

Strategy B3. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.

- Enhance consistent inspections of brick and mortar retail outlets.

Government agencies at all levels.

Strategy B4. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect imported aquatic species in trade.

- Explore comprehensive screening of imported goods using eDNA and other emerging technologies.

Strategy C. Develop a searchable, shareable, interoperable electronic

Rich text editor toolbar: Bold, Italic, Underline, Text color, Background color, etc.

2. Lack of a searchable, shareable, interoperable electronic dataset of non-native aquatic species being imported and sold (online and in stores) in N. America.

Coordination between government agencies, expert researchers, and retailers.

Enhance agency coordination for interjurisdictional import and export of aquatic plants and animals.

- Examine authorities and roles to identify areas of duplication and gaps.
- Identify methods to create information sharing and collaboration between agencies

New features unlocked
Discover what's new!

	<p>ers, sellers, and others can obtain state and provincial allowable restricted aquatic plant and animal lists. Note: This one-stop top will link directly to state and provincial pages.</p> <p>Strategy c. Work with states and provinces to achieve, at least on a regional basis, some level of uniformity associated with the types of allowable and restricted species lists provided.</p>	<p>National Sea Grant Law Center, Conservation Collaborations, LLC and Creative Resource Strategies, LLC</p>	<p>State and provincial agency staffs, AFWA</p>	<p>24-Jun</p>	<p>n/a</p>
	<p>Strategy A. Create a searchable, single point of contact tool that will automatically provide AIS information at a state / province level (and where lacking, a national level). The single point should be a tool where common or scientific name can be input to return desired information.</p>	<p>Tlusty /Rhyne have created an "inspector lookup tool" that can provide the backbone for this tool. https://wildlifedetection.org/about-nis</p>			
<p>1. Insufficient capacity, techniques/tools, and legal authority for inspection for aquatic species that are bought and sold.</p>	<p>Strategy B1. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance inspections for small plant (and animal) shipments to residences. 		<p>US Postal Service, United Parcel Service, FedEx, and other carriers</p>		
	<p>Strategy B2. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance pet store/garden compliance, and biological supply company inspections. 				
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<p>2. Lack of a searchable, shareable, interoperable electronic dataset of non-</p>	<p>Strategy C. Develop a searchable, shareable, interoperable electronic dataset of non-native aquatic species being imported and sold in North America. https://www.aquaticinvasivedata.org as an example.</p>		<p>Coordinati governme</p>		

New features unlocked
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Zoom in

miro Monitoring and Inspection		Work with states and provinces to achieve, at least on a regional basis, some level of uniformity associated with the types of allowable and restricted species lists provided.		Conservation Collaborations, LLC and Creative Resource Strategies, LLC		State and provincial agency staffs, AFWA	
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	<p>regional basis, some level of uniformity associated with allowable and restricted species lists provided.</p> <p>Strategy A. Create a searchable, single point of contact tool that will automatically provide AIS information at a state / province level (and where lacking, a national level). The single point should be a tool where common or scientific name can be input to return desired information.</p> <p>VT - legal UFL - restricted species parallel efforts to cross-sect with</p>	<p>Creative Resource Strategies, LLC</p> <p>Tlusty /Rhyne have created an "inspector lookup tool" that can provide the backbone for this tool. https://wildlifedetection.org/about-nis</p>	
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	<p>Strategy A. Create a searchable, single point of contact tool that will automatically provide AIS information at a state / province level (and where lacking, a national level). The single point should be a tool where common or scientific name can be input to return desired information. <i>(communication transcript)</i></p> <p>Multiple <input type="radio"/> OpenSans 14 B A</p> <p>VT - legal</p> <p>UFL - restricted species parallel efforts to cross-sect with</p>	<p>Trusty /Rhyne have created an "inspector lookup tool" that can provide the backbone for this tool.</p> <p>https://wildlifedetection.org/about-nis</p>	<p>Samantha Hamilton</p>
<p>icient capacity, techniques/tools, I authority for inspection for species that are bought and sold.</p>	<p>Strategy B1. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance inspections for small plant (and animal) shipments to residences. Verification or denial related to <u>shipments</u> 		<p>US Postal Service, United Parcel Service, FedEx, and other carriers.</p>
	<p>Strategy B2. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance pet store/garden compliance, and biological supply company inspections. 		
	<p>Strategy B3. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance consistent inspections of brick and mortar retail outlets. 	<p>Government agencies at all levels.</p>	
<p>Tanner</p>	<p>Strategy B4. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect imported aquatic species in trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore comprehensive screening of imported goods using 		<p>150% 0/8</p>

<p>icient capacity, techniques/tools, l authority for inspection for species that are bought and sold.</p>	<p>Strategy B1. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance inspections for small plant (and animal) shipments to residences for <u>state to state</u> shipping. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verification or denial related to shipments by shipper requires cause/capacity is a limiting factor/<u>shippers</u> 		<p>US Postal Service, United Parcel Service, FedEx, and other carriers</p>
	<p>Strategy B2. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance company inspections. 		
	<p>Strategy B3. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance consistent inspections of brick and mortar retail outlets. 	<p>Government agencies at all levels.</p>	
	<p>Strategy B4. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect imported aquatic species in trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore comprehensive screening of imported goods using eDNA and other emerging technologies. 		
<p>ack of a searchable, shareable, interoperable electronic dataset of non-native aquatic species being imported and sold (online and in stores) in N.</p>	<p>Strategy C. Develop a searchable, shareable, interoperable electronic dataset of non-native aquatic species being imported and sold in North America. see www.aquariumtradedata.org as an example</p>		<p>Coordination between government agencies, exp - 150% + 0/8</p>

