In addition, according to Tanzania (CITES 2018c:5): 4–15 leopards are killed annually through the control of problem animals; incidental snaring or poaching is worth noting and may be under-reported; prey abundance does not appear to be an issue; and habitat loss is not a significant threat. According to the IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group (2017:126–127), however, prey species depletion, as well as habitat loss and agricultural conversion, may in fact be significant leopard conservation threats. The significance of hostility towards leopards by local tribes, as well as the illegal harvest of female leopards, may also be under-appreciated. Additional information about all leopard conservation threats in Tanzania is indicated.

Until recently, given the absence of substantial baseline data, leopard species accounts typically did not include precise national population size estimates, for example: Jacobson *et al.* (2016, Supplement to Document 1, p. 26), Stein *et al.* (2016:8–10), and IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group (2017:56). As an example for leopard management purposes, however, Tanzania presents a qualitative assessment of leopard abundance based on camera traps at 23 sites. Leopards were assessed as abundant at three sites and as common or fairly common at nine sites (CITES 2018c:4). Leopard population density estimates are also available for four sites in Tanzania. Based on these values, Tanzania calculated overall densities, extrapolated those values to the surface areas of lands inside and outside of protected areas, and estimated a total population size of 19,673 leopards in that country (CITES 2018c:5). While this value is less than previous estimates (> 30K leopards, see IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:56), it would not be categorized by the Red List as a very small or restricted population. According to the IUCN Red List assessment however, while healthy leopard populations may occur outside of human dominated areas, widespread habitat loss and prey loss inside protected areas are likely to have caused leopard declines of > 30% over the past three leopard generations (ca. 22 years) in sub-Saharan Africa, perhaps suggesting that a more endangered assessment is indicated (Stein *et al.* 2016:9–10).

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (Oral E. Micham; Woodlake, California) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Tanzania.
2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was taken from the wild at/near: Selous Game Reserve, Pwani, Block LR3, Tanzania; with Professional Hunter: Jaco Oosthuizen; with Outfitter: Pori Trackers of Africa; during a hunt on July 29, 2018. The leopard was harvested in accordance with Game Hunting Permit No. 2011617 issued by the Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania and Register of Game Killed No. 20806 issued by the Wildlife Division of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism. Copies of these documents were submitted along with the completed application.

B. Tanzania Information:

3. Conservation activities in Tanzania are managed in accordance with four general principles: responsibility principle, precautionary principle, adaptive management principle, and participatory principle (CITES 2018c:11). Furthermore, leopards are the beneficiary of several protective measures and are sustainably utilized under a regulated trophy hunting system (CITES 2018c:6–7; see below). Leopards are also the beneficiary of an extensive network of protected areas that encompass about 23.9 % of their range (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplemental Table 5; CITES 2018c:3). These activities and measures provide a strong protective framework for the species in Tanzania.
4. Leopard hunting in Tanzania is regulated by three legislative measures (CITES 2018c:6): Wildlife Conservation Act No. 5 of 2009, Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations of 2015, and CITES Implementation Regulations of 2005. These measures implement several general procedures (quota control system), including: (i) Allocating a quota for each licensed hunting operator; (ii) Authorizing hunting of male leopards; (iii) Hunting supervised and verified by game scouts; (iv) Verified leopard harvests that are recorded on official quota control sheets; (v) Actual exports are supported by CITES Export Permits; and (vi) Export documents that are verified by wildlife inspectors at exit points (CITES 2018c:6). Leopard harvests are also subject to a minimum body length requirement of 130 cm (tip of the nose to the base of the tail (CITES 2018c:7). The implementation of these measures by Tanzania enhances leopard conservation in that country.
5. Tanzania also manages its leopard population in accordance with the Tanzania Carnivore Conservation Action Plan (TAWIRI 2009). This plan summarizes current information about leopard distribution, abundance, conservation threats, information needs, conservation needs, and research priorities. Based on these preliminary results, the group of species and subject matter experts identified several immediate leopard information needs, including: (i) information on anthropogenic threats targeting conflict hotspots; (ii) research on effectiveness of mitigation strategies; (iii) status in representative areas; (iv) addressing gaps in knowledge of distribution; (v) movement of leopards in parks and between game reserves; (vi) GIS resource maps; and

(vii) threats posed by trade in skins and parts (TAWIRI 2009:98–99). At the national level, biodiversity is managed within the context of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2015–2020 (Tanzania 2015). Within the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity, this plan calls for the characterization and conservation of biodiversity – including the leopard and its habitat – at various levels, including: ecosystems, species, and protected areas. Together, these two plans guide the activities of leopard researchers and managers.

6. According to Tanzania, the leopard management program has been subject to monitoring at both the national and regional levels through questionnaires, camera-traps, call-ups and spoor counts (CITES 2018c:8). Presently, camera traps and spoor counts are being utilized as monitoring tools. These results inform the decisions of leopard managers with regard to the calculation of estimated leopard population sizes, characterization of human-leopard conflicts, confirmation of distribution outside of protected areas, and quantification of non-trophy hunting killings of leopards.

7. There are three general categories of areas in Tanzania where big game hunting is permitted (Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority; TAWA 2018; Tanzania Tourist Board 2018): (i) Game Reserves are areas which are declared for the purpose of conservation, including both consumptive and non-consumptive uses. Licensed tourist hunting and licensed non-consumptive tourist activities are permitted. (ii) Game Controlled Areas are areas declared for conservation of wildlife outside of village lands where activities detrimental to wildlife are prohibited, for example, residence and livestock grazing. (iii) Wildlife Management Areas are areas set aside for community-based wildlife conservation within village lands, but excluding protected areas. There are currently 63 Game Controlled Areas/Open Areas where hunting is permitted (CITES 2018c:3).

8. Tourist hunting is regulated by a block and quota system (CITES 2018c:7). Hunting blocks are areas within Game Reserves, Game Controlled Areas, or Open Areas and are allocated to a licensed hunting operator subject to an application process. For the period 2018–2022, there are 56 hunting blocks available and applicants can be allocated up to five hunting blocks (Vemma 2017). Applicants are required to demonstrate technical capability and financial stability. Successful applicants are subject to an annual performance review (Vemma 2017).

9. Quotas are set at the national level on an annual basis under the direction of the Wildlife Division (CITES 2018c:2). Leopard quotas are set annually by a Committee comprised of experts from the Wildlife Division, Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA), Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI), which is the CITES Scientific Authority in Tanzania, and some selected renowned biologists from academic institutions (CITES 2018c:7). Quotas are based on available biological and management information, including: species distribution, natural history, recruitment rate, and population estimates (CITES 2018c:7). This information is generated by researchers, agency staffs, and concession operators.

10. Tanzania justifies the continuation of the present quota in accordance with the following circumstances (CITES 2018c:7): (i) observed conservation status of leopards in that country (large and widely distributed population; see: CITES 2018c:3 & 5); (ii) improvement in population monitoring (see: CITES 2018c:4 & 8); (iii) scientific assessment of the harvest

regime (see: CITES 2018c:9); and (iv) contribution of trophy hunting revenues to leopard conservation and the livelihoods of local communities (CITES 2018c:9–11). Based on these circumstances, according to Tanzania, the present quota should be continued.

11. According to Tanzania (CITES 2018c:12–13):

Upon considering all the factors illustrated in this document and in accordance with Article IV of CITES and CITES Resolution Conf.16.7, the Scientific Authority of Tanzania has advised the Management Authority that the low level of off-take generated by safari hunting is not detrimental to the survival of the leopard in Tanzania and enhances its survival and the amount of revenues generated by this low level of off-take are of crucial importance for the conservation of the species also because of the benefits it provides to rural communities.

It concludes by indicating that the quota for leopard in Tanzania found in Resolution Conf. 10.14(Rev. CoP16) is sustainable and at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild.

C. CITES Export Quota Program

12. Within the context of CITES, Tanzania initially had an approved export quota of 60 individuals (1983–1997; CITES 1983; CITES 2018a,b). That value – however, according to the United Republic of Tanzania – was not based on actual scientific data (CITES 2002:2). Given the absence of scientific data at that time, the quota was justified instead in large measure by trophy hunting considerations. Based on several additional factors, the leopard quota was increased in 1997 to 250: (i) more than 90% of Tanzania was considered to be excellent leopard habitat; (ii) leopard hunting was limited to that by tourists and for control purposes; (iii) 301–645 leopards were harvested annually for leopard control purposes with no apparent negative effect on the population; and (iv) there was no evidence of illegal trade (CITES 2002:2; UNEP 2020). By 2003, when the quota was increased for a third time, limited scientific data were available, including: (i) total population size (ca. 39,000 leopards); (ii) estimated annual harvest (390 individuals); and (iii) estimated potential safe harvest (5%; 1,827 individuals; CITES 2002:3). Although this quota has been increased, actual hunting trophy exports have been less than the corresponding quota. Since 2008, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged about 190 trophies annually and 46 skins annually (total = 236 leopards; about 47% of the annual quota) *versus* the annual quota of 500.

13. 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).

14. 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 Tanzania:

“The WC recommends to the Animals Committee to inform the Standing Committee that it considers that the quotas for Leopards for Tanzania, 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.”

15. The Animals Committee adopted this recommendation (CITES 2018e:6).

16. 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 Zambia in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) and invited the Secretariat to propose to the Conference of the Parties draft amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* concerning approaches to review quotas for Appendix-I species, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Animals Committee in paragraph 5 f) of document SC70 Doc. 55 and opportunities to provide assistance to range States (CITES 2018d). These results 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*.

17. 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, Human 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).

18. 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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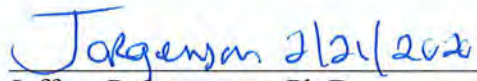
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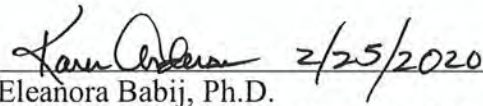
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DSA BIOLOGIST:

DSA CONCUR:

 2/21/2020

Jeffrey P. Jorgenson, Ph.D.
Biologist
Division of Scientific Authority

 2/25/2020

 Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.
Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring
Division of Scientific Authority



**Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form**

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits, MS: IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803
1-800-358-2104 or 703-358-2104

Type of Activity

**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		1.b. First Name		1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number		3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address	

Section B: Complete if applying on behalf of a business, corporation, public agency, Tribe, or institution

1.a. Name of business, agency, Tribe, or institution		1.b. Doing business as (DBA)			
2. Tax Identification no.		3. Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution			
4.a. Principal officer Last name	4.b. Principal officer First Name	4.c. Principal officer Middle name/initial	4.d. Suffix		
5. Principal officer title		6. Primary contact name			
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate telephone number	7.c. Business fax number	7.d. Business e-mail address		

Section C: All applicants complete address information

1.a. Physical address (Street address; Apartment #, Suite #, or Room #; no P.O. Boxes)					
1.b. City	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country	
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)	
<div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 40px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="margin-left: 100px; text-align: center;"> <p style="font-size: 1.5em; margin: 0;">3-3-2020</p> <p style="margin: 0;">Please continue to next page</p> </div>	



CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.
20US66285D/9

2. Valid
03/03/2021

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

ORAL E. MICHAM
(b) (6)
WOODLAKE, CA 93286
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

PORI TRACKERS OF AFRICA LTD
P.O. BOX 7201
MAJI YA CHAI
USARIVER, ARUSHA
TANZANIA

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 2018 HUNTING SEASON.

May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live Animals Regulations.

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA
5275 LEESBURG PIKE
FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

03/04/2020

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.)

U.S. CITES
Management Authority

7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and species) of Animal or Plant

9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks or numbers (age/sex if live)

10. Appendix No. and Source

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name

PANTHERA
PARDUS

9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or 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
TANZANIA

B. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

C. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

D. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

E. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

975507



RCVD JAN 16 2020

LB

Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits, MS: IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803
1-800-358-2104 or 703-358-2104

Type of Activity

**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 ROTH	1.b. First Name KREG	1.c. Middle Name/Initial THURMAN	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address

Section B: Complete if applying on behalf of a business, corporation, public agency, Tribe, or institution

1.a. Name of business, agency, Tribe, or institution		1.b. Doing business as (DBA)	
2. Tax identification no.		3. Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution	
4.a. Principal officer Last name	4.b. Principal officer First Name	4.c. Principal officer Middle name/initial	4.d. Suffix
5. Principal officer title		6. Primary contact name	
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate telephone number	7.c. Business fax number	7.d. Business e-mail address

Section C: All applicants complete address information

1.a. Physical address (Street address, Apartment #, Suite #, or Room #; no P.O. Boxes) (b) (6)					
1.b. City BEND	1.c. State OR	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 97703	1.e. County/Province DESCHUTES	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 BEND	2.c. State OR	2.d. Zip code/Postal code 97701	2.e. County/Province DESCHUTES	2.f. Country USA	

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) 01/14/2020
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.

2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

KREG ROTH

(b) (6)



3. Disqualification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of the Lacey Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly waived by the Service Director in response to a written petition. (50 CFR 13.21(c)) Have you or any of the owners of the business, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited collateral, or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above?

☒ No ☐ Yes

If you answered "Yes" to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of incident; e) court, and f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically disqualify you from getting a permit.

4. 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: (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:
- b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:
- c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

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:

NAMIBIA - KWAGGAFONTEIN & DAGDRECK # 365, 356
22°49'21.80"S 16°05'29.80"E

- e. Date wildlife was hunted:

06/16/2019

- f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

LOMBANJE HUNTING SAFARIS AND TOURS
J.A. DE KLERK # 365, 356

- 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]:

J.A. DE KLERK
P.O. BOX 9453
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: J.A. DE KLERK
Business Name:
Address: P.O. BOX 9453
Address:
City: WINDHOEK
State/Province:
Country, Postal Code: NAMIBIA

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: _____



Republic of Namibia

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

Tel: +264-61-284 2111
Fax: +264-61-259101
E-mail: info.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
KREG THURMAN ROTH (b) (6) BEND, OREGON, 97703 UNITED STATES	J .A. DE KLERK P .O. BOX 9453 WINDHOEK NAMIBIA

- A) Obtained the following trophy/trophies, in accordance with the Namibian National Legislation on **15/06/2019** with hunting permit number **187293**. 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 110/250 (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



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: 01-14-2020

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).

PRT-66409D

Grab, Kirstine M <kirstine_grab@fws.gov>

Thu 2020-01-23 09:53

To: (b) (6) >

Dear Kreg Roth,

We received your application for a Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) permit for importing a sport-hunted leopard trophy from Namibia. The processing of your application cannot be completed because of the following:

1) Please provide me with a copy of the hunting license from Namibia to hunt the leopard.

Please provide the information and documentation indicated. **Any response must be in written form.**

Pursuant to 50 CFR 13.11(e), if we do not receive **all** the information requested above within **45 days** from the date of this e-mail (**by March 8, 2020**), your application will be abandoned and administratively closed. Once the file is closed, you would need to submit a new application, supplemental documentation and all required fees.

If you have questions, you may contact me at kirstine_grab@fws.gov or at 5275 Leesburg Pike, MS-IA, Falls Church, VA 22041-3803, (telephone number 703-358-1988, facsimile transmission number 703-358-2281). Please reference your file number PRT-66409D.

Sincerely,

Kirstine Grab

--

Kirstine Grab (she/her)
Biologist
US Fish and Wildlife Service
International Affairs, Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits MS:IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA, 22041
703-358-1988

Subject: PRT-66409D

RCVD FEB 5 2020

From: "Grab, Kirstine" <kirstine_grab@fws.gov>

Date: 1/23/2020, 6:53 AM

To: (b) (6)

Dear Kreg Roth,

We received your application for a Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) permit for importing a sport-hunted leopard trophy from Namibia. The processing of your application cannot be completed because of the following:

1) Please provide me with a copy of the hunting license from Namibia to hunt the leopard.

Please provide the information and documentation indicated. **Any response must be in written form.**

Pursuant to 50 CFR 13.11(e), if we do not receive **all** the information requested above within **45 days** from the date of this e-mail (**by March 8, 2020**), your application will be abandoned and administratively closed. Once the file is closed, you would need to submit a new application, supplemental documentation and all required fees.

If you have questions, you may contact me at kirstine_grab@fws.gov or at 5275 Leesburg Pike, MS-IA, Falls Church, VA 22041-3803, (telephone number 703-358-1988, facsimile transmission number 703-358-2281). Please reference your file number PRT-66409D.

Sincerely,

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Kirstine Grab (she/her)
Biologist
US Fish and Wildlife Service
International Affairs, Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits MS:IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA, 22041
703-358-1988

From: Kreg T Roth
(b) (6)

PRT-66409D

Bend, OR 97701

PRT-664090

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

Directorate Scientific Services
Private Bag 13306
Windhoek, Namibia
Enquiries: Permit Office
Tel +264-61-284 2538/2506



PERMIT No.:

187293

VALID FROM:

04.12.19

VALID TO:

16.06.19

RECEIPT No.:

7043078

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:

K.T. Ruth

Residential Address:

(b) (6)

Breda, OR 97163

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		Subject to the collector's predator prey hunting conditions.	
Crocodile		Kudu		Warthog			
Dik-Dik		Lechwe		Waterbuck			
Eland		Oryx (Gemsbok)		Wildebeest, Black			
Elephant		Ostrich		Wildebeest, Blue		X Notify nearest MET 2 days prior to hunt	
Giraffe		Reedbuck		Zebra Burchell's			
Grey Duiker		Rhinoceros, Black		Zebra Hartmann's			
Hartebeest		Rhinoceros, White		Cheetah			
Hippopotamus		Roan		Leopard (Male) IX			
Impala Black-Faced		Sable		Lion			

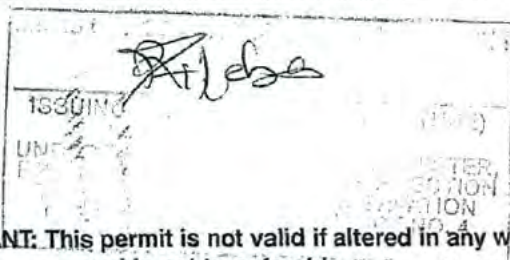
On the following farms / hunting concessions / safari / guestfarm:

36556

Dorbeck & Kintiggaforde

Guided by (name of guides):

J.A. de Klerk



Official MET date stamp.

IMPORTANT: This permit is not valid if altered in any way
and is not transferable.

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: 66409D

Date Received by DSA: February 7, 2020

DMA Contact: Kirstine Grab

Applicant: Kreg Thurman Roth
Bend, Oregon

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 (Brackowski *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 (Kreg Thurman Roth; Bend, Oregon) 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: Kwaggafontein & Dagdreck ## 365 & 356, Namibia; with Professional Hunter: J.A. De Klerk; with Outfitter: Lombanje Hunting Safaris and Tours; during a hunt on: June 16, 2019. The leopard was harvested in accordance with Namibia, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Export Confirmation Certificate and Permit to Hunt for Trophies No. 187293 [Tag # NAPP 110/250 (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:

 2/19/2020

Jeffrey P. Jorgenson, Ph.D.
Biologist
Division of Scientific Authority

 2/25/2020

 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.

20US66409D/9

2. Valid

02/27/2021

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

KREG THURMAN ROTH

(b) (6)

BEND, OR 97703

U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

J. A. DE KLERK

P.O. BOX 9453

WINDHOEK

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.

May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live Animals Regulations.

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA

5275 LEESBURG PIKE

FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

02/28/2020

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.)

7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and species) of Animal or Plant

9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks or numbers (age/sex if live)

10. Appendix No. and Source

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name

PANTHERA

PARDUS

9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or 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. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

C. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

D. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

E. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

975174

RCVD JAN 16 2020



**Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form**

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits, MS: 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 <i>Plemper</i>	1.b. First Name <i>Edgar</i>	1.c. Middle Name/Initial <i>Richardson</i>	1.d. Suffix <i>JR</i>
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) <i>(b) (6)</i>	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address

Section B: Complete if applying on behalf of a business, corporation, public agency, Tribe, or institution

1.a. Name of business, agency, Tribe, or institution		1.b. Doing business as (DBA)	
2. Tax identification no.		3. Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution	
4.a. Principal officer Last name	4.b. Principal officer First Name	4.c. Principal officer Middle name/initial	4.d. Suffix
5. Principal officer title		6. Primary contact name	
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate telephone number	7.c. Business fax number	7.d. Business e-mail address

Section C: All applicants complete address information

1.a. Physical address (Street address; Apartment #, Suite #, or Room #; no P.O. Boxes) <i>(b) (6)</i>				
1.b. City <i>Caldwell</i>	1.c. State <i>Texas</i>	1.d. Zip code/Postal code <i>77836</i>	1.e. County/Province <i>Burleson</i>	1.f. Country <i>U.S.A.</i>
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) <i>(b) (6)</i> <i>01-4-2020</i>	

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.

Richey Plemper
(b) (6)

Caldwell TX 77836

2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

Richey Plemper
(b) (6)

(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.

NA

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: NA (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:

NA

- b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

- c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

NA

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: **NAMIBIA**

GROOTFONTEIN DISTRICT

GPS: -20,111919°; 17,32439

FARM ORPA 127

CITY: OTJIWARANGO

e. Date wildlife was hunted: **9/09/2018**

f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

DIRK J. SMIT

ORPA HUNTING SAFARIS

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]:

NAMIBIA : OTJANDAE TAXIDERM

OMARURU

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). **ATTACHED**

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: **DIRK J. SMIT**

Business Name: **ORPA HUNTING SAFARIS**

Address: **ORPA 127 GROOTFONTEIN DISTRICT**

Address: **P.O. BOX 217**

City: **OTAVI**

State/Province: **NAMIBIA**

Country, Postal Code: **43004**

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.

NA

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.

Applicant's signature: _____

(b) (6)

Date: 1-3-2020

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).

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

Directorate Scientific Services
Private Bag 13306
Windhoek, Namibia
Enquiries: Permit Office
Tel +264-61-284 2538/2506



PERMIT No.:

182833

VALID FROM:

07-09-18

VALID TO:

19-09-18

RECEIPT No.:

576748

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:

E.R. Plemper

Residential Address:

(b) (6)

Catwell

Texas 7736

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		Subject to the effect of provisions relating to hunting concessions. * 1st nearest next to the 167-243528 * Actual must be in accord with Reg. 14 3519 (Ord. of Nature Con) Cust of 1st 1st 25 conceded	
Crocodile		Kudu		Warthog			
Dik-Dik		Lectwe		Waterbuck			
Eland		Oryx (Gemsbok)		Wildebeest, Black			
Elephant		Ostrich		Wildebeest, Blue			
Giraffe		Reedbuck		Zebra Burchell's			
Grey Duiker		Rhinoceros, Black		Zebra Hartmann's			
Hartebeest		Rhinoceros, White		Cheetah			
Hippopotamus		Roan		Leopard (male) IX			
Impala Black-Faced		Sable		Lion			

On the following farms / hunting concessions / safari / guestfarm:

Copa H107

Guided by (name of guides):

D.J. Smit

1541250
NAPP (PAB)

Official MET date stamp

IMPORTANT: This permit is not valid if altered in any way
and is not transferable.

10. DATE TROPHY TAKEN: 9/9/2018 11. GPS LOCATION (in decimal degrees): -20,111919; 17,32439

12. CONDITION OF PREDATOR (tick all appropriate boxes):

- i) HEALTHY ☒ ii) UNHEALTHY ☐ iii) FULL STOMACH ☐ iv) MEDIUM STOMACH ☐
v) EMPTY STOMACH ☒

MEASUREMENTS:

13. BODY LENGTH (CM):

220

14. SHOULDER HEIGHT (CM):

60

15. NECK CIRCUMFERENCE (CM):

52

16. SKULL LENGTH (MM):

17. SKULL WIDTH (MM):

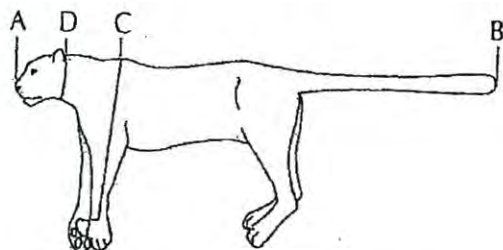
18. WEIGHT (KG)

55 kg.

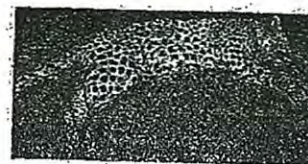
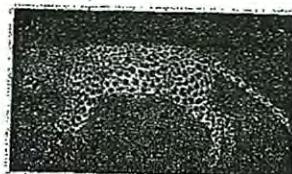
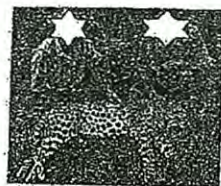
MEASUREMENTS & PHOTOGRAPHS

Measurements to be taken:

1. Body length (cm, tip of nose to tip of tail; Measurement A-B)
2. Shoulder height (cm, tip of scapula to back of plantar pad; Measurement C)
3. Neck circumference (cm, immediately behind the ear; Measurement D)
4. Skull length (mm, greatest length of skull, measured as a straight line between pegs)
5. Skull width (mm, greatest width of skull, measured across zygomatic arches)



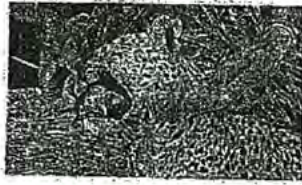
Photographs required before the trophy is skinned:



1. Side view showing the entire body with the hunter positioned directly behind for scale, and visible predator hunting quota tag number.

2. The predator lying on its right showing the feet and visible predator hunting quota tag number.

3. The predator lying on its left showing the feet and visible predator hunting quota tag number.



4. Close up of the nose clearly showing the nose, eyes, and mount and a visible predator hunting quota tag number.

5. Frontal view of the teeth showing coloration and wear on the canines and incisors and visible predator hunting quota tag number..

6. Hindquarters clearly showing the scrotum and visible predator hunting quota tag number.

Photographs required from the cleaned skull:



7. Lower jaw showing all the teeth and chipping of the enamel ridge on the back of the canines.

8. Upper jaw showing all the teeth and chipping of the enamel ridge on the back of the canines.

9: Side view of the lower jaw (either side) showing the canine and wear on the cusps of molars and premolars.

10. Wide shot of all the teeth showing wear, broken teeth, and teeth coloration.

SIGNATURE OF:

(b) (6)

Trophy hunter:

Date:

10/9/2018

Trophy hunting Guide:

Date:

10/9/2018

Trophy hunting Operator:

Date:

10/9/2018

SCHEDULE G

RECORD SHEET (Regulation 114C (o))

Schedule G – RECORD SHEET (Regulation 114C (o))

SPECIES HUNTED Leopard

HUNT PERMIT NUMBER 182859 CLIENT NAME ER Plemper

PROFESSIONAL HUNTER D.J. Smit HUNTING OUTFITTER D.J. Smit

HUNTING BLOCK/PROPERTY NAME Orpa CONCESSION HOLDER/LANDOWNER D.J. Smit

HUNT START DATE 07/09/2018 HUNT FINISH DATE 09/09/2018

1. WAS THE HUNT SUCCESSFUL?

☒ YES ☐ NO

IF NO, WHY NOT?

2. HUNTING METHOD (tick appropriate box): i) BAIT AND BLIND



ii) ON FOOT

☐

3. PRE-BAITING:

☒ YES ☐ NO

4. NUMBER OF BAIT SITES USED DURING HUNT (including pre-baiting if applicable):

4

5. NUMBER OF BAIT SITES FED ON BY PREDATOR (including pre-baiting if applicable):

3

6. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAIT NIGHTS (including pre-baiting if applicable):

The total number of nights that all bait sites were open (if 6 bait sites were open for 1 night = 6 bait nights)

4

7. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAITS USED (including pre-baiting if applicable):

The total number of times that bait sites were 'freshened' with new bait

4

8.

SEX & AGE OF PREDATOR FEEDING ON BAITS DURING HUNT:	NUMBER:	EVIDENCE (SIGHTING, TRACKS, TRAIL CAMERA):
Adult male	<u>3</u>	
Adult female	<u>4</u>	
Subadult male		
Subadult female		
Juvenile	<u>1</u>	
Unknown		

9. NUMBER OF PREDATOR SEEN MORE THAN 1 KM AWAY FROM BAITS:

2

Tracks

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: 66449D

Date Received by DSA: February 6, 2020

DMA Contact: Rogelio Hubbard

Applicant: Edgar Richardson Plemper Jr.
Caldwell, 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 (Edgar Richardson Plemper Jr.; Caldwell, 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: Groot Fontein District, Farm Orpa 127, Otjiwarongo, Namibia; with Professional Hunter: Dirk J. Smit; with Outfitter: Orpa Hunting Safaris; during a hunt on: September 9, 2018. The leopard was harvested in accordance with Namibia, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Export Confirmation Certificate and Permit to Hunt for Trophies No. 182859 [Tag # NAPP 159/250 (2018); 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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 2/25/2020

 Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.
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CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.

20US68449D/9

2. Valid

03/01/2021

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

EDGAR RICHARDSON PLEMPER JR

(b) (6)

CALDWELL, TX 77836

U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

DIRK J. SMIT

ORPA HUNTING SAFARIS

ORPA 127 GROOTFONTEIN DISTRICT

P.O. BOX 217

OTAU 43004

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 2018 HUNTING SEASON.

May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live Animals Regulations.

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA

5275 LEESBURG PIKE

FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

03/02/2020

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.)

7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and species) of Animal or Plant

9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks or numbers (age/sex if live)

10. Appendix No. and Source

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or handicraft items such as curios or jewelry, that must accompany raw or tanned parts.)

10. 1 W

11. Quantity (including units)

1

NO

12. Country of Origin
NAMIBIA

Scientific Name

PANTHERA
PARDUS

B. Common Name

Scientific Name

C. Common Name

Scientific Name

D. Common Name

Scientific Name

E. Common Name

Scientific Name

975230



RCVD JAN 22 2020 LB

Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits, MS: IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803
1-800-358-2104 or 703-358-2104

Type of Activity

**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 Wilson	1.b. First Name Robert	1.c. Middle Name/Initial Carson	1.d. Suffix IV
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address

Section B: Complete if applying on behalf of a business, corporation, public agency, Tribe, or institution

1.a. Name of business, agency, Tribe, or institution		1.b. Doing business as (DBA)	
2. Tax identification no.		3. Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution	
4.a. Principal officer Last name	4.b. Principal officer First Name	4.c. Principal officer Middle name/initial	4.d. Suffix
5. Principal officer title		6. Primary contact name	
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate telephone number	7.c. Business fax number	7.d. Business e-mail address

Section C: All applicants complete address information

1.a. Physical address (Street address; Apartment #, Suite #, or Room #; no P.O. Boxes) (b) (6)				
1.b. City Houston	1.c. State Texas	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 77057	1.e. County/Province Harris	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

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) (b) (6) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy) 1/13/20

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.

Same name and address as above. *Courier service Airway bill enclosed.*

2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

Carson Wilson (b) (6)

3. Disqualification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of the Lacey Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly waived by the Service Director in response to a written petition. (50 CFR 13.21(c)) Have you or any of the owners of the business, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited collateral, or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above?

☒ No ☐ Yes

If you answered "Yes" to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of incident; e) court, and f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically disqualify you from getting a permit.

4. 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: _____ (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:

Tanzania - Selous Game Reserve

- e. Date wildlife was hunted: October 7, 2019

- f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

Luke Samaras Safaris Ltd

- 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]:

Tanzania

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). Enclosed.

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: Luke Samaras Safaris Ltd
Business Name: PO BOX 3483
Address: DAR ES SALAAM
City:
State/Province: TANZANIA
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.

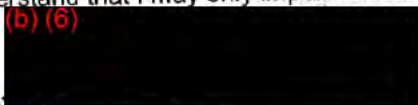
I acknowledge that the sport-hunted trophy/trophies to be imported has been/will be personally hunted by my client and is being imported only for my client's personal use (i.e., **not for sale, transfer, donation, or exchange that is reasonably likely to result in economic use, gain, or benefit**). If 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: 1/16/20

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).

September 24, 2019 1:56:35 pm

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY



ORIGINAL

22649

IN.# 3183435

APP: 2013493

MAIN PERMIT

RETURN DATE: Saturday, November 8, 2019

PERMIT NO. 2013494

GAME HUNTING PERMIT

Package Type PREMIUM

Extra Days: 0

Passport No. (b) (6)

C.A.R No: NA

ROBERT C.

Weapon owner & Address

End Date October 19, 2019

of Address

Maker's No:

ROBERT CARSON

Calibre 7MM, 375

Issued At 18-Sep-2019

SELOUS GR LR1

PH CAT. LICENSE No.

SELOUS GR LR2, SELOUS GR MS1, SELOUS GR U4,

Additional Blocks

(b) (6)

Signature of Issuing Officer & Official Stamp

Signature of Holder

SAME SPECIES BOUGHT THIS YEAR

SPECIES	No.
1 BABOON YELLOW	1
2 BUFFALO AFRICAN CAPE	2
3 BUSHBUCK CHIBE	1
4 BUSHPIG	1
5 CIVET AFRICAN	1
6 CROCODILE NILE	1
7 DOVE	5
8 DUCK	3
9 DUiker COMMON	1
10 DUiker HARVEY'S RED	1
11 ELAND LIVINGSTONES	1
12 FRANKOLIN	3
13 GEISE	3
14 GUINEAFOWL	5
15 HARTBEEST LICHTENSTEIN'S	1
16 HIPPO	1
17 HYAENA SPOTTED	1
18 IMPALA SOUTHERN	2
19 KUDU GREATER	1
20 LEOPARD	1
21 PIGEON	5
22 REEDBUCK SOUTHERN (COMMON)	1
23 SABLE ANTELOPE ROOSEVELT	1
24 SUNI (PYGMY ANTELOPE)	1
25 WARTHOG	1
26 WATERBUCK COMMON	1
27 WILDEBEEST NYASA	1
28 ZEBRA BURCHELL'S	1

1. The Hunting Permit must be surrendered to the Director of Wildlife Division within 30 days of expiry or immediately the Professional Hunter returns from safari.

2. This Permit does not entitle the holder to capture animals, be in possession of live animals or carry on a live animal business of a Trophy dealer.

3. Maximum number of animals must not be exceeded without the written authority of the Director of Wildlife

4. A Hunter must obtain Certificate of Ownership for all trophies he wishes to keep. transfer.

5. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must carry his/her PH Licence during the entire safari

6. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must get a guide or obtain letter of authority from the Director of Wildlife to go out alone

7. For weapons indicate the heaviest rifle in the case of big game or shotgun in the case of birds or others in the case of fish.

8. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must take all measurements and or weight and record them in the data sheet provided immediately after an animal shot and its carcass.



GAME KILLED

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM
WILDLIFE DIVISION

September 24, 2019 1:43:14 pm

2013494

PERMIT NO.

CLIENT NAME

ROBERT CARSON

COMPANY

LUKE SAMARAS SAFARIS LTD

PH NAME

STEPHAN RUDOLF STAMM,

PH LICENSE NO

22649

REGISTER OF GAME KILLED (INCLUDES WOUNDED ANIMALS)

SPECIES	No.	AREA WHERE HUNTED	WEAPON USED	DATE	TIME	SEX	GPS COORDINATES	OR WEIGHT	LENGTH OF HORN/ANIMAL	REMARKS
HARTBEEST	ONE	UH	RIFLE 7mm	29-9-2019	1125	M	37m0380123	9119090	LRH6, L45CM	KILLED
BUFFALO	ONE	LR2	RIFLE 375	30-9-2019	0931	M	37m0406247	9105277	GR2, L32CM	KILLED
ELAND	ONE	UH	RIFLE 375	30-9-2019	1500	M	37m0388498	9132336	T-T 188CM	KILLED
IMPALA	ONE	UH	RIFLE 7mm	2-10-2019	1322	M	37m0382116	9135010	BR26, L26CM	KILLED
LEOPARD	ONE	LR1	RIFLE 7mm	4-10-2019	1730	M	37m0411731	9124312	LR90, L88CM	KILLED
BUFFALO	ONE	LR1	RIFLE 375	6-10-2019	1411	M	37m0395358	9127422	GR23, L28CM	KILLED
HIPPO	ONE	LR1	RIFLE 375	7-10-2019	1125	M	37m0401640	9121744	LR58, L60CM	KILLED
CROCODILE	ONE	UH	RIFLE 7mm	8-10-2019	1149	M	37m0381964	9131535	CH4, L14CM	KILLED
WARTHOG	ONE	LR1	RIFLE 7mm	10-10-2019	1802	M	37m0394903	9130490	LR65, L64CM	KILLED
DUICKER common	ONE	UH	RIFLE 7mm	11-10-2019	0912	M	37m0389599	9135578	CA18, L18CM	KILLED

(b) (6)

SIGNATURE OF THE HUNTING CLIENT

SIGNATURE OF THE PROFESSIONAL HUNTER

DECLARATION

We, the above signed persons, hereby declare that the register of animal hunted including wounded is a true record of all animals killed or wounded during the validity of the

(b) (6)

SIGNATURE OF THE HUNTING CLIENT

SIGNATURE OF THE PROFESSIONAL HUNTER

SIGNATURE OF WILDLIFE OFFICER INCHARGE

ADAMS NORTH EASTERN RESERVE
WILDLIFE OFFICER INCHARGE
MANAGER

12/10/19

12/10/19

12/10/19

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: 67158D

Date Received by DSA: March 2, 2020

DMA Contact: Stephanie D. Whitley

Applicant: Robert Carson Wilson IV
Houston, Texas

Specimens and Species: Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

Wild (Tanzania)

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.

