



# ISSUES SUBMITTED POST-WEBINAR

- Inability of retailers to verify what has been confiscated by inspectors.
- Inspectors intentionally delaying shipments of live animals without reason.
- Inspectors confiscating animals based on CITES permits that are allowed throughout the rest of the world.
- USFWS Inspectors lack of knowledge concerning export exceptions for farm raised products.
- Lack of taxonomic expertise or identification references to accurately identify early life, juvenile and adult stages.
- Lack of a publicly accessible database listing federal, state, county and municipal regulated species.



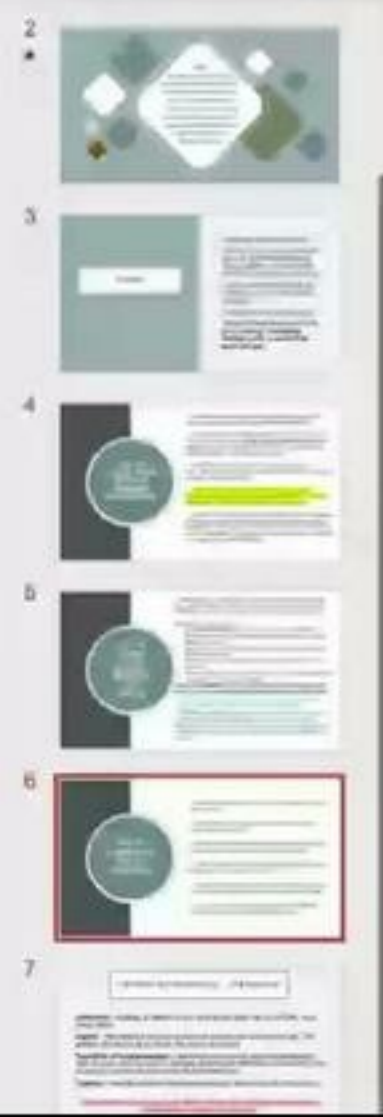
# ISSUES SUBMITTED POST- WEBINAR

- Inability of retailers to verify what has been confiscated by inspectors.
- Inspectors intentionally delaying shipments of live animals without reason.
- Inspectors confiscating animals based on CITES permits that are allowed throughout the rest of the world.
- USFWS Inspectors lack of knowledge concerning export exceptions for farm raised products.
- Lack of taxonomic expertise or identification references to accurately identify early life, juvenile and adult stages.
- Lack of a publicly accessible database listing federal, state, county and municipal regulated species.



## ISSUES SUBMITTED POST- WEBINAR

- Inability of retailers to verify what has been confiscated by inspectors.
- Inspectors intentionally delaying shipments of live animals without reason.
- Inspectors confiscating animals based on CITES permits that are allowed throughout the rest of the world.
- USFWS Inspectors lack of knowledge concerning export exceptions for farm raised products.
- Lack of taxonomic expertise or identification references to accurately identify early life, juvenile and adult stages.
- Lack of a publicly accessible database listing federal, state, county and municipal regulated species.





# CRITERIA TO PRIORITIZE ISSUES AND DEVELOP STRATEGIES - STRAWMAN

- **Relevance** – strategy is specific to the work group topic (versus another work group topic)
- **Impact** - the extent to which an action will address the issue or key gap. The greater the impact of an action, the higher its priority.
- **Feasibility of implementation** - personnel and financial resources needed as well as policy and procedural changes and political feasibility. Some actions may have high impact but little chance of implementation.
- **Urgency** - consider whether waiting to implement would cause further issues.

**Questions: Do you concur with these criteria? Do you have recommended modifications or others to consider?**



## ISSUES SUBMITTED POST-WEBINAR

- Inability of retailers to verify what has been confiscated by inspectors.
- Inspectors intentionally delaying shipments of live animals without reason.
- Inspectors confiscating animals based on CITES permits that are allowed throughout the rest of the world.
- USFWS Inspectors lack of knowledge concerning export exceptions for farm raised products.
- Lack of taxonomic expertise or identification references to accurately identify early life, juvenile and adult stages.
- Lack of a publicly accessible database listing federal, state, county and municipal regulated species.



# ISSUES SUBMITTED POST- WEBINAR

- Inability of retailers to verify what has been confiscated by inspectors.
- Inspectors intentionally delaying shipments of live animals without reason.
- Inspectors confiscating animals based on CITES permits that are allowed throughout the rest of the world.
- USFWS Inspectors lack of knowledge concerning export exceptions for farm raised products.
- Lack of taxonomic expertise or identification references to accurately identify early life, juvenile and adult stages.
- Lack of a publicly accessible database listing federal, state, county and municipal regulated species.



# ISSUES SUBMITTED POST- WEBINAR

- Inability of retailers to verify what has been confiscated by inspectors.
- Inspectors intentionally delaying shipments of live animals without reason. Inspector-delayed shipments without adequate communication to retailer.
- Inspectors confiscating animals based on CITES permits that are allowed throughout the rest of the world.
- USFWS Inspectors lack of knowledge concerning export exceptions for farm raised products.
- Lack of taxonomic expertise or identification references to accurately identify early life, juvenile and adult stages.
- Lack of a publicly accessible database listing federal, state, county and municipal regulated species.



# ISSUES SUBMITTED POST- WEBINAR

- Inability of retailers to verify what has been confiscated by inspectors.
- Inspector-delayed shipments without adequate communication to retailer.
- Inspectors confiscating animals based on CITES permits that are allowed throughout the rest of the world.
- USFWS Inspectors lack of knowledge concerning export exceptions for farm raised products.
- Lack of taxonomic expertise or identification references to accurately identify early life, juvenile and adult stages.
- Lack of a publicly accessible database listing federal, state, county and municipal regulated species.





# ISSUES SUBMITTED POST- WEBINAR

- Inability of retailers to verify what has been confiscated by inspectors.
- Inspector-delayed shipments without adequate communication to retailer.
- Inspectors confiscating animals based on CITES permits that are allowed throughout the rest of the world.
- USFWS Inspectors lack of knowledge concerning export exceptions for farm raised products.
- Lack of taxonomic expertise or identification references to accurately identify early life, juvenile and adult stages.
- Lack of a publicly accessible database listing federal, state, county and municipal regulated species.