miro Monitoring and Inspection egal restricted species parallel efforts to cross-sect with			
<p>icient capacity, techniques/tools, l authority for inspection for species that are bought and sold.</p>	<p>Strategy B1. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance inspections for small plant (and animal) shipments to residences for <u>state to state</u> shipping. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verification or denial related to shipments by shipper requires cause/capacity is a limiting factor/shippers requirements/ALA governing of live animals in packa <p><i>Stephanie Otts</i></p>		<p>US Postal Service, United Parcel Service, FedEx, and other carriers</p>
	<p>Strategy B2. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance company inspections. 		
	<p>Strategy B3. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance consistent inspections of brick and mortar retail outlets. 	<p>Government agencies at all levels.</p>	
	<p>Strategy B4. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect imported aquatic species in trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore comprehensive screening of imported goods using eDNA and other emerging technologies. 		
<p>ack of a searchable, shareable, interoperable electronic dataset of non-native aquatic species being imported</p>	<p>Strategy C. Develop a searchable, shareable, interoperable electronic dataset of non-native aquatic species being imported and sold in North America. See www.aquariumtradedata.org as an example</p>		<p>Coordination between</p>

Monitoring and Inspection		information. (communication transect). Multiple audience for multiple resources for online resources		
	VT - legal UFL - restricted species parallel efforts to cross-sect with			
1. Insufficient capacity, techniques/tools, and legal authority for inspection for aquatic species that are bought and sold.	Strategy B1. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance inspections for small plant (and animal) shipments to residences for <u>state to state</u> shipping. Verification or denial related to shipments by shipper requires cause/capacity is a limiting factor/shippers requirements/ALA governing of live animals in <u>packaging</u> <small>Stephanie Otts</small>		US Postal Service, United Parcel Service, FedEx, and other carriers	
	Strategy B2. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> E OpenSans 14 B H A 			
	Strategy B3. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance consistent inspections of brick and mortar retail outlets. 	Government agencies at all levels.		
	Strategy B4. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect imported aquatic species in trade. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore comprehensive screening of imported goods using eDNA and other emerging technologies. 			
2. Lack of a searchable, shareable, interoperable electronic dataset of non-native aquatic species being imported and sold (online and in stores) in N. America	Strategy C. Develop a searchable, shareable, interoperable electronic dataset of non-native aquatic species being imported and sold in North America. <u>see www.aquariumtradedata.org</u> as an example <small>Liz Tanner</small>		Coordination between government agencies, expert research have and retaile	134% + 0/8 ?

miro Monitoring and Inspection		Present		Share
<p>1. Insufficient capacity, techniques/tools, and legal authority for inspection for aquatic species that are bought and sold.</p>	<p>authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance inspections for small plant (and animal) shipments to residences for <u>state to state</u> shipping. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verification or denial related to shipments by shipper requires cause/capacity is a limiting factor/shippers requirements/ALA governing of live animals in <u>packaging</u> <p><i>Stephanie Owa</i></p>		<p>US Postal Service, United Parcel Service, FedEx, and other carriers</p>	
	<p>Strategy B2. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance pet store/garden compliance, and biological supply company inspections 			
	<p>Strategy B3. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance consistent inspections of brick and mortar retail outlets. 	<p>Government agencies at all levels.</p>		
	<p>Strategy B4. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect imported aquatic species in trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore comprehensive screening of imported goods using eDNA and other emerging technologies. 			
<p>2. Lack of a searchable, shareable, interoperable electronic dataset of non-native aquatic species being imported and sold (online and in stores) in N. America.</p>	<p>Strategy C. Develop a searchable, shareable, interoperable electronic dataset of non-native aquatic species being imported and sold in North America. <i>see www.aquariumtradedata.org as an example</i></p> <p><i>Liz Turner</i></p>		<p>Coordination between government agencies, expert researchers, and retailers.</p>	
	<p>Enhance agency coordination for interjurisdictional import and export of aquatic plants and animals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examine authorities and roles to identify areas of duplication and gaps. 			

miro Monitoring and Inspection		T - legal		Present		Share
<p>FL - restricted species parallel efforts to cross-sect with</p>						
<p>1. Insufficient capacity, techniques/tools, and legal authority for inspection for aquatic species that are bought and sold.</p>	<p>Strategy B1. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance inspections for small plant (and animal) shipments to residences for <u>state to state</u> shipping. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verification or denial related to shipments by shipper requires cause/capacity is a limiting factor/shippers requirements/ALA governing of live animals in <u>packaging</u> <p><i>Stephanie Otts</i></p>			<p>US Postal Service, United Parcel Service, FedEx, and other carriers</p>		
	<p>Strategy B2. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.</p> <p><i>E</i> OpenSans 14 B ≡ A Y</p>					
	<p>Strategy B3. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance consistent inspections of brick and mortar retail outlets. 	<p>Government agencies at all levels.</p>				
	<p>Strategy B4. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect imported aquatic species in trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore comprehensive screening of imported goods using eDNA and other emerging technologies. 					
<p>2. Lack of a searchable, shareable, interoperable electronic dataset of non-native aquatic species being imported and sold (online and in stores) in N. America.</p>	<p>Strategy C. Develop a searchable, shareable, interoperable electronic dataset of non-native aquatic species being imported and sold in North America. see www.aquariumtradedata.org as an example</p> <p><i>Liz Tanner</i></p>			<p>Coordination between government agencies, expert researchers, and retailers.</p>		

