I. Application for a Permit for Public Display under the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

II. Date of the Application.

27 August 2012

III. Applicant.

The applicant, SeaWorld LLC, is a direct subsidiary of SeaWorld Parks & Entertainment, Inc. SeaWorld operates marine zoological parks in San Diego, California; Orlando, Florida and San Antonio, Texas. All correspondence regarding this application should be addressed to:

Brad F. Andrews
Chief Zoological Officer
SeaWorld Parks & Entertainment, Inc.
9205 South Park Circle, Suite 400
Orlando, FL 32819
Tel: (407) 226-5182
e-mail: brad.andrews@seaworld.com

IV. Description of the Marine Mammals and the Proposed Activity

A. Statement of work.

1. The purpose of the activity is to import one (1) captive born, Pacific White-sided dolphin, *Lagenorhynchus obliquidens* for public display.

B. Summary of marine mammals to be taken.

This application is for the importation of a Pacific White-sided dolphin, *Lagenorhynchus obliquidens,* for public display.

ID	Birth date	Age (age class)	Sex	Country of origin	Origination	Current Location
Kirara	03-05-2006	6 years	F	Japan	Captive born	Japan

This is not a take from the wild, therefore there are no non-target species.

Description of the status of stocks.

Based on the information and data presented below, the activity to be conducted under this permit request will have no detrimental impact upon this population or its ecosystem. The Pacific white-sided dolphin has been maintained by Kamogawa Sea World since 2006.

Pacific white-sided dolphin (*Lagenorhynchus obliquidens*) distribution extends in an arc throughout the northern Pacific. Their range extends from the coastal regions of the South China Sea near Taiwan, throughout the Sea of Japan (Miyazaki and Shikano 1989) and the southwestern Okhotsk Sea (Miyashita and Berzin 1991), to the Kurile and Commander Islands in the north (Wang 1993). Their apparent avoidance of colder waters limits their frequency (Leatherwood et al. 1985, Kajimura and Loughlin 1988) as well as dispersion in colder waters, resulting in a more or less continuous distribution extending eastward across the deeper waters of the northern Pacific, generally between 38ºN and 47ºN latitude (Leatherwood and Reeves 1983, Leatherwood et al. 1984, Walker 1986, Hobbs and Jones 1993). Coastal distribution in the eastern part of their range extends eastward from Amchitka in the Aleutian Islands, through the Gulf of Alaska, turning to the south down the west coast of North America terminating in waters of the Gulf of California and Mexico, between latitudes 20-21ºN and 61ºN (Stacey and Baird 1991, Green et al. 1992, Carretta and Forney 1993, Mangels and Gerrodette 1994, Barlow 1995).

Pacific white-sided dolphins are grouped into two stocks, northwestern and northeastern Pacific, delineated by a lower density area adjacent the southern and central islands of the Aleutian chain. In the eastern Pacific, two groups of morphologically dissimilar dolphins occur, one in the northeastern Pacific off southern California, the other 'resident' animals inhabiting waters off Baja California.

Nishiwaki (1972) reported 30-50,000 animals in Japanese waters. In a recent survey of cetacean occurrences in the Tsugaru Strait of Japan, this species was the most commonly seen constituting over 90% of the all cetaceans species recorded (Sudo *et al.*, 2008). Fox (1977) estimated there to be 24,000 in waters off California and Baja California. An aerial study survey in May 1992 off Oregon and Washington estimated peak abundance at 23,400 animals (Green et al. 1993). Another study investigating animals over the continental shelf and slope of California suggested an estimate of 122,000 individuals (Forney et al. 1995), yet a ship-based study by Forney and Barlow (1998) in winter and early spring of 1991 and 1992 in the same study area found only 5,900 animals. The wide disparity in the two studies is presumably due to seasonal migrations. More broad reaching studies of Pacific white-sided dolphin abundance throughout the North Pacific resulted in very similar size estimations of between 931,000 (Buckland et al. 1993) and 989,000 (Miyashita 1993). However, both investigators warn these numbers were probably overestimations due to low precision and vessel attraction. Over estimations notwithstanding, studies suggest this species is one of the most common delphinids in southern California and possibly the most plentiful delphinid in the temperate eastern Pacific (Leatherwood et al. 1984).

C. Description of the proposed activity.

1. Dates and locations.

Authorization is requested to import this animal from Kamogawa Sea World 1404-18 Higashi-cho, Kamogawa, Chiba, Japan to SeaWorld San Antonio, 10500 SeaWorld Drive, San Antonio, TX 78251.

2. Proposed duration of the permit.

We request authorization to import this animal on or before March 15, 2013, and would request a duration of three (3) years.

3. The type(s) of taking involved.

This request involves the importation of one female, captive born Pacific white-sided dolphin, Kirara [C09L0052], which has been maintained in an aquarium environment at Kamogawa Sea World since 2006.

