

**CoP19 Extended Web Version (4/26/22)**  
(Animal & Plants Species Proposals)

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Common Name (Scientific Name) (*Denotes U.S. as a range country)	Range of Species	Requester	Requested Action	FWS Comments
GENERAL COMMENT	<p>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. proposals to CoP19 where no information [or minimal information] has been presented demonstrating the CITES criteria are met for the suggested species proposal. We may still consider these possible proposals if we receive information demonstrating the CITES criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) are met.</p>			
	<p>We note that in our request for information in our first Federal Register notice for CoP19, 86 Fed. Reg. 12199-12202 (March 2, 2021), 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) <a href="https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-09-24-R17.pdf">https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-09-24-R17.pdf</a>). We also asked that commenters submit convincing information describing: (1) The status of the species, especially trend information; (2) conservation and management programs for the species, including the effectiveness of enforcement efforts; and (3) the level of international as well as domestic trade in the species, especially trend information.</p>			
LIKELY				
ANIMALS				
BIRDS				
*Short-tailed albatross ( <i>Phoebastria albatrus</i> )	China; Republic of Korea; Mexico; Canada; Japan; Russian Federation (Eastern Asian Russia); Taiwan, Province of China; United States and Minor Outlying Islands	U.S. Periodic Review	Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II	The U.S. submitted a Periodic Review for this species to the Animals Committee at its 31st Meeting (31 May - 24 June 2021, AC31 Doc41.6). It was found to meet the criteria for a transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II and a recommendation made to bring it forward to CoP19 as a Species Proposal.
*Aleutian cackling goose ( <i>Branta hutchinsii leucopareia</i> )	Canada; United States; Mexico; Japan?; KR; Taiwan, Province of China; Marshall Islands; RU (Eastern Asian Russia)	U.S. Periodic Review	Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II	The U.S. submitted a Periodic Review for this species to the Animals Committee at its 31st Meeting (31 May - 24 June 2021, AC31 Doc 41.5). It was found to meet the criteria for a transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II and a recommendation made to bring it forward to CoP19 as a Species Proposal.
REPTILES				
Snakes				
*Puerto Rico boa ( <i>Epicrates inornatus</i> )	Puerto Rico (U.S.A.)	U.S. Periodic Review	Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II	The U.S. submitted a Periodic Review (AC27 Doc. 24.3.7) for this species to the Animals Committee at its 27th Meeting (28 Apr - 3 May 2014). It was found to meet the criteria for a transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II and a recommendation made to bring it forward to CoP19 as a Species Proposal.
UNLIKELY				
ANIMALS				
GENERAL				

All species that are IUCN-assessed as critically endangered, endangered, and qualifying vulnerable species for which the United States is a range state or is a significant importer, and which are or may be affected by trade	World Wide	Natural Resources Defense Council, Animal Defenders International, Animal Welfare Institute, Bonobo Conservation Initiative, Born Free U.S.A., Center for Biological Diversity, Center for International Environmental Law, Defenders of Wildlife, Endangered Species Coalition, Global Law Alliance for Animals and the Environment, Humane Society International, Humane Society Legislative Fund, Humane Society of the United States, Oceanic Preservation Society, Species Survival Network	Add to Appendix I or Appendix II (vulnerable qualifying species for the latter)	<p>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. proposals to CoP19 where no information [or minimal information] has been presented demonstrating the CITES criteria are met for the suggested species proposal. We may still consider these possible proposals if we receive information demonstrating the CITES criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) are met.</p> <p>We note that in our request for information in our first Federal Register notice for CoP19, 86 Fed. Reg. 12199-12202 (March 2, 2021), 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) <a href="https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-09-24-R17.pdf">https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-09-24-R17.pdf</a>). We also asked that commenters submit convincing information describing: (1) The status of the species, especially trend information; (2) conservation and management programs for the species, including the effectiveness of enforcement efforts; and (3) the level of international as well as domestic trade in the species, especially trend information.</p>
All species that could contribute to the spread of zoonotic disease	World Wide	EMS Foundation	Ban all international trade	"
<b>MAMMALS</b>				
*Hooded seal ( <i>Cystophora cristata</i> )	Canada; Greenland; Iceland; Norway; Extant & Vagrant: Antigua & Barbuda; Bahamas; Bermuda; Denmark; France; Germany; Ireland; Portugal; Puerto Rico; Russian Federation; Saint Barthélemy; Spain; Svalbard and Jan Mayen; Turks and Caicos Islands; United Kingdom Great Britain & Northern Ireland; United States	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	A species native to the United States with minimal international trade that is predominantly for scientific purposes. The species is also protected under U.S. law by the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA).
*Sea otter ( <i>Enhydra lutris</i> )	Canada; Japan; Mexico; Russian Federation; United States	Natural Resources Defense Council	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I (One subspecies, <i>Enhydra lutris nereis</i> , is listed in Appendix I)	A species native to the United States with minimal international trade that is predominantly for scientific purposes. The species is also protected under U.S. law by the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA).
*Walrus ( <i>Odobenus rosmarus</i> )	Canada; Greenland; Russian Federation; Svalbard and Jan Mayen; United States (Alaska)	Natural Resources Defense Council	Transfer from Appendix III (Canada) to Appendix I	Trade is moderate. May want to consider regulating species in Appendix II instead. The species is also protected under U.S. law by and the species is protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA); The Service cooperates with the Russian Federation to implement a comprehensive Pacific walrus harvest monitoring program that provides detailed information on harvest trends and characteristics.
*Polar bear ( <i>Ursus maritimus</i> )	Canada (Labrador, Manitoba, Newfoundland I, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Ontario, Québec, Yukon); Greenland; NO; RU (Yakutiya, Krasnoyarsk, West Siberia, North European Russia); Svalbard and Jan Mayen; United States (Alaska); Presence Uncertain & Vagrant: Iceland	Center for Biological Diversity, Natural Resources Defense Council	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	<p>The United States submitted proposals to transfer the polar bear from Appendix II to Appendix I at the 15th and 16th meetings of the Conference of the Parties (CoP15, Doha, 2010 and CoP16, Bangkok, 2013), both of which were rejected by a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote.</p> <p>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 off-take. Therefore, at this time, the United States is unlikely to submit a proposal to transfer polar bear from Appendix II to Appendix I of CITES, unless we receive significant additional information indicating that a proposal is warranted.</p>