miro Monitoring and Inspection		T - legal FL - restricted species parallel efforts to cross-sect with		Present Share	
<p>1. Insufficient capacity, techniques/tools, and legal authority for inspection for aquatic species that are bought and sold.</p>	<p>Strategy B1. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance inspections for small plant (and animal) shipments to residences for <u>state to state</u> shipping. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verification or denial related to shipments by shipper requires <u>cause/capacity</u> is a limiting factor/shippers requirements/ALA governing of live animals in <u>packaging</u>/challenge of multiple life stage <u>identification</u> 		<p>US Postal Service, United Parcel Service, FedEx, and other carriers</p>		
	<p>Strategy B2. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> E 				
	<p>Strategy B3. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance consistent inspections of brick and mortar retail outlets. 	<p>Government agencies at all levels.</p>			
	<p>Strategy B4. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect imported aquatic species in trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore comprehensive screening of imported goods using eDNA and other emerging technologies. 				
<p>2. Lack of a searchable, shareable, interoperable electronic dataset of non-native aquatic species being imported and sold (online and in stores) in N. America.</p>	<p>Strategy C. Develop a searchable, shareable, interoperable electronic dataset of non-native aquatic species being imported and sold in North America. see www.aquariumtradedata.org as an example</p>		<p>Coordination between government agencies, expert researchers, and retaile</p>	<p>134% 0/8 ?</p>	

Monitoring and Inspection		Animals by state and province	
	<p>Strategy b. Create a one-stop shop location on the Internet where buyers, sellers, and others can obtain state and provincial and restricted aquatic plant and animal lists. Note: This one-stop shop will link directly to state and provincial pages.</p>		
	<p>Strategy c. Work with states and provinces to achieve, at least on a regional basis, some level of uniformity associated with the types of allowable and restricted species lists provided.</p>	National Sea Grant Law Center, Conservation Collaborations, LLC and Creative Resource Strategies, LLC	State and provincial agency staffs, AFWA
	<p>Strategy A. Create a searchable, single point of contact tool that will automatically provide AIS information at a state / province level (and where lacking, a national level). The single point should be a tool where common or scientific name can be input to return desired information.</p> <p>Multi: OpenSaris 14</p> <p>VT - legal</p> <p>UFL - restricted species parallel efforts to cross-sect with</p>	<p>Tlusty /Rhyne have created an "inspector lookup tool" that can provide the backbone for this tool.</p> <p>https://wildlifedetection.org/about-nis</p>	
1. Insufficient capacity, techniques/tools, and legal authority for inspection for aquatic species that are bought and sold.	<p>Strategy B1. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance inspections for small plant (and animal) shipments to residences for <u>state to state</u> shipping. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verification or denial related to shipments by shipper requires cause/capacity is a limiting factor/shippers requirements/ALA governing of live animals in packaging/challenge of rapid multiple life stage identification 		US Postal Service, United Parcel Service, FedEx, and other carriers
	<p>Strategy B2. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance pet store/garden compliance, and biological supply company inspections. 		

state and province	Strategy b. Create a one-stop shop location on the Internet where buyers, sellers, and others can obtain state and provincial and restricted aquatic plant and animal lists. Note: This one-stop shop will link directly to state and provincial pages.	National Sea Grant Law Center, Conservation Collaborations, LLC and Creative Resource Strategies, LLC	State and provincial agency staffs, AFWA
	<p>Strategy c. Work with states and provinces to achieve, at least on a regional basis, some level of uniformity associated with the types of allowable and restricted species lists provided.</p> <p>Strategy A. Create a searchable, single point of contact tool that will automatically provide AIS information at a state / province level (and where lacking, a national level). The single point should be a tool where common or scientific name can be input to return desired information. (communication transect). Multiple audience for multiple resources for online resources VT - legal UFL - restricted species parallel efforts to cross-sect with</p>	<p>Tlusty /Rhyne have created an "inspector lookup tool" that can provide the backbone for this tool. https://</p>	
1. Insufficient capacity, techniques/tools, and legal authority for inspection for aquatic species that are bought and sold.	<p>Strategy B1. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance inspections for small plant (and animal) shipments to residences for state to state shipping. 		<p>US Postal Service, United Parcel Service, FedEx, and other carriers</p>
	<p>Strategy B2. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance pet store/garden compliance, and biological supply company inspections. 		
	<p>Strategy B3. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance consistent inspections of brick and mortar retail outlets. 	<p>Government agencies at all levels.</p>	

miro Monitoring and Inspection			
<p>1. Insufficient capacity, techniques/tools, and legal authority for inspection for aquatic species that are bought and sold.</p>	<p>Strategy B1. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance inspections for small plant (and animal) shipments to residences for state to state shipping. 		<p>Verification or denial related to shipments by shipper requires cause/capacity is a limiting factor/shippers requirements/ALA governing of live animals in packaging/challenge of rapid multiple life stage identification</p>
	<p>Strategy B2. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance pet store/garden compliance, and biological supply company inspections. 		
	<p>Strategy B3. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance consistent inspections of brick and mortar retail outlets. 	<p>Government agencies at all levels.</p>	
	<p>Strategy B4. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect imported aquatic species in trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore comprehensive screening of imported goods using eDNA and other emerging technologies. 		
<p>2. Lack of a searchable, shareable, interoperable electronic dataset of non-native aquatic species being imported and sold (online and in stores) in N. America.</p>	<p>Strategy C. Develop a searchable, shareable, interoperable electronic dataset of non-native aquatic species being imported and sold in North America. see www.aquariumtradedata.org as an example</p>		<p>Coordination between government agencies, expert researchers, and retailers.</p>
	<p>Enhance agency coordination for interjurisdictional import and export of aquatic plants and animals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examine authorities and roles to identify areas of duplication and gaps. 		

