

**CoP20 Extended Web Version (12/20/24)**  
(Animal & Plants Species Proposals)

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		<b>Unlikely</b>		
		<b>Undecided</b>		
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		<b>Unlikely</b>		

**General Comments**

We are unlikely to submit any suggested species proposals to amend the CITES Appendices that contained no information [or minimal information] for consideration other than species name and Appendix suggestion. We have limited resources with which to analyze and prepare potential species proposals for consideration by the Conference of the Parties to CITES, and are unable to prioritize consideration of these recommendations for preparation of U.S. species proposals to CoP20 where no information [or minimal information, such as IUCN Red List status] has been presented demonstrating the CITES criteria are met for the suggested species proposal. We may still consider unlikely proposals if we receive significant additional information and data on species' biological status including such things as population and abundance information, harvest, management of, and international trade impacts, demonstrating the CITES criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) are met.

We note that in our request for information in our first Federal Register notice for CoP20, (Fed. Reg. 89(57): 20489-20492 - March 22, 2024), we encouraged the submission of information on possible species proposals, including if these species are subject to international trade that is, or may become, detrimental to the survival of the species. We outlined the information that should be submitted, and we included information on the CITES criteria for inclusion of species in Appendices I and II and the format for proposals to amend the Appendices (in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-09-24-R17.pdf>). We also asked that commenters submit supporting information describing: (1) The status of the species, especially trend information; (2) conservation and management programs for the species, including the effectiveness of management and enforcement efforts; and (3) the level of international as well as domestic trade in the species, especially trend information regarding trade levels.

**ANIMALS**

<b>Regarding Submitting Suggestions &amp; Additional Information</b>	<b>Range of Species</b>	<b>Requester</b>	<b>Requested Action</b>	<b>FWS Comments (" Denotes same text as in box above)</b>
<b>LIKELY</b>				
<b>*Guadalupe fur seal (<i>Arctocephalus townsendi</i>)</b>	Extant (resident): Mexico (Guadalupe I., Baja California, Baja California Sur); United States (California). Extant & Vagrant (seasonality uncertain): U.S. (Oregon). Extant & Vagrant: U.S. (Oregon)	Periodic Review Process by Mexico	Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II	Mexico submitted a Periodic Review for this species to the Animals Committee at its 33rd Meeting (2024, AC33 Doc. 45.3). The United States is a range country. It was recommended to transfer <i>A. townsendi</i> from Appendix I to Appendix II, because it does not meet the biological criteria set out in Annex 1 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) and is in accordance with precautionary measures A1 and A2 of Annex 4 of the same Resolution. The Animals Committee supported the submission of a proposal to CoP20 to transfer <i>A. townsendi</i> from Appendix I to Appendix II.

<p><b>Caribbean monk seal</b> <i>(Monachus tropicalis)</i></p>	<p>Extinct: Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas; Belize; Costa Rica; Cuba; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Mexico (Veracruz, Yucatán); Nicaragua; Puerto Rico; United States (Florida, Georgia)</p>	<p>Periodic Review Process by Mexico</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II</p>	<p>Mexico submitted a Periodic Review for this species to the Animals Committee at its 33rd Meeting (July 2024, AC33 Doc. 45.4). <i>M. tropicalis</i> has been determined to be extinct, with the last confirmed sighting in 1952. The United States had previously submitted a Periodic Review for this species to the 27th meeting of the Animals Committee (May 2014, AC27 Doc. 24.3.4). The Animals Committee agreed with the recommendation to delete the species from Appendix I (AC27 SR). At AC33, it was also recommended to delete <i>M. tropicalis</i> from the CITES Appendices, because it does not meet the biological criteria (Annex 1) in accordance with the precautionary criteria for possibly extinct species (Annex 4D) of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17). The Animals Committee supported the submission of a proposal to CoP20 to delete the extinct species <i>M. tropicalis</i> from Appendix I.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>UNLIKELY</b></p>				
<p><b>MAMMALS</b></p>				
<p><b>Dorcas gazelle</b> (<i>Gazella dorcas</i>)</p>	<p>Algeria; Chad; Djibouti; Egypt; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Israel; Jordan; Libya; Mali; Mauritania; Morocco; Niger; Somalia; Sudan; Tunisia; Western Sahara</p>	<p>Center for Biological Diversity</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix III to Appendix I</p>	<p>Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p>
<p><b>Dwarf musk deer</b> (<i>Moschus berezovskii</i>)</p>	<p>China; Viet Nam.</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p>
<p><b>Goitered gazelle</b> (<i>Gazella subgutturosa</i>)</p>	<p>Afghanistan; Azerbaijan; China; Islamic Republic of Iran; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Mongolia; Pakistan; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan.</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p>

<b>Hippopotamus (<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>)</b>	Sub-Saharan Africa	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	The United States remains concerned about the trade in hippopotamus teeth as an ivory substitute and over exploitation. There are populations in its range that are experiencing declines and require conservation action. At CoP19, a proposal to transfer the species to Appendix I was amended by the proponents to retain in Appendix II with a zero quota for wild specimens for commercial purposes (all range States). The proposal, as amended, was rejected in Committee I, reopened for debate in Plenary, and again rejected by a vote in Plenary. The United States voted in favor of the proposal, as amended. It appears that there is insufficient information to demonstrate that <i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i> meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) throughout its range. Therefore, at this time, the United States is unlikely to submit a proposal to transfer the species from Appendix II to Appendix I of CITES, unless we receive significant additional information on this species' biological status, harvest and management, and international trade impacts, indicating that a proposal is warranted.
<b>Hog deer (<i>Axis porcinus</i>)</b>	Bangladesh; Bhutan; Cambodia; India; Nepal; Pakistan	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Transfer from Appendix III to Appendix I	Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).
<b>Javan deer (<i>Rusa timorensis</i>)</b>	Indonesia	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Add to Appendix I	Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).
<b>Lowland tapir (<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>)</b>	Argentina; Plurinational States of Bolivia; Brazil; Colombia; Ecuador; French Guiana; Guyana; Paraguay; Peru; Suriname; Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).
<b>Mountain nyala (<i>Tragelaphus buxtoni</i>)</b>	Ethiopia	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Add to Appendix I	Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).
<b>Musk deer (<i>Moschus moschiferus</i>)</b>	China; Kazakhstan; Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Republic of Korea; Mongolia; Russian Federation	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).

<p><b>*Polar bear</b> <i>(Ursus maritimus)</i></p>	<p>Canada (Labrador, Manitoba, Newfoundland I, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Ontario, Québec, Yukon); Greenland; Norway; Russian Federation; Svalbard and Jan Mayen; United States (Alaska)</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>The polar bear is recommended for transfer from Appendix II to I. Since CoP16, the United States has worked with other range countries, Alaska Natives, and the State of Alaska on a Circumpolar Action Plan that addresses threats to polar bears throughout their range, including offtake. Most of the international trade in polar bears comes from the populations that occur in Canada. There is a recent (2024), publicly available, non-detriment finding for polar bear exports that was completed by Canada; the finding concluded that export of legally harvested polar bear from Canada is considered to be non-detrimental. We welcome comments with supporting information on the contents of this finding. Therefore, at this time, the United States is unlikely to submit a proposal to transfer the polar bear from Appendix II to Appendix I of CITES, unless we receive significant additional information on this species' biological status, harvest and management particularly in Canada and its international trade impacts, indicating that a proposal is warranted.</p>
<p><b>*Reindeer/caribou</b> (<i>Rangifer tarandus</i>)</p>	<p>Canada; Finland; Greenland; Mongolia; Norway; Russian Federation; United States (Alaska)</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>The species is native to the United States. The USFWS Law Enforcement Management Information System Database (LEMIS) shows high trade numbers to and from the United States. Between 2012 and 2024, the U.S. had nearly 3,000 export transactions, involving a variety of items, including trophies, antlers, and meat, which represent the majority of transactions (~81%). This trade was mostly reported as wild-sourced, for hunting trophies and personal purposes, and represents over 1,500 trophies, over 2,000 antlers, and over 20,000 kg of meat. Most export transactions (~76%) went to Canada; the next highest destination for export transactions was Namibia (~7%). Trade in personal, sport-hunted trophies between Canada and the United States, as well as their harvest, is well-regulated. Insufficient information was provided to demonstrate that the species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17). Therefore, at this time, the United States is unlikely to submit a proposal to include <i>R. tarandus</i> in Appendix I of CITES, unless we receive significant additional information on this species' biological status, harvest and management, and international trade impacts, indicating that a proposal is warranted.</p>
<p><b>Sambar deer</b> (<i>Rusa unicolor</i>)</p>	<p>Bangladesh; Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; China; India; Indonesia; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Myanmar; Nepal; Sri Lanka; Taiwan; Thailand; Viet Nam</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p>

<p><b>*Sea otter (<i>Enhydra lutris</i>)</b></p>	<p>Canada; Japan; Mexico; Russian Federation; United States</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I (One subspecies, <i>Enhydra lutris nereis</i>, is listed in Appendix I)</p>	<p>The species is native to the United States. The CITES Trade Database shows limited international trade in <i>E. lutris</i>. Between 2013 and 2022, most trade in sea otters involved the United States as either an importer or exporter. Based on respective importer and exporter reported quantities, most trade transactions involving the United States were for scientific or zoological purposes, followed by traveling exhibit and personal purposes. The species is also protected under U.S. law by the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA). Insufficient information was provided to demonstrate that the species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17). Therefore, at this time, the United States is unlikely to submit a proposal to transfer <i>E. lutris</i> from Appendix II to Appendix I of CITES, unless we receive significant additional information on this species' biological status, harvest and management, and international trade impacts, indicating that a proposal is warranted.</p>
<p><b>White-lipped peccary (<i>Tayassu pecari</i>)</b></p>	<p>Argentina; Belize; Plurinational States of Bolivia, ; Brazil; Colombia; Costa Rica; Ecuador; French Guiana; Guatemala; Guyana; Honduras; Mexico; Nicaragua; Panama; Paraguay; Peru; Suriname; Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p>
<p><b>BIRDS</b></p>				
<p><b>Aleutian cackling goose, Aleutian Canada Goose, Aleutian Goose (<i>Branta canadensis leucopareia</i>)</b></p>	<p>Dozens of islands across the North Pacific and migrating to Japan and the west coast of North America (originally including Canada, Mexico, and the United States)</p>	<p>Safari Club International</p>	<p>Remove from Appendix II [i.e. remove from CITES Appendices]</p>	<p>This species was transferred at CoP19 Panama, 2022 from Appendix I to II as the result of the Periodic Review Process (at AC29; Geneva 2017; Res. Conf 14.8 (Rev. CoP19)). Before a species can be removed from the Appendices after transfer from Appendix I to II it must remain on Appendix II for two cycles of the CoP. Therefore at this time, the United States is unlikely to propose removal of this species from Appendix II.</p>

<p><i>Copsychus</i> (genus) [Magpie-robins and shamas including <i>Kittacina</i> spp.; 10 species; 1 species, <i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>, listed in Appendix II]—Add to Appendix II [9 species]</p>	<p>Bangladesh; Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; China; India; Indonesia; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Madagascar; Malaysia; Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan; Philippines; Seychelles; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Viet Nam</p>	<p>Species Survival Network</p>	<p>Add to Appendix II [9 species]</p>	<p>Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p>
<p><b>Great curassow</b> ( <i>Crax rubra</i> )</p>	<p>Belize; Colombia; Costa Rica; Ecuador; El Salvador; Guatemala; Honduras; Mexico; Nicaragua; Panama</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix III to Appendix I</p>	<p>Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p>
<p><b>Long-tailed parakeet</b> (<i>Belocercus longicaudus</i> )</p>	<p>Brunei Darussalam; India; Indonesia; Malaysia; Myanmar; Singapore; Thailand</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p>
<p><b>Rüppell's vulture</b> (<i>Gyps rueppelli</i> )</p>	<p>Algeria; Benin; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Côte d'Ivoire; Djibouti; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Kenya; Mali; Mauritania; Niger; Nigeria; Rwanda; Senegal; Somalia; South Sudan; Sudan; United Republic of Tanzania; Togo; Uganda.</p>	<p>Center for Biological Diversity</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p>

<b>Steppe eagle ( <i>Aquila nipalensis</i> )</b>	Afghanistan; Angola; Bangladesh; Bhutan; Botswana; Burundi; China; The Democratic Republic of the Congo; Djibouti; Egypt; Eritrea; Eswatini; Ethiopia; India; Islamic Republic of Iran; Iraq; Kazakhstan; Kenya; Kuwait; Kyrgyzstan; Malawi; Malaysia; Mongolia; Myanmar; Namibia; Nepal; Pakistan; Russian Federation; Rwanda; Singapore; Saudi Arabia; Somalia; South Africa; South Sudan; Sudan; United Republic of Tanzania; Thailand; Turkmenistan; Uganda; Yemen; Zambia; Zimbabwe	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).
<b>White-backed vulture ( <i>Gyps africanus</i> )</b>	Angola; Benin; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Congo, The Democratic Republic of the; Côte d'Ivoire; Eritrea; Eswatini; Ethiopia; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Kenya; Malawi; Mali; Mauritania; Mozambique; Namibia; Rwanda; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Somalia; South Africa; South Sudan; Sudan; Tanzania, United Republic of; Togo; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe.	Center for Biological Diversity	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).
<b>REPTILES</b>				
<b>Agama lizard ( <i>Trapelus savignii</i> )</b>	Egypt; Israel; State of Palestine	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Add to Appendix II	Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).
<b>Asian giant tortoise ( <i>Manouria emys</i> )</b>	Bangladesh; India; Indonesia; Malaysia; Myanmar; Thailand	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).
<b>*Barbour's map turtle ( <i>Graptemys barbouri</i> )</b>	United States (Georgia, Florida, Alabama)	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	This species was only transferred to Appendix II from Appendix III at CoP19 (Panama, 2022). There was no significant increase in trade seen after transfer to Appendix II. At this time, the United States remains unlikely about proposing the transfer of this species to Appendix I, pending receipt of additional trade or biological information. Harvest and trade is well-regulated with inclusion in Appendix II.

<b>Black marsh turtle</b> <i>(Siebenrockiella crassicollis)</i>	Cambodia; Indonesia; Malaysia; Myanmar; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).
<b>Burmese python</b> <i>(Python bivittatus)</i>	Bangladesh; Cambodia; China; Hong Kong, SAR; India; Indonesia; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Myanmar; Nepal; Thailand; Viet Nam	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).
<b>*Diamondback terrapin</b> <i>(Malaclemys terrapin)</i>	Eastern United States coast from Cape Cod to Texas (7 subspecies)	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife, Animal Welfare Institute	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	Native species that was included in CITES Appendix II in 2013. Although trade volume has increased in the last ten years after inclusion in Appendix II, that trade is predominantly in captive bred specimens. Harvest and trade is well-regulated with inclusion in Appendix II.
<b>Dwarf chameleon</b> ( <i>Bradypodion thamnobates</i> )	South Africa	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife, Animal Welfare Institute	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).
<b>Egyptian spiny-tailed lizard</b> <i>(Uromastix aegyptia)</i>	Egypt; Islamic Republic of Iran; Iraq; Israel; Jordan; Kuwait; Oman; Qatar; Saudi Arabia; Syrian Arab Republic; United Arab Emirates; Yemen	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife, Animal Welfare Institute	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).
<b>King cobra</b> ( <i>Ophiophagus hannah</i> )	Bangladesh; Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; China; Hong Kong, SAR; India; Indonesia; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Myanmar; Nepal; Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).
<b>Leopard fringe-fingered lizard</b> <i>(Acanthodactylus pardalis)</i>	Egypt; Libya	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Add to Appendix II	Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).