D. If Marine Mammals are to be Collected from the Wild.

1. N/A
2. N/A
3. N/A
4. N/A
5. N/A
6. N/A
7. N/A
8. N/A
9. N/A

E. If Marine Mammals are to be Imported into the U.S.

1. This animal will be transported under the direct supervision of SeaWorld professional staff with extensive experience in the transport, medical care and management of Pacific white-sided dolphins. The names of some of these individuals are listed below.

Brad F. Andrews
Chief Zoological Officer
40 years of experience with marine mammals

Chuck Tompkins
Corporate Curator
36 years of experience with marine mammals

Chris Dold, D.V.M.
Vice President, Corporate Veterinary Services
17 years of experience with marine mammals

James F. McBain, D.V.M.
Contract Marine Mammal Veterinarian
40 years of experience with marine mammals

Bill Winhall
Assistant Curator of Animal Care
32 years of experience with marine mammals

Keith Yip
Curator of Mammals
27 years of experience with marine mammals

Bill Hughes
Curator of Mammals
33 years of experience with marine mammals

Scott Gearhart, D.V.M.
Senior Staff Veterinarian
21 years of experience with marine mammals

Additional qualified Sea World personnel may assist these individuals.

2. The animal will be transported in a specially designed and constructed transport unit from Kamogawa Sea World to SeaWorld San Antonio. The watertight unit is 121" in length, 41" wide, and 48 ½" high. It is constructed with fibreglassed marine plywood, and lined with foam rubber padding in which a nylon stretcher supports the dolphin. See illustration - Appendix A.

3. Transport will be via charter aircraft and truck, in accordance with professionally accepted techniques, and in compliance with all applicable regulations, standards and conditions set forth under the Marine Mammal Protection Act, Animal Welfare Act and Lacey Act. Transport is anticipated to take less than 24 hours, absent unusual circumstances.

4. A written certification from the attending veterinarian is attached as Appendix B.

5. Japan

6. The female Pacific white-sided dolphin was born at Kamogawa Sea World on 03/05/2006.

7. The female Pacific white-sided dolphin was born at Kamogawa Sea World on 03/05/2006.

8. The importation will not result in the collection of Pacific white-sided dolphins from the wild nor will replacement animals be collected for Kamogawa Sea World.

9. N/A

F. Effects of the Proposed Activity.

a) N/A
b) N/A
c) N/A
d) N/A

1) No, this will be a simple import of a captive born cetacean, without the use of untested scientific techniques.
2) No, we will not be handling or transporting infectious agents or pathogens. This animal is negative of any disease that would affect public health.
3) No, we will not be working near sensitive geographic areas.
4) No, we will not be working near sensitive areas of scientific, cultural, or historic resources.
5) No, we will not be involved in activities involving non-indigenous or invasive species.

V. Export Requirements

A.

1. N/A
2. N/A
3. N/A

B.

1. N/A
2. N/A
3. N/A

VI. General Requirements for Public Display

A. Facility

SeaWorld San Antonio
10500 SeaWorld Drive
San Antonio, TX 78251

SeaWorld San Antonio operates on a regularly scheduled basis. The park is open on weekends throughout the year, and full time in March and during the summer months. Current hours can be obtained by navigating to the following web address: http://seaworldparks.com/en/seaworld-sanantonio/Park-Info.

B. License

SeaWorld San Antonio complies with the regulations and standards set forth in 9 C.F.R. Part 3, Subpart E, titled "Specification for the Humane Handling, Care, Treatment and Transportation of Marine Mammals," including 9 C.F.R. § 3.101, 3.102, 3.103, 3.104, 3.105, 3.106, 3.107. The facility where the Pacific white-sided dolphin will be housed at SeaWorld San Antonio is regularly inspected by USDA/APHIS. The applicable USDA license number is 74-C-0180 and attached as Appendix C.

C. Visitation

Visitation

Well over 20 million guests visit the SeaWorld, Busch Gardens and Discovery Cove parks each year, with over 2 million participating in education-based programs. The parks are open to the public on a regularly scheduled basis and access is not limited or restricted other than by an admission fee. Since the first park opened in 1959, we believe over 750 million visitors have been educated about wildlife and wild places from their experiences with the parks' animals.

While world-renowned as a leading themed attraction, the parks' commitment to education, conservation and research is indisputably significant and world-class. A cornerstone of the company is based in education, conservation and research. We believe that SeaWorld Parks and Entertainment have one of the largest conservation and education departments at any zoological institution in the world. The formal and informal education programs at SeaWorld, Busch Gardens and Discovery Cove are among the very best the zoological community provides and often lead trends within the industry. The parks often present new programs or research at national conferences to better the zoological community. Visitor study research completed and financially supported at the parks is shared with the zoological community to better understand who visits zoological institutions, their motivations for visits and how zoos can better message to our audiences.