Monitoring and Inspection		Present		Share
<p>1. Insufficient capacity, techniques/tools, and legal authority for inspection for aquatic species that are bought and sold.</p>	<p>Strategy B1. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance inspections for small plant (and animal) shipments to 			Verification or denial related to shipments by shipper requires cause/capacity is a limiting factor/shippers requirements/ALA governing of live animals in packaging/challenge of rapid multiple life stage identification
	<p>Strategy B2. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance pet store/garden compliance, and biological supply company inspections. 			
	<p>Strategy B3. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance consistent inspections of brick and mortar retail outlets. 	Government agencies at all levels.		
	<p>Strategy B4. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect imported aquatic species in trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore comprehensive screening of imported goods using eDNA and other emerging technologies. 			
	<p>2. Lack of a searchable, shareable, interoperable electronic dataset of non-native aquatic species being imported and sold (online and in stores) in N. America.</p>	<p>Strategy C. Develop a searchable, shareable, interoperable electronic dataset of non-native aquatic species being imported and sold in North America. see www.aquariumtradedata.org as an example</p>		
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Monitoring and Inspection		and restricted aquatic plant and animal lists. Note: This on shop will link directly to state and provincial pages.	National Sea Grant Law Center, Conservation Collaborations, LLC and Creative Resource Strategies, LLC	State and provincial agency staffs, AFWA
1. Insufficient capacity, techniques/tools, and legal authority for inspection for aquatic species that are bought and sold.	Strategy c. Work with states and provinces to achieve, at least on a regional basis, some level of uniformity associated with the types of allowable and restricted species provided.			
	Strategy A. Create a searchable, single point of contact tool that will automatically provide AIS information at a state / province level (and where lacking, a national level). The single point should be a tool where common or scientific name can be input to return desired information. (communication transect). Multiple audience for multiple resources for online resources VT - legal UFL - restricted species parallel efforts to cross-sect with		<p>Tlusty /Rhyne have created an "inspector lookup tool" that can provide the backbone for this tool.</p> <p>https://wildlifedetection.org/about-nis</p>	
	Strategy B1. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.			<p>US Postal Service, United Parcel Service, FedEx, and other carriers</p> <p>Verification or denial related to shipments by shipper requires cause/capacity is a limiting factor/shippers requirements/ALA governing of live animals in packaging/challenge of rapid multiple life stage identification</p>
	Strategy B2. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance pet store/garden compliance, and biological supply company inspections. 			
	Strategy B3. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance consistent inspections of brick and mortar retail outlets. 		Government agencies at all levels.	

Monitoring and Inspection		and restricted aquatic plant and animal lists. Note: This online shop will link directly to state and provincial pages.		
		Strategy c. Work with states and provinces to achieve, at least on a regional basis, some level of uniformity associated with the types of allowable and restricted species lists provided.	National Sea Grant Law Center, Conservation Collaborations, LLC and Creative Resource Strategies, LLC	State and provincial agency staffs, AFWA
		Strategy A. Create a searchable, single point of contact tool that will automatically provide AIS information at a state / province level (and where lacking, a national level). The single point should be a tool where common or scientific name can be input to return desired information. (communication transect). Multiple audience for multiple resources for online resources VT - legal UFL - restricted species parallel efforts to cross-sect with	Tlusty /Rhyne have created an "inspector lookup tool" that can provide the backbone for this tool. (https://wildlifedetection.org/about-nis)	
1. Insufficient capacity, techniques/tools, and legal authority for inspection for aquatic species that are bought and sold.		Strategy B1. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade. • Enhance pet store/garden compliance, and biological supply company inspections.		US Postal Service, United Parcel Service, FedEx, and other carriers Verification or denial related to shipments by shipper requires cause/capacity is a limiting factor/shippers requirements/ALA governing of live animals in packaging/challenge of rapid multiple life stage identification
		Strategy B2. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade. • Enhance consistent inspections of brick and mortar retail outlets.		
		Strategy B3. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade. • Enhance consistent inspections of brick and mortar retail outlets.	Government agencies at all levels.	

		and restricted aquatic plant and animal lists. Note: This on shop will link directly to state and provincial pages.	National Se Conservation Collaborations, LLC and Creative Resource Strategies, LLC	agency staffs, AFWA
		Strategy c. Work with states and provinces to achieve, at least on a regional basis, some level of uniformity associated with the types of allowable and restricted species lists provided.		
1. Insufficient capacity, techniques/tools, and legal authority for inspection for aquatic species that are bought and sold.		Strategy A. Create a searchable, single point of contact tool that will automatically provide AIS information at a state / province level (and where lacking, a national level). The single point should be a tool where common or scientific name can be input to return desired information. (communication transect).	Trusty /Rhyne have created an "inspector lookup tool" that can provide the backbone for this tool. https://wildlifedetection.org/about-nis	Multiple audience for multiple resources for online resources VT - legal UFL - restricted species
		Strategy B1. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance inspections for small plant (and animal) shipments to residences for state to state shipping. 		parallel efforts to cross-Service. Federal carrier carriers Verification or denial related to shipments by shipper requires cause/capacity is a limiting factor/shippers requirements/ALA governing of live animals in packaging/challenge of rapid multiple life stage identification
		Strategy B2. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance pet store/garden compliance, and biological supply company inspections. 		
		Strategy B3. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance consistent inspections of brick and mortar retail outlets. 	Government agencies at all levels.	