<b>Masked water snakes, puff-faced water snakes (<i>Homalopsis</i> spp. [5 species])</b>	Bangladesh; Cambodia; Indonesia; India; Lao; Malaysia; Myanmar; Thailand; Viet Nam	Species Survival Network	Add to Appendix II [5 species]	Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).
<b>*Massasauga rattlesnake (<i>Sistrurus catenatus</i>)</b>	Mexico (Nuevo León, Coahuila, Tamaulipas); United States (New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona); Canada (Ontario)	CATCA Environmental and Wildlife Society	Add to Appendix II	The massasauga rattlesnake is recommended to be included in Appendix II. The species was listed as threatened under the U.S. Endangered Species Act in 2016 due to significant reductions in populations primarily due to habitat loss. The United States has some documented imports and exports of this species, mostly as live animals and a few scientific specimens. However, it appears that there is very little documented trade in the Eastern massasauga rattlesnake, given that only 25 live and 5 scientific specimens of <i>Sistrurus catenatus</i> were imported or exported from the United States in the last 10 years. At this time, the United States is unlikely to propose inclusion of the Eastern massasauga rattlesnake in Appendix II, unless we receive significant additional information on the species' biological status, harvest and management, as well as international trade impacts, indicating that a proposal is warranted.
<b>*Pascagoula map turtle (<i>Gratemys gibbonsi</i>)</b>	United States (Mississippi)	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife, Animal Welfare Institute	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	This species was only transferred to Appendix II from Appendix III at CoP19 (Panama, 2022). There was no significant increase in trade seen after transfer to Appendix II. At this time, the United States remains unlikely about proposing the transfer of this species to Appendix I, pending receipt of additional trade or biological information. Harvest and trade is well-regulated with inclusion in Appendix II.
<b>*Pearl River map turtle (<i>Gratemys pearlensis</i>)</b>	United States (Mississippi, Louisiana)	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife, Animal Welfare Institute	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	This species was only transferred to Appendix II from Appendix III at CoP19 (Panama, 2022). There was no significant increase in trade seen after transfer to Appendix II. At this time, the United States remains unlikely about proposing the transfer of this species to Appendix I, pending receipt of additional trade or biological information. Harvest and trade is well-regulated with inclusion in Appendix II.
<b>Pig nose turtle (<i>Carettochelys insculpta</i>)</b>	Australia; Indonesia; Papua New Guinea	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife, Animal Welfare Institute	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).
<b>Red-headed rat snake (<i>Elaphe moellendorffi</i>)</b>	China; Viet Nam	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife, Animal Welfare Institute	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).

<b>Senegal flapshell turtle</b> <i>(Cyclanorbis senegalensis)</i>	Benin; Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Côte d'Ivoire; Ethiopia; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea-Bissau; Liberia; Mali; Niger; Nigeria; Senegal; Sierra Leone; South Sudan; Sudan; Togo	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife, Animal Welfare Institute	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).
<b>White-bellied snapping turtle</b> <i>(Elseya branderhorsti)</i>	Indonesia	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife, Animal Welfare Institute	Add to Appendix II	Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).
<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>				
<b>Harlequin frogs, stubfoot toads</b> <i>(Atelopus spp. ~94+ species; one species already included in CITES Appendix I - Atelopus zeteki)</i>	Central and South America	Center for Biological Diversity	Add to Appendix I [~93+ species; 1 species currently listed as Appendix I]	Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).
<b>Phantasmal poison frog</b> <i>(Epipedobates tricolor)</i>	Ecuador	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).
<b>Clown tree frog/harlequin poison frog</b> <i>(Oophaga histrionica)</i>	Colombia	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).
<b>Lehmann's poison frog</b> <i>(Oophaga lehmanni)</i>	Colombia	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).
<b>*Pigeon Mountain salamander</b> <i>(Plethodon petraeus)</i>	United States (north-western Georgia)	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Add to Appendix I	The species is native to the United States, and has a restricted geographic distribution. The most recent IUCN Red List assessment for this species in 2021 indicates it to be Near Threatened but with a stable population trend. The USFWS Law Enforcement Management Information System Database (LEMIS) indicates that there have been no trade records for this species from 2012 to the present. Therefore, at this time, the United States is unlikely to submit a proposal to include <i>P. petraeus</i> in Appendix I of CITES, unless we receive significant additional information on this species' biological status, harvest and management, and international trade impacts, indicating that a proposal is warranted.

SHARKS & RAYS				
<p><b>*Scalloped hammerhead (<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>)</b></p>	<p>Circumglobal (coastal warm-temperate and tropical seas); Extant (resident) includes United States (Louisiana, Alabama, North Carolina, Florida, California, Delaware, Virginia, New Jersey, Georgia, Maryland, Hawaiian Is., South Carolina, Mississippi, Texas); Puerto Rico</p>	<p>Wildlife Conservation Society, International Fund for Animal Welfare, Humane Society International</p>	<p>If Review of Significant Trade is not enough transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>The intent of the Review of Significant Trade (RST) process is to ensure that trade in Appendix II species is being conducted sustainably and in accordance with Article IV of the Convention, and to identify remedial action where it is needed with the ultimate intent of improving the implementation of the Convention. The United States is a strong supporter of RST. Since this species was selected for RST we will follow through on the RST process to see its outcome. The species is well-managed by NOAA Fisheries in the United States.</p>
<p><b>*Smooth hammerhead (<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>)</b></p>	<p>Circumglobal (temperate seas, some tropical seas); Extant (resident) includes United States; Puerto Rico; Virgin Islands, U.S.</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>The United States believes that it would be prudent and more beneficial for range States to focus on effective implementation of this species' inclusion in Appendix II rather than proposing the transfer of this species to Appendix I. Insufficient information was provided to demonstrate that the species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17). The species is well-managed by NOAA Fisheries in the United States.</p>
<p><b>*Silky shark (<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>)</b></p>	<p>Circumglobal (tropical waters); Extant (resident) includes United States (South Carolina, Rhode Island, North Carolina, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Louisiana, Hawaiian Is., Georgia, Florida, Texas, Virginia); Puerto Rico</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>
<p><b>*Basking shark (<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>)</b></p>	<p>Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans (in the latter from southern Australia, ID, and ZA); Extant (resident) includes United States; American Samoa; Guam; Northern Mariana Islands; Puerto Rico; U.S. Minor Outlying Islands</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>The United States believes that it would be prudent and more beneficial for range States to focus on effective implementation of this species' inclusion in Appendix II rather than proposing the transfer of this species to Appendix I. Insufficient information was provided to demonstrate that the species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17). NOAA Fisheries prohibits this species from harvest in the United States.</p>

<p><b>*Longfin mako (<i>Isurus paucus</i>)</b></p>	<p>Circumglobal (tropical and warm temperate waters); Extant (resident) includes United States; Puerto Rico; Virgin Islands, U.S.; Guam; Northern Mariana Islands; American Samoa</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>The United States believes that it would be prudent and more beneficial for range States to focus on effective implementation of this species' inclusion in Appendix II rather than proposing the transfer of this species to Appendix I. Insufficient information was provided to demonstrate that the species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17). The species is well-managed by NOAA Fisheries in the United States.</p>
<p><b>*Shortfin mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>)</b></p>	<p>Circumglobal (temperate and tropical waters); Extant (resident) includes United States; Puerto Rico; Virgin Islands, U.S.; United States Minor Outlying Islands (Wake Is., U.S. Line Is., Midway Is., Johnston I., Howland-Baker Is.); Guam; Northern Mariana Islands; American Samoa</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife, Animal Welfare Institute</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>
<p><b>*Common thresher (<i>Alopias vulpinus</i>)</b></p>	<p>Circumglobal (tropical to cold-temperate seas); Extant (resident) includes United States; Possibly Extant (resident): American Samoa; Guam; Northern Mariana Islands; Puerto Rico; U.S. Minor Outlying Islands (Wake Is., U.S. Line Is., Midway Is., Johnston I., Howland-Baker Is.); Virgin Islands, U.S.</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>
<p><b>*Pelagic thresher shark (<i>Alopias pelagicus</i>)</b></p>	<p>Wide-ranging in tropical and subtropical Indo-Pacific Oceans</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>

<p><b>*Great white shark (<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>)</b></p>	<p>Circumglobal (temperate and tropical oceans - occurs most frequently in temperate waters); Extant (resident) includes United States; American Samoa; Puerto Rico; Virgin Islands, U.S.; Possibly Extant (resident): Guam; Northern Mariana Islands; U.S. Minor Outlying Islands (Howland-Baker Is., Johnston I., Midway Is., U.S. Line Is., Wake Is.)</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>The United States believes that it would be prudent and more beneficial for range States to focus on effective implementation of this species' inclusion in Appendix II rather than proposing the transfer of this species to Appendix I. Insufficient information was provided to demonstrate that the species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17). NOAA Fisheries prohibits this species from harvest in the United States.</p>
<p><b>*Kitefin shark (<i>Dalatias licha</i>)</b></p>	<p>Widespread but patchily distributed in the Atlantic and Indo-West and Central Pacific Oceans; Extant (resident) includes United States (Hawaiian Is., Florida, Massachusetts, Louisiana)</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife, Animal Welfare Institute</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I or II</p>	<p>Insufficient information was provided to demonstrate that the species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I or II. The United States believes that it would be prudent to focus on effective implementation of the current shark and ray species listings prior to proposing other species for inclusion in the CITES Appendices. Insufficient information was provided to demonstrate that the species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I or II under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p>
<p><b>*Tope (<i>Galeorhinus galeus</i>)</b></p>	<p>Northeast, Eastern Central, Southwest and Southeast Atlantic, the Mediterranean Sea, the Eastern Indian, and in the Southwest, Southeast, Western Central, Eastern Central, and Northeast Pacific (cold to warm temperate waters); Extant (resident) includes United States</p>	<p>Animal Welfare Institute</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>The United States believes that it would be prudent and more beneficial for range States to focus on effective implementation of the current shark and ray species listings prior to proposing the inclusion of other species in the CITES Appendices. Insufficient information was provided to demonstrate that the species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p>
<p><b>*Porbeagle (<i>Lamna nasu</i>)</b></p>	<p>North Atlantic and Southern Hemisphere (temperate and cold temperate waters); Extant (resident) includes United State</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>The United States believes that it would be prudent and more beneficial for range States to focus on effective implementation of this species' inclusion in Appendix II rather than proposing the transfer of this species to Appendix I. Insufficient information was provided to demonstrate that the species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17). This species is well-managed by NOAA Fisheries in the United States.</p>

<p><b>*Spiny dogfish (<i>Squalus acanthias</i>)</b></p>	<p>Boreal and temperate waters in the Northeast and Northwest Atlantic, including the Mediterranean and Black Seas, the Southeast Pacific and Southwest Atlantic off South America, the Southeast Atlantic off South Africa, and the Southwest Pacific and Eastern Indian Oceans off Australia and New Zealand; Extant (resident) includes United States</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife Animal Welfare Institute</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>The United States believes that it would be prudent to focus on effective implementation of the current shark and ray species listings prior to proposing other species for inclusion in the CITES Appendices. Insufficient information was provided to demonstrate that the species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I or II under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17). Spiny dogfish fishery is jointly managed in state and federal waters by the Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council and the New England Fishery Management Council, in conjunction with the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission.</p>
<p><b>*Atlantic nurse shark (<i>Ginglymostoma cirratum</i>)</b></p>	<p>Tropical and subtropical waters of the Atlantic Ocean; Extant (resident) includes United States (South Carolina, North Carolina, Florida, Texas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi); Puerto Rico; Virgin Islands, U.S.</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Add to Appendix II</p>	<p>The United States believes that it would be prudent to focus on effective implementation of the current shark and ray species listings prior to proposing other species for inclusion in the CITES Appendices. Insufficient information was provided to demonstrate that the species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I or II under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17). This species is well-managed by NOAA Fisheries in the United States.</p>
<p><b>Common smoothhound shark (<i>Mustelus mustelus</i>)</b></p>	<p>Eastern Atlantic Ocean, including Mediterranean Sea</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>The United States believes that it would be prudent to focus on effective implementation of the current shark and ray species listings prior to proposing other species for inclusion in the CITES Appendices. Insufficient information was provided to demonstrate that this non-native species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p>
<p><b>*Sand tiger shark (<i>Carcharias taurus</i>)</b></p>	<p>circumglobal distribution occurring in all oceans except for the eastern Pacific.</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife, Animal Welfare Institute</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>The United States believes that it would be prudent to focus on effective implementation of the current shark and ray species listings prior to proposing other species for inclusion in the CITES Appendices. Insufficient information was provided to demonstrate that the species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I or II under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17). NOAA Fisheries prohibits harvest of this species in the United States.</p>
<p><b>Rays and skates</b></p>				

<p><b>*Atlantic devilray (<i>Mobula hypostoma</i>)</b></p>	<p>Patchily distributed in Atlantic Ocean (Western Atlantic, it occurs from North Carolina (United States) south to AR; Eastern Atlantic, it is present from the Western Sahara south to AO); Extant (resident) includes U.S.; Puerto Rico; Possibly Extant (resident) includes Virgin Islands, U.S.</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>The United States believes that it would be prudent to focus on effective implementation of this species' inclusion in Appendix II rather than proposing the transfer of this species to Appendix I. Insufficient information was provided to demonstrate that the species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p>
<p><b>*Sicklefin devilray (<i>Mobula tarapacana</i>)</b></p>	<p>Circumglobal (patchy; tropical, subtropical, and temperate waters); Extant: United States (including Hawaiian Is.); Possibly Extant: American Samoa; Northern Mariana Islands; Puerto Rico; U.S. Minor Outlying Islands (U.S. Line Is., Midway Is., Johnston I., Howland-Baker Is., Wake Is.); Virgin Islands, U.S.</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>
<p><b>*Spotted eagle ray (<i>Aetobatus ocellatus</i>)</b></p>	<p>Indian and Pacific Oceans (probably widespread throughout the Indo-West and Central Pacific); Extant (resident) includes United States (Hawaiian Is.)</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>The United States believes that it would be prudent to focus on effective implementation of the current shark and ray species listings prior to proposing other species for inclusion in the CITES Appendices. Insufficient information was provided to demonstrate that the species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p>
<p><b>*Whitespotted eagle ray (<i>Aetobatus narinari</i>)</b></p>	<p>Atlantic Ocean (Western Central and Southwest Atlantic range from North Carolina, United States to Rio de Janeiro, BR, including the Gulf of Mexico, the Bahamas, and the Caribbean Islands; Eastern Central and Southeast Atlantic range from Mauritania south to Angola, and possibly South Africa); Extant (resident) includes United States (Louisiana, Alabama, North Carolina, Texas, Mississippi, Florida, Georgia, Hawaiian Is., South Carolina); Puerto Rico; Virgin Islands, U.S.</p>	<p>Animal Welfare Institute</p>	<p>Add to Appendix II</p>	<p>The United States believes that it would be prudent to focus on effective implementation of the current shark and ray species listings prior to proposing other species for inclusion in the CITES Appendices. Insufficient information was provided to demonstrate that the species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p>

<b>*Bullnose eagle ray (<i>Myliobatis freminvillii</i>)</b>	Argentina; Brazil; French Guiana; Guyana; Suriname; United States; Uruguay; Venezuela	Animal Welfare Institute	Add to Appendix II	"
<b>*American cownose ray (<i>Rhinoptera bonasus</i>)</b>	Belize; Brazil; Columbia; Costa Rica; Cuba; French Guiana; Guatemala; Guyana; Honduras; Mexico; Nicaragua; Panama; Surinam; Trinidad & Tobago; United States; Uruguay; Venezuela	Animal Welfare Institute	Add to Appendix II	"
<b>*Spiny butterfly ray (<i>Gymnura altavela</i>)</b>	Patchy distribution in Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean and Black Seas and discontinuous range in the Americas; Extant (resident) includes United States	Animal Welfare Institute	Add to Appendix II	"
<b>Porcupine ray (<i>Urogymnus asperrimus</i>)</b>	Indo-West Pacific Oceans (from South Africa to Marshall Islands north to Taiwan)	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Add to Appendix I	The United States believes that it would be prudent to focus on effective implementation of the current shark and ray species listings prior to proposing other species for inclusion in the CITES Appendices. Insufficient information was provided to demonstrate that this non-native species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).
<b>Tiger River stingray (<i>Potamotrygon tigrina</i>)</b>	Peru	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Add to Appendix I	"
<b>Dasyatidae (stingrays from S. and SE Asia; ~68 ssp.)</b>	Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans	Wildlife Conservation Society, International Fund for Animal Welfare, Humane Society International	Add to Appendix II	The United States believes that it would be prudent to focus on effective implementation of the current shark and ray species listings prior to proposing other species for inclusion in the CITES Appendices. Insufficient information was provided to demonstrate that this non-native species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).