Consistent with the purposes of the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the educational programs at SeaWorld create an enthusiastic, imaginative and intellectually stimulating atmosphere that contributes to a better understanding and appreciation of marine mammal science research and conservation. Key members of the Education Departments serve on various advisory and academic review boards. SeaWorld, Busch Gardens, and Discovery Cove comply with the professionally recognized conservation education standards of the Association of Zoos and Aquariums and the Alliance of Marine Mammal Parks and Aquariums.

The parks hold leadership positions on the education advisory boards for these organizations as well as the International Zoo and Aquarium Educators Association (IZE). SeaWorld and Busch Gardens also are certified and exceed the standards for its camp based programs through the American Camping Association.

The parks also have a dramatic impact on people that may never visit one of the parks. Through our online resources, outreach programs, television and broadcast programs, appearances and other efforts outside the parks, SeaWorld, Busch Gardens and Discovery Cove are able to reach national and international audiences in our parks, in their homes, at their schools and in their communities.

At Our Parks

With millions of visitors annually, SeaWorld, Discovery Cove and Busch Gardens have the unique ability to align the inspiration of viewing and interacting with animals with the education and excitement to motivate people to change behavior and help protect wildlife. Within the parks, this is accomplished through a variety of interpretive means, including live educators, immersive animal exhibits, animal shows and presentations, animal care expert demonstrations, audiovisual, graphic and hands-on displays, narrated tours and other group activities.

All of our animal exhibits and attractions exceed the educational standards required to display animals. A team of designers and communication experts works within each park to assess messaging and identify the best ways to communicate key information. Each new animal attraction has a specific budget dedicated to educational/interpretive messaging, and the parks are constantly striving to incorporate new learning methodologies and technologies into their exhibits.

All of the parks have a type of educational tour that take visitors behind the scenes and exposes them to the rescue, rehabilitation and release program at our parks. Professional educators share with our visitors the unique stories of our rehabilitating animals and make connections on how human behavior impacts our natural spaces.

Our major animal exhibits often have trained education staff that are available to answer questions about the animals and environment. These educators engage our visitors using a variety of interpretive tools, and are especially important for young visitors interested in learning more about animals or careers working with animals. This staff is required to pass several examinations to ensure they are using the most up to date, scientifically accurate animal information.

At Home

SeaWorld was an early adopter of technology. In the early 1990s, we published our first website which focused on providing up to date, relevant information about the species under our care. Today, we maintain one of the largest animal information websites of any zoological institution in the world. The parks' educational site, www.swbg-animals.org, boasts more than 4,000 pages of content including detailed species profiles, activity guides for educators and parents, online games for youth, and connections to our conservation projects and partners.

The parks' education programs have also been the base of several broadcast television series. In 2006-2009, "Adventure Camp" was broadcast on Discovery Kids. This reality-based program took children from the UK and US through SeaWorld and Busch Gardens resident camp program. The youth learned about conservation issues and worked behind the scenes learning how to take care of animals. The program was also nominated for a Daytime Emmy Award.

This past year, SeaWorld Parks & Entertainment released its first digital storybooks. These interactive programs teach kids and families about a wide variety of species from their iPad or other interactive devices. A portion of all the proceeds from the digital interactive books is donated to the SeaWorld & Busch Gardens Conservation Fund, which supports wildlife research, habitat protection, animal rescue and conservation education around the world.

In 2012, Sea Rescue TV was developed to focus on our rescue, rehabilitation and release of sea life back into their natural habitat. The program is broadcast on Saturday mornings nationally on most ABC stations within the educational television block and is the highest rated show during this timeslot. The program tells stories of the welfare and medical benefits that rescue and rehabilitation programs provide animals, and leaves its audience inspired by the real-life stories and with a fuller understanding of the rich array of sea life with which we share our planet. A key element of each show is identifying how viewers can help protect species by creating habitat, removing debris from habitats, recycling materials and supporting conservation efforts.

In Schools

We believe that one of the most important audiences that can have the greatest impact on saving wildlife and wild places are the teachers that are inspiring the next generation of conservation leaders. The parks' commitment to education started at its creation and manifests itself in a variety of ways, including onsite education programs, ShamuTV and other broadcast productions, educational products and teacher workshops. The parks develop teacher workshops and classroom resources, including species information books, teachers' guides, DVDs,

posters, student incentives and books for young learners, several of which have been honored with Teachers' Choice Awards. Through partnerships with such organizations as the National Science Teachers Association, SeaWorld, Busch Gardens and Discovery Cove help promote excellence and innovation in science teaching and learning.

Based on a long-term commitment to education, SeaWorld, Busch Gardens and Discovery Cove strive to provide an enthusiastic, imaginative, and intellectually stimulating atmosphere to help students reach their academic potential. Specifically our goals are:

- To instill in students of all ages an appreciation for science and a respect for all living creatures and natural environments.
- To conserve our valuable natural resources by increasing awareness of the interrelationships of humans and the environment.
- To increase students' basic competencies in science and other disciplines.
- To provide an educational resource for the entire community.