	<p>Strategy Stephanie Orla the capacity, techniques and tools, and authorities to inspect imported aquatic species in trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explore comprehensive screening of imported goods using eDNA and other emerging technologies.		
<p>2. Lack of a searchable, shareable, interoperable electronic dataset of non-native aquatic species being imported and sold (online and in stores) in N. America.</p>	<p>Strategy C. Develop a searchable, shareable, interoperable electronic dataset of non-native aquatic species being imported and sold in North America. see www.aquariumtradedata.org as an example</p>		<p>Coordination between government agencies, expert researchers, and retailers.</p>
	<p>Enhance agency coordination for interjurisdictional import and export of aquatic plants and animals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Examine authorities and roles to identify areas of duplication and gaps.• Identify methods to create information sharing and collaboration between agencies		



miro Monitoring and Inspection		Present Share		
	Strategy A. Create a searchable, single point of contact tool will automatically provide AIS information at a state / provinci (and where lacking, a national level). The single point should be a tool where common or scientific name can be input to return desired inf	lookup tool* that can provide the backbone for this tool. https://wildlifedetection.org/about-nis	Multiple audience for multiple resources for online resources VT - legal URL - restricted species parallel efforts to cross-sect with	
1. Insufficient capacity, techniques/tools, and legal authority for inspection for aquatic species that are bought and sold.	Strategy B. Gap analysis on regulatory authority and capacity to conduct inspection and <u>monitoring</u> Strategy B1. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance inspections for small plant (and animal) shipments to residences for state to state shipping. Stephane Otta		US Postal Service, United Parcel Service, FedEx, and other carriers Verification or denial related to shipments by shipper requires cause/capacity is a limiting factor/shipper's requirements/ALA governing of live animals in packaging/challenge of rapid multiple life stage identification	
	Strategy B2. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance pet store/garden compliance, and biological supply company inspections. 			
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	Strategy B4. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect imported aquatic species in trade. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore comprehensive screening of imported goods using eDNA and other emerging technologies. 			
2. Lack of a searchable, shareable, interoperable electronic dataset of non-native aquatic species being imported and sold (online and in stores) in N.	Strategy C. Develop a searchable, shareable, interoperable electronic dataset of non-native aquatic species being imported and sold in North America. see www.aquariumtradedata.org as an example		Coordination between government agencies, expert resear retail	120% 0/8 ?

		will automatically provide AIS information at a state / province (and where lacking, a national level). The single point should be where common or scientific name can be input to return desired info	lookup tool that can provide the backbone for this tool. https://wildlifedetection.org/about-nis	resources for online resources VT - legal UFL - restricted species parallel efforts to cross-sect with
1. Insufficient capacity, techniques/tools, and legal authority for inspection for aquatic species that are bought and sold.	Strategy B. Gap analysis on regulatory authority and capacity to conduct inspection and <u>monitoring</u> Strategy B1. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance inspections for small plant (and animal) shipments to residences for state to state shipping. 			US Postal Service, United Parcel Service, FedEx, and other carriers Verification or denial related to shipments by shipper requires cause/capacity is a limiting factor/shippers requirements/ALA governing of live animals in packaging/challenge of rapid multiple life stage identification
	Strategy B2. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance pet store/garden compliance, and biological supply company inspections. 			
	Strategy B3. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance consistent inspections of brick and mortar retail outlets. 	Government agencies at all levels.		
	Strategy B4. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect imported aquatic species in trade. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore comprehensive screening of imported goods using eDNA and other emerging technologies. 			
2. Lack of a searchable, shareable, interoperable electronic dataset of non-native aquatic species being imported and sold (online and in stores) in N. America.	Strategy C. Develop a searchable, shareable, interoperable electronic dataset of non-native aquatic species being imported and sold in North America. see www.aquariumtradedata.org as an example			Coordination between government agencies, expert researchers, and retail

OpenSans 14

Stephanie Orla

Monitoring and Inspection		Present		Share
<p>...tion for aquatic species that are bought and sold.</p>	<p>Strategy B1. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance inspections for small plant (and animal) shipments to residences for <u>state to state</u> shipping. <p>Stephanie Otis</p>		<p>cause/capacity is a limiting factor/shippers requirements/ALA governing of live animals in packaging/challenge of rapid multiple life stage identification</p>	
	<p>Strategy B2. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.</p>			
	<p>Strategy B3. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance consistent inspections of brick and mortar retail outlets. 	Government agencies at all levels.		
	<p>Strategy B4. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect imported aquatic species in trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore comprehensive screening of imported goods using eDNA and other emerging technologies. 			
<p>2. Lack of a searchable, shareable, interoperable electronic dataset of non-native aquatic species being imported and sold (online and in stores) in N. America.</p>	<p>Strategy C. Develop a searchable, shareable, interoperable electronic dataset of non-native aquatic species being imported and sold in North America. see www.aquariumtradedata.org as an example</p>		Coordination between government agencies, expert researchers, and retailers.	
	<p>Enhance agency coordination for interjurisdictional import and export of aquatic plants and animals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examine authorities and roles to identify areas of duplication and gaps. Identify methods to create information sharing and collaboration between agencies 			