<p><b>*Winter skate (<i>Leucoraja ocellata</i>)</b></p>	<p>Canada (Newfoundland I, Québec, Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick); Saint Pierre and Miquelon; United States (Connecticut, New Hampshire, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maine, North Carolina, Virginia, Rhode Island, New York)</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>The United States believes that it would be prudent to focus on effective implementation of the current shark and ray species listings prior to proposing other species for inclusion in the CITES Appendices. Insufficient information was provided to demonstrate that the species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p>
<p><b>*Thorny skate (<i>Amblyraja radiata</i>)</b></p>	<p>Belgium; Canada (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland I, Labrador, Nunavut, Québec); Denmark; Faroe Islands; France (mainland); Germany; Greenland; Iceland; Ireland; Netherlands; Norway; Russian Federation (European Russia); Svalbard and Jan Mayen; Sweden; United Kingdom of Great Britain, Northern Ireland; United States (Maine, Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina)</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>
<p><b>JAWLESS FISH</b></p>				
<p><b>☑ Pacific hagfish ( <i>Eptatretus stoutii</i>)</b></p>	<p>Canada; Mexico; United States (Washington, Oregon, California)</p>	<p>Animal Welfare Institute</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I or II</p>	<p>Insufficient information was provided to demonstrate that the species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I or II under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p>
<p><b>BONY FISHES</b></p>				
<p><b>Freshwater eels (<i>Anguilla</i> spp.)</b></p>	<p>World wide, except for Eastern Pacific and South Atlantic</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Add to Appendix II</p>	<p>Non-native species (exception <i>A. rostrata</i> - see Undecided) with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p>

<p><b>European eel (<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>)</b></p>	<p>Albania; Algeria; Austria; Belarus; Belgium; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Czechia; Denmark; Egypt; Estonia; Faroe Islands; Finland; France; Georgia; Germany; Gibraltar; Greece; Guernsey; Hungary; Iceland; Ireland; Isle of Man; Israel; Italy; Jersey; Latvia; Lebanon; Libya; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; Mauritania; Moldova; Monaco; Montenegro; Morocco; Netherlands; North Macedonia; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Russian Federation; Serbia; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Syrian Arab Republic; Tunisia; Türkiye; Ukraine; United Kingdom</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>The United States believes that it would be prudent to focus on effective implementation of this species' inclusion in Appendix II rather than proposing the transfer of this species to Appendix I. Insufficient information was provided to demonstrate that the species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p>
<p><b>Japanese eel (<i>Anguilla japonica</i>)</b></p>	<p>China; Hong Kong, SAR; Japan; Republic of Korea; Taiwan; Viet Nam</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p>
<p><b>Snowflake moray eel (<i>Echidna nebulosa</i>)</b></p>	<p>Indo-West Pacific and Eastern Central Pacific Oceans</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Add to Appendix II</p>	<p>Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p>
<p><b>Siberian sturgeon (<i>Acipenser baerii</i>)</b></p>	<p>Kazakhstan; Russian Federation</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>The United States believes that it would be prudent to focus on effective implementation of this species' inclusion in Appendix II rather than proposing the transfer of this species to Appendix I. Insufficient information was provided to demonstrate that the species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p>
<p><b>Russian sturgeon (<i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>)</b></p>	<p>Azerbaijan; Azerbaijan; Bulgaria; Georgia; Islamic Republic of Iran; Kazakhstan; Moldova; Romania; Russian Federation; Turkmenistan; Türkiye; Ukraine</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>
<p><b>Sterlet (<i>Acipenser ruthenus</i>)</b></p>	<p>Austria; Azerbaijan; Belarus; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria; China; Croatia; Germany; Hungary; Kazakhstan; Moldova; Romania; Russian Federation; Serbia; Slovenia; Ukraine</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>

<b>Sakhalin sturgeon (<i>Acipenser schrenckii</i>)</b>	China; Russian Federation	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"
<b>Stellate sturgeon (<i>Acipenser stellatus</i>)</b>	Azerbaijan; Bulgaria; Georgia; Islamic Republic of Iran; Kazakhstan; Moldova; Romania; Russian Federation; Serbia; Türkiye	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"
<b>Kaluga sturgeon (<i>Huso dauricus</i>)</b>	China; Russian Federation	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"
<b>Beluga sturgeon (<i>Huso huso</i>)</b>	Azerbaijan; Georgia; Islamic Republic of Iran; Kazakhstan; Moldova; Romania; Russian Federation; Serbia; Türkiye; Turkmenistan; Ukraine	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"
<b>White-seam betta (<i>Betta albimarginata</i>)</b>	Indonesia	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Add to Appendix I	Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).
<b>Spotfin betta (<i>Betta macrostoma</i>)</b>	Brunei Darussalam; Malaysia	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Add to Appendix I	"
<b>Sim's betta (<i>Betta simorum</i>)</b>	Indonesia	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Add to Appendix I	"
<b>Black damselfish (<i>Chrysiptera niger</i>)</b>	Papua New Guinea	Center for Biological Diversity	Add to Appendix I or II	"
<b>*Atlantic bluefin tuna (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>)</b>	Western and Eastern Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean and Black Seas (rare in the latter); Extant (resident) includes United States; Puerto Rico; Virgin Islands, U.S.	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Add to Appendix I	The United States is unlikely to propose this species for inclusion in Appendix I of CITES based on the lack of information provided indicating that this species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).

<p><b>*Pacific bluefin tuna (<i>Thunnus orientalis</i>)</b></p>	<p>Australia; Canada; China; Ecuador; Guam; India; Japan; Republic of Korea; Marshall Islands; Mexico; Northern Mariana Islands; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Russian Federation; Taiwan; United States</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>
<p><b>*Bigeye tuna (<i>Thunnus obesus</i>)</b></p>	<p>Circumglobal (tropical and temperate seas); Extant (resident) includes U.S., American Samoa; Guam; Puerto Rico; Northern Mariana Islands; United States Minor Outlying Islands; Virgin Islands, U.S.</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>
<p><b>*Brown-marbled grouper (<i>Epinephelus fuscoguttatus</i>)</b></p>	<p>Indian and Pacific Oceans; Extant (resident) includes American Samoa; Guam; Northern Mariana Islands; United States Minor Outlying Islands (Howland-Baker Is., U.S. Line Is.)</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>
<p><b>*Camouflage grouper (<i>Epinephelus polyphekadion</i>)</b></p>	<p>Indian and Pacific Oceans; Extant (resident) includes American Samoa; Guam; Northern Mariana Islands; United States Minor Outlying Islands (Wake Is., U.S. Line Is., Howland-Baker Is.)</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>

<p><b>*Nassau grouper (<i>Epinephelus striatus</i> ; global and Gulf of Mexico)</b></p>	<p>Anguilla; Antigua &amp; Barbuda; Aruba; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bermuda; Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba; Cayman Islands; Columbia; Costa Rica; Cuba; Curaçao; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guatemala; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Martinique; Mexico; Montserrat; Nicaragua; Panama; Puerto Rico; Saint Barthélemy; Saint Kitts &amp; Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Martin; Saint Vincent &amp; the Grenadines; Saint Maarten; Trinidad &amp; Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; United States; Venezuela; Virgin Islands, British; Virgin Islands, U.S.</p>	<p>Individual</p>	<p>Add to Appendix III</p>	<p>Changes to Appendix III follow a distinct procedure from changes to Appendices I and II, as each Party is entitled to make unilateral amendments to Appendix III. Therefore an Appendix III inclusion is not considered at a CoP. We will however pass this information on to the Management Authority.</p>
<p><b>*Red grouper (<i>Epinephelus morio</i> )</b></p>	<p>Anguilla; Antigua &amp; Barbuda; Aruba; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bermuda; Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba (Saba, Bonaire, Saint Eustatius); Brazil; Cayman Islands; Columbia; Costa Rica; Cuba; Curaçao; Dominica; Dominican Republic; French Guiana; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guatemala; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Martinique; Mexico; Montserrat; Nicaragua; Panama; Puerto Rico; Saint Barthélemy; Saint Kitts &amp; Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Martin (French part); Saint Vincent &amp; the Genadines; Saint Maarten (Dutch part); Trinidad &amp; Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; United States; Venezuela; Virgin Islands, British; Virgin Islands, U.S.</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife, Animal Welfare Institute</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>The United States is unlikely to propose this species for inclusion in Appendix I of CITES based on the lack of information provided indicating that this species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p>

<p><b>*Black grouper (<i>Mycteroperca bonaci</i>)</b></p>	<p>Anguilla; Antigua &amp; Barbuda; Aruba; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bermuda; Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba (Saba, Bonaire, Saint Eustatius); Brazil; Cayman Islands; Columbia; Costa Rica; Cuba; Curaçao; Dominica; Dominican Republic; French Guiana; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guatemala; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Martinique; Mexico; Montserrat; Nicaragua; Panama; Puerto Rico; Saint Barthélemy; Saint Kitts &amp; Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Martin (French part); Saint Vincent &amp; the Genadines; Saint Maarten (Dutch part); Trinidad &amp; Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; United States; Venezuela; Virgin Islands, British; Virgin Islands, U.S.</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>
<p><b>*Yellow-fin grouper [Gulf of Mexico] (<i>Mycteroperca venenosa</i>)</b></p>	<p>Species: Anguilla; Antigua &amp; Barbuda; Aruba; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bermuda; Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba (Saba, Bonaire, Saint Eustatius); Brazil; Cayman Islands; Columbia; Costa Rica; Cuba; Curaçao; Dominica; Dominican Republic; French Guiana; Genada; Guadeloupe; Guatemala; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Martinique; Mexico; Montserrat; Nicaragua; Panama; Puerto Rico; Saint Barthélemy; Sait Kitts &amp; Nevis; Sait Lucia; Saint Martin (French part); Sait Vincent &amp; the Grenadines; Saint Maarten (Dutch part); Suriname; Trinidad &amp; Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; United States; VE; Virgin Islands, British; Virgin Islands, U.S.</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>

<p><b>*Yellowmouth grouper</b> <i>(Mycteroperca interstitialis)</i></p>	<p>Anguilla; Antigua &amp; Barbuda; Aruba; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bermuda; Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba; Brazil; Cayman Islands; Columbia; Cuba; Curaçao; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Genada; Guadeloupe; Guatemala; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Martinique; Mexico; Montserrat; Panama; Puerto Rico; Saint Barthélemy; Saint Kitts &amp; Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Martin; VC; Saint Maarten; Trinidad &amp; Tabago; Turks and Caicos Islands; United States; Venezuela; Virgin Islands, British; Virgin Islands, U.S.</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>
<p><b>*Squairetail coral grouper</b> <i>(Plectropomus areolatus)</i></p>	<p>Indian and Pacific Oceans; Extant (resident) includes American Samoa; U.S. Minor Outlying Islands (Howland-Baker Is.)</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>
<p><b>*Bluefish</b> (<i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i>)</p>	<p>Subpopulations occur in all Ocean basins except the eastern Pacific; Extant (resident) includes United States</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>
<p><b>*Blue marlin</b> (<i>Makaira nigricans</i>)</p>	<p>Circumglobal; Extant (resident) includes United States, American Samoa; Guam; Puerto Rico; Northern Mariana Islands; U.S. Minor Outlying Islands; Virgin Islands, U.S.</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>

<p><b>*Cubera snapper (<i>Lutjanus cyanopterus</i>)</b></p>	<p>Anguilla; Antigua &amp; Barbuda; Aruba; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bermuda; Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba (Saba, Bonaire, Saint Eustatius); Brazil; Canada (Nova Scotia); Cayman Islands; Columbia; Costa Rica; Cuba; Curaçao; Dominica; Dominican Republic; French Guiana; Guatemala; Guadeloupe; Genada; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Martinique; Mexico; Montserrat; Nicaragua; Panama; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts &amp; Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Martin (French part); Saint Vincent &amp; the Grenadines; Saint Maarten (Dutch part); Suriname; Trinidad &amp; Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; United States; Venezuela; Virgin Islands, British; Virgin Islands, U.S.</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>
<p><b>*Red snapper (<i>Lutjanus campechanus</i>)</b></p>	<p>Mexico; United States; Presence Uncertain: Bahamas; Cuba</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>
<p><b>*Vermilion snapper (<i>Rhomboplites aurorubens</i>)</b></p>	<p>Anguilla; Antigua &amp; Barbuda; Aruba; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bermuda; Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba (Saba); Brazil; Cayman Islands; Costa Rica; Cuba; Curaçao; Dominica; Dominican Republic; French Guiana; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guatemala; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Martinique; Mexico; Montserrat; PA; Puerto Rico; Saint Barthélemy; Saint Kitts &amp; Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Martin (French part); Saint Vincent &amp; the Grenadines; Saint Maarten (Dutch part); Suriname; Trinidad &amp; Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; United States; Venezuela; Virgin Islands, British; Virgin Islands, U.S.</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>
<p><b>*Golden tilefish (<i>Lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps</i>)</b></p>	<p>Canada; Guyana; Mexico; Suriname; Trinidad &amp; Tobago; United States; Venezuela</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>



<p><b>*Hogfish (<i>Lachnolaimus maximus</i>)</b></p>	<p>Anguilla; Antigua &amp; Barbuda; Aruba; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bermuda; Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba (Saba, Bonaire, Saint Eustatius); Brazil; Canada; Cayman Islands; Columbia; Costa Rica; Cuba; Curaçao; Dominica; Dominican Republic; French Guiana; Genada; Guadeloupe; Guatemala; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Martinique; Mexico; Montserrat; Nicaragua; Panama; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts &amp; Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Martin (French part); Saint Vincent &amp; the Genadines; Saint Maarten (Dutch part); Suriname; Trinidad &amp; Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; United States; Venezuela; Virgin Islands, British; Virgin Islands, U.S.</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>
<p><b>*Humphead wrasse (<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>)</b></p>	<p>Indian and Pacific Oceans; Extant (resident) includes American Samoa; Guam; Northern Mariana Islands; United States Minor Outlying Islands (Wake Is.)</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>
<p><b>Naoko's fairy wrasse (<i>Cirrhilabrus naokoae</i>)</b></p>	<p>Indonesia</p>	<p>Center for Biological Diversity</p>	<p>Add to Appendix II</p>	<p>Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p>
<p><b>*Mexican blindcat (<i>Prietella phreatophila</i>)</b></p>	<p>Mexico (Coahuila); United States (Texas)</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>The United States is unlikely to propose this species for inclusion in Appendix I of CITES based on the lack of information provided indicating that this species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p>
<p><b>*Tarpon (<i>Megalops atlanticus</i>)</b></p>	<p>Widely distributed in Atlantic Ocean, and also occurs in eastern Pacific Ocean (PA to CR); Extant (resident) includes U.S.; Puerto Rico; Virgin Islands, U.S.</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife, Animal Welfare Institute</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>

<p><b>Clown goby (<i>Callogobius amikami</i>)</b></p>	<p>Egypt; Israel; Jordan; Saudi Arabia</p>	<p>Center for Biological Diversity</p>	<p>Add to Appendix II</p>	<p>Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p>
<p><b>*Peppermint goby (<i>Coryphopterus lipernes</i>)</b></p>	<p>Anguilla; Antigua &amp; Barbuda; Aruba; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba (Saba, Saint Eustatius, Bonaire); Cayman Islands; Columbia; Costa Rica; Cuba; Curaçao; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guatemala; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Martinique; Mexico; Montserrat; Nicaragua; Panama; Puerto Rico; Saint Barthélemy; Saint Kitts &amp; Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Martin (French part); Saint Vincent &amp; the Grenadines; Saint Maarten (Dutch part); Trinidad &amp; Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; United States; Venezuela; Virgin Islands, British; Virgin Islands, U.S.</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>The United States is unlikely to propose this species for inclusion in Appendix I of CITES based on the lack of information provided indicating that this species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p>
<p><b>*Glass goby (<i>Coryphopterus hyalinus</i>)</b></p>	<p>Bahamas; Belize; Bermuda; Columbia; Costa Rica; Cuba; Guatemala; Haiti; Honduras; Mexico; Nicaragua; Panama; Trinidad &amp; Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; United States (Florida)</p>	<p>Center for Biological Diversity</p>	<p>Add to Appendix II</p>	<p>The United States is unlikely to propose this species for inclusion in Appendix I of CITES based on the lack of information indicating that this species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p>
	<p>Anguilla; Antigua &amp; Barbuda; Aruba; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bermuda; Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba (Saba, Saint Eustatius, Bonaire); Cayman Islands; Columbia; Costa Rica; Cuba;</p>			

