

<p>miro Regulations and Enforcement</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>Conservation Collaborations, LLC and Creative Resource Strategies, LLC</p>	<p>agency staffs, AFW</p>
<p><b>Lack of a consistent and adequate amount of specialized, trained, dedicated state/provincial/federal/municipal conservation agency law enforcement staff and authorities to address AIS in Commerce.</b></p> <p><b>Strategies should address:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Insufficient number of staff</li> <li>b. Lack of resources to work on aquatic organisms</li> <li>c. Lack of executive level staff with awareness of industry trade</li> <li>d. Lack of specific focus on trade/dealer inspections</li> <li>e. Insufficient enforcement of regulations (because of lack of resources/personnel or enforcement priorities in local offices)</li> <li>f. Lack of confidence in identifying species by law enforcement</li> <li>g. Lack of DA support to enforce cases.</li> </ul>	<p>Strategy a. Develop one-pagers or "toolkit" to assist state agencies with making funding "asks" at the state level.</p> <p>Strategy b. Develop continuing education programming/training (modules) for law enforcement officials to assist with identification and other AIS issues, such as <b>understanding the industry</b> (how funds are transferred, who is associated with whom, how species are transported, etc.).</p> <p>Strategy c. Create recognition/awards for officers investing into AIS in Commerce investigations. Recognition will draw more attention to it and away from just traditional hook-and-bullet investigations, making it more main-stream for officers to work on.</p> <p>Strategy d. Fund invasive species councils that are already creating education programs to create targeted e-learning. Could potentially increase their education programs, including developing modules for law enforcement training.</p>	<p>Strategy a. AFWA</p> <p>Strategy b. Industry members, enforcement</p> <p>Strategy c.</p> <p>Strategy d.</p> <p>Canadian Council on Invasive Species and American Equivalent</p>	
<p><b>Lack of understanding by industry of the correct entity/agency (DNR, USFWS, etc.) to contact when addressing animal and plant trade issues (to determine if a species is legal, states, legal to sell to,</b></p>	<p>Michael Hurty</p>		<p>200% 5/8</p>

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Strategy g. Associations of Prosecuting Attorneys - reach out to them and get on their radar - give them presentations

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<p>State and province</p>	<p>and restricted aquatic plant and animal lists. Note: This one-stop shop will link directly to state and provincial pages.</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-</p>
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Canadian Council on Invasive Species and American Equivalent

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- a. Siloed agencies and programs (e.g.,

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100% 5/8

<p>Regulations and Enforcement</p> <p>ifying species by law enforcement</p> <p>g. Lack of DA support to enforce cases.</p>	<p>Strategy f. Create funding to support dedicated staff to investigate AIS in Commerce and eCommerce (centralized staff) issues in the states and provinces.</p> <p>Strategy g. Connect with Associations of Prosecuting Attorneys (in US) to get on their radar - give them presentations to raise awareness of AIS in Commerce issues. Canada should consider such a liaison as well.</p>	<p>Canadian Council on Invasive Species and</p> <p>Present</p> <p>Share</p>
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<p>Lack of access to and interpretation of disparate laws, regulations, and authorities among states and provinces.</p> <p><b>Strategies should address:</b></p> <p>1. Inability to interpret regulations</p>	<p>Strategy a. Develop training on relevant laws for different types of sellers.</p> <p>Strategy b. Require training/education for certain license/permit holders or violators.</p> <p>Strategy c. Provide a list of agency experts by state/province. This list should include two high-level experts who know the answer or know who it should go to. Suggest it should be the LE staff who is in charge of AIS or organisms in trade issues, as well as the non-LE staff person</p>	<p>Strategy a. Professional associations.</p> <p>Strategy b. States</p> <p>Strategy c. USGS, USFWS, Canadian Council on Invasive Species and other</p> <p>200% 1/8</p>