On-site Education Programs

SeaWorld and Busch Gardens offer an extraordinary number of in-depth programs designed for visitors wishing to learn more about animals. In 2010, over 750,000 children and adults participated in the parks' formal instructional programs, ranging from instructional field trips designed for elementary, middle and high schools, to behind-the-scenes tours visiting our critical care and rescue facilities, to life changing and inspiring experiences such as our sleepovers, summer camps, residential camps and internship programs.

These programs are developed by certified and experienced educators. These programs are designed to align with, enhance and reinforce both state and national science standards for grades preschool through college. Schools choose appropriate age levels and topics for the presentations. SeaWorld/Busch Gardens instructors present the assembly-style programs using multi-media presentations, videos, biological artifacts, songs, interactive activities, animal "dress up" costumes, and life-size inflatable animals such as a killer whale, beluga whale, shark, manatee, or baby gray whale. A number of these programs have been recognized by national awards from the Association of Zoos and Aquariums.

Teachers whose schools participate in educational programs receive a teacher's guide developed for specific grade levels. Curriculum materials enable teachers to prepare students for the special presentations and animal exhibits they'll visit at the parks. Instructional field trips generally include animal presentations and visits

to animal exhibit areas. At these learning centers, specially trained educators engage and teach groups according to their grade level and are available to answer students' questions about the animals. This long-standing program provides students the opportunity to experience animals up-close while also investigating animal adaptations and behavior, natural history, ecology, geography, wildlife conservation and simple, everyday actions people of all ages can take to protect the environment.

The parks also operate the "SeaWorld/Busch Gardens Environmental Excellence Awards," granting over $60,000 a year to students and teachers across the U.S. who are making a positive impact on their hometown environment. Since 1993, this program has awarded more than $1.75 million dollars to schools in 44 states.

The Education Departments work closely with local, state, and national organizations and schools on many projects. As part of its community service mission, complimentary outreach programs are delivered to schools with financial hardship as part of the "Partners in Education" program, which includes adopted schools, free classroom resources, support for school fund raisers, judging assistance with science fairs and other support. The parks also provide internships for college and veterinarian students.

In 1991, SeaWorld was one of the first zoological institutions to utilize broadcast technologies for education. The parks were the pioneers in distance learning and broadcast free, live education programs to schools utilizing satellite technologies. Since those initial programs over 20 years ago, the parks have expanded this programming and utilized emerging technologies to help enhance school curriculum.

Each year, SeaWorld/Busch Gardens' "Saving a Species" classroom video series is distributed free of charge to schools and educational TV stations across the country. The program has been distributed via satellite, but is now made available both online (www.shamutv.com) and distributed via DVD to schools and broadcasters. Designed primarily for grades four through eight, the series features topics such as wildlife-related careers, animal rescue success stories, endangered species and wildlife conservation efforts in the field. Online, teachers can download supporting curriculum that complements each episode, allowing them to enrich and strengthen the classroom learning experience. Since this program began in 1991, over 50 videos have been created with more than 30 million students and teachers across the U.S. having viewed these award-winning programs in their classroom. Several of these programs have been nominated for television awards, and in 2007, "Saving a Species: The Great Penguin Rescue" earned a Daytime Emmy Award for Best Children's Special.

Educational and conservation related materials, including ideas for classroom activities, teacher's guides and information about resident and day camp activities are available online to both students and teachers at www.swbg-animals.org. Additionally, an

educational resource catalog is available for the purchase of all downloaded materials, as well as books and DVDs.

In the Community

Caring for causes and our communities are important beliefs for SeaWorld Parks & Entertainment. Through more than $20 million worth of cash and in-kind contributions each year, the parks support nonprofit organizations as well as individuals in need. Our charitable giving includes cash and in-kind donations, like merchandise, animal appearances, character appearances, park tickets and more. Our donations are focused on three primary areas: education, children and the environment. One of our signature programs, Happy Tails, supports the good work that animal shelters do. More than 24,000 people have received two complimentary tickets to SeaWorld as a "thank you" from the parks for adopting responsibly.

The parks also have granted cash gifts to nonprofit organizations in the communities in which we do business. For example in Orlando, SeaWorld donated $20,000 to Harbor House, a local shelter for people escaping abusive situations. The gift will be used to fund an on-property kennel, so that family pets won't have to be left behind with abusers. And in Langhorne, Pennsylvania, Sesame Place donated $25,000 to St. Mary's Hospital to help fund their new pediatric emergency rooms.

We regularly welcome "Wish Families" into our parks for complimentary visits and special arrangements. At SeaWorld San Diego, a dolphin trainer who battled childhood cancer invites children from the hospital where she was treated to the park annually for up-close encounters with dolphins. And when a child is too sick to make their trip to our parks, we host them for a virtual visit via Skype, during which our animal stars put on private performances just for them.

Research and Conservation Programs

Research and conservation have been an integral part of SeaWorld/Busch Gardens from the beginning. In 1963, founders of SeaWorld organized and incorporated the Mission Bay Research Foundation, a non-profit research institute now 45 years old and now known as the Hubbs-SeaWorld Research Institute.