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 (Braczkowski *et al.* 2015). In general, the current population trend is declining due to harvest and habitat loss and fragmentation (Stein *et al.* 2016).

In 1975, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* was included in CITES Appendix I (UNEP 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, 2018).

In 2016, the African leopard as *Panthera pardus* ssp. *pardus* was categorized as Vulnerable A2cd (ver 3.1) by the IUCN Red List (Stein *et al.* 2016). This range wide 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).

Since the last IUCN Assessment in 2008, leopard populations have declined in Tanzania especially in central part of the country (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:34). Leopards are found throughout the Serengeti-Ngorogoro Crater system, and to the south and west of this area, but are thought to be absent from Lake Victoria’s southeastern boundary to Central

Tanzania (Stein *et al.* 2016). The current range of leopards in Tanzania covers approximately 76% of the countryside of Tanzania, or about 672,100 km² (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplemental Table 5). The Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) plans to conduct additional leopard surveys during 2018–2019 (CITES 2018c:3).

Range wide, the main conservation threats to leopards are habitat loss and fragmentation, reduced prey base, conflict with livestock and game farming, and trophy hunting if poorly managed (Stein *et al.* 2016:13). In Tanzania, the key threats to leopard conservation are direct persecution in retaliation for livestock losses and accidental capture in snares set for other animals (CITES 2018c:5). These threats are ongoing (Stein *et al.* 2016:3). In addition, according to Tanzania (CITES 2018c:5): 4–15 leopards are killed annually through the control of problem animals; incidental snaring or poaching is worth noting and may be under-reported; prey abundance does not appear to be an issue; and habitat loss is not a significant threat. According to the IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group (2017:126–127), however, prey species depletion, as well as habitat loss and agricultural conversion, may in fact be significant leopard conservation threats. The significance of hostility towards leopards by local tribes, as well as the illegal harvest of female leopards, may also be under-appreciated. Additional information about all leopard conservation threats in Tanzania is indicated.

Until recently, given the absence of substantial baseline data, leopard species accounts typically did not include precise national population size estimates, for example: Jacobson *et al.* (2016, Supplement to Document 1, p. 26), Stein *et al.* (2016:8–10), and IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group (2017:56). As an example for leopard management purposes, however, Tanzania presents a qualitative assessment of leopard abundance based on camera traps at 23 sites. Leopards were assessed as abundant at three sites and as common or fairly common at nine sites (CITES 2018c:4). Leopard population density estimates are also available for four sites in Tanzania. Based on these values, Tanzania calculated overall densities, extrapolated those values to the surface areas of lands inside and outside of protected areas, and estimated a total population size of 19,673 leopards in that country (CITES 2018c:5). While this value is less than previous estimates (> 30K leopards, see IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:56), it would not be categorized by the Red List as a very small or restricted population. According to the IUCN Red List assessment however, while healthy leopard populations may occur outside of human dominated areas, widespread habitat loss and prey loss inside protected areas are likely to have caused leopard declines of > 30% over the past three leopard generations (ca. 22 years) in sub-Saharan Africa, perhaps suggesting that a more endangered assessment is indicated (Stein *et al.* 2016:9–10).

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (Robert Carson Wilson IV; Houston, Texas) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Tanzania.
2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was taken from the wild at/near: Selous Game Reserve, Tanzania; with Professional Hunter: Stephan Rudolf Stamm; with Outfitter: Luke Samaras Safaris; during a hunt on October 7, 2019. The leopard was harvested in accordance with the following United Republic of Tanzania documents (copies submitted along with the application):
 - Game Hunting Permit No. 2013494 issued by the Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority, and
 - Register of Game Killed No 22649 issued by the Wildlife Division of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism.

B. Tanzania Information:

3. Conservation activities in Tanzania are managed in accordance with four general principles: responsibility principle, precautionary principle, adaptive management principle, and participatory principle (CITES 2018c:11). Furthermore, leopards are the beneficiary of several protective measures and are sustainably utilized under a regulated trophy hunting system (CITES 2018c:6–7; see below). Leopards are also the beneficiary of an extensive network of protected areas that encompass about 23.9 % of their range (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplemental Table 5; CITES 2018c:3). These activities and measures provide a strong protective framework for the species in Tanzania.
4. Leopard hunting in Tanzania is regulated by three legislative measures (CITES 2018c:6): Wildlife Conservation Act No. 5 of 2009, Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations of 2015, and CITES Implementation Regulations of 2005. These measures implement several general procedures (quota control system), including: (i) Allocating a quota for each licensed hunting operator; (ii) Authorizing hunting of male leopards; (iii) Hunting supervised and verified by game scouts; (iv) Verified leopard harvests that are recorded on official quota control sheets; (v) Actual exports are supported by CITES Export Permits; and (vi) Export documents that are verified by wildlife inspectors at exit points (CITES 2018c:6). Leopard harvests are also subject to a minimum body length requirement of 130 cm (tip of the nose to the base of the tail (CITES 2018c:7). The implementation of these measures by Tanzania enhances leopard conservation in that country.
5. Tanzania also manages its leopard population in accordance with the Tanzania Carnivore Conservation Action Plan (TAWIRI 2009). This plan summarizes current information about leopard distribution, abundance, conservation threats, information needs, conservation needs, and research priorities. Based on these preliminary results, the group of species and subject matter experts identified several immediate leopard information needs, including: (i) information on

anthropogenic threats targeting conflict hotspots; (ii) research on effectiveness of mitigation strategies; (iii) status in representative areas; (iv) addressing gaps in knowledge of distribution; (v) movement of leopards in parks and between game reserves; (vi) GIS resource maps; and (vii) threats posed by trade in skins and parts (TAWIRI 2009:98–99). At the national level, biodiversity is managed within the context of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2015–2020 (Tanzania 2015). Within the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity, this plan calls for the characterization and conservation of biodiversity – including the leopard and its habitat – at various levels, including: ecosystems, species, and protected areas. Together, these two plans guide the activities of leopard researchers and managers.

6. According to Tanzania, the leopard management program has been subject to monitoring at both the national and regional levels through questionnaires, camera-traps, call-ups and spoor counts (CITES 2018c:8). Presently, camera traps and spoor counts are being utilized as monitoring tools. These results inform the decisions of leopard managers with regard to the calculation of estimated leopard population sizes, characterization of human-leopard conflicts, confirmation of distribution outside of protected areas, and quantification of non-trophy hunting killings of leopards.

7. There are three general categories of areas in Tanzania where big game hunting is permitted (Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority; TAWA 2018; Tanzania Tourist Board 2018): (i) Game Reserves are areas which are declared for the purpose of conservation, including both consumptive and non-consumptive uses. Licensed tourist hunting and licensed non-consumptive tourist activities are permitted. (ii) Game Controlled Areas are areas declared for conservation of wildlife outside of village lands where activities detrimental to wildlife are prohibited, for example, residence and livestock grazing. (iii) Wildlife Management Areas are areas set aside for community-based wildlife conservation within village lands, but excluding protected areas. There are currently 63 Game Controlled Areas/Open Areas where hunting is permitted (CITES 2018c:3).

8. Tourist hunting is regulated by a block and quota system (CITES 2018c:7). Hunting blocks are areas within Game Reserves, Game Controlled Areas, or Open Areas and are allocated to a licensed hunting operator subject to an application process. For the period 2018–2022, there are 56 hunting blocks available and applicants can be allocated up to five hunting blocks (Vemma 2017). Applicants are required to demonstrate technical capability and financial stability. Successful applicants are subject to an annual performance review (Vemma 2017).

9. Quotas are set at the national level on an annual basis under the direction of the Wildlife Division (CITES 2018c:2). Leopard quotas are set annually by a Committee comprised of experts from the Wildlife Division, Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA), Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI), which is the CITES Scientific Authority in Tanzania, and some selected renowned biologists from academic institutions (CITES 2018c:7). Quotas are based on available biological and management information, including: species distribution, natural history, recruitment rate, and population estimates (CITES 2018c:7). This information is generated by researchers, agency staffs, and concession operators.

10. Tanzania justifies the continuation of the present quota in accordance with the following

circumstances (CITES 2018c:7): (i) observed conservation status of leopards in that country (large and widely distributed population; see: CITES 2018c:3 & 5); (ii) improvement in population monitoring (see: CITES 2018c:4 & 8); (iii) scientific assessment of the harvest regime (see: CITES 2018c:9); and (iv) contribution of trophy hunting revenues to leopard conservation and the livelihoods of local communities (CITES 2018c:9–11). Based on these circumstances, according to Tanzania, the present quota should be continued.

11. According to Tanzania (CITES 2018c:12–13):

Upon considering all the factors illustrated in this document and in accordance with Article IV of CITES and CITES Resolution Conf.16.7, the Scientific Authority of Tanzania has advised the Management Authority that the low level of off-take generated by safari hunting is not detrimental to the survival of the leopard in Tanzania and enhances its survival and the amount of revenues generated by this low level of off-take are of crucial importance for the conservation of the species also because of the benefits it provides to rural communities.

It concludes by indicating that the quota for leopard in Tanzania found in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) is sustainable and at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild.

C. CITES Export Quota Program

12. Within the context of CITES, Tanzania initially had an approved export quota of 60 individuals (1983–1997; CITES 1983; CITES 2018a,b). That value – however, according to the United Republic of Tanzania – was not based on actual scientific data (CITES 2002:2). Given the absence of scientific data at that time, the quota was justified instead in large measure by trophy hunting considerations. Based on several additional factors, the leopard quota was increased in 1997 to 250: (i) more than 90% of Tanzania was considered to be excellent leopard habitat; (ii) leopard hunting was limited to that by tourists and for control purposes; (iii) 301–645 leopards were harvested annually for leopard control purposes with no apparent negative effect on the population; and (iv) there was no evidence of illegal trade (CITES 2002:2; UNEP 2020). By 2003, when the quota was increased for a third time, limited scientific data were available, including: (i) total population size (ca. 39,000 leopards); (ii) estimated annual harvest (390 individuals); and (iii) estimated potential safe harvest (5%; 1,827 individuals; CITES 2002:3). Although this quota has been increased, actual hunting trophy exports have been less than the corresponding quota. Since 2008, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged about 190 trophies annually and 46 skins annually (total = 236 leopards; about 47% of the annual quota) *versus* the annual quota of 500.

13. 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).

14. 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 Tanzania:

“The WC recommends to the Animals Committee to inform the Standing Committee that it considers that the quotas for Leopards for Tanzania, 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.”

15. The Animals Committee adopted this recommendation (CITES 2018e:6).

16. 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 Zambia in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) and invited the Secretariat to propose to the Conference of the Parties draft amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* concerning approaches to review quotas for Appendix-I species, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Animals Committee in paragraph 5 f) of document SC70 Doc. 55 and opportunities to provide assistance to range States (CITES 2018d). These results 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*.

17. 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, Human 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).

18. 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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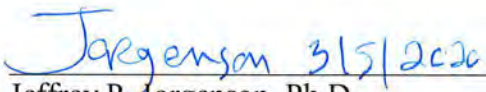
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* * * * *

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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.

20US67158D/9

2. Valid

03/10/2021

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

ROBERT CARSON WILSON IV

(b) (6)

HOUSTON, TX 77057

U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

LUKE SAMARAS SAFARIS LTD.

P.O. BOX 3483

DAR ES SALAAM

TANZANIA

5. Special Conditions

ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED.

SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION.

U.S. THREATENED SPECIES (50 CFR 17.40(f)).

MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR.

EACH LEOPARD SKIN MUST HAVE SELF-LOCKING TAG ATTACHED TO IT WHICH INDICATES THE STATE OF EXPORT, THE NUMBER OF THE SPECIMEN IN RELATION TO THE ANNUAL QUOTA, AND THE CALENDAR YEAR TO WHICH THE QUOTA APPLIES. THE EXPORT PERMIT (OR RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE) MUST CONTAIN THE TAGGING INFORMATION AS OUTLINED ABOVE.

TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2019 HUNTING SEASON.

-May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live Animals Regulations.

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA

5275 LEESBURG PIKE

FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

03/11/2020

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.)

7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and species) of Animal or Plant

9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks or numbers (age/sex if live)

10. Appendix No. and Source

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name

PANTHERA
PARDUS

9. IMPORT 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
TANZANIA

B. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

10. [Redacted]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

C. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

10. [Redacted]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

D. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

10. [Redacted]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

E. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

10. [Redacted]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

944368



Department of the Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

OMB No. 1018-0164
Expires 11/30/2016

Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

RCVD JAN 23 2020

Return to: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority (DMA)
Branch of Permits, MS: IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803
1-800-358-2104 or 703-358-2104

Type of Activity:
**Import of Sport-hunted Trophies of
Southern African Leopard, African Elephant, and
Namibian Southern White Rhinoceros**

Complete Sections A or B, and C, D, and E of this application. U.S. address may be required in Section C, see instructions for details.
See attached instruction pages for information on how to make your application complete and help avoid unnecessary delays.

A. Complete if applying as an individual			
1.a. Last name STALLMAN	1.b. First name GERALDINE	1.c. Middle name or initial MAY	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Occupation	4. Affiliation/ Doing business as (see instructions)	
5.a. Telephone number (b) (6)	5.b. Alternate telephone number	5.c. Fax number	5.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		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 SHARON	1.c. State WI	1.d. Zip code/Postal code: 53585-9709	1.e. County/Province WALWORTH	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

D. All applicants MUST complete	
1.	Attach check or money order payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in the amount of \$100, nonrefundable processing fee. Federal, Tribal, State, and local government agencies, and those acting on behalf of such agencies, are exempt from the processing fee – attach documentation of fee exempt status as outlined in instructions. (50 CFR 13.11(d))
2.	Do you currently have or have you ever had any Federal Fish and Wildlife permits? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> If yes, list the number of the most current permit you have held or that you are applying to renew/re-issue: _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3.	Certification: I hereby certify that I have read and am familiar with the regulations contained in 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) 12/19/2019 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; <http://www.fws.gov/international/permits/by-form-number/index.html>) and return your original permit with that form.

Note 2: *Sport-hunted trophy* is defined at 50 CFR 23.74 as follows: *Sport-hunted trophy* means a whole dead animal or a readily recognizable part or derivative of an animal specifically identified on the accompanying CITES document that meets the following criteria:

- (1) Is raw, processed, or manufactured;
- (2) Was legally obtained by the hunter through hunting for his or her personal use;
- (3) Is being imported, exported, or re-exported by or on behalf of the hunter as part of the transfer from its country of origin ultimately to the hunter's country of usual residence; and
- (4) Includes worked, manufactured, or handicraft items made from the sport-hunted animal only when:
 - (i) Such items are contained in the same shipment as raw or tanned parts of the sport-hunted animal and are for the personal use of the hunter;
 - (ii) The quantity of such items is no more than could reasonably be expected given the number of animals taken by the hunter as shown on the license or other documentation of the authorized hunt accompanying the shipment; and
 - (iii) The accompanying CITES documents (export document and, if appropriate, import permit) contain a complete itemization and description of all items included in the shipment.

Note 3: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard, elephant, and rhinoceros hunting trophies, are subject to restrictions on their use after import into the United States. Please see 50 CFR 23.55 for more information or contact the Division of Management Authority.

Please provide the following information. Complete all questions on the application. Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A". If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.

If importing trophies from more than one country, you must submit a separate application for each shipment in order to obtain separate import permits.

1. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Import is limited to two per hunter per calendar year)

African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) Quantity: _____ (Import is limited to two per hunter per calendar year)

Note: once imported, ivory cannot be re-exported.

Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity: _____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you wish to import from a different country, please use form 3-200-37).

2. **IF ANIMAL IS CURRENTLY LIVING IN THE WILD**, please enter the following:
 - a. Country and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch AND nearest city) where wildlife is to be taken from the wild:

 - b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

- c. Description of the trophy and parts you intend to import (e.g., skin, skull, shoulder mount, life size mount, claws, horns, tusks).

3. **IF THE ANIMAL IS DEAD**, please enter the following:

- a. Country and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, and/or AND nearest city) where trophy was removed from the wild: Selous Game Reserve R1

- b. Date wildlife was hunted: October 27, 2019

- c. Description of the trophy and parts you intend to import (e.g., skin, skull, shoulder mount, life size mount, claws, horn, tusks): Skull and Full skin

- d. The current location of the trophy (address and country) [the U.S. import permit will identify this country as the country of export/re-export and must match with the export/re-export document]:

Kipawa Industrial area, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

4. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you. If you are applying to import a trophy directly from Namibia, you **must** provide the name and address of the professional hunter listed on your Namibian hunting permit [this name will appear on the face of the export permit].

Name: Business MKWAWA Hunting Safari (P) Ltd

Name: Address: P.O. Box 46425 Dar es Salaam

Address:

City: Dar es Salaam

State/Province:

Country, Postal Code: Tanzania Tz.

5. Please be aware that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service may need to make a finding that your activities will enhance or benefit wild populations of the species involved. If you have any information that could support this finding (e.g., how the funds from license/trophy fees will be spent, what portion of the hunting fee will support conservation), please submit such information on a separate page with your application.

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 6 or 7 below)

6. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a foreign national**, provide documentation to show you have a **Power of Attorney** to act on your client's behalf and sign the following statement.

I acknowledge that the sport-hunted trophy/trophies to be imported has been/will be personally hunted by my client and is being imported only for my client's personal use (i.e., **not for sale, transfer, donation, or exchange that is reasonably likely to result in economic use, gain, or benefit**). I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year. I understand that my client may only import two African elephant trophies in one calendar year. In addition, I have advised my client that raw ivory, once imported into the United States, cannot be re-exported.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ **Date:** _____

7. If you are the hunter applying to import your own trophy, please read and sign the following statement.

I acknowledge that the sport-hunted trophy/trophies to be imported has been/will be personally hunted by me and is being imported only for my personal use (i.e., not for sale, transfer, donation, or exchange that is reasonably likely to result in economic use, gain, or benefit). I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year. I understand that I may only import two African elephant trophies in one calendar year. In addition, I understand that raw ivory, once imported into the United States, cannot be re-exported.

Applicant's signature: (b) (6) Date: 12/27/19

Be aware that there may be additional permitting or approval requirements by your local or state governments, as well as required by other Federal agencies or foreign government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

8. All international shipment(s) must be through a designated port. A list of designated ports (where an inspector is posted) is available from <http://www.fws.gov/le/designated-ports.html>. If you wish to use a port not listed, please contact the Office of Law Enforcement for a Designated Port Exemption Permit (form 3-200-2).
9. Name and address where you wish the permit to be mailed, if different from page 1 (All permits will be mailed via the U.S. Postal Service, unless you identify an alternative means below):
10. If you wish the permit to be delivered by means other than USPS regular mail, provide an air bill, pre-paid envelope, or billing information. If you do not have a pre-paid envelope or air bill and wish to pay for a courier service with your credit card, please check the box below. Please DO NOT include credit card number or other information; you will be contacted for this information.
- ☐ If a permit is issued, please send it via a courier service to the address on page 1 or question 9. I understand that you will contact me for my credit card information once the application has been processed.
11. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application? (Include name, phone number, and email):
12. **Disqualification Factor.** A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of the Lacey Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly waived by the Service Director in response to a written petition. (50 CFR 13.21(c)) Have you or any of the owners of the business, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited collateral, or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above?
- ☐ Yes ☐ No If you answered "Yes" provide: a) the individual's name, b) date of charge, c) charge(s), d) location of incident, e) court, and f) action taken for each violation.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Scientific Authority
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
(CITES)
Record of Advice on Import Permit Application

Application Number: 67216D

Date Received by DSA: March 3, 2020

DMA Contact: Stephanie D. Whitley

Applicant: Geraldine May Stallman
Sharon, Wisconsin

Specimens and Species: Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

Wild (Tanzania)

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.

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, 2018).

In 2016, the African leopard as *Panthera pardus ssp. pardus* was categorized as Vulnerable A2cd (ver 3.1) by the IUCN Red List (Stein *et al.* 2016). This range wide 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).

Since the last IUCN Assessment in 2008, leopard populations have declined in Tanzania especially in central part of the country (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:34). Leopards are found throughout the Serengeti-Ngorogoro Crater system, and to the south and west of this area, but are thought to be absent from Lake Victoria’s southeastern boundary to Central

Tanzania (Stein *et al.* 2016). The current range of leopards in Tanzania covers approximately 76% of the countryside of Tanzania, or about 672,100 km² (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplemental Table 5). The Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) plans to conduct additional leopard surveys during 2018–2019 (CITES 2018c:3).

Range wide, the main conservation threats to leopards are habitat loss and fragmentation, reduced prey base, conflict with livestock and game farming, and trophy hunting if poorly managed (Stein *et al.* 2016:13). In Tanzania, the key threats to leopard conservation are direct persecution in retaliation for livestock losses and accidental capture in snares set for other animals (CITES 2018c:5). These threats are ongoing (Stein *et al.* 2016:3). In addition, according to Tanzania (CITES 2018c:5): 4–15 leopards are killed annually through the control of problem animals; incidental snaring or poaching is worth noting and may be under-reported; prey abundance does not appear to be an issue; and habitat loss is not a significant threat. According to the IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group (2017:126–127), however, prey species depletion, as well as habitat loss and agricultural conversion, may in fact be significant leopard conservation threats. The significance of hostility towards leopards by local tribes, as well as the illegal harvest of female leopards, may also be under-appreciated. Additional information about all leopard conservation threats in Tanzania is indicated.

Until recently, given the absence of substantial baseline data, leopard species accounts typically did not include precise national population size estimates, for example: Jacobson *et al.* (2016, Supplement to Document 1, p. 26), Stein *et al.* (2016:8–10), and IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group (2017:56). As an example for leopard management purposes, however, Tanzania presents a qualitative assessment of leopard abundance based on camera traps at 23 sites. Leopards were assessed as abundant at three sites and as common or fairly common at nine sites (CITES 2018c:4). Leopard population density estimates are also available for four sites in Tanzania. Based on these values, Tanzania calculated overall densities, extrapolated those values to the surface areas of lands inside and outside of protected areas, and estimated a total population size of 19,673 leopards in that country (CITES 2018c:5). While this value is less than previous estimates (> 30K leopards, see IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:56), it would not be categorized by the Red List as a very small or restricted population. According to the IUCN Red List assessment however, while healthy leopard populations may occur outside of human dominated areas, widespread habitat loss and prey loss inside protected areas are likely to have caused leopard declines of > 30% over the past three leopard generations (ca. 22 years) in sub-Saharan Africa, perhaps suggesting that a more endangered assessment is indicated (Stein *et al.* 2016:9–10).

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (Geraldine May Stallman; Sharon, Wisconsin) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Tanzania.
2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was taken from the wild at/near: Selous Game Reserve R1, Tanzania; with Professional Hunter: [pending]; with Outfitter: Mkwawa Hunting Safaris Ltd.; during a hunt on October 27, 2019. The leopard was harvested in accordance with United Republic of Tanzania hunting requirements, but no documents were submitted at this time. Hunting licenses and permits will be referenced on the Tanzania CITES Export Permit.

B. Tanzania Information:

3. Conservation activities in Tanzania are managed in accordance with four general principles: responsibility principle, precautionary principle, adaptive management principle, and participatory principle (CITES 2018c:11). Furthermore, leopards are the beneficiary of several protective measures and are sustainably utilized under a regulated trophy hunting system (CITES 2018c:6–7; see below). Leopards are also the beneficiary of an extensive network of protected areas that encompass about 23.9 % of their range (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplemental Table 5; CITES 2018c:3). These activities and measures provide a strong protective framework for the species in Tanzania.
4. Leopard hunting in Tanzania is regulated by three legislative measures (CITES 2018c:6): Wildlife Conservation Act No. 5 of 2009, Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations of 2015, and CITES Implementation Regulations of 2005. These measures implement several general procedures (quota control system), including: (i) Allocating a quota for each licensed hunting operator; (ii) Authorizing hunting of male leopards; (iii) Hunting supervised and verified by game scouts; (iv) Verified leopard harvests that are recorded on official quota control sheets; (v) Actual exports are supported by CITES Export Permits; and (vi) Export documents that are verified by wildlife inspectors at exit points (CITES 2018c:6). Leopard harvests are also subject to a minimum body length requirement of 130 cm (tip of the nose to the base of the tail (CITES 2018c:7). The implementation of these measures by Tanzania enhances leopard conservation in that country.
5. Tanzania also manages its leopard population in accordance with the Tanzania Carnivore Conservation Action Plan (TAWIRI 2009). This plan summarizes current information about leopard distribution, abundance, conservation threats, information needs, conservation needs, and research priorities. Based on these preliminary results, the group of species and subject matter experts identified several immediate leopard information needs, including: (i) information on anthropogenic threats targeting conflict hotspots; (ii) research on effectiveness of mitigation strategies; (iii) status in representative areas; (iv) addressing gaps in knowledge of distribution; (v) movement of leopards in parks and between game reserves; (vi) GIS resource maps; and

(vii) threats posed by trade in skins and parts (TAWIRI 2009:98–99). At the national level, biodiversity is managed within the context of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2015–2020 (Tanzania 2015). Within the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity, this plan calls for the characterization and conservation of biodiversity – including the leopard and its habitat – at various levels, including: ecosystems, species, and protected areas. Together, these two plans guide the activities of leopard researchers and managers.

6. According to Tanzania, the leopard management program has been subject to monitoring at both the national and regional levels through questionnaires, camera-traps, call-ups and spoor counts (CITES 2018c:8). Presently, camera traps and spoor counts are being utilized as monitoring tools. These results inform the decisions of leopard managers with regard to the calculation of estimated leopard population sizes, characterization of human-leopard conflicts, confirmation of distribution outside of protected areas, and quantification of non-trophy hunting killings of leopards.

7. There are three general categories of areas in Tanzania where big game hunting is permitted (Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority; TAWA 2018; Tanzania Tourist Board 2018): (i) Game Reserves are areas which are declared for the purpose of conservation, including both consumptive and non-consumptive uses. Licensed tourist hunting and licensed non-consumptive tourist activities are permitted. (ii) Game Controlled Areas are areas declared for conservation of wildlife outside of village lands where activities detrimental to wildlife are prohibited, for example, residence and livestock grazing. (iii) Wildlife Management Areas are areas set aside for community-based wildlife conservation within village lands, but excluding protected areas. There are currently 63 Game Controlled Areas/Open Areas where hunting is permitted (CITES 2018c:3).

8. Tourist hunting is regulated by a block and quota system (CITES 2018c:7). Hunting blocks are areas within Game Reserves, Game Controlled Areas, or Open Areas and are allocated to a licensed hunting operator subject to an application process. For the period 2018–2022, there are 56 hunting blocks available and applicants can be allocated up to five hunting blocks (Vemma 2017). Applicants are required to demonstrate technical capability and financial stability. Successful applicants are subject to an annual performance review (Vemma 2017).

9. Quotas are set at the national level on an annual basis under the direction of the Wildlife Division (CITES 2018c:2). Leopard quotas are set annually by a Committee comprised of experts from the Wildlife Division, Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA), Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI), which is the CITES Scientific Authority in Tanzania, and some selected renown biologists from academic institutions (CITES 2018c:7). Quotas are based on available biological and management information, including: species distribution, natural history, recruitment rate, and population estimates (CITES 2018c:7). This information is generated by researchers, agency staffs, and concession operators.

10. Tanzania justifies the continuation of the present quota in accordance with the following circumstances (CITES 2018c:7): (i) observed conservation status of leopards in that country (large and widely distributed population; see: CITES 2018c:3 & 5); (ii) improvement in population monitoring (see: CITES 2018c:4 & 8); (iii) scientific assessment of the harvest

regime (see: CITES 2018c:9); and (iv) contribution of trophy hunting revenues to leopard conservation and the livelihoods of local communities (CITES 2018c:9–11). Based on these circumstances, according to Tanzania, the present quota should be continued.

11. According to Tanzania (CITES 2018c:12–13):

Upon considering all the factors illustrated in this document and in accordance with Article IV of CITES and CITES Resolution Conf.16.7, the Scientific Authority of Tanzania has advised the Management Authority that the low level of off-take generated by safari hunting is not detrimental to the survival of the leopard in Tanzania and enhances its survival and the amount of revenues generated by this low level of off-take are of crucial importance for the conservation of the species also because of the benefits it provides to rural communities.

It concludes by indicating that the quota for leopard in Tanzania found in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) is sustainable and at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild.

C. CITES Export Quota Program

12. Within the context of CITES, Tanzania initially had an approved export quota of 60 individuals (1983–1997; CITES 1983; CITES 2018a,b). That value – however, according to the United Republic of Tanzania – was not based on actual scientific data (CITES 2002:2). Given the absence of scientific data at that time, the quota was justified instead in large measure by trophy hunting considerations. Based on several additional factors, the leopard quota was increased in 1997 to 250: (i) more than 90% of Tanzania was considered to be excellent leopard habitat; (ii) leopard hunting was limited to that by tourists and for control purposes; (iii) 301–645 leopards were harvested annually for leopard control purposes with no apparent negative effect on the population; and (iv) there was no evidence of illegal trade (CITES 2002:2; UNEP 2020). By 2003, when the quota was increased for a third time, limited scientific data were available, including: (i) total population size (ca. 39,000 leopards); (ii) estimated annual harvest (390 individuals); and (iii) estimated potential safe harvest (5%; 1,827 individuals; CITES 2002:3). Although this quota has been increased, actual hunting trophy exports have been less than the corresponding quota. Since 2008, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged about 190 trophies annually and 46 skins annually (total = 236 leopards; about 47% of the annual quota) *versus* the annual quota of 500.

13. 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).

14. 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 Tanzania:

“The WC recommends to the Animals Committee to inform the Standing Committee that it considers that the quotas for Leopards for Tanzania, 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.”

15. The Animals Committee adopted this recommendation (CITES 2018e:6).

16. 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 Zambia in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) and invited the Secretariat to propose to the Conference of the Parties draft amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* concerning approaches to review quotas for Appendix-I species, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Animals Committee in paragraph 5 f) of document SC70 Doc. 55 and opportunities to provide assistance to range States (CITES 2018d). These results 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*.

17. 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, Human 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).

18. 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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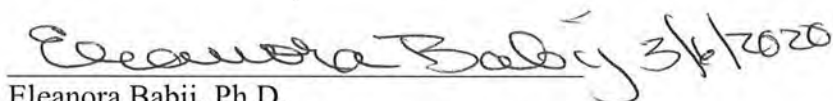
* * * * *

DSA BIOLOGIST:

DSA CONCUR:

 3/5/2020

Jeffrey P. Jorgenson, Ph.D.
Biologist
Division of Scientific Authority

 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.

20US67216D/9

2. Valid

03/09/2021

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

GERALDINE MAY STALLMAN

(b) (6)

SHARON, WI 53585-9709

U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

MKWAWA HUNTING SAFARIS

P.O. BOX 40425

DAR ES SALAAM

TANZANIA

5. Special Conditions

ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED.

SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION.

U.S. THREATENED SPECIES (50 CFR 17.40(f)).

MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR.

EACH LEOPARD SKIN MUST HAVE SELF-LOCKING TAG ATTACHED TO IT WHICH INDICATES THE STATE OF EXPORT, THE NUMBER OF THE SPECIMEN IN RELATION TO THE ANNUAL QUOTA, AND THE CALENDAR YEAR TO WHICH THE QUOTA APPLIES. THE EXPORT PERMIT (OR RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE) MUST CONTAIN THE TAGGING INFORMATION AS OUTLINED ABOVE.

TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2019 HUNTING SEASON.

-May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live Animals Regulations.

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA

5275 LEESBURG PIKE

FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

03/10/2020

Issuing Date

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

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
TANZANIA

B. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

10. [Redacted]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

C. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

10. [Redacted]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

D. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

10. [Redacted]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

E. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [Redacted]

10. [Redacted]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

944348



Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

RCVD JAN 23 2020

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

**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 Harris		1.b. First Name Rodney		1.c. Middle Name/Initial Paul	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)		3. Telephone Number 845-943-5943		3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	
4. E-mail address info@safarispecialtyimporters.com					

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 Dahlonega	1.c. State Georgia	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 30533	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country	
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) POA RODNEY PAUL HARRIS 01/17/2020	

Please continue to next page

SEE ATTACHED

OVER

**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.

Safari Specialty Importers, 758 Sheldon Road, Wallkill, NY 12589

2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

Robert Quartarone, 845-943-5943, info@safarispecialtyimporters.com

3. Disqualification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of the Lacey Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly waived by the Service Director in response to a written petition. (50 CFR 13.21(c)) Have you or any of the owners of the business, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited collateral, or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above?

☒ No ☐ Yes

If you answered "Yes" to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of incident; e) court, and f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically disqualify you from getting a permit.

4. 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: (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:
 - b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:
 - c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

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:

Anabeb Conservancy, Kaokoland Region, Namibia

- e. Date wildlife was hunted: 07/15/2018

- f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

Thormahlen and Cochren Safaris, PH Brink Grobler

- 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]:

Life Form Taxidermy, 7 Aluminum Road, White River, Mpumalanga, 1240 South Africa

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). See Attached Documents

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: Life Form Taxidermy
Business Name: 7 Aluminum Road
Address: White River, Mpumalanga
Address: 1240
City: South Africa
State/Province:
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.

Applicant's signature

(b) (6)

Date: 01-17-2020

POA FOR RODNEY PAUL HARRIS
SEE ATTACHED

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).

Social Security No: (b) (6) Phone No: (b) (6)

****SEE ATTACHED VALIDATION REQUIREMENTS FOR SSN****

CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY

Acceptance of Terms and Conditions

Know all men by these presents:

That, **Rodney Paul Harris (PRINT NAME)**, an individual residing at (b) (6) **Dahlonega, GA 30533 (ADDRESS AS ON DRIVERS LICENSE)** hereby constitutes and appoints **Cargo Tours International, Inc. ("Broker")**, its officers and employees, and/or specifically authorized agents, to act for and on its behalf as a true and lawful agent and attorney of the grantor for and in the name, place, and stead of said grantor, from this date, in the United States (the "territory") either in writing, electronically, or by other authorized means, to: Make, endorse, sign, declare, or swear to any Customs entry, withdrawal, declaration, certificate, bill of lading, carnet or any other documents required by law or regulation in connection with the importation, exportation, transportation, of any merchandise in or through the customs territory, shipped or consigned by or to said grantor; Perform any act or condition which may be required by law or regulation in connection with such merchandise deliverable to said grantor; to receive any merchandise; Make endorsements on bills of lading conferring authority to transfer title; make entry or collect drawback; and to make, sign, declare, or swear to any statement or certificate required by law or regulation for drawback purposes, regardless of whether such document is intended for filing with Customs; Sign, seal, and deliver for and as the act of said grantor any bond required by law or regulation in connection with the entry or withdrawal of imported merchandise or merchandise exported with or without benefit of drawback, or in connection with the entry, clearance, lading, unlading or navigation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor; and any and all bonds which may be voluntarily given and accepted under applicable laws and regulations, consignee's and owner's declarations provided for in section 485, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or affidavits or statements in connection with the entry of merchandise; Sign and swear to any document and to perform any act that may be necessary or required by law or regulation in connection with the entering, clearing, lading, unlading, or operation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor; Authorize other Customs Brokers duly licensed within the territory to act as grantor's agent; to receive, endorse and collect checks issued for Customs duty refunds in grantor's name drawn on the Treasurer of the United States; if the grantor is a nonresident of the United States, to accept service of process on behalf of the grantor; And generally to transact Customs business, including filing of claims or protests under section 514 of the Tariff

Act of 1930, or pursuant to other laws of the territories, in which said grantor is or may be concerned or interested and which may properly be transacted or performed by an agent and attorney; Giving to said agent and attorney full power and authority to do anything whatever requisite and necessary to be done in the premises as fully as said grantor could do if present and acting, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said agent and attorney shall lawfully do by virtue of these presents; This power of attorney to remain in full force until revocation in writing is duly given to and received by grantee (if the donor of this power of attorney is a partnership, the said power shall in no case have any force or effect in the United States after the expiration of two years from the date of its execution); Appointment as


 CONVENTION ON
INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN
ENDANGERED SPECIES OF
WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

☐ EXPORT
☐ RE-EXPORT
☒ IMPORT
☐ OTHER

ORIGINAL

2. Valid until 20 Jan 2020

 3. Importer (name and address)
 Mr. Rodney Paul Harris
 c/o Lifeform Taxidermy
 741 Luning Road
 White River

 4. Exporter / Re-exporter (name, address and country) Mr. Prince Cirkler
 Tharmathien & Cochrane Safaris
 PO Box 90911
 Klein Windhoek
 NAMIBIA

3a. Country of import SOUTH AFRICA

 5. Special conditions in addition to or without attached conditions (Annex B page 2). Export Confirmation Certificate dtd 12/12/2018
 Tsig. NAPP 671250 (2018)
 Export permit 0058573 dtd. 31/01/2019

For live animals, this permit or certificate is only valid if the transport conditions conform to the Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, to the IATA Live Animals Regulations. Permit / certificate valid for one consignment only.