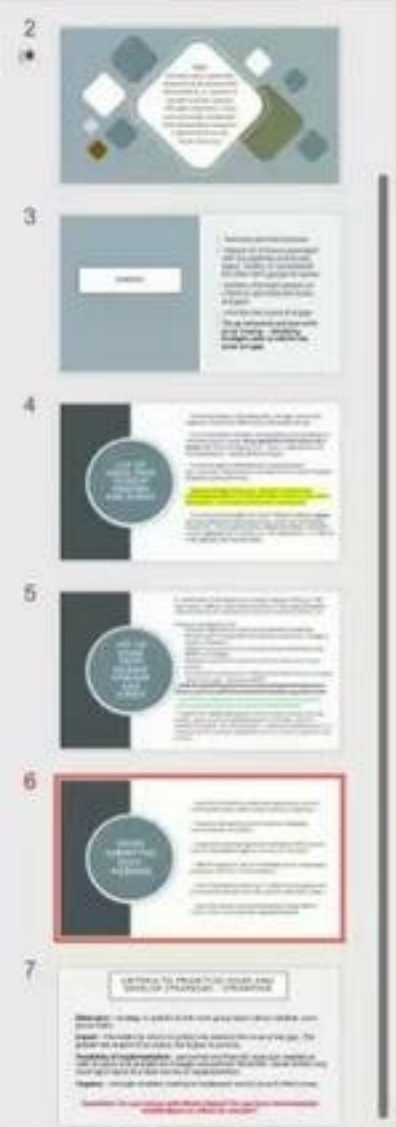
# ISSUES SUBMITTED POST- WEBINAR

- Inability of retailers to have the opportunity to verify what has been confiscated by inspectors.
- Inspector-delayed shipments without adequate communication to retailer.
- Inspectors confiscating animals based on CITES permits that are allowed throughout the rest of the world.
- USFWS Inspectors lack of knowledge concerning export exceptions for farm raised products.
- Lack of taxonomic expertise or identification references to accurately identify early life, juvenile and adult stages.
- Lack of a publicly accessible database listing federal, state, county and municipal regulated species.



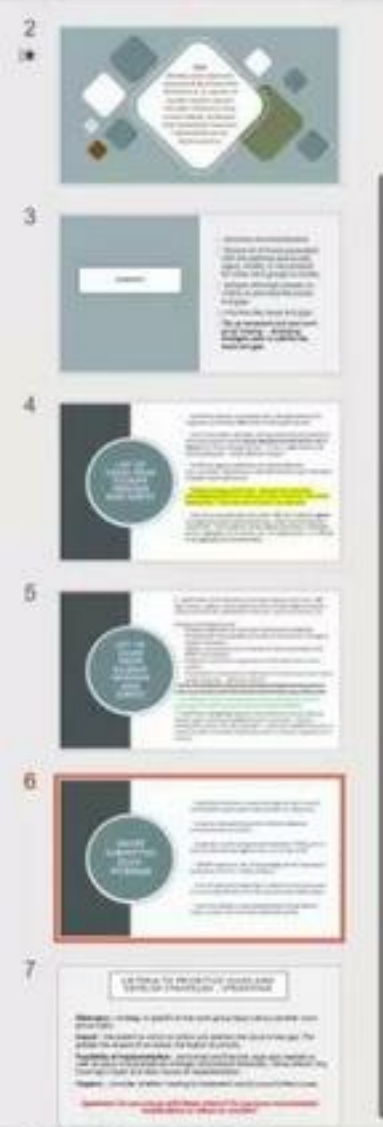
# ISSUES SUBMITTED POST- WEBINAR

- Inability of retailers to have the opportunity to verify confiscated aquatic plants and animals by inspectors.
- Inspector-delayed shipments without adequate communication to retailer.
- Inspectors confiscating animals based on CITES permits that are allowed throughout the rest of the world.
- USFWS Inspectors lack of knowledge concerning export exceptions for farm raised products.
- Lack of taxonomic expertise or identification references to accurately identify early life, juvenile and adult stages.
- Lack of a publicly accessible database listing federal, state, county and municipal regulated species.



# ISSUES SUBMITTED POST- WEBINAR

- Inability of retailers to have the opportunity to verify confiscated aquatic plants and animals by inspectors.
- Inspector-delayed shipments without adequate communication to retailer.
- Inspectors confiscating animals based on CITES permits that are allowed throughout the rest of the world.
- USFWS Inspectors lack of knowledge concerning export exceptions for farm raised products.
- Lack of taxonomic expertise or identification references to accurately identify early life, juvenile and adult stages.
- Lack of a publicly accessible database listing federal, state, county and municipal regulated species.



# ISSUES SUBMITTED POST- WEBINAR

- Inability of retailers to have the opportunity to verify confiscated aquatic plants and animals by inspectors.
- Inspector-delayed shipments without adequate communication to retailer.
- Inspectors confiscating animals based on CITES permits that are allowed throughout the rest of the world.
- USFWS Inspectors lack of knowledge concerning export exceptions for farm raised products.
- Lack of taxonomic expertise or identification references to accurately identify early life, juvenile and adult stages.
- Lack of a publicly accessible database listing federal, state, county and municipal regulated species.

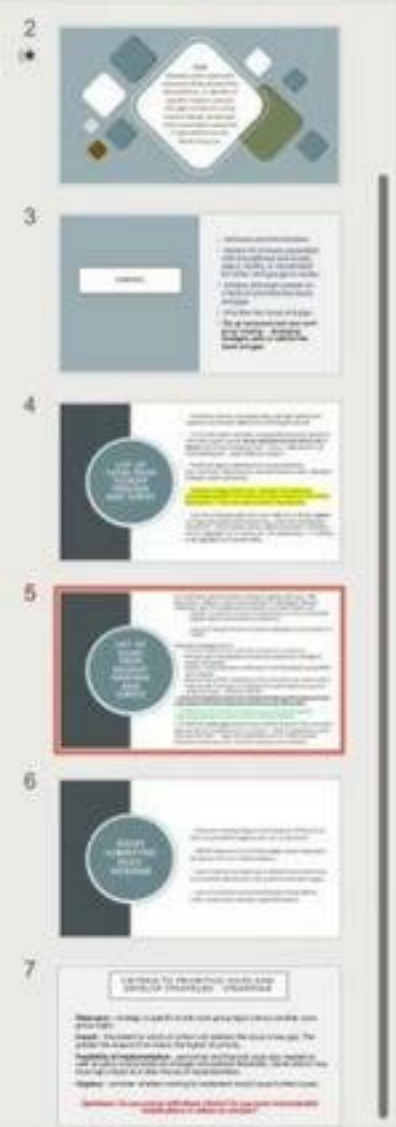


6. Insufficient comprehensive training of agency staff (e.g., CBP Agriculture, federal, states and provinces) to distinguish species, inspection and risk assessment protocols, common names, etc.

Potential strategies for #1:

- Enhance inspections for small plant shipments to residences
- Enhance pet store/garden compliance inspections, biological supply companies
- Explore comprehensive screening of imported goods using eDNA technologies
- Enhance consistent inspections of brick and mortar retail outlets
- Improve the consistency of declaration and inspection process using tools (e.g., software and AI)
- ~~Lack of mandatory shipment routing through specific ports of entry (e.g., those with Plant Inspection Stations, e.g., JFK or LAX)~~
- Insufficient clean trade processes and protocols for specific species/groupings of species (send to Industry BP&G)

7. Insufficient screening (species that could be invasive that we haven't seen yet or pre-conditions prior to import - what is expected to come into the shipment – meet pre-conditions prior to import) and N. American inspection prior to import (requires prior notice)



6. Insufficient comprehensive training of agency staff (e.g., CBP Agriculture, federal, states and provinces) to distinguish species, inspection and risk assessment protocols, common names, etc.

- Inability of retailers to have the opportunity to verify confiscated aquatic plants and animals by inspectors.
- Inspector-delayed shipments without adequate communication to retailer.