The Institute conducts scientific research in the areas of marine mammal conservation, mariculture, resource management and marine ecology. Although operated independently of SeaWorld/Busch Gardens, its scientists work closely with SeaWorld/Busch Gardens staff through frequent use of the park's facilities and zoological collections. The staff at both facilities work to complete scientific, peer reviewed research that both contributes to the scientific community's knowledge of species and their interdependency, but also to identify opportunities to reduce human impact on species worldwide.

Non-harmful studies on animals, including killer whales and elephants, maintained at SeaWorld/Busch Gardens zoological collections complement research efforts conducted in the field, and vice versa. Research in both areas is necessary for a full understanding of the

biology of any species. SeaWorld plays an important role in the recovery of injured or diseased marine mammals through its active participation in regional stranding programs and other federal, state, and local rescue and rehabilitation programs.

The treatment of wildlife brought to the parks for care and rehabilitation, including endangered and threatened marine mammals, is work that SeaWorld/Busch Gardens visitors may observe. In this way, SeaWorld/Busch Gardens expands not only the knowledge of the scientific community, but also the understanding and concern of the general public.

Furthermore, the compilation of basic biological and medical information gathered through participation in field work, involving beached and stranded animals, and through work conducted with marine mammals maintained at SeaWorld/Busch Gardens provides important data necessary for use in conservation efforts.

Complementing SeaWorld work in the recovery of injured or diseased animals is the role the parks play through the provision of sanctuary for endangered or threatened species, including the Florida manatee, California sea otter, Kemp's Ridley Turtle, and the Green Sea Turtle.

SeaWorld offers a wide variety of educational and conservation programs which contribute to the understanding and shaping of positive public attitudes about marine mammals consistent with the policies of the Marine Mammal Protection Act. Furthermore, SeaWorld parks represent many years of experience in, and commitment to, the rescue and rehabilitation of distressed marine animals, including endangered and threatened species such as manatees, sea turtles, and sea birds. A critical part of the parks' environmental commitment is the SeaWorld/Busch Gardens/Busch Gardens Animal Rescue and Rehabilitation Program. Since 1965, the parks have rescued more than 20,000 animals - over one animal rescue every day for the past 47 years. In addition, SeaWorld/Busch Gardens parks contribute to and participate in scientific research; collaborate with other zoological parks, universities, academic institutions, and state and federal agencies which are also engaged in educational and conservation endeavors throughout the U.S. and the world.

SeaWorld/Busch Gardens' successful breeding programs for marine and terrestrial mammals have received national acclaim. Breeding programs conducted at SeaWorld/Busch Gardens have resulted in significant numbers of captive-born seals and sea lions, bottlenose dolphins, rhinoceros, killer whales, beluga whales and Commerson's dolphins.

SeaWorld & Busch Gardens Conservation Fund

Upon visiting SeaWorld, Busch Gardens or Discovery Cove and discovering the depth of the work we do, many guests are inspired to help protect the animals they encounter and get involved with wildlife conservation. The non-profit SeaWorld & Busch Gardens Conservation Fund was, in part, created to fulfill that desire.

The Fund is a 501(c) (3) non-profit organization. As private charitable foundation, the Fund allows guests to support the company's efforts to preserve endangered wildlife; support worthy conservation and research organizations worldwide, and to aid ill, orphaned, injured or stranded animals. Most importantly, the Fund directs 100 percent of the donations it receives to on-the-ground wildlife conservation. Although the Fund receives support from visitors to the parks, SeaWorld Parks and Entertainment continue to be the largest supporter to the Fund.

Since 2003, the Fund has granted nearly $9 million to more than 600 projects in the U.S. and 60 countries, and average of over $1 million annually. The Fund focuses on species research, habitat protection, animal rescue and conservation education. Through its focused grants, the Fund aims to tackle some of the most critical conservation challenges of our time, including ocean health and sustainability, reducing human-animal conflict, and reducing illegal wildlife trade.

For more information about the SeaWorld & Busch Gardens Conservation Fund and the projects it supports, visit the Fund's website at www.swbg-conservationfund.org or visit the Fund's facebook site at www.facebook.com/#!/SeaWorldBuschGardensFund

VII. Previous Permits

A. N/A

B. N/A

C. CITES import from USFWS

VIII. Certification and Signature

"I hereby certify that the foregoing information is complete, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that this information is submitted for the purpose of obtaining a permit under the following statute and the regulations promulgated thereunder, as indicated in section I. of this application:

The Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*) and regulations (50 CFR Part 216).

I also understand that any false statements may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001, or to penalties provided under the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972."

Brad F. Andrews

Brad F. Andrews
Chief Zoological Officer
Zoological Operations
SeaWorld, LLC.