6. Name, address, national seal / stamp and country of Management Authority

 Department of Environmental Affairs
 Private Bag X447
 PRETORIA
 0001
 SOUTH AFRICA


5a. Purpose of the transaction (see reverse) H

5b. Security stamp No. 1666106

 7.8 SCIENTIFIC NAME (genus and species)
AND COMMON NAME OF ANIMAL OR PLANT

9. Description of specimens, including identifying marks or numbers (age/sex) if live

10. Appendix No. and source (see reverse)

11. Quantity (including unit)

11a. Total exported / quota

 7.8 Leopard
 panthera pardus

 9. Skull
 Skin
 Jaw

10. iw

11. 1 (one) of each

11a.

12. Country of origin*

Permit No.

Date

12a. Country of last re-export

Certificate No.

Date

12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***

7.8

9.

10.

11.

11a.

12. Country of origin*

Permit No.

Date

12a. Country of last re-export

Certificate No.

Date

12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***

7.8

9.

10.

11.

11a.

12. Country of origin*

Permit No.

Date

12a. Country of last re-export

Certificate No.

Date

12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***

7.8

9.

10.

11.

11a.

12. Country of origin*

Permit No.

Date

12a. Country of last re-export

Certificate No.

Date

12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***

 * Country in which the specimens were taken from the wild, bred in captivity or artificially propagated (only in case of re-export)
 ** Only for specimens of Appendix I species bred in captivity or artificially propagated for commercial purposes
 *** For Pre-Convention specimens

 MPUMALANGA TOURISM
 & PARKS AGENCY
 P/BAG X 11338 NELSPRUIT 1200

TEL: 013 759 5360/1

13. THIS PERMIT / CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED BY: RD Makaringe



21

013 759 5490

WILDLIFE PROTECTION SERVICES

Security stamp, signature and official seal

Nelspruit

Place

21 Jan 2019

Date

14. EXPORT ENDORSEMENT:

15. Bill of Lading/Air Waybill Number:

Block	Quantity
A	
B	
C	

HAIR

26/2/19



26-02-2019

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM Directorate Scientific Services Private Bag 13306 Windhoek, Namibia Enquiries: Permit Office Tel +264-61-284 2541	PERMIT No.: 157374 E	
	VALID TILL: 29-07-2019	
	CAPTURE / TROPHY OR OTHER RELEVANT PERMIT 181070 18 27/30	
	RECEIPT No.: 5791896	
PERMIT TO EXPORT LIVE ANIMALS OR TROPHIES		
IMPORT PERMIT: (Live animals)		

Permission is hereby granted in terms of the Nature Conservation Ordinance 1975 (Ord. 4 of 1975)

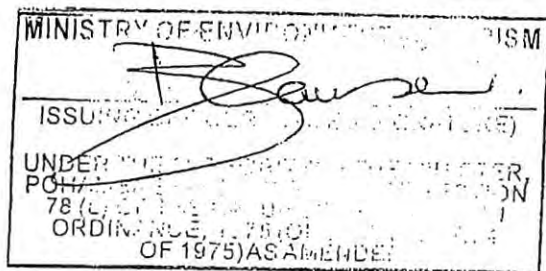
From: Brink Grobler
 Postal address: PO Box 90911
 Thornton & Lochon Safaris
 Klein Windhoek Namibia

To: Rodney Paul Harris
 Residential address: % Life-form Taxidermy cc
 7 Aluminium Road, 1240 White River
 Mpumalanga, South Africa

SPECIES: COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	LIVE	SKULL	HORNS	SKIN	SHOULDER MOUNT	OTHER
Baboon	<i>Papio ursinus</i>						
Blesbok	<i>Damaliscus pygargus phillipsi</i>						
Cheetah	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>						
Eland	<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>						
Grey Duiker	<i>Sylvicapra grimmia</i>						
Impala, common	<i>Aepyceros melampus</i>						
Kudu	<i>Tragelaphus strepsiceros</i>						
Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>		1x	1x jaw	1x		
Oryx (Gemsbok)	<i>Oryx gazella</i>						
Ostrich	<i>Struthio camelus</i>						
Red hartebeest	<i>Alcelaphus buselaphus</i>						
Springbok	<i>Antidorcas marsupialis</i>						
Steenbok	<i>Raphicerus campestris</i>						
Warthog	<i>Phacochoerus africanus</i>						
Wildebeest, black	<i>Connochaetes gnou</i>						
Wildebeest, blue	<i>Connochaetes taurinus</i>						
Zebra, Burchell's	<i>Equus burchelli</i>						
Zebra, Hartmann's	<i>Equus zebra hartmannae</i>						
Other							

IMPORTANT

All exports remain subject to veterinary and import regulations.
 This permit is valid for single consignment only.
 This permit is not valid if altered in any way and is not transferable.



NAPP 621750

CAS

CITES Export Permit No.: 00585731

CITES Import Permit number from importing country
 (Appendix 1 only)

Official Customs stamp at point of export

Permit No. 157374
 Tel: 264 61 284 2541

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: 67223D

Date Received by DSA: March 3, 2020

DMA Contact: Stephanie D. Whitley

Applicant: Rodney Paul Harris
Dahlonaga, Georgia

Specimens and Species: Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

Wild (Namibia
Re-exported from South Africa)

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 (Rodney Paul Harris; Dahlonga, Georgia) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy taken from the wild in Namibia, but to be re-exported from South Africa.
2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was taken from the wild at/near: Anabeb Conservancy, Kaokoland Region, Namibia; with Professional Hunter: Brink Grobler; with Outfitter: Thormahlen and Cochren Safaris; during a hunt on: July 15, 2018. The leopard was harvested in accordance with the following documents (copies submitted):
 - Namibia, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Permit to Export Live Animals or Trophies No. 157374 [CITES Export Permit 00585731; Leopard Export Tag NAPP

- 67/250 (2018)], and
- South Africa CITES Import Permit/Certificate No. 200188.

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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* * * * *

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CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.

20US67223D/9

2. Valid

03/09/2021

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

RODNEY PAUL HARRIS

(b) (6)

DAHLONEGA, GA 30533
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

LIFE FORM TAXIDERMY

7 ALUMINUM ROAD

WHITE RIVER, MPUMALANGA 1240

SOUTH AFRICA

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 2018 HUNTING SEASON.

-May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live Animals Regulations.

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA

5275 LEESBURG PIKE

FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

03/10/2020

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.)

7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and species) of Animal or Plant

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name

PANTHERA
PARDUS

9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks or numbers (age/sex if live)

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. Appendix No. and Source

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

944349



RCVD JAN 27 2020

LB

**Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form**

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits, MS: IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803
1-800-358-2104 or 703-358-2104

Type of Activity

**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 RAGON	1.b. First Name Randall	1.c. Middle Name/Initial Sportsman	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address

Section B: Complete if applying on behalf of a business, corporation, public agency, Tribe, or Institution

1.a. Name of business, agency, Tribe, or institution		1.b. Doing business as (DBA)	
2. Tax identification no.		3. Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution	
4.a. Principal officer Last name	4.b. Principal officer First Name	4.c. Principal officer Middle name/initial	4.d. Suffix
5. Principal officer title		6. Primary contact name	
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate telephone number	7.c. Business fax number	7.d. Business e-mail address

Section C: All applicants complete address information

1.a. Physical address (Street address; Apartment #, Suite #, or Room #; no P.O. Boxes) (b) (6)				
1.b. City New Braunfels	1.c. State Texas	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 78132	1.e. County/Province Comer	1.f. Country USA
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) 12-30-2019	

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 (200-52) and return your original permit with that form.

Note 3: *Sport-hunted trophy* is defined at 50 CFR 23.55 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.
2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

Randall Rayon /

(b) (6)

3. Disqualification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of the Lacey Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly waived by the Service Director in response to a written petition. (50 CFR 13.21(c)) Have you or any of the owners of the business, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited collateral, or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above?

☒ No ☐ Yes

If you answered "Yes" to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of incident; e) court, and f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically disqualify you from getting a permit.

4. 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: ____ (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:
- b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:
- c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

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:

Tanzania, Moyowosi Game Reserve, Arusha

- e. Date wildlife was hunted:

July, 27, 2019

- f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

Northern Hunting Enterprises

- 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]:

Plot 580

Sakina, Arusha Tanzania

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:

Business Name: Northern Hunting Enterprises

Address: Plot 580, Sakina Arusha, T

Address:

City: Arusha

State/Province: Tanzania

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.

Applicant's signature: (b) (6)

Date: 12-30-19

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).

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: 67271D

Date Received by DSA: January 31, 2020

DMA Contact: Robert Williams

Applicant: Randall S. Ragon
New Braunfels, Texas

Specimens and Species: Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

Wild (Tanzania)

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.

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 (Braczkowski *et al.* 2015). In general, the current population trend is declining due to harvest and habitat loss and fragmentation (Stein *et al.* 2016).

In 1975, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* was included in CITES Appendix I (UNEP 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, 2018).

In 2016, the African leopard as *Panthera pardus ssp. pardus* was categorized as Vulnerable A2cd (ver 3.1) by the IUCN Red List (Stein *et al.* 2016). This range wide 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).

Since the last IUCN Assessment in 2008, leopard populations have declined in Tanzania especially in central part of the country (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:34). Leopards are found throughout the Serengeti-Ngorogoro Crater system, and to the south and west of this area, but are thought to be absent from Lake Victoria's southeastern boundary to Central

Tanzania (Stein *et al.* 2016). The current range of leopards in Tanzania covers approximately 76% of the countryside of Tanzania, or about 672,100 km² (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplemental Table 5). The Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) plans to conduct additional leopard surveys during 2018–2019 (CITES 2018c:3).

Range wide, the main conservation threats to leopards are habitat loss and fragmentation, reduced prey base, conflict with livestock and game farming, and trophy hunting if poorly managed (Stein *et al.* 2016:13). In Tanzania, the key threats to leopard conservation are direct persecution in retaliation for livestock losses and accidental capture in snares set for other animals (CITES 2018c:5). These threats are ongoing (Stein *et al.* 2016:3). In addition, according to Tanzania (CITES 2018c:5): 4–15 leopards are killed annually through the control of problem animals; incidental snaring or poaching is worth noting and may be under-reported; prey abundance does not appear to be an issue; and habitat loss is not a significant threat. According to the IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group (2017:126–127), however, prey species depletion, as well as habitat loss and agricultural conversion, may in fact be significant leopard conservation threats. The significance of hostility towards leopards by local tribes, as well as the illegal harvest of female leopards, may also be under-appreciated. Additional information about all leopard conservation threats in Tanzania is indicated.

Until recently, given the absence of substantial baseline data, leopard species accounts typically did not include precise national population size estimates, for example: Jacobson *et al.* (2016, Supplement to Document 1, p. 26), Stein *et al.* (2016:8–10), and IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group (2017:56). As an example for leopard management purposes, however, Tanzania presents a qualitative assessment of leopard abundance based on camera traps at 23 sites. Leopards were assessed as abundant at three sites and as common or fairly common at nine sites (CITES 2018c:4). Leopard population density estimates are also available for four sites in Tanzania. Based on these values, Tanzania calculated overall densities, extrapolated those values to the surface areas of lands inside and outside of protected areas, and estimated a total population size of 19,673 leopards in that country (CITES 2018c:5). While this value is less than previous estimates (> 30K leopards, see IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:56), it would not be categorized by the Red List as a very small or restricted population. According to the IUCN Red List assessment however, while healthy leopard populations may occur outside of human dominated areas, widespread habitat loss and prey loss inside protected areas are likely to have caused leopard declines of > 30% over the past three leopard generations (ca. 22 years) in sub-Saharan Africa, perhaps suggesting that a more endangered assessment is indicated (Stein *et al.* 2016:9–10).

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (Randall S. Ragon; New Braunfels, Texas) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Tanzania.
2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was taken from the wild at/near: Moyowski Game Reserve, Arusha, Tanzania; with Professional Hunter: [pending]; with Outfitter: Northern Hunting Enterprises; during a hunt on July 27, 2019. The leopard was harvested in accordance with Game Hunting Permit No. [pending] issued by the Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania and Register of Game Killed No. [pending] issued by the Wildlife Division of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism. Copies of these documents will be submitted along with the completed application.

B. Tanzania Information:

3. Conservation activities in Tanzania are managed in accordance with four general principles: responsibility principle, precautionary principle, adaptive management principle, and participatory principle (CITES 2018c:11). Furthermore, leopards are the beneficiary of several protective measures and are sustainably utilized under a regulated trophy hunting system (CITES 2018c:6–7; see below). Leopards are also the beneficiary of an extensive network of protected areas that encompass about 23.9 % of their range (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplemental Table 5; CITES 2018c:3). These activities and measures provide a strong protective framework for the species in Tanzania.
4. Leopard hunting in Tanzania is regulated by three legislative measures (CITES 2018c:6): Wildlife Conservation Act No. 5 of 2009, Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations of 2015, and CITES Implementation Regulations of 2005. These measures implement several general procedures (quota control system), including: (i) Allocating a quota for each licensed hunting operator; (ii) Authorizing hunting of male leopards; (iii) Hunting supervised and verified by game scouts; (iv) Verified leopard harvests that are recorded on official quota control sheets; (v) Actual exports are supported by CITES Export Permits; and (vi) Export documents that are verified by wildlife inspectors at exit points (CITES 2018c:6). Leopard harvests are also subject to a minimum body length requirement of 130 cm (tip of the nose to the base of the tail (CITES 2018c:7). The implementation of these measures by Tanzania enhances leopard conservation in that country.
5. Tanzania also manages its leopard population in accordance with the Tanzania Carnivore Conservation Action Plan (TAWIRI 2009). This plan summarizes current information about leopard distribution, abundance, conservation threats, information needs, conservation needs, and research priorities. Based on these preliminary results, the group of species and subject matter experts identified several immediate leopard information needs, including: (i) information on anthropogenic threats targeting conflict hotspots; (ii) research on effectiveness of mitigation strategies; (iii) status in representative areas; (iv) addressing gaps in knowledge of distribution; (v) movement of leopards in parks and between game reserves; (vi) GIS resource maps; and

(vii) threats posed by trade in skins and parts (TAWIRI 2009:98–99). At the national level, biodiversity is managed within the context of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2015–2020 (Tanzania 2015). Within the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity, this plan calls for the characterization and conservation of biodiversity – including the leopard and its habitat – at various levels, including: ecosystems, species, and protected areas. Together, these two plans guide the activities of leopard researchers and managers.

6. According to Tanzania, the leopard management program has been subject to monitoring at both the national and regional levels through questionnaires, camera-traps, call-ups and spoor counts (CITES 2018c:8). Presently, camera traps and spoor counts are being utilized as monitoring tools. These results inform the decisions of leopard managers with regard to the calculation of estimated leopard population sizes, characterization of human-leopard conflicts, confirmation of distribution outside of protected areas, and quantification of non-trophy hunting killings of leopards.

7. There are three general categories of areas in Tanzania where big game hunting is permitted (Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority; TAWA 2018; Tanzania Tourist Board 2018): (i) Game Reserves are areas which are declared for the purpose of conservation, including both consumptive and non-consumptive uses. Licensed tourist hunting and licensed non-consumptive tourist activities are permitted. (ii) Game Controlled Areas are areas declared for conservation of wildlife outside of village lands where activities detrimental to wildlife are prohibited, for example, residence and livestock grazing. (iii) Wildlife Management Areas are areas set aside for community-based wildlife conservation within village lands, but excluding protected areas. There are currently 63 Game Controlled Areas/Open Areas where hunting is permitted (CITES 2018c:3).

8. Tourist hunting is regulated by a block and quota system (CITES 2018c:7). Hunting blocks are areas within Game Reserves, Game Controlled Areas, or Open Areas and are allocated to a licensed hunting operator subject to an application process. For the period 2018–2022, there are 56 hunting blocks available and applicants can be allocated up to five hunting blocks (Vemma 2017). Applicants are required to demonstrate technical capability and financial stability. Successful applicants are subject to an annual performance review (Vemma 2017).

9. Quotas are set at the national level on an annual basis under the direction of the Wildlife Division (CITES 2018c:2). Leopard quotas are set annually by a Committee comprised of experts from the Wildlife Division, Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA), Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI), which is the CITES Scientific Authority in Tanzania, and some selected renown biologists from academic institutions (CITES 2018c:7). Quotas are based on available biological and management information, including: species distribution, natural history, recruitment rate, and population estimates (CITES 2018c:7). This information is generated by researchers, agency staffs, and concession operators.

10. Tanzania justifies the continuation of the present quota in accordance with the following circumstances (CITES 2018c:7): (i) observed conservation status of leopards in that country (large and widely distributed population; see: CITES 2018c:3 & 5); (ii) improvement in population monitoring (see: CITES 2018c:4 & 8); (iii) scientific assessment of the harvest

regime (see: CITES 2018c:9); and (iv) contribution of trophy hunting revenues to leopard conservation and the livelihoods of local communities (CITES 2018c:9–11). Based on these circumstances, according to Tanzania, the present quota should be continued.

11. According to Tanzania (CITES 2018c:12–13):

Upon considering all the factors illustrated in this document and in accordance with Article IV of CITES and CITES Resolution Conf.16.7, the Scientific Authority of Tanzania has advised the Management Authority that the low level of off-take generated by safari hunting is not detrimental to the survival of the leopard in Tanzania and enhances its survival and the amount of revenues generated by this low level of off-take are of crucial importance for the conservation of the species also because of the benefits it provides to rural communities.

It concludes by indicating that the quota for leopard in Tanzania found in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) is sustainable and at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild.

C. CITES Export Quota Program

12. Within the context of CITES, Tanzania initially had an approved export quota of 60 individuals (1983–1997; CITES 1983; CITES 2018a,b). That value – however, according to the United Republic of Tanzania – was not based on actual scientific data (CITES 2002:2). Given the absence of scientific data at that time, the quota was justified instead in large measure by trophy hunting considerations. Based on several additional factors, the leopard quota was increased in 1997 to 250: (i) more than 90% of Tanzania was considered to be excellent leopard habitat; (ii) leopard hunting was limited to that by tourists and for control purposes; (iii) 301–645 leopards were harvested annually for leopard control purposes with no apparent negative effect on the population; and (iv) there was no evidence of illegal trade (CITES 2002:2; UNEP 2020). By 2003, when the quota was increased for a third time, limited scientific data were available, including: (i) total population size (ca. 39,000 leopards); (ii) estimated annual harvest (390 individuals); and (iii) estimated potential safe harvest (5%; 1,827 individuals; CITES 2002:3). Although this quota has been increased, actual hunting trophy exports have been less than the corresponding quota. Since 2008, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged about 190 trophies annually and 46 skins annually (total = 236 leopards; about 47% of the annual quota) *versus* the annual quota of 500.

13. 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).

14. 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 Tanzania:

“The WC recommends to the Animals Committee to inform the Standing Committee that it considers that the quotas for Leopards for Tanzania, 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.”

15. The Animals Committee adopted this recommendation (CITES 2018e:6).

16. 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 Zambia in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) and invited the Secretariat to propose to the Conference of the Parties draft amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* concerning approaches to review quotas for Appendix-I species, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Animals Committee in paragraph 5 f) of document SC70 Doc. 55 and opportunities to provide assistance to range States (CITES 2018d). These results 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*.

17. 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, Human 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).

18. 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.

* * * * *

Literature Cited

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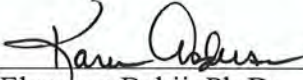
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* * * * *

DSA BIOLOGIST:

DSA CONCUR:


Jeffrey P. Jorgenson, Ph.D.
Biologist
Division of Scientific Authority

 2/25/2020
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.

20US67271D/9

2. Valid

02/27/2021

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

RANDALL SPORTSMAN RAGON

(b) (6)

NEW BRAUNFELS, TX 78132

U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

NORTHERN HUNTING ENTERPRIZES

PLOT 586, SAKINA ARUSHA, T

ARUSHA

TANZANIA

5. Special Conditions

ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED.

SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION.

U.S. THREATENED SPECIES (50 CFR 17.40(f))

MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR.

EACH LEOPARD SKIN MUST HAVE SELF-LOCKING TAG ATTACHED TO IT WHICH INDICATES THE STATE OF EXPORT, THE NUMBER OF THE SPECIMEN IN RELATION TO THE ANNUAL QUOTA, AND THE CALENDAR YEAR TO WHICH THE QUOTA APPLIES. THE EXPORT PERMIT (OR RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE) MUST CONTAIN THE TAGGING INFORMATION AS OUTLINED ABOVE.

TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2019 HUNTING SEASON.

May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live Animals Regulations.

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA

5275 LEESBURG PIKE

FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

02/28/2020

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.)

7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and species) of Animal or Plant

9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks or numbers (age/sex if live)

10. Appendix No. and Source

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or

10. 1 W

11. Quantity (including units)

B. Common Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

Scientific Name

12. Country of Origin

C. Common Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

Scientific Name

12. Country of Origin

D. Common Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

Scientific Name

12. Country of Origin

E. Common Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

Scientific Name

12. Country of Origin

975065

RCVD JAN 31 2020



Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits, MS: IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803
1-800-358-2104 or 703-358-2104

Type of Activity

**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.
You may find instructions on how to make your application complete and help avoid unnecessary delays at the following link: .

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

1.a. Last Name Neill	1.b. First Name Charles	1.c. Middle Name/Initial LEE	1.d. Suffix Jr.
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address

Section B: Complete if applying on behalf of a business, corporation, public agency, Tribe, or institution

1.a. Name of business, agency, Tribe, or institution		1.b. Doing business as (DBA)	
2. Tax identification no.		3. Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution	
4.a. Principal officer Last name	4.b. Principal officer First Name	4.c. Principal officer Middle name/initial	4.d. Suffix
5. Principal officer title		6. Primary contact name	
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate telephone number	7.c. Business fax number	7.d. Business e-mail address

Section C: All applicants complete address information

1.a. Physical address (Street address; Apartment #, Suite #, or Room #; no P.O. Boxes) (b) (6)				
1.b. City Orange Grove	1.c. State Texas	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 78372	1.e. County/Province Jim Wells	1.f. Country U.S.A.
2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable) (b) (6)				
2.b. City Orange Grove	2.c. State Texas	2.d. Zip code/Postal code 78372	2.e. County/Province Jim Wells	2.f. Country U.S.A.

Section D: All applicants MUST complete

1. Attach check or money order payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in the amount identified on page 2, nonrefundable processing fee. Federal, Tribal, State, and local government agencies, and those acting on behalf of such agencies, are exempt from the processing fee – attach documentation of fee exempt status as outlined in instructions. [50 CFR 13.11(d)]
2. 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) 01-21-2020

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.

CHARLES LEE NEILL Jr.

(b) (6)

ORANGE GROVE, TEXAS 78372

2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

CHARLES LEE NEILL Jr.

(b) (6)

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation of the laws mentioned above?

No

Yes

If you answered "Yes" to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of incident; e) court, and f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically disqualify you from getting a permit.

4. 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: (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:

COUNTRY LEOPARD WAS HUNTED - ZAMBIA NEAREST CITY - MFWWE
AREA - Lower KUPANDE Game Management Area.
GIS COORDINATES - 36L 0352966 AND 8516129

- e. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

DATE LEOPARD WAS HUNTED - JULY 25, 2019

- f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

Kwalata Safaris
Name of Professional hunter - Hendrik Van Noordwyk

- 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]:

Kwalata Safaris
6980 Katanga Road
Lusaka Zambia

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:
Business Name: Kwalata Safaris
Address: 6980 Katanga Road
Address:
City: Lusaka
State/Province: Zambia
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.

Applicant's signature: _____

(b) (6)

Date: 1-21-2020

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).

Serial No. 555555

NPW FORM 5B



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

THE ZAMBIA WILDLIFE ACT
(ACT NO. 14 OF 2015)

THE ZAMBIA WILDLIFE
(LICENCES AND FEES) REGULATION, 2007

Appendix 2 Second Schedule(3)
PERMIT TO HUNT IN A GAME MANAGEMENT AREA

S/No.:

0003175

Station of issue..... Chilanga Date of Issue..... 12/07/2015

DETAILS OF PERMIT HOLDER

Full name: Neill JR Charles Lee NRC/Passport No.: (b) (6)
Tel/Mobile No.: E-mail address:
Postal Address: Box 35225 LSK Residential Address: USA

DETAILS OF FIREARMS

Firearm Licence No(s) 1.: 011818 2. 3.
Calibre(s) 1.: 470 2. 3.

DETAILS OF LICENCES, HUNTING AREA & HUNTING TYPE

Resident/Non Resident Hunting Licence No (s)
Bird Hunting Licence No. 0004223
Hunting Type: Non Resident
is hereby authorised to hunt in Lower Leepanda Game Management Area,
Lower Leepanda Hunting block for days from 15/7/15
to 31/7/15 (Dates inclusive)

Amount Paid: \$150 GRZ Receipt No.

Official Stamp



Chairperson of the Committee

Note: Original copy to Permit Holder - Duplicate copy to Accounts - Triplicate to Commercial - Quadruplicate to be retained in the Book

Original

NPW FORM 2

0003816

S/No.



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
Zambia Wildlife Act, 2015
(No. 14 of 2015)

THE ZAMBIA WILDLIFE
(Licences and Fees) Regulations, 2007
(Regulations 3 (2))

HUNTING LICENCE - NON RESIDENT

Station of Issue

Chilanga

Date of Issue

18/07/19

DETAILS OF LICENSEE

Full Name

Charles L Neill

NRC No./Passport No.

(b) (6)

Nationality

USA

Age

Tel/Mobile No.

E-mail

Full Name of Safari Company

Verakala Saf

Certificate of Incorporation No.

Date of Incorporation

Postal Address

Box 36225 LSK

Residential Address

Firearm Licence/Tourist Firearm Import No.

011818

Calibre of Firearm

4.70

Type of Hunt

Classic

Any other relevant information, which may be considered in support of this application (e.g. previous hunting licences held or previous hunting experience.

The above named Safari Hunting Outfitter and its bona fide Clients are authorised by this licence under the guidance of the Professional Hunter to hunt the following Game and/or protected animals within the Game Management Area or hunting block specified hereunder and for the specified period and upon payment of the fees specified below:

Species of Animals	Number	Sex	Hunting Area	Hunting Period	Fees - The Kwacha equivalent of USS
leopard	1st	M	lower kyanika	2019	2650
1			0043951		

Total Animals fees paid - the kwacha equivalent of
Concession Fees paid - the kwacha equivalent of
Grand Total the kwacha equivalent of

USS 2650
USS -
USS 2650



Chairperson of the Committee

0000293

S/No.....

ORIGINAL



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
The Zambia Wildlife Act
(No. 14 of 2015)
(Licences and Fees) Regulations, 2007
(Regulation 7(5))

RECORD OF GAME AND/OR PROTECTED ANIMALS KILLED OR WOUNDED

Name of Professional Hunter: W.H. van Noordwyk NRC/Passport No.: 998735/11/2
Residential Address: Plot 2414 Freedom Way, Lusaka
Name of Safari Company on behalf of which the Professional Hunter is submitting this return: Kwalata Safaris

DETAILS OF CLIENT

Name of client: Charles L Neill NRC/Passport No.: (b) (6)
Nationality: USA

Tel/Mobile No.: P.O. Box 388 Orange Grove, TX Residential Address: 0006175

Postal Address: Classic Licence No.: Chilanga

Type of Licence: 12/7/19 Place of Issue: Lower Lupande

Date of Issue: 15/7/19 To: 31/7/19

No. of Hunting Block where hunting was conducted: 15/7/19

Hunting period From: 15/7/19 To: 31/7/19

Date Killed or wounded	Species	Sex	Number killed	Number Wounded	GPS Location	Trophy for export		Foreign currency value charged to client
						Yes	No	
19/7/19	Impala	M	1		261035566		✓	
27/7/19	Puku	M	1		3537046		✓	
26/7/19	1st Zebra	M	1		261035566		✓	
27/7/19	2nd Zebra	M	1		261035566		✓	
25/7/19	Leopard	M	1		261035566		✓	

DETAILS OF TROPHY MEASUREMENTS

Species	Length of Skin	Length of Tusk	Average length of horn	Length of Skull
Impala			21 inch.	
Puku			17 inch.	
1st Zebra				
2nd Zebra				
Leopard	209cm			9 inch.

Certification by -

(a) Client

I certify that the animals listed on this return were hunted or wounded by me during the period stated and that the total amount of foreign currency stated and paid by me to the safari company is the full amount I was charged.

(b) Professional Hunter

I certify that the animals listed in this return were actually hunted by the client in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Safari Hunting Licence and that (b) (6) amount paid by the client for the hunt.

Date: 30/7/19
Date: 30/7/19
Date: 30/7/19

Signature of Client: (b) (6)

Signature of Professional Hunter: W.H. van Noordwyk

Name of Wildlife Police Officer: Chencho Mubanga

Employment No. of W.P.O.: 00275539

Signature of W.P.O.: [Signature]

Notes: Original copy to Committee ** Duplicate to Safari Company ** Triplicate to Commercial ** Quadruplicate to be retained in the book

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: 67734D

Date Received by DSA: March 3, 2020

DMA Contact: Stephanie Whitley

Applicant: Charles Neill
Orange Grove, Texas

Specimens and Species: Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

Wild (Zambia)

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 (Brackowski et al. 2015). In general, the current population trend is declining due to harvest and habitat loss and fragmentation (Stein et al. 2016).

In 1975, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* was included in CITES Appendix I (UNEP 2018). In accordance with Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use*, there are numerical limits to the quantity of trophies and skins from some sub-Saharan countries that have been approved by the CITES Parties that can be traded annually (CITES 2013).

In 1970, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* with (three subspecies) was listed as Endangered on the *United States' List of Endangered Foreign Fish and Wildlife*, the precursor to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Service 1970). This listing was revised in 1972 with the three subspecies being deleted as separate listings and all leopard subspecies included with the species listing (*Panthera pardus*; Service 1972). This listing was modified in 1982 when certain populations were classified as Threatened (Service 1982; "In Africa, in the wild, south of, and including, the following countries: Gabon, Congo, Zaire, Uganda, Kenya"). The leopard currently is subject to a 90-day status review (Service 2016, 2017, 2018).

In 2016, the African leopard as *Panthera pardus* ssp. *pardus* was categorized as Vulnerable A2cd (ver 3.1) by the IUCN Red List (Stein et al. 2016). This rangewide finding was based on loss of habitat and prey, and exploitation. These conservation threats are not well understood, have not ceased, and are likely to continue (Stein et al. 2016).

The leopard is part of a joint initiative by the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and CITES: Joint CMS-CITES African Carnivores Initiative (CMS 2017a,b). Recognizing the potential benefits of working together, the two organizations have agreed to conduct joint activities addressing shared species and issues of common interest. In this regard, the two organizations have prioritized actions on the leopard, as well as the African lion (*Panthera leo*), cheetah, (*Acinonyx jubatus*), and wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*). The conservation threats to be addressed include: habitat loss and fragmentation, conflict with humans, depletion of the prey base, and unsustainable or illegal trade practices. Specific joint actions are being developed and will be implemented over the next several years (CMS 2017a). These actions include cooperative conservation programs for carnivores in the several range States, as well as specific conservation activities (e.g., illegal trade analyses, biological monitoring, and capacity building).

According to Zambia's Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW), there are two main leopard populations in Zambia which are centered in the Kafue and Luangwa Ecosystems and are comprised of several national parks (NP) and game management areas (GMA) (CITES 2018a:3). Five smaller populations occur in northwest Zambia in the Lunga NP area, Liuwa NP area in the west, Sioma-Ngwezi NP area in the southwest, and in the NPs and GMAs in the

Bangweulu area and Lake Mweru-Wantipa area in the north (CITES 2018a:3). DNPW reports that the current total leopard range in Zambia is at least 220,000 km² (CITES 2018a:3), which is similar to the extant range of 218,000 km² determined by Jacobson et al. (2016:Supp. Table 5).

No countrywide estimate of the leopard population in Zambia has been made (CITES 2018a:5). Previous research conducted in 2011, 2016 and 2017, on leopard densities in some NPs and GMAs within Zambia found densities between 1.88 leopards/100 km² and 8.2 leopards/100 km² (CITES 2018a:5). Therefore, given the extent of leopard range in the country and assuming a conservatively low overall density of between one and two leopards per 100 km², DNPW reports that the overall leopard population in Zambia is likely to be 2,000 – 4,000 individuals (CITES 2018a:5).

In the 2016 IUCN Red List assessment, Stein et al. (2016) stated that it is generally thought that the Zambia leopard population is healthy but declining outside of human dominated areas. The leopard population in Zambia appears to be decreasing from previous estimates with leopards disappearing from areas with increased human development and intensive conflict with humans (Haton et al. 2001, du Toit 2004, Fusari et al. 2006, Lindsay et al. 2014, as cited in Stein et al. 2016.)

According to DNPW, threats to the persistence of the leopard population in Zambia include habitat encroachment and fragmentation, bush meat poaching/snaring, human leopard conflict and prey depletion (CITES 2018a:36). In addition, illegal harvest is a potential threat to the species in Zambia as DNPW confiscated 110 illegal leopard skins between 2013 and 2017 (CITES 2018a:12).

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (Charles Neill; Orange Grove, Texas) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Zambia.
2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was taken from the wild in Lower Lupande Game Management Area (GMA), Zambia, on July 25, 2019. The 2019 leopard hunting quota allocated for Lower Lupande GMA has not yet been posted. A copy of the applicant's non-resident hunting license (S/No. 0003816), permit to hunt in this game management area (S/No. 006175), and record of game and/or protected animals killed or wounded (S/No. 0000293) were included in the application.

B. Zambia Information:

3. Leopards in Zambia are managed under a sustainable use program that includes trophy hunting and are the beneficiary of several protective measures. The Wildlife Act of 2015 (Act) is the principal legislation guiding the management of wildlife in Zambia, and the DNPW is the

only government department responsible for the management of wildlife, including leopards, in Zambia (CITES 2018a:7). The Act also provides for the promotion of opportunities for the equitable and sustainable use of public wildlife estates; provides for the establishment, control and co-management of Community Partnership Parks for the conservation and restoration of ecological structures for non-consumptive forms of recreation and environmental education; provides for the sustainable use of wildlife and the effective management of the wildlife habitat in Game Management Areas; enhances the benefits of Game Management Areas to local communities and wildlife; involves local communities in the management of Game Management Areas; and provides for the development and implementation of management plans (CITES 2018a:7).

The Act also provides for stiffer penalties related to poaching and enforcing all wildlife related violations in Zambia (CITES 2018a:7). Hunting of all wild animals without a permit in Zambia is illegal (CITES 2018a:7). Further, it is a criminal offense to hunt, kill, capture or be in possession of a leopard specimen without a license (CITES 2018a:7). The leopard is considered a protected species under the Act and therefore attracts stiffer penalties without option of a fine (CITES 2018a:7). Other legislation includes regulations (Private Wildlife Estates) and Statutory Instruments already in force such as CITES, Hunting, and Elephant Hunting (CITES 2018a:7). According to DNPW, other Statutory Instruments are in preparation for the implementation of the Wildlife Act of 2015 and are currently under review, including (CITES 2018a:1,7-8):

- formulating specific regulations which place certain conditions on the hunting of leopards (and lions) in GMAs, including but not limited to: age-based regulations, banning the hunting of females, and setting a minimum number of days to hunt; and
- formulating regulations regarding off-take quota management that will regulate how quotas are set, approved and utilized, and will be based on the precautionary principle that requires the most up-to-date information be used on setting quotas.