<b>Bighorn sheep (<i>Ovis canadensis</i>) - Mexico population</b>	Mexico	Safari Club International, Safari Club International Foundation, Wild Sheep Foundation, Wild Sheep Foundation Mexico Council	Remove Mexico's population from Appendix II	This species is endemic to Mexico. Quota management of this subspecies by Mexico is science-based and the population is well-managed through the CITES permitting process. U.S. imported about 1600 trophies between 2013-19 from Mexico. The U.S. is not a range state for this subspecies
<b>Malayan Porcupine (<i>Hystrix brachyura</i>)</b>	Extant (resident): Bangladesh; China; India; Indonesia; Lao; Malaysia; Myanmar; Nepal; Thailand; Viet Nam; Presence Uncertain: Brunei Darussalam	Monitor Conservation Research Society	Add to Appendix II	Non-native species with insufficient information that the species is in international trade to/from the United States.
<b>Hippopotamus (<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>)</b>	Sub-Saharan Africa	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>African lion (<i>Panthera leo</i>)</b>	Sub-Saharan Africa	Wildlife Conservation Society	Amend current annotated listing to adopt a zero quota for bones, bone pieces, bone products, claws, skeletons, skulls and teeth traded for commercial purposes, whether from wild or captive-bred lions	Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the requested action meets the criteria under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17). If a proposal is submitted by an African Range State we will evaluate the U.S position then.
<b>Kordofan giraffe (<i>Giraffa camelopardalis antiquorum</i>)</b>	Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Democratic Republic of Congo; South Sudan	Friends of Animals	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17). Insufficient trade information.
<b>Nubian giraffe (<i>Giraffa camelopardalis camelopardalis</i>)</b>	ET; South Sudan	"		"
<b>West African giraffe (<i>Giraffa camelopardalis peralta</i>)</b>	NE	"		"
<b>Reticulated giraffe (<i>Giraffa camelopardalis reticulata</i>)</b>	Ethiopia; Kenya; Somalia	"		"
<b>Rothschild's giraffe (<i>Giraffa camelopardalis rothschildi</i>)</b>	Kenya; Uganda	"		"
<b>Thornicroft's giraffe (<i>Giraffa camelopardalis thornicrofti</i>)</b>	Zambia	"		"
<b>African elephants (<i>Loxodonta africana</i>)</b>	Sub-Saharan Africa	Friends of Animals	Transfer populations in Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe from Appendix II to Appendix I	Non-native species with insufficient information to demonstrate that the populations in its southern African range (Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe) meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24. If a proposal is submitted by an African Range State we will evaluate the U.S position then.
<b>Rhinocerotidae</b>	Africa and Asia	Patrick Condry, Ph.D.	Rethink international ban on rhinoceros horn	If proposal submitted by African Range State we will evaluate then. The United States remains gravely concerned about the illegal trade in rhino horn and has strong measures to combat this illegal wildlife trafficking.
<b>Primates (9 species)</b>				