miro Monitoring and Inspection		Present Share		
<p>1. Insufficient capacity, techniques/tools, and legal authority for inspection for aquatic species that are bought and sold.</p>	<p>Strategy B. Gap analysis on regulatory authority and capacity to conduct inspection and monitoring</p> <p>Strategy B1. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance inspections for small plant (and animal) shipments to residences for state to state shipping. <p>Stephanie Otta</p>		<p>Service, FedEx, and other carriers</p> <p>Verification or denial related to shipments by shipper requires cause/capacity is a limiting factor/shippers requirements/ALA governing of live animals in packaging/challenge of rapid multiple life stage identification</p>	
	<p>Strategy B2. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance pet store/garden compliance, and biological supply company inspections. 			
	<p>Strategy B3. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance consistent inspections of brick and mortar retail outlets. 	Government agencies at all levels.		
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<p>2. Lack of a searchable, shareable, interoperable electronic dataset of non-native aquatic species being imported and sold (online and in stores) in N. America.</p>	<p>Strategy C. Develop a searchable, shareable, interoperable electronic dataset of non-native aquatic species being imported and sold in North America. see www.aquariumtradedata.org as an example</p>		<p>Coordination between government agencies, expert researchers, and retailers.</p>	
	<p>Enhance agency coordination for interjurisdictional import and export of aquatic plants and animals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examine authorities and roles to identify areas of duplication and gaps. Identify methods to create information sharing and collaboration 			

miro Monitoring and Inspection		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance pet store/garden compliance, and biological support for Stephanie Otta operations. 		
	<p>Strategy B3. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance consistent inspections of brick and mortar retail outlets. 	Government agencies at all levels.		
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2. Lack of a searchable, shareable, interoperable electronic dataset of non-native aquatic species being imported and sold (online and in stores) in N. America.

Strategy C. Develop a searchable, shareable, interoperable electronic dataset



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Coordination between government agencies, expert researchers, and retailers.

Enhance agency coordination for interjurisdictional import and export of aquatic plants and animals.

- Examine authorities and roles to identify areas of duplication and gaps.
- Identify methods to create information sharing and collaboration between agencies

UFL - gap analysis on authorities ongoing; OSU - after action report





OpenSans 14 B A



Liz Tanner

NISC

aset of non-native aquatic species being imported and sold in
th America. see www.aquariumtradedata.org as an example

and sold (online and in stores) in N.
America.

EXPERIMENTAL CHANGES, and
retailers.

Enhance agency coordination for interjurisdictional import and
export of aquatic plants and animals.

- Examine authorities and roles to identify areas of duplication and gaps.
- Identify methods to create information sharing and collaboration between agencies

UFL - gap analysis on authorities ongoing; OSU - after action report;
NISC - coordination

alignment

OpenSans 14 B I A [Link Icon]

Liz Tanner

Stephanie Ottis

miro Monitoring and Inspection Liz Tanner Present Share

	<p>OpenSans 14 B A</p>				
<p>4. Harmonized codes on declarations make it difficult to query species electronically through the LEMIS database. (USITC code or otherwise)</p>	<p>Capture species-level data electronically for all wildlife imports from invoice documents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development of code system that addresses <u>taxonomy</u> 	<p>Groups working in optical character recognition or other technology need to be engaged to digitize declarations and invoices, and this needs to be operated in parallel to existing platforms (e.g., LEMIS).</p>	<p>Customs</p>		
	<p>Customs modernization Prior notification of shipments to allow prioritization</p>	<p>USFWS needs to provide declaration and invoice data for prior (1 to 5 years) of shipments.</p>			
	<p>Improve the consistency, quality, and scope of training agency staffs receive to improve the ability of inspectors to identify and adequately address AIS in Commerce. Ensure training improves the ability of agency staff to distinguish species, conduct inspections, implement risk assessment protocols, recognize common names of species, and communicate with retailers about the status of seized shipments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop, train in the use of, and use tools to distinguish species, 				

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	<p>OpenSans 14</p> <p>B I A</p>				
<p>4. Harmonized codes on declarations make it difficult to query species electronically through the LEMIS database. (USITC code or otherwise)</p>	<p>Capture species-level data electronically for all wildlife imports from invoice documents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of new code system that addresses <u>taxonomy</u> • Analysis of gaps within declaration process 	<p>Groups working in optical character recognition or other technology need to be engaged to digitize declarations and invoices, and this needs to be operated in parallel to existing platforms (e.g., LEMIS).</p>	<p>US FWS/USDA APHIS PPQ Customs</p>		
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<p>5. Insufficient comprehensive training of agency staff (e.g., CBP Agriculture, federal, states and provinces) on effective inspection protocols.</p>	<p>Improve the consistency, quality, and scope of training agency staffs receive to improve the ability of inspectors to identify and adequately address AIS in Commerce. Ensure training improves the ability of agency staff to distinguish species, conduct inspections, implement risk assessment protocols, recognize common names of species, and communicate with retailers about the status of seized shipments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop, train in the use of, and use tools to distinguish species, including the ability to identify early life, juvenile, and adult stages. • Develop inspection and risk assessment protocols. 					

miro Monitoring and Inspection		Liz Tanner		Stephanie			
		OpenSans 14					
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop inspection and risk assessment protocols. 						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness about common names for species. 						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop knowledge base concerning export exceptions for farm-raised products. 						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve communication between retailers and inspectors when 						

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- Analysis of gaps within declaration process

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Customs

Customs modernization

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USFWS needs to provide declaration and invoice data for prior (1 to 5 years) of shipments.

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- [Faint text]

- Raise awareness about common names for species.

- Develop knowledge base concerning export exceptions for farm-raised (captive) products versus wild collected products.