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<p><b>Lack of access to and interpretation of disparate laws, regulations, and authorities among states and provinces.</b></p> <p><b>Strategies should address:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inability to interpret regulations because of access, complexity, and other issues.</li> <li>2. Central location to access state regulations and species lists as well as where species can be shipped.</li> <li>3. Standardized labeling requirements.</li> </ol>	<p>Strategy a. Develop training on relevant laws for different types of sellers.</p> <p>Strategy b. Require training/education for certain license/permit holders or violators.</p> <p>Strategy c. Provide a list of agency experts by state/province. This list should include two high-level experts who know the answer or know who it should go to. Suggest it should be the LE staff who is in charge of AIS or organisms in trade issues, as well as the non-LE staff person in charge of those issues. That way industry has the correct contact person, rather than calling a general informational line where some random customer service person gives the wrong answer or connects the caller to 5 different people before reaching the correct person.</p> <p>Strategy d. Include a simplified version of all legislation on website/database.</p> <p>Strategy e. Create templates of standardized labels and achieve informed consent on consistent protocols used in labeling</p>	<p>Strategy a. Professional associations.</p> <p>Strategy b. States</p> <p>Strategy c. USGS, USFWS, Canadian Council on Invasive Species and other Canadian federal organizations</p> <p>Strategy d. State and federal agencies</p> <p>Strategy e. Industry</p>	

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<p>miro Regulations and Enforcement</p>	<p>Strategy g. Connect with Associations of Prosecuting Attorneys (in US) to get on their radar - give them presentations to raise awareness of AIS in Commerce issues. Canada should consider such a liaison as well.</p>	<p>Present Share</p>
<p><b>Lack of understanding by industry of the correct entity/agency (DNR, USFWS, etc.) to contact when addressing animal and plant trade issues (to determine if a species is legal, states legal to sell to, etc.).</b></p> <p><b>Strategies should address:</b></p> <p>a. Siloed agencies and programs (e.g., disconnect between programs, regulatory program is not law enforcement program, split regulatory/enforcement authorities between different state agencies).</p>	<p>Strategy a. Create international database/resource with search capabilities that addresses which state/provincial and federal agencies are responsible for which animal/plant trades. (Some states have multiple natural resource agencies, etc.).</p>	<p><b>Note:</b> CBSA (Helen) - looking at all invoices of aquatic organisms and helping inspectors take next steps (which agency addresses it)</p>
<p><b>Lack of access to and interpretation of disparate laws, regulations, and authorities among states and provinces.</b></p> <p><b>Strategies should address:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inability to interpret regulations because of access, complexity, and other issues.</li> <li>Central location to access state regulations and species lists as well as</li> </ol>	<p>Strategy a. Develop training on relevant laws for different types of sellers.</p> <p>Strategy b. Require training/education for certain license/permit holders or violators.</p> <p>Strategy c. Provide a list of agency experts by state/province. This list should include two high-level experts who know the answer or know who it should go to. Suggest it should be the LE staff who is in charge of AIS or organisms in trade issues, as well as the non-LE staff person in charge of those issues. That way industry has the correct contact person, rather than calling a general informational line where some random customer service person gives the wrong answer or connects the caller to 5 different people before reaching the correct person.</p>	<p>Strategy a. Professional associations.</p> <p>Strategy b. States</p> <p>Strategy c. USGS, USFWS, Canadian Council on Invasive Species and other Canadian federal organizations</p> <p>Strategy d. State and federal agencies</p> <p>Strategy e. Industry</p>

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<p>miro</p> <p>Regulations and Enforcement</p>			
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<p><b>Lack of regulations/authorities to require online marketplaces to police illegal sales by customers</b></p> <p>Strategies should also address:</p> <p>Accountability for middleman sales - most pressure is on buyers and sellers - enhance accountability for middlemen</p>	<p>Strategy a. Develop and implement Congressional or state lobbying campaigns to address lack of liability for online marketplaces.</p> <p>Strategy b. Create and implement marketing campaigns highlighting responsible sourcing.</p>	<p>Strategy a. AFWA, professional trade associations</p>	
<p><b>Patchwork of licensing and oversight</b></p>			<p>200% 1/8</p>



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**Lack of access to and interpretation of disparate laws, regulations, and authorities among states and provinces.**

- Strategies should address:
1. Inability to interpret regulations because of access, complexity, and other issues.
  2. Central location to access state regulations and species lists as well as where species can be shipped.
  3. Standardized labeling requirements.