<p><b>Old World monkeys (Genera: Cercopithecus; Colobus; Lophocebus; Miopithecus) - 9 species</b></p>	<p>Angola; Burundi; Democratic Republic of Congo; Central African Republic; Cameroon; Congo; Equatorial Guinea; Gabon; Kenya; Malawi; Mozambique; Rwanda; Tanzania; Uganda; Zambia</p>	<p>Species Survival Network</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to I</p>	<p>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. proposals to CoP19 where no information [or minimal information] has been presented demonstrating the CITES criteria are met for the suggested species proposal. We may still consider these possible proposals if we receive information demonstrating the CITES criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) are met.</p> <p>We note that in our request for information in our first Federal Register notice for CoP19, 86 Fed. Reg. 12199-12202 (March 2, 2021), 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) <a href="https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-09-24-R17.pdf">https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-09-24-R17.pdf</a>). We also asked that commenters submit convincing information describing: (1) The status of the species, especially trend information; (2) conservation and management programs for the species, including the effectiveness of enforcement efforts; and (3) the level of international as well as domestic trade in the species, especially trend information.</p>
<b>BIRDS</b>				
<p><b>*Atlantic puffin (<i>Fratercula arctica</i>)</b></p>	<p>North Atlantic Ocean; Extant (breeding) range includes U.S.</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>For this native species, the U.S. has no trade in this species. It is protected from harvest and its populations are managed by the States. We consulted with with Iceland regarding their management for this species and puffins are hunted in Iceland mainly for domestic use; but while there is some international trade, it is mainly stuffed birds and is less than 0.5% of harvest. (150,000 hunted in Iceland according to IUCN).</p>
<p><b>*Black-legged kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>)</b></p>	<p>Cirumpolar in northern hemisphere; Extant (breeding) range includes United States; Extant &amp; Vagrant (passage) range includes Puerto Rico; Extant &amp; Vagrant range includes Virgin Islands, U.S.</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>For this native species, the U.S. has no trade in this species. Insufficient information provided on how this species meets the criteria for inclusion in CITES Appendices.</p>
<p><b>*Chinese egret (<i>Egretta eulophotes</i>)</b></p>	<p>Extant (breeding): China; Korea, Democratic People's Republic of; Republic of Korea; Russian Federation (Eastern Asian Russia); Extant (non-breeding); Brunei Darussalam; India; Japan; Malaysia; Philippines; Singapore; Taiwan, Province of China; Thailand; Viet Nam; Extant (passage): Hong Kong; Extant &amp; Vagrant: United States; Extant &amp; Origin Uncertain (passage): Macao</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>No U.S. trade in this species. 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. proposals to CoP19 where no information [or minimal information] has been presented demonstrating the CITES criteria are met for the suggested species proposal. We may still consider these possible proposals if we receive information demonstrating the CITES criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) are met.</p> <p>We note that in our request for information in our first Federal Register notice for CoP19, 86 Fed. Reg. 12199-12202 (March 2, 2021), 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) <a href="https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-09-24-R17.pdf">https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-09-24-R17.pdf</a>). We also asked that commenters submit convincing information describing: (1) The status of the species, especially trend information; (2) conservation and management programs for the species, including the effectiveness of enforcement efforts; and (3) the level of international as well as domestic trade in the species, especially trend information.</p>
<p><b>*Common pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>)</b></p>	<p>Widely distributed, includes Europe, Asia, Africa; Extant &amp; Vagrant range includes United States; Extant (non-breeding) range includes Guam; Northern Mariana Islands</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council</p>	<p>Add to Appendix I</p>	<p>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. 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. proposals to CoP19 where no information [or minimal information] has been presented demonstrating the CITES criteria are met for the suggested species proposal. We may still consider these possible proposals if we receive information demonstrating the CITES criteria are met.</p>

*Evening grosbeak ( <i>Hesperiphona vespertina</i> )	Extant (resident): Canada; Mexico; Saint Pierre and Miquelon; Extant (breeding): United States Extant & Vagrant (non-breeding): Norway; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	<p>This species is native to the United States. The species is also protected under U.S. law by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA).</p> <p>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. proposals to CoP19 where no information [or minimal information] has been presented demonstrating the CITES criteria are met for the suggested species proposal. We may still consider these possible proposals if we receive information demonstrating the CITES criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) are met.</p> <p>We note that in our request for information in our first Federal Register notice for CoP19, 86 Fed. Reg. 12199-12202 (March 2, 2021), 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) <a href="https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-09-24-R17.pdf">https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-09-24-R17.pdf</a>). We also asked that commenters submit convincing information describing: (1) The status of the species, especially trend information; (2) conservation and management programs for the species, including the effectiveness of enforcement efforts; and (3) the level of international as well as domestic trade in the species, especially trend information.</p>
*Florida scrub-jay ( <i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i> )	Extant (resident): United States (Florida)	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	<p>Not in international trade.</p> <p>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. 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. proposals to CoP19 where no information [or minimal information] has been presented demonstrating the CITES criteria are met for the suggested species proposal. We may still consider these possible proposals if we receive information demonstrating the CITES criteria are met.</p>
*Hawaiian duck ( <i>Anas wyvilliana</i> )	Extant (resident): United States (Hawaiian Islands)	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	<p>This native species is no longer in decline. 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. proposals to CoP19 where no information [or minimal information] has been presented demonstrating the CITES criteria are met for the suggested species proposal. We may still consider these possible proposals if we receive information demonstrating the CITES criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) are met.</p> <p>We note that in our request for information in our first Federal Register notice for CoP19, 86 Fed. Reg. 12199-12202 (March 2, 2021), 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) <a href="https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-09-24-R17.pdf">https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-09-24-R17.pdf</a>). We also asked that commenters submit convincing information describing: (1) The status of the species, especially trend information; (2) conservation and management programs for the species, including the effectiveness of enforcement efforts; and (3) the level of international as well as domestic trade in the species, especially trend information.</p>