- Improve communication between retailers and inspectors when shipments are seized (e.g., purpose of seizure, length of time shipment will be seized before resolution, ability of retailers to verify seized aquatic plants and animals etc.).

All inspecting agencies and importers

- Conduct more inspection

Stephanie Octa

Customs modernization

- Prior notification of shipments to allow prioritization

USFWS needs to provide declaration and invoice data for prior (1 to 5 years) of shipments.

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• Dev OpenSans 14 B

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comprehensive training of (e.g., CBP Agriculture, and provinces) on action protocols.

Stephanie Otta

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- Conduct more inspection

All inspecting agencies importers

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Strategy A. Create a searchable, **single point of contact tool** that will automatically provide AIS information at a state / province level (and where lacking, a national level). The single point should be a tool where common or scientific name can be input to return desired information. (communication transect).

Trusty /Rhyne have created "lookup tool" that can serve as backbone for the
<https://wildlifedetection.com>

1. Insufficient capacity, techniques/tools, and legal authority for inspection for aquatic species that are bought and sold.

Strategy B. Gap analysis on regulatory authority and capacity to conduct inspection and monitoring

Strategy B1. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.

- Enhance inspections for small plant (and animal) shipments to residences for state to state shipping.

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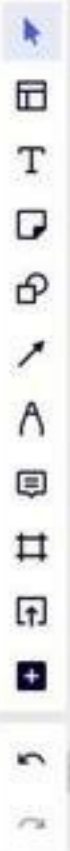
Strategy B2. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.

- Enhance pet store/garden compliance, and biological supply company inspections.

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miro Monitoring and Inspection		
	<p>Strategy A. Create a searchable, [unclear] will automatically provide AIS information at a state / province level (and where lacking, a national level). The single point should be a tool where common or scientific name can be input to return desired information. (communication transect).</p>	<p>Tlusty /Rhyne have created "lookup tool" that can [unclear] backbone for the [unclear] (https://wildlifedetection.com)</p>
<p>1. Insufficient capacity, techniques/tools, and legal authority for inspection for aquatic species that are bought and sold.</p>	<p>Strategy B. Gap analysis on regulatory authority and capacity to conduct inspection and monitoring</p> <p>Strategy B1. Enhance the capacity, techniques and tools, and legal authorities to inspect aquatic species in retail trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance inspections for small plant (and animal) shipments to residences for state to state shipping. 	
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implement risk assessment protocols for species, and communicate with retailers about the status of seized shipments.

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- Improve communication between retailers and inspectors when shipments are seized (e.g., purpose of seizure, length of time shipment will be seized before resolution, ability of retailers to verify seized aquatic plants and animals etc.).
- Conduct more inspection

All inspecting agencies importers

Past GAO analysis

Michael Tlusty

Stephanie Otto

state and province		Conservation	Agency	Date
	Strategy b. Create a one-stop shop location on the Internet where buyers, sellers, and others can obtain state and provincial allowable and restricted aquatic plant and animal lists. Note: This one-stop shop will link directly to state and provincial pages.			
	Strategy c. Work with states and provinces to achieve, at least on a regional basis, some level of uniformity associated with the types of allowable and restricted species lists provided.	National Sea Grant Law Center, Conservation Collaborations, LLC and Creative Resource Strategies, LLC	State and provincial agency staffs, AFWA	24-Jun
Improperly labeled species at the wholesale level (and above, e.g., growers) and methods/tools to identify recent changes to genus/species names.	Strategy a. Develop guides and other tools for retailers to use to correctly label species.			
	Strategy b. Industry generated species list to standardize species names in trade. Dissemination of those name changes through industry channels.			
Lack of easily accessible prohibited species/provincial lists that can be incorporated into labels and inventories of distributors.	Strategy a. Create a one-stop shop where hyperlinks exists for state and provincial prohibited species lists.			
	Strategy b. Product substitutions:			
Unidentified species exist in shipments with species that are ordered.	Strategy a. Hitchhikers: Develop protocols for recipient shipments to properly dispose and report hitchhikers.			
	Strategy c. Contaminant species: Standardize protocols at grow facilities prior to distribution to review product contents to minimize contaminants. (move to Inspection and Monitoring?)			

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		shop will link directly to state and provincial pages.			
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		Strategy a. Engage with federal regulatory agencies to ask them to require shippers to provide more specific identification by species of			
Protocols do not exist for transhippers to					

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<p>Lack of easily accessible prohibited species/provincial lists that can be incorporated into labels and inventories of distributors.</p>	<p>Strategy a. Create a one-stop shop where hyperlinks exists for state and provincial prohibited species lists.</p>	
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<p>Protocols do not exist for transhippers to adequately identify and label all species in shipments.</p>	<p>Strategy a. Engage with federal regulatory agencies to ask them to require shippers to provide more specific identification by species of what they are shipping, rather than the "lumping" that usually occurs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt standardized information to be included with all shipments 	
<p>Inconsistencies exist in record requirements among states/provinces within aquatic-related industries.</p>	<p>Strategy a. Although this identifies the problem, the solution is probably unattainable/unrealistic . . . every state needs to enact legislation to "fix" its record-keeping laws or create such a law.</p>	

Michael Tuohy

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allowable and restricted species lists provided.

Improperly labeled species at the wholesale level (and above, e.g., growers) and methods/tools to identify recent changes to genus/species names.

Strategy a. Develop guides and other tools for retailers to use to correctly label species.

Strategy b. Promote the use of scientific names by growers.

Lack of easily accessible prohibited species/provincial lists that can be incorporated into labels and inventories of distributors.