8-28-12

Date

APPENDIX A

SeaWorld has been instrumental in the development of successful transport techniques for marine mammals. (Joseph, Asper, and Antrim, 1991). SeaWorld has considerable experience in the transport of cetaceans. Therefore, the nature of this transport is not without precedent. Numerous cetaceans of the size and weight of this animal have been successfully transported by SeaWorld.

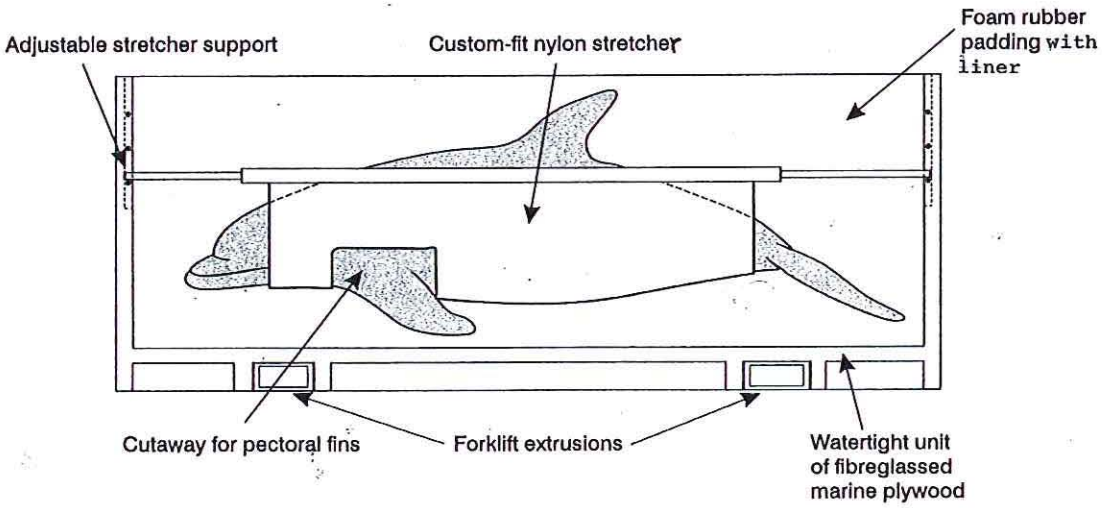
The animal will be transported in a specially designed and constructed transport unit. Transport will be via charter aircraft and truck in accordance with professionally accepted techniques and in compliance with all applicable regulations, standards, and conditions set forth under the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the Animal Welfare Act and the Lacey Act. Transport is anticipated to take less than 24 hours, absent unusual circumstances. The transport procedures were reviewed and certified as appropriate in a letter from Dr. Dold attached to the application.

The animal will be transported under the direct supervision of the SeaWorld professional staff. A veterinarian will accompany the animal at all times during the move. We have attached for your consideration an illustration of the transport unit which will be utilized to move this pilot whale.

Reference -- CRC Handbook of Marine Mammal Medicine: Health, Disease, and Rehabilitation: Leslie A. Dierauf, V.M.D., CRC Press Boston: 1990.

Pacific White-sided Dolphin Transport Unit

MEASUREMENTS: Length 121" - Width 41" - Height 48 ½"



SEAWORLD PARKS & ENTERTAINMENT

August 27, 2012

Appendix B

To Whom It May Concern:

This letter is to certify that I am a graduate veterinarian, licensed in the United States. I am knowledgeable in the field of marine mammal medicine and care.

As of this date, there are no apparent medical or other reasons known to SeaWorld veterinarians which preclude the successful transport of this animal. Prior to any transport, SeaWorld veterinary staff will conduct a thorough review of the animal's medical condition using standard medical evaluation techniques.

I further certify that I have, with professional veterinary staff, reviewed the facilities and methods for the transport and care of the Pacific White-sided Dolphin (*Lagenorhynchus obliquidens*) referred to in this permit application. The methods and facilities described will adequately provide for the well-being of this animal.

Sincerely,

Christopher Dold, DVM
Vice President, Corporate Veterinary Services
SeaWorld Parks & Entertainment, Inc.
C: 407.748.0213
O: 407.226-5185
Christopher.Dold@SeaWorld.com

Appendix C

SeaWorld San Antonio's USDA Class "C" Exhibitor's License 74-C-0180

USDA

EXPIRATION DATE: APRIL 11, 2013

United States Department of Agriculture

Marketing and Regulatory Programs

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Animal Care

This is to certify that SEA WORLD OF TEXAS

is a licensed under the CLASS C EXHIBITOR

Animal Welfare Act

(7 U.S.C. 2131 et seq.)

Certificate No. 74-C-0180

Customer No. 4858

Deputy Administrator

APHIS FORM 7007 (NOV 99) *Previous editions are obsolete.*

Note: Responses in Italics (jls)

Sea World Application #17754
Import of one Pacific white-sided dolphin from Kamogawa Sea World to SeaWorld of Texas

Initial Review Questions (October 19, 2012)

IV.B. Status of the Stocks
Literature cited is missing for this section.

