Tanzania’s Top Hunting Operator Surrenders All Hunting Concessions

The underlying problem is the group restrictions and trophy ceilings. First, the EU started imposing import restrictions on elephant and lion trophies from Tanzania, including contributions to the national carnivore action plan. Eric Pasanisi’s support for poaching control and the survival of the elephant.

The Warden of the Selous provided a strong letter to the FWS that the hunting operators were indisputable active and bore the responsibility for anti-poaching benefits and the survival of the elephant. Eric Pasanisi had paid for anti-poaching vehicles and game scouts which made up six teams or more than $5 million in game fees to poaching control and the survival of the elephant.

The only response to poaching was to inventory an anti-poaching plan to the US, which was just a step in the right direction. Eric Pasanisi had paid for anti-poaching vehicles and game scouts which made up six teams or more than $5 million in game fees to poaching control and the survival of the elephant.

The underlying problem is the group restrictions and trophy ceilings. First, the EU started imposing import restrictions on elephant and lion trophies from Tanzania, including contributions to the national carnivore action plan. Eric Pasanisi’s support for poaching control and the survival of the elephant.

The Warden of the Selous provided a strong letter to the FWS that the hunting operators were indisputable active and bore the responsibility for anti-poaching benefits and the survival of the elephant. Eric Pasanisi had paid for anti-poaching vehicles and game scouts which made up six teams or more than $5 million in game fees to poaching control and the survival of the elephant.

The only response to poaching was to inventory an anti-poaching plan to the US, which was just a step in the right direction. Eric Pasanisi had paid for anti-poaching vehicles and game scouts which made up six teams or more than $5 million in game fees to poaching control and the survival of the elephant.

As well as employing hundreds of cooks, drivers, mechanics and guides, Eric Pasanisi organized anti-poaching efforts, employing Selous Game Scouts and providing anti-poaching benefits to poaching control and the survival of the elephant.

The Warden of the Selous provided a strong letter to the FWS that the hunting operators were indisputable active and bore the responsibility for anti-poaching benefits and the survival of the elephant. Eric Pasanisi had paid for anti-poaching vehicles and game scouts which made up six teams or more than $5 million in game fees to poaching control and the survival of the elephant.

The only response to poaching was to inventory an anti-poaching plan to the US, which was just a step in the right direction. Eric Pasanisi had paid for anti-poaching vehicles and game scouts which made up six teams or more than $5 million in game fees to poaching control and the survival of the elephant.

As well as employing hundreds of cooks, drivers, mechanics and guides, Eric Pasanisi organized anti-poaching efforts, employing Selous Game Scouts and providing anti-poaching benefits to poaching control and the survival of the elephant. Eric Pasanisi had paid for anti-poaching vehicles and game scouts which made up six teams or more than $5 million in game fees to poaching control and the survival of the elephant.
Tanzania was the first country to pass national legislation or regulation mandating a wildlife control program. The Foundation’s efforts now total almost $500,000 in lion work over several years in exchange for 21-22 elephant donations from PASANISI, who is a professional member of Shikar. Eric Pasanisi did that exchange until his losses grew too large in the last two years. I have never witnessed such a strategic contribution, nor seen anything its equal stymied by the lack of response or acknowledgement by the FWS.

Tanzania spearheaded the reduction of the country’s lion quotas by half and the actual off-take to less than 50 lions per annum, even though the country has more lion than all the rest of Africa combined. Moreover, Eric funded over $500,000 in lion work performed by Philippe Chardonnet, including independent aging analysis of lion trophies, schoolings of PHs to age lion, and conducted two gala dinners each year in Paris, to fund control of poaching. It was founded by former French President Valéry Giscard D’Estaing and Gerard Pasanisi. Three former presidents including President Bush Sr. have been patrons. Dallas Safari Club and Conservation Force co-hosted a gala dinner for the FWS to do away with its countrywide forms and to fund anti-poaching efforts. (See July and December 2006 Bulletins).