<b>*Java sparrow (<i>Lonchura oryzivora</i>)</b>	Extant (resident): Indonesia; Extant & Introduced (resident): Brunei Darlssalam; Christmas Island; Fiji; Malaysia; Mexico; Philippines; Puerto Rico; Sri Lanka; United States (Hawaiian Islands)	Natural Resources Defense Council	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	<p>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. proposals to CoP19 where no information [or minimal information] has been presented demonstrating the CITES criteria are met for the suggested species proposal. We may still consider these possible proposals if we receive information demonstrating the CITES criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) are met.</p> <p>We note that in our request for information in our first Federal Register notice for CoP19, 86 Fed. Reg. 12199-12202 (March 2, 2021), 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) <a href="https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-09-24-R17.pdf">https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-09-24-R17.pdf</a>). We also asked that commenters submit convincing information describing: (1) The status of the species, especially trend information; (2) conservation and management programs for the species, including the effectiveness of enforcement efforts; and (3) the level of international as well as domestic trade in the species, especially trend information.</p>
<b>*Iiwi (<i>Drepanis coccinea</i>)</b>	Extant (resident): United States (Hawaiian Islands)	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	This species is native to the United States and protected under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). There is no trade in this species.
<b>*Long-tailed duck (<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>)</b>	Cirumpolar in northern hemisphere; Extant (breeding) range includes United States	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	<p>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. proposals to CoP19 where no information [or minimal information] has been presented demonstrating the CITES criteria are met for the suggested species proposal. We may still consider these possible proposals if we receive information demonstrating the CITES criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) are met.</p> <p>We note that in our request for information in our first Federal Register notice for CoP19, 86 Fed. Reg. 12199-12202 (March 2, 2021), 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) <a href="https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-09-24-R17.pdf">https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-09-24-R17.pdf</a>). We also asked that commenters submit convincing information describing: (1) The status of the species, especially trend information; (2) conservation and management programs for the species, including the effectiveness of enforcement efforts; and (3) the level of international as well as domestic trade in the species, especially trend information.</p>
<b>*Omao (<i>Myadestes obscurus</i>)</b>	Extant (resident): United States (Hawaiian Islands)	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	"
<b>*Snowy owl (<i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>, synonym <i>Bubo scandiacus</i>)</b>	Cirumpolar in northern hemisphere; Extant (resident) range includes United States	Natural Resources Defense Council	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	This species is native to the United States and BirdLife assesses the species as vulnerable. Most of the specimens in trade are captive-bred animals. Insufficient information was provided that supports the transfer of this owl from Appendix II to Appendix I. The U.S. is not a major exporter with most captive-bred owls coming from Belgium and Spain.

<b>*Steller's eider (<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>)</b>	Extant (breeding): Russian Federation (Eastern Asian Russia, Central Asian Russia); United States; Extant (non-breeding): Japan; Latvia; Lithuania; Norway; Poland; Sweden; Extant (resident): Estonia; Fiji; Russian Federation (European Russia); Extant & Vagrant: Belgium; China; Denmark; France; Germany; Greenland; Iceland; Netherlands; Svalbard and Jan Mayen; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	This species is native to the United States with no recorded U.S. trade in this species (USFWS Law Enforcement Management Information System Database (LEMIS)). The Alaska Population is also protected under U.S. law as "threatened species" under the Endangered Species Act (ESA)
<b>*Yellow-billed magpie (<i>Pica nutalli</i>)</b>	Extant (resident): United States (California)	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	This species is native to the United States with no recorded U.S. trade in this species (LEMIS).
<b>Greater green leafbird (<i>Chloropsis sonnerati</i>)</b>	Extant (resident): Brunei Darussalam; Indonesia; Malaysia; Myanmar; Singapore; Thailand	Monitor Conservation Research Society	Add to Appendix II	<p>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. proposals to CoP19 where no information [or minimal information] has been presented demonstrating the CITES criteria are met for the suggested species proposal. We may still consider these possible proposals if we receive information demonstrating the CITES criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) are met.</p> <p>We note that in our request for information in our first Federal Register notice for CoP19, 86 Fed. Reg. 12199-12202 (March 2, 2021), 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) <a href="https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-09-24-R17.pdf">https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-09-24-R17.pdf</a>). We also asked that commenters submit convincing information describing: (1) The status of the species, especially trend information; (2) conservation and management programs for the species, including the effectiveness of enforcement efforts; and (3) the level of international as well as domestic trade in the species, especially trend information. Minimal U.S. LEMIS trade (7 imports)</p>
<b>Black-throated laughingthrush (<i>Garrulax (Ianthocincla) chinensis</i>)</b>	Extant (resident): Cambodia; China; Lao; Myanmar; Thailand; Vietnam	Monitor Conservation Research Society	Add to Appendix II	<p>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. proposals to CoP19 where no information [or minimal information] has been presented demonstrating the CITES criteria are met for the suggested species proposal. We may still consider these possible proposals if we receive information demonstrating the CITES criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) are met.</p> <p>We note that in our request for information in our first Federal Register notice for CoP19, 86 Fed. Reg. 12199-12202 (March 2, 2021), 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) <a href="https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-09-24-R17.pdf">https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-09-24-R17.pdf</a>). We also asked that commenters submit convincing information describing: (1) The status of the species, especially trend information; (2) conservation and management programs for the species, including the effectiveness of enforcement efforts; and (3) the level of international as well as domestic trade in the species, especially trend information. Minimal trade data to the U.S. (Three imports totaling 77 birds)</p>