- Strategy a. Develop training on relevant laws for different types of sellers.
- Strategy b. Require training/education for certain license/permit holders or violators.
- Strategy c. Provide a list of agency experts by state/province. This list should include two high-level experts who know the answer or know who it should go to. Suggest it should be the LE staff who is in charge of AIS or organisms in trade issues, as well as the non-LE staff person in charge of those issues. That way industry has the correct contact person, rather than calling a general informational line where some random customer service person gives the wrong answer or connects the caller to 5 different people before reaching the correct person.
- Strategy d. Include a simplified version of all legislation on website/database.
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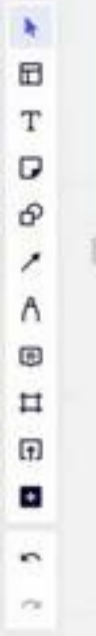
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**Lack of regulations/authorities to require online marketplaces to police illegal sales by customers**

Strategies should also address:  
Accountability for middleman sales - most pressure is on buyers and sellers - enhance

- Strategy a. Develop and implement Congressional or state lobbying campaigns to address lack of liability for online marketplaces.
- Strategy b. Create and implement marketing campaigns highlighting

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Regulations and Enforcement  
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Strategy c. Provide a list of agency experts by state/province. This list should include two high-level experts who know the answer or know who it should go to. Suggest it should be the LE staff who is in charge of AIS or organisms in trade issues, as well as the non-LE staff person in charge of those issues. That way industry has the correct contact person, rather than calling a general informational line where some random customer service person gives the wrong answer or connects the caller to 5 different people before reaching the correct person.  
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<p><b>Patchwork of licensing and oversight (recordkeeping and reporting) for entities that engage in aquatic plant and animal trade.</b></p> <p><b>Strategies should address:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Database of licenses required for entities to engage in aquatic plant and animal trade in each state and nationally (US/Canada)</li> <li>2. Tie AIS requirements (training, certifications) with business licensing requirements.</li> <li>3. Lack of existing ways to regulate private/basement retailers (mandate</li> </ol>	<p>Strategy a. Create an international database of licenses required for entities to engage in aquatic plant and animal trade in each state and nationally (US/Canada)</p> <p>Strategy b. Incorporate AIS information/requirements into business licensing requirements.</p> <p>Strategy c. Mandate skill licensing, similar to the European Union, to regulate private/basement retailers.</p> <p>Strategy d. Mandate phytosanitary requirements for all terrestrial and aquatic plant imports.</p>	<p>Strategy a. State/provincial and federal agencies</p> <p>Strategy b.</p> <p>Strategy c.</p> <p>Strategy d.</p>	



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<p><b>Patchwork of licensing and oversight (recordkeeping and reporting) for entities that engage in aquatic plant and animal trade.</b></p> <p><b>Strategies should address:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Database of licenses required for entities to engage in aquatic plant and animal trade in each state and nationally (US/Canada)</li> <li>2. Tie AIS requirements (training, certifications) with business licensing</li> </ol>	<p>Strategy a. Create an international database of licenses required for entities to engage in aquatic plant and animal trade in each state and nationally (US/Canada)</p> <p>Strategy b. Incorporate AIS information/requirements into business licensing requirements.</p> <p>Strategy c. Mandate skill licensing, similar to the European Union, to</p>	<p>Strategy a. State/provincial and federal agencies</p> <p>Strategy b.</p> <p>Strategy c.</p> <p>Strategy d.</p>	

