

stores, etc?). How do we get at the seller to ensure they are complying?
 E-commerce - when they ship for Alaska to Arkansas, they should be aware of state laws, and they can be held accountable. GLADIATR is a good example.
 Information at state level, burrough level (New York), and different terminology - adds a lot of challenges to industry. They want a centralized coordinated location to inform public or e-commerce or brick and mortar commerce. Could states include the cost for this as part of licenses and fees businesses/industry pays?

host an on-line platf
 state, provincial or territorial AIS regulations and those regulators should collaborate to provide updated regulations as they are adopted. a model being the National Plant Board ([State Law & Regulation Summaries - National Plant Board](#)).

Special industry provisions (to help pay for and maintain it)

Online Commerce Platforms
 b. Implement geographic blocks of sales to prevent species with demonstrated invasiveness from being sold in specific areas. (From a regulatory standpoint, we already have geographic blocks - state agency regs, provincial agency regs)

Large eCommerce platforms (e.g., Amazon)

Federal, State, Provincial and or Territorial Regulators

Online Commerce Platforms
 c. Take steps to make users aware of the risks (legal and environmental) posed by AIS.

Federal, State, Provincial and or Territorial Regulators
 NGOs

Online Commerce Platforms
 d. Use and promote/expand existing incentive programs that reward public reporting of violations on e-commerce platforms.

States

Online Commerce Platforms
 e. Develop and apply improved management measures to minimize the risks of introduction of AIS through e-Commerce.

ufficient monitoring, licensing, pection, and record-keeping of online mmerce platforms and online ailers.

Sufficient knowledge and identification of organisms sold online

model - (Canada - e.g., person inputs picture or name of an item; for this particular county, this item is not recyclable - example)

b. Establish mechanisms to identify North American commodities of concern (varying degrees of legality among states/provinces - gap analysis of rules and regs surrounding different species) that may be obtained via e-commerce, with a focus on high and potentially high-risk consignments (e.g., growing media and living organisms). (State of Michigan has a list of IS they are concerned about - could they add them to the database, e.g. similar to GLADIATOR, a one-stop shop for id of invasives c... to Strategy B in top section of table.

c. Promote online North American website sales to share important information about species being sold (e.g., pop-ups and other methods to share information on life history needs, risk of establishment if released, interjurisdictional laws, etc.). Combine this with education and outreach materials being developed (Human dimensions and other social science component versus just letting people know its invasive or problematic). MULT

Online North American Commerce Platforms

a. List applicable state and provincial regulations in a clear manner to help platform companies explain to the public why products are no longer being sold. This requires an understanding of state and provincial laws - this will be a challenge. Key point - there is no incentive for e-commerce platforms to do this - they have no obligation to do so - can we "fix" that? Why should the burden be on regulators to do more? Every state has their statutes and administrative codes on line, and lists of prohibited and restricted species? People that sell other products are expected to know the legal landscape - people selling live plants and animals should know the legal landscape. We need a clear policy objective for this topic. E-

Federal, State, Provincial and or Territorial Regulators

Regulators would share a list of applicable laws and regulations for their jurisdiction with eCommerce platform, and request the creation of internal policies focused on invasive species

As an alternative: A single federal agency,

Large eCommerce platforms (e.g., Amazon) would develop AIS specific internal policies listing applicable la... regulations f...

E-COMMERCE	<u>Online Retailers</u>	Professional associations	States
	<p>a. Address social media sale loopholes with enforcement (e.g., people trying to sell a plant that is illegal to sell) Get people to report this activity - EN</p>		
<p>Insufficient filters, screens, and oversight mechanisms for AIS in Commerce regulated by state, federal, and provincial agencies</p>	<p><u>Online Retailers</u></p> <p>a. Improve the ability to trace aquatic plants and animals throughout the supply chain, including identifying the source of the products. Mandatory recordkeeping to document source - state legislatures have the authority to require recordkeeping or certain sales. Need to define who is keeping the records and for what reasons. What would the recordkeeping help with if entities selling illegal products are not keeping records anyway? Records of sales and where stock is going. Need an online tracking system so that state law enforcement officials could search for the information</p>		
	<p><u>Online Retailers</u></p>		
	<p>a. Develop and expand the use of web crawlers and other similar tools to filter, screen, and provide administrative oversight to online sales.</p>		
<p>Insufficient pathways and approaches that are key contributors to AIS in commerce</p>	<p>a. Conduct a gap analysis that identifies all pathways and approaches that contribute to AIS in Commerce. Identify the sources of the leaks in the pipeline.</p>		