<p><b>*Masked goby (<i>Coryphopterus personatus</i>)</b></p>	<p>Curaçao; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guatemala; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Martinique; Mexico; Montserrat; Nicaragua; Panama; Puerto Rico; Saint Barthélemy; Saint Kitts &amp; Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Martin (French part); Saint Vincent &amp; the Genadines; Saint Maarten (Dutch part); Trinidad &amp; Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; United States; Venezuela; Virgin Islands, British; Virgin Islands, U.S.</p>	<p>Center for Biological Diversity</p>	<p>Add to Appendix II</p>	<p>The United States is unlikely to propose this species for inclusion in Appendix II of CITES based on the lack of information provided indicating that this species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p>
<p><b>*Broadstripe goby (<i>Elacatinus prochilos</i>)</b></p>	<p>Anguilla; Antigua &amp; Barbuda; Barbados; Belize; Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba (Saba, Saint Eustatius); Dominica; Dominican Republic; Guatemala; Guadeloupe; Grenada; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Martinique; Mexico; Montserrat; Puerto Rico; Saint Barthélemy; Saint Kitts 7 Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Martin (French part); Saint Vincent &amp; the Grenidines; Saint Maarten (Dutch part); Trinidad &amp; Tobago; Virgin Islands, British; Virgin Islands, U.S.</p>	<p>Center for Biological Diversity</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I or II</p>	<p>The United States is unlikely to propose this species for inclusion in Appendix I or II of CITES based on the lack of information provided indicating that this species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I or II under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p>
<p><b>Striped catfish (<i>Pangasianodon hypophthalmus</i>)</b></p>	<p>Cambodia; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Thailand; Viet Nam</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p>
<p><b>Phraya giant catfish (<i>Pangasius sanitwongsei</i>)</b></p>	<p>Cambodia; China; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Thailand; Viet Nam</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>

<b>Mekong tiger perch (<i>Datnioides undecimradiatus</i>)</b>	Cambodia; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Thailand; Viet Nam	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Add to Appendix I	"
<b>Harlequin sweetlips (<i>Plectorhinchus chaetodonoides</i>)</b>	Indo-Pacific	Center for Biological Diversity	Add to Appendix II	Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).
<b>Boeseman's rainbowfish (<i>Melanotaenia boesemani</i>)</b>	Indonesia	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Add to Appendix I	Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).
<b>Blackspotted croaker (<i>Protonibea diacanthus</i>)</b>	Australia; Bangladesh; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; China; Hong Kong, SAR; India; Indonesia; Islamic Republic of Iran; Japan; Malaysia; Myanmar; Oman; Pakistan; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Taiwan; Thailand; Viet Nam	Species Survival Network	Add to Appendix II	Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17). Please see no.17 under Undecided in Resolutions and Decisions in our Federal Register Notice for information relevant to this species.
<b>Seahorses</b>				
<b>Tiger-tail seahorse (<i>Hippocampus comes</i>)</b>	India (Andaman Is.); Indonesia; Malaysia; Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	The United States believes that it would be prudent to focus on effective implementation of these species' inclusion in Appendix II rather than proposing the transfer of these species to Appendix I. Insufficient information was provided to demonstrate that the species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).
<b>*Lined seahorse (<i>Hippocampus erectus</i>)</b>	Bahamas; Belize; Bermuda; Brazil; Costa Rica; Cuba; GT; Haiti; Honduras; Mexico (Yucatán, Veracruz); Nicaragua; Panama; Saint Kitts & Nevis; Suriname; United States (Virginia, South Carolina, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island); Venezuela; Extant & Origin Uncertain: Canada (Nova Scotia)	Center for Biological Diversity, Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"

<p><b>*Thorny seahorse (<i>Hippocampus histrix</i>)</b></p>	<p>Australia; China; French Polynesia; India; Indonesia; Japan; Republic of Korea; Madagascar; Malaysia; Mauritius; Federated States of Micronesia; Mozambique; New Caledonia; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Réunion; Samoa; Seychelles; South Africa; Taiwan; Tanzania; Tonga; United States (Hawaiian Is.); Viet Nam. Presence Uncertain: Bangladesh; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Comoros; Fiji; Hong Kong, SAR; Kenya; Kiribati; Myanmar; Nauru; Palau; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Tuvalu; Vanuatu</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>
<p><b>*Giant seahorse (<i>Hippocampus ingens</i>)</b></p>	<p>Colombia; Costa Rica ; Ecuador; El Salvador; Guatemala; Honduras; Mexico (Sonora, Sinaloa, Oaxaca, Colima, Chiapas, Baja California Sur, Baja California, Guerrero, Jalisco, Michoacán, Nayarit); Nicaragua; Panama; Peru; United States (California)</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>
<p><b>Great seahorse (<i>Hippocampus kelloggi</i>)</b></p>	<p>Australia; China; India; Indonesia; Japan; Malaysia; Oman; Pakistan; Philippines; Taiwan; United Republic of Tanzania; Thailand; Vanuatu; Viet Nam.</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>
<p><b>*Spotted seahorse (<i>Hippocampus kuda</i>)</b></p>	<p>American Samoa; Australia; Bahrain; Cambodia; Fiji; French Polynesia; Hong Kong, SAR; India; Indonesia; Japan; Kuwait; Malaysia; Federated States of Micronesia; Mozambique; New Caledonia; Pakistan; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Saudi Arabia; Singapore; Solomon Islands; South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal); Taiwan; Tanzania; Thailand; Tonga; United States (Hawaiian Is.); Viet Nam</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife, Animal Welfare Institute</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>

<p><b>*Long-snout or Slender seahorse (<i>Hippocampus reidi</i>)</b></p>	<p>Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bermuda; Brazil (Sergipe, São Paulo, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul, Rio Grande do Norte, Rio de Janeiro, Piauí, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Amapá, Bahia, Ceará, Espírito Santo, Maranhão, Pará, Paraíba, Paraná); Cayman Islands; Columbia (mainland and Caribbean Is.); Costa Rica (mainland)); Cuba; Dominica; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras (HN Caribbean Is., HN (mainland)); Jamaica; Mexico (Yucatán, Veracruz); Panama; Puerto Rico (Puerto Rico (main island)); Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent &amp; the Grenadines; Suriname; Trinidad &amp; Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; United States (Florida, North Carolina); Venezuela (VE Antilles, VE (mainland)); Virgin Islands, British; Virgin Islands, U.S.</p>	<p>Individual (note: individual request to add to Appendix II, but it's already on Appendix II), Center for Biological Diversity</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>
<p><b>Flat-faced seahorse (<i>Hippocampus trimaculatus</i>)</b></p>	<p>Australia; Bangladesh; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; China; French Polynesia; Hong Kong, SAR; India; Indonesia; Japan; Malaysia; Myanmar; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Russian Federation; Singapore; Taiwan; Thailand; Viet Nam</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>
<p><b>INVERTEBRATES</b></p>				
<p><b>Aquatic</b></p>				
<p><b>Cardinal shrimp (<i>Caridina dennerli</i>)</b></p>	<p>Possibly extinct: Indonesia (Sulawesi)</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p>
<p><b>Mangrove horseshoe crab (<i>Carcinoscorpius rotundicauda</i>)</b></p>	<p>India; Indonesia; Malaysia; Philippines; Singapore; Thailand</p>	<p>Center for Biological Diversity</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I or II</p>	<p>Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I or II under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p>

<b>Coastal horseshoe crab</b> <i>(Tachypleus gigas)</i>	India; Indonesia; Malaysia; Philippines; Singapore; Thailand	Center for Biological Diversity	Add to Appendix I or II	"
<b>Tri-spine horseshoe crab</b> <i>(Tachypleus tridentatus)</i>	Brunei Darussalam; China; Hong Kong, SAR; Indonesia; Japan; Malaysia; Philippines; Taiwan; Viet Nam	Center for Biological Diversity	Add to Appendix I or II	"
<b>Coral</b>				
<b>*Blue coral</b> ( <i>Heliopora coerulea</i> )	Indian and Pacific Oceans; Extant (resident) includes American Samoa; United States Minor Outlying Islands	Natural Resources Defense Council	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	The United States believes that it would be prudent to focus on effective implementation of this species inclusion in Appendix II rather than proposing the transfer of this species to Appendix I. Insufficient information was provided to demonstrate that the species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24.
<b>*Cactus coral</b> ( <i>Pavona cactus</i> )	Indian and Pacific Oceans; Extant (resident) includes American Samoa; Guam; Northern Mariana Islands; United States Minor Outlying Islands	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"
<b>*Cactus coral</b> ( <i>Pavona decussata</i> )	Indian and Pacific Oceans; Extant (resident) includes American Samoa; Guam; Northern Mariana Islands; United States Minor Outlying Islands	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"
<b>*Daisy coral</b> ( <i>Alveopora allingi</i> )	Indian and Pacific Oceans; Extant (resident) includes American Samoa; Guam; Northern Mariana Islands; United States Minor Outlying Islands	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"

<p><b>*Disc coral (<i>Turbinaria mesenterina</i>)</b></p>	<p>Indian and Pacific Oceans; Extant (resident) includes American Samoa; Guam; Northern Mariana Islands; United States Minor Outlying Islands</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>
<p><b>*Disc coral (<i>Turbinaria peltata</i>)</b></p>	<p>Indian and Pacific Oceans; Extant (resident) includes American Samoa; United States Minor Outlying Islands</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>
<p><b>*Disc coral (<i>Turbinaria reniformis</i>)</b></p>	<p>Indian and Pacific Oceans; Extant (resident) includes American Samoa; Guam; Northern Mariana Islands; United States Minor Outlying Islands</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>
<p><b>*Galaxy coral (<i>Galaxea astreata</i>)</b></p>	<p>Indian and Pacific Oceans; Extant (resident) includes American Samoa; United States Minor Outlying Islands</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>
<p><b>*Montipora coral (<i>Montipora angulata</i>)</b></p>	<p>American Samoa; Australia; Cambodia; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands; Cook Islands; Fiji; French Polynesia; India; Indonesia; Japan; Kiribati; Malaysia; Myanmar; Niue; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Samoa; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Taiwan; Thailand; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United States Minor Outlying Islands; Viet Nam; Wallis and Futuna</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>



<p><b>*Montipora coral (<i>Montipora calcarea</i>)</b></p>	<p>American Samoa; Australia; British Indian Ocean Territory; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt; Eritrea; Fiji; Indonesia; Israel; Jordan; Kenya; Kiribati; Madagascar; Malaysia; Mayotte; Micronesia, Federated States of; Mozambique; Myanmar; Niue; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Samoa; Saudi Arabia; Seychelles; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sudan; Tanzania, Thailand; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United States Minor Outlying Islands; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>
<p><b>*Montipora coral (<i>Montipora calculata</i>)</b></p>	<p>American Samoa; Australia; Cambodia; Chile; Cook Islands; Fiji; French Polynesia; Guam; India; Indonesia; Japan; Kenya; Kiribati; Madagascar; Malaysia; Marshall Islands; Muaritiu; Federated States of Micronesia; Mozambique; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia; Niue; Northern Mariana Islands; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Pitcairn; Samoa; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Taiwan; Tanzania; Thailand; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United States Minor Outlying Islands; Vanulatu; Viet Nam; Wallis and Futuna</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>

<p><b>*Porites coral (<i>Porites horizontalata</i>)</b></p>	<p>Indian and Pacific Oceans; Extant (resident) includes American Samoa; Guam; Northern Mariana Islands; United States Minor Outlying Islands</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>
<p><b>*Porites coral (<i>Porites nigrescens</i>)</b></p>	<p>Indian and Pacific Oceans; Extant (resident) includes American Samoa; Guam; Northern Mariana Islands; United States Minor Outlying Islands</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>
<p><b>*Scleractinian coral (<i>Psammocora stellata</i>)</b></p>	<p>Chile; Columbia; Costa Rica; Ecuador; El Salvador; Guadeloupe; Guam; Honduras; Indonesia; Japan; Mexico; Micronesia, Federated States of ; Nicaragua; Northern Mariana Islands; Palau; Panama; Seychelles; United States Minor Outlying Islands</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>
<p><b>*Staghorn coral (<i>Acropora acuminata</i>)</b></p>	<p>Indian and Pacific Oceans; Extant (resident) includes American Samoa; Guam; Northern Mariana Islands; United States Minor Outlying Islands</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>
<p><b>*Staghorn coral (<i>Acropora aspera</i>)</b></p>	<p>Indian and Pacific Oceans; Extant (resident) includes American Samoa; Guam; Northern Mariana Islands; United States Minor Outlying Islands</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>
<p><b>*Staghorn coral (<i>Acropora horrida</i>)</b></p>	<p>Indian and Pacific Oceans; Extant (resident) includes American Samoa; United States Minor Outlying Islands</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>"</p>

<b>*Staghorn coral (<i>Acropora paniculata</i>)</b>	Indian and Pacific Oceans; Extant (resident) includes American Samoa; United States Minor Outlying Islands	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"
<b>*Staghorn coral (<i>Acropora polystoma</i>)</b>	Indian and Pacific Oceans; Extant (resident) includes American Samoa	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"
<b>Elegance coral (<i>Catalaphyllia jardinei</i>)</b>	Indo-Pacific	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"
<b>*Elephant skin coral (<i>Pachyseris rugosa</i>)</b>	Indo-Pacific	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"
<b>*Large polyped stony corals (<i>Euphyllia</i> spp. ~ 4+ species)</b>	Indo-Pacific	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"
<b>Lettuce coral (<i>Pectinia lactuca</i>)</b>	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific, South China Sea	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"
<b>Long-tentacled plate coral (<i>Heliofungia actiniformis</i>)</b>	Australia; India; Indonesia; Japan; Malaysia; Myanmar; New Caledonia; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Taiwan; Thailand; Vanuatu	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"
<b>Pearl bubble coral (<i>Physogyra lichtensteini</i>)</b>	Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, Indian Ocean, Persian Gulf, Indo-Pacific, Australia, Southeast Asia, Japan, East China Sea	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"
<b>Small polyped stony corals (<i>Acropora suharsonoi</i>)</b>	Indonesia	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"

Sea cucumbers				
<b>*Deep-water redfish (<i>Actinopyga echinites</i>)</b>	Western Central Pacific , Asia, and Africa and Indian Ocean regions	World Wildlife Fund, Center for Biological Diversity	Add to Appendix II	The United States is unlikely to propose this native species for inclusion in Appendix II of CITES based on the lack of information indicating that this species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).
<b>*Surf redfish (<i>Actinopyga mauritiana</i>)</b>	throughout Pacific and Indian Oceans	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Animal Welfare Institute	Add to Appendix I or II	Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I or II under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).
<b>Panning's blackfish (<i>Actinopyga palauensis</i>)</b>	Australia; New Caledonia; Niue; Palau; Tonga	Center for Biological Diversity	Add to Appendix II	Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).
<b>Burrowing Blackfish (<i>Actinopyga spinea</i>)</b>	Australia; New Caledonia	Center for Biological Diversity	Add to Appendix II	"
<b>*Donkey dung sea cucumber (<i>Holothuria mexicana</i>)</b>	Throughout the Caribbean; United States (Florida) to the Bahamas, Mexico, Central America, Colombia, and Venezuela	World Wildlife Fund,	Add to Appendix II	The United States is unlikely to propose this native species for inclusion in Appendix II of CITES based on the lack of information indicating that this species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).
<b>Japanese spikey sea cucumber (<i>Apostichopus japonicus</i>)</b>	China; Japan; Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Republic of Korea; Russian Federation	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Add to Appendix I	Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).