<p>Regulations and Enforcement</p> <p>es can be shipped.</p> <p>3. Standardized labeling requirements.</p>	<p>Strategy d. include a simplified version of an regulation on website/database.</p> <p>Strategy e. Create templates of standardized labels and achieve informed consent on consistent protocols used in labeling</p>		
<p><b>Lack of regulations/authorities to require online marketplaces to police illegal sales by customers</b></p> <p><b>Strategies should also address:</b>          Accountability for middleman sales - most pressure is on buyers and sellers - enhance accountability for middlemen</p>	<p>Strategy a. Develop and implement Congressional or state/provincial lobbying/outreach campaigns to a) address lack of liability for online marketplaces b) create state-by-state statutes to be able to prosecute sales of species that are legal in the originating state and illegal in the destination state (assumes accurate id of animal/plant).</p> <p>Strategy b. Create, implement, and promote marketing campaigns highlighting responsible sourcing (<u>Habitattitude</u>, etc.).</p> <p>Strategy c. Support/network with groups monitoring social media platforms for AIS in Commerce issues, <b>connecting them with regulatory agencies upon discovery.</b></p>	<p>Strategy a. AFWA, professional trade associations</p> <p>Strategy C. Phill Cassey at the U Adelaide does social media monitoring for illegal wildlife but can work on invasive species.</p>	<p>Title 16 - committing crimes across state borders (violating law and activity crosses state line - <b>knowing intent exist</b></p> <p>Title 18 - injurious - knowing intent is not necessary</p>
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**to contact when addressing animal and plant trade issues (to determine if a species is legal, states legal to sell to, etc.).**

**Strategies should address:**  
a. Siloed agencies and programs (e.g., disconnect between programs, regulatory program is not law enforcement program, split regulatory/enforcement authorities between different state agencies).

**Lack of access to and interpretation of disparate laws, regulations, and authorities among states and provinces.**

**Strategies should address:**  
1. Inability to interpret regulations because of access, complexity, and other issues.  
2. Central location to access state/provincial regulations and species lists as well as where species can be shipped.  
3. Standardized labeling requirements.

Strategy a. Create international database/resource with search capabilities that addresses which state/provincial and federal agencies are responsible for which animal/plant trades. (Some states have multiple natural resource agencies, etc.).

Strategy a. Develop training on relevant regulations for different types of sellers (e.g., Tropical Aquaculture Lab in Florida - working on database with Wes (USGS))  
Strategy b. Require training/education for certain license/permit holders or violators - one-pagers (more like a framework) to guide people.  
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**Note:** CBSA (Helen) - looking at all invoices of aquatic organisms and helping inspectors take next steps (which agency addresses it)

Strategy a. Agencies  
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Strategy e. Industry

<p>miro</p> <p>Regulations and Enforcement</p>	<p>and provinces.</p> <p>Strategy g. Connect with Associations of Prosecuting Attorneys (in US) to get on their radar - give them presentations to raise awareness of AIS in Commerce issues. Canada should consider such a liaison as well.</p>	<p>Present</p> <p>Share</p>
<p><b>Lack of understanding by industry of the correct entity/agency (DNR, USFWS, etc.) to contact when addressing animal and plant trade issues (to determine if a species is legal, states legal to sell to, etc.).</b></p> <p><b>Strategies should address:</b></p> <p>a. Siloed agencies and programs (e.g., disconnect between programs, regulatory program is not law enforcement program, split regulatory/enforcement authorities between different state agencies).</p>	<p>Strategy a. Create U.S./Canadian database/resource with search capabilities that addresses which state/provincial and federal agencies are responsible for which animal/plant trades. (Some states have multiple natural resource agencies, etc.).</p>	<p><b>Note:</b> CBSA (Helen) - looking at all invoices of aquatic organisms and helping inspectors take next steps (which agency addresses it)</p> <p>USGS/USFWS database - is an opt-in database (also looking into databases of policies and laws - just in planning phase at this point)</p>
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Regulations and Enforcement			
<p><b>Lack of regulations/authorities to require online marketplaces to police illegal sales by customers</b></p> <p><b>Strategies should also address:</b>                      Accountability for middleman sales - most pressure is on buyers and sellers - enhance accountability for middlemen</p>	<p>Strategy a. Develop and implement congressional or state/provincial lobbying/outreach campaigns to a) address lack of liability for online marketplaces b) create state-by-state statutes to be able to prosecute sales of species that are legal in the originating state and illegal in the destination state (assumes accurate id of animal/plant).</p> <p>Strategy b. Create, implement, and promote marketing campaigns highlighting responsible sourcing (Habitattitude, etc.).</p> <p>Strategy c. Support/network with groups monitoring social media platforms for AIS in Commerce issues, <b>connecting them with regulatory agencies upon discovery.</b></p>	<p>Strategy a. AFWA, professional trade associations</p> <p>Strategy C. Phill Cassey at the U Adelaide does social media monitoring for illegal wildlife but can work on invasive species.</p>	<p>crimes across state borders (violating law and activity crosses state lines) - <b>knowing intent exists</b></p> <p>Title 18 - Injurious - knowing intent is not necessary</p>
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Strategy a. AFWA, professional trade associations