4. Leopard hunting in Zambia is carried out in hunting blocks located in Game Management Areas surrounding National Parks in the Luangwa, Kafue and Lower Zambezi ecosystem and in Open Game Ranches/Conservancies (CITES 2018a:16). Game Management Areas (GMA) are a category of protected areas in Zambia designed to form buffer zones between National Parks and Open Areas (CITES 2018a:16). The main land use form in GMAs has been safari and resident hunting; however, a few GMAs have included photographic tourism (CITES 2018a:16). There are 36 Game Management Areas in Zambia covering 177,404 km². Open Game Ranches are unfenced private wildlife estates outside public protected areas that are reserved by a person or local community for wildlife conservation and management (CITES 2018a:16). The private sector and the community agree to protect wildlife on these privately owned or communal lands and in exchange for protecting the wildlife, DNPW issues the Open Game Ranches annual non-resident hunting quotas (CITES 2018a:16). Zambia currently has 17 registered Open Game Ranches covering over 2,500 km², of which 8 have a quota for leopards (CITES 2018a:16-17).

5. Quotas are set annually and are issued to hunting blocks in GMAs and Open Game Ranches (CITES 2018a:18). With quotas allocated on an annual basis, DNPW can react quickly to any difficulties in specific areas, whenever necessary to adjust or even suspend quotas (CITES 2018a:52).

6. Zambia has a participatory quota setting process that is based on scientific information derived from aerial surveys, ground counts, patrol sightings, local and expert opinion, and hunting monitoring, as well as information provided by Community Resource Boards (CRBs), DNPW, lease holders/operators/professional hunters, and other organizations (CITES 2018a:18). The quota for leopards is set using information from hunting records and field observations derived from professional hunters, operators, and field officers (CITES 2018a:18). According to DNPW, this allows CRBs and DNPW to review the previous hunting season's offtake before setting the quota for the upcoming year (CITES 2018a:18). In approving the quota, management developed the sustainable maximum harvest rates which it uses to allocate and approve the leopard quota as follows (CITES 2018a:18):

- Prime hunting blocks = 3 leopard per 1,000 km²
- Secondary hunting blocks and open game ranches = 1 leopard per 1,000 km²
- Under stocked hunting blocks = 0 leopard per 1,000 km²

DNPW states that in using these rates, the total number of leopards on quota that can possibly be issued in the entire country in any hunting season is 162 (CITES 2018a:18), which is 54 percent of the CITES approved export quota for Zambian leopard trophies and skins.

7. The Zambian government suspended leopard trophy hunting from 2013 to 2015 due to concerns and uncertainty about the conservation status of the population (Stein et al. 2016). According to DNPW, the suspension was lifted in 2016 when rural communities requested that the suspension be lifted due to the detrimental impact on their livelihoods of increased human-livestock-carnivore conflict with offsets from hunting revenues (CITES 2018a:1). In view of this, Zambia established a limited offtake that was within the CITES approved quota and that they believed was sustainable (CITES 2018a:1).

8. In reopening leopard hunting in 2016, DNPW consulted with independent leopard experts to get advice and held a workshop with stakeholders in April 2016, which resulted in the formulation of guidelines on leopard (and lion) hunting in Zambia (CITES 2018a:23). According to DNPW, the guidelines have since been re-drafted for gazetting as a Statutory Instrument and are considered as part of an adaptive process to manage leopard hunting in the country (CITES 2018a:23). In addition, DNPW states that the guidelines will be further reviewed at the end of the 2018 hunting season taking into account the experiences from the first two years of implementation since the suspension was lifted (CITES 2018a:23). The guidelines include (CITES 2018a:23):

1. Utilization must be based on scientific principles: use area size and leopard density, population status trends and prey availability;
2. Hunted leopards must be an adult; and
3. Use adaptive approaches in managing leopards. This may include varying quotas according to population status in a hunting area. Therefore, it is important to establish a monitoring mechanism that provides information on:
 - A. Indicators that show the leopard trends in an area, such as:
 - Hunting effort - time spent to find the desirable trophy;
 - Hunting success – was the hunted leopard of desired and acceptable trophy size;
 - Trophy size - Size of skull, tooth measurements, body length, shoulder height, etc.; and

- Age – the average age of lawful trophies.
- B. The status of habitat and prey in an area, including:
 - Satellite images of the area;
 - Encroachment levels; and
 - Quantitative and qualitative indication of prey.
- C. Regular collection of data on the hunted leopard with prompt checking on the accuracy of information provided, with:
 - Skull, teeth, and hide to be examined, sampled and permanently tagged; and
 - Certificates provided for proof of sampling and rating of trophy.

The guidelines also recommend (CITES 2018a:23-24): no hunting of female leopards, no hunting of any leopard born or held in captivity, no use of pre-recorded sounds in the hunting of leopards, no leopard hunting on fenced game ranches, leopard hunting only in Prime and Secondary areas and Open Game Ranches known to be rich in leopards and prey, and establishing a central place for trophy measurements and ageing of hunted leopards for export. According to DNPW, the long-term implementation and monitoring of the effectiveness of these guidelines and indicators allow for adaptive adjustment of leopard quotas (CITES 2018a:24).

9. As a result, Zambia's new management approach to leopard hunting is based on three pillars (CITES 2018a:24):

- I. A conservative, precautionary quota, well below the recommended thresholds for sustainability;
- II. An age-based harvest limit and strong monitoring of leopard offtakes; and
- III. Significant and direct community benefits. This will ensure that leopard hunting in Zambia is sustainable and does not negatively affect the population. In addition, in the hunting concession agreements signed in 2015, no hunting outfitter has been guaranteed a leopard on quota. It is made clear that the quota for any species shall be based on scientific methods including the latest available survey and aging techniques.

10. To monitor quotas and trophy hunting in Zambia, wildlife officers accompany hunters on all hunts during the hunting season (CITES 2018a:28). The officer records activities related to the hunt on specified forms (i.e., Safari Hunting monitoring forms, trophy measurement forms, and a client questionnaire) (CITES 2018a:28). The officer endorses used licenses ensuring that they cannot be used again (CITES 2018a:28). In addition, the law requires that all harvested trophies be registered (CITES 2018a:28).

DNPW is also introducing a monitoring system specific for leopards (and lions). This monitoring system will be based on a Statutory Instrument which is in preparation, which will introduce a mandatory sampling system that requires trophy leopards meet or exceed a minimum size (or possibly age) as one measure for harvesting trophy leopards (CITES 2018a:29). The monitoring system will be based on specific forms that will help ensure proper compliance with the provisions of the law, including confirmation of legal licenses and collection of data associated with the hunt (including but not limited to: location, date, participants, and photos) (CITES 2018a:29). The monitoring system will be complemented by regular surveys for leopards throughout the GMAs using camera trap and other indirect monitoring techniques (CITES 2018a:29).

11. Leopard–human conflicts occur on the interface between communities and leopard range, often resulting in “problem animals” being removed through lethal means (CITES 2018a:35). Fortunately, DNPW reports that the number of incidents of leopard–human conflict (HLC) is low in Zambia and retaliatory killings by livestock owners are not as prevalent as in other areas of Africa, however with increasing human populations, this may become an issue as human settlements expand (CITES 2018a:35,38). DNPW states that they apply an adaptive system that includes a procedure whereby reported cases of leopard damage are investigated by field officers and complete reports are reviewed by the most senior officer for immediate feedback (CITES 2018a:38). Interventions include: scaring leopards through blasting or killing the animals suspected to be responsible for the attack on livestock and humans (CITES 2018a:38). DNPW admits that this approach is considered incompatible with sustainable conservation of wildlife and may contribute to the decline in the leopard population; however, they state that they are committed to implement the best practices on HLC (for example, the HLC toolkit developed by the Niassa Carnivore Project) (CITES 2018a:38). According to DNPW, this will be done through the development of a specific policy on Human Wildlife Conflict that the department, pending the availability of funding, would like to devise as soon as possible (CITES 2018a:38).

12. According to DNPW, direct poaching of leopards is not believed to be significant (CITES 2018a:38). Between 2013 and 2017, DNPW confiscated 110 illegal leopard skins (CITES 2018a:12). As a result, DNPW is establishing an investigation into current levels of illegal trade and use of leopard skins (CITES 2018a:33). DNPW states that identifying levels and source routes will be a first step in controlling this potential threat to Zambia’s wild leopard population (CITES 2018a:33).

13. Given the elusive nature of leopards, the vast areas where they occur in Zambia and its wide-ranging biology, DNPW states that it is almost impossible to obtain reliable population estimates that can be used with confidence for management purposes (CITES 2018a:14). Moreover, DNPW states that the cost of undertaking long-term intensive surveys across the many habitats where leopards occur in Zambia is beyond the financial capacity of the DNPW (CITES 2018a:14). For these reasons, DNPW is adopting an adaptive management framework approach to determine reliable estimates of population trends to assess how leopard populations are changing over time and at a scale relevant to management (CITES 2018a:14). Going forward, DNPW will adopt “best practices” that use a combination of intensive monitoring (i.e. systematic camera trap surveys at 20 strategic sites across the country), extensive monitoring that captures relative abundance indices, and information captured from leopards that are harvested by the hunting industry (CITES 2018a:14). DNPW acknowledges that these relative abundance indices are generally less accurate and precise, but they can be collected rapidly at a landscape scale and within the capacity of the DNPW and its stakeholders (CITES 2018a:14). DNPW also recognizes that more reliable and robust monitoring techniques are required to better assess and measure the population trend and therefore, they state that they are committed to developing long-term rigorous monitoring programs that can be used to monitor the status of leopard populations across its range in Zambia (CITES 2018a:14).

14. The CITES Scientific Authority of Zambia has considered the country’s population of leopards, the quota-setting system and current precautionary quota, the newly implemented age-based harvest policy, the limited offtake, the adaptive management of leopards, and the current

threats to leopards in Zambia, including loss of habitat, human-leopard conflicts, and levels of illegal trade (CITES 2018a:51). Upon considering these factors and in accordance with Article IV of CITES and Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) on *Non-detriment findings*, the Zambian Scientific Authority concludes that the low level of offtake generated by trophy hunting is not detrimental to the survival of the leopard in Zambia (CITES 2018a:51). According to DNPW, the newly developed leopard management systems, Statutory Instruments and hunting reforms employ an adaptive management approach thereby ensuring long-term sustainability, health and enjoyment of Zambia's wild leopard populations (CITES 2018a:51).

C. CITES Export Quota Program

15. Within the context of CITES, Zambia initially had an approved export quota of 80 leopard skins established in 1983 at CoP4 (CITES 2018a:3). At CoP5 in 1985, Zambia proposed to increase its CITES export quota to 300 leopard trophies and skins per year in order to maintain and encourage sport hunting which had been a source of employment for local people (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:94). The increase of the quota to 300 was adopted by the Conference of the Parties and has remained at that level ever since.

Although the approved CITES export quota has been 300 leopard trophies and skins per year, the annual leopard quotas established by Zambia and the actual hunting trophy exports have been less. Between 2005 and 2017, the DNPW issued a total of 1,177 leopards on quota of which 687 were utilized (58% of the annual quota) (CITES 2018a:23). During this period, the highest number of leopards issued on quota was 126 individuals in 2011 and the lowest was 37 individuals in 2015 (CITES 2018a:23). Before the hunting ban was implemented in 2013 – 2014, the average annual leopard quota was 120 individuals per year (CITES 2018a:23). Since the ban was lifted, the annual leopard quotas have increased from 37 individuals per year in 2015 to 105 individuals per year in 2017 (CITES 2018a:23). The annual leopard quota for 2018 was set at 102 individuals (CITES 2018a:20-21).

16. Since 2006, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged approximately 70 trophies and 9 skins annually.

17. Given that leopard export quotas are developed using various methods, the Parties at CoP17 adopted four interrelated decision on Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (see AC29 Doc. 16; CITES 2017a,b). According to Decision 17.114:

Parties, which have quotas, established under Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use* are requested to review these quotas, and consider whether these quotas are still set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild, and to share the outcomes of the review and the basis for the determination that the quota is not detrimental, with the Animals Committee at its 30th meeting (July 2018).

18. The results of these reviews were considered by the Animals Committee at AC30 (CITES 2018b). During this time, a working group reviewed information submitted by leopard range states and made recommendations concerning quotas for 12 African countries to the Animals

Committee. For Zambia:

“The WC recommends to the Animals Committee to inform the Standing Committee that it considers that the quotas for Leopards for Zambia, as mentioned in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16), are set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild.”

The Animals Committee adopted this recommendation (CITES 2018c:6).

19. At the 70th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC70; Sochi, October 2018), the Chair of the Animals Committee submitted a document SC70 Doc. 55 on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (Panthera pardus): Report of the Animals Committee*. In the document, the Animals Committee informed the Standing Committee of the above recommendation. The Standing Committee noted the evaluation of the Animals Committee concerning the quotas for Zambia in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) and invited the Secretariat to propose to the Conference of the Parties draft amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* concerning approaches to review quotas for Appendix-I species, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Animals Committee in paragraph 5 f) of document SC70 Doc. 55 and opportunities to provide assistance to range States (CITES 2018d). These results 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*.

20. 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).

21. 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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February 12, 2020.

* * * * *

DSA BIOLOGIST:

DSA CONCUR:

Monica A. Horton 3/4/2020

Monica A. Horton
Biologist (CITES Specialist)
Division of Scientific Authority

Eleanora Babij 3/4/2020

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.
Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring
Division of Scientific Authority



RCVD FEB 4 2020

Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits, MS: IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803
1-800-358-2104 or 703-358-2104

Type of Activity

**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 COLLINS	1.b. First Name PAUL	1.c. Middle Name/Initial CATTELL	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address

Section B: Complete if applying on behalf of a business, corporation, public agency, Tribe, or institution

1.a. Name of business, agency, Tribe, or institution		1.b. Doing business as (DBA)	
2. Tax identification no.		3. Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution	
4.a. Principal officer Last name	4.b. Principal officer First Name	4.c. Principal officer Middle name/initial	4.d. Suffix
5. Principal officer title		6. Primary contact name	
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate telephone number	7.c. Business fax number	7.d. Business e-mail address

Section C: All applicants complete address information

1.a. Principal office address (Street, P.O. Box, Apt., Suite, or Room, etc.) (b) (6)				
1.b. City BELLINGS	1.c. State MT	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 59102	1.e. County/Province YELLOWSTONE	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

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 or Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6) 01/16/2020
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 handcraft 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 Global Logistics
Attn: Jennifer House
3100 S. 176th St., Ste. 120
SeaTac, WA 98188

2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

Paul Collins

(b) (6)

3. Disqualification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of the Lacey Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly waived by the Service Director in response to a written petition. (50 CFR 13.21(c)) Have you or any of the owners of the business, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited collateral, or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above?

☒ No ☐ Yes

If you answered "Yes" to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of incident; e) court, and f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically disqualify you from getting a permit.

4. 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: (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:

- c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

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:

4K. west of Nhenda fishing camp, Nhenda Safaris Limitada, Tete Province,
District Maravia, 100K west of Lake Cahumba Bassa Dam wall, Tete

- e. Date wildlife was hunted: October 9, 2019

- f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

GJ Van Zyl, Nhenda Safaris Limitada

- 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]:

EMDAC mo z Lda
Complexo Textafrika, Bairro Da Soalpo, Chimai, mozambique
Tel +258 251 24661 Fax +258 251 24657 mozinfo@emdac.com

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).

Attached

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: Gerhardus Van Zyl
Business Name: Nhenda Safaris LDA
Address: Nhenda Block, Fingoe
Address:
City: maravia
State/Province: Tete
Country, Postal Code: Mozambique

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.

Applicant's signature

(b) (6)

Date:

1/16/2020

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).

Coppersmith, Sea Tac, WA

AA.S.C. - Av



**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 Jones	1.b. First Name Kevin	1.c. Middle Name/Initial Steven	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address

Section B: Complete if applying on behalf of a business, corporation, public agency, Tribe, or institution

1.a. Name of business, agency, Tribe, or institution		1.b. Doing business as (DBA)	
2. Tax identification no.		3. Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution	
4.a. Principal officer Last name	4.b. Principal officer First Name	4.c. Principal officer Middle name/initial	4.d. Suffix
5. Principal officer title		6. Primary contact name	
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate telephone number	7.c. Business fax number	7.d. Business e-mail address

Section C: All applicants complete address information

1.a. Physical address (Street address; Apartment #, Suite #, or Room #; no P.O. Boxes) (b) (6)				
1.b. City Loganville	1.c. State Georgia	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 30052	1.e. County/Province Walton	1.f. Country USA
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) 01/15/2020	
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.

Same

2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

Kevin Jones

(b) (6)

A large black rectangular redaction box covers the contact information provided for Kevin Jones.

3. Disqualification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of the Lacey Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly waived by the Service Director in response to a written petition. (50 CFR 13.21(c)) Have you or any of the owners of the business, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited collateral, or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above?

☒ No ☐ Yes

If you answered "Yes" to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of incident; e) court, and f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically disqualify you from getting a permit.

4. 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: 0 (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:

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

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:

Donkerhoek Wes (farm name) Walvisbay District (district)
Karabib (nearest town)

- e. Date wildlife was hunted: 06/29/2018

- f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

Sumsare safaris

- 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]:

JK Human, 21 Strom Ave, Bolwerel
Bloemfontein 9338 Free State Prov. RSA
Kruger Taxidermy

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).

see attached

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: G. Erasmus
Business Name: Sumsars Safaris
Address: Farm Gurub No. 477
Address:
City: Winhoek
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.

Yes

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.

Applicant's signature:

(b) (6)

Date: 01/15/2020

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: lifo.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
KEVIN STEVEN JONES JK HUMAN 21 STROM AVE BRAINSVLEI, BLOOMFONTEIN 9330 FREE STATE, SOUTH AFRICA	G. ERASMUS P. O. BOX 20940 WINDHOEK NAMIBIA

- A) Obtained the following trophy/trophies, in accordance with the Namibian National Legislation on 24/06/2018 with hunting permit number 181001. 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 & fullmount skin-----

The trophy is marked with the following tag number: **NAPP 14/250 (2018)**

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

14-03-2015



CONVENTION ON
INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN
ENDANGERED SPECIES OF
WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

PERMIT / CERTIFICATE No.

☒ EXPORT
☐ RE-EXPORT
☐ IMPORT
☐ OTHER:

Date of issue: 2019-04-26

0059458

Original

2. Valid until

24/10/2019

3. Importer (name and address)

KEVIN STEVEN JONES
J. K. HUMAN
21 STROM AVE. RAINSVLEI
BLOOMFONTEIN 9330, FREE STATE

3a. Country of import

SOUTH AFRICA

5. Special conditions

EXPORT PERMIT #158513 & IMPORT PERMIT #
203839

All imports and exports remain subject to veterinary regulations.
For live animals, this permit or certificate is only valid if the transport conditions conform
to the Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, to the
IATA Live Animals Regulations.

5a. Purpose of the transaction (see reverse)

H

5b. Security stamp No.

1618348

4. Exporter / Re-exporter (name, address and country)

G. ERASMUS
P.O. BOX 20240
WINDHOEK

NAMIBIA

Signature of the applicant

Lond

6. Name, address, national seal / stamp and country of Management Authority



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND
TOURISM

Directorate: Scientific Services
Private Bag 13306
Windhoek
NAMIBIA

7.8. SCIENTIFIC NAME (genus and species)
AND COMMON NAME OF ANIMAL OR PLANT

9. Description of specimens, including
identifying marks or numbers
(age / sex if live)

10. Appendix No.
and source
(see reverse)

11. Quantity
(including unit)

11a. Total exported/
Quota

7.8. *Panthera pardus*

Leopard

skull & fullmouth skin,
NAFP 14/250(2018)

W

2 item

11a. 14/250
2018

12. Country of origin *

Permit No.

Date

12a. Country of last re-export

Certificate No.

Date

12b. No. of the operation ** or
date of acquisition ***

7.8.

12. Country of origin *

Permit No.

Date

12a. Country of last re-export

Certificate No.

Date

12b. No. of the operation ** or
date of acquisition ***

7.8.

12. Country of origin *

Permit No.

Date

12a. Country of last re-export

Certificate No.

Date

12b. No. of the operation ** or
date of acquisition ***

7.8.

12. Country of origin *

Permit No.

Date

12a. Country of last re-export

Certificate No.

Date

12b. No. of the operation ** or
date of acquisition ***

* Country in which the specimens were taken from the wild, bred in captivity or artificially propagated (only in case of re-export)
** Only for specimens of Appendix I species bred in captivity or artificially propagated for commercial purposes
*** For pre-Convention specimens

13. THIS PERMIT IS ISSUED BY:

J. SHAPI

Windhoek

28/04/2019

Place

Date

14. EXPORT ENDORSEMENT:

15. Bill of Lading / Air Waybill Number:

Block	Quantity
A	
B	
C	
D	

Port of Export / Re-export

Date

Signature

Official stamp and title

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
AND TOURISM
REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

26 APR 2019

Private Bag 13306 Windhoek
T: 2842823 Fax: 258861

Security stamp, signature and official seal

Official stamp

21 APR 2019

Export No. 283

Official stamp and title

Original

please print computer form 032019



CONVENTION ON
INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN
ENDANGERED SPECIES OF
WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

PERMIT / CERTIFICATE No 203839

☐ EXPORT
☐ RE-EXPORT
☒ IMPORT
☐ OTHER

ORIGINAL

2. Valid until 01 April 2020

3. Importer (name and address) Kevin Steven Jones C/o J.K. Human, Marakalala Trophies 21 Storm Avenue Bainsvlei, Bloemfontein 9338 South Africa		4. Exporter / Re-exporter (name, address and country) C. Erasmus (Summare Safaris) Farm Guxub No. 477 Windhoek Namibia	
3a. Country of import South Africa		6. Name, address, national seal / stamp and country of Management Authority Department of Environmental Affairs Private Bag X447 PRETORIA 0001 SOUTH AFRICA	
5. Special conditions Permit is integrated with to PA Regulations, Block 14 & 15 must be completed prior to export and re-export. Conditions attached. Leopard tag No - NAPP 41250 2018 For live animals, this permit or certificate is only valid if the transport conditions conform to the Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, to the IATA Live Animals Regulations. Permit / certificate valid for one consignment only.			
5a. Purpose of the transaction (see reverse) H	5b. Security stamp No. 1669453		

7.8. SCIENTIFIC NAME (genus and species) AND COMMON NAME OF ANIMAL OR PLANT				9. Description of speci- mens, including identify- ing marks or numbers (age/sex) if live	10. Appendix No. and source (see reverse)	11. Quantity (including unit)	11a. Total exported / quota
A. 7.8. <i>Panthera pardus</i> Leopard				9. Skull	10. I (W)	11. 01/one	11a.
12. Country of origin	Permit No.	Date	12a. Country of last re-export	Certificate No.	Date	12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***	
B. 7.8. <i>Panthera pardus</i> Leopard			12a. Country of last re-export	Certificate No.	Date	12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***	11a.
C. 7.8.			12a. Country of last re-export	Certificate No.	Date	12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***	11a.
D. 7.8.			12a. Country of last re-export	Certificate No.	Date	12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***	11a.

Country in which the specimens were taken from the wild, bred in captivity or artificially propagated (only in case of re-export)
** Only for specimens of Appendix I species bred in captivity or artificially propagated for commercial purposes
*** For Pre-Convention specimens

13. THIS PERMIT / CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED BY:

L. E. Goozen

Bloemfontein
Place

02 April 2019
Date

Environmental Affairs
Security stamp, signature and official seal

14. EXPORT ENDORSEMENT:		15. Bill of Lading / Air Waybill Number: 08313808686		<p>Cancelled by an Environmental Management Inspector Munhango 05/08/2019 Name in Print Date Signature C25 Official Stamp and title</p>
Block	Quantity	JNB Port of Export		
A	01 (one)			
B	01 (one)			
C				
D		Date		

PERMIT CONDITIONS FOR THE NATIONAL/ INTERNATIONAL IMPORT, EXPORT OR RE-EXPORT OF CITES AND NON-CITES SPECIES AND ANY PRODUCTS THEREOF; NON-CITES LIVE WILD ANIMALS, LIVE EXOTIC ANIMALS, HUNTING TROPHIES, WILD ANIMAL PRODUCTS, PROTECTED PLANTS AND LIVE FISH

These conditions will be applicable to all National/ International Imports, Exports and Re-Exports of CITES and Non-CITES species and any products thereof; live wild animals, live exotic animals, hunting trophies, wild animal products, protected plants and live fish by air, mail, rail and road within the Gauteng Province of which the first port of entry into and/ or the last port of exit out of the Province of Gauteng/ South Africa will be OR Tambo International Airport.

Import permits are not valid unless the imported consignment is accompanied by a valid (original) export permit from the country/ province of origin (if required), which must be handed to the authorized Environmental Management Inspector on inspection.

THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS ARE APPLICABLE TO:

(A) ALL NATIONAL/ INTERNATIONAL IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS OF CITES AND NON-CITES SPECIES AND ANY PRODUCTS THEREOF; LIVE WILD ANIMALS, LIVE EXOTIC ANIMALS, HUNTING TROPHIES, WILD ANIMAL PRODUCTS, PROTECTED PLANTS AND LIVE FISH (INCLUDING AIR, MAIL, RAIL, ROAD)

THIS PERMIT:

1. a) Shall not be transferable;
b) Shall be invalid until the signature of the holder/ Recipient thereof been appended thereto;
c) This permit is not valid unless it has been endorsed and released by an authorized Environmental Management Inspector/ official prior to the import, export or re-export taking place. In cases of importation of live animals, which are to be quarantined at OR Tambo International Airport's Quarantine Station, the permit must be released prior to the animals leaving quarantine. Original import permits to be inserted into a sealed envelope and placed in the Environmental Management Inspector box that's provided at the quarantine station, no more than 14 working days after import;
d) Shall be subject to the provisions of any other law and or regulation;
e) Shall be valid for one consignment only;
f) This permit is subject to the compliance of Veterinary and Agricultural requirements; and to the compliance of IATA Live Animal Regulations.
2. The permit holder or his delegated agent must contact one of the authorized Environmental Management Inspector/ officials, per telephone and confirm per fax a minimum of 48 hours prior to the import, export or re-export taking place to book an inspection (the inspection booking must be requested a minimum of 48 hours prior to the intended inspection), applicable for shipments done over weekends and public holidays, with the following information:
a) Name / Company Name of Importer / Exporter;
b) Name of Airline and Warehouse where intended inspection will take place;
c) Date and Time of Import / Export / Re-Export;
d) Date and Time of intended inspection (subject to approval);
e) Agents particulars (if applicable), Carrier Name, Flight Number, Flight Time and Waybill Number;
f) The applicable permit number/s and relevant expiry dates; and
g) Detailed packing list as per condition 7.
3. Inspections are by appointment only and early booking is necessary. An authorized Environmental Management Inspector/ official may be contacted at the following telephone numbers during office hours (07:00 – 16:30):
Office: +27 (11) 390-3587/ 2311
Fax: +27 (11) 390-1720
4. All relevant documentation, including original permits/ CITES permits must include original and coloured copy, Packing Lists, Waybill/s and Bill of entry/s (SAD/ DA 550) must be presented for inspection. A photo copy of all these documents must also be handed to the Environmental Management Inspector/ official on inspection. The original permits, these conditions and packing list/s must accompany the consignment/s.
5. All transport containers must be numbered and the numbers must coincide with the numbers on the packing list/s. The country/ province of destination as shown on the containers must coincide with the country/ province of destination as on the permit. The details on the packing list/s must coincide with the details on the permit/s and Waybill/s.
6. Detailed packing list/s, that are signed and dated must accompany the consignment/s, with the following information:
a) Details of Importer and Exporter (Names, addresses and contact numbers);
b) Waybill number/s and name of carrier, flight number, date and time;
c) Transport container number/s;
d) Scientific name of species (in full) with relevant transporter / tag / ring numbers; a detailed description of specimen / product and the origin thereof;
e) Common name of species (in full);
f) Number per species per container (actual number exported / imported); and
g) Applicable permit number/s
7. If this permit is not used, the original permit (CITES permits must include coloured copy) must be returned to the issuing authority within 14 working days after expiry thereof. Import permits must be returned to the issuing authority within 14 working days after use. Export permits must be handed to a Management Authority of the Importing country/ province within 14 working days after use.
8. The permit holder must make and retain photo copies of permit/s for audit inspections. Copies of import permits must be made and retained after endorsement, for Re-export permit applications. When applying for a Re-export permit, a copy of the endorsed import permit must be submitted to the Permit office with the application.
9. Only A person authorized thereto by the Premier or Minister may make any alteration on the permit.
10. Failure to comply with any of the permit conditions renders the permit invalid and may result in criminal proceedings, cancellation of the permit/s and seizure of the consignment/s.
11. The holder of the permit and / or his/ her delegated agent will be held responsible for any legal costs; costs incurred for delays and / or storage fees due to irregularities and / or due to the consignment being withheld due to incorrect documentation, and / or incorrect consignment/s and / or failure to comply with permit conditions.
12. Permit holders or their delegated agents must inform the Environmental Management Inspector/ official if an inspection is cancelled, or if they are to be late for an inspection within a reasonable time before the inspection is due to take place.

Signature of Issuing Officer: [Signature] Date: 2018-04-02
Full Name: JOHN F. GOSSEN

Signature of Recipient: [Signature] Date: 28.04.2019
Full Name: S. BOTHA

Conditions to this permit are subject to the provisions of the National/ International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora (CITES) regulation 3(2)(a) & (5)(a) of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act 10 of 2004).
Private bag 20801
Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act 10 of 2004).
Free State Province

W050
03
Leopard Tag

Hunted by: Kevin Steven Jones

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

Directorate Scientific Services
Private Bag 13306
Windhoek, Namibia
Enquiries: Permit Office
Tel +264-61-284 2538/2506



PERMIT No.:

181001

VALID FROM:

03.06.18

VALID TO:

06.07.18

RECEIPT No.:

5758540

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:

K. Jones

Residential Address:

(b) (6)

Legonville, GA, 30052

Country:

U.S.A.

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		* Subject to the effective Pre-legal trophy hunting conditions Noting recent MSA leaves price the hunt 004-25971	
Crocodile		Kudu		Warthog			
Dik-Dik		Lechwe		Waterbuck			
Eland		Oryx (Gemsbok)		Wildebeest, Black			
Elephant		Ostrich		Wildebeest, Blue			
Giraffe		Reedbuck		Zebra Burchell's			
Grey Duiker		Rhinoceros, Black		Zebra Hartmann's			
Hartebeest		Rhinoceros, White		Cheetah			
Hippopotamus		Roan		* Leopard (mt. 6)	IX		
Impala Black-Faced		Sable		Lion			

On the following farms / hunting concessions / safari / guestfarm:

Dankerhoek West #91

Guided by (name of guides):

G. Erasmus

 APP 14/250
(2018)

Official MET date stamp

**IMPORTANT: This permit is not valid if altered in any way
and is not transferable.**

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

Directorate Scientific Services
Private Bag 13306
Windhoek, Namibia
Enquiries: Permit Office
Tel +264-61-284 2541



PERMIT No.:

159513 E

VALID TILL:

24-10-2019

CAPTURE / TROPHY OR
OTHER RELEVANT PERMIT

181001 / 18

RECEIPT No.:

P 6729402

PERMIT TO EXPORT LIVE ANIMALS OR TROPHIES

IMPORT PERMIT:
(Live animals)

Permission is hereby granted in terms of the Nature Conservation Ordinance 1975 (Ord. 4 of 1975)

From: G. Erasmus

To: Kevin Steven Jones

Postal address: P.O. Box 20940

Residential address: c/o JLC Human

Windhoek

21 Strom Ave, Brainsville

Namibia

Bloomfontein 9330, Free state S.A.

SPECIES: COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	LIVE	SKULL	HORNS	SKIN	SHOULDER MOUNT	OTHER
Baboon	<i>Papio ursinus</i>						
Blesbok	<i>Damalisca pygargus philippi</i>						
Cheetah	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>						
Eland	<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>						
Grey Duiker	<i>Sylvicapra grimmia</i>						
Impala, common	<i>Aepyceros melampus</i>						
Kudu	<i>Tragelaphus strepsiceros</i>						
Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>		IX		IX full mount		
Oryx (Gemsbok)	<i>Oryx gazella</i>						
Ostrich	<i>Struthio camelus</i>						
Red hartebeest	<i>Alcelaphus buselaphus</i>						
Springbok	<i>Antidorcas marsupialis</i>						
Steenbok	<i>Raphicerus campestris</i>						
Warthog	<i>Phacochoerus africanus</i>						
Wildebeest, black	<i>Connochaetes gnou</i>						
Wildebeest, blue	<i>Connochaetes taurinus</i>						
Zebra, Burchell's	<i>Equus burchelli</i>						
Zebra, Hartmann's	<i>Equus zebra hartmannae</i>						
Other							

IMPORTANT

All exports remain subject to veterinary and import regulations.
This permit is valid for single consignment only.
This permit is not valid if altered in any way and is not transferable.

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & TOURISM

ISSUING OFFICER (NAME & SIGNATURE)
G. Erasmus

UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE MINISTER,
POWERS DERIVED FROM SECTION
7 OF THE NATURE CONSERVATION
ORDINANCE NO. 1975 (ORDINANCE NO. 4
OF 1975) AS AMENDED.

2019-06-17

NAPP 14/250
(2018)



CITES Export Permit No.: 005945

CITES Import Permit number from importing country

(Appendix 1 only)

Official Customs stamp at point of export

21 OCT 2019

Handwritten notes and stamps at bottom right.

Date	Species	LH*	RH*	LB*	RB*	Total	RW*	Age	Male/ Female	Farm		Signatures		
										Name	No	Farm owner	Hunter	Professional hunter Master hunting guide Hunting guide
24/08	Leopard							7	Male	Donkavut	91	[Signature]	[Redacted]	[Signature]
<p>We were very well informed and collectively decided that the predator recorded and photographed was hunted shot and killed by us in full accordance with all the procedures being strictly followed (attached)</p> <p>[Signature] G. Erasmus</p> <p>[Redacted] E. Erasmus</p>														

No trophy hunter may hunt unless accompanied by a professional hunter, master hunting guide or hunting guide. This permit must be kept on the person of the permit holder at all times while hunting.

ated equal, that they are endowed by their Creator
life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.
excerpt from the Declaration of Independence

Visas

LONG ENTRY PERMIT
Immigration Control Act 1993
in terms of Act 7 of 1993 for the
purpose of tourism
validity not exceeding
as from the date of entry
30 days
employment in any form is prohibited
ENTRY STAMP
IMMIGRATION OFFICES
HOSEA KUTAKO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT





(b) (6)

(b) (6)





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: 68501D

Date Received by DSA: February 27, 2020

DMA Contact: Stephanie D. Whitley

Applicant: Kevin Steven Jones
Loganville, Georgia

Specimens and Species: Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

Wild (Namibia;
Re-exported from South Africa)

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 (Kevin Steven Jones; Loganville, Georgia) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy taken from the wild in Namibia, but to be re-exported from South Africa.
2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was taken from the wild at/near: Farm Donkerhoet Wes, District Walvisbay (near Karabib), Namibia; with Professional Hunter: G. Erasmus; with Outfitter: Sumsare Safaris; during a hunt on: June 29, 2018. The leopard was harvested in accordance with Namibia, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Permit to Export Live Animals or Trophies (# 159513) and Permit to Hunt for Trophies No. 181001 [Tag # NAPP 14/250 (2018)] The export was supported by Namibia CITES Export

Permit/Certificate No. 0059458. The import was supported by South Africa CITES Import Permit/Certificate No. 203839. 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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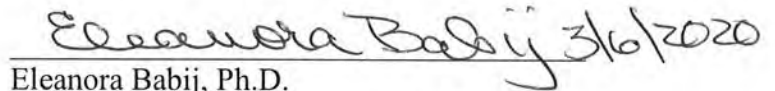
* * * * *

DSA BIOLOGIST:

DSA CONCUR:

 3/5/2020

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Biologist
Division of Scientific Authority

 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.