<b>Collared laughingthrush (<i>Trochalopteron yersini</i>)</b>	Extant (resident): Viet Nam	Monitor Conservation Research Society	Add to Appendix II	<p>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. proposals to CoP19 where no information [or minimal information] has been presented demonstrating the CITES criteria are met for the suggested species proposal. We may still consider these possible proposals if we receive information demonstrating the CITES criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) are met.</p> <p>We note that in our request for information in our first Federal Register notice for CoP19, 86 Fed. Reg. 12199-12202 (March 2, 2021), 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) <a href="https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-09-24-R17.pdf">https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-09-24-R17.pdf</a>). We also asked that commenters submit convincing information describing: (1) The status of the species, especially trend information; (2) conservation and management programs for the species, including the effectiveness of enforcement efforts; and (3) the level of international as well as domestic trade in the species, especially trend information. No trade recorded from the U.S. (LEMIS).</p>
<b>Magpie-robins and shamas <i>Copsychus</i> spp. [7 species]</b>	See below	Species Survival Network	Add to Appendix II [7 species]	<p>These songbirds are non-native and are heavily traded in the Asian region. Minimal trade to the U.S. (LEMIS-One Import of 6 <i>C. stricklandii</i>). The U.S. looks forward to further information from the songbird trade work to be undertaken by the CoP18 decisions on songbirds and recommendations resulting from a proposed workshop.</p> <p>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. 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. proposals to CoP19 where no information [or minimal information] has been presented demonstrating the CITES criteria are met for the suggested species proposal. We may still consider these possible proposals if we receive information demonstrating the CITES criteria are met.</p>
<b>Passerine songbirds identified by Parties as species of conservation concern that are subject to unsustainable trade</b>	Worldwide	Wildlife Conservation Society	Support proposals to add to Appendix II or Appendix I depending on conservation status	<p>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. 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. proposals to CoP19 where no information [or minimal information] has been presented demonstrating the CITES criteria are met for the suggested species proposal. We may still consider these possible proposals if we receive information demonstrating the CITES criteria are met.</p>
<b>*All Neotropical seed-finches and seedeaters (<i>Sporophila</i> spp., Family Thraupidae [~43 species])</b>	Variable ranges in United States, Mexico, Central and South America (species with U.S. range below)	Monitor Conservation Research Society	Add to Appendix II [~43 species]	<p>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. proposals to CoP19 where no information [or minimal information] has been presented demonstrating the CITES criteria are met for the suggested species proposal. We may still consider these possible proposals if we receive information demonstrating the CITES criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) are met.</p> <p>We note that in our request for information in our first Federal Register notice for CoP19, 86 Fed. Reg. 12199-12202 (March 2, 2021), 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) <a href="https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-09-24-R17.pdf">https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-09-24-R17.pdf</a>). We also asked that commenters submit convincing information describing: (1) The status of the species, especially trend information; (2) conservation and management programs for the species, including the effectiveness of enforcement efforts; and (3) the level of international as well as domestic trade in the species, especially trend information. In addition, The U.S. waits further information from the songbird trade work to be undertaken by the CoP18 decisions on songbirds and recommendations resulting from a proposed workshop.</p>



<p><b>*White-collared seed eater</b> (<i>Sporophila moreletii</i>)</p>	<p>Extant (resident): Belize; Costa Rica; El Salvador; Guatemala; Mexico; Nicaragua; Panama; Extant (breeding): United States; Extant &amp; Origin Uncertain: Honduras</p>	<p>Monitor Conservation Research Society</p>	<p>Add to Appendix II</p>	<p>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. proposals to CoP19 where no information [or minimal information] has been presented demonstrating the CITES criteria are met for the suggested species proposal. We may still consider these possible proposals if we receive information demonstrating the CITES criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) are met.</p> <p>We note that in our request for information in our first Federal Register notice for CoP19, 86 Fed. Reg. 12199-12202 (March 2, 2021), 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) <a href="https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-09-24-R17.pdf">https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-09-24-R17.pdf</a>). We also asked that commenters submit convincing information describing: (1) The status of the species, especially trend information; (2) conservation and management programs for the species, including the effectiveness of enforcement efforts; and (3) the level of international as well as domestic trade in the species, especially trend information. The species is native to the United States but minimal trade is recorded. LEMIS _ (1 export &amp; 4 imports of 28 specimens)</p>
<b>REPTILES</b>				
<b>Turtles</b>				
<p><b>*Wood turtle</b> (<i>Glyptemys insculpta</i>)</p>	<p>NE United States as far west as Illinois and SE Canada (Nova Scotia)</p>	<p>World Animal Protection, Natural Resources Defense Council</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>Native species that is was included in CITES Appendix II in 2013. Trade is well-regulated and the concern is the illegal trade. The species is currently under review for protection under the U.S. Endangered Species Act.</p>
<p><b>*Spotted turtle</b> (<i>Clemmys guttata</i>)</p>	<p>E United States as far west as Illinois and southern Ontario Canada</p>	<p>World Animal Protection, Natural Resources Defense Council</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>Native species that is was included in CITES Appendix II in 2013. Trade is well-regulated and the concern is the illegal trade. The species is currently under review for protection under the U.S. Endangered Species Act.</p>
<p><b>*Blanding's turtle</b> (<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>)</p>	<p>Mid-western United States and southern Ontario Canada</p>	<p>World Animal Protection, Natural Resources Defense Council</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>Native species that is was included in CITES Appendix II in 2013. Trade is well-regulated and the concern is the illegal trade. The species is currently under review for protection under the U.S. Endangered Species Act.</p>
<p><b>*Diamondback terrapin</b> (<i>Malaclemys terrapin</i>)</p>	<p>Eastern United States coast from Cape Cod to Texas (7 subspecies)</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council, Animal Welfare Institute</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>Native species that was included in CITES Appendix II in 2013. Harvest and trade is well-regulated .</p>
<p><b>*Wattle-necked softshell turtle</b> (<i>Palea steindachneri</i>)</p>	<p>China, Lao &amp; Viet Nam (introduced to Hawaii United States)</p>	<p>Natural Resources Defense Council</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p>	<p>Not native to the United States. Introduced to Hawaii. 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. proposals to CoP19 where no information [or minimal information] has been presented demonstrating the CITES criteria are met for the suggested species proposal. We may still consider these possible proposals if we receive information demonstrating the CITES criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) are met.</p> <p>We note that in our request for information in our first Federal Register notice for CoP19, 86 Fed. Reg. 12199-12202 (March 2, 2021), 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) <a href="https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-09-24-R17.pdf">https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-09-24-R17.pdf</a>). We also asked that commenters submit convincing information describing: (1) The status of the species, especially trend information; (2) conservation and management programs for the species, including the effectiveness of enforcement efforts; and (3) the level of international as well as domestic trade in the species, especially trend information.</p>
<p><b>Trachemys scripta</b></p>	<p>United States of America (introduced World Wide)</p>	<p>IUCN SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group &amp; Wildlife Conservation Society</p>	<p>Include all species not currently listed in Appendix II [~185 species]. Transfer threatened or endangered species from Appendix II to Appendix I.</p>	<p>One of the most common and abundant species of turtle. It is in international trade but trade poses no threats to this common turtle. Considered an invasive species in many countries including the EU.</p>