Title 16 - committing crimes across state borders (violating law and activity crosses state lines) - knowing intent exists



**miro** Regulations and Enforcement

**state/provincial/federal/municipal agency law enforcement staff and authorities to address AIS in Commerce.**

**Strategies should address:**

- a. Insufficient number of staff
- b. Lack of resources to work on aquatic organisms
- c. Lack of executive level staff with awareness of industry trade
- d. Lack of specific focus on trade/dealer inspections
- e. Insufficient enforcement of regulations (because of lack of resources/personnel or enforcement priorities in local offices)
- f. Lack of confidence in identifying species by law enforcement
- g. Lack of DA support to enforce cases.

(modules) for law enforcement officials to assist with identification and other AIS issues, such as **understanding the industry** (how funds are transferred, who is associated with whom, regulations confirmation, how species are transported, give them tools and show them how to use them - continual learning, etc.).

Strategy c. Create recognition/awards for officers investing into AIS in Commerce investigations. Recognition will draw more attention to it and away from just traditional hook-and-bullet investigations, making it more main-stream for officers to work on.

Strategy d. Fund invasive species councils that are already creating education programs to create targeted e-learning. Could potentially increase their education programs, including developing modules for law enforcement training (recognition that there are significant differences among the states in the roles that invasive species councils play).

Strategy e. Explore responsibilities and authorities relative to AIS in Commerce (to identify who is responsible for what).

Strategy f. Create funding to support dedicated staff to investigate AIS in Commerce and eCommerce (centralized staff) issues in the states and provinces.

Strategy g. Connect with Associations of Prosecuting Attorneys (in US) to get on their radar - give them presentations to raise awareness of AIS in Commerce issues. Canada should consider such a liaison as well.

Strategy a. AFWA  
 Strategy b. Industry members, enforcement  
 Strategy c. AFWA, fish and wildlife enforcement organizations  
 Strategy d.  
 Strategy e.  
 Strategy f.  
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Canadian Council on Invasive Species and American Equivalent

**Lack of understanding by industry of the correct entity/agency (DNR, USFWS, etc.) to contact when addressing animal and plant trade issues (to determine if a species is legal, states legal to sell to, etc.).**

**Strategies should address:**

- a. Siloed agencies and programs (e.g., disconnect between programs, regulatory program is not law enforcement program, split regulatory/enforcement authorities between different state agencies)