Potential strategies for #1:

- Enhance inspections for small plant shipments to residences
- Enhance pet store/garden compliance inspections, biological supply companies
- Explore comprehensive screening of imported goods using eDNA technologies
- Enhance consistent inspections of brick and mortar retail outlets
- Improve the consistency of declaration and inspection process using tools (e.g., software and AI)
- ~~Lack of mandatory shipment routing through specific ports of entry (e.g., those with Plant Inspection Stations, e.g., JFK or LAX)~~
- Insufficient clean trade processes and protocols for specific species/groupings of species (send to Industry BP&G)

7. Insufficient screening (species that could be invasive that we haven't seen yet or pre-conditions prior to import - what is expected to come into the shipment – meet pre-conditions prior to import) and N. American inspection prior to import (requires prior notice)



# ISSUES SUBMITTED POST- WEBINAR

- Inspectors confiscating animals based on CITES permits that are allowed throughout the rest of the world.
- USFWS Inspectors lack of knowledge concerning export exceptions for farm raised products.
- Lack of taxonomic expertise or identification references to accurately identify early life, juvenile and adult stages.
- Lack of a publicly accessible database listing federal, state, county and municipal regulated species.





# LIST OF ISSUES FROM KICKOFF WEBINAR AND SURVEY

6. Insufficient comprehensive training of agency staff (e.g., CBP Agriculture, federal, states and provinces) to distinguish species, inspection and risk assessment protocols, common names, etc.
- Inability of retailers to have the opportunity to verify confiscated aquatic plants and animals by inspectors.
  - Inspector-delayed shipments without adequate communication to retailer.

### Potential strategies for #1:

- Enhance inspections for small plant shipments to residences
- Enhance pet store/garden compliance inspections, biological supply companies
- Explore comprehensive screening of imported goods using eDNA technologies
- Enhance consistent inspections of brick and mortar retail outlets
- Improve the consistency of declaration and inspection process using tools (e.g., software and AI)
- ~~Lack of mandatory shipment routing through specific ports of entry (e.g., those with Plant Inspection Stations, e.g., JFK or LAX)~~
- **Insufficient clean trade processes and protocols for specific species/groupings of species (send to Industry BP&G)**

7. Insufficient screening (species that could be invasive that we haven't seen yet or pre-conditions prior to import - what is expected to come into the shipment – meet pre-conditions prior to import) and N. American inspection prior to import (requires prior notice)



# ISSUES SUBMITTED POST- WEBINAR

- Inspectors confiscating animals based on CITES permits that are allowed throughout the rest of the world.
- USFWS Inspectors lack of knowledge concerning export exceptions for farm raised products.
- Lack of taxonomic expertise or identification references to accurately identify early life, juvenile and adult stages.
- Lack of a publicly accessible database listing federal, state, county and municipal regulated species.



# ISSUES SUBMITTED POST- WEBINAR

- Inspectors confiscating animals based on CITES permits that are allowed throughout the rest of the world.
- USFWS Inspectors lack of knowledge concerning export exceptions for farm raised products.
- Lack of taxonomic expertise or identification references to accurately identify early life, juvenile and adult stages.
- Lack of a publicly accessible database listing federal, state, county and municipal regulated species.



# ISSUES SUBMITTED POST- WEBINAR

- Inspectors confiscating animals based on CITES permits that are allowed throughout the rest of the world.
- USFWS Inspectors lack of knowledge concerning export exceptions for farm raised products.
- Lack of taxonomic expertise or identification references to accurately identify early life, juvenile and adult stages.
- Lack of a publicly accessible database listing federal, state, county and municipal regulated species.



6. Insufficient comprehensive training of agency staff (e.g., CBP Agriculture, federal, states and provinces) to distinguish species, inspection and risk assessment protocols, common names, communication with retailers about seized shipments, etc.

- Inability of retailers to have the opportunity to verify confiscated aquatic plants and animals by inspectors.
- Inspector-delayed shipments without adequate communication to retailer.

Potential strategies for #1:

- Enhance inspections for small plant shipments to residences
- Enhance pet store/garden compliance inspections, biological supply companies
- Explore comprehensive screening of imported goods using eDNA technologies
- Enhance consistent inspections of brick and mortar retail outlets
- Improve the consistency of declaration and inspection process using tools (e.g., software and AI)
- ~~Lack of mandatory shipment routing through specific ports of entry (e.g., those with Plant Inspection Stations, e.g., JFK or LAX)~~
- **Insufficient clean trade processes and protocols for specific species/groupings of species (send to Industry BP&G)**

7. Insufficient screening (species that could be invasive that we haven't seen yet or pre-conditions prior to import - what is expected to come into the shipment – meet pre-conditions prior to import) and N. American inspection prior to import (requires prior notice)



# LIST OF ISSUES FROM KICKOFF WEBINAR AND SURVEY

6. Insufficient comprehensive training of agency staff (e.g., CBP Agriculture, federal, states and provinces) to distinguish species, inspection and risk assessment protocols, common names, communication with retailers about seized shipments, etc.

- Inability of retailers to have the opportunity to verify confiscated aquatic plants and animals by inspectors.
- Inspector-delayed shipments without adequate communication to retailer.

Potential strategies for #1:

- Enhance inspections for small plant shipments to residences
- Enhance pet store/garden compliance inspections, biological supply companies
- Explore comprehensive screening of imported goods using eDNA technologies
- Enhance consistent inspections of brick and mortar retail outlets
- Improve the consistency of declaration and inspection process using tools (e.g., software and AI)
- ~~Lack of mandatory shipment routing through specific ports of entry (e.g., those with Plant Inspection Stations, e.g., JFK or LAX)~~
- Insufficient clean trade processes and protocols for specific species/groupings of species (send to Industry BP&G)

7. Insufficient screening (species that could be invasive that we haven't seen yet or pre-conditions prior to import - what is expected to come into the shipment – meet pre-conditions prior to import) and N. American inspection prior to import (requires prior notice)



**ISSUES SUBMITTED POST-WEBINAR**

- Inspectors confiscating animals based on CITES permits that are allowed throughout the rest of the world.
- USFWS Inspectors lack of knowledge concerning export exceptions for farm raised products.
- Lack of taxonomic expertise or identification references to accurately identify early life, juvenile and adult stages.
- Lack of a publicly accessible database listing federal, state, county and municipal regulated species.



6. Insufficient comprehensive training of agency staff (e.g., CBP Agriculture, federal, states and provinces) to distinguish species, inspection and risk assessment protocols, common names, communication with retailers about seized shipments, etc.

- Inability of retailers to have the opportunity to verify confiscated aquatic plants and animals by inspectors.
- Inspector-delayed shipments without adequate communication to retailer.