<p><b>*White teatfish (<i>Holothuria fuscogilva</i>)</b></p>	<p>Indian and Pacific Oceans (from ZA, north to the Red Sea and EG, east to IN and to Australia, north to China and JP, and east to Easter Island, including Pacific Islands); Extant (resident) includes American Samoa (Swains Is., American Samoa); Guam; Northern Mariana Islands; U.S. (Hawaiian Is.); United States Minor Outlying Islands (Howland-Baker Is., Johnston I., U.S. Line Is., Wake Is.)</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>This species was also not too recently added to Appendix II at CoP18 and went into effect August 2020. The United States believes that it would be prudent to focus on effective implementation of this species inclusion in Appendix II rather than proposing the transfer of this species to Appendix I. Insufficient information was provided to demonstrate that the species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24. (Rev. CoP17)</p>
<p><b>Other aquatic invertebrates</b></p>				
<p><b>*Florida cone (<i>Conus anabathrum</i>)</b></p>	<p>United States (Florida)</p>	<p>Animal Welfare Institute</p>	<p>Add to Appendix II</p>	<p>The United States is unlikely to propose this native species for inclusion in Appendix II of CITES based on the lack of information indicating that this species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p>
<p><b>*Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)</b></p>	<p>Austria; Belgium; Canada (Québec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland I, New Brunswick, Labrador); Czechia; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Ireland; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Norway; Portugal; Russian Federation; Slovakia; Spain; Sweden; United Kingdom; United States (Vermont, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut)</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife, Animal Welfare Institute</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I or II</p>	<p>The United States is unlikely to propose this native species for inclusion in Appendix II of CITES based on the lack of information indicating that this species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I or II under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p>
<p><b>*Hihiwai (<i>Neritina granosa</i>)</b></p>	<p>United States (Hawaiian Is.)</p>	<p>Animal Welfare Institute</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I or II</p>	<p>"</p>
<p><b>*Pink abalone (<i>Haliotis corrugata</i>)</b></p>	<p>Mexico (Baja California Sur, Baja California, Guadalupe I.); United States (California)</p>	<p>Animal Welfare Institute</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I or II</p>	<p>"</p>
<p><b>*Green abalone (<i>Haliotis fulgens</i>)</b></p>	<p>Mexico (Baja California Sur, Baja California, Guadalupe I.); United States (California)</p>	<p>Animal Welfare Institute</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I or II</p>	<p>"</p>

<b>*Pinto abalone (<i>Haliotis kamtschatkana</i>)</b>	Canada (British Columbia); Mexico (Baja California); United States (Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska)	Animal Welfare Institute	Add to Appendix I or II	"
<b>Terrestrial</b>				
<b>Giant armored trapdoor spider (<i>Liphistius malayanus</i>)</b>	Malaysia (mainland)	Species Survival Network	Add to Appendix I	The giant armored trapdoor spider was recommended for inclusion in Appendix I. The species is not native to the United States and little is known about its natural history, ecology, and population status. There are very limited data showing that the species is in international trade. The United States is unlikely to include in Appendix I, unless we receive significant additional information on the species biological status and international trade impacts, indicating that a proposal is warranted.
<b>Indian tarantula (<i>Thrigmopoeus insignis</i>)</b>	India	Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife	Add to Appendix I	The Indian tarantula was recommended for inclusion in Appendix I. The United States is not a range country and there is insufficient evidence of trade in wild-source individuals. The United States is unlikely to include in Appendix I, unless we receive significant additional information on the species biological status and international trade impacts, indicating that a proposal is warranted.
<b>Tarantulas (<i>Typhochlaena</i> spp. [5 species])</b>	Brazil	Species Survival Network	Add to Appendix I [5 species]	All five species in the <i>Typhochlaena</i> genus were recommended for inclusion in Appendix I. The United States is not a range country and there is insufficient information regarding trade involving the United States. The United States is unlikely to include in Appendix I, unless we receive significant additional information on the species biological status and international trade impacts, indicating that a proposal is warranted.
<b>Tarantula Family (Theraphosidae) [all ~1080 unlisted spp.]</b>	Tropical, subtropical, and desert regions of the world, including Central and South America, Africa, South and Southeast Asia, and Australia	Center for Biological Diversity	Add to Appendix II	All tarantula species in the family Theraphosidae currently not included in CITES were recommended for inclusion in Appendix II. The United States previously proposed the inclusion of species in the genus <i>Brachypelma</i> , a genus belonging to the family Theraphosidae, in Appendix II of CITES at the 5th and 9th meetings of the Conference of the Parties (CoP5, Buenos Aires, 1985; CoP9, Fort Lauderdale, 1994), both of which were accepted. Sri Lanka and the United States previously proposed the inclusion of species in the genus <i>Poecilotheria</i> , a genus belonging to the family Theraphosidae, in Appendix II of CITES at the 11th and 18th meetings of the Conference of the Parties (CoP11, Nairobi, 2000; CoP18, Colombo (Geneva), 2019). The proposal submitted at CoP11 was rejected with 49 votes in favor, 30 not in favor, and 27 abstentions. The proposal submitted at CoP18 was accepted. The United States is a range State for approximately 30 of the 1,117 species in the Theraphosidae family. Species belonging to the Theraphosidae family are in trade to varying degrees and data are lacking. The limited trade data available suggests that the majority are captive-bred individuals. The United States is unlikely to include in Appendix II, unless we receive significant additional information on the species biological status and international trade impacts, indicating that a proposal is warranted.

<p><b>Mexican orange beauty tarantula</b> <i>(Brachypelma baumgarteni)</i></p>	<p>Mexico (Michoacán)</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>The Mexican orange beauty tarantula was recommended to transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I. The United States proposed this species for inclusion in Appendix II at the 9th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP9, Fort Lauderdale, 1994). The proposal was accepted. The United States is not a range country, the trade is dominated by captive-bred individuals, and there is lacking evidence of illegal or biologically unsustainable trade in the species. The United States is unlikely to include in Appendix I, unless we receive significant additional information on the species biological status and international trade impacts, indicating that a proposal is warranted.</p>
<p><b>Mexican fireleg tarantula</b> <i>(Brachypelma boehmei)</i></p>	<p>Mexico (Guerrero)</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>The Mexican fireleg tarantula was recommended to transfer from Appendix II to I. The United States proposed the Mexican blackvelvet tarantula for inclusion in Appendix II at the 9th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP9, Fort Lauderdale, 1994). The proposal was accepted. The United States is not a range country and the trade is dominated by captive-bred individuals. The United States is unlikely to include in Appendix I, unless we receive significant additional information on the species biological status and international trade impacts, indicating that a proposal is warranted.</p>
<p><b>Mexican redknee tarantula</b> <i>(Brachypelma hamorii)</i></p>	<p>Mexico (Michoacán, Jalisco, Colima)</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>The Mexican redknee tarantula was recommended to transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I. The United States proposed the Mexican redknee tarantula for inclusion in Appendix II at the 5th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP5, Buenos Aries, 1985) under the species <i>B. smithi</i>, which was not considered a separate species from <i>B. hamorii</i> at the time. At the 9th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP9, Fort Lauderdale, 1994), the United States proposed that all species in the <i>Brachypelma</i> spp. be included in Appendix II. The proposal was accepted. The United States is not a range country and the trade is dominated by captive-bred individuals. The United States is unlikely to include this species in Appendix I, unless we receive significant additional information on the species biological status and international trade impacts, indicating that a proposal is warranted.</p>
<p><b>Mexican blackvelvet tarantula</b> <i>(Brachypelma &lt;Tliltocatl&gt; schroederi)</i></p>	<p>Mexico; Mexico (Oaxaca)</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>The Mexican blackvelvet tarantula was recommended to be transferred from Appendix II to I. The United States proposed the Mexican blackvelvet tarantula for inclusion in Appendix II at the 9th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP9, Fort Lauderdale, 1994). The proposal was accepted. The United States is not a range country, there is insufficient evidence of trade in wild-sourced individuals, and the species has a relatively low presence in trade in comparison to other <i>Brachypelma</i> and <i>Tliltocatl</i> species. The United States is unlikely to include in Appendix I, unless we receive significant additional information on the species biological status and international trade impacts, indicating that a proposal is warranted.</p>
<p><b>Wallace's giant bee</b> (<i>Megachile pluto</i>, synonym <i>Chalicodoma pluto</i>)</p>	<p>Indonesia</p>	<p>Center for Biological Diversity</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species throughout its range meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p>

UNDECIDED				
MAMMALS				
<p><b>Painted woolly bat (<i>Kerivoula picta</i>)</b></p>	<p>Bangladesh; Cambodia; China; India; Indonesia; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Myanmar; Nepal; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Viet Nam</p>	<p>Center for Biological Diversity</p>	<p>Add to Appendix II</p>	<p>The painted woolly bat was recommended for inclusion in Appendix II. The primary threat to this species appears to be demand for dried bodies and skeletons as souvenirs and ornamental displays. The United States has imported wild-sourced bodies, skulls, skeletons and specimens of <i>Kerivoula picta</i> for commercial purposes. Like other bats, <i>K. picta</i> exhibits slow life history characteristics (i.e., this species has low reproductive output, producing one pup per year). The species is reported to have a declining global population trend and an IUCN Redlist status of Near Threatened as of 2019. At this time, the United States remains undecided about proposing the inclusion of this species in Appendix II, pending consultations with range countries and is seeking information regarding population status, harvest and management, international trade, and the ability to distinguish <i>K. picta</i> (dried skins, skeletons, and skulls) from other bat species in the curio trade. The information will assist us as we evaluate the potential inclusion of the species in Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).</p>
<p><b>Sloths (<i>Bradypus</i> spp. and <i>Choloepus</i> spp.) [4 unlisted species]</b></p>	<p>Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela</p>	<p>International Fund for Animal Welfare, The Sloth Institute</p>	<p>Add all non-CITES species to Appendix II</p>	<p>Include the remaining four sloth species that are not included in CITES in Appendix II. These species are: Brazilian three-toed / maned three-toed sloth (<i>Bradypus torquatus</i>), pale-throated three-toed sloth (<i>Bradypus tridactylus</i>), Southern two-toed / Linnaeus's two-toed sloth (<i>Choloepus didactylus</i>), and Hoffman's two-toed sloth (<i>Choloepus hoffmanni</i>). Two species are already included in Appendix II: Pygmy sloth (<i>Bradypus pygmaeus</i>) and brown-throated sloth (<i>Bradypus variegatus</i>). All species have low population growth rates, unsuccessful reproduction in captivity, while social media continues to fuel and normalize exotic pet trade and interactions with sloths. While the scale of international trade remains unknown, sloths appear biologically vulnerable to unregulated harvest and trade. Documented trade to the United States show that 0.2% of all current live sloth imports are regulated under CITES. From 2012-August 2024, 97% of all the live, wild-caught sloths were exported from Guyana.</p> <p>At this time, the United States remains undecided about proposing to include these four species in Appendix II pending consultation with range states and seeks information regarding the biological status, particularly population and abundance information, harvest, management of, and international trade information that demonstrates that these species meet the CITES criteria for inclusion in Appendix II.</p>
BIRDS				



<p><b>African hornbills (<i>Ceratogymna</i> and <i>Bycanistes</i> ; 9 species)</b></p>	<p>Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe</p>	<p>European Association of Zoos and Aquariums Hornbill Taxon Advisory Group, IUCN Hornbill Specialist Group</p>	<p>Add all species to Appendix II</p>	<p>African hornbills in the genera <i>Ceratogymna</i> and <i>Bycanistes</i> were recommended to be included in Appendix II. Many Asian species of hornbills are included in CITES Appendices, but no species of African hornbill are included in CITES Appendices. The United States has documented imports of species within both genera, <i>Ceratogymna</i> and <i>Bycanistes</i>, as live and dead individuals, and including parts (heads and feathers). <i>Ceratogymna</i> spp. and <i>Bycanistes</i> spp. are primarily threatened by hunting, driven at least in part by international trade, habitat loss/degradation, and fragmentation. There have been noted population declines in species in the wild, and they exhibit slow life history characteristics (i.e. long-lived, with low reproductive output, generally having a single fledged chick and may not breed every year). At this time, the United States remains undecided about proposing the inclusion of these species in Appendix II, pending further consultation with range states, and is seeking information regarding biological status, harvest, management of, and international trade in these species. The information will assist us as we evaluate the potential inclusion of the species in Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).</p>
<p><b>*Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)</b></p>	<p>World Wide</p>	<p>Environment and Climate Change Canada</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II</p>	<p>The peregrine falcon was recommended to transfer from Appendix I to II. The peregrine falcon was included in CITES Appendix II under the family listing Falconidae spp. on July 1, 1975 with the subspecies <i>F. p. tundrius</i>, <i>F. p. peregrinus</i>, and <i>F. p. anatum</i> included in Appendix I. All subspecies were subsequently included in Appendix I on February 4, 1977. At the 17th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP17, Johannesburg, 2016), Canada proposed that the peregrine falcon be transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II. The United States supported the proposal. Canada's analysis showed that international trade was relatively stable, of moderate volume, and primarily in captive bred specimens. The proposal was rejected with 52 votes in favor, 57 against, and 12 abstentions. The peregrine falcon is native to the United States. At this time, the United States remains undecided about supporting a proposal to transfer the peregrine falcon from Appendix I to II, pending further consultations other range States, receipt of information from states within the United States regarding population status of the species and regulations surrounding take, and additional trade or biological information</p>
<p><b>REPTILES</b></p>				
<p><b>Turtles</b></p>				

<p><b>Order Testudines or all Freshwater turtles [~348 species, ~139 not listed in CITES or listed as Appendix III]</b></p>	<p>World Wide</p>	<p>Center for Biological Diversity, Wildlife Conservation Society, Natural Resources Defense Council, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Include all species in at least Appendix II [~139 species]; transfer multiple species assessed as threatened by the IUCN Red List from Appendix II to Appendix I (we are considering all native species not currently listed in Appendix II = 22 native species as well as 2 native species that are threatened or endangered species for Appendix I – see turtle species below)</p>	<p>See individual entries below</p> <p>25 UNDECIDED (24 native +1 non-native see below) &amp; Remaining ~114 Turtles non U.S. species are UNLIKELY</p> <p>Turtles are among the world’s most endangered vertebrates with almost half being categorized on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species as critically endangered, endangered, or vulnerable. They are at high risk of extinction because of their combination of biological life history traits, including adult longevity, late maturity, limited annual reproductive output, and high juvenile/egg mortality. Harvest as well as habitat degradation and loss are their greatest threats. Even species that are currently thought to have large population sizes or low levels of exploitation are vulnerable due to the boom and bust nature of the turtle trade. The U.S. has the highest biodiversity of turtles in the world after the S.E. Asian Region. Freshwater turtle species richness is greatest in the southeastern United States, peaking in the Mobile River basin in Alabama.</p>
<p><b>*Western pond turtle (<i>Actinemys marmorata</i>)</b></p>	<p>United States of America</p>	<p>Center for Biological Diversity, Wildlife Conservation Society</p>	<p>Add to Appendix II</p>	<p>The United States has greater turtle species richness than any other country. There are currently 36 species of native turtles in the United States included in CITES Appendix I or II, and 22 species included in Appendix III or not included on any appendix. Turtles are among the most threatened vertebrate taxa on earth owing largely to life histories characterized by high juvenile mortality and delayed reproductive maturity. Turtles are in demand in international trade as food items, pets, use in traditional medicine, and household and souvenir items. In recent years, the 22 species under consideration have experienced a spectrum of volumes of international trade ranging from none to millions of live turtles per year. Likewise, the conservation statuses range from widespread and abundant to significant concern. At this time, the United States remains undecided about proposing to include this native turtle species on Appendix II, pending further consultations with states and tribes, and additional trade or biological information including species status, harvest and management of this species, and farming and/or captive breeding efforts that demonstrates this species meet the CITES criteria for inclusion Appendix II.</p>
<p><b>*Southwestern pond turtle (<i>Actinemys pallida</i>)</b></p>	<p>United States &amp; Mexico</p>	<p>Center for Biological Diversity, Wildlife Conservation Society</p>	<p>Add to Appendix II</p>	<p>"</p>
<p><b>*Painted turtle (<i>Chrysemys picta</i>) (including <i>C. p. dorsalis</i>)</b></p>	<p>United States of America</p>	<p>Center for Biological Diversity, Wildlife Conservation Society</p>	<p>Add to Appendix II</p>	<p>"</p>
<p><b>*Chicken turtle (<i>Deirochelys reticularia</i>)</b></p>	<p>United States of America</p>	<p>Center for Biological Diversity, Wildlife Conservation Society</p>	<p>Add to Appendix II</p>	<p>"</p>

<b>*Alabama redbelly turtle</b> <i>(Pseudemys alabamensis)</i>	United States of America	Center for Biological Diversity, Wildlife Conservation Society	Add to Appendix II	"
<b>*Eastern River Cooter</b> <i>(Pseudemys concinna)</i>	United States of America	Center for Biological Diversity, Wildlife Conservation Society	Add to Appendix II	"
<b>*Florida Cooter</b> <i>(Pseudemys floridana)</i>	United States of America	Center for Biological Diversity, Wildlife Conservation Society	Add to Appendix II	"
<b>*Rio Grand Cooter</b> <i>(Pseudemys gorzugi)</i>	United States of America	Center for Biological Diversity, Wildlife Conservation Society	Add to Appendix II	"
<b>*Florida Redbelly turtle</b> <i>(Pseudemys nelson)</i>	United States of America	Center for Biological Diversity, Wildlife Conservation Society	Add to Appendix II	"
<b>*Peninsula Cooter</b> <i>(Pseudemys peninsularis)</i>	United States of America	Center for Biological Diversity, Wildlife Conservation Society	Add to Appendix II	"
<b>*Northern Red-bellied turtle</b> <i>(Pseudemys rubriventris)</i>	United States of America	Center for Biological Diversity, Wildlife Conservation Society	Add to Appendix II	"
<b>*Texas River Cooter</b> <i>(Pseudemys texana)</i>	United States of America	Center for Biological Diversity, Wildlife Conservation Society	Add to Appendix II	"
<b>*Big Bend Slider</b> <i>(Trachemys gaigeae)</i>	United States of America and Mexico	Center for Biological Diversity, Wildlife Conservation Society	Add to Appendix II	"
<b>*Red-eared slider</b> <i>(Trachemys scripta)</i>	United States of America (introduced World Wide)	Center for Biological Diversity, Wildlife Conservation Society	Add to Appendix II	"
<b>*Cagle's map turtle</b> <i>(Graptemys caglei)</i>	United States of America	Center for Biological Diversity, Wildlife Conservation Society	Transfer from Appendix III to Appendix II	"
<b>*Northern map turtle</b> <i>(Graptemys geographica)</i>	Canada, United States of America	Center for Biological Diversity, Wildlife Conservation Society	Transfer from Appendix III to Appendix II	"