This Bulletin can just note a few recent highlights of the family’s contributions. It is hard to believe it is over or that the Selous is vulnerable and open after so much work. The Foundation has really turned the situation around, and there face is well depicted in the video The Game’s Uncertain Future, produced by the FWC. Findings were also withdrawn by the FWS. No trophies for lion, elephant, or bontebok are currently importable. Permits cannot be issued until the underlying enhancement determinations are made on a legally non-detrimental basis. Hopefully, the FWS will accept the permit-permit basis, but rest assured the anti-hunters are already preparing to challenge that traditional procedure too.

More next month after the last round of legal briefs and the court final judgment.

Do Not Be Confused by Media False "Facts" about Trophy Import Permitting

In the race to attack President Trump and big game hunting, the general media and others have the facts all wrong. No elephant trophy import permit applications have been approved from anywhere in the US. In fact, at this writing, no elephant import permits are in the process of approval from anywhere. Until President Trump indicates his approval, all elephant imports are in limbo. When and if the President allows import permits, the import application will follow a new process or procedure that is found acceptable by the courts under the Administrative Procedures Act.

The new application-by-application procedure is not really new. It is the procedure that has been used for most trophy determinations. In the case of elephant imports, the FWS had down listed to CITES Appendix II, and to “vulnerable” by IUCN, the FWS expected the permit processing by making a countrywide enhancement determination for a year or more in advance. The court in the recent SCI/NRA case has held a prospective countrywide enhancement finding to be a full rule making process. That ruling is what has prompted the FWS to do away with its countrywide findings and to go back to permit-by-permit decisions. The FWS was convinced that full rule making would take at least a year to prepare, take comments and respond to the court. The FWS believes making an individual enhancement determination for each permit application received will be more efficient than trying to go through this public process.

The only prior enhancement determinations made on a “countrywide” basis have been suspended. Then, in the country by country enhancement determinations revoked by the FWS, the FWS requested the court with the country by country finding in the SCI/NRA case. Trump had nothing to do with the withdrawals but is most certainly holding up processing elephant permits from the finest and most successful programs.

The district court’s decision will cover the issues by conducting the process two times, then considering the application plus their own special form, 3-200-19. Similarly, bontebok permit imports have a special form, 3-200-22.

Although there are different forms, the basic structure and questions are the same. The first page of each looks like the prior versions. It requests the hunter’s name, phone, email and address. However, the FWS no longer requests social security numbers. The FWS also no longer asks if the applicant has received a prior import permit and its number, which will save applicants from having to fill out old files.

On the subsequent pages, the order of questions on the new forms has changed from the prior versions. The forms no longer begin by asking about the trophy. Instead, they ask for additional mailing instructions, who to contact with questions, and if the hunter has been convicted of certain wildlife-related offenses. In questions 4 through 6, the permit finally requests the species’ name, location and dates of the hunt, and current location of the trophy if already hunted. Thankfully, the forms no longer ask which parts will be imported.

The forms request three new pieces of information about the import: (1) the name of the hunting operator or PH; (2) a copy “of any applicable foreign government permits or licenses that were required to remove the trophy from the wild (if you have not hunted yet and do not currently hold any such permits or licenses, please indicate so);” and (3) enhancement information.

Given the FWS’ new procedure of evaluating enhancement permit-by-permit, the forms may have greater importance for application approval: a. Do you have any information regarding the population status or trend data on the species hunted? b. In order to hunt, you likely paid for license fees, trophies, and social security numbers. The FWS requests these fees, do you have any information on how those funds were used by the operator or PH, owner, community, or government?

c. Do you have information on other factors that may have increased the trophy, or any factors that may have decreased, or have not been 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/spécies hunted?

The new forms are accessed at gravel.esa.gov/forms/display.cfm?number=200. We recommend using only these new forms going forward, as the prior versions have technically expired.