Potential strategies for #1:

- Enhance inspections for small plant shipments to residences
- Enhance pet store/garden compliance inspections, biological supply companies
- Explore comprehensive screening of imported goods using eDNA technologies
- Enhance consistent inspections of brick and mortar retail outlets
- Improve the consistency of declaration and inspection process using tools (e.g., software and AI)
- Lack of mandatory shipment routing through specific ports of entry (e.g., those with Plant Inspection Stations, e.g., JFK or LAX)
- Insufficient clean trade processes and protocols for specific species/groupings of species (send to Industry BP&G)

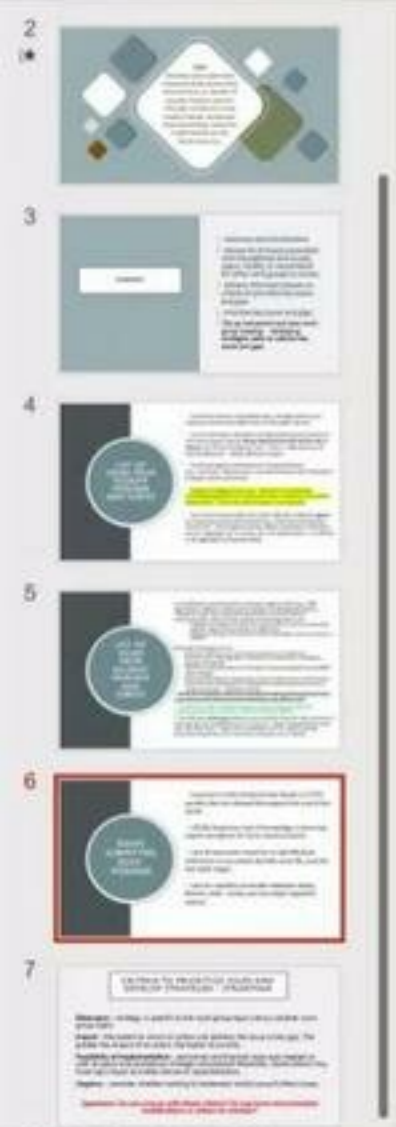
7. Insufficient screening (species that could be invasive that we haven't seen yet or pre-conditions prior to import - what is expected to come into the shipment – meet pre-conditions prior to import) and N. American inspection prior to import (requires prior notice)





**ISSUES  
SUBMITTED  
POST-  
WEBINAR**

- Inspectors confiscating animals based on CITES permits that are allowed throughout the rest of the world.
- USFWS Inspectors lack of knowledge concerning export exceptions for farm raised products.
- Lack of taxonomic expertise or identification references to accurately identify early life, juvenile and adult stages.
- Lack of a publicly accessible database listing federal, state, county and municipal regulated species.



- Inspectors confiscating animals based on CITES permits that are allowed throughout the rest of the world.
- USFWS Inspectors lack of knowledge concerning export exceptions for farm raised products.
- Lack of taxonomic expertise or identification references to accurately identify early life, juvenile and adult stages.
- Lack of a publicly accessible database listing federal, state, county and municipal regulated species.



# ISSUES SUBMITTED POST- WEBINAR

- Inspectors confiscating animals based on CITES permits (during an inspection – genera had changed that are allowed throughout the rest of the world.
- USFWS Inspectors lack of knowledge concerning export exceptions for farm raised products.
- Lack of taxonomic expertise or identification references to accurately identify early life, juvenile and adult stages.
- Lack of a publicly accessible database listing federal, state, county and municipal regulated species.



# ISSUES SUBMITTED POST- WEBINAR

- Inspectors confiscating animals based on CITES permits (during an inspection – genera had changed) that are allowed throughout the rest of the world.
- USFWS Inspectors lack of knowledge concerning export exceptions for farm raised products.
- Lack of taxonomic expertise or identification references to accurately identify early life, juvenile and adult stages.
- Lack of a publicly accessible database listing federal, state, county and municipal regulated species.



# ISSUES SUBMITTED POST-WEBINAR

- Inspectors confiscating animals based on CITES permits (during an inspection – genera had changed) that are allowed throughout the rest of the world. Labeling & Recordkeeping Work Group
- USFWS Inspectors lack of knowledge concerning export exceptions for farm raised products.
- Lack of taxonomic expertise or identification references to accurately identify early life, juvenile and adult stages.
- Lack of a publicly accessible database listing federal, state, county and municipal regulated species.



# ISSUES SUBMITTED POST- WEBINAR

- Inspectors confiscating animals based on CITES permits (during an inspection – coral genera had changed) that are allowed throughout the rest of the world. Labeling & Recordkeeping Work Group
- USFWS Inspectors lack of knowledge concerning export exceptions for farm raised products.
- Lack of taxonomic expertise or identification references to accurately identify early life, juvenile and adult stages.
- Lack of a publicly accessible database listing federal, state, county and municipal regulated species.



# ISSUES SUBMITTED POST- WEBINAR

- Inspectors confiscating animals based on CITES permits (during an inspection – coral genera had changed) that are allowed throughout the rest of the world. (Policy, protocols, training, compliance, and labeling) Labeling & Recordkeeping Work Group
- USFWS Inspectors lack of knowledge concerning export exceptions for farm raised products.
- Lack of taxonomic expertise or identification references to accurately identify early life, juvenile and adult stages.
- Lack of a publicly accessible database listing federal, state, county and municipal regulated species.



# ISSUES SUBMITTED POST- WEBINAR

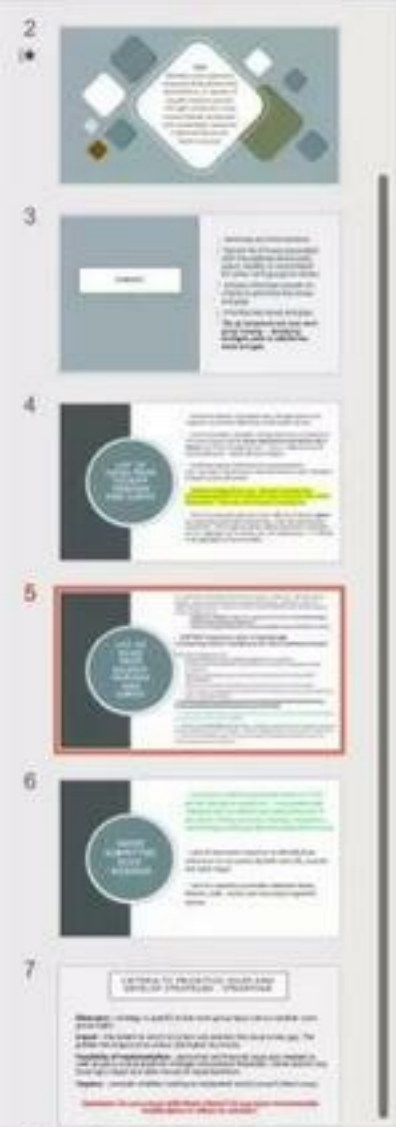
- Inspectors confiscating animals based on CITES permits (during an inspection – coral genera had changed) that are allowed throughout the rest of the world. (Policy, protocols, training, compliance, and labeling) Labeling & Recordkeeping Work Group
- USFWS Inspectors lack of knowledge concerning export exceptions for farm raised products.
- Lack of taxonomic expertise or identification references to accurately identify early life, juvenile and adult stages.
- Lack of a publicly accessible database listing federal, state, county and municipal regulated species.