20US68501D/9

2. Valid

03/12/2021

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

(b) (6)
LOGANVILLE, GA 30052
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

G. ERASMUS
SUMSARS SAFARIS
FARM GURUB
NO. 477
WINDHOEK
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 2016 HUNTING SEASON.

*May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid
if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for
Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live
Animals Regulations.*

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA
5275 LEESBURG PIKE
FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

03/13/2020

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.)

7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and species) of Animal or Plant

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name

PANTHERA
PARDUS

B. Common Name

Scientific Name

C. Common Name

Scientific Name

D. Common Name

Scientific Name

E. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks or numbers (age/sex if live)

9. IMPORT 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. Appendix No. and Source

10. 1 W

11. Quantity (including units)

1 NO

12. Country of Origin
NAMIBIA

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

977973



RCVD MAR 03 2020

LB

Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits, MS: 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 BOCKWOLDT		1.b. First Name TODD	1.c. Middle Name/Initial SHANE	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)		3. Telephone Number		
(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 CHESAPEAKE	1.c. State VIRGINIA	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 23321	1.e. County/Province	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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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) (b) (6)	Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy) 02/26/2020
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.

N/A

2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

TODD BOCKWOLDT

(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 the business, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited collateral, or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above?

☒ No ☐ Yes

If you answered "Yes" to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of incident; e) court, and f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically disqualify you from getting a permit.

4. 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: ____ (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:

Namibia, Khomas Region, 22°36' 36.71" S/ 16° 38' 05.94 E, Farm Heusis No. 329, Windhoek

e. Date wildlife was hunted: 31 October 2019

- f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

Khomas Highland Hunting Safaris

Professional Hunter: Steven Philip Hennings, ID 901016 0105 0

- 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]:

Farm Heusis No. 329

Windhoek District/Khomas Region

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). See Attached

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:

Business Name: LifeForm Taxidermy

Address: 7 Aluminum Street, P.O. BOX 763

Address: White River

City:

State/Province: Mpumalanga

Country, Postal Code: Republic of South Africa, 1240

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.

Applicant's signature

(b) (6)

Date:

02/26/2020

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).

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

Directorate Scientific Services
Private Bag 13306
Windhoek, Namibia
Enquiries: Permit Office
Tel +264-61-284 2538/2506


PERMIT No.:
VALID FROM:
VALID TO:
RECEIPT No.:

20/10/19

02/11/19

P7057526

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:

T. S. Bockveldt

Residential Address:

(b) (6)

Esapepe VA 2327

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		All advertisements must be done in accordance with Regulation 105 (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		Suspected to be attached to the trophy hunting conditions.	
Giraffe		Reedbuck		Zebra Burchell's			
Grey Duiker		Rhinoceros, Black		Zebra Hartmann's		Please contact the nearest office prior to hunt.	
Hartebeest		Rhinoceros, White		Cheetah			
Hippopotamus		Roan		Leopard	IX	None	
Impala Black-Faced		Sable		Lion			

On the following farms / hunting concessions / safari / guestfarm:

Hous 329

Guided by (name of guides):

S. P. Hennings

Target NAP 04/250 (2019)

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & TOURISM
F. Kachupira (Signature)
DIRECTOR OF TOURISM (SPECIAL SIGNATURE)

UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE MINISTER
FOR ENVIRONMENT & TOURISM IN TERMS OF SECTION
7(1) OF THE NATURE CONSERVATION
ORDINANCE, 1975 (ORDINANCE NO. 4
OF 1975)

IMPORTANT: This permit is not valid if altered in any way and is not transferable.

Official MET date stamp



RCVD MAR 03 2020

LB

Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits, MS: IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803
1-800-358-2104 or 703-358-2104

Type of Activity

**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 KEHMEIER	1.b. First Name ANDY	1.c. Middle Name/Initial BRYAN	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address

Section B: Complete if applying on behalf of a business, corporation, public agency, Tribe, or institution

1.a. Name of business, agency, Tribe, or institution		1.b. Doing business as (DBA)	
2. Tax identification no.		3. Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution	
4.a. Principal officer Last name	4.b. Principal officer First Name	4.c. Principal officer Middle name/initial	4.d. Suffix
5. Principal officer title		6. Primary contact name	
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate telephone number	7.c. Business fax number	7.d. Business e-mail address

Section C: All applicants complete address information

1.a. Physical address (Street address; Apartment #, Suite #, or Room #; no P.O. Boxes) (b) (6)				
1.b. City HAMILTON	1.c. State MONTANA	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 59840	1.e. County/Province RAVALLI	1.f. Country USA
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) 02/05/2020	
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.**

X 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 Global Logistics
Attn: Jennifer House
3100 176th St. Ste. 120
Seatac, Washington 98188

X Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

LISA KEHMEIER

(b) (6)

X

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.

X

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.

H/P

Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia
Quantity: (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).

NA

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:

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

8. 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:

NAMIBIA, OMARURU

- e. Date wildlife was hunted: 09/15/2019 - 09/21/2019

- f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

NICK NOLTE

- 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]:

B1 Highway North
Plot #48
Bwabwata
Windhoek, Namibia

- X 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).

SEE ATTACHED

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:

NICKY NOLTE

Business Name:

P.O. Box 611

Address:

OMARURU

Address:

City:

NAMIBIA

State/Province:

Country, Postal Code:

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

- NA9. 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.

Applicant's signature: _____

(b) (6)

Date: 2/21/20

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).

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

Directorate Scientific Services
Private Bag 13306
Windhoek, Namibia
Enquiries: Permit Office
Tel +264-61-284 2538/2506


PERMIT No.:
191405
VALID FROM:
16-09-2019
VALID TO:
01-10-2019
RECEIPT No.:
7056121
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:
Andy Bryan Kehmeier
Residential Address:
Country:
USA

To hunt the specified number of game for the sake of trophies:

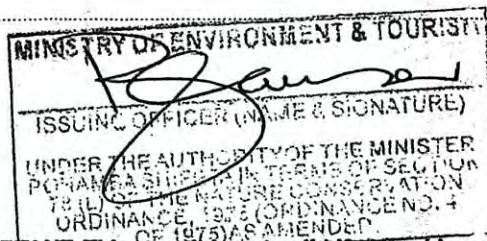
SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER
Blesbok		Impala Common		Springbok		Other	
Buffalo		Klipspringer		Steenbok		All advertisements must be done in accordance with Regulation 106 (Gazette no. 3556, 1997), of the Nature Conservation 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		X/Subject to attached trophy hunting conditions Please notify nearest MET office 7 days prior to hunt.	
Giraffe		Reedbuck		Zebra Burchell's			
Grey Duiker		Rhinoceros, Black		Zebra Hartmann's			
Hartebeest		Rhinoceros, White		Cheetah			
Hippopotamus		Roan		Leopard	1x (male)		
Impala Black-Faced		Sable		Lion	—		

On the following farms / hunting concessions / safari / guestfarm:

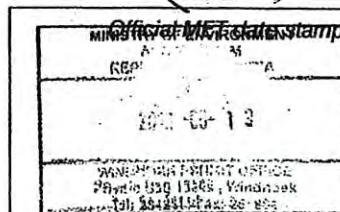
De Hoop # 125
Reese # 839, Gross Tufara # 55
Klein Tufara # 50

Guided by (name of guides):

NJ. Nofe



IMPORTANT: This permit is not valid if altered in any way and is not transferable.





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:

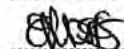
IMPORTER	EXPORTER
ANDY BRYAN KEHMEIER (b) (6) HAMILTON, MONTANA 59840 U.S.A	NICKY NOLTE P. O. BOX 611 OMARURU NAMIBIA

- A) Obtained the following trophy/trophies, in accordance with the Namibian National Legislation on 22/09/2019 with hunting permit number 191405. 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 190/250 (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



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: 70842D

Date Received by DSA: March 11, 2020

DMA Contact: Miguel Richardson

Applicant: Andy Bryan Kehmeier
Hamilton, Montana

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 (Braczkowski *et al.* 2015). In general, the current population trend is declining due to harvest and habitat loss and fragmentation (Stein *et al.* 2016).

In 1975, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* was included in CITES Appendix I (UNEP 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 (Andy Bryan Kehmeier; Hamilton, Montana) 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: Omaruru, Namibia; with Professional Hunter: Nick Nolte; with Outfitter: Nick Nolte; during a hunt on: September 15–21, 2019. The leopard was harvested in accordance with Namibia, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Export Confirmation Certificate and Permit to Hunt for Trophies No. 191405 [Tag # NAPP 190/250 (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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RCVD MAR 03 2020

LP

Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits, MS: IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803
1-800-358-2104 or 703-358-2104

Type of Activity

**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 Rubio	1.b. First Name David	1.c. Middle Name/Initial J.	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Telephone Number (b) (6)	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 Antonio	1.c. State Tx	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 78255	1.e. County/Province Bexar	1.f. Country US
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) 02 / 25 / 2020
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.

2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

David Rubio

(b) (6)



3. Disqualification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of the Lacey Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly waived by the Service Director in response to a written petition. (50 CFR 13.21(c)) Have you or any of the owners of the business, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited collateral, or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above?

☒ No ☐ Yes

If you answered "Yes" to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of incident; e) court, and f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically disqualify you from getting a permit.

4. 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: (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:
- b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:
- c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

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:

P.O. BOX 20965

DARESSALAAM, TANZANIA

- e. Date wildlife was hunted:

- f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

NORTHERN HUNTING ENTERPRISES, LTD.

- 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]:

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:

Business Name: NORTHERN HUNTING ENTERPRISES LTD.

Address:

Address: P.O. BOX 20965

City: DARESSALAAM

State/Province: TANZANIA

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.

Applicant's signature: _____

(b) (6)

Date: 02/25/2020

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).



RCVD MAR 03 2020 *LB*

Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits, MS: IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803
1-800-358-2104 or 703-358-2104

Type of Activity

**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 Hildebrandt	1.b. First Name Clarence	1.c. Middle Name/initial Dwight	1.d. Suffix Mr.
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 Beaumont	1.c. State Texas	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 77706	1.e. County/Province Jefferson	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)
<i>02/26/2020</i>

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.

2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

Clarence Dwight Hildebrandt

(b) (6)

3. Disqualification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of the Lacey Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly waived by the Service Director in response to a written petition. (50 CFR 13.21(c)) Have you or any of the owners of the business, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited collateral, or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above?

☒ No ☐ Yes

If you answered "Yes" to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of incident; e) court, and f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically disqualify you from getting a permit.

4. 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:

Zimbabwe, Buby Valley Conservancy, Matabeleland South Province

- b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

May 5th to 17th, 2021 inclusive

- c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

Mazunga Safaris, Bruce Watson - Professional Hunter

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:

N/A

- e. Date wildlife was hunted: N/A

- f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

N/A

- 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]:

N/A

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). Do not presently hold required permits/licenses

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:

Business Name:

Address:

Address:

City:

State/Province:

Country, Postal Code:

Trophy Consultants International

#4 Josiah Chinamano Road

Belmont

Bulawayo, Zimbabwe

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: 02/26/2020

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).



RCVD MAR 04 2020

LB

Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits, MS: IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803
1-800-358-2104 or 703-358-2104

Type of Activity

**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 DORWARD	1.b. First Name JASPER	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address MATT@GENUSLOGISTICS.C

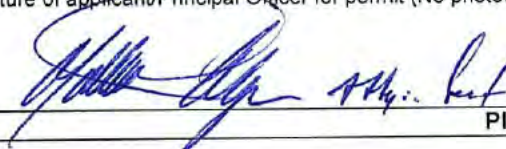
Section B: Complete if applying on behalf of a business, corporation, public agency, Tribe, or institution

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 NEWARK	1.c. State DE	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 19702	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country US
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) 3/2/2020
	
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.

GENUS LOGISTICS
161-15 ROCKAWAY BLVD
JAMAICA, NY 11434

2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

MATT MAYERS
TEL: 7187900216
EMAIL: MATT@GENUSLOGISTICS.COM

3. Disqualification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of the Lacey Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly waived by the Service Director in response to a written petition. (50 CFR 13.21(c)) Have you or any of the owners of the business, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited collateral, or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above?

☒ No ☐ Yes

If you answered "Yes" to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of incident; e) court, and f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically disqualify you from getting a permit.

4. 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: (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:
- b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:
- c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

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:

NIASSA GAME RESERVE, MOZAMBIQUE

- e. Date wildlife was hunted: 06/23/2019

- f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

PAUL STONES SAFARIS

- 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]:

EMIAC MOZ LDA

COMPLEXO TEXTAFRICA, BAIRRO DA SOALPO, CHIMOIO, MOZAMBIQUE

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: DEREK LITTLETON
Business Name: LUWIRE SAFARIS LDA
Address: BLOCK L7, NIASSA GAME RESERVE
Address: NIASSA
City: NIASSA
State/Province: MOZAMBIQUE
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: 5/2/20

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.

Applicant's signature: _____ Date: _____

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).

Genus Logistics Inc.

16115 Rockaway Blvd STE 205 Jamaica NY 11434

Office: (718) 790-0216 Fax: (516) 400-9787 Email: matt@genuslogistics.com

Customs Rules on Discharge of Importers Liability for Duties

The U.S. Customs Service has issued a final amendment of the regulations to provide an alternative procedure for an importer record to pay duties on imported merchandise through a licensed customhouse broker. Present rules provide for the payment of duties to Customs by a broker on behalf of the importer. Under the alternative procedure, the importer may elect to submit to the broker a separate check or bank draft for the duties payable to the "U.S. Customs Service". The broker would then deliver the importer's check or bank draft to Customs. The new rule also requires brokers to provide written notification to their clients, advising that if the client is an importer of record, payment to the broker will not relieve the client of liability for Customs charges in the event that the charges are not paid by the broker. Brokers will be required to provide this notification to all active clients annually during the month of February. Additionally, brokers will be required to provide such information on a power of attorney executed on or after the effective date of the new rule. These amendments are effective as of September 27, 1982.

BELOW IS A POWER OF ATTORNEY FORM WHICH IS REQUIRED BY U.S. CUSTOMS, TO ALLOW US TO TRANSACT U.S. CUSTOMS CLEARANCE ON YOUR BEHALF.

Department of the Treasury

Individual U.S. Customs Service Individual IRS / SS #

Partnership 141.32, C.R.

(b) (6)

- ☐ Individual
☐ Partnership
☐ Corporation
☐ Sole Proprietorship

(b) (6)

**TEL #

(b) (6)

**EMAIL

CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That, Jasper O Dorward (Full Name of person, partnership, corporation, or sole proprietorship (identify)) a corporation doing business under the laws of the State of, (b) (6) or a (b) (6) doing business as Newark, DE 19702, USA residing at (b) (6) having an office and place of business at (b) (6) hereby

constitutes and appoints each of the following persons, Genus Logistics Inc. May act through any of its offices or any employees with Power of Attorney on file with this licensed broker as required by the Regional Commission of Customs as a true and lawful agent and attorney of the grantor named above for and in the name, place, stead of said grantor from this date and in all Customs Districts, and in no other name, to make, endorse, sign, declare, or swear to any entry, withdrawal, declaration, certificate, bill of lading, or other document required by law or regulation in connection with the importation, transportation, or exportation of any merchandise shipped or consigned by or to said grantor; to perform any act or condition which may be required by law or regulation in connection with such merchandise; to receive any merchandise deliverable to said grantor: To make endorsements on bills of lading conferring authority to transfer title, make entry or collect drawback, and to make, sign, declare, or swear to any statement, supplemental statement, schedule, supplemental schedule, certificate of delivery, certificate of manufacture, certificate, and delivery abstract of manufacturing records, declaration of proprietor on drawback entry, declaration of exporter on drawback entry, or any other affidavit or document which may be required by law or regulation for drawback purposes, regardless of whether such bill of lading, sworn statement, schedule, certificate, abstract, declaration, or other affidavit or document is intended for filing in any customs district. To sign, seal, and deliver for and as the act of said grantor any bond required by law or regulation in connection with the entry or withdrawal of imported merchandise or merchandise exported with or without benefit of drawback, or in connection with the entry, clearance, lading, unloading or navigation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor, and any and all bonds which may be voluntarily given and accepted under applicable laws and regulations, consignee's and owners declarations provided for in section 485, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or affidavits in connection with the entry of merchandise: To sign and swear to any document, and to perform any act that may be necessary or required by law or regulation in connection with the entering, clearing, lading, unloading, or operation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated said grantor. To authorize other Customs Brokers to act as grantor's agent; to receive, endorse and collect checks issued for Customs duty refunds in grantors name drawn on the Treasurer of the United States; if the grantor is a nonresident of the United States, to accept service of process on behalf of the grantor. And generally to transact at the customhouses in said district any and all customs business, including making, signing, and filing of protests under section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930. In which said grantor is or may or may be concerned or interested and which may properly be transacted or performed by an agent and attorney, giving to said agent attorney full power and authority to do anything whatever requisite and necessary to be done in the premises as fully as said grantor could do if present and acting, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said agent and attorney shall lawfully do by virtue of these presents; the forgoing power of attorney to remain in full force and effect until notice of revocation in writing is duly given to and received by the District Director of customs of the district aforesaid. If the donor of this power of attorney is a partnership, the said the power shall in no case have any force or effect after the expiration of 2 years from the date of its execution. Or until revoked. Pursuant to 19 CFR 111.36(a), election is made waiving the right to receive invoices, supporting documents and correspondences from Genus Logistics Inc., who is directed to forward all documents and inquiries concerning our imports to their customs brokerage services, to our freight forwarder, who will pay Genus Logistics Inc., for duties, and services performed on our behalf. It is understood the right to revoke said waiver is continuing.

IN WITNESS WHERE OF, the said (Print name) Jasper O Dorward has caused these presents to be sealed and signed:

(Signature) (b) (6)

(Capacity) Self

(Date) 2/28/2020

(b) (6)

WITNESS

Lei, deve ser acompanhada da licença de uso e porte de arma de caça passada pelas entidades competentes"

61

Carrega- mento	N.º de canos	Calibre	Fabri- cante	N.º de anos	N.º de livrete

TRANSgressões

Data	Artigo Infringido	Multa	Rúbrica



REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE
MINISTÉRIO DA TERRA, AMBIENTE
E DESENVOLVIMENTO
ADMINISTRAÇÃO NACIONAL DAS ÁREAS
DE CONSERVAÇÃO

Art.25 do Dec.82/17 de 29 de Dezembro
LICENÇA DE CAÇA M/A SIMPLES N.º ...62./2019

Áreas de caça LUWIRE BLOCO L7

Nome JASPER ORION DOWARD

Idade

(b) (6)

Nacionalidade AMERICANA

Residência U.S.A.

Data de emissão 22/05/2019

Válido até 30/05/2019

Taxa paga 7,00



TODO RECURSO NATURAL É VALIOSO AO PAÍS

REGISTO DOS ANIMAIS E ANOTAÇÕES DA FISCALIZAÇÃO

Espécies	N.º	Local de abate	Data	Visto	Espécies	N.º	Local de abate	Data	Visto
IMPALHA	1	0000077	16/6/19						
IMPALHA	1	0000104	17/6/19						
IMPALHA	1	156	18/6/19						
IMPALHA	1	0000078	20/6/19						
IMPALHA	1	0000102	20/6/19						
IMPALHA	1	0000103	20/6/19						
IMPALHA	1	237	20/6/19						
IMPALHA	1	238	21/6/19						
LEOPARDO	1	0000035	23/6/19						
ZEBRA	1	0000042	25/6/19						
PORCO BRANCO	1	0000155	25/6/19						
FOCOSERO	1	0000110	22/6/19						

O CAÇADOR DEVE SER UM AGENTE FISCALIZADOR

O CAÇADOR DEVE CONHECER TODAS AS LEIS DE CAÇA



RCVD MAR 4 2020

**Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form**

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits, MS: 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 STONE	1.b. First Name GEORGE	1.c. Middle Name/Initial M.	1.d. Suffix JR.
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 CAMBY	1.c. State INDIANA	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 46113	1.e. County/Province MARION	1.f. Country U.S.A.
2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable) (b) (6)				
2.b. City CAMBY	2.c. State INDIANA	2.d. Zip code/Postal code 46113	2.e. County/Province MARION	2.f. Country U.S.A.

Section D: All applicants MUST complete

<p>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)].</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Signature of applicant/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopies or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">2/28/2020</p>
<p>Go to next page</p>	

**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.
2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

George M. Stone

(b) (6)

A large black rectangular redaction box covers the contact information for George M. Stone, including phone number and email address.

3. Disqualification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of the Lacey Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly waived by the Service Director in response to a written petition. (50 CFR 13.21(c)) Have you or any of the owners of the business, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited collateral, or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above?

☒ No ☐ Yes

If you answered "Yes" to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of incident; e) court, and f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically disqualify you from getting a permit.

4. 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: (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:
- b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:
- c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

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:

NAMIBIA : FARM DORSERIVER, NO 15 USAKOS DISTRICT
USAOKOS, NAMIBIA

- e. Date wildlife was hunted: 05/13/2019

- f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

GER VAN DER WALT HUNTING SAFARIS
P.O. BOX 7294
SWAKOPMUND

- 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]:

HIGHVELD TAXIDERM
FARM 354, HENNOPS RIVER
0023 HENNOPS RIVER
SOUTH AFRICA

- ✓ 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:

Business Name: COPPERSMITH GLOBAL LOGISTICS

Address: 114 SOUTHFIELD PARKWAY

Address: SUITE 170

City: FOREST PARK

State/Province: GA.

Country, Postal Code: U.S.A. 30297

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.

Applicant's signature:

(b) (6)

Date: 2/28/2020

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).



**CONVENTION ON
INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN
ENDANGERED SPECIES OF
WILD FAUNA AND FLORA**

PERMIT / CERTIFICATE No.

☒ EXPORT

0060735
Dist. No. CCA/WW/N/0060735

☐ RE-EXPORT

Original

☐ IMPORT

☐ OTHER:

2. Valid until

17/03/2020

3. Importer (name and address)

GEORGE MILLARD STONE JR
HIGHVELD TAXIDERM
FARM 354, HENNOPS RIVER
0023 HENNOPS RIVER

4. Exporter / Re-exporter (name, address and country)

K. W. J. VAN HEERDEN
P.O. BOX 35578
WINDHOEK

Signature of the applicant

3a. Country of Import

SOUTH AFRICA

5. Special conditions

EXPORT PERMIT #162267 & IMPORT PERMIT #
203340

All imports and exports remain subject to veterinary regulations.
For live animals, this permit or certificate is only valid if the transport conditions conform
to the Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, to the
IATA Live Animals Regulations.

6. Name, address, national seal / stamp and country of Management Authority



**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND
TOURISM**

Directorate: Scientific Services
Private Bag 13306
Windhoek
NAMIBIA

5a. Purpose of the transaction (see reverse)

H

5b. Security stamp No.

1792455

7.8. SCIENTIFIC NAME(genus and species)
AND COMMON NAME OF ANIMAL OR PLANT

9. Description of specimens, including
identifying marks or numbers
(age / sex if live)

10. Appendix No.
and source
(see reverse)

11. Quantity
(including unit)

11a. Total exported/
Quota

7.8. *Panthera pardus*
Leopard

9. skull, skin & jaw, NAPP
77/250 (2018)

10. I W

11. 3 item

11a. /

A

12. Country of origin *

Permit No.

Date

12a. Country of last re-export

Certificate No.

Date

12b. No. of the operation ** or
date of acquisition ***

7.8.

9.

10.

11.

11a.

B

12. Country of origin *

Permit No.

Date

12a. Country of last re-export

Certificate No.

Date

12b. No. of the operation ** or
date of acquisition ***

7.8.

9.

10.

11.

11a.

C

12. Country of origin *

Permit No.

Date

12a. Country of last re-export

Certificate No.

Date

12b. No. of the operation ** or
date of acquisition ***

7.8.

9.

10.

11.

11a.

D

12. Country of origin *

Permit No.

Date

12a. Country of last re-export

Certificate No.

Date

12b. No. of the operation ** or
date of acquisition ***

* Country in which the specimens were taken from the wild, bred in captivity or artificially propagated (only in case of re-export)
** Only for specimens of Appendix-I species bred in captivity or artificially propagated for commercial purposes
*** For pre-Convention specimens

13. THIS PERMIT IS ISSUED BY:

J. SHAPI

Windhoek

17/09/2018

Place

Date

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
AND TOURISM
REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA**

17 SEP 2019

Private Bag 13306 Windhoek
Tel: 29 12823 Fax: 252 861
Security stamp, signature and official seal

14. EXPORT ENDORSEMENT:

15. Bill of Lading / Air Waybill Number:

083-1599 030

Block	Quantity
A	(3)
B	
C	
D	

HAR

Port of Export / Re-export

24-10-19

Date

Signature

Official stamp and title

Original

prime press computer form 032019




CONVENTION ON
INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN
ENDANGERED SPECIES OF
WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

PERMIT / CERTIFICATE No 203340

☐ EXPORT
☐ RE-EXPORT
☒ IMPORT
☐ OTHER

ORIGINAL

2. Valid until 02/09/2020

3. Importer (name and address) George Millard Stone JR 10033 PRTORIA (b) (6)		4. Exporter / Re-exporter (name, address and country) Karel Willem Jacobus Van Heerden Windhoek NAMIBIA	
3a. Country of import South Africa		5. Name, address, national seal / stamp and country of Management Authority Department of Environmental Affairs Private Bag X447 PRETORIA 0001 SOUTH AFRICA	
5. Special conditions Integrated with permit (page 29/2) Integrated permit / doL attached			
For live animals, this permit or certificate is only valid if the transport conditions conform to the Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, to the IATA Live Animals Regulations. Permit / certificate valid for one consignment only.			
5a. Purpose of the transaction (see reverse) H	5b. Security stamp No. 1674985		

7.6. SCIENTIFIC NAME (genus and species) AND COMMON NAME OF ANIMAL OR PLANT	9. Description of specimens, including identifying marks or numbers (eggs/bags) if live	10. Appendix No. and source (see reverse)	11. Quantity (including unit)	11a. Total exported / quota
(Panthera pardus) Leopard Skull	Skull	10. IW	11. (one)	11a.
(Panthera pardus) Leopard NAPP 77/250 (2019)	Full skin	10. IW	11. (one)	11a.

13. THIS PERMIT / CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED BY: Patience Mthembu Pretoria 03/09/2019		03 SEP 2019 DIRECTORATE OF CONSERVATION PERMITS OFFICE P.O. BOX 8769, JOHANNESBURG 2008	
---	--	--	--

Block	Quantity
A	01 (one)
B	01 (one)
C	
D	

15. Bill of Lading / Air Waybill Number:
083-15990310

JNB
Port of Export

Date

Security stamp, signature and official seal Department of Environmental Affairs Republic of South Africa	
Cancelled by an Environmental Management Inspector	
Name in Print Nomcebo	Date 13/11/2019
Signature [Signature]	Official stamp and title

Gert van der Walt Hunting Safaris
P.O. Box 7294
Swakopmund
Tel: + 264 (0)81 252 8291
Email: gvdwhuntingsafaris@iway.na
www.gertvanderwaltsafaris.com



4 March 2019

TO WHO IT MAY CONCERN

INVATATION LETTER TO TROPHY HUNT

Herewith I, Gert van der Walt, owner of Gert van der Walt Hunting Safaris invite:

George Millad Stone

(b) (6)

Camby Indiana 46113
USA

Passport: (b) (6) (USA)

To hunt with me at the following address:

Farm Dorsrivier
No. 15 Usakos District
Usakos
Namibia
TEL+ 264 81 2528291

The hunt will be from 8 May 2019 to 25 May 2019.

Thank you.

Gert van der Walt

(b) (6)

Type / Type / Tipo _____ Case / Caso / Caso _____ Possession / Posse _____ (b) (6)

USA

(b) (6)

Given Names / Prénoms / Nombres

Nationality / Nationalité / Nacionalidad

Date of birth / Date de naissance / Fecha de nacimiento

(b) (6)

Sex / Sexe / Sexo

N

Authority / Autorité / Autoridad

United States

Department of State

Endorsements / Mentions Spéciales / Anotaciones

SEE PAGE 27

USA

(b) (6)

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: 70989D

Date Received by DSA: March 11, 2020

DMA Contact: Miguel Richardson

Applicant: George M. Stone Jr.
Camby, Indiana

Specimens and Species: Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

Wild (Namibia)
Re-export from South Africa

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 (George M. Stone Jr.; Camby, Indiana) 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: Farm Dorsrivier, No. 15 Usakos District (near Usakos), Namibia; with Professional Hunter: Gert van der Walt; with Outfitter: Gert van der Walt Hunting Safaris; during a hunt on: May 13, 2019. The leopard was harvested in accordance with Namibia, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Export Confirmation Certificate and Permit to Hunt for Trophies No. XXX [Tag # NAPP 77/250 (2019); Namibia CITES Export Permit No. 0060735; and South Africa CITES Import Permit No. 203340; 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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**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 Mullins	1.b. First Name Thomas	1.c. Middle Name/Initial Dale	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address

Section B: Complete if applying on behalf of a business, corporation, public agency, Tribe, or institution

1.a. Name of business, agency, Tribe, or institution		1.b. Doing business as (DBA)	
2. Tax identification no.		3. Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution	
4.a. Principal officer Last name	4.b. Principal officer First Name	4.c. Principal officer Middle name/initial	4.d. Suffix
5. Principal officer title		6. Primary contact name	
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate telephone number	7.c. Business fax number	7.d. Business e-mail address

Section C: All applicants complete address information

1.a. Physical address (Street address; Apartment #, Suite #, or Room #; no P.O. Boxes) (b) (6)				
1.b. City Palm Beach Gardens	1.c. State Florida	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 33418	1.e. County/Province Palm Beach	1.f. Country USA
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) 5/19/2019	

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.

2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

Thomas Mullins

(b) (6)

3. Disqualification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of the Lacey Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly waived by the Service Director in response to a written petition. (50 CFR 13.21(c)) Have you or any of the owners of the business, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited collateral, or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above?

☒

No

☐

Yes

If you answered "Yes" to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of incident; e) court, and f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically disqualify you from getting a permit.

4. 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: _____ (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:
- b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:
- c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

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:

Inyonga Game Controlled Area East, Tanzania

- e. Date wildlife was hunted: 25 July 2018

- f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

Malagarasi Hunting Company
Meherdard S. Karambecki

- 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]:

Kilombero North Safaris Ltd. Office
P.O. Box 4394
Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

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). attached

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:
Business Name:
Address:
Address:
City:
State/Province:
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.

Applicant's signature

(b) (6)

Date: 5/20/19

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).

ORIGINAL

20813

IN.# 3161352

APP: 2011623

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM



July 18, 2018 9:21:25 am

MAIN PERMIT

RETURN DATE:

Tuesday, August 28, 2018

GAME HUNTING PERMIT

PERMIT NO.

2011624

Station DAR ES SALAAM

Start Date

July 18, 2018

End Date

August 07, 2018

Package Type

21 DAYS

Extra Days:

0

This RESIDENTS / VISITOR'S Permit is Granted to

THOMAS D. MULLINS

of Address

(b) (6)

Passport No.

C.A.R No:

(b) (6)

Who holds Weapon (Type)

RIFLE

Calibre 7MM &

Maker's No:

(b) (6)

Weapon owner & Address

THOMAS MULLINS

Licence No: B009144

Dated

13-Jul-2018

Issued At

INYONGA GCAE

and entitles him to hunt the below animals in the (Game area and blocks)

owned by MALAGARASI HUNTING SAFARIS LTD

PH MEREDAND S. KARAMEBECK,

PH CAT.

LICENSE No.

Additional Blocks

Signature of Hunter

Signature of Issuing Officer & Official Stamp

SPECIES

No.

SAME SPECIES BOUGHT THIS YEAR

1	AFRICAN ELEPHANT	1	
2	BABOON YELLOW	2	
3	BUFFALO AFRICAN CAPE	3	
4	BUSHBUCK CHOMB	1	
5	BUSHBIE	1	
6	CIVET AFRICAN	1	
7	CHACCOLE NILE	1	
8	DITOL KIRK'S	1	
9	DOVE	5	
10	DUCK	5	
11	FRANCOTIN	5	
12	GRESE	5	
13	GENET BLOTCHED	1	
14	GUINEAFOWL	5	
15	HARTHEIST LICHTENSTEIN'S	2	
16	HIPPO	1	
17	HYENA SPOTTED	1	
18	IMPALA SCOTTISH	2	
19	JACAL SIDE STRIPED	1	
20	KODU GREATER	1	
21	LEOPARD	1	
22	LION	1	
23	ORIBI COMMON	2	
24	OSTRICH	1	
25	POREUPINE CRESTED	1	
26	RATTEL (HONEY BADGER)	1	
27	REEDBUCK BOHOR	2	
28	ROAM ANTELOPE	1	
29	SALE ANTELOPE ROOSEVELT	1	
30	TOPI	2	
31	WARTHOG	2	
32	WATERBUCK COMMON	2	

DIRECTOR OF WILDLIFE
18 JUL 2018
P.O. Box 1994
DAR-ES-SALAAM

Kny: MK
Idara ya Wanyamapora
DAR-ES-SALAAM

1. The Hunting Permit must be surrendered to the Director of Wildlife Division within 30 days of expiry or immediately the Professional Hunter returns from safari
2. This Permit does not entitle the holder to capture animals, be in possession of live animals or carry on a live animal business of a Trophy dealer.
3. Maximum number of animals must not be exceeded without the written authority of the Director of Wildlife
4. A Hunter must obtain Certificate of Ownership for all trophies he wishes to keep, transfer.
5. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must carry his/her PH Licence during the entire safari
6. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must get a guide or chain letter of authority from the Director of Wildlife to go out alone
7. For weapons indicate the nearest rifle in the case of big game or shotgun in the case of birds or others in the case of fish.
8. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must take all measurements and weight and record them in the data sheet, provided immediately after an animal shot is carcass.

GAME KILLED

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM
WILDLIFE DIVISION

July 18, 2018 9:21:26 am

PERMIT NO.

2011624

CLIENT NAME

THOMAS D. MULLINS

COMPANY

MALAGARAST HUNTING SAFARIS LTD

PH NAME

MEHERDARD S. KARAMECK,

PH LICENSE NO

REGISTER OF GAME KILLED (INCLUDES WOUNDED ANIMALS)

SPECIES	No.	AREA WHERE HUNTED	WEAPON USED	DATE	TIME	SEX	GPS COORDINATES	LENGTH OF HORN/ANIMAL OR WEIGHT	REMARKS
Bushbuck African Cape	31	INTONONGA EAST GCA	RIFLE	20/07/08	07:23	M	50626.793 503326.353		KILLED
SABLE ANTELOPE	34	INTONONGA EAST GCA	RIFLE	22/07/08	08:15	M	50621.170 503323.141		KILLED
LEOPARD	31	INTONONGA EAST GCA	RIFLE	25/07/08	07:30	M	50628.793 503326.241		KILLED
Buffalo	31	" "	Rifle	25/07/08	10:00	M	50629.358 503305.389		KILLED

DIRECTOR OF WILDLIFE
18 JUL 2018
P.O. BOX 11994
DAR-ESS-SALAAM

SIGNATURE OF THE HUNTING CLIENT

SIGNATURE OF THE PROFESSIONAL HUNTER

SIGNATURE OF WILDLIFE OFFICER INCHARGE

DECLARATION

I, the above named persons hereby declare that the register of animal hunted including wounded is a true record of all animals killed or wounded during the validity of the permit.

SIGNATURE

SIGNATURE OF THE PROFESSIONAL HUNTER

SIGNATURE OF WILDLIFE OFFICER INCHARGE



Braxton, Ailteas <ailteas_braxton@fws.gov>

Sport hunted trophy import permit application.....42112D

1 message

Braxton, Ailteas <ailteas_braxton@fws.gov>

Fri, Jun 14, 2019 at 12:39 PM

To (b) (6)

Good afternoon,

Your application has been assigned to me. Our office is in the final stage of processing your application. Please forward the answer to question 8 on page 4 of the application form. Name and physical address of whom ever will ship the trophy.

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:

Business Name:

Address:

Address:

City:

State/Province:

Country, Postal Code:

I can not continue processing without this information.

Thank you for your patience

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.



Braxton, Ailteas <ailteas_braxton@fws.gov>

[EXTERNAL] Re: Sport hunted trophy import permit application.....42112D

1 message

Tom Mullins

(b) (5)

Fri, Jun 14, 2019 at 12:58 PM

To: "Braxton, Ailteas" <ailteas_braxton@fws.gov>

Please forgive the omission.