Mud turtles ( <i>Kinosternon</i> spp. [~20 species of which 6 occur in the U.S.]) The remainder include <i>K. acutum</i> , <i>K. alamosae</i> , <i>K. angustipons</i> , <i>K. chimalhuaca</i> , <i>K. cora</i> , <i>K. creaseri</i> , <i>K. dunni</i> , <i>K. durangoense</i> , <i>K. herrerae</i> , <i>K. integrum</i> , <i>K. leucostomum</i> , <i>K. oaxacae</i> , <i>K. scorioides</i> , <i>K. vogti</i> , and <i>K. sonoriense longifemorale</i>	Mexico; Guatemala; Belize; El Salvador; Honduras, Costa Rica; Nicaragua; Panama, and Columbia	Species Survival Network + IUCN	Add to Appendix I or II [~20 species]	At this time, the United States remains undecided about proposing the inclusion of its native <i>KINOSTERNON</i> species in Appendix II, pending receipt of additional trade, management and/or biological information. We also seek information on the identification methods available for the identification of adults, subadults, and juveniles of species in the <i>Kinosterna</i> genus. In addition, we will consult with State wildlife agencies on their management efforts for these species.
<b>Lizards</b>				
Horned lizards ( <i>Phrynosoma</i> spp. [21 species – 18 to be added to CITES])	Mexico and United States (+ one species in Canada)	Species Survival Network	Add to Appendix I or II [18 species]	The United States is unlikely to submit a proposal to include the entire genus in Appendix II. However, it remains undecided on the species, <i>Phrynosoma platyrhinos</i> which is predominately in trade from the United States. Per U.S. Office of Law Enforcement, most horned lizard species are fairly easy to tell apart. Our wildlife inspectors have experience distinguishing the U.S. species (predominantly <i>P. platyrhinos</i> ) from the multiple species that are endemic only to Mexico.
<b>Snakes</b>				
Masked water snakes, puff-faced water snakes ( <i>Homalopsis</i> spp. [5 species])	Bangladesh; Cambodia; Indonesia; India; Lao; Malaysia; Myanmar; Thailand; Viet Nam	Species Survival Network	Add to Appendix II [5 species]	There is international trade occurring in this non-native species but the U.S. is not a range country nor a major importer. 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. proposals to CoP19 where no information [or minimal information] has been presented demonstrating the CITES criteria are met for the suggested species proposal. We may still consider these possible proposals if we receive information 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 CoP19, 86 Fed. Reg. 12199-12202 (March 2, 2021), 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) <a href="https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-09-24-R17.pdf">https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-09-24-R17.pdf</a> ). We also asked that commenters submit convincing information describing: (1) The status of the species, especially trend information; (2) conservation and management programs for the species, including the effectiveness of enforcement efforts; and (3) the level of international as well as domestic trade in the species, especially trend information.
Rattlesnakes ( <i>Crotalus</i> spp. [30 species])	Most species occur in Mexico, United States, or Canada but one species occurs in Argentina; Bolivia; Brazil; Columbia; Paraguay; Peru; Uruguay; Venezuela	Species Survival Network	Add to Appendix II [30 species]	There is a need for a workshop to examine the trade and biological status of all U.S. rattlesnake species. Trade can be in live animals and products (skins, curios, and meat). Given that there is no recent IUCN assessment of the taxa as a whole or limited biological information available on many of the species, the United States is unlikely, at this time, to submit a proposal to include some or all of the American rattlesnakes ( <i>Crotalus</i> spp.) in Appendix II. We will continue discussions and consultations with other range countries, as well as the States and Tribes if appropriate regarding sustainable trade in these species. Given the insufficient biological particularly population trends and harvest/collection efforts and trade information, it is unlikely that the U.S. will submit a proposal.
<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>				
<b>Salamanders &amp; Newts</b>				
*Pigeon Mountain salamander ( <i>Plethodon petraeus</i> )	United States (north-western Georgia)	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	The species is native with minimal U.S. trade (One LEMIS export of 2 wild commercial salamanders to CA in 2016).
Laos warty newt ( <i>Laotriton laoensis</i> )	Loa	World Wildlife Fund	Add to Appendix I	The U.S. is not a range state for this species. There is minimal trade in the species to/from the U.S. (LEMIS 14 live newts exported & 14 live newts imported).
<b>Frogs and Toads</b>				
Bug-eyed frogs, mossy frogs ( <i>Theloderma</i> spp. )	Southeast Asia, southern China, northeastern India	World Wildlife Fund	Add to Appendix II [~28 species]	Although 16 species were noted to be observed in international trade/Asian market, the U.S. is neither a major importer or a range country for this species.
<b>SHARKS &amp; RAYS</b>				
<b>Hammerhead sharks</b>				