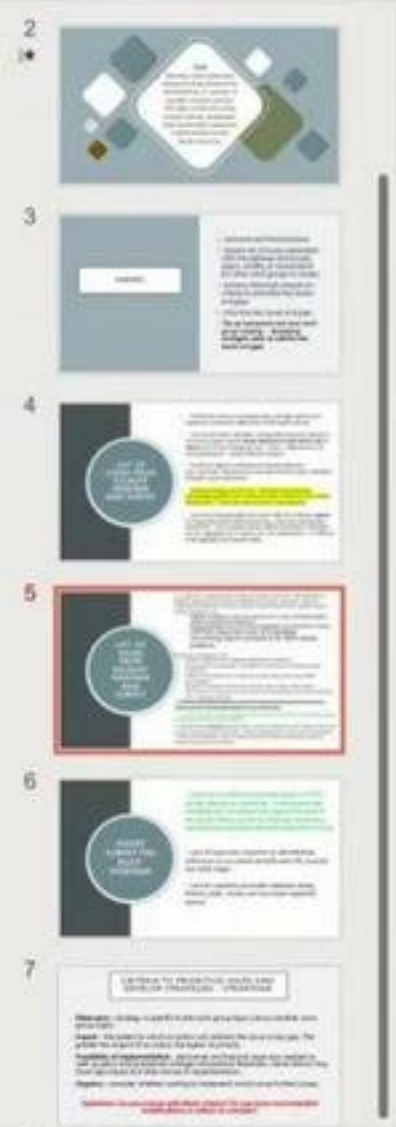
# ISSUES SUBMITTED POST- WEBINAR

- Inspectors confiscating animals based on CITES permits (during an inspection – coral genera had changed) that are allowed throughout the rest of the world. (Policy, protocols, training, compliance, and labeling) Labeling & Recordkeeping Work Group
- USFWS Inspectors lack of knowledge concerning export exceptions for farm-raised products.
- Lack of taxonomic expertise or identification references to accurately identify early life, juvenile and adult stages.
- Lack of a publicly accessible database listing federal, state, county and municipal regulated species.



# LIST OF ISSUES FROM KICKOFF WEBINAR AND SURVEY

- 6. Insufficient comprehensive training of agency staff (e.g., CBP Agriculture, federal, states and provinces) to distinguish species, inspection and risk assessment protocols, common names, communication with retailers about seized shipments, etc.
  - Inability of retailers to have the opportunity to verify confiscated aquatic plants and animals by inspectors.
  - Inspector-delayed shipments without adequate communication to retailer.
- USFWS Inspectors lack of knowledge concerning export exceptions for farm-raised product
- Potential strategies for #1:
  - Enhance inspections for small plant shipments to residences
  - Enhance pet store/garden compliance inspections, biological supply companies
  - Explore comprehensive screening of imported goods using eDNA technologies
  - Enhance consistent inspections of brick and mortar retail outlets
  - Improve the consistency of declaration and inspection process using tools (e.g., software and AI)
  - Lack of mandatory shipment routing through specific ports of entry (e.g., those with Plant Inspection Stations, e.g., JFK or LAX)
  - Insufficient clean trade processes and protocols for specific species/groupings of species (send to Industry BP&G)
- 7. Insufficient screening (species that could be invasive that we haven't seen yet or pre-conditions prior to import - what is expected to come into the shipment - meet pre-conditions prior to import) and N. American inspection prior to import (requires prior notice)



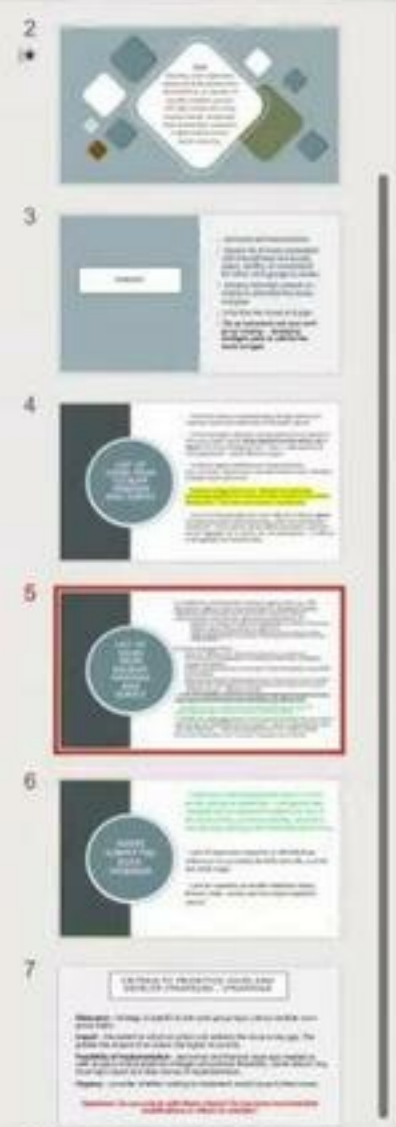
6. Insufficient comprehensive training of agency staff (e.g., CBP Agriculture, federal, states and provinces) to distinguish species, inspection and risk assessment protocols, common names, communication with retailers about seized shipments, etc.

- Inability of retailers to have the opportunity to verify confiscated aquatic plants and animals by inspectors.
- Inspector-delayed shipments without adequate communication to retailer.
- **USFWS Inspectors lack of knowledge concerning export exceptions for farm-raised products**

Potential strategies for #1:

- Enhance inspections for small plant shipments to residences
- Enhance pet store/garden compliance inspections, biological supply companies
- Explore comprehensive screening of imported goods using eDNA technologies
- Enhance consistent inspections of brick and mortar retail outlets
- Improve the consistency of declaration and inspection process using tools (e.g., software and AI)
- ~~Lack of mandatory shipment routing through specific ports of entry (e.g., those with Plant Inspection Stations, e.g., JFK or LAX)~~
- **Insufficient clean trade processes and protocols for specific species/groupings of species (send to Industry BP&G)**

7. Insufficient screening (species that could be invasive that we haven't seen yet or pre-conditions prior to import - what is expected to come into the shipment - meet pre-conditions prior to import) and N. American inspection prior to import (requires prior notice)



6. Insufficient comprehensive training of agency staff (e.g., CBP Agriculture, federal, states and provinces) to distinguish species, inspection and risk assessment protocols, common names, communication with retailers about seized shipments, etc.