Julius Mpongi

Kilombero North Safaris Ltd

P.O. Box 4394

Oyster Bay

112 Ali bin Said Avenue

Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

I have two separate permits applied for and probably missed this on the other one as well. The information is the same. I am applying for 2017 Lion and a 2018 Leopard. There were two applications and two separate checks for the fees.

(b) (5)

(b) (5)

From: "Braxton, Ailteas" <ailteas_braxton@fws.gov>

Date: Friday, June 14, 2019 at 12:40 PM

To: Tom Mullins

(b) (5)

Subject: Sport hunted trophy import permit application.....42112D

Good afternoon,

Your application has been assigned to me. Our office is in the final stage of processing your application. Please forward the answer to question 8 on page 4 of the application form. Name and physical address of whom ever will ship the trophy.

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State/Province:

Country, Postal Code:

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Thank you for your patience

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.

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: 42112D

Date Received by DSA: June 5, 2019

DMA Contact: Ailteas Braxton

Applicant: Thomas Mullins
Palm Beach Gardens, FL

Specimens and Species: Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

Wild (Tanzania)

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.

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 2018). In accordance with Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use*, there are numerical limits to the quantity of trophies and skins from some sub-Saharan countries that have been approved by the CITES Parties that can be traded annually (CITES 2013).

In 1970, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* with (three subspecies) was listed as Endangered on the *United States' List of Endangered Foreign Fish and Wildlife*, the precursor to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Service 1970). This listing was revised in 1972 with the three subspecies being deleted as separate listings and all leopard subspecies included with the species listing (*Panthera pardus*; Service 1972). This listing was modified in 1982 when certain populations were classified as Threatened (Service 1982; “In Africa, in the wild, south of, and including, the following countries: Gabon, Congo, Zaire, Uganda, Kenya”). The leopard currently is subject to a 90-day status review (Service 2016, 2017, 2018).

In 2016, the African leopard as *Panthera pardus* ssp. *pardus* was categorized as Vulnerable A2cd (ver 3.1) by the IUCN Red List (Stein *et al.* 2016). This range wide 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).

Since the last IUCN Assessment in 2008, leopard populations have declined in Tanzania especially in central part of the country (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:34). Leopards are found throughout the Serengeti-Ngorogoro Crater system, and to the south and west of this area, but are thought to be absent from Lake Victoria's southeastern boundary to Central Tanzania (Stein *et al.* 2016). The current range of leopards in Tanzania covers approximately 76% of the countryside of Tanzania, or about 672,100 km² (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplemental Table 5). The Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) plans to conduct additional leopard surveys during 2018–2019 (CITES 2018c:3).

Range wide, the main conservation threats to leopards are habitat loss and fragmentation, reduced prey base, conflict with livestock and game farming, and trophy hunting if poorly managed (Stein *et al.* 2016:13). In Tanzania, the key threats to leopard conservation are direct persecution in retaliation for livestock losses and accidental capture in snares set for other animals (CITES 2018c:5). These threats are ongoing (Stein *et al.* 2016:3). In addition, according to Tanzania (CITES 2018c:5): 4–15 leopards are killed annually through the control of problem animals; incidental snaring or poaching is worth noting and may be under-reported; prey abundance does not appear to be an issue; and habitat loss is not a significant threat. According to the IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group (2017:126–127), however, prey species depletion, as well as habitat loss and agricultural conversion, may in fact be significant leopard conservation threats. The significance of hostility towards leopards by local tribes, as well as the illegal harvest of female leopards, may also be under-appreciated. Additional information about all leopard conservation threats in Tanzania is indicated.

Until recently, given the absence of substantial baseline data, leopard species accounts typically did not include precise national population size estimates, for example: Jacobson *et al.* (2016, Supplement to Document 1, p. 26), Stein *et al.* (2016:8–10), and IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group (2017:56). As an example for leopard management purposes, however, Tanzania presents a qualitative assessment of leopard abundance based on camera traps at 23 sites. Leopards were assessed as abundant at three sites and as common or fairly common at nine sites (CITES 2018c:4). Leopard population density estimates are also available for four sites in Tanzania. Based on these values, Tanzania calculated overall densities, extrapolated those values to the surface areas of lands inside and outside of protected areas, and estimated a total population size of 19,673 leopards in that country (CITES 2018c:5). While this value is less than previous estimates (> 30K leopards, see IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:56), it would not be categorized by the Red List as a very small or restricted population. According to the IUCN Red List assessment however, while healthy leopard populations may occur outside of human dominated areas, widespread habitat loss and prey loss inside protected areas are likely to have caused leopard declines of > 30% over the past three leopard generations (ca. 22 years) in sub-Saharan Africa, perhaps suggesting that a more endangered assessment is indicated (Stein *et al.* 2016:9–10).

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (Thomas Mullins ; Palm Beach Gardens, FL) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Tanzania.
2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was/will be taken from the wild from: Inyonga Game Controlled Area East, Tanzania, with Malagarasi Hunting Company, Meherdard S. Karambecki; during a hunt scheduled for July 25, 2018.

B. Tanzania Information:

3. Conservation activities in Tanzania are managed in accordance with four general principles: responsibility principle, precautionary principle, adaptive management principle, and participatory principle (CITES 2018c:11). Furthermore, leopards are the beneficiary of several protective measures and are sustainably utilized under a regulated trophy hunting system (CITES 2018c:6–7; see below). Leopards are also the beneficiary of an extensive network of protected areas that encompass about 23.9 % of their range (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplemental Table 5; CITES 2018c:3). These activities and measures provide a strong protective framework for the species in Tanzania.
4. Leopard hunting in Tanzania is regulated by three legislative measures (CITES 2018c:6): Wildlife Conservation Act No. 5 of 2009, Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations of 2015, and CITES Implementation Regulations of 2005. These measures implement several general procedures (quota control system), including: (i) Allocating a quota for each licensed hunting operator; (ii) Authorizing hunting of male leopards; (iii) Hunting supervised and verified by game scouts; (iv) Verified leopard harvests that are recorded on official quota control sheets; (v) Actual exports are supported by CITES Export Permits; and (vi) Export documents that are verified by wildlife inspectors at exit points (CITES 2018c:6). Leopard harvests are also subject to a minimum body length requirement of 130 cm (tip of the nose to the base of the tail (CITES 2018c:7). The implementation of these measures by Tanzania enhances leopard conservation in that country.
5. Tanzania also manages its leopard population in accordance with the Tanzania Carnivore Conservation Action Plan (TAWIRI 2009). This plan summarizes current information about leopard distribution, abundance, conservation threats, information needs, conservation needs, and research priorities. Based on these preliminary results, the group of species and subject matter experts identified several immediate leopard information needs, including: (i) information on anthropogenic threats targeting conflict hotspots; (ii) research on effectiveness of mitigation strategies; (iii) status in representative areas; (iv) addressing gaps in knowledge of distribution; (v) movement of leopards in parks and between game reserves; (vi) GIS resource maps; and (vii) threats posed by trade in skins and parts (TAWIRI 2009:98–99). At the national level, biodiversity is managed within the context of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2015–2020 (Tanzania 2015). Within the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity, this plan calls for the characterization and conservation of biodiversity – including the

leopard and its habitat – at various levels, including: ecosystems, species, and protected areas. Together, these two plans guide the activities of leopard researchers and managers.

6. According to Tanzania, the leopard management program has been subject to monitoring at both the national and regional levels through questionnaires, camera-traps, call-ups and spoor counts (CITES 2018c:8). Presently, camera traps and spoor counts are being utilized as monitoring tools. These results inform the decisions of leopard managers with regard to the calculation of estimated leopard population sizes, characterization of human-leopard conflicts, confirmation of distribution outside of protected areas, and quantification of non-trophy hunting killings of leopards.

7. There are three general categories of areas in Tanzania where big game hunting is permitted (Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority; TAWA 2018; Tanzania Tourist Board 2018): (i) Game Reserves are areas which are declared for the purpose of conservation, including both consumptive and non-consumptive uses. Licensed tourist hunting and licensed non-consumptive tourist activities are permitted. (ii) Game Controlled Areas are areas declared for conservation of wildlife outside of village lands where activities detrimental to wildlife are prohibited, for example, residence and livestock grazing. (iii) Wildlife Management Areas are areas set aside for community-based wildlife conservation within village lands, but excluding protected areas. There are currently 63 Game Controlled Areas/Open Areas where hunting is permitted (CITES 2018c:3).

8. Tourist hunting is regulated by a block and quota system (CITES 2018c:7). Hunting blocks are areas within Game Reserves, Game Controlled Areas, or Open Areas and are allocated to a licensed hunting operator subject to an application process. For the period 2018–2022, there are 56 hunting blocks available and applicants can be allocated up to five hunting blocks (Vemma 2017). Applicants are required to demonstrate technical capability and financial stability. Successful applicants are subject to an annual performance review (Vemma 2017).

9. Quotas are set at the national level on an annual basis under the direction of the Wildlife Division (CITES 2018c:2). Leopard quotas are set annually by a Committee comprised of experts from the Wildlife Division, Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA), Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI), which is the CITES Scientific Authority in Tanzania, and some selected renown biologists from academic institutions (CITES 2018c:7). Quotas are based on available biological and management information, including: species distribution, natural history, recruitment rate, and population estimates (CITES 2018c:7). This information is generated by researchers, agency staffs, and concession operators.

10. Tanzania justifies the continuation of the present quota in accordance with the following circumstances (CITES 2018c:7): (i) observed conservation status of leopards in that country (large and widely distributed population; see: CITES 2018c:3 & 5); (ii) improvement in population monitoring (see: CITES 2018c:4 & 8); (iii) scientific assessment of the harvest regime (see: CITES 2018c:9); and (iv) contribution of trophy hunting revenues to leopard conservation and the livelihoods of local communities (CITES 2018c:9–11). Based on these circumstances, according to Tanzania, the present quota should be continued.

11. According to Tanzania (CITES 2018c:12–13):

Upon considering all the factors illustrated in this document and in accordance with Article IV of CITES and CITES Resolution Conf.16.7, the Scientific Authority of Tanzania has advised the Management Authority that the low level of off-take generated by safari hunting is not detrimental to the survival of the leopard in Tanzania and enhances its survival and the amount of revenues generated by this low level of off-take are of crucial importance for the conservation of the species also because of the benefits it provides to rural communities.

It concludes by indicating that the quota for leopard in Tanzania found in Resolution Conf. 10.14(Rev. CoP16) is sustainable and at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild.

C. CITES Export Quota Program

12. Within the context of CITES, Tanzania initially had an approved export quota of 60 individuals (1983–1997; CITES 1983; CITES 2018a,b). That value – however, according to the United Republic of Tanzania – was not based on actual scientific data (CITES 2002:2). Given the absence of scientific data at that time, the quota was justified instead in large measure by trophy hunting considerations. Based on several additional factors, the leopard quota was increased in 1997 to 250: (i) more than 90% of Tanzania was considered to be excellent leopard habitat; (ii) leopard hunting was limited to that by tourists and for control purposes; (iii) 301–645 leopards were harvested annually for leopard control purposes with no apparent negative effect on the population; and (iv) there was no evidence of illegal trade (CITES 2002:2; UNEP 2018). By 2003, when the quota was increased for a third time, limited scientific data were available, including: (i) total population size (ca. 39,000 leopards); (ii) estimated annual harvest (390 individuals); and (iii) estimated potential safe harvest (5%; 1,827 individuals; CITES 2002:3). Although this quota has been increased, actual hunting trophy exports have been less than the corresponding quota. Since 2008, according to UNEP-WCMC (2018), reported gross exports have averaged 188 trophies annually and 44 skins annually (total = 232 leopards; about 46% of the annual quota) *versus* the annual quota of 500.

13. 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).

14. 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 Tanzania:

“The WC recommends to the Animals Committee to inform the Standing Committee that it considers that the quotas for Leopards for Tanzania, 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.”

15. The Animals Committee adopted this recommendation (CITES 2018e:6).

16. 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 Tanzania 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 will be taken up by the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties under Document CoP18 Doc. 46 on *Quotas for Leopard Hunting Trophies*.

17. 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:

 8/9/19

Damon Yeh
Biologist
Division of Scientific Authority

 8/9/19

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.
Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring
Division of Scientific Authority



Braxton, Ailteas <ailteas_braxton@fws.gov>

Sport Hunted trophy import permit application.....42112D1 message

Braxton, Ailteas <ailteas_braxton@fws.gov>

Fri, Oct 4, 2019 at 2:42 PM

To: Tom Mullins (b) (6)

Good afternoon,

Our office is in the final stage of processing your application. Please forward the complete name and physical address of the overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you. As asked on page 4 question 8 of the application. We can not continue processing without this information.

Thank you for your patience
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.



Braxton, Ailteas <ailteas_braxton@fws.gov>

Re: [EXTERNAL] Re: Sport hunted trophy import permit application.....42112D

1 message

Braxton, Ailteas <ailteas_braxton@fws.gov>

Fri, Jun 14, 2019 at 1:57 PM

To: Tom Mullins (b) (6)

Thank you for the information.

Thank you for your patience
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.

On Fri, Jun 14, 2019 at 1:10 PM Tom Mullins (b) (6) > wrote:

Please forgive the omission.

Julius Mpongi

Kilombero North Safaris Ltd

P.O. Box 4394

Oyster Bay

112 Ali bin Said Avenue

Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

I have two separate permits applied for and probably missed this on the other one as well. The information is the same. I am applying for 2017 Lion and a 2018 Leopard. There were two applications and two separate checks for the fees.

(b) Tom Mullins

(6)

(b) (6)

(b) (6)



From: "Braxton, Ailteas" <ailteas_braxton@fws.gov>

Date: Friday, June 14, 2019 at 12:40 PM

To: Tom Mullins (b) (6)

Subject: Sport hunted trophy import permit application.....42112D

Good afternoon,

Your application has been assigned to me. Our office is in the final stage of processing your application. Please forward the answer to question 8 on page 4 of the application form. Name and physical address of whom ever will ship the trophy.

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:

Business Name:

Address:

Address:

City:

State/Province:

Country, Postal Code:

I can not continue processing without this information.

Thank you for your patience

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.



CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.

19US42112D/9

2. Valid

10/29/2020

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

THOMAS DALE MULLINS

(b) (6)
PALM BEACH GARDENS, FL 33418
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

JULIUS MPONGI
KILOMBERO NORTH SAFARIS LTD
OYSTER BAY
P.O. BOX 4394
112 ALI BIN SAID AVENUE
DAR ES SALAAM
TANZANIA

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 2018 HUNTING SEASON.

*-May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid
if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for
Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live
Animals Regulations.*

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA
5275 LEESBURG PIKE
FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

10/30/2019

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.)

7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and
species) of Animal or Plant9. 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
PARDUS9. 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
TANZANIA

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

745871



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

RCVD MAR 05 2020

Return to: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
(Enter address from pages 5 and 6 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 Mullins	1.b. First name Thomas	1.c. Middle name or initial Dale	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)
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		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 Palm Beach Gardens	1.c. State FL	1.d. Zip code/Postal code: 33418	1.e. County/Province Palm Beach	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: 19US42112D/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 providing false information is a violation of 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) 3/2/2020 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.

1. **Permit number.** Enter the permit number to be reissued/renewed/amend 19US42112D/9.
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: _____ Date: _____

b. For **CHANGES** to original application:

On an attached page(s), provide a complete description of any changes (e.g., change in principal officer, personnel, address, location of activities, types of activities). Please sign each attached page. Also note that we 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 (b) (6) of this permit with the indicated changes.

Permittee's signature: _____ Date: 3/2/2020

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):

Thomas Dale Mullins

(b) (6)

Palm Beach Gardens, FL 33418

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):

Nancy Pullen

(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.



CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.
19US42112D/92. Valid
10/29/2020

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

THOMAS DALE MULLINS

(b) (6)

PALM BEACH GARDENS, FL 33418

U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

JULIUS MPONGI

KILOMBERO NORTH SAFARIS LTD

OYSTER BAY

P.O. BOX 4394

112 ALI BIN SAID AVENUE

DAR ES SALAAM

TANZANIA

Original, Unused
Permit Returned

5. Special Conditions

ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE
REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED.

SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION.

U.S. THREATENED SPECIES [50 CFR 17.40(f)]

MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY
ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR.EACH LEOPARD SKIN MUST HAVE SELF-LOCKING TAG ATTACHED TO IT WHICH INDICATES
THE STATE OF EXPORT, THE NUMBER OF THE SPECIMEN IN RELATION TO THE ANNUAL
QUOTA, AND THE CALENDAR YEAR TO WHICH THE QUOTA APPLIES. THE EXPORT PERMIT
(OR RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE) MUST CONTAIN THE TAGGING INFORMATION AS OUTLINED
ABOVE.

Trophy must have been taken during 2018 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

U.S. CITES
Management Authority

10/30/2019

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.)

7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and
species) of Animal or Plant9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks
or numbers (age/sex if live)10. Appendix No. and
Source

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

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
TANZANIAScientific Name
PANTHERA
PARDUS

B. Common Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

Scientific Name

C. Common Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

Scientific Name

D. Common Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

Scientific Name

E. Common Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

Scientific Name

745871

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM
WILDLIFE DIVISION

GAME KILLED

20813

PERMIT NO. 2011624

CLIENT NAME THOMAS D. MULLINS

COMPANY MALAGARASI HUNTING SAFARIS LTD

PH NAME MEHRDARD S. KARAMBECK,

REGISTER OF GAME KILLED (INCLUDES WOUNDED ANIMALS)

SPECIES		No.	AREA WHERE HUNTED	WEAPON USED	DATE	TIME	SEX	GPS COORDINATES	OR WEIGHT	LENGTH OF HORN/ANIMAL	REMARKS
BURBARK African Cape		31	IN-YONGA EAST GCA	RIFLE	20/07/08	07:23	M	50626.793 508306.383			KILLED
SABLE ANTSLOPE		24	IN-YONGA EAST GCA	RIFLE	22/07/08	08:45	M	50621.170 508308.141			KILLED
LEOPARD		21	IN-YONGA EAST GCA	RIFLE	25/07/08	07:30	M	50628.743 508308.241			KILLED
Buffalo		31	" "	RIFLE	25/07/2018	10:00	M	50629.388 508305.389			KILLED

DIRECTOR OF WILDLIFE
18 JUL 2018
P.O. BOX 1994
DAR-ES-SALAAM

(b) (6)

(b) (6)

(b) (6)

AAAZI PHILIPPO SAAKISA
SIGNATURE OF WILDLIFE OFFICER INCHARGE

SIGNATURE OF THE PROFESSIONAL HUNTER

DECLARATION

the register of animal hunted including wounded is a true record of all animals killed or wounded during the validity of the

AAAZI PHILIPPO SAAKISA
SIGNATURE OF WILDLIFE OFFICER INCHARGE

SIGNATURE OF THE PROFESSIONAL HUNTER

July 18, 2018 9:21:25 am

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM



MAIN PERMIT

RETURN DATE: Tuesday, August 28, 2018

PERMIT NO. 2011624

GAME HUNTING PERMIT

IN.# 3161352

APP: 2011623

Station	DAR ES SALAAM	Start Date	July 18, 2018	End Date	August 07, 2018	Package Type	21 DAYS	Extra Days	0
This RESIDENT'S / VISITOR'S Permit is Granted to									
Who holds Weapon (Type)	RIFLE	Calibre	7MM &	Maker's No:	INYONGA GC&E	Weapon owner's Address	(b) (6)	Passport No.	(b) (6)
Licence No:	5009144	Dated	13-JUL-2018	Issued At	INYONGA GC&E	Weapon owner's Address	(b) (6)	C.A.R No:	THOMAS MULLINS
and entitles him to hunt the below animals in the (Game area and blocks)									
owned by	MALAGARASI HUNTING SAFARIS LTD								
PH	MEHERDAD S. KAPAMBECK,								
Additional Blocks	PH CAT. LICENSE No.								

Signature of Issuing Officer
K.M. MACHANGI
DAR-ES-SALAAM

SPECIES	No.	SAME SPECIES BOUGHT THIS YEAR
1 AFRICAN ELEPHANT	1	
2 BABOON YELLOW	2	
3 BUEFALO AFRICAN CAPE	3	
4 BUSHBUCK CHIBE	1	
5 BUSHPIG	1	
6 CIVET AFRICAN	1	
7 CROCODILE NILE	1	
8 DICKC KIRK'S	1	
9 DOVE	5	
10 DUCK	5	
11 FRANCOLIN	5	
12 GEESE	5	
13 GENET BLOTCHED	1	
14 GUINEAFOWL	5	
15 HARTBEEST LICHTENSTEIN'S	2	
16 HIPPO	1	
17 HYAENA SPOTTED	1	
18 IMPALA SOUTHERN	2	
19 JACKAL SIDE STRIPED	1	
20 KUDU GREATER	1	
21 LEOPARD	1	
22 LION	1	
23 ORIBI COMMON	2	
24 OSTRICH	1	
25 PORCUPINE CRESTED	1	
26 RAYEL (HONEY BADGER)	1	
27 REEDBUCK BOHOR	2	
28 ROAN ANTELOPE	1	
29 SABLE ANTELOPE ROOSEVELT	1	
30 TOPI	2	
31 WARTHOG	2	
32 WATERBUCK COMMON	2	

1. The Hunting Permit must be surrendered to the Director of Wildlife Division within 30 days of expiry or immediately the Professional Hunter returns from safari
2. This Permit does not entitle the holder to capture animals, be in possession of live animals or carry on a live animal business of a Trophy dealer.
3. Maximum number of animals must not be exceeded without the written authority of the Director of Wildlife
4. A Hunter must obtain Certificate of Ownership for all trophies he wishes to keep, transfer.
5. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must carry his/her PH Licence during the entire safari
6. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must get a guide or obtain letter of authority from the Director of Wildlife to go out alone
7. For weapons indicate the heaviest rifle in the case of big game or shotgun in the case of birds or others in the case of fish.
8. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must take all measurements and weight and record them in the data sheet provided immediately after an animal shot its carcass.

Thomas D. Mullins

(b) (6)

Palm Beach Gardens, FL 33418

Re: Amendment of Permit #19US42112D/9

6. b. Changes to original application:

Consignor address is different from original permit.

New Consignor:

MALAGARASI HUNTING SAFARIS LTD.
P. O. BOX 22567
DAR ES SALAAM
TANZANIA

(b) (6)

Permittee's Signature

Thomas D. Mullins

Date:

3/2/2020



RCVD MAR 05 2020

LB

Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits, MS: IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803
1-800-358-2104 or 703-358-2104

Type of Activity

**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 GUERRIERI	1.b. First Name GARY	1.c. Middle Name/Initial LEE	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 VENETIA	1.c. State PENNSYLVANIA	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 15367	1.e. County/Province WASHINGTON	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) 03/01/2020

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.

Same as Page 1

2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

GARY LEE GUERRIERI

(b) (6)

3. Disqualification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of the Lacey Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly waived by the Service Director in response to a written petition. (50 CFR 13.21(c)) Have you or any of the owners of the business, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited collateral, or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above?

☒ No ☐ Yes

If you answered "Yes" to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of incident; e) court, and f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically disqualify you from getting a permit.

4. 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:

ZIMBABWE, BUBYE VALLEY CONSERVANCY

- b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

JUNE 8-26, 2020

- c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

MAZUNGA SAFARIS

PETE FICK (BUBYE VALLEY CONSERVANCY)

6. IF THE ANIMAL HAS ALREADY BEEN TAKEN, please enter the following:

N/A

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:

e. Date wildlife was hunted:

f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

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]:

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).

HAVE NOT HUNTED YET AND DO NOT HOLD
SUCH PERMIT CURRENTLY

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:

CUAN MEREDITH

Business Name:

TROPHY CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL

Address:

4 JOSIAH CHINAMANO ROAD

Address:

City:

BELMONT, BULAWAYO

State/Province:

ZIMBABWE

Country, Postal Code:

AFRICA

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: 3/1/2020

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).

DALLAS / FT. WORTH, TEXAS



RCVD OCT 02 2019

LB

Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits, MS: IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803
1-800-358-2104 or 703-358-2104

Type of Activity

**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 Beynon	1.b. First Name Mark	1.c. Middle Name/Initial France	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number (925) 417 5273	4. E-mail address import@bhunter-international.net


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 Woods Cross	1.c. State UT	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 84087	1.e. County/Province	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

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)  Atty. In Fact for Mark Beynon 9/26/19
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.**

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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.

HUNTER INT'L BROKERAGE SERVICES, INC.
5700 Stoneridge Mall Road, Suite 260
Pleasanton, CA 94588

FEDEX RETURN LABEL ATTACHED!

2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

Vanessa Tabugan-Liao
E-mail: import@b.hunter-international.net
Phone: (925) 417 5273

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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: ____ (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:

NAMIBIA, Afrikajag Safaris; Farms: Deurslag NR 13 and Sophienhof NR 136

- e. Date wildlife was hunted:

August 23 - September 03, 2019

- f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

OUTFITTER: Afrikajag Safaris

PH: Lukas Holtzhausen

- 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]:

Kings Taxidermy

PO Box 1059 Otjiwarongo, 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).

Invitation Letter attached

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:

Lukas Holtzhausen

Business Name:

P.O. BOX 229

Address:

Address:

Outjo, NAMIBIA

City:

State/Province:


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:


 Atty. In Fact for Mark Beynon

Date: 9/26/19

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.

Applicant's signature: _____ Date: _____

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).



www.afrikajag.com

LUKAS HOLTZHAUSEN

P.O. BOX 229
OUTJO, NAMIBIA

FAX: +264 67 313619
CELL: +264 81 127 2571

EMAIL:
lukas@afrikajag.com
afrikajag@gmail.com

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

10 June 2019

I, MR. LUKAS C HOLTZHAUSEN, FROM AFRIKAJAG SAFARIS, NAMIBIA TOURISM BOARD
REG NR TPH01053, INVITES, MR. MARK FRANCE BEYNON, PASSPORT (b) (6)
FROM (b) (6) UTAH, 84087, USA, TO HUNT AT MY
FARMS: DEURSLAG NR 133 AND SOPHIENHOF NR 136, FROM 23 AUGUST 03
SEPTEMBER 2019.

Please assist him with the necessary visa and permit applications for his Namibian trip.

Best Regards

Lukas Holtzhausen

CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY

and

Acknowledgment of Terms and Conditions of Service

Social Security number (b) (6)

Date of birth (b) (6)

Know a men by these presents: That, MARK FRANCE BEYXON

residing at (b) (6) Cross 4784087 (Full legal name of individual)

(Residential or physical mailing address, P.O. Box is not accepted)

hereby constitutes and appoints: HUNTER INTERNATIONAL BROKERAGE SERVICES, INC., its officers, authorized employees and duly appointed sub agents to act for and on its behalf as a true and lawful agent and attorney of the grantor named above for and in the name, place, and stead of said grantor from this date and in all Customs Districts, and in no other name to make, endorse, sign, declare, or swear to any entry, withdrawal, declaration, certificate, bill of lading, carnet or other document required by law or regulation in connection with the importation, transportation, or exportation of any merchandise shipped or consigned by or to said grantor, to perform any act or condition which may be required by law or regulation in connection with such merchandise to receive any merchandise deliverable to said grantor;

To make endorsements on bills of lading conferring authority to transfer title, make entry or correct drawback, and to make sign, declare, or swear to any statement, supplemental statement, schedule, supplemental schedule, certificate of delivery, certificate of manufacture, certificate of manufacture and delivery, abstract of manufacturing records, declaration of proprietor on drawback entry, declaration of exporter on drawback entry, or any other affidavit or document which may be required by law or regulation for drawback purposes, regardless of whether such bill of lading, sworn statement, schedule, certificate, abstract, declaration, or other affidavit or document is intended for filing in any customs district;

To sign, seal and deliver for and as the act of said grantor any bond required by law or regulation in connection with the entry or withdrawal of imported merchandise or merchandise exported with or without benefit of drawback, or in connection with the entry, clearance, lading, unloading or navigation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor, and any and all bonds which may be voluntarily given and accepted under applicable laws and regulations, consignee's and owner's declarations provided for in section 485, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or affidavits in connection with the entry of merchandise;

To sign and swear to any document and to perform any act that may be necessary or required by law or regulation in connection with the entering, clearing, lading, unloading, or operation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor;

To authorize other Customs Brokers to act as grantor's agent; to receive, endorse and correct checks issued for Customs duty refunds in grantor's name drawn on the Treasurer of the United States; if the grantor is a nonresident of the United States, to accept service of process on behalf of the grantor;

To waive the requirement of other Customs Brokers transmitting a copy of the customs entry CF7501 and the Customs Broker's bill of services directly to the undersigned grantor in accordance with CF 111.36(a) & (b). Such entry summary and bill will be transmitted through Hunter International Brokerage Services, Inc. It is so understood that the agreement between Hunter International Brokerage Services, Inc. and other Customs Brokers does not forbid or prevent the Customs Broker from having direct contact with the grantor in accordance with CFR 111.36(c)(3).

To generally to transact at the customs houses in any district any and all customs business, including making, signing, and filing of protests under section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930, in which said grantor is or may be concerned or interested and which may properly be transacted or performed by an agent and attorney, giving to said agent and attorney full power and authority to do anything whatever requisite and necessary to be done in the premises as fully as said grantor could do if present and acting, hereby ratifying and confirming that the said agent and attorney shall lawfully do by virtue of these presents the foregoing power of attorney to remain in full force until notice of revocation in writing is duly given to and received by a District Director of Customs.

The undersigned grantor of this power of attorney hereby agrees to HUNTER INTERNATIONAL BROKERAGE SERVICES, INC. Terms and Conditions of Service, which are attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

WITNESSETH WHEREOF, the said (Print full legal name) MARK BEYXON

has caused these presents to be sealed and signed: (Signature) (b) (6)

(Capacity)

(Date) Feb-8-99

Important note: If you are the importer of record, payment to the broker will not relieve you of liability for Customs charges (duties, taxes or other debts owed Customs) in the event the charges are not paid by the broker. Therefore, if you pay by check, Customs charges may be paid with a separate check payable to the "U.S. Customs Service" which shall be delivered to Customs by the broker. Importers who wish to utilize this procedure must contact our office in advance to arrange timely receipt of duty checks.

(Mandatory requirement to validate this POA is to provide a CLEAR copy of your passport or driver's license or have this document notarized and mail to our office at Hunter Int'l, 5674 Stoneridge Drive, Ste 209, Pleasanton, CA 94588, te (925) 417-5270, fax (925) 417-0170)

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: 56536D

Date Received by DSA: November 5, 2019

DMA Contact: Rogelio Hubbard

Applicant: Mark France Beynon
Woods Cross, Utah

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 (Braczkowski *et al.* 2015). In general, the current population trend is declining due to harvest and habitat loss and fragmentation (Stein *et al.* 2016).

In 1975, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* was included in CITES Appendix I (UNEP 2018). In accordance with Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use*, there are numerical limits to the quantity of trophies and skins from some sub-Saharan countries that have been approved by the CITES Parties that can be traded annually (CITES 2013).

In 1970, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* with (three subspecies) was listed as Endangered on the *United States' List of Endangered Foreign Fish and Wildlife*, the precursor to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Service 1970). This listing was revised in 1972 with the three subspecies being deleted as separate listings and all leopard subspecies included with the species listing (*Panthera pardus*; Service 1972). This listing was modified in 1982 when certain populations were classified as Threatened (Service 1982; “In Africa, in the wild, south of, and including, the following countries: Gabon, Congo, Zaire, Uganda, Kenya”). The leopard currently is subject to a 90-day status review (Service 2016, 2017, 2018).

In 2016, the African leopard as *Panthera pardus ssp. pardus* was categorized as Vulnerable A2cd (ver 3.1) by the IUCN Red List (Stein *et al.* 2016). This rangewide finding was based on loss of habitat and prey, and exploitation. These conservation threats are not well understood, have not ceased, and are likely to continue (Stein *et al.* 2016).

The leopard is part of a joint initiative by the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and CITES: Joint CMS-CITES African Carnivores Initiative (CMS 2017a,b). Recognizing the potential benefits of working together, the two organizations have agreed to conduct joint activities addressing shared species and issues of common interest. In this regard, the two organizations have prioritized actions on the leopard, as well as the African lion (*Panthera leo*), cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*), and wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*). The conservation threats to be addressed include: habitat loss and fragmentation, conflict with humans, depletion of the prey base, and unsustainable or illegal trade practices. Specific joint actions are being developed and will be implemented over the next several years (CMS 2017a). These actions include cooperative conservation programs for carnivores in the several range States, as well as specific conservation activities (e.g., illegal trade analyses, biological monitoring, and capacity building).

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 (Mark France Beynon; Woods Cross, Utah) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Namibia.
2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was taken from the wild at/near: Namibia, Arikajag Safaris, Farms Deuslag NR 13 and Sophienhor NR 136; with Professional Hunter: Lukas Holtzhausen; Outfitter: Afrikajag Safaris; during a hunt on: August 23–September 03, 2019. The leopard was/will harvested in accordance with Namibia, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Export Confirmation Certificate and Permit to Hunt for Trophies No. XX [Tag # NAPP XX; no 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 2018). 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 (2018), reported gross exports have averaged 166 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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CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.

20US56538D/9

2. Valid

02/03/2021

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

MARK FRANCE BEYNON

(b) (6)

WOODS CROSS, UT 84087
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

LUKAS HOLTZHAUSEN
P.O. BOX 229
OUTJO
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.

*-May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid
if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for
Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live
Animals Regulations.*

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS-1A
5275 LEESBURG PIKE
FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

02/04/2020

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 Plant9. 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
PARDUS9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY
(shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or
any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or
handicraft items such as curios or jewelry, that must
accompany raw or tanned parts.)

10. 1 W

11. Quantity (including units)

1

NO

12. Country of Origin
NAMIBIA

B. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

C. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

D. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

E. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

933818



RCVD MAR 09 2020

04 March 2020

To: PERMIT EXAMINER – DMA

Re: PRT#20US56536D/9

Please amend block#4 as follows:

From: Lucas Holtzhausen
P.O. Box 229
Outjo
Namibia

To: JACOBUS J.N. WASSERFALL
P.O. BOX 1677
WINDHOEK
NAMIBIA

Thank you.


MARIA FELIX



Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

RCVD MAR 09 2020

LB

Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits, MS: IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803
1-800-358-2104 or 703-358-2104

Type of Activity

REISSUANCE, RENEWAL, OR AMENDMENT OF A PERMIT
(For this application, all permits, registrations, and certificates are referred to as a permit.)

Complete Sections A or B, and C, D, and E of this application. U.S. address may be required in Section C, see instructions for details. **Instructions on how to make your application complete and help avoid unnecessary delays are attached.**

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

1.a. Last Name BEYNON	1.b. First Name MARK	1.c. Middle Name/initial FRANCE	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address maria@b.hunter-international.r

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 WOODS CROSS	1.c. State UTAH	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 84087	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country USA
2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable)				
2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal code	2.e. County/Province	2.f. Country

Section D: All applicants MUST complete

1. Attach the nonrefundable application processing fee in the form of a check or money order payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in the amount identified on page 6 and 7. Federal, Tribal, State, and local government agencies, and those acting on behalf of such agencies, are exempt from the processing fee – attach documentation of fee exempt status as outlined in instructions [50 CFR 13.11(d)].	
2. Certification: I hereby certify that I have read and am familiar with the regulations contained in 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.	
<p><i>Maria Felix as atty in Fact</i> 03/04/2020</p> <p>Signature of applicant/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopies or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)</p> <p>(b) (6)</p>	

Please continue to next page

E. REISSUANCE, RENEWAL, OR AMENDMENT OF A PERMIT (For this application, all permits, registrations, and certificates are referred to as a permit.)

NOTE 1: If you are renewing your Designated Port Exemption permit, use [form 3-200-2](#) and submit to appropriate Office of Law Enforcement address. If you are renewing your Import/Export license (required for commercial activities), use [form 3-200-3](#) and submit to appropriate Office of Law Enforcement address.

NOTE 2: This form **cannot** be used for a lost or damaged permit. If you need to replace a lost or damaged permit, please use [form 3-200-66](#). The application **must** be submitted to the office that issued the initial permit. Lost or damaged permit

NOTE 3: Some activities, such as all master files for multiple shipments, Certificate of Scientific Exchange (COSE), circus/traveling exhibits, and artificially propagated plants, can only be re-issued, renewed, or amended by submitting a new application for permits for those activities. Please refer to [these application types](#) to determine if another application form would be more appropriate or contact the Division of Management Authority for more information.