<b>*Black-knobbed map turtle</b> <i>(Graptemys nigrinoda)</i>	United States of America	Center for Biological Diversity, Wildlife Conservation Society	Transfer from Appendix III to Appendix II	"
<b>*Ringed map turtle</b> ( <i>Graptemys oculifera</i> )	United States of America	Center for Biological Diversity, Wildlife Conservation Society	Transfer from Appendix III to Appendix II	"
<b>*Ouachita map turtle</b> ( <i>Graptemys ouachitensis</i> )	United States of America	Center for Biological Diversity, Wildlife Conservation Society	Transfer from Appendix III to Appendix II	"
<b>*False map turtle</b> ( <i>Graptemys pseudogeographica</i> )	United States of America	Center for Biological Diversity, Wildlife Conservation Society	Transfer from Appendix III to Appendix II	"
<b>*Texas map turtle</b> ( <i>Graptemys versa</i> )	United States of America	Center for Biological Diversity, Wildlife Conservation Society	Transfer from Appendix III to Appendix II	"
<b>*Yellow-blotched sawback</b> <i>(Graptemys flavimaculata)</i>	Mississippi United States	Center for Biological Diversity, Wildlife Conservation Society	Transfer from Appendix III to Appendix II	"

<p>*Spotted turtle (<i>Clemmys guttata</i>)</p>	<p>E United States as far west as Illinois and southern Ontario Canada</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>The spotted turtle is a United States native species, on CITES Appendix II. <i>C. guttata</i> was included in Appendix II at the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES, effective date June 12, 2013. Since its inclusion on Appendix II in 2013, international trade in <i>C. guttata</i> originating from the United States has been modest and not of a level by itself that would significantly impact populations in the wild, though may impact the species in combination with other factors. Since 2014, there were 1,000 exporter-reported exports from the United States, all of which were shipped with source codes C (bred in captivity) or F (captive bred). <i>C. guttata</i> are readily available for purchase in the United States in the legal pet/hobbyist trade. Among states where the species occurs, there is no current allowable legal collection/harvest in the wild. However, <i>C. guttata</i> are also regularly encountered in illegal trade, with the majority of the individuals encountered having been collected from the wild. A recent rangewide standardized status assessment by the Virginia Dept. of Wildlife Resources and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Technical Report, 2022) found that <i>C. guttata</i> remains extant in a variety of wetland habitats throughout its range and is regularly found in relatively high densities at sites where habitat quality is high. However, population units are small in their natural condition, the species exhibits slow life history characteristics, and results from the study are consistent with the idea that the species has experienced significant declines in the recent past where human impacts are greatest. At this time, the United States remains undecided about proposing to include <i>C. guttata</i> on Appendix I, pending further consultations with states, and additional trade or biological information that demonstrates that it meets the CITES criteria for inclusion in Appendix I.</p>
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<p><b>*Blanding's turtle (<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>)</b></p>	<p>Mid-western United States and southern Ontario Canada</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>The Blanding's turtle is a United States native species. <i>E. blandingii</i> was included in Appendix II at the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES, effective date June 12, 2013. Since its inclusion on Appendix II in 2013, international trade in <i>E. blandingii</i> originating from the United States has been modest and not of a level by itself that would significantly impact populations in the wild, though may impact the species in combination with other factors. Since 2012, there have been 1,339 <i>E. blandingii</i> exports (exporter-reported) from the United States, the vast majority of which were shipped with source codes C (bred in captivity) or F (captive bred). During this time, 48 of 1,339 (3.5%) <i>E. blandingii</i> that were exported with source code W (wild caught). Among states where the species occurs, there is no current allowable legal collection/harvest from the wild. <i>E. blandingii</i> populations are small and patchily distributed in their natural condition. At least two large populations are known, but most populations are small, with the majority of populations in the eastern United States containing less than 100 individuals. <i>E. blandingii</i> exhibits a slow life history and there is some indication that extirpations have occurred, at least at the periphery of the species range. At this time, the United States remains undecided about proposing to include <i>E. blandingii</i> on Appendix I, pending further consultations with states, and additional trade or biological information that demonstrates that it meets the CITES criteria for inclusion in Appendix I.</p>
<p><b>Home's hingeback tortoise (<i>Kinixys homeana</i>)</b></p>	<p>West Africa including Benin; Cameroon; Côte d'Ivoire; Ghana; Liberia; Nigeria; Togo and possibly Equatorial Guinea</p>	<p>African Chelonian Institute, Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>Home's hinge-back tortoise is a small to medium-sized forest-dwelling tortoise. <i>K. homeana</i> was included in Appendix II in 1975 with a genus listing of <i>Kinixys</i>. The species was last assessed in 2021 as Critically Endangered with a decreasing population by the IUCN Red List. Some estimates suggest that the species occupies less than 10% of its former range. <i>K. homeana</i> is threatened by habitat loss and collection for food and the international pet trade. International trade in <i>K. homeana</i> has been widespread and robust for several decades. Between 1980 and 2022, 89,774 live specimens were exported (exporter-reported) from 32 different countries. 86,770 of these exports originated from range countries, and among these, approximately 27.5% (23,851) were shipped with source code W (wild caught), 60.7% (52,746) were shipped with source code R (ranching), and the remaining were shipped with source code F (born in captivity), source code C (bred in captivity), or unknown. The United States was the largest importer having imported 47,256 (exporter-reported) live specimens during this period. At this time, the United States remains undecided about proposing to include <i>K. homeana</i> on Appendix I, pending further consultations with range states, and additional trade or biological information that demonstrates that it meets the CITES criteria for listing on Appendix I.</p>
<p><b>Other Reptiles</b></p>				

<p><b>Rattlesnakes (<i>Crotalus</i> spp. [44 species])</b></p>	<p>Most species occur in Mexico, United States, or Canada but one species occurs in Argentina; Bolivia; Brazil; Columbia; Paraguay; Peru; Uruguay; Venezuela</p>	<p>Species Survival Network, CATCA Environmental and Wildlife Society</p>	<p>Add to Appendix II [44 species]</p>	<p>All rattlesnakes in the genus <i>Crotalus</i> are recommended to be included in Appendix II. Currently, only one species of rattlesnake, the Cascabel rattlesnake (<i>Crotalus durissus</i>) is included in the CITES Appendices—Honduras included the species in Appendix III in 1987. The United States has documented imports and exports of species within this genus, mostly as skin pieces and medicinal products, with limited trade in live specimens. In general, rattlesnakes exhibit slow life history characteristics, including late maturation in females, long gestation periods and long birth intervals. Updated information regarding the biology and status of <i>Crotalus</i> species is needed, since the majority of species were last assessed by the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species in 2007. At this time, the United States remains undecided about proposing the inclusion of this genus in Appendix II, pending further consultations with States and Tribes, information from range states, and is seeking additional biological and trade information that demonstrates that it meets the CITES criteria for inclusion in the Appendices. In particular, we are seeking information regarding the harvest and management of <i>Crotalus</i> species; international trade in these species, with a high level of interest in the skin and medicinal trade; and the biological status of species in the genus <i>Crotalus</i>, particularly the Eastern diamondback (<i>Crotalus adamanteus</i>), Western diamondback (<i>Crotalus atrox</i>), Timber (<i>Crotalus horridus</i>), and Green (<i>Crotalus lepidus</i>) rattlesnakes. To improve understanding of the conservation needs for the rattlesnakes as a whole, there is a real need for a workshop to examine the trade and biological status of all U.S. rattlesnake species.</p>
<p><b>*Timber rattlesnake (atricaudatus) (<i>Crotalus horridus</i>)</b></p>	<p>United States (eastern U.S.)</p>	<p>CATCA Environmental and Wildlife Society, Center for Biological Diversity</p>	<p>Add to Appendix II</p>	<p>The Timber rattlesnake is recommended to be included in Appendix II. The United States has documented imports and exports of this species, mostly as medicinal products, with very limited trade in live specimens. The Timber rattlesnake exhibits slow life history characteristics, including late maturation in females (2 - 7 years) and long birth intervals (average: 3 years). Updated information regarding the biology and status of <i>Crotalus horridus</i> is needed, since the species was last assessed by the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species in 2007. Not listed by the Endangered Species Act, however the species is of concern in some States based on a recent published report on its status.</p> <p>At this time, the United States remains undecided about proposing the inclusion of the Timber rattlesnake in Appendix II, pending further consultations with States and Tribes, and is seeking additional biological and trade information that demonstrates that it meets the CITES criteria for inclusion in Appendix II. In particular, we are seeking information regarding the biological status, harvest and management of the Timber rattlesnake, as well as international trade in <i>Crotalus horridus</i>, with a high level of interest in the skin and medicinal trade.</p>

<p><b>*Western rattlesnake (<i>Crotalus oreganus</i>)</b></p>	<p>Canada (British Columbia); Mexico (Baja California); United States (Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, California)</p>	<p>CATCA Environmental and Wildlife Society</p>	<p>Add to Appendix II</p>	<p>The Western rattlesnake is recommended to be included in Appendix II. The United States has documented imports and exports of this species, mostly as live specimens. The Western rattlesnake exhibits slow life history characteristics, including late maturation in females (3 – 7 years), long gestation period (~ 90 days) and biennial reproduction. Updated information regarding the biology and status of <i>Crotalus oreganus</i> is needed, since the species was last assessed by the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species in 2007. At this time, the United States remains undecided about proposing the inclusion of the Western rattlesnake in Appendix II, pending further consultations with States and Tribes, information from range states, and is seeking additional biological and trade information that demonstrates that it meets the CITES criteria for inclusion in Appendix II. In particular, we are seeking information regarding the biological status, harvest and management of the Western rattlesnake, as well as international trade in <i>Crotalus oreganus</i>.</p>
<p><b>*Prairie rattlesnake (<i>Crotalus viridis</i>)</b></p>	<p>Canada (Alberta, Saskatchewan); Mexico; United States (Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, South Dakota, North Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico)</p>	<p>CATCA Environmental and Wildlife Society</p>	<p>Add to Appendix II</p>	<p>The Prairie rattlesnake is recommended to be included in Appendix II. The United States has documented imports and exports of this species, mostly as live specimens and trophies, with some trade in products (i.e., shoes). The Prairie rattlesnake exhibits slow life history characteristics, including late maturation in females (4 – 7 years) and long birth intervals (2 years or more). Updated information regarding the biology and status of <i>Crotalus viridis</i> is needed, since the species was last assessed by the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species in 2007. At this time, the United States remains undecided about proposing the inclusion of the Prairie rattlesnake in Appendix II, pending further consultations with States and Tribes, information from range states, and is seeking additional biological and trade information that demonstrates that it meets the CITES criteria for inclusion in Appendix II. In particular, we are seeking information regarding the biological status, harvest and management of the Prairie rattlesnake, as well as international trade in <i>Crotalus viridis</i>.</p>



<p><b>Blue-spotted tree monitor</b> <i>(Varanus macraei)</i></p>	<p>Indonesia (Papua)</p>	<p>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>The Blue-spotted tree monitor is recommended to be transferred from Appendix II to I. This species was previously suggested by the public to FWS at CoP18. Due to overcollection for the international pet trade, deforestation, and to a lack of national protection and a management plan in place to sustain the population, and indications of overharvesting of the species there is a significant risk to the well-being of the species. According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List the monitor is listed as “Endangered” (2017). The species is currently known only from Batanta Island in West Papua Province, Indonesian New Guinea (an area of approximately 455 km<sup>2</sup>), and two small offshore islands. The FWS is currently undertaking a status assessment of the species under the Endangered Species Act due in early 2025. A proposed rule to list the monitor is being published concurrently with this emergency rule. At this time, the United States remains undecided about transferring the monitor from Appendix II to I, is consulting with Indonesia on the appropriate action to take with regard to this species, and is seeking additional biological and trade information that demonstrates that it meets the CITES criteria for transfer to Appendix I.</p>
<p><b>AMPHIBIANS</b></p>				
<p><b>*Sonoran Desert Toad (<i>Incilius alvarius</i>)</b></p>	<p>Mexico (Chihuahua, Sonora, Sinaloa); United States (California, Arizona, New Mexico)</p>	<p>Center for Biological Diversity</p>	<p>Add to Appendix II</p>	<p>The Sonoran Desert toad is a large anuran that occurs in the arid shrublands, grasslands, and woodlands. The species is not currently included on any of the CITES appendices. <i>I. alvarius</i> was last assessed in 2022 as Least Concern with a stable population by the IUCN SSC Amphibian Specialist Group. <i>I. alvarius</i> are readily available in the domestic pet trade and are sometimes sought illicitly for toxins produced by skin glands that have psychoactive properties. Available trade data from the LEMIS database suggests that international trade in <i>I. alvarius</i> has been minimal and not of a level that would significantly impact populations in the wild. Since 2000, only 40 live specimens were exported from the United States, 38 of which were shipped with source codes W (wild caught). An additional six individuals were exported as scientific or museum specimens during this period, all of which were shipped with source code W. There were no U.S. imports of <i>I. alvarius</i> during this period. The LEMIS database also showed an additional 40 exports of <i>Incilius</i> spp. (where the specimens were only identified to genus) since 2000. An additional 371 imports (120 live, 291 scientific or museum specimens) only identified to the <i>Incilius</i> genus were documented in the LEMIS database during this period. However, only 15 of these originated in Mexico, suggesting that the majority of these imports were other species in the <i>Incilius</i> genus. At this time, the United States remains undecided about proposing to include <i>Incilius alvarius</i> on Appendix II, pending further consultations with states, and additional trade or biological information that demonstrates that it meets the CITES criteria for listing on Appendix II.</p>

SHARKS & RAYS				
<p><b>*Oceanic whitetip shark (<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>)</b></p>	<p>Circumglobal (tropical and temperate waters); Extant (resident) includes United States; American Samoa; Guam; Northern Mariana Islands; Puerto Rico; Virgin Islands; U.S. Minor Outlying Islands (Johnston I., Wake Is.)</p>	<p>Species Survival Network, Wildlife Conservation Society, International Fund for Animal Welfare, Humane Society International</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>The oceanic whitetip shark is pelagic, and circumglobal, distributed worldwide in tropical and subtropical waters. One of the primary threats to the oceanic whitetip shark is overexploitation due to commercial fisheries. The species is caught as bycatch in numerous fisheries. There is demand for its fins in the international shark fin trade. The oceanic whitetip shark is prohibited from retention in the eastern United States and in the U.S. waters of the Pacific.</p> <p>The species is included in Appendix II of CITES, and is listed on Annex I, Highly Migratory Species, of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea. Oceanic whitetip shark is also listed in Appendix I of CMS. IATTC, ICCAT, and WCPFC adopted measures that prohibit the retention, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.</p> <p>At this time, the United States is undecided whether to propose the inclusion of oceanic whitetip shark in the CITES Appendices pending consultations with range countries and the availability of additional information</p>
<p><b>Gulper sharks or deepwater sharks (Centrophoridae family)</b></p>	<p>Australia; France; India; Indonesia; Japan; Madagascar; Maldives; Mozambique; Papua New Guinea; Portugal; Puerto Rico; Seychelles; South Africa; Spain; Sri Lanka; Taiwan; United Kingdom; United States; Virgin Islands, U.S.; Western Sahara</p>	<p>World Wildlife Fund</p>	<p>Add to Appendix II</p>	<p>Gulper sharks are deepwater species whose distribution varies by species. The main threat to gulper shark is unregulated deepwater fisheries. International demand for liver oil may be driving the retention of species. Other threats to these species include deep-sea mining, marine pollution, and climate change. Limited management measures have been adopted of relevance to gulper sharks.</p> <p>At this time, the United States is undecided whether to propose the inclusion of gulper sharks in the CITES Appendices pending consultations with range countries and the availability of additional information. We are particularly interested in information on international trade in these species.</p>