- Inability of retailers to have the opportunity to verify confiscated aquatic plants and animals by inspectors.
- Inspector-delayed shipments without adequate communication to retailer.
- USFWS Inspectors lack of knowledge concerning export exceptions for farm-raised products

Potential strategies for #1:

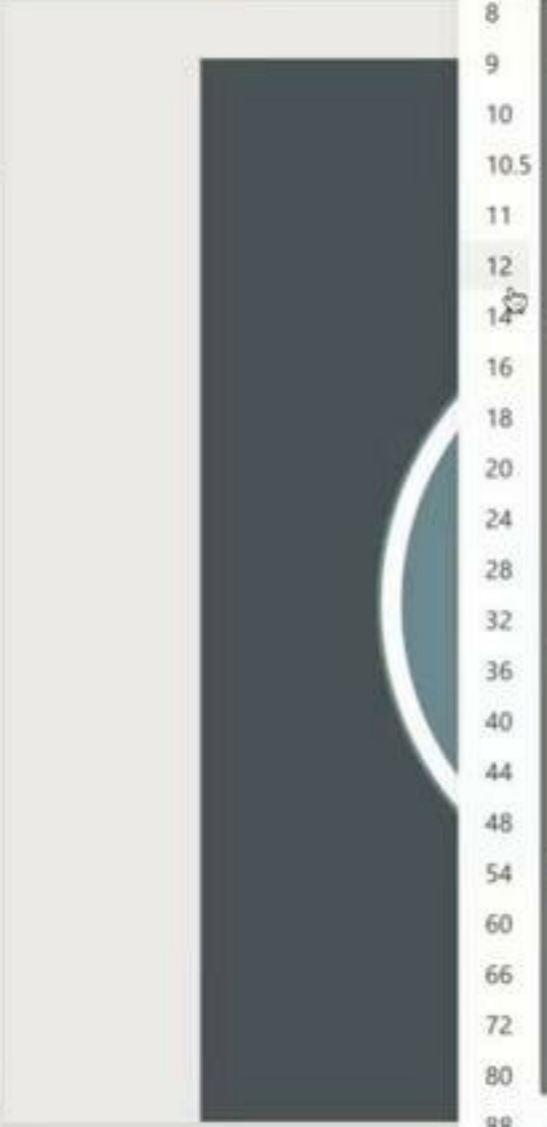
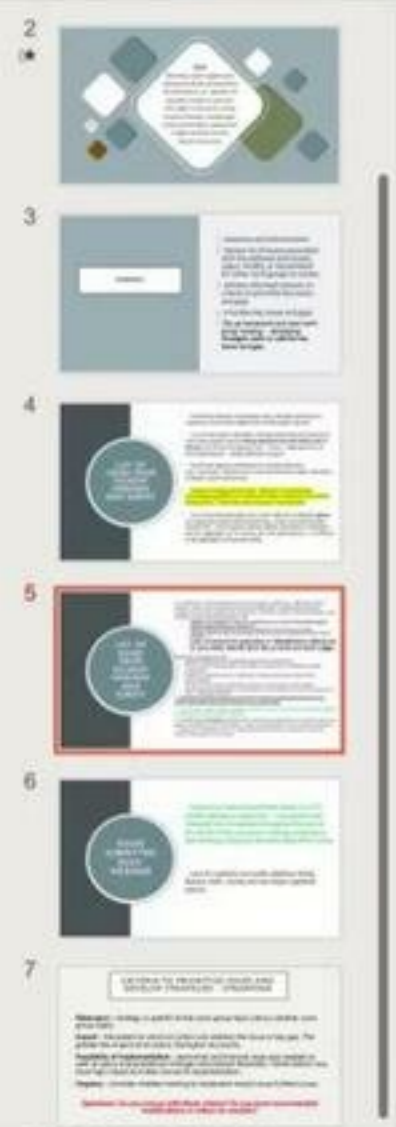
- Enhance inspections for small plant shipments to residences
- Enhance pet store/garden compliance inspections, biological supply companies
- Explore comprehensive screening of imported goods using eDNA technologies
- Enhance consistent inspections of brick and mortar retail outlets
- Improve the consistency of declaration and inspection process using tools (e.g., software and AI)
- ~~Lack of mandatory shipment routing through specific ports of entry (e.g., those with Plant Inspection Stations, e.g., JFK or LAX)~~
- Insufficient clean trade processes and protocols for specific species/groupings of species (send to Industry BP&G)

7. Insufficient screening (species that could be invasive that we haven't seen yet or pre-conditions prior to import - what is expected to come into the shipment – meet pre-conditions prior to import) and N. American inspection prior to import (requires prior notice)



# ISSUES SUBMITTED POST- WEBINAR

- Inspectors confiscating animals based on CITES permits (during an inspection – coral genera had changed) that are allowed throughout the rest of the world. (Policy, protocols, training, compliance, and labeling) Labeling & Recordkeeping Work Group
- Lack of taxonomic expertise or identification references to accurately identify early life, juvenile and adult stages.
- Lack of a publicly accessible database listing federal, state, county and municipal regulated species.



# LIST OF ISSUES FROM KICKOFF WEBINAR AND SURVEY

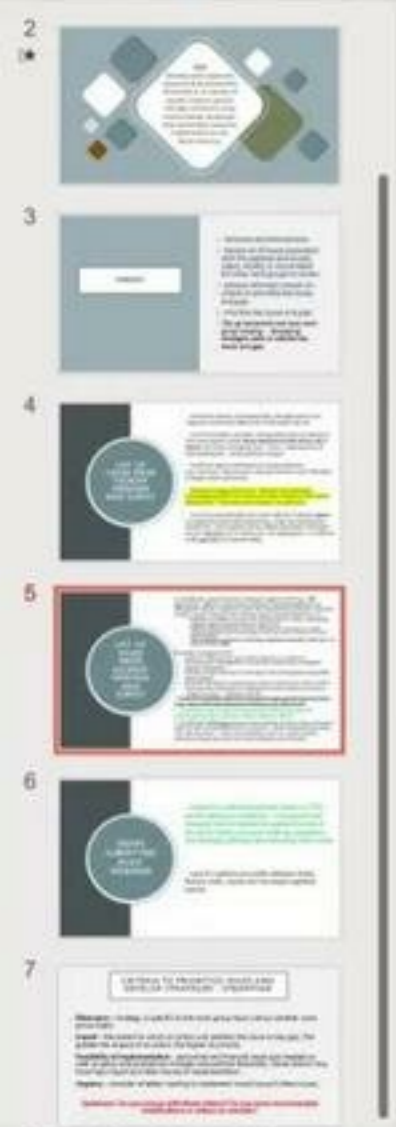
6. Insufficient comprehensive training of agency staff (e.g., CBP Agriculture, federal, states and provinces) and associated tools to distinguish species, inspection and risk assessment protocols, common names, communication with retailers about seized shipments, etc.

- Inability of retailers to have the opportunity to verify confiscated aquatic plants and animals by inspectors.
- Inspector-delayed shipments without adequate communication to retailer.
- USFWS Inspectors lack of knowledge concerning export exceptions for farm-raised products
- **Lack of taxonomic expertise or identification references to accurately identify early life, juvenile and adult stages.**

### Potential strategies for #1:

- Enhance inspections for small plant shipments to residences
- Enhance pet store/garden compliance inspections, biological supply companies
- Explore comprehensive screening of imported goods using eDNA technologies
- Enhance consistent inspections of brick and mortar retail outlets
- Improve the consistency of declaration and inspection process using tools (e.g., software and AI)
- ~~Lack of mandatory shipment routing through specific ports of entry (e.g., those with Plant Inspection Stations, e.g., JFK or LAX)~~
- **Insufficient clean trade processes and protocols for specific species/groupings of species (send to Industry BP&G)**

7. Insufficient screening (species that could be invasive that we haven't seen yet or pre-conditions prior to import - what is expected to come into the shipment - meet pre-conditions prior to import) and N. American inspection prior to import (requires prior notice)