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Regulations and Enforcement	Strategy c. Work with states and provinces to achieve, at least on a regional basis, some level of uniformity associated with the types of Strategy a. Develop one-pagers or "toolkit" to assist state agencies with making funding "asks" at the state level; and one-pager for executive level staff to make them aware of the issue to support dedicated AIS investigative staff.	National Sea Grant Law Conservation Collaborations, LLC and Creative Resource Strategies, LLC	State and provincial agency staffs, AFWA	24-Jun
<p><b>Lack of a consistent and adequate amount of specialized, trained, dedicated state/provincial/federal/municipal agency law enforcement staff and authorities to address AIS in Commerce.</b></p> <p><b>Strategies should address:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Insufficient number of staff</li> <li>b. Lack of resources to work on aquatic organisms</li> <li>c. Lack of executive level staff with awareness of industry trade</li> <li>d. Lack of specific focus on trade/dealer inspections</li> <li>e. Insufficient enforcement of regulations (because of lack of resources/personnel or enforcement priorities in local offices)</li> <li>f. Lack of confidence in identifying species by law enforcement</li> <li>g. Lack of DA support to enforce cases.</li> </ul>	<p>Strategy b. Develop continuing education programming/training (modules) for law enforcement officials to assist with identification and other AIS issues, such as <b>understanding the industry</b> (how funds are transferred, who is associated with whom, regulations confirmation, how species are transported, give them tools and show them how to use them - continual learning, etc.).</p> <p>Strategy c. Create recognition/awards for officers investing into AIS in Commerce investigations. Recognition will draw more attention to it and away from just traditional hook-and-bullet investigations, making it more main-stream for officers to work on.</p> <p>Strategy d. Fund invasive species councils that are already creating education programs to create targeted e-learning. Could potentially increase their education programs, including developing modules for law enforcement training (recognition that there are significant differences among the states in the roles that invasive species councils play).</p> <p>Strategy e. Explore responsibilities and authorities relative to AIS in Commerce (to identify who is responsible for what).</p> <p>Strategy f. Create funding to support dedicated staff to investigate AIS in Commerce and eCommerce (centralized staff) issues in the states and provinces.</p> <p>Strategy g. Connect with Associations of Prosecuting Attorneys (in US) to get on their radar - give them presentations to raise awareness of AIS in Commerce issues. Canada should consider such a liaison as well.</p>	<p>Strategy a. AFWA</p> <p>Strategy b. Industry members, enforcement</p> <p>Strategy c. AFWA, fish and wildlife enforcement organizations</p> <p>Strategy d.</p> <p>Strategy e.</p> <p>Strategy f.</p> <p>Strategy g. AFWA</p> <p>Canadian Council on Invasive Species and American Equivalent</p>		
<p><b>Lack of understanding by industry of the correct entity/agency (DNR, USFWS, etc.) to contact when addressing animal and plant trade issues (to determine if a species is legal, states legal to sell to,</b></p>	<p>Strategy a. Create U.S./Canadian database/resource with search</p>	<p><b>Note:</b> CBSA (Helen) - looking at all invoices of aquatic organisms and helping inspectors take next steps (which agency</p>		

**miro** Regulators and Enforcement

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**Lack of regulations/authorities to require online marketplaces to police illegal sales by customers**

Strategies should also address:  
Accountability for middleman sales - most pressure is on buyers and sellers - enhance accountability for middlemen

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Title 16 - committing crimes across state borders (violating law and activity crosses state lines) - **knowing intent exists**

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**Patchwork of licensing and oversight (recordkeeping and reporting) for entities that engage in aquatic plant and animal trade.**

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Strategy c. Mandate skill licensing (see note in 4th column), similar to the European Union, to regulate private/basement retailers and know who exists in the industry.

Strategy d. Mandate phytosanitary requirements for all aquatic plant imports in Canada (per the USDA Plants for Planting Manual: The phytosanitary certificate general restriction requires that plants for

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Regulations and Enforcement			
<p><b>Lack of regulations/authorities to require online marketplaces to police illegal sales by customers</b></p> <p><b>Strategies should also address:</b> Accountability for middleman sales - most pressure is on buyers and sellers - enhance accountability for middlemen</p>	<p>Strategy a. Develop and implement Congressional or state/provincial lobbying/outreach campaigns to a) address lack of liability for online marketplaces b) create state-by-state statutes to be able to prosecute sales of species that are legal in the originating state and illegal in the destination state (assumes accurate id of animal/plant).</p> <p>Strategy b. Create, implement, and promote marketing campaigns highlighting responsible sourcing (Habitattitude, etc.).</p> <p>Strategy c. Support/network with groups monitoring social media platforms for AIS in Commerce issues, <b>connecting them with regulatory agencies upon discovery.</b></p>	<p>Strategy a. AFWA, professional trade associations</p> <p>Strategy C. Phill Cassey at the U Adelaide does social media monitoring for illegal wildlife but can work on invasive species.</p>	<p>Title 16 - committing crimes across state borders (violating law and activity crosses state lines) - <b>knowing intent exists</b></p> <p>Title 18 - injurious - knowing intent is not necessary</p>
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Strategy d. Mandate phytosanitary requirements for all aquatic plant imports in Canada (per the USDA Plants for Planting Manual: The phytosanitary certificate general restriction requires that plants for planting offered for import into the United States must be

Strategy a. State/provincial and federal agencies

VDA in Germany - clubs in Germany can elect to join the organization; lobby group; subject matter experts administer /curriculum training and testing (anyone who wants to trade in animals must