The reference you have regarding the population estimate for this species in Japanese waters is Nishiwaki (1972). Is there any more recent information on the population?
Pacific coast area of Japan: 57,000 (95% conf. int. 13,800-233,000)
Off shore area of Northern Pacific: 998,000 (289,000-3,383,000)

Source: Miyashita, T., et. al., 2007. Population abundance of Pacific white-sided dolphins around Japan based on the line transects sighting surveys. Abstract, p. 129. Submitted at the 2007 meeting of the Mammalogical Society of Japan.

It should also be noted that this species is listed under CITES under Appendix II in this section.

This species is listed under CITES, in Appendix II. The Japanese government is required to issue a CITES export permit.

IV.C.2. Proposed Duration of the permit
Most public display import permits are issued for a year, please clarify the rational for a 3 year permit.

The rational for requesting a 3 year time frame for the permit is because of previous experiences in importing from Japan because of availability of proper aircraft, a natural disaster, and the short expiration time frame of CITES export permits. Perhaps 2 years is more practical?

IV.E. Import Questions
Section 3: Please indicate the port of departure as well as the port of entry. Please clarify if this will be a direct flight and, if not, identify potential stopover points. The application states that the transport will likely take less than 24 hours. Given that you recently transported a pilot whale from this same facility, can you provide the transport times for that import as a reference?

The pilot whale import took 20 hours from pool to pool in the last import.

The port of departure for this Pacific white-sided dolphin is Narita, Japan. The port of entry is San Antonio, Texas, via direct charter.

Please estimate the transport time into the following segments:

Segment	Estimated Time
Facility to Airport (including loading animal into	

the truck and loading the animal into the plane)	*4 hours*
Fight	*15 hours*
Potential Overlay	
Potential Additional Flight	
Airport to SWT (including unloading the animal from the plane and unloading the animal from the truck)	*3 Hours*

Section 6: Please identify the sire and dam of this animal and their acquisition history. We also need documentation regarding the acquisition of this animal which could include an ISIS specimen report or a statement from Kamogawa indicating that this animal was born at their facility.

The sire, CO9L0047, and the dam, CO9L0046 were collected from a set net procedure in the Kyoto Perfecture on 2-8-94 and 2-9-94 and transported to the Kinosaki Aquarium. They were transferred to Kamogawa Sea World on 11-8-94. The Pacific white-sided dolphin referenced in this permit application was born at Kamogawa Sea World on 5-3-2006.

Section 7: A statement from Kamogawa indicating that the animal is being held in compliance with the laws of Japan.

The animal was born at Kamogawa Sea World and is being held in compliance with the laws of Japan.

Section 8: A statement from Kamogawa indicating that the importation of this animal will not result in the collection of additional Pacific white-sided dolphins for their facility.

The exportation of this animal from Kamogawa Sea World will not result in the collection of additional Pacific white-sided dolphins for their facility. The number of dolphins and genetic profile maintained by this facility are stable. As in other zoological institutions across the world relocating this animal will add carrying capacity for Kamogawa Sea World as well as supplement breeding management of another institution.

IV.F. Effects of the Proposed Activity

You have indicated that the following questions are not applicable. Explain how these questions are not applicable. Specifically to question (a), discuss how the transport might affect the animal and what mitigation measures you have in place to minimize the effects of transport.

The transport will have minimal effect on the animal. The animal will be in good health and physical condition and de-sensitized through a positive reinforcement process that will acclimate her for the transfer. We have accomplished many transports of marine mammals without any deleterious effects.

(a) the individual animals concerned (e.g., describe how the proposed activity will affect the individual's behavior, physiology, etc.); *See above comment.*
(b) the relevant species or stock (for takes from the wild, describe what impacts there will be from removal of individuals from the population and from incidental disturbance); *This is not a take from the wild.*

(c) the human environment (e.g., describe how your actions will affect the general public); and
(d) the marine ecosystem (for takes from the wild, indicate if you will be incidentally taking non-target species, etc.). *This will not affect the human environment or the marine ecosystem.*

VII: Previous Permits

(a) It would be helpful to state that Sea World has no active public display permits and that all reports are up to date. *SeaWorld's inventory, previous permits and authorizations are on file with the NMFS.*

Appendix A. There is a typo reference to "pilot whale" as opposed to the Pacific white-sided dolphin.
Please change the "typo" from pilot whale to Pacific white-sided dolphin in Appendix A.

Kamogawa SEAWORLD
1464-18 Higashi-cho, Kamogawa, Chiba 296-0041, Japan
Tel. 04-7092-2121 Fax. 04-7093-3084

Statement for Import Permit

(1) Animal being imported
Name: Kirara (ISIS ID: 10034; JAZA Studbook #: 337)
Captive born on May 3, 2006 at Kamogawa Sea World

Sire: ISIS ID 10016 (JAZA Studbook #: 219)
Dam: ISIS ID 10015 (JAZA Studbook #: 218)

Sire was incidentally captured in set net located at Araisaki, Kyoto prefecture, Japan on Feb. 8, 1994 and transferred to Kinosaki Marine World on same date. He was moved to Kamogawa Sea World on Nov. 8, 1994.