# LIST OF ISSUES FROM KICKOFF WEBINAR AND SURVEY

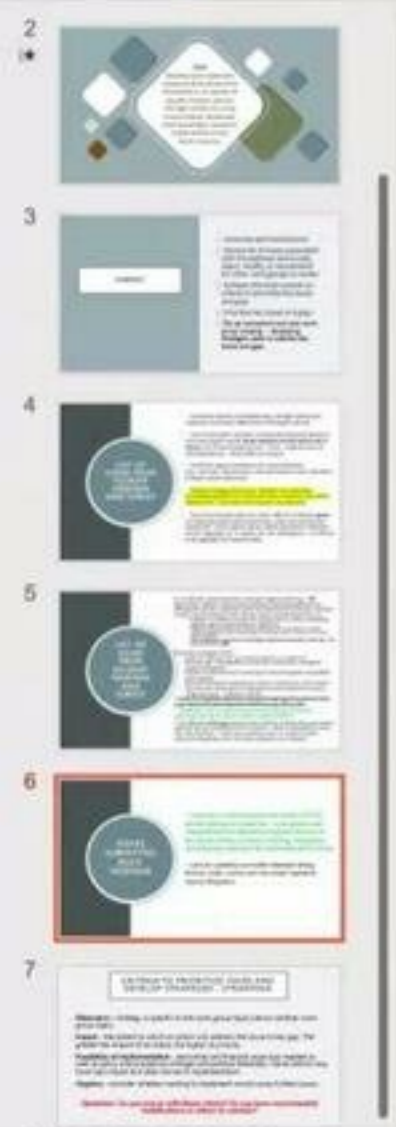
6. Insufficient comprehensive training of agency staff (e.g., CBP Agriculture, federal, states and provinces) and associated tools to distinguish species, inspection and risk assessment protocols, common names, communication with retailers about seized shipments, etc.

- Inability of retailers to have the opportunity to verify confiscated aquatic plants and animals by inspectors.
- Inspector-delayed shipments without adequate communication to retailer.
- USFWS Inspectors lack of knowledge concerning export exceptions for farm-raised products
- Lack of taxonomic expertise or identification references to accurately identify early life, juvenile and adult stages.

### Potential strategies for #1:

- Enhance inspections for small plant shipments to residences
- Enhance pet store/garden compliance inspections, biological supply companies
- Explore comprehensive screening of imported goods using eDNA technologies
- Enhance consistent inspections of brick and mortar retail outlets
- Improve the consistency of declaration and inspection process using tools (e.g., software and AI)
- ~~Lack of mandatory shipment routing through specific ports of entry (e.g., those with Plant Inspection Stations, e.g., JFK or LAX)~~
- Insufficient clean trade processes and protocols for specific species/groupings of species (send to Industry BP&G)

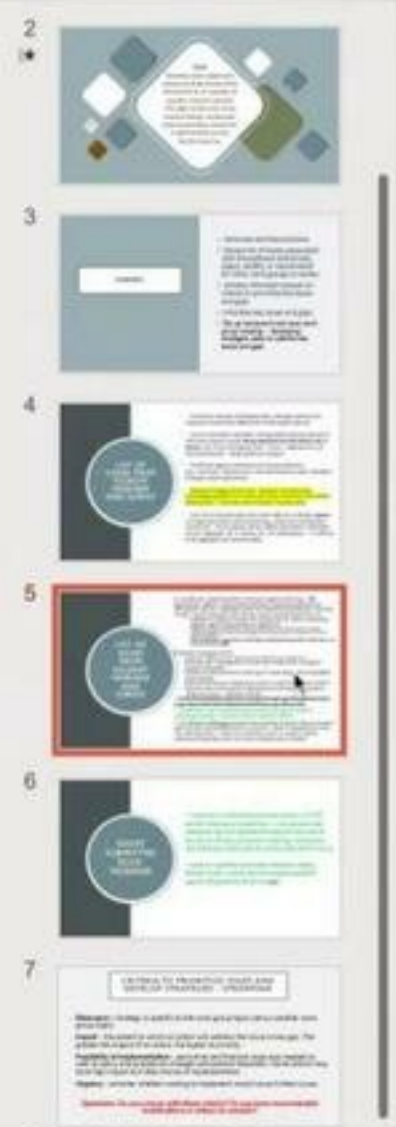
7. Insufficient screening (species that could be invasive that we haven't seen yet or pre-conditions prior to import - what is expected to come into the shipment – meet pre-conditions prior to import) and N. American inspection prior to import (requires prior notice)



# ISSUES SUBMITTED POST- WEBINAR

- Inspectors confiscating animals based on CITES permits (during an inspection – coral genera had changed) that are allowed throughout the rest of the world. (Policy, protocols, training, compliance, and labeling) Labeling & Recordkeeping Work Group
- Lack of a publicly accessible database listing federal, state, county and municipal regulated species (Regulatory Work Group)





# LIST OF ISSUES FROM KICKOFF WEBINAR AND SURVEY

6. Insufficient comprehensive training of agency staff (e.g., CBP Agriculture, federal, states and provinces) and associated tools to distinguish species, inspection and risk assessment protocols, common names, communication with retailers about seized shipments, etc.

- Inability of retailers to have the opportunity to verify confiscated aquatic plants and animals by inspectors.
- Inspector-delayed shipments without adequate communication to retailer.
- USFWS Inspectors lack of knowledge concerning export exceptions for farm-raised products
- Lack of taxonomic expertise or identification references to accurately identify early life, juvenile and adult stages.

Potential strategies for #1:

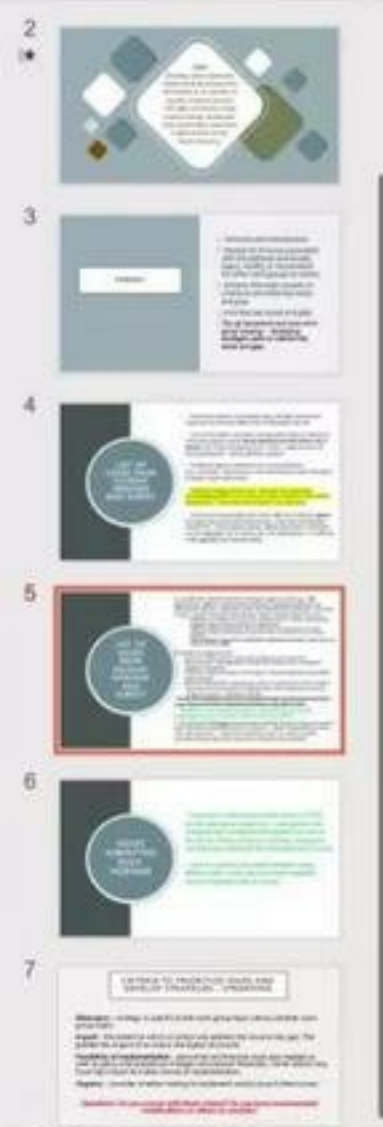
- Enhance inspections for small plant shipments to residences
- Enhance pet store/garden compliance inspections, biological supply companies
- Explore comprehensive screening of imported goods using eDNA technologies
- Enhance consistent inspections of brick and mortar retail outlets
- Improve the consistency of declaration and inspection process using tools (e.g., software and AI)
- ~~Lack of mandatory shipment routing through specific ports of entry (e.g., those with Plant Inspection Stations, e.g., JFK or LAX)~~
- Insufficient clean trade processes and protocols for specific species/groupings of species (send to Industry BP&G)