<p><b>*Gulper shark (<i>Centrophorus granulosus</i>)</b></p>	<p>Australia; France; India (Andaman Is.); Indonesia; Japan; Madagascar; Maldives; Mozambique; Papua New Guinea; Portugal (Madeira); Puerto Rico; Seychelles; South Africa; Spain (Canary Is.); Sri Lanka; Taiwan; United Kingdom of Great Britain &amp; Northern Ireland; United States; Virgin Islands, U.S.; Western Sahara; Presence Uncertain &amp; Origin Uncertain: Brazil; Pakistan</p>	<p>Animal Welfare Institute</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>Gulper shark is a deepwater species that is widespread in the Atlantic and west Indian Oceans, and the western and possibly central Pacific Ocean. The main threat to gulper shark is unregulated deepwater fisheries. International demand for liver oil may be driving the retention of species. Other threats to these species include deep-sea mining, marine pollution, and climate change.</p> <p>At this time, the United States is undecided whether to propose the inclusion of gulper sharks in the CITES Appendices pending consultations with range countries and the availability of additional information. We are particularly interested in information on international trade in these species.</p>
<p><b>*Mosaic gulper shark (<i>Centrophorus tessellatus</i>)</b></p>	<p>Japan; Maldives; United States (Hawaiian Is.)</p>	<p>Animal Welfare Institute</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I or II</p>	<p>Mosaic gulper shark is a deepwater species found in the Northwest Pacific Ocean and in the Eastern Central Pacific Ocean. The main threat to gulper shark is unregulated deepwater fisheries. International demand for liver oil may be driving the retention of species. Other threats to these species include deep-sea mining, marine pollution, and climate change.</p> <p>At this time, the United States is undecided whether to propose the inclusion of gulper sharks in the CITES Appendices pending consultations with range countries and the availability of additional information. We are particularly interested in information on international trade in these species.</p>
<p><b>*Little gulper shark (<i>Centrophorus uyato</i>)</b></p>	<p>Mediterranean Sea, Atlantic, and Indo-Pacific Oceans</p>	<p>Animal Welfare Institute</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I or II</p>	<p>Little gulper shark is a deepwater species found in the Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean and the Pacific Ocean. The main threat to gulper shark is unregulated deepwater fisheries. International demand for liver oil may be driving the retention of species. Other threats to these species include deep-sea mining, marine pollution, and climate change.</p> <p>At this time, the United States is undecided whether to propose the inclusion of gulper sharks in the CITES Appendices pending consultations with range countries and the availability of additional information. We are particularly interested in information on international trade in these species.</p>

<p><b>*Whale shark (<i>Rhincodon typus</i>)</b></p>	<p>Circumglobal (tropical and warm temperate seas); Extant (resident) includes United States; Puerto Rico; Virgin Islands, U.S.; American Samoa</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife, Animal Welfare Institute</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>Whale sharks are found in tropical and warm temperate waters around the world, including the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans. Threats to the species include fishing, ship strikes, habitat degradation, and climate change. Illegal trade may also be a threat.</p> <p>The whale shark is included in Appendix II of CITES. The species is also listed under Appendices I and II of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), so take is prohibited by countries that are signatories to the Convention. The setting of purse seines on tuna associated with whale sharks is prohibited in the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC), the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), and the InterAmerican Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), and the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT).</p> <p>At this time, the United States is undecided whether to propose the transfer of whale shark in CITES Appendix II to I pending consultations with range countries and the availability of additional information. We are particularly interested in information on the international trade of whale shark and biological information on how the species meets the CITES Criteria (Res. Conf, 9.24 Rev. CoP17) for inclusion in Appendix I.</p>
<p><b>BONY FISHES</b></p>				
<p><b>Banggai cardinalfish (<i>Pterapogon kauderni</i>)</b></p>	<p>Indonesia (Sulawesi)</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>The United States is a major importer of Banggai cardinalfish, and it is listed as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act (2016) (ESA). In 2023, NOAA Fisheries published a proposed rule that would apply additional protections under Section 9 of the ESA to the Banggai cardinalfish. At this time, the United States is undecided whether to propose the inclusion of Banggai cardinalfish in the CITES Appendices pending consultations with the range country and the availability of additional information.</p>

<p>* American eel (<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>)</p>	<p>Anguilla; Aantigua &amp; Barbuda; Aruba; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bermuda; Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba; Canada; Cayman Islands; Columbia; Costa Rica; Cuba; Curaçao; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Greenland; Guatemala; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Martinique; Mexico; Montserrat; Nicaragua; Panama; Puerto Rico; Saint Barthélemy; Saint Kitts &amp; Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Martin (French part); Saint Pierre and Miquelon; Saint Vincent &amp; the Grenidines; Saint Maarten (Dutch part); Trinidad &amp; Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; United States; Venezuela; Virgin Islands, British; Virgin Islands, U.S.</p>	<p>Wildlife Conservation Society, Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife, Animal Welfare Institute, Individual</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I or II</p>	<p>The American eel is panmictic, considered data poor, and its conservation status is difficult to assess as this species does not conform to traditional methods of assessment due to the inability to estimate life history parameters throughout the species range. However, there is substantial evidence that the American eel population is reduced from historic levels due to a suite of threats, including but not limited to: overexploitation and trade of glass, yellow and silver eels; altered hydrology; habitat loss; pollutants; disease and predation. A proposal for the inclusion of European eel (<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>) in CITES Appendix II was adopted at CoP14 (effective date of 03/13/2009). While the remaining 15 species in the genus <i>Anguilla</i> are not included in the CITES Appendices, CITES Parties have been urged to collate information and strengthen management and traceability for all <i>Anguilla</i> species due to concerns over the scale of exports and proportion of which may involve illegal and/or unsustainable activity. According to East Asian Customs data, imports of juvenile American Eel from across the species' range increased from 2 tons in 2004 to 157 ton in 2022, indicating unprecedented demand for this species.</p> <p>The United States remains undecided about whether to propose the inclusion of American eel in CITES Appendix II, pending further consultations with states, tribes, and range countries seeking additional information regarding biological status, harvest, management of, and international trade in this species. However, given the threats from illegal and unsustainable harvest and trade to all Anguillid eel species, and the likelihood that traffickers are shifting illegal harvest and trade to non-CITES listed Anguillid eel species, we continue to have concerns about the international trade in American eel and other <i>Anguilla</i> species, given the recent U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Office of Law Enforcement's investigations into the eel trade.</p>
<p><b>INVERTEBRATES</b></p>				

<p><b>*Chocolate chip sea cucumber</b> <i>(Isostichopus badionotus)</i></p>	<p>Anguilla; Antigua &amp; Barbuda; Aruba; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bermuda; Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba (Saba, Saint Eustatius, Bonaire); Brazil; Cameroon; Cayman Islands; Columbia; Costa Rica; Cuba; Curaçao; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Equatorial Guinea; Gabon; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guatemala; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Martinique; Mexico; Montserrat; Nicaragua; Panama; Puerto Rico; Saint Barthélemy; Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha (Ascension); Saint Kitts &amp; Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Martin (French part); Saint Vincent &amp; the Grenadines; Sao Tome and Principe; Saint Maarten (Dutch part); Suriname; Trinidad &amp; Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; United States; Venezuela; Virgin Islands, British; Virgin Islands, U.S.</p>	<p>Center for Biological Diversity, World Wildlife Fund</p>	<p>Add to Appendix II</p>	<p>In the United States, sea cucumber fisheries are managed by the States and, outside the 200-mile zone off the coast, by NOAA Fisheries in some areas in coordination with Regional Fishery Management Councils. U.S. states with active fisheries have instituted various sustainable management practices to include rotating harvest locations, licensing of collectors, special licensing and permit requirements, fishing equipment restrictions, and catch reporting. In regions not under U.S. jurisdiction however, management may be weak or there may be a of lack of enforcement. Inclusion in Appendix II could potentially provide conservation benefit because of the species vulnerability to overharvest, low productivity, and susceptibility to capture.</p> <p>We remain concerned with the increases in sea cucumber harvest globally and their biological vulnerability. However, the United States remains undecided about proposing to include sea cucumber species native to the United States jurisdictional waters in Appendix II, pending further consultations with states and range countries seeking additional information regarding biological status, harvest, management of, and international trade in this species.</p>
<p><b>Brown sea cucumber</b> <i>(Isostichopus fuscus)</i></p>	<p>Columbia (Malpelo I, CO (mainland)); Costa Rica (CR (mainland), Cocos I.); EC (EC (mainland), Galápagos); El Salvador; Guatemala; Honduras; Mexico (Revillagigedo Is.); Nicaragua; Panama; Peru</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix III (Ecuador) to Appendix I</p>	<p>In the United States, sea cucumber fisheries are managed by the States and, outside the 200-mile zone off the coast, by NOAA Fisheries in some areas in coordination with Regional Fishery Management Councils. U.S. states with active fisheries have instituted various sustainable management practices to include rotating harvest locations, licensing of collectors, special licensing and permit requirements, fishing equipment restrictions, and catch reporting. In regions not under U.S. jurisdiction however, management may be weak or there may be a of lack of enforcement. Inclusion in Appendix I could potentially provide conservation benefit because of the species vulnerability to overharvest, low productivity, and susceptibility to capture.</p> <p>We remain concerned with the increases in sea cucumber harvest globally and their biological vulnerability. However, the United States remains undecided about proposing to include this non-native sea cucumber species (the United States is however a major importer) in Appendix I, pending further consultations with states and range countries seeking additional information regarding biological status, harvest, management of, and international trade in this species.</p>

<p><b>*Stichopod sea cucumber</b> <i>(Isostichopus macroparetheses )</i></p>	<p>Belize; Brazil; Jamaica; Mexico; United States (Florida)</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Add to Appendix II</p>	<p>In the United States, sea cucumber fisheries are managed by the States and, outside the 200-mile zone off the coast, by NOAA Fisheries in some areas in coordination with Regional Fishery Management Councils. U.S. states with active fisheries have instituted various sustainable management practices to include rotating harvest locations, licensing of collectors, special licensing and permit requirements, fishing equipment restrictions, and catch reporting. In regions not under U.S. jurisdiction however, management may be weak or there may be a of lack of enforcement. Inclusion in Appendix II could potentially provide conservation benefit because of the species vulnerability to overharvest, low productivity, and susceptibility to capture.</p> <p>We remain concerned with the increases in sea cucumber harvest globally and their biological vulnerability. However, the United States remains undecided about proposing to include sea cucumber species native to the United States jurisdictional waters in Appendix II, pending further consultations with states and range states seeking additional information regarding biological status, harvest, management of, and international trade in this species.</p>
<p><b>*Stichopod sea cucumber</b> <i>(Isostichopus maculatus )</i></p>	<p><i>I. maculatus phoenius</i> is widely distributed in Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Add to Appendix II</p>	<p>"</p>
<p><b>Golden sandfish (<i>Holothuria lessoni</i>)</b></p>	<p>Australia; Bangladesh; British Indian Ocean Territory; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; China; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt; Eritrea; Fiji; India; Indonesia; Israel; Japan; Jordan; Kenya; Kiribati; Madagascar; Malaysia; Maldives; Mauritius; Mayotte; Federated States of Micronesia; Mozambique; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia; Oman; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Réunion; Samoa; Saudi Arabia; Seychelles; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; South Africa; Sri Lanka; Sudan; Taiwan; Tanzania; Thailand; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; Viet Nam; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen</p>	<p>Center for Biological Diversity, World Wildlife Fund</p>	<p>Add to Appendix II</p>	<p>In the United States, sea cucumber fisheries are managed by the States and, outside the 200-mile zone off the coast, by NOAA Fisheries in some areas in coordination with Regional Fishery Management Councils. U.S. states with active fisheries have instituted various sustainable management practices to include rotating harvest locations, licensing of collectors, special licensing and permit requirements, fishing equipment restrictions, and catch reporting. In regions not under U.S. jurisdiction however, management may be weak or there may be a of lack of enforcement. Inclusion in Appendix II could potentially provide conservation benefit because of the species vulnerability to overharvest, low productivity, and susceptibility to capture.</p> <p>We remain concerned with the increases in sea cucumber harvest globally and their biological vulnerability. However, the United States remains undecided about proposing to include this non-native sea cucumber species (the United States is however a major importer) in Appendix II, pending further consultations with states and range countries seeking additional information regarding biological status, harvest, management of, and international trade in this species.</p>

<p><b>*Curryfish, Herrmann's sea cucumber (<i>Stichopus herrmanni</i>)</b></p>	<p>American Samoa; Australia; Bangladesh; Cambodia; China; Comoros; Djibouti; Fiji; India; Indonesia; Iran; Kenya; Malaysia; Mauritius; Mayotte; Mozambique; Myanmar; New Caledonia; Oman; Pakistan; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Réunion; Samoa; Seychelles; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Taiwan; Tanzania; Thailand; Tonga; United States (Hawaiian Is.); Vanuatu; Viet Nam; Yemen</p>	<p>Animal Welfare Institute</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>In the United States, sea cucumber fisheries are managed by the States and, outside the 200-mile zone off the coast, by NOAA Fisheries in some areas in coordination with Regional Fishery Management Councils. U.S. states with active fisheries have instituted various sustainable management practices to include rotating harvest locations, licensing of collectors, special licensing and permit requirements, fishing equipment restrictions, and catch reporting. In regions not under U.S. jurisdiction however, management may be weak or there may be a of lack of enforcement. Inclusion in Appendix I could potentially provide conservation benefit because of the species vulnerability to overharvest, low productivity, and susceptibility to capture.</p> <p>We remain concerned with the increases in sea cucumber harvest globally and their biological vulnerability. However, the United States remains undecided about proposing to include sea cucumber species native to the United States jurisdictional waters in Appendix I, pending further consultations with states and range countries seeking additional information regarding biological status, harvest, management of, and international trade in this species.</p>
<p><b>*American horseshoe crab (<i>Limulus polyphemus</i>)</b></p>	<p>Mexico (Yucatán, Quintana Roo, Campeche); United States (Maryland, Maine, Georgia, Florida, Delaware, Connecticut, Alabama, Virginia, South Carolina, Rhode Island, North Carolina, New York, New Jersey, Mississippi, Massachusetts, Louisiana, New Hampshire)</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife, Animal Welfare Institute</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I or II</p>	<p>American horseshoe crab is harvested in the United States for bait in the whelk and American eel fisheries and for hemolymph, which is used to produce a clotting agent that aids in the detection of human pathogens in pharmaceutical products. This species is an important food source for migrating shorebirds, finfish, and Atlantic loggerhead turtles.</p> <p>Off the coast of the Atlantic Ocean, American horseshoe crab is managed by the Atlantic States Marine Fishery Commission (ASMFC) under the Horseshoe Crab Fishery Management Plan and its subsequent addenda. The species is managed through harvest limits, seasonal closures and monitoring.</p> <p>At this time, the United States is undecided whether to propose the inclusion of American horseshoe crab in the CITES Appendices pending consultations with range countries and the availability of additional information indicating that this species meets the biological criteria for inclusion in CITES Appendix I or II. We are particularly interested in additional information on the international trade of American horseshoe crab.</p>
<p><b>*Red and Pink coral (<i>Corallium</i> spp. [~20+ species])</b></p>	<p>Tropical, subtropical and temperate oceans, including the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, the Indian Ocean, the Eastern Pacific Ocean, and the Western Pacific Ocean</p>	<p>World Wildlife Fund</p>	<p>Add to Appendix II</p>	<p>The United States unsuccessfully proposed the inclusion of these species in Appendix II at CoP14 (2007) and CoP15 (2010). At this time, the United States remains undecided about proposing the inclusion of these species in Appendix II, pending consultation with range countries and receipt of updated information on the biological status, harvest, management of, and international trade in these species.</p>



**PLANTS**

Common Name (Scientific Name) (*Denotes U.S. as a range country)	Range of Species	Requester	Requested Action	FWS Comments (" Denotes same text as in box above)
<b>LIKELY</b>				
<b>None</b>				
<b>UNLIKELY</b>				
<p><b>*California lady's slipper (<i>Cypripedium californicum</i>) Orchidaceae (orchid) family</b></p>	<p>United States (California and Oregon)</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>California lady's slipper is currently included in CITES Appendix II, with Annotation #4. This species occurs primarily on federal lands. The IUCN Red List assessment of 'Endangered' was cited as the scientific basis for the proposed action, noting that collection for horticultural purposes poses a threat to the species. The primary threats to <i>Cypripedium californicum</i> are habitat loss and degradation. There is no indication that the species is harvested for medicinal purposes, and there have been no U.S. exports of this species, whether wild or artificially propagated. While artificially propagated specimens are occasionally reported in international trade from non-range countries, there is no evidence of illegal harvest or of whole plants being wild-harvested for commercial use. <i>C. californicum</i> is already included in Appendix II due to its similarity of appearance with other orchid species, which aids its conservation by requiring that all international trade is accompanied by legal acquisition and non-detriment findings. Therefore, we conclude that there would be no conservation benefit to an Appendix-I listing of <i>C. californicum</i> and that its current listing provides adequate conservation measures for this native plant species.</p> <p>The United States is unlikely to transfer the California lady's slipper to Appendix I.</p>