Dam was incidentally captured in set net located at honjo, Kyoto prefecture, Japan on Feb. 5, 1994 and transferred to Kinosaki Marine World on same date. She was moved to Kamogawa Sea World on Nov. 8, 1994.

Kinosaki Marine World is one of JAZA aquariums. Both animals were not captured by "drive fishery".

(2) Please find the attached ISIS information.

(3) We are legally keeping this animal at facility at Kamogawa Sea World.

(4) There are no institutions requesting to keep this animal in Japan.

Kazutoshi Arai
General Manager
Director of Zoological Operations

Specimen Report

Print Pedigree Report

International Species Information System 8 January 2013

Specimen KAMOGAWA/10034

Names:

Taxonomic:	Common:	Family:	Order:
Lagenorhynchus obliquidens	Pacific white-sided dolphin	Delphinidae	Cetacea

Birth Information:

Sex:	Birth Location:	Birth date:	Birth type:	Hybrid:	Rearing:
Female	KAMOGAWA	3 May 2006	Captive born	Not a hybrid	Parent

Visits:

Date:	Acquisition:	Vendor/LocalID:	Reported by:	Disposition:	Recipient/LocalID:	Date:
3 May 2006	Birth		KAMOGAWA/10034			

Identification:

Date:	Type:	Identifier:	Location:	Comments:
31 Mar 2007	Regional Studbook #	337	JAZGA	at KAMOGAWA

Sex Information:

Date:	Sex:	Comments:
3 May 2006	Female	at KAMOGAWA

Rearing Information:

Date:	Rearing:	Comments:
3 May 2006	Parent	at KAMOGAWA

Parents:

Date:	Parent type:	ID:	Location:	Comments:
3 May 2006	Sire	10016	KAMOGAWA	while at KAMOGAWA
3 May 2006	Dam	10015	KAMOGAWA	while at KAMOGAWA

Specimen Report

Print Pedigree Report

International Species Information System 8 January 2013

Specimen KAMOGAWA/10016

Names:

Taxonomic:	Common:	Family:	Order:
Lagenorhynchus obliquidens	Pacific white-sided dolphin	Delphinidae	Cetacea

Birth Information:

Sex:	Birth Location:	Birth date:	Birth type:	Hybrid:	Rearing:
Male	WILD	~ 1991	Wild Born	Not a hybrid	Parent

Visits:

Date:	Acquisition:	Vendor/LocalID:	Reported by:	Disposition:	Recipient/LocalID:	Date:
8 Nov 1994	Purchase from	TOYOOKA/UNK	KAMOGAWA/10016	Death		14 Feb 2008

Identification:

Date:	Type:	Identifier:	Location:	Comments:
31 Mar 1995	Regional Studbook #	219	JAZGA	at KAMOGAWA

Sex Information:

Date:	Sex:	Comments:
8 Nov 1994	Male	at KAMOGAWA

Rearing Information:

Date:	Rearing:	Comments:
8 Nov 1994	Parent	at KAMOGAWA

Parents:

Date:	Parent type:	ID:	Location:	Comments:
8 Nov 1994	Sire	WILD	WILD	while at KAMOGAWA
8 Nov 1994	Dam	WILD	WILD	while at KAMOGAWA

Death information:

Circumstances:	Carcass Disposition:	Carcass recipient:	Necropsy:	Reported By:
Other/Unknown	Incinerate		Respiratory, Bacterial	at KAMOGAWA

Specimen Report

Print Pedigree Report

International Species Information System 8 January 2013

Specimen KAMOGAWA/10015

Names:

Taxonomic:	Common:	Family:	Order:
Lagenorhynchus obliquidens	Pacific white-sided dolphin	Delphinidae	Cetacea

Birth Information:

Sex:	Birth Location:	Birth date:	Birth type:	Hybrid:	Rearing:
Female	WILD	~ 1991	Wild Born	Not a hybrid	Parent

Visits:

Date:	Acquisition:	Vendor/LocalID:	Reported by:	Disposition:	Recipient/LocalID:	Date:
8 Nov 1994	Purchase from	TOYOOKA/UNK	KAMOGAWA/10015			

Identification:

Date:	Type:	Identifier:	Location:	Comments:
31 Mar 1995	Regional Studbook #	218	JAZGA	at KAMOGAWA

Sex Information:

Date:	Sex:	Comments:
8 Nov 1994	Female	at KAMOGAWA

Rearing Information:

Date:	Rearing:	Comments:
8 Nov 1994	Parent	at KAMOGAWA

Parents:

Date:	Parent type:	ID:	Location:	Comments:
8 Nov 1994	Sire	WILD	WILD	while at KAMOGAWA
8 Nov 1994	Dam	WILD	WILD	while at KAMOGAWA