Efficient knowledge and identification of organisms sold online

a. Establish an online forum in which someone can submit a photo and receive assistance in identification from designated industry experts. Work with online camera tool developers, such as Google, to facilitate photo submissions. iNaturalist (use the model, but we don't want to confuse wild sightings with this - see if they can add a feature added to separate captive from wild species - you can currently select "captive" with this tool - users will be the public in general - people that want to ensure they are receiving what they ordered - recognize early life stages and tie them back to mature form) - Waste Wizard model - (Canada - e.g., person inputs picture or name of an item; for this particular county, this item is not recyclable - example)

b. Establish mechanisms to identify North American commodities of concern (varying degrees of legality among states/provinces - gap analysis of rules and regs surrounding different species) that may be obtained via e-commerce, with a focus on high and potentially high-risk consignments (e.g., growing media and living organisms). (State of Michigan has a list of IS they are concerned about - could they add them to the database - e.g., similar to GLADIATR); a one-stop shop for id of invasives could incorporate this e-commerce. Tie to Strategy B in top section of table.

c. Promote online North American website sales to share important information about species being sold (e.g., pop-ups and other methods to share information on life history needs, risk of establishment if released, interjurisdictional laws, etc.). Combine this with education and outreach materials being developed (Human dimensions and other social science component versus just letting people know its invasive or problematic). MULTI-LINGUAL

Online North American Commerce Platforms

a. List applicable state and provincial regulations in a clear manner to

CREATIVE RESOURCE STRATEGIES, LLC

NGOs, local pet stores, iNaturalist (potential tool to use - crowd source images for people to identify)

miro toolbar with icons for selection, text, eraser, lasso, and other editing tools.

sufficient knowledge and identification of organisms sold online

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b. Establish mechanisms to identify North American commodities of concern (varying degrees of legality among states/provinces - gap analysis of rules and regs surrounding different species) that may be obtained via e-commerce, with a focus on high and potentially high-risk consignments (e.g., growing media and living organisms). (State of Michigan has a list of IS they are concerned about - could they add them to the database - e.g., similar to GLADIATR); a one-stop shop for id of invasives could incorporate this e-commerce. Tie to Strategy B in top section of table.

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<p>miro E-COMMERCE</p>	<p>Online North American Commerce Platforms</p> <p>a. List applicable state and provincial regulations in a clear manner to help platform companies explain to the public why products are no longer being sold. This requires an understanding of state and provincial laws - this will be a challenge. Key point - there is no incentive for e-commerce platforms to do this - they have no obligation to do so - can we "fix" that? Why should the burden be on regulators to do more? Every state has their statutes and administrative codes on line, and lists of prohibited and restricted species? People that sell other products are expected to know the legal landscape - people selling live plants and animals should know the legal landscape. We need a clear policy objective for this topic. E-commerce is too big to be regulated - what specific pathway? (pet stores, etc?). How do we get at the seller to ensure they are complying?</p> <p>E-commerce - when they ship for Alaska to Arkansas, they should be aware of state laws, and they can be held accountable. GLADIATR is a good example.</p> <p>Information at state level, burrough level (New York), and different terminology - adds a lot of challenges to industry. They want a centralized coordinated location to inform public or e-commerce or brick and mortar commerce. Could states include the cost for this as part of licenses and fees businesses/industry pays?</p>	<p>Federal, State, Provincial and or Territorial Regulators</p> <p>Regulators would share a list of applicable laws and regulations for their jurisdiction with eCommerce platform, and request the creation of internal policies focused on invasive species</p> <p>As an alternative: A single federal agency, or formally recognized cooperator, should host an on-line platform posting federal, state, provincial or territorial AIS regulations and those regulators should collaborate to provide updated regulations as they are adopted. a model being the National Plant Board (State Law & Regulation Summaries - National Plant Board).</p>	<p>Large eCommerce platforms (e.g., Amazon) would develop AIS specific internal policies listing applicable laws and regulations that are applicable to invasive species. Industry partners (to help pay for and maintain it)</p>	<p>2023-24</p>
	<p>Online Commerce Platforms</p> <p>b. Implement geographic blocks of sales to prevent species with demonstrated invasiveness from being sold in specific areas. (From a regulatory standpoint, we already have geographic blocks - state agency regs, provincial agency regs)</p>	<p>Large eCommerce platforms (e.g., Amazon)</p>	<p>Federal, State, Provincial and or Territorial Regulators</p>	<p>2023-24</p>