7. Insufficient screening (species that could be invasive that we haven't seen yet or pre-conditions prior to import - what is expected to come into the shipment – meet pre-conditions prior to import) and N. American inspection prior to import (requires prior notice)



# ISSUES SUBMITTED POST- WEBINAR

- Inspectors confiscating animals based on CITES permits (during an inspection – coral genera had changed) that are allowed throughout the rest of the world. (Policy, protocols, training, compliance, and labeling) Labeling & Recordkeeping Work Group
- Lack of a publicly accessible database listing federal, state, county and municipal regulated species (Regulatory Work Group)



# LIST OF ISSUES FROM KICKOFF WEBINAR AND SURVEY

6. Insufficient comprehensive training of agency staff (e.g., CBP Agriculture, federal, states and provinces) and associated tools to distinguish species, inspection and risk assessment protocols, common names, communication with retailers about seized shipments, etc.

- Inability of retailers to have the opportunity to verify confiscated aquatic plants and animals by inspectors.
- Inspector-delayed shipments without adequate communication to retailer.
- Inspectors lack of knowledge concerning export exceptions for farm-raised products
- Lack of taxonomic expertise or identification references to accurately identify early life, juvenile and adult stages.

Potential strategies for #1:

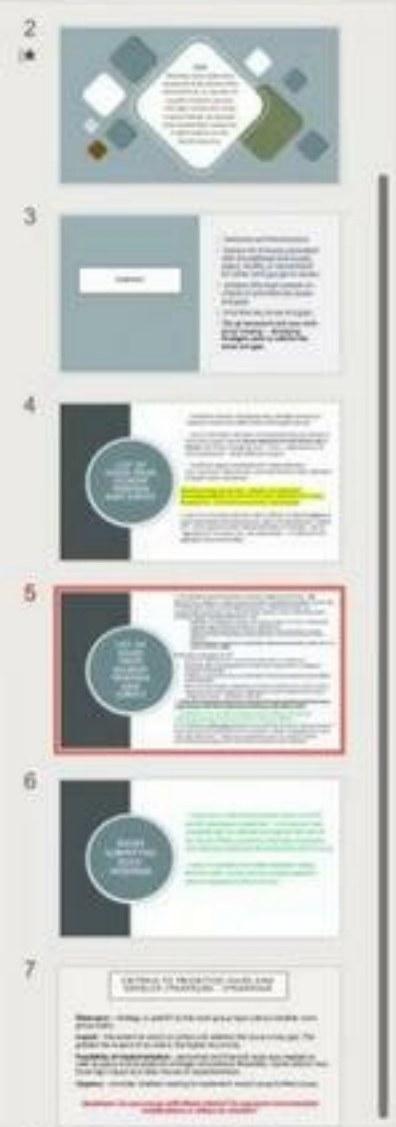
- Enhance inspections for small plant shipments to residences
- Enhance pet store/garden compliance inspections, biological supply companies
- Explore comprehensive screening of imported goods using eDNA technologies
- Enhance consistent inspections of brick and mortar retail outlets
- Improve the consistency of declaration and inspection process using tools (e.g., software and AI)
- ~~Lack of mandatory shipment routing through specific ports of entry (e.g., those with Plant Inspection Stations, e.g., JFK or LAX)~~
- Insufficient clean trade processes and protocols for specific species/groupings of species (send to Industry BP&G)

7. Insufficient screening (species that could be invasive that we haven't seen yet or pre-conditions prior to import - what is expected to come into the shipment – meet pre-conditions prior to import) and N. American inspection prior to import (requires prior notice)



# LIST OF ISSUES FROM KICKOFF WEBINAR AND SURVEY

1. Insufficient capacity, techniques/tools, and legal authority for inspection (importation AND retail) of AIS bought and sold
2. Lack of searchable, shareable, interoperable electronic dataset of non-native aquatic species being imported and sold (online and in stores) in N. America (Inspector tool – Tlusty – single portal to all existing databases – needs additional support)
3. Insufficient agency coordination for interjurisdictional (e.g., interstate, interprovincial, and international) import and export of aquatic plants and animals
4. Potential strategy versus issue – Develop risk assessment technology/capability for commercial import shipments (for further development – state level and nationally, internationally)
5. Lack of harmonized codes that make it difficult to identify species on import documents electronically (e.g., other live invertebrates, tropical fish – versus species names; species-level data is important – we can "aggregate up" to classes, etc., but need species – it is difficult to dis-aggregate harmonized codes)



# LIST OF ISSUES FROM KICKOFF WEBINAR AND SURVEY

5. Insufficient comprehensive training of agency staff (e.g., CBP Agriculture, federal, states and provinces) and development of and use of associated tools to distinguish species, inspection and risk assessment protocols, use of common names, communication with retailers about seized shipments, etc.

- Inability of retailers to have the opportunity to verify confiscated aquatic plants and animals by inspectors.
- Inspector-delayed shipments without adequate communication to retailer.
- Inspectors lack of knowledge concerning export exceptions for farm-raised products
- Lack of taxonomic expertise or identification references to accurately identify early life, juvenile and adult stages.

Potential strategies for #1:

- Enhance inspections for small plant shipments to residences
- Enhance pet store/garden compliance inspections, biological supply companies
- Explore comprehensive screening of imported goods using eDNA technologies
- Enhance consistent inspections of brick and mortar retail outlets
- Improve the consistency of declaration and inspection process using tools (e.g., software and AI)
- ~~Lack of mandatory shipment routing through specific ports of entry (e.g., those with Plant Inspection Stations, e.g., JFK or LAX)~~
- Insufficient clean trade processes and protocols for specific species/groupings of species (send to Industry BP&G)

6. Insufficient screening (species that could be invasive that we haven't seen yet or pre-conditions prior to import - what is expected to come into the shipment – meet pre-conditions prior to import) and N. American inspection prior to import (requires prior notice)



ISSUES  
SUBMITTED  
POST-  
WEBINAR

- Inspectors confiscating animals based on CITES permits (during an inspection – coral genera had changed) that are allowed throughout the rest of the world. (Policy, protocols, training, compliance, and labeling) Labeling & Recordkeeping Work Group
- Lack of a publicly accessible database listing federal, state, county and municipal regulated species (Regulatory Work Group)

## CRITERIA TO PRIORITIZE ISSUES AND DEVELOP STRATEGIES - STRAWMAN

- **Relevance** – strategy is specific to the work group topic (versus another work group topic)
- **Impact** - the extent to which an action will address the issue or key gap. The greater the impact of an action, the higher its priority.
- **Feasibility of implementation** - personnel and financial resources needed as well as policy and procedural changes and political feasibility. Some actions may have high impact but little chance of implementation.
- **Urgency** - consider whether waiting to implement would cause further issues.

**Questions: Do you concur with these criteria? Do you have recommended modifications or others to consider?**