<p><b>*Mountain lady's slipper</b> <i>(Cypripedium montanum)</i> Orchidaceae (orchid) family</p>	<p>Canada (Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan); U.S. (Alaska, California, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming)</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>The Mountain lady's slipper Orchid is currently included in CITES Appendix II, with Annotation #4. In the U.S.A more than half of the known occurrences are located on federal land. The IUCN Red List assessment of 'Vulnerable' was cited as the scientific basis for the proposed action, noting that collection for horticultural and medicinal use poses threats to the species. The primary threats to <i>C. montanum</i> are habitat loss and degradation, with herbivory reported in a few locations. There is no evidence that the species is harvested for medicinal purposes or illegally collected, nor is there any indication of trade in wild specimens or active targeting for commercial collection. U.S. exports have included approximately 200 wild salvaged specimens in the late 1990s and fewer than 400 live, whole artificially propagated plants in the early 2000s, with no further trade reported in this species. <i>C. montanum</i> is already included in Appendix II due to its similarity of appearance with other orchid species, which aids its conservation by requiring that all international trade is accompanied by legal acquisition and non-detriment findings. Therefore, we conclude that there would be no conservation benefit to an Appendix-I listing of <i>C. montanum</i> and that its current listing provides adequate conservation measures for this native plant species.</p> <p>The United States is unlikely to transfer the Mountain lady's slipper orchid to Appendix I.</p>
<p><b>*Sparrow's-egg lady's slipper</b> <i>(Cypripedium passerinum)</i> Orchidaceae (orchid) family</p>	<p>Canada (Manitoba, British Columbia, Alberta, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Ontario, Québec, Saskatchewan, Yukon); United States (Montana, Alaska)</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>The Sparrow's-egg Lady's-slipper orchid is currently included in CITES Appendix II, with Annotation #4. In the U.S.A most known occurrences are on federal land. The IUCN Red List assessment of 'Vulnerable' was cited as the scientific basis for the proposed action, noting that collection for horticultural purposes poses a threat to the species. The primary threats to <i>C. passerinum</i> are habitat alteration and degradation, including hydrological changes. There is no evidence of commercial trade within the past ten years, nor is there any evidence of trade in wild specimens or illegal harvesting at any time. Trade has been reported from Canada, consisting of 32 live artificially propagated specimens exported between 2005 and 2015. <i>C. passerinum</i> is already included in Appendix II due to its similarity of appearance with other orchid species, which aids its conservation by requiring that all international trade is accompanied by legal acquisition and non-detriment findings. Therefore, we conclude that there would be no conservation benefit to an Appendix-I listing of <i>C. passerinum</i> and that its current listing provides adequate conservation measures for this native plant species.</p> <p>The United States is unlikely to transfer the Sparrow's-egg Lady's-slipper orchid to Appendix I.</p>

<p><b>*Two-keeled hooded orchid (<i>Galeandra bicarinata</i>) Orchidaceae (orchid) family</b></p>	<p>United States (Florida) and Cuba</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>The Two-Keeled Hooded Orchid is currently included in CITES Appendix II, with Annotation #4. In the U.S.A it is found primarily on federal land. The IUCN Red List assessment of ‘Endangered’ was cited as the scientific basis for the proposed action, highlighting poaching as a potential threat. However, the primary threats to <i>G. bicarinata</i> are habitat degradation and hydrological changes to its environment. There is no evidence of illegal harvesting, wild collection, or poaching, nor is there any evidence of commercial trade or U.S. exports. <i>G. bicarinata</i> is already included in Appendix II due to its similarity of appearance with other orchid species, which aids its conservation by requiring that all international trade is accompanied by legal acquisition and non-detriment findings. Therefore, we conclude that there would be no conservation benefit to an Appendix-I listing of <i>G. bicarinata</i>, and its current CITES listing provides adequate conservation measures for this native plant species.</p> <p>The United States is unlikely to transfer the Two-Keeled Hooded Orchid to Appendix I, unless we receive significant additional information on its biological status and international trade impacts, indicating that such a proposal is warranted.</p>
<p><b>Trees</b></p>				
<p><b>*American elm (<i>Ulmus americana</i>) Oleaceae (olive) family</b></p>	<p>Canada (Manitoba, Quebec, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan); United States (District of Columbia, Vermont, North Carolina, South Dakota, Iowa, Kansas, North Dakota, Texas, Louisiana, Missouri, Delaware, Oklahoma, Michigan, Wyoming, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, Florida, Nebraska, Virginia, Indiana, Maine, West Virginia, Minnesota, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Ohio, Georgia, New Jersey, Connecticut, Alabama, Illinois, Massachusetts)</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>American Elm is not included in the CITES Appendices. The IUCN Red List assessment of ‘Endangered’ was cited as the scientific basis for including American elm in Appendix I as meeting the biological criteria of Annex I of CITES Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p> <p>The primary threat to American elm is Dutch elm disease caused by introduced fungal pathogens (<i>Ophiostoma ulmi</i> and <i>O. novo-ulmi</i>), that has caused widespread mortality of elm trees in the United States since the 1940s. While American elm has historically been a prominent and valued species in North America, the extensive mortality of trees due to Dutch elm disease poses a significant challenge to the viability of this species. International trade of American elm wood is not affecting the biological sustainability of this species which is severely impacted by Dutch elm disease.</p> <p>The United States is unlikely to submit a proposal to include American elm in Appendix I, unless we receive significant additional information on this species’ biological status and international trade impacts, indicating that a proposal is warranted.</p>

<p><b>*Green ash (<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>) Oleaceae (olive) family</b></p>	<p>Canada (Manitoba, Ontario, Saskatchewan); MX (Veracruz, Tamaulipas, Sonora, San Luis Potosí, Nuevo León, Durango, Coahuila, Chihuahua); United States (Wyoming, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Virginia, Vermont, Utah, Texas, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Georgia, Florida, District of Columbia, Delaware, Connecticut, Colorado, Arkansas, Alabama, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee)</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>This species is not included in the CITES Appendices. The IUCN Red List assessment of ‘Critically Endangered’ was cited as the scientific basis for including green ash in Appendix I as meeting the biological criteria of Annex I of CITES Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p> <p>The primary threat to green ash is the introduced invasive emerald ash borer (<i>Agrilus planipennis</i>) that has spread throughout the species’ range killing millions of green ash trees in North America over the past two decades. While the emerald ash borer infects all ash species (<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.) in North America, green ash is the most vulnerable ash species, killing up to 100% of trees within four to seven years. International trade of green ash wood is not impacting the biological sustainability of this species.</p> <p>The United States is unlikely to submit a proposal to include green ash in Appendix I, unless we receive significant additional information on this species’ biological status and international trade impacts, indicating that a proposal is warranted.</p>
<p><b>*Longleaf pine (<i>Pinus palustris</i>) Pinaceae (pine) family</b></p>	<p>United States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia)</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>Longleaf pine is not included in the CITES Appendices. The IUCN Red List assessment of ‘Endangered’ was cited as the scientific basis for including longleaf pine in Appendix I as meeting the biological criteria of Annex I of CITES Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p> <p>Longleaf pine forests have a long history of intensive harvest in the southeastern United States, which reached its peak by the end of the 19th century. The primary threats to longleaf pine forests include land fragmentation and conversion to other uses and development, replacement of longleaf pine with fast growing native loblolly pine (<i>Pinus taeda</i>) and slash pine (<i>Pinus elliottii</i>), fire exclusion, and invasive exotic species.</p> <p>Longleaf pine forests are managed at the state and federal level where it occurs, and there are extensive restoration efforts to replant and sustainably manage longleaf pine forests. International trade of longleaf pine wood is not impacting the biological sustainability of this species.</p> <p>The United States is unlikely to submit a proposal to include longleaf pine in Appendix I.</p>

<p><b>*Redbay (<i>Persea borbonia</i>) Lauraceae (laurels) family</b></p>	<p>United States (Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Arkansas)</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>Redbay is not included in the CITES Appendices. The IUCN Red List assessment of 'Endangered' was cited as the scientific basis for including red bay in Appendix I as meeting the biological criteria of Annex I of CITES Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17). The primary threat to red bay is Laurel wilt disease, caused by a fungal pathogen (<i>Raffaelea lauricola</i>) transmitted by the introduced ambrosia beetle (<i>Xyleborus glabratus</i>), which has killed hundreds of millions of red bay trees throughout the southeastern Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain regions of the United States. Trees are highly susceptible to the disease and typically die within six to eight weeks after infection. Because of the extensive mortality of red bay trees, wood from this species is uncommon in trade.</p> <p>The United States is unlikely to submit a proposal to include red bay in Appendix I, unless we receive significant additional information on this species' biological status and international trade impacts, indicating that a proposal is warranted.</p>
<p><b>*Swamp bay (<i>Persea palustris</i>) Lauraceae (laurels) family</b></p>	<p>Bahamas; United States (Florida, Delaware, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia)</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>Swamp bay is not included in the CITES Appendices. The IUCN Red List assessment of 'Vulnerable' was cited as the scientific basis for including swamp bay in Appendix I as meeting the biological criteria of Annex I of CITES Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p> <p>The primary threat to swamp bay is Laurel wilt disease caused by a fungal pathogen (<i>Raffaelea lauricola</i>) transmitted by the introduced ambrosia beetle (<i>Xyleborus glabratus</i>), which has killed swamp bay trees throughout its entire range in the southeastern Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain regions of the United States. We found no evidence of harvest of swamp bay trees for domestic or international trade.</p> <p>The United States is unlikely to submit a proposal to include swamp bay in Appendix I, unless we receive significant additional information on this species' biological status and international trade impacts, indicating that a proposal is warranted.</p>

<p><b>*White ash (<i>Fraxinus americana</i>)</b> <b>Oleaceae (olive) family</b></p>	<p>CA (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Québec); MX; U.S. (Arkansas, Alabama, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, West Virginia)</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>This species is not included in the CITES Appendices. The IUCN Red List assessment of 'Critically Endangered' was cited as the scientific basis for including white ash in Appendix I as meeting the biological criteria of Annex I of CITES Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).</p> <p>The primary threat to white ash is the introduced invasive emerald ash borer (<i>Agrilus planipennis</i>) that has spread throughout the species' range killing millions of white ash trees in North America over the past two decades. While white ash was one of the most valuable hardwood timber trees in North America, the extensive mortality of trees due to the emerald ash borer is a significant challenge to the long-term viability of this species. International trade of white ash wood is not impacting the biological sustainability of this species.</p> <p>The United States is unlikely to submit a proposal to include white ash in Appendix I, unless we receive significant additional information on this species' biological status and international trade impacts, indicating that a proposal is warranted.</p>
<b>UNDECIDED</b>				
<p><b>☐ White sage ( <i>Salvia apiana</i> )</b></p>	<p>United States and Mexico</p>	<p>California Native Plant Society, California Botanic Garden, United Plant Savers</p>	<p>Add to Appendix II</p>	<p><i>Salvia apiana</i> is not included in the CITES Appendices and has not been previously recommended for inclusion in the Appendices. The species has not been assessed by the IUCN Red List nor by the California Natural Diversity Database program (a natural heritage program overseen by NatureServe).</p> <p>White sage is a highly aromatic perennial plant that is ecologically important as a drought tolerate browse and seed plant for wildlife and its flowers for birds and insects. It is a culturally important plant traditional used by California Native Tribes for food, medicine, and ceremony practices. There is concern about unregulated harvest of plants for commercial trade to meet international demand.</p> <p>At this time, the United States remains undecided about proposing to include white sage in Appendix II, pending further consultation with Tribes, California and Mexico, and is seeking information regarding the biological status, particularly population and abundance information, harvest, management of, and international trade (e.g., types of plant material, products, quantities) of this species. Additionally, we seek information on the identification of this species and its products from other medicinal plants used by Native American communities, such as, sagebrush.</p>

<p>□ <b>Apitong, keruing, yang, gurjan</b> (<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp. [65 species])</p>	<p>Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam</p>	<p>Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ)</p>	<p>Add to Appendix II</p>	<p>The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), of the Executive Office of the President, recommended to include <i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp. in Appendix II due to concern about unsustainable harvest of trees for international trade. <i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp. are not included in the CITES Appendices and have not been previously recommended for inclusion in the Appendices.</p> <p><i>Dipterocarpus</i> is a genus of 65 hardwood tree species native to South Asia and Southeast Asia tropical forests in 14 countries. The IUCN Red List assessed 30 species as Critical Endangered and Endangered, 11 species as Near Threatened, 16 species as Vulnerable, 7 species as Least Concern, and one species as Data Deficient. The primary threats are deforestation and land conversion, and commercial timber harvest.</p> <p>The United States imports wood of <i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp, traded as apitong or keruing wood, used for commercial truck and trailer decking, including the Department of Defense for use in military transport vehicles. The wood is known for its strength, durability, and resistance to decay.</p> <p>At this time, the United States remains undecided about proposing the inclusion of <i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp. in Appendix II, pending consultation with the range countries, and is seeking information regarding the biological status, harvest, management of, identification of, and international trade in species. We are particularly interested in the specific species in international trade and the commodities in trade and the ability to distinguish them from other species in trade.</p>
<p><b>*American ginseng (<i>Panax quinquefolius</i>) Araliaceae (ginseng) family</b></p>	<p>United States and Canada</p>	<p>Individuals</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>American ginseng has been included in Appendix II since 1975, the listing includes whole plants, whether alive or dead, and whole and sliced roots, and parts of roots (including root fibers and hairs), excluding manufactured parts or derivatives such as powders, pills, extracts, tonics, teas, and confectionary (Annotation #3). The Appendix II-listing includes both wild and cultivated (i.e., 'artificially propagated') American ginseng. Since its inclusion in Appendix II, there have been several proposals submitted to meetings of the Conference of the Parties to amend the annotation to the listing.</p> <p>American ginseng is native to hardwood forests of eastern United States and Canada, and is commercially cultivated in the U.S., Canada, and in several non-range countries such as China and the Republic of Korea. While the harvest of wild American ginseng is prohibited in Canada, in the United States, there are 19 States and one Tribe approved by the US Fish and Wildlife Service's CITES Export Program for American ginseng. The 19 States and Tribe have regulations to ensure the sustainable and lawful harvest of wild ginseng roots and they must submit annual harvest reports to the U.S. CITES Authorities. Harvest of American ginseng is prohibited on all National Park Service lands and nearly all U.S. Forest Service lands and state-owned forest lands, as well as private owned conservation lands.</p> <p>In light of this suggestion, we have been contacted by the State of Wisconsin to resume discussions over possible options to reduce or further streamline the requirements for permitting trade in artificially propagated American ginseng or trade in finished products packaged and ready for retail trade. We intend to consult further with other states and Tribes, law enforcement, as well as other range countries and Parties involved in the trade concerning the suggested uplisting proposal, and alternatively whether to submit a proposal to amend the annotation for the species or submit a working document to the meeting to examine issues relating to facilitating sustainable use and reasonable regulation of legal trade of American ginseng, including artificially propagated American ginseng, while ensuring effective enforcement against the illegal trade.</p>

"	"	"	"	<p>We are seeking information on the potential impacts of exempting certain American ginseng parts, products, or derivatives (e.g., sliced roots, finished products packaged and ready for retail trade) from CITES controls on wild ginseng populations, particularly illegally harvested roots especially under-aged roots, which could be sliced or packaged to avoid state and national protection measures, including permitting and inspection of shipments. Additionally, we seek information concerning how inspection officers could differentiate international shipments of specimens controlled under CITES from specimens which would not be controlled under CITES under this potential proposal, and any other information pertaining to exempting certain specimens of ginseng from CITES controls in evaluating whether the United States should submit a proposal or working document for consideration at CITES CoP20.</p> <p>The permitted trade of wild American ginseng harvested in the 19 States and Tribe is currently determined by the U.S. CITES Authorities to be non-detrimental and lawfully acquired, and the strong conservation measures in place at the international (including the current CITES listing), national, and subnational levels enable effective enforcement against the illegal trade. Therefore, the United States is undecided on whether to submit a proposal to transfer American ginseng from Appendix II to Appendix I, to submit a proposal to amend the annotation, or to submit a working document to the Conference of the Parties to address issues relating to trade in American ginseng.</p>
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