<b>*Scalloped hammerhead (<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>)</b>	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	World Wildlife Fund, Natural Resources Defense Council	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	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 NMFS in the United States.
<b>*Great hammerhead (<i>Sphyrna mokarran</i>)</b>	Circumglobal (tropical and warm temperate seas); Extant (resident) includes United States; Puerto Rico; Virgin Islands, U.S.	Natural Resources Defense Council	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"
<b>*Smooth hammerhead (<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>)</b>	Circumglobal (temperate seas, some tropical seas); Extant (resident) includes United States; Puerto Rico; Virgin Islands, U.S.	Natural Resources Defense Council	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"
<b>Other sharks</b>				
<b>Additional shark species [ultimate goal: all sharks ~500+ species]</b>	Worldwide	Wildlife Conservation Society, International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW recommends any species found in international trade)	Add to Appendix II/Support proposals to add to Appendix II	Insufficient information was provided to demonstrate that additional shark species meet the criteria for inclusion in 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, however as with all species will consider information demonstrating that CITES criteria are met.
<b>*Oceanic whitetip shark (<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>)</b>	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.)	World Wildlife Fund, 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 (Rev. CoP17).
<b>*Dusky shark (<i>Carcharhinus obscurus</i>)</b>	Cosmopolitan but patchy (tropical and warm temperate seas); Extant (resident) includes United States	Natural Resources Defense Council, Animal Welfare Institute	Add to Appendix I	Insufficient information was provided to demonstrate species meets the criteria for inclusion in 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, however as with all species will consider information demonstrating that CITES criteria are met.
<b>*Spinner shark (<i>Carcharhinus brevipinna</i>)</b>	Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, and the Indo-West Pacific Oceans; Extant (resident) includes United States	Animal Welfare Institute	Add to Appendix II	Insufficient information was provided to demonstrate that species meets the criteria for inclusion in 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, however as with all species will consider information demonstrating that CITES criteria are met.
<b>*Silky shark (<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>)</b>	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	Natural Resources Defense Council, Animal Welfare Institute	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I (AWI requests to add to Appendix II, but already on Appendix II)	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).

<b>*Night shark (<i>Carcharhinus signatus</i>)</b>	Northwest, Western Central, and Southwest Atlantic Oceans; Eastern Central and Southeast Atlantic Oceans; Extant (resident) includes United States; Puerto Rico; Virgin Islands, U.S.	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	Insufficient information was provided to demonstrate that species meets the criteria for inclusion in 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, however as with all species will consider information demonstrating that CITES criteria are met.
<b>*Sandbar shark (<i>Carcharhinus plumbeus</i>)</b>	Circumglobal (tropical and warm temperate seas); United States from Gulf of Maine, Massachusetts to Yucatan, Mexico; also common in the Hawaiian Islands; Extant (resident) includes U.S. (Louisiana, Alabama, North Carolina, Florida, Delaware, Texas, Mississippi, Rhode Island, Georgia, Virginia, Massachusetts, New Jersey, South Carolina, Connecticut)	Animal Welfare Institute	Add to Appendix II	Insufficient information was provided to demonstrate that species meets the criteria for inclusion in 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, however as with all species will consider information demonstrating that CITES criteria are met.
<b>*Basking shark (<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>)</b>	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	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 (Rev. CoP17).
<b>*Longfin mako (<i>Isurus paucus</i>)</b>	Circumglobal (tropical and warm temperate waters); Extant (resident) includes United States; Puerto Rico; Virgin Islands, U.S.; Guam; Northern Mariana Islands; American Samoa	Natural Resources Defense Council	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"
<b>*Shortfin mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>)</b>	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	Natural Resources Defense Council, Animal Welfare Institute	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"
<b>*Whale shark (<i>Rhincodon typus</i>)</b>	Circumglobal (tropical and warm temperate seas); Extant (resident) includes United States; Puerto Rico; Virgin Islands, U.S.; American Samoa	Natural Resources Defense Council, Animal Welfare Institute	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"

<b>*Common thresher (<i>Alopias vulpinus</i>)</b>	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.	Natural Resources Defense Council	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"
<b>*White shark (<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>)</b>	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.)	Natural Resources Defense Council	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"
<b>*Kitefin shark (<i>Dalatias licha</i>)</b>	Widespread but patchily distributed in the Atlantic and Indo-West and Central Pacific Oceans; Extant (resident) includes United States (Hawaiian Is., Florida, Massachusetts, Louisiana)	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	Insufficient information was provided to demonstrate that species meets the criteria for inclusion in 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, however as with all species will consider information demonstrating that CITES criteria are met.
		Animal Welfare Institute	Add to Appendix II	Insufficient information was provided to demonstrate that species meets the criteria for inclusion in 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, however as with all species will consider information demonstrating that CITES criteria are met.
<b>*Tope (<i>Galeorhinus galeus</i>)</b>	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	Natural Resources Defense Council, Animal Welfare Institute	Add to Appendix I	Insufficient information was provided to demonstrate that species meets the criteria for inclusion in 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, however as with all species will consider information demonstrating that CITES criteria are met.
<b>*Porbeagle (<i>Lamna nasu</i>)</b>	North Atlantic and Southern Hemisphere (temperate and cold temperate waters); Extant (resident) includes United State	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 (Rev. CoP17).