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Unidentified species exist in shipments with species that are ordered.

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Strategy a. Create a one-stop shop where hyperlinks exists for state and provincial prohibited species lists.

species/provincial lists that can be incorporated into labels and inventories of distributors.

Unidentified species exist in shipments with species that are ordered.

Strategy a. Hitchhikers:
• Develop standard protocols for recipient (big box and small retailer) shipments to properly care or dispose (euthanasia), and report hitchhikers
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New features unlocked Discover what's new!

Michael Tandy

Stephanie Otta

Lack of easily accessible prohibited species/provincial lists that can be incorporated into labels and inventories of distributors.

Unidentified species exist in shipments with species that are ordered.

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Michael Flatty

Stephanie Otts

New features unlocked
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Strategy b. Product substitutions:
• Develop standard protocols for recipient (big box and small retailer) shipments to properly care or dispose (euthanasia), and report unacceptable species
• Identification tools for recipients

Strategy c. Contaminant species: Standardize/Promote protocols at grow facilities prior to distribution to review product contents to minimize contaminants. (move to Inspection and Monitoring?)

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Michael Tharty

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New features unlocked. Discover what's new!

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Quantify occurrence of/ frequent offenders could be identified (coordination among agencies)

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Michael Tharty

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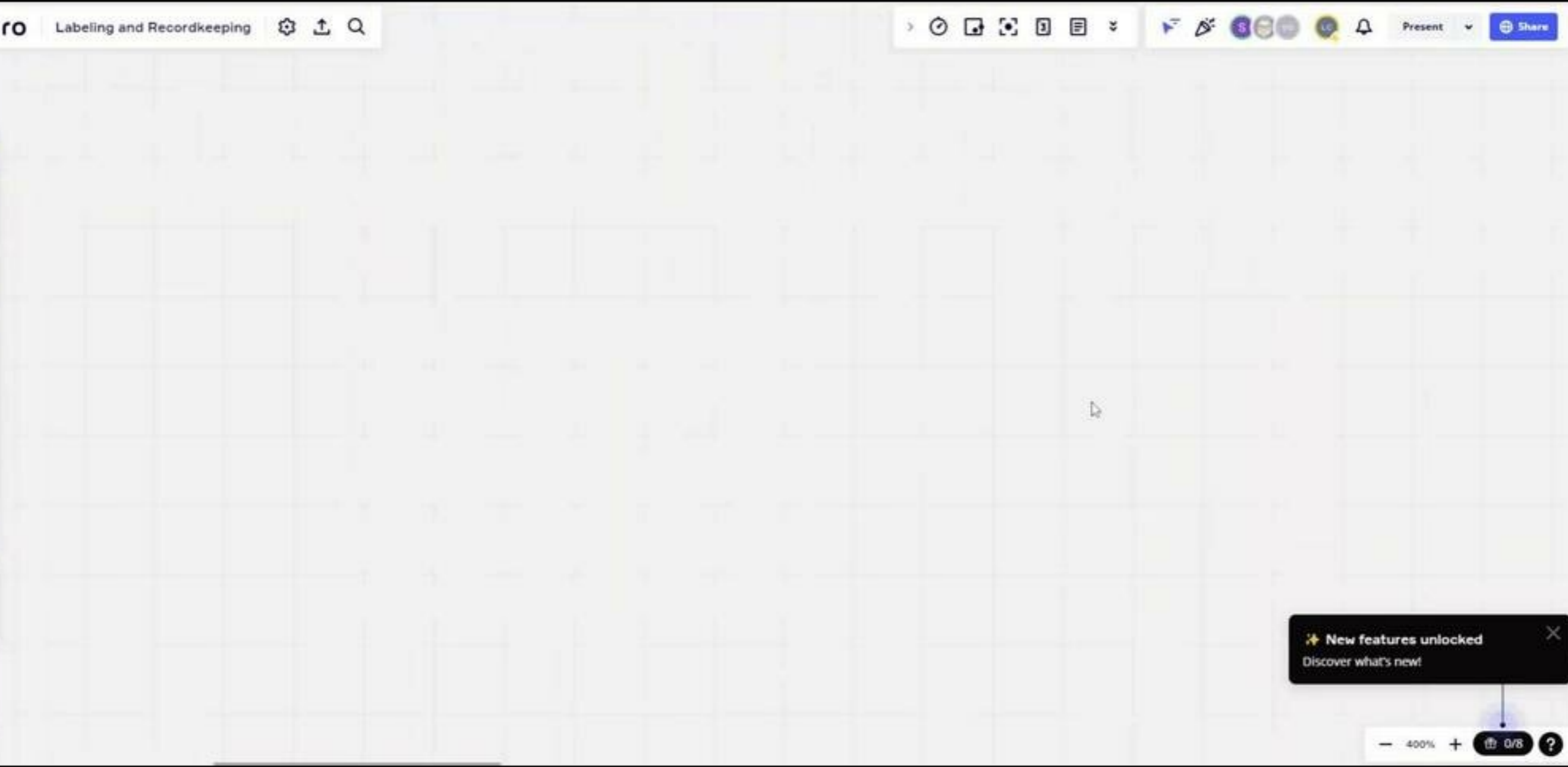
- Adopt standardized information to be included with all shipments

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Strategy a. Although this identifies the problem, the solution is probably unattainable/unrealistic . . . every state needs to enact legislation to "fix" its record-keeping laws or create such a law.

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Vertical toolbar with icons for selection, text, shapes, and other drawing tools.



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Strategy b. Standardize **minimum** record requirements across states and provinces

Strategy c. Record sharing across agencies

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