1. Name and address where you wish the permit to be mailed, **if different from page 1**. If you would like expedited shipping, please enclose a self-addressed, pre-paid, computer-generated, courier service airway bill. If unspecified, all documents will be mailed via regular mail through the U.S. Postal Service.

PLEASE USE ATTACHED SELF ADDRESSED PREPAID FEDEX LABEL

HUNTER INTERNATIONAL BROKERAGE SERVICES, INC
5653 STONERIDGE DRIVE, STE 107, PLEASANTON, CA 94588

2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

MARIA FELIX, TEL (925) 417 5271, EMAIL: maria@b.hunter-international.net

3. Disqualification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of the Lacey Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly waived by the Service Director in response to a written petition. (50 CFR 13.21(c)) Have you or any of the owners of the business, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited collateral, or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above?

☒ No ☐ Yes

If you answered "Yes" to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of incident; e) court; and f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically disqualify you from getting a permit.

4. **Permit number.** Enter the permit number to be reissued/renewed/amended.

Prt#: 20US56536D/9

5. Submit the original permit with this application.

Attached original permit

6. Past activities.

- a. Provide copies of all cleared documents and form 3-177 (FWS declaration of wildlife) associated with this permit.
- b. Provide a summary detailing activities conducted under this permit, as well as a brief statement of why you are seeking reissuance/renewal.

7. **Annual Report.** If required by your permit, provide an annual report as conditioned (Please disregard if you have already submitted your annual report.)

8. **Sport-hunted trophies:** If you did not hunt during the hunting season stated in your original application, you are not eligible for a renewal. Please submit a new application form.

9. **Certification** - Complete one of the statements below and supply any additional documentation requested: (original signature is required)

- a. For **NO CHANGES** to original application:

I certify that the information submitted in support of my original application for the permit indicated above has not changed and is still currently correct. I hereby request reissuance or renewal of this permit.

Permittee's signature: _____ Date: _____

- b. For **CHANGES** to original application:

On an attached page(s), provide a complete description of any changes (e.g., change in principal officer, personnel, address, location of activities, types of activities). Please sign each attached page. Also note that we may need to request additional information regarding the changes after reviewing your initial request. *See attached letter -*

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: *Chase Felix* Date: 3/04/2020

All international shipment(s) must be through a designated port, unless otherwise authorized. [A list of designated ports](#) (where an inspector is posted) is available. If you wish to use a port not listed, please contact either the Office of Law Enforcement for a Designated Port Exemption Permit (form 3-200-2) or the Division of Management Authority.

CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY

and

Acknowledgment of Terms and Conditions of Service

Social Security number (b) (6)

Date of birth (b) (6)

Know a men by these presents: That MARK FRANCE BEYNON

(b) (6) (Full legal name of individual)
residing at 1055 4th St

(Residential or physical mailing address, P O Box is not accepted)

hereby constitutes and appoints: HUNTER INTERNATIONAL BROKERAGE SERVICES, NC, its officers, authorized employees and duly appointed sub agents to act for and on its behalf as a true and lawful agent and attorney of the grantor named above for and in the name, place, and stead of said grantor from this date and in all Customs Districts, and in no other name to make, endorse, sign, declare, or swear to any entry, withdrawal, declaration, certificate, bill of lading, carnet or other document required by law or regulation in connection with the importation, transportation, or exportation of any merchandise shipped or consigned by or to said grantor, to perform any act or condition which may be required by law or regulation in connection with such merchandise to receive any merchandise deliverable to said grantor:

To make endorsements on bills of lading conferring authority to transfer title, make entry or collect drawback, and to make sign, declare, or swear to any statement, supplemental statement, schedule, supplemental schedule, certificate of delivery, certificate of manufacture, certificate of manufacture and delivery, abstract of manufacturing records, declaration of proprietor on drawback entry, declaration of exporter on drawback entry, or any other affidavit or document which may be required by law or regulation for drawback purposes, regardless of whether such bill of lading, sworn statement, schedule, certificate, abstract, declaration, or other affidavit or document is intended for filing in any customs district:

To sign, seal and deliver for and as the act of said grantor any bond required by law or regulation in connection with the entry or withdrawal of imported merchandise or merchandise exported with or without benefit of drawback, or in connection with the entry, clearance, lading, unloading or navigation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor, and any and all bonds which may be voluntarily given and accepted under applicable laws and regulations, consignee's and owner's declarations provided for in section 485, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or affidavits in connection with the entry of merchandise:

To sign and swear to any document and to perform any act that may be necessary or required by law or regulation in connection with the entering, clearing, lading, unloading, or operation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor;

To authorize other Customs Brokers to act as grantor's agent; to receive, endorse and collect checks issued for Customs duty refunds in grantor's name drawn on the Treasurer of the United States; if the grantor is a nonresident of the United States, to accept service of process on behalf of the grantor;

To waive the requirement of other Customs Brokers transmitting a copy of the customs entry CF7501 and the Customs Broker's bill of services directly to the undersigned grantor in accordance with CF 111.36(a) & (b). Such entry summary and bill will be transmitted through Hunter International Brokerage Services, Inc. It is also understood that the agreement between Hunter International Brokerage Services, Inc. and other Customs Brokers does not forbid or prevent the Customs Broker from having direct contact with the grantor in accordance with CFR 111.36(c)(3).

To generally to transact at the customs houses in any district any and all customs business, including making, signing, and filing of protests under section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930, in which said grantor is or may be concerned or interested and which may properly be transacted or performed by an agent and attorney, giving to said agent and attorney full power and authority to do anything whatever requisite and necessary to be done in the premises as fully as said grantor could do if present and acting, hereby ratifying and confirming that the said agent and attorney shall lawfully do by virtue of these presents the foregoing power of attorney to remain in full force until notice of revocation in writing is duly given to and received by a District Director of Customs.

The undersigned grantor of this power of attorney hereby agrees to HUNTER INTERNATIONAL BROKERAGE SERVICES, NC Terms and Conditions of Service, which are attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

NW THENCE WHEREOF, the said (Print full legal name) MARK BEYNON

has caused these presents to be sealed and signed: (Signature) (b) (6)

(Capacity)

(Date) Feb-8-17

Important note: If you are the importer of record, payment to the broker will not relieve you of liability for Customs charges (duties, taxes or other debts owed Customs) in the event the charges are not paid by the broker. Therefore, if you pay by check, Customs charges may be paid with a separate check payable to the "U.S. Customs Service" which shall be delivered to Customs by the broker. Importers who wish to utilize this procedure must contact our office in advance to arrange timely receipt of duty checks.

(Mandatory requirement to validate this POA is to provide a CLEAR copy of your passport or driver's license or have this document notarized and mail to our office at Hunter International, 5674 Stoneridge Drive, Ste 209, Pleasanton, CA 94588, tel (925) 417-5270, fax (925) 417-0170)

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.

20US56536D/9

2. Valid

02/03/2021

Original, Unused
Permit ReturnedU.S. CITES
Management Authority

02/04/2020

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.)

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

IMPORT PERMIT

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

MARK FRANCE BEYNON

(b) (6)

WOODS CROSS, UT 84087

U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

LUKAS HOLTZHAUSEN

P.O. BOX 229

OUTJO

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.

*May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid
if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for
Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live
Animals Regulations.*

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: 1A

5275 LEESBURG PIKE

FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and
species) of Animal or Plant9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks
or numbers (age/sex if live)10. Appendix No. and
Source

A. Common Name

9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY
(shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or
any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or
handicraft items such as curios or jewelry, that must
accompany raw or tanned parts.)

10. 1 W

11. Quantity (including units)

1 NO.

12. Country of Origin

NAMIBIA

LEOPARD

Scientific Name

PANTHERA

PARDUS

B. Common Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

Scientific Name

C. Common Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

Scientific Name

D. Common Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

Scientific Name

E. Common Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

Scientific Name

933818



Republic of Namibia

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

Tel: +264-61-284 2111
Fax: +264-61-259101
E-mail: jifo.fillemon@met.gov.na; josefina.shapi@met.gov.na

Directorate Scientific Services
CITES Management Section
Private Bag 13306
WINDHOEK
Namibia

CITES 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
MARK FRANCE BEYNON (b) (6) 84087 WOODS CROSS, UT UNITED STATES	JACOBUS J.N. WASSERFALL P.O. BOX 1677 WINDHOEK NAMIBIA

- A) Obtained the following trophy/trophies, in accordance with the Namibian National Legislation on 30/08/2019 with hunting permit number 190246. 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 & jaw

The trophy is marked with the following tag number: NAPP 178/250 (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





RCVD MAR 10 2020

LB

Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits, MS: 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 STUCKER	1.b. First Name JOHN	1.c. Middle Name/Initial ANDREW	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)		3.a. Alternate Telephone Number 281-606-2400	4. E-mail address JLANHAM@WELL-USA.COM

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. Business address (Street, Apt., P.O. Box, etc.) (b) (6)					Room #: no P.O. Boxes
1.b. City CYPRESS	1.c. State TX	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 77433	1.e. County/Province HARRIS	1.f. Country USA	
2.a. Mailing address (Street, Apt., P.O. Box, etc.) (b) (6)					
2.b. City HOUSTON					
2.c. State TX		2.d. Zip code/Postal code 77073		2.e. County/Province HARRIS	
2.f. Country USA					

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)
<i>Jim Lanham</i> <i>my in fact Well Worldwide</i> <i>March 6, 2020</i>
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.

*** ENVELOPE ATTACHED ***

2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

Joy Lanham, (281) 606-2400, trophies@well-usa.com / jlanham@well-usa.com

3. Disqualification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of the Lacey Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly waived by the Service Director in response to a written petition. (50 CFR 13.21(c)) Have you or any of the owners of the business, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited collateral, or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above?

☒ No ☐ Yes

If you answered "Yes" to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of incident; e) court, and f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically disqualify you from getting a permit.

4. 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: (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:
- b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:
- c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

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:

Namibia, Vreamdelling #90 Windhoek District

- e. Date wildlife was hunted: 11/09/2019

- f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

Dirk de Bod
PO Box 90079
Windhoek, 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]:

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). Hunting Permit: 190915

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: Dirk de bod
Business Name: Dirk de Bod Safaris Namibia
Address: PO Box 90079
Address: Windhoek
City: Windhoek
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:


Atty in Fact Well Worldwide

Date: 3/6/2020

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.

Applicant's signature: _____ **Date:** _____

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).**



WELL Worldwide Energy Logistics Inc.
17401 Aldine Westfield Road, Houston, Texas, 77073, USA.

Social Security No: (b) (6) Phone No: (b) (6)

CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY Acceptance of Terms and Conditions Know all men by these presents: That,

JOHN ANDREW STUCKER (PRINT NAME), an individual residing at
(b) (6) CYPRESS TX 77433

hereby constitutes and appoints WELL Worldwide Energy Logistics, Inc. ("Broker"), its officers and employees, and or specifically authorized agents, to act for and on its behalf as a true and lawful agent and attorney of the grantor for and in the name, place, and stead of said grantor, from this date, in the United States (the "territory") either in writing, electronically, or by other authorized means, to: Make, endorse, sign, declare, or swear to any Customs entry, withdrawal, declaration, certificate, bill of lading, carnet or any other documents required by law or regulation in connection with the importation, exportation, transportation, of any merchandise in or through the customs territory, shipped or consigned by or to said grantor; Perform any act or condition which may be required by law or regulation in connection with such merchandise deliverable to said grantor; to receive any merchandise; Make endorsements on bills of lading conferring authority to transfer title; make entry or collect drawback; and to make, sign, declare, or swear to any statement or certificate required by law or regulation for drawback purposes, regardless of whether such document is intended for filing with Customs; Sign, seal, and deliver for and as the act of said grantor any bond required by law or regulation in connection with the entry or withdrawal of imported merchandise or merchandise exported with or without benefit of drawback, or in connection with the entry, clearance, lading, unlading or navigation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor; and any and all bonds which may be voluntarily given and accepted under applicable laws and regulations, consignee's and owner's declarations provided for in section 485, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or affidavits or statements in connection with the entry of merchandise; Sign and swear to any document and to perform any act that may be necessary or required by law or regulation in connection with the entering, clearing, lading, unlading, or operation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor; Authorize other Customs Brokers duly licensed within the territory to act as grantor's agent; to receive, endorse and collect checks issued for Customs duty refunds in grantor's name drawn on the Treasurer of the United States; if the grantor is a nonresident of the United States, to accept service of process on behalf of the grantor; And generally to transact Customs business, including filing of claims or protests under section 514 of the Tariff

Act of 1930, or pursuant to other laws of the territories, in which said grantor is or may be concerned or interested and which may properly be transacted or performed by an agent and attorney; Giving to said agent and attorney full power and authority to do anything whatever requisite and necessary to be done in the premises as fully as said grantor could do if present and acting, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said agent and attorney shall lawfully do by virtue of these presents; This power of attorney to remain in full force until revocation in writing is duly given to and received by grantee (if the donor of this power of attorney is a partnership, the said power shall in no case have any force or effect in the United States after the expiration of two years from the date of its execution); Appointment as Forwarding Agent: Grantor authorizes the above Grantee to act within the territory as a lawful agent and sign or endorse export documents (i.e., commercial invoices, bill of lading, Insurance certificates, drafts and any other document) necessary for the completion of an export on grantor's behalf as may be required under law and regulation in the territory and to appoint forwarding agents on grantor's behalf; If the Grantor is a Limited Liability Company, the signatory certifies that he/she has full authority to execute this power on behalf of the Grantor. Grantor acknowledges receipt and acceptance of these Terms and Conditions of Service of Broker governing all transactions between all the Parties. This Power of Attorney constitutes authorization for you to forward all Customs entries, bills and related documents in care of our Forwarding Agent, Safan Specialty Importers, who arranges for the importing and international carriage of our merchandise pursuant to the executed Authorization to Import with them. This clause is intended to allow all parties to insure compliance with 19 CFR 111.35. We acknowledge that as Importer of record payment to the broker will not relieve us of liability for Customs charges (duties, taxes or other debts owed Customs) in the event that the charges are not paid by the Broker/Forwarding Agent. We further acknowledge that Customs charges may be paid with a separate check payable to the "U.S. Customs" which shall be delivered to Customs by the broker.

In witness whereof, the said individual,

JOHN ANDREW STUCKER (PRINT NAME)
has caused these presents to be signed and signed:

Signature of Individual:

Date: 4/9/18 Witness Signat (b) (6)

Schedule G – RECORD SHEET (Regulation 114C (o))

DEADLINE

This Record Sheet must be completed in full and sent by electronic means to the permit office's dedicated e-mail (predator.hunted@met.gov.na) within 1 week after the hunting permit expired.

Please save the document using the following format: Species_ HUNTING QUOTA TAG Number_ Hunting Permit Number_ Date of record sheet submission (DD/MM/YYYY).

SPECIES HUNTED Leopard TAG NUMBER NAPP 147/250
HUNT PERMIT NUMBER 190915 CLIENT NAME J.A. Stucker
PROFESSIONAL HUNTER Dirk de Bod HUNTING OUTFITTER Dirk de Bod Saf
PLACE OF HUNT Vreemdehling CONCESSION HOLDER/LANDOWNER Dirk de Bod
HUNT START DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) 09/09/2019 HUNT FINISH DATE (DD/MM/YYYY) 11/9/2019

1. WAS THE HUNT SUCCESSFUL? (tick appropriate box):

YES ☒ NO ☐

IF NO, WHY NOT?

2. HUNTING METHOD (tick appropriate box): i) BAIT AND BLIND ☒

ii) ON FOOT ☐

3. PRE-BAITING:

YES ☒ NO ☐

4. NUMBER OF BAIT SITES USED DURING HUNT (including pre-baiting if applicable):

6

5. NUMBER OF BAIT SITES FED ON BY PREDATOR (including pre-baiting if applicable):

4

6. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAIT NIGHTS (including pre-baiting if applicable):

The total number of nights that all bait sites were open (if 6 bait sites were open for 1 night = 6 bait nights)

13

7. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAITS USED (including pre-baiting if applicable):

The total number of times that bait sites were 'freshened' with new bait

3

8.

SEX & AGE OF PREDATOR FEEDING ON BAITS DURING HUNT:	NUMBER:	EVIDENCE (SIGHTING, TRACKS, TRAIL CAMERA):
Adult male	<u>2</u>	<u>Trail camera</u>
Adult female	<u>3</u>	<u> </u>
Subadult male	<u>1</u>	<u> </u>
Subadult female		<u> </u>
Juvenile	<u>2</u>	<u> </u>
Unknown		

9. NUMBER OF PREDATOR SEEN MORE THAN 1 KM AWAY FROM BAITS:

2

IF TROPHY WAS TAKEN:

10. DATE TROPHY TAKEN (DD/MM/YYYY):

11/09/2019

11. GPS LOCATION OF HUNT (in decimal degrees for example; 15.21478 and -19.9591, one number per box):

17°29'42.62" E

21°51'19.46" S

12. CONDITION OF PREDATOR (tick all appropriate boxes):

i) HEALTHY ☒

ii) UNHEALTHY ☐

iii) FULL STOMACH ☐

iv) MEDIUM STOMACH ☐

v) EMPTY STOMACH ☒

MEASUREMENTS:

13. BODY LENGTH (CM):

195

15. NECK CIRCUMFERENCE (CM):

55

17. SKULL WIDTH (CM):

16.5

14. SHOULDER HEIGHT (CM):

67

16. SKULL LENGTH (CM):

26.8

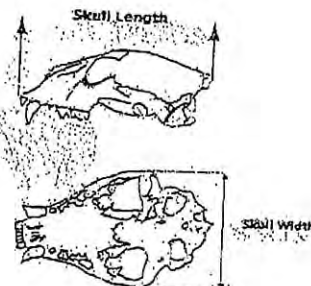
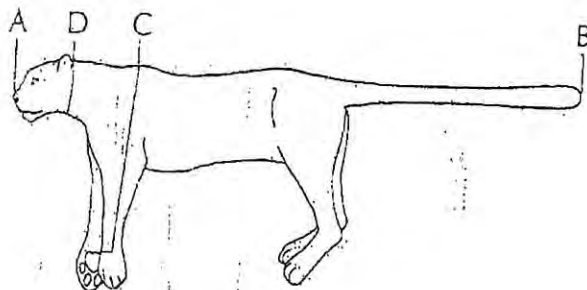
18. WEIGHT (KG)

65 kg

MEASUREMENTS & PHOTOGRAPHS

Measurements to be taken:

1. Body length (cm, tip of nose to tip of tail; Measurement A-B)
2. Shoulder height (cm, tip of scapula to back of plantar pad; Measurement C)
3. Neck circumference (cm, immediately behind the ear; Measurement D)
4. Skull length (mm, greatest length of skull, measured as a straight line between pegs)
5. Skull width (mm, greatest width of skull, measured across zygomatic arches)



Photographs required before the trophy is skinned:



1. Side view showing the entire body with the hunter positioned directly behind for scale, and visible predator hunting quota tag number.

2. The predator lying on its right showing the feet and visible predator hunting quota tag number.

3. The predator lying on its left showing the feet and visible predator hunting quota tag number.

IF TROPHY WAS TAKEN:

10. DATE TROPHY TAKEN (DD/MM/YYYY):

11/09/2019

11. GPS LOCATION OF HUNT (in decimal degrees for example; 15.21478 and -19.9591, one number per box):

17°29'42.62" E

21°51'19.46" S

12. CONDITION OF PREDATOR (tick all appropriate boxes):

i) HEALTHY



ii) UNHEALTHY



iii) FULL STOMACH



iv) MEDIUM STOMACH



v) EMPTY STOMACH



MEASUREMENTS:

13. BODY LENGTH (CM):

195

15. NECK CIRCUMFERENCE (CM):

55

17. SKULL WIDTH (CM):

16.5

14. SHOULDER HEIGHT (CM):

67

16. SKULL LENGTH (CM):

26.8

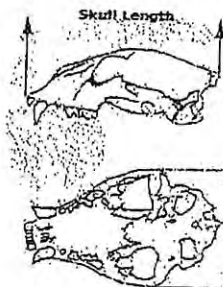
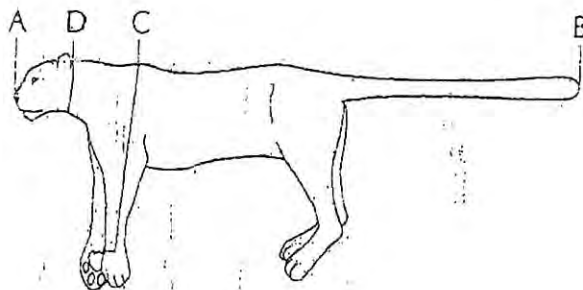
18. WEIGHT (KG)

65 kg

MEASUREMENTS & PHOTOGRAPHS

Measurements to be taken:

1. Body length (cm, tip of nose to tip of tail; Measurement A-B)
2. Shoulder height (cm, tip of scapula to back of plantar pad; Measurement C)
3. Neck circumference (cm, immediately behind the ear; Measurement D)
4. Skull length (mm, greatest length of skull, measured as a straight line between pegs)
5. Skull width (mm, greatest width of skull, measured across zygomatic arches)



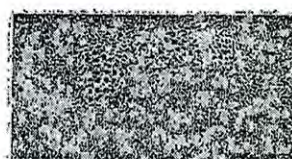
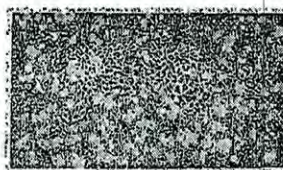
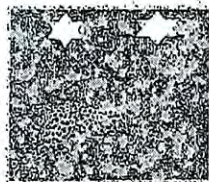
L - 26
W - 15.5

Total - 41.50

TH - 7.5

G - 10

Photographs required before the trophy is skinned:



1. Side view showing the entire body with the hunter positioned directly behind for scale, and visible predator hunting quota tag number.

2. The predator lying on its side showing the feet and visible predator hunting quota tag number.

3. The predator lying on its left showing the feet and visible predator hunting quota tag number.





Republic of Namibia

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

Tel: +264-61-284 2111

Fax: +264-61-259101

E-mail: lifo.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
JOHN ANDREW STUCKER (b) (6) CYPRESS, TEXAS 77422 U.S.A	D. DE BOD P.O. BOX 90079 WINDHOEK NAMIBIA

- A) Obtained the following trophy/trophies, in accordance with the Namibian National Legislation on 11/09/2019 with hunting permit number 190915. 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 & fullmount

The trophy is marked with the following tag number: NAPP 147/250 (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.:

190815

VALID FROM:

04.09.19

VALID TO:

16.09.19

RECEIPT No.:

17047192

PERMIT TO HUNT FOR TROPHIES

0124

Permission is hereby granted in terms of the Nature Conservation Ordinance 1975 (Ord. 4 of 1975)

Name of Trophy Hunter:

J. A. Shuckler

Residential Address:

(b) (6)

Cypress Texas 77433

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		All advertisements must be done in accordance with Regulation 106 (Gazette No. 3133, 1987) 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		*Subject to the attached Predator Trophy hunting conditions	
Giraffe		Reedbuck		Zebra Burchell's		*Please contact the nearest MET office prior 7 days before hunt.	
Grey Duiker		Rhinoceros, Black		Zebra Hartmann's			
Hartebeest		Rhinoceros, White		Cheetah			
Hippopotamus		Roan		Leopard		IX Male	
Impala Black-Faced		Sable		Lion			

On the following farms / hunting concessions / safari / guestfarm:

Engadin # 74
Vriesvelding # 90

Guided by (name of guides):

D. W. de Boer

Tag # 1471250 (2019)

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & TOURISM

ISSUING OFFICER (NAME & SIGNATURE)
F. Kertupnia

UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE MINISTER
POHAMBASHIETA IN TERMS OF SECTION
78 (1) OF THE NATURE CONSERVATION
ORDINANCE, 1975 (ORDINANCE NO. 4
OF 1975) AS AMENDED

IMPORTANT: This permit is not valid in any way
and is not transferable.

Official MET date stamp

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM PERMIT OFFICE
2019-08-09
WINDHOEK PERMIT OFFICE Private Bag 13306, Windhoek

SA Stucker

"We hardly individually and collectively declare that the predator records and photographs was hunted shot and killed. Duplicates in full accordance with all the predator trophy hunting permit conditions"

no trophy hunter may hunt unless accompanied by a professional hunter, master hunting guide or hunting guide. This permit must be kept on the person of the permit holder at all times while hunting. Only guide(s) as specified on the permit may conduct the hunt.

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

Directorate Scientific Services
Private Bag 13306
Windhoek, Namibia
Enquiries: Permit Office
Tel +264-61-284 2538/2506



PERMIT No.:

190915

VALID FROM:

04.09.19

VALID TO:

16.09.19

RECEIPT No.:

D7047192

PERMIT TO HUNT FOR TROPHIES

0124

Permission is hereby granted in terms of the Nature Conservation Ordinance 1975 (Ord. 4 of 1975)

Name of Trophy Hunter:

J. A. Sturcker

Residential Address:

(b) (6)

Cypress, Texas 77433

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		All advertisements must be done in accordance with Regulation 136 (Gazette no. 6488, 1987), of the Nature Conservation Ordinance 4 of 1975 (4 of 1975), as amended.	
Crocodile		Kudu		Warthog			
Dik-Dik		Lechwe		Waterbuck			
Eland		Oryx (Gemsbok)		Wildebess, Black		*Subject to the attached Predator Trophy hunting conditions	
Elephant		Ostrich		Wildebess, Blue			
Giraffe		Reedbuck		Zebra Burchell's		*Please contact the nearest met office prior 7 days before hunt.	
Grey Duiker		Rhinoceros, Black		Zebra Hartmann's			
Hartebeest		Rhinoceros, White		Cheetah			
Hippopotamus		Roan		Leopard		ix	Naie
Impala Black-Faced		Sable		Lion			

On the following farms / hunting concessions / safari / guestfarm:

Engadin # 74
Vreemdeling # 90

Guided by (name of guides):

D.W. de Boer

Tag # 147/250 (2019)

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & TOURISM

ISSUING OFFICER (NAME & SIGNATURE)

UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE MINISTER
POHANSI SHITTA IN TERMS OF SECTION
78 (1) OF THE NATURE CONSERVATION
ORDINANCE, 1975 (ORDINANCE NO. 4
OF 1975)

IMPORTANT: This permit is not valid if altered in any way
and is not transferable.

Official MET date stamp

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
AND TOURISM
DEPARTMENT OF NATURE

2019-08-10

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

h
Application Number: 71374D
Date Received by DSA: March 13, 2020
DMA Contact: Miguel Richardson
Applicant: John Andrew Stucker
Cypress, 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 (John Andrew Stucker; Cypress, 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: Vreamdeling #90, Windhoek District, Namibia; with Professional Hunter: Dirk de Bod; with Outfitter: [same]; during a hunt on: September 11, 2019. The leopard was harvested in accordance with Namibia, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Export Confirmation Certificate and Permit to Hunt for Trophies No. 190915 [Tag # NAPP 147/250 (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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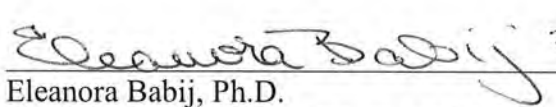
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DSA BIOLOGIST:

DSA CONCUR:

 3/16/2020

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 3/16/2020

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.

20US56536D/9

2. Valid

02/03/2021

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

MARK FRANCE BEYNON

(b) (6)

WOODS CROSS, UT 84087
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

JACOBUS J.N. WASSERFALL

P.O. BOX 1677

WINDHOEK

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.

THIS REPLACES AND AMENDS: 20US56536D/9 ISSUED 02/04/2020.

*-May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid
if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for
Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live
Animals Regulations.*

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA

5275 LEESBURG PIKE

FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

03/16/2020

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 Plant9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks
or numbers (age/sex if live)10. Appendix No. and
Source

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name

PANTHERA

PARDUS

9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY
(shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or
any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or
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. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

C. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

D. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

E. Common Name

Scientific Name

9. [REDACTED]

10. [REDACTED]

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

977840



RCVD MAR 09 2020 LB

Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits, MS: IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803
1-800-358-2104 or 703-358-2104

Type of Activity

**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 JONES	1.b. First Name JOSHUA	1.c. Middle Name/Initial B	1.d. Suffix MR.
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Telephone Number (b) (6)	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number (b) (6)	4. E-mail address TROPHIES@WELL-USA.COM

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 ANTONIO	1.c. State TX	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 78259	1.e. County/Province BEXAR	1.f. Country USA
2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable) 17401 ALDINE WESTFIELD RD				
2.b. City HOUSTON	2.c. State TX	2.d. Zip code/Postal code 77073	2.e. County/Province HARRIS	2.f. Country USA

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) Jim Lankham Amy in fact Well Worldwide March 4, 2020	

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.

WELL WORLDWIDE ATTN: BRENDA JOHNSON
17401 ALDINE WESTFIELD RD., HOUSTON, TX 77073

2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

WELL WORLDWIDE ATTN: BRENDA JOHNSON
281-606-2400, trophies@well-usa.com

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 the business, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited collateral, or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above?

☒ No ☐ Yes

If you answered "Yes" to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of incident; e) court, and f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically disqualify you from getting a permit.

4. 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: (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:
 - b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:
 - c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

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:

NAMIBIA, FARM GROSS OTTLAU 444 OTAVI DISTRICT (s 19 24.879) (e01?*12.217)

- e. Date wildlife was hunted: OCTOBER 26,2019

- f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

SAREL PETRUS DU TOIT
P.O. BOX 1684
OTJIWARONGO, 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]:

KINGS TAXIDERMY
P.O. BOX 1059
OTJIWARONGO, 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). All Namibian permit docs are with the trophy at above re: address
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: MR. SAREL PETRUS DE TOIT
Business Name: MIDWAY HUNTING SAFARIS
Address: P.O. BOX 1684
Address:
City:
State/Province: OTJIWARONGO
Country, Postal Code: NAMIBIA

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.

Applicant's signature: _____ **Date:** _____

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: lifo.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
JOSHUA BRADY JONES (b) (6) 78259 SAN ANTONIO, TX U.S.A	SAREL PETRUS DU TOIT P. O. BOX 1684 OTJIWARONGO NAMIBIA

- A) Obtained the following trophy/trophies, in accordance with the Namibian National Legislation on 26/10/2019 with hunting permit number 191882. 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
-----fullmount, skull & jaw-----

The trophy is marked with the following tag number: NAPP 205/250 (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





WELL Worldwide Energy Logistics Inc.
17401 Aldine Westfield Road, Houston, Texas, 77073, USA.

Social Security No: (b) (6) Phone No: (b) (6)

CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY Acceptance of Terms and Conditions Know all men by these presents: That,
Joshua Jones (PRINT NAME), an individual residing at
(b) (6), San Antonio Tx 78261

(ADDRESS AS ON DRIVERS LICENSE)

hereby constitutes and appoints WELL Worldwide Energy Logistics, Inc. ("Broker"), its officers and employees, and or specifically authorized agents, to act for and on its behalf as a true and lawful agent and attorney of the grantor for and in the name, place, and stead of said grantor, from this date, in the United States (the "territory") either in writing, electronically, or by other authorized means, to: Make, endorse, sign, declare, or swear to any Customs entry, withdrawal, declaration, certificate, bill of lading, carnet or any other documents required by law or regulation in connection with the importation, exportation, transportation, of any merchandise in or through the customs territory, shipped or consigned by or to said grantor; Perform any act or condition which may be required by law or regulation in connection with such merchandise deliverable to said grantor; to receive any merchandise; Make endorsements on bills of lading conferring authority to transfer title; make entry or collect drawback; and to make, sign, declare, or swear to any statement or certificate required by law or regulation for drawback purposes, regardless of whether such document is intended for filing with Customs; Sign, seal, and deliver for and as the act of said grantor any bond required by law or regulation in connection with the entry or withdrawal of imported merchandise or merchandise exported with or without benefit of drawback, or in connection with the entry, clearance, lading, unlading or navigation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor; and any and all bonds which may be voluntarily given and accepted under applicable laws and regulations, consignee's and owner's declarations provided for in section 485, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or affidavits or statements in connection with the entry of merchandise; Sign and swear to any document and to perform any act that may be necessary or required by law or regulation in connection with the entering, clearing, lading, unlading, or operation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor; Authorize other Customs Brokers duly licensed within the territory to act as grantor's agent; to receive, endorse and collect checks issued for Customs duty refunds in grantor's name drawn on the Treasurer of the United States; if the grantor is a nonresident of the United States, to accept service of process on behalf of the grantor; And generally to transact Customs business, including filing of claims or protests under section 514 of the Tariff

Act of 1930, or pursuant to other laws of the territories, in which said grantor is or may be concerned or interested and which may properly be transacted or performed by an agent and attorney; Giving to said agent and attorney full power and authority to do anything whatever requisite and necessary to be done in the premises as fully as said grantor could do if present and acting, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said agent and attorney shall lawfully do by virtue of these presents; This power of attorney to remain in full force until revocation in writing is duly given to and received by grantee (If the donor of this power of attorney is a partnership, the said power shall in no case have any force or effect in the United States after the expiration of two years from the date of its execution); Appointment as

Forwarding Agent: Grantor authorizes the above Grantee to act within the territory as a lawful agent and sign or endorse export documents (i.e. commercial invoices, bill of lading, insurance certificates, drafts and any other document) necessary for the completion of an export on grantor's behalf as may be required under law and regulation in the territory and to appoint forwarding agents on grantor's behalf; If the Grantor is a Limited Liability Company, the signatory certifies that he/she has full authority to execute this power on behalf of the Grantor. Grantor acknowledges receipt and acceptance of these Terms and Conditions of Service of Broker governing all transactions between all the Parties. This Power of Attorney constitutes authorization for you to forward all Customs entries, bills and related documents in care of our Forwarding Agent, Safari Specialty Importers, who arranges for the importing and international carriage of our merchandise pursuant to the executed Authorization to Import with them. This clause is intended to allow all parties to insure compliance with 19 CFR 111.36. We acknowledge that as importer of record payment to the broker will not relieve us of liability for Customs charges (duties, taxes or other debts owed Customs) in the event that the charges are not paid by the Broker/Forwarding Agent. We further acknowledge that Customs charges may be paid with a separate check payable to the "U.S. Customs" which shall be delivered to Customs by the broker.

In witness whereof, the said individual,

Josh Jones (PRINT NAME)
has caused these presents to be sealed and signed:

Signature of Individual: (b) (6)

Date: 2-19-20

Witness Signature: (b) (6)

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: 71229D

Date Received by DSA: March 13, 2020

DMA Contact: Miguel Richardson

Applicant: Joshua B. Jones
San Antonio, 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 (Braczkowski *et al.* 2015). In general, the current population trend is declining due to harvest and habitat loss and fragmentation (Stein *et al.* 2016).

In 1975, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* was included in CITES Appendix I (UNEP 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 (Joshua B. Jones; San Antonio, 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: Farm Gross Ottau 444, Otavi District), Namibia; with Professional Hunter: Sarel Petrus du Toit; with Outfitter: Midway Hunting Safaris; during a hunt on: October 26, 2019. The leopard was harvested in accordance with Namibia, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Export Confirmation Certificate and Permit to Hunt for Trophies No. 191882 [Tag # NAPP 205/250 (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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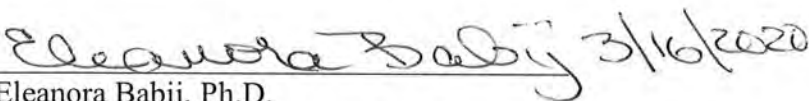
* * * * *

DSA BIOLOGIST:

DSA CONCUR:

 3/16/2020

Jeffrey P. Jorgenson, Ph.D.
Biologist
Division of Scientific Authority

 3/16/2020

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.
Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring
Division of Scientific Authority

leopard permit# 71229d

Richardson, Miguel <miguel_richardson@fws.gov>

Mon 3/16/2020 2:25 PM

To: TROPHIES@WELL-USA.COM <TROPHIES@WELL-USA.COM>

Good afternoon, you forgot to sign the certification statement #9 on the permit application, please sign it and mail and email the copy to me along with a copy of this email so we can issue your permit.



RCVD MAR 11 2020

LB

Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits, MS: IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803
1-800-358-2104 or 703-358-2104

Type of Activity

**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 Davidson	1.b. First Name Wesley	1.c. Middle Name/Initial C	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address

Section B: Complete if applying on behalf of a business, corporation, public agency, Tribe, or institution

1.a. Name of business, agency, Tribe, or institution		1.b. Doing business as (DBA)	
2. Tax identification no.		3. Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution	
4.a. Principal officer Last name	4.b. Principal officer First Name	4.c. Principal officer Middle name/initial	4.d. Suffix
5. Principal officer title		6. Primary contact name	
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate telephone number	7.c. Business fax number	7.d. Business e-mail address

Section C: All applicants complete address information

1. Physical address (Street address, Apartment #, Suite #, or Room #; no P.O. Boxes) (b) (6)				
1.b. City Lithia	1.c. State FL	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 33547	1.e. County/Province Hillsborough	1.f. Country USA
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) 03/02/2020
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.

N/A

2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

Wesley Davidson

(b) (6)

3. Disqualification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of the Lacey Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly waived by the Service Director in response to a written petition. (50 CFR 13.21(c)) Have you or any of the owners of the business, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited collateral, or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above?

☒ No ☐ Yes

If you answered "Yes" to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of incident; e) court, and f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically disqualify you from getting a permit.

4. 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: (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:

- c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

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:

Ngoheranga, Tanzania , Coodinates: S09*05.882' E35*50.968'

- e. Date wildlife was hunted: Sep 24 2019

- f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

HSK SAFARIS LTD, QUNTIN SANGUENI WHITE HEAD(Profesional Hunter)

- 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]:

HSK SAFARIS LTD, P. O. BOX 14352 , DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA.

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:

Business Name:

Address:

Address:

City:

State/Province:

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.

Applicant's signature

(b) (6)

Date:

2 Mar 20

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).



RCVD MAR 11 2020

**Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form**

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits, MS: 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 Bruun Andersen	1.b. First Name Niels	1.c. Middle Name/Initial Erik	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 Moorpark	1.c. State CA	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 93021	1.e. County/Province Ventura	1.f. Country USA
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)	<i>02/28/2020</i>

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 () and return your original permit with that form.

Note 3: *Sport-hunted trophy* is defined at 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.

Erik Bruun Andersen

(b) (6)

Moorpark, CA. 93021

2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

Erik Bruun Andersen

(b) (6)

3. Disqualification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of the Lacey Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly waived by the Service Director in response to a written petition. (50 CFR 13.21(c)) Have you or any of the owners of the business, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited collateral, or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above?

☒ No ☐ Yes

If you answered "Yes" to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of incident; e) court, and f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically disqualify you from getting a permit.

4. 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: (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:

Bubye Valley Conservancy, Zimbabwe

- b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

September 13 - September 26, 2020

- c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

Mazunga Safaris
8 Norfolk Road
Hillside
Bulawayo, Zimbabwe

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:
- e. Date wildlife was hunted:
- f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:
- 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]:

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: Trophy Consultants International
Business Name: 4 Josiah Chinamano Road
Address: Belmont
Address: Bulawayo, Zimbabwe
City: 263 (29) 2273581
State/Province:
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:

02/28/2020

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 . 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).



Villavicencio, Jorge <jorge_villavicencio@fws.gov>

[EXTERNAL] Information and Status of Permit 36446D

1 message

Carlos Fernando Ruiz Ibarra

Mon, Jul 8, 2019 at 12:28
PM

(b) (6)

To: "jorge_villavicencio@fws.gov" <jorge_villavicencio@fws.gov>

Cc: Carlos Fernando Ruiz Ibarra (b) (6)

Good Day Jorge,

here I send the full infomation of the bussines that will be shipping the leopard to me.

Adam Clements Safaris

P.o. box 10929

Block DD 586

Sakina

Arusha, Tanzania

Please tell me when can i recive my permit.?



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

APR 08 2019

LB

Return to: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority (DMA)
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, 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 FERNANDEZ	1.b. First name CARLOS	1.c. Middle name or initial ALBERTO	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Social Security No.	4. Occupation	5. Affiliation/ Doing business as (see instructions)
(b) (6)	(b) (6)	(b) (6)	(b) (6)
6.a. Telephone number	6.b. Alternate telephone number	6.c. Fax number	6.d. E-mail address
(b) (6)	(b) (6)	(b) (6)	(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
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 LAREDO	1.c. State TEXAS	1.d. Zip code/Postal code: 78045-8923	1.e. County/Province USA	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	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal code:	2.e. County/Province	2.f. Country

D. All applicants MUST complete	
1.	Attach check or money order payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in the amount of \$100, nonrefundable processing fee. Federal, Tribal, State, and local government agencies, and those acting on behalf of such agencies, are exempt from the processing fee - attach documentation of fee exempt status as outlined in instructions. (50 CFR 13.11(d))
2.	Do you currently have or have you ever had any Federal Fish and Wildlife permits? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> If yes, list the number of the most current permit you have held or that you are applying to renew (b) (6) No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3.	Certification: I hereby certify that I have read and am familiar with the regulations contained in Title 50, Part 17, Subchapter B of Chapter I of Title 50, and I certify that the information submitted in this application is true, 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 (in blue ink) of applicant/person responsible for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) (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 trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit**. If you are requesting reissuance of a permit because you have taken a trophy, but were unable to import it prior to the expiration of the permit, please use the renewal form (3-200-52; <http://www.fws.gov/international/permits/by-form-number/index.html>) and return your original permit with that form.

Note 2: 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.

Note 3: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard, elephant, and rhinoceros hunting trophies, are subject to restrictions on their use after import into the United States. Please see 50 CFR 23.55 for more information or contact the Division of Management Authority.

Please provide the following information. Complete all questions on the application. Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A". If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy. If importing trophies from more than one country, you must submit a separate application for each shipment in order to obtain separate import permits.

1. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: ONE (Limited to the import of two per calendar year)

African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) Quantity: (Import permit is not required for trophies harvested in Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, or Zimbabwe). **Note: once imported, ivory cannot be re-exported.**

Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity: (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 3-200-37).

2. **IF ANIMAL IS CURRENTLY LIVING IN THE WILD**, please enter the following:

- a. Country and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch AND nearest city) where wildlife is to be taken from the wild: **TANZANIA, ON THE SELOUS GAME RESERVE, DAR ES SALAM.**

- b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

AUGUST 25TH, 2019 - SEPTEMBER 7TH, 2019.

- c. Description of the trophy and parts you intend to import (e.g., skin, skull, shoulder mount, life size mount, claws, horns, tusks).

SKULL, SKIN AND FLOATING BONES.

3. **IF THE ANIMAL IS DEAD**, please enter the following:

- a. Country and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, and/or AND nearest city) where trophy was removed from the wild:

- b. Date wildlife was hunted:

- c. Description of the trophy and parts you intend to import (e.g., skin, skull, shoulder mount, life size mount, claws, horn, tusks):
- d. The current location of the trophy (address and country) [the U.S. import permit will identify this country as the country of export/re-export and must match with the export/re-export document]:
4. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you. If you are applying to import a trophy directly from Namibia, you **must** provide the name and address of the professional hunter listed on your Namibian hunting permit [this name will appear on the face of the export permit].

Name: P.O. Box 10929
Business Name: Block DD 586
Address: Sakina
Address: Arusha
City:
State/Province: Tanzania
Country, Postal Code:

5. Please be aware that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service may need to make a finding that your activities will enhance or benefit wild populations of the species involved. If you have any information that could support this finding (e.g., how the funds from license/trophy fees will be spent, what portion of the hunting fee will support conservation), please submit such information on a separate page with your application.

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 6 or 7 below)

6. If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a foreign national, provide documentation to show you have a Power of Attorney to act on your client's behalf and sign the following statement.

I acknowledge that the sport-hunted trophy/trophies to be imported has been/will be personally hunted by my client and is being imported only for my client's personal use (i.e., **not for sale, transfer, donation, or exchange that is reasonably likely to result in economic use, gain, or benefit**). I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year (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: _____ Date: _____

Be aware that there may be additional permit requirements by your local or state governments, as well as required by other Federal agencies or foreign government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

8. All international shipment(s) must be through a designated port. A list of designated ports (where an inspector is posted) is available from <http://www.fws.gov/le/designated-ports.html>. If you wish to use a port not listed, please contact the Office of Law Enforcement for a Designated Port Exemption Permit (form 3-200-2).
9. Name and address where you wish the permit to be mailed, if different from page 1 (All permits will be mailed via the U.S. Postal Service, unless you identify an alternative means below):
10. If you wish the permit to be delivered by means other than USPS regular mail, provide an air bill, pre-paid envelope, or billing information. If you do not have a pre-paid envelope or air bill and wish to pay for a courier service with your credit card, please check the box below. Please DO NOT include credit card number or other information; you will be contacted for this information.
- ☐ If a permit is issued, please send it via a courier service to the address on page 1 or question 9. I understand that you will contact me for my credit card information once the application has been processed.
11. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application? (Include name, phone number, and email):
CARLOS ALBERTO FERNANDEZ, PHONE (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.



Rivera, Luis <luis_rivera@fws.gov>

PRT# 36446D

1 message

Rivera, Luis <luis_rivera@fws.gov>

Thu, Apr 25, 2019 at 12:20 PM

To: (b) (6)

Good afternoon.

I have been assigned your application to import a sport-hunted leopard from Tanzania. In order to continue processing your application, please provide the full name of the overseas person or business who will be shipping the leopard to you, as stated in part 4, page 3 of the application.

Please be aware that if the requested information is not received by this office within 45 days, your application will be abandoned and administratively closed. Once a file is closed, you will need to submit a new application and all required fees for the Service to consider your proposed activity.

--

Sincerely,

Luis Rivera
Legal Instrument Examiner
USFWS/Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits, MS: IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803
703-358-2604
Fax: 703-358-2881
Email: Luis_Rivera@fws.gov



Braxton, Ailteas <ailteas_braxton@fws.gov>

Sport Hunted trophy permit application.....36446D

1 message

Braxton, Ailteas <ailteas_braxton@fws.gov>

Thu, Jun 13, 2019 at 5:19 PM

To (b) (6)

Hi Carlos,
Please respond with the information requested in the attachment below.

Thank you for your patience
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.



2019-04-25_36446d_email app1.pdf

97K

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: 36446D

Date Received by DSA: July 8, 2019

DMA Contact: Stephanie Whitley

Applicant: Carlos Alberto Fernandez
Laredo, TX

Specimens and Species: Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

Wild (Tanzania)

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.

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 2018). In accordance with Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use*, there are numerical limits to the quantity of trophies and skins from some sub-Saharan countries that have been approved by the CITES Parties that can be traded annually (CITES 2013).

In 1970, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* with (three subspecies) was listed as Endangered on the *United States' List of Endangered Foreign Fish and Wildlife*, the precursor to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Service 1970). This listing was revised in 1972 with the three subspecies being deleted as separate listings and all leopard subspecies included with the species listing (*Panthera pardus*; Service 1972). This listing was modified in 1982 when certain populations were classified as Threatened (Service 1982; “In Africa, in the wild, south of, and including, the following countries: Gabon, Congo, Zaire, Uganda, Kenya”). The leopard currently is subject to a 90-day status review (Service 2016, 2017, 2018).

In 2016, the African leopard as *Panthera pardus* ssp. *pardus* was categorized as Vulnerable A2cd (ver 3.1) by the IUCN Red List (Stein *et al.* 2016). This range wide 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).

Since the last IUCN Assessment in 2008, leopard populations have declined in Tanzania especially in central part of the country (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:34). Leopards are found throughout the Serengeti-Ngorogoro Crater system, and to the south and west of this area, but are thought to be absent from Lake Victoria's southeastern boundary to Central Tanzania (Stein *et al.* 2016). The current range of leopards in Tanzania covers approximately 76% of the countryside of Tanzania, or about 672,100 km² (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplemental Table 5). The Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) plans to conduct additional leopard surveys during 2018–2019 (CITES 2018c:3).

Range wide, the main conservation threats to leopards are habitat loss and fragmentation, reduced prey base, conflict with livestock and game farming, and trophy hunting if poorly managed (Stein *et al.* 2016:13). In Tanzania, the key threats to leopard conservation are direct persecution in retaliation for livestock losses and accidental capture in snares set for other animals (CITES 2018c:5). These threats are ongoing (Stein *et al.* 2016:3). In addition, according to Tanzania (CITES 2018c:5): 4–15 leopards are killed annually through the control of problem animals; incidental snaring or poaching is worth noting and may be under-reported; prey abundance does not appear to be an issue; and habitat loss is not a significant threat. According to the IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group (2017:126–127), however, prey species depletion, as well as habitat loss and agricultural conversion, may in fact be significant leopard conservation threats. The significance of hostility towards leopards by local tribes, as well as the illegal harvest of female leopards, may also be under-appreciated. Additional information about all leopard conservation threats in Tanzania is indicated.

Until recently, given the absence of substantial baseline data, leopard species accounts typically did not include precise national population size estimates, for example: Jacobson *et al.* (2016, Supplement to Document 1, p. 26), Stein *et al.* (2016:8–10), and IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group (2017:56). As an example for leopard management purposes, however, Tanzania presents a qualitative assessment of leopard abundance based on camera traps at 23 sites. Leopards were assessed as abundant at three sites and as common or fairly common at nine sites (CITES 2018c:4). Leopard population density estimates are also available for four sites in Tanzania. Based on these values, Tanzania calculated overall densities, extrapolated those values to the surface areas of lands inside and outside of protected areas, and estimated a total population size of 19,673 leopards in that country (CITES 2018c:5). While this value is less than previous estimates (> 30K leopards, see IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:56), it would not be categorized by the Red List as a very small or restricted population. According to the IUCN Red List assessment however, while healthy leopard populations may occur outside of human dominated areas, widespread habitat loss and prey loss inside protected areas are likely to have caused leopard declines of > 30% over the past three leopard generations (ca. 22 years) in sub-Saharan Africa, perhaps suggesting that a more endangered assessment is indicated (Stein *et al.* 2016:9–10).

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (Carlos Alberto Fernandez ; Laredo, TX) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Tanzania.
2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was/will be taken from the wild at: Tanzania, Selous Game Reserve, Dar Es Salam; during a hunt scheduled for August 25-September 7, 2019.

B. Tanzania Information:

3. Conservation activities in Tanzania are managed in accordance with four general principles: responsibility principle, precautionary principle, adaptive management principle, and participatory principle (CITES 2018c:11). Furthermore, leopards are the beneficiary of several protective measures and are sustainably utilized under a regulated trophy hunting system (CITES 2018c:6–7; see below). Leopards are also the beneficiary of an extensive network of protected areas that encompass about 23.9 % of their range (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplemental Table 5; CITES 2018c:3). These activities and measures provide a strong protective framework for the species in Tanzania.
4. Leopard hunting in Tanzania is regulated by three legislative measures (CITES 2018c:6): Wildlife Conservation Act No. 5 of 2009, Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations of 2015, and CITES Implementation Regulations of 2005. These measures implement several general procedures (quota control system), including: (i) Allocating a quota for each licensed hunting operator; (ii) Authorizing hunting of male leopards; (iii) Hunting supervised and verified by game scouts; (iv) Verified leopard harvests that are recorded on official quota control sheets; (v) Actual exports are supported by CITES Export Permits; and (vi) Export documents that are verified by wildlife inspectors at exit points (CITES 2018c:6). Leopard harvests are also subject to a minimum body length requirement of 130 cm (tip of the nose to the base of the tail (CITES 2018c:7). The implementation of these measures by Tanzania enhances leopard conservation in that country.
5. Tanzania also manages its leopard population in accordance with the Tanzania Carnivore Conservation Action Plan (TAWIRI 2009). This plan summarizes current information about leopard distribution, abundance, conservation threats, information needs, conservation needs, and research priorities. Based on these preliminary results, the group of species and subject matter experts identified several immediate leopard information needs, including: (i) information on anthropogenic threats targeting conflict hotspots; (ii) research on effectiveness of mitigation strategies; (iii) status in representative areas; (iv) addressing gaps in knowledge of distribution; (v) movement of leopards in parks and between game reserves; (vi) GIS resource maps; and (vii) threats posed by trade in skins and parts (TAWIRI 2009:98–99). At the national level, biodiversity is managed within the context of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2015–2020 (Tanzania 2015). Within the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity, this plan calls for the characterization and conservation of biodiversity – including the

leopard and its habitat – at various levels, including: ecosystems, species, and protected areas. Together, these two plans guide the activities of leopard researchers and managers.

6. According to Tanzania, the leopard management program has been subject to monitoring at both the national and regional levels through questionnaires, camera-traps, call-ups and spoor counts (CITES 2018c:8). Presently, camera traps and spoor counts are being utilized as monitoring tools. These results inform the decisions of leopard managers with regard to the calculation of estimated leopard population sizes, characterization of human-leopard conflicts, confirmation of distribution outside of protected areas, and quantification of non-trophy hunting killings of leopards.

7. There are three general categories of areas in Tanzania where big game hunting is permitted (Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority; TAWA 2018; Tanzania Tourist Board 2018): (i) Game Reserves are areas which are declared for the purpose of conservation, including both consumptive and non-consumptive uses. Licensed tourist hunting and licensed non-consumptive tourist activities are permitted. (ii) Game Controlled Areas are areas declared for conservation of wildlife outside of village lands where activities detrimental to wildlife are prohibited, for example, residence and livestock grazing. (iii) Wildlife Management Areas are areas set aside for community-based wildlife conservation within village lands, but excluding protected areas. There are currently 63 Game Controlled Areas/Open Areas where hunting is permitted (CITES 2018c:3).

8. Tourist hunting is regulated by a block and quota system (CITES 2018c:7). Hunting blocks are areas within Game Reserves, Game Controlled Areas, or Open Areas and are allocated to a licensed hunting operator subject to an application process. For the period 2018–2022, there are 56 hunting blocks available and applicants can be allocated up to five hunting blocks (Vemma 2017). Applicants are required to demonstrate technical capability and financial stability. Successful applicants are subject to an annual performance review (Vemma 2017).

9. Quotas are set at the national level on an annual basis under the direction of the Wildlife Division (CITES 2018c:2). Leopard quotas are set annually by a Committee comprised of experts from the Wildlife Division, Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA), Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI), which is the CITES Scientific Authority in Tanzania, and some selected renown biologists from academic institutions (CITES 2018c:7). Quotas are based on available biological and management information, including: species distribution, natural history, recruitment rate, and population estimates (CITES 2018c:7). This information is generated by researchers, agency staffs, and concession operators.

10. Tanzania justifies the continuation of the present quota in accordance with the following circumstances (CITES 2018c:7): (i) observed conservation status of leopards in that country (large and widely distributed population; see: CITES 2018c:3 & 5); (ii) improvement in population monitoring (see: CITES 2018c:4 & 8); (iii) scientific assessment of the harvest regime (see: CITES 2018c:9); and (iv) contribution of trophy hunting revenues to leopard conservation and the livelihoods of local communities (CITES 2018c:9–11). Based on these circumstances, according to Tanzania, the present quota should be continued.

11. According to Tanzania (CITES 2018c:12–13):

Upon considering all the factors illustrated in this document and in accordance with Article IV of CITES and CITES Resolution Conf.16.7, the Scientific Authority of Tanzania has advised the Management Authority that the low level of off-take generated by safari hunting is not detrimental to the survival of the leopard in Tanzania and enhances its survival and the amount of revenues generated by this low level of off-take are of crucial importance for the conservation of the species also because of the benefits it provides to rural communities.

It concludes by indicating that the quota for leopard in Tanzania found in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) is sustainable and at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild.

C. CITES Export Quota Program

12. Within the context of CITES, Tanzania initially had an approved export quota of 60 individuals (1983–1997; CITES 1983; CITES 2018a,b). That value – however, according to the United Republic of Tanzania – was not based on actual scientific data (CITES 2002:2). Given the absence of scientific data at that time, the quota was justified instead in large measure by trophy hunting considerations. Based on several additional factors, the leopard quota was increased in 1997 to 250: (i) more than 90% of Tanzania was considered to be excellent leopard habitat; (ii) leopard hunting was limited to that by tourists and for control purposes; (iii) 301–645 leopards were harvested annually for leopard control purposes with no apparent negative effect on the population; and (iv) there was no evidence of illegal trade (CITES 2002:2; UNEP 2018). By 2003, when the quota was increased for a third time, limited scientific data were available, including: (i) total population size (ca. 39,000 leopards); (ii) estimated annual harvest (390 individuals); and (iii) estimated potential safe harvest (5%; 1,827 individuals; CITES 2002:3). Although this quota has been increased, actual hunting trophy exports have been less than the corresponding quota. Since 2008, according to UNEP-WCMC (2018), reported gross exports have averaged 188 trophies annually and 44 skins annually (total = 232 leopards; about 46% of the annual quota) *versus* the annual quota of 500.

13. 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).

14. 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 Tanzania:

“The WC recommends to the Animals Committee to inform the Standing Committee that it considers that the quotas for Leopards for Tanzania, 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.”

15. The Animals Committee adopted this recommendation (CITES 2018e:6).

16. 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 Tanzania 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 will be taken up by the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties under Document CoP18 Doc. 46 on *Quotas for Leopard Hunting Trophies*.

17. 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:

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Biologist
Division of Scientific Authority

Eleanora Babij 8/9/19
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.

19US36446D/9

2. Valid

08/18/2020

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

CARLOS ALBERTO FERNANDEZ

(b) (6)
LAREDO, TX 78045-8923
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

ADAM CLEMENTS SAFARIS

PO BOX 10929
BLOCK DD 586
SAKINA, ARUSHA
TANZANIA

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-1A
5275 LEESBURG PIKE
FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803U.S. CITES
Management Authority

08/19/2019

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.)

7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and species) of Animal or Plant

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name

PANTHERA
PARDUS

9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks or numbers (age/sex if live)

9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY
(shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or
any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or
handicraft items such as curios or jewelry, that must
accompany raw or tanned parts.)

10. Appendix No. and Source

10. 1 W

11. Quantity (including units)

1

NO

12. Country of Origin
TANZANIA

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

851429



RCVD MAR 12 2020

**Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form**

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits, MS: IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803
1-800-358-2104 or 703-358-2104

Type of Activity

REISSUANCE, RENEWAL, OR AMENDMENT OF A PERMIT
(For this application, all permits, registrations, and certificates are referred to as a permit.)

Complete Sections A or B, and C, D, and E of this application. U.S. address may be required in Section C, see instructions for details. **Instructions on how to make your application complete and help avoid unnecessary delays are attached.**

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

1. a. Last Name FERNANDEZ	1. b. First Name CARLOS	1. c. Middle Name/Initial ALBERTO	1. d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Telephone Number	3. a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address

Section B: Complete if applying on behalf of a business, corporation, public agency, Tribe, or institution

1. a. Name of business, agency, Tribe, or institution		1. b. Doing business as (DBA)	
2. Tax identification no.		3. Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution	
4. a. Principal officer Last name	4. b. Principal officer First Name	4. c. Principal officer Middle name/initial	4. d. Suffix
5. Principal officer title		6. Primary contact name	
7. a. Business telephone number	7. b. Alternate telephone number	7. c. Business fax number	7. d. Business e-mail address

Section C: All applicants complete address information

1. a. Physical address (Street address, Apartment #, Suite #, or Room #; no P.O. Boxes) (b) (6)				
1. b. City LAREDO	1. c. State TX	1. d. Zip code/Postal code 78045	1. e. County/Province WEBB	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 identified on page 6 and 7. Federal, Tribal, State, and local government agencies, and those acting on behalf of such agencies, are exempt from the processing fee – attach documentation of fee exempt status as outlined in instructions [50 CFR 13.11(d)].
2.	Certification: I hereby certify that I have read and am familiar with the regulations contained in 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) 03/04/2020	
Please continue to next page	

E. REISSUANCE, RENEWAL, OR AMENDMENT OF A PERMIT (For this application, all permits, registrations, and certificates are referred to as a permit.)

NOTE 1: If you are renewing your Designated Port Exemption permit, use form 3-200-2 and submit to appropriate Office of Law Enforcement address. If you are renewing your Import/Export license (required for commercial activities), use form 3-200-3 and submit to appropriate Office of Law Enforcement address.

NOTE 2: This form **cannot** be used for a lost or damaged permit. If you need to replace a lost or damaged permit, please use form 3-200-66. The application **must** be submitted to the office that issued the initial permit. Lost or damaged permit

NOTE 3: Some activities, such as all master files for multiple shipments, Certificate of Scientific Exchange (COSE), circus/traveling exhibits, and artificially propagated plants, can only be re-issued, renewed, or amended by submitting a new application for permits for those activities. Please refer to these application types to determine if another application form would be more appropriate or contact the Division of Management Authority for more information.

1. Name and address where you wish the permit to be mailed, if **different from page 1**. If you would like expedited shipping, please enclose a self-addressed, pre-paid, computer-generated, courier service airway bill. If unspecified, all documents will be mailed via regular mail through the U.S. Postal Service.

2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

ADAM CLEMENTS

(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. **Permit number.** Enter the permit number to be reissued/renewed/amended.

Prt#:

19 US 36446 D/9

5. Submit the original permit with this application.

SEE ATTACHED

6. Past activities.

- a. Provide copies of all cleared documents and form 3-177 (FWS declaration of wildlife) associated with this permit. N / A
- b. Provide a summary detailing activities conducted under this permit, as well as a brief statement of why you are seeking reissuance/renewal. N / A

7. **Annual Report.** If required by your permit, provide an annual report as conditioned (Please disregard if you have already submitted your annual report.) N / A

8. **Sport-hunted trophies:** If you did not hunt during the hunting season stated in your original application, you are not eligible for a renewal. Please submit a new application form. N / A

9. **Certification** - Complete one of the statements below and supply any additional documentation requested: (original signature is required)

- a. For **NO CHANGES** to original application: N / A

I certify that the information submitted in support of my original application for the permit indicated above has not changed and is still currently correct. I hereby request reissuance or renewal of this permit.

Permittee's signature: _____ Date: _____

- b. For **CHANGES** to original application:

On an attached page(s), provide a complete description of any changes (e.g., change in principal officer, personnel, address, location of activities, types of activities). Please sign each attached page. Also note that we may need to request additional information regarding the changes after reviewing your initial request.

I certify that the information submitted in support of my original application for the permit indicated above is still currently correct EXCEPT for the changes noted on the attached, signed page(s). I hereby request (b) (6) of this permit with the indicated changes.

Permittee's signature: X _____ Date: 03/04/2020

All international shipment(s) must be through a designated port, unless otherwise authorized. A list of designated ports (where an inspector is posted) is available. If you wish to use a port not listed, please contact either the Office of Law Enforcement for a Designated Port Exemption Permit (form 3-200-2) or the Division of Management Authority.

★ BOX 4 IS INCORRECT. PLEASE SEE ALL BACK-UP ATTACHED ★

BOX 4 SHOULD READ AS:

GAME FRONTIER OF TANZANIA LTD.

PO BOX 19746

DAR ES SALAAM

TANZANIA

PERMIT NO. 2013340
CLIENT NAME FERNANDEZ CARLOS ALBERTO
COMPANY GAME FRONTIERS OF TANZANIA LTD
PH NAME PETER MURPHY
PH LICENSE NO

REGISTER OF GAME KILLED (INCLUDES WOUNDED ANIMALS)

SPECIES	No.	AREA WHERE HUNTED	WEAPON USED	DATE	TIME	SEX	GPS COORDINATES	LENGTH OF HORN/ANIMAL OR WEIGHT	REMARKS
Buffalo African Cape	1	UGANDA EAST	RIFLE 470	25-05-19	10:55	M	S.05.81614 E.032.17015	1437 231inch CR 16.5L 16800	KILLED
IMPALA SOUTHERN	1	UGANDA EAST	RIFLE 300	26-05-19	14:29	M	S.05.81614 E.032.17014	1437 231inch CR 16.5L 16800	KILLED
MARTINOT 1081	1	UGANDA EAST	RIFLE 300	26-05-19	18:22	M	S.05.81614 E.032.17014	1437 231inch CR 16.5L 16800	KILLED
BLACK BACKED JACKAL	1	UGANDA EAST	300	27-05-19	11:30	M	S.05.78614 E.032.04714	1437 231inch CR 16.5L 16800	KILLED
Black Backed Jackal	1	UGANDA EAST	300	28-05-19	07:00	M	S.05.77963 E.032.04912	1437 231inch CR 16.5L 16800	KILLED
Buffalo African Cape	1	UGANDA EAST	470	29-05-2019	12:48	M	S.05.81614 E.032.17015	1437 231inch CR 16.5L 16800	KILLED
WAGGERS LIAISON	1	UGANDA EAST	300	30-05-2019	18:35	M	S.05.81614 E.032.17015	1437 231inch CR 16.5L 16800	KILLED
SABLE ANTELOPE	1	UGANDA EAST	300	31-05-2019	07:01	M	S.05.81614 E.032.17015	1437 231inch CR 16.5L 16800	KILLED
GREATER Kudu	1	UGANDA EAST	300	31-05-2019	09:48	M	S.05.81614 E.032.17015	1437 231inch CR 16.5L 16800	KILLED
WAGGERS LIAISON	1	UGANDA EAST	500	31-05-2019	10:32	M	S.05.81614 E.032.17015	1437 231inch CR 16.5L 16800	KILLED
RED BULL	1	UGANDA EAST	500	31-05-2019	16:58	M	S.05.81614 E.032.17015	1437 231inch CR 16.5L 16800	KILLED
LEOPARD	1	UGANDA EAST	300	02-06-2019	16:12	M	S.05.81614 E.032.17015	1437 231inch CR 16.5L 16800	KILLED
WAGGERS LIAISON	1	UGANDA EAST	300	03-06-2019	07:50	M	S.05.81614 E.032.17015	1437 231inch CR 16.5L 16800	KILLED
WAGGERS LIAISON	1	UGANDA EAST	300	04-06-2019	06:42	M	S.05.81614 E.032.17015	1437 231inch CR 16.5L 16800	KILLED
WAGGERS LIAISON	1	UGANDA EAST	300	05-06-2019	08:28	M	S.05.81614 E.032.17015	1437 231inch CR 16.5L 16800	KILLED
WAGGERS LIAISON	1	UGANDA EAST	300	06-06-2019	10:20	M	S.05.81614 E.032.17015	1437 231inch CR 16.5L 16800	KILLED
WAGGERS LIAISON	1	UGANDA EAST	300	07-06-2019	10:48	M	S.05.81614 E.032.17015	1437 231inch CR 16.5L 16800	KILLED
WAGGERS LIAISON	1	UGANDA EAST	300	08-06-2019	11:18	M	S.05.81614 E.032.17015	1437 231inch CR 16.5L 16800	KILLED
WAGGERS LIAISON	1	UGANDA EAST	300	09-06-2019	07:01	M	S.05.81614 E.032.17015	1437 231inch CR 16.5L 16800	KILLED

DECLARATION
We, the undersigned, hereby declare that the register of animal hunted including wounded is a true record of all animals killed or wounded during the validity of the hunting client.

HUNTING CLIENT: (b) (6)
HUNTING CLIENT: (b) (6)

SIGNATURE OF THE PROFESSIONAL HUNTER: [Signature]
SIGNATURE OF THE WILDLIFE OFFICER INCHARGE: [Signature]

DATE: 08/09/2019



CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.

19US36446D/9

2. Valid

08/18/2020

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

CARLOS ALBERTO FERNANDEZ

(b) (6)

LAREDO, TX 78045-8923

U.S.A.

Original, Unused
Permit Returned

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

ADAM CLEMENTS SAFARIS

PO BOX 10929

BLOCK DD 586

SAKINA, ARUSHA

TANZANIA

5. Special Conditions

ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED.

SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION.

U.S. THREATENED SPECIES [50 CFR 17.40(f)]

MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR.

EACH LEOPARD SKIN MUST HAVE SELF-LOCKING TAG ATTACHED TO IT WHICH INDICATES THE STATE OF EXPORT, THE NUMBER OF THE SPECIMEN IN RELATION TO THE ANNUAL QUOTA, AND THE CALENDAR YEAR TO WHICH THE QUOTA APPLIES. THE EXPORT PERMIT (OR RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE) MUST CONTAIN THE TAGGING INFORMATION AS OUTLINED ABOVE.

TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2019 HUNTING SEASON.

-May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live Animals Regulations.

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA

5275 LEESBURG PIKE

FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

08/19/2019

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.)

7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and species) of Animal or Plant

9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks or numbers (age/sex if live)

10. Appendix No. and Source

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name

PANTHERA
PARDUS

9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or 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
TANZANIA

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

851429



RCUD MAR 13 2020

LB

**Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form**

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits, MS: IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803
1-800-358-2104 or 703-358-2104

Type of Activity

**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 Fisher	1.b. First Name John	1.c. Middle Name/initial James	1.d. Suffix Jr.
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 College Station	1.c. State TX	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 77845	1.e. County/Province Brazos	1.f. Country USA
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.
(b) (6)	
Copied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)	
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.
2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

Adam Clements

(b) (6)

3. Disqualification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of the Lacey Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly waived by the Service Director in response to a written petition. (50 CFR 13.21(c)) Have you or any of the owners of the business, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited collateral, or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above?

☒ No ☐ Yes

If you answered "Yes" to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of incident; e) court, and f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically disqualify you from getting a permit.

4. 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: (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:

Tanzania, Moyowosi Game Reserve. Arusha

- b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

July 1 - 21, 2020

- c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

Adam Clements Safaris LTD.

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:
 - e. Date wildlife was hunted:
 - f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:
 - 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]:
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:
Business Name: Adam Clements Safari LTD.
Address: Block DD 586
Address:
City: Sakina
State/Province: Arusha, Tanzania
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.

Applicant's signature

Date: _____

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).



Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

RCVD MAR 16 2020

LB

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 Julian	1.b. First Name Thomas	1.c. Middle Name/initial Ray	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 Broken Bow	1.c. State OK	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 74728	1.e. County/Province McCurain	1.f. Country USA
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) 3/12/20	
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.

2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

Thomas Julian

(b) (6)



3. Disqualification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of the Lacey Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly waived by the Service Director in response to a written petition. (50 CFR 13.21(c)) Have you or any of the owners of the business, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited collateral, or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above?

☒ No ☐ Yes

If you answered "Yes" to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of incident; e) court, and f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically disqualify you from getting a permit.

4. 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: _____ (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:

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

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:

Farm Raspitin # 137, Kunene Region, GPS 20.232522 15.906061, Nearest Town - Outjo

- e. Date wildlife was hunted: 12/08/2019

- f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

L. C. Holtzhausen

- 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]:

HS Specialised Transport
PO Box 20452
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). Permit Attached

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: L.C. Holtzhausen
Business Name: Afrika Jag Safaris
Address: Farm Deurslag # 136 & Raspitin # 137
Address: PO Box 314
City: PO Box 314
State/Province: Outjo, Kunene Region, Namibia, 9000
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.

Applicant's signature: _____

(b) (6)

Date: 3/12/2020

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).

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

Directorate Scientific Services
Private Bag 13306
Windhoek, Namibia
Enquiries: Permit Office
Tel +264-61-284 2538/2506


PERMIT No.:
190217
VALID FROM:
09.08.19
VALID TO:
14.08.19
RECEIPT No.:
Q0816397 N\$100.00
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:
T. R. Julian
Residential Address:
(b) (6)
Broken Bow 74728 Oklahoma
Country:
U.S.A

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		All advertisements must be done in accordance with Regulation 106 (Gazette No. 8135, 1997), of the Nature Conservation Ordinance 4 of 1975 (1 of 1975), as amended.	
Crocodile		Kudu		Warthog			
Dik-Dik		Lechwe		Waterbuck			
Eland		Oryx (Gemsbok)		Wildebeest, Black			
Elephant		Ostrich		Wildebeest, Blue			
Giraffe		Reedbuck		Zebra Burchell's			
Grey Duiker		Rhinoceros, Black		Zebra Hartmann's			
Hartebeest		Rhinoceros, White		Cheetah			
Hippopotamus		Roan		Leopard	male 1x		
Impala Black-Faced		Sable		Lion	1		

On the following farms / hunting concessions / safari / guestfarm:

Deurslag #136
Raspit #137

Guided by (name of guides):

L. C. Holtzhausen
NAPP 118/250
2019
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & TOURISM
ISSUING OFFICER (NAME & SIGNATURE)
Selma

UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE MINISTER,
POHAMBASSHETAIN TERMS OF SECTION
78 (1) OF THE NATURE CONSERVATION
ORDINANCE, 1975 (ORDINANCE NO. 4
OF 1975) AS AMENDED.

**IMPORTANT: This permit is not valid if altered in any way
and is not transferable.**

Official MET date stamp

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM 111 221 221 221
2019-08-09
WINDHOEK - 111 221 221 Private Bag 13306, Windhoek Tel: 284 2538/2506