<b>*Spiny dogfish (<i>Squalus acanthias</i>)</b>	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	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	Insufficient information was provided to demonstrate that species meets the criteria for inclusion in 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, however as with all species will consider information demonstrating that CITES criteria are met.
		Animal Welfare Institute	Add to Appendix II	Insufficient information was provided to demonstrate that species meets the criteria for inclusion in 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, however as with all species will consider information demonstrating that CITES criteria are met.
<b>*Atlantic nurse shark (<i>Ginglymostoma cirratum</i>)</b>	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.	Animal Welfare Institute	Add to Appendix II	"
<b>*Gulper shark (<i>Centrophorus granulosus</i>)</b>	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, Province of China; United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland; United States; Virgin Islands, U.S.; Western Sahara; Presence Uncertain & Origin Uncertain: Brazil; Pakistan	Animal Welfare Institute	Add to Appendix I	Insufficient information was provided to demonstrate that species meets the criteria for inclusion in 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, however as with all species will consider information demonstrating that CITES criteria are met.
<b>*Mosaic gulper shark (<i>Centrophorus tessellatus</i>)</b>	Japan; Maldives; United States (Hawaiian Is.)	Animal Welfare Institute	Add to Appendix I	"
<b>*Pacific sharpnose shark (<i>Rhizoprionodon longurio</i>)</b>	Columbia; Costa Rica; Ecuador; El Salvador; Guatemala; Honduras; Mexico; Nicaragua; Panama; Peru; United States	Animal Welfare Institute	Add to Appendix II	Insufficient information was provided to demonstrate that species meets the criteria for inclusion in 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, however as with all species will consider information demonstrating that CITES criteria are met.
<b>Rays and skates</b>				
<b>*Atlantic devilray (<i>Mobula hypostoma</i>)</b>	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.	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 (Rev. CoP17).

<b>*Sicklefin devilray (<i>Mobula tarapacana</i>)</b>	Circumglobal (patchy; tropical, subtropical, and temperate waters); Extant (resident) includes United States (including Hawaiian Is.); Possibly Extant (resident) includes 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.	Natural Resources Defense Council	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"
<b>*Giant manta ray (<i>Manta birostris</i>, synonym <i>Mobula birostris</i>)</b>	Circumglobal (tropical and temperate waters); Extant (resident) includes United States (including Hawaiian Is.); Puerto Rico; Guam; Northern Mariana Islands; Virgin Islands, U.S.; Possibly Extant (resident) includes American Samoa; United States Minor Outlying Islands (U.S. Line Is., Midway Is., Johnston I., Howland-Baker Is., Wake Is.)	Natural Resources Defense Council	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"
<b>*Spotted eagle ray (<i>Aetobatus ocellatus</i>)</b>	Indian and Pacific Oceans (probably widespread throughout the Indo-West and Central Pacific); Extant (resident) includes United States (Hawaiian Is.)	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	Insufficient information was provided to demonstrate that species meets the criteria for inclusion in 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, however as with all species will consider information demonstrating that CITES criteria are met.
<b>*Whitespotted eagle ray (<i>Aetobatus narinari</i>)</b>	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.	Animal Welfare Institute	Add to Appendix II	Insufficient information was provided to demonstrate that species meets the criteria for inclusion in 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, however as with all species will consider information demonstrating that CITES criteria are met.
<b>*Bullnose eagle ray (<i>Myliobatis freminvillei</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>*Winter skate (<i>Leucoraja ocellata</i>)</b>	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)	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	Insufficient information was provided to demonstrate that species meets the criteria for inclusion in 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, however as with all species will consider information demonstrating that CITES criteria are met.
<b>*Thorny skate (<i>Amblyraja radiata</i>)</b>	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)	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	"
<b>BONY FISHES</b>				
<b>*American eel (<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>)</b>	Anguilla; Antigua & 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 & Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Martin (French part); Saint Pierre and Miquelon; Saint Vincent & the Grenadines; Saint Maarten (Dutch part); Trinidad & Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; United States; Venezuela; Virgin Islands, British; Virgin Islands, U.S.	Wildlife Conservation Society	Add to Appendix II	<p>This native species is in international trade for its meat and use of elvers in the aquaculture industry. The next ASMFC status assessment of the U.S. eel stock will be completed approximately in October of 2022. This information is critical to the evaluation of this species under the CITES Appendix II criteria for inclusion of this species under CITES Res. Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17). However, this timeframe does not allow for consideration of a species proposal to include the species at CoP19 as proposals must be submitted by June 17, 2022. We continue to have concerns about the international trade in American eel and other eel species, given the recent U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Office of Law Enforcement's investigations into the eel trade. Therefore, we will continue to monitor the status and management efforts for American eel. We seek information on the biological status and trade in this species in the U.S. and importantly, from other range countries, specifically Canada and the wider Caribbean region to address knowledge gaps.</p> <p>The U.S. FWS Office of Law Enforcement supports the inclusion of American Eel in Appendix II.</p>
<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	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 indicating that this species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I.



<b>*Pacific bluefin tuna (<i>Thunnus orientalis</i>)</b>	Australia; Canada; China; Ecuador; Guam; India; Japan; Republic of Korea; Marshall Islands; Mexico; Northern Mariana Islands; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Russian Federation; Taiwan, Province of China; United States	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	"
<b>*Bigeye tuna (<i>Thunnus obesus</i>)</b>	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.	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	"
<b>*Brown-marbled grouper (<i>Epinephelus fuscoguttatus</i>)</b>	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.)	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	"
<b>*Camouflage grouper (<i>Epinephelus polyphekadion</i>)</b>	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.)	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	"
<b>*Nassau grouper (<i>Epinephelus striatus</i>; global and Gulf of Mexico)</b>	Species: Anguilla; Antigua & Barbuda; Aruba; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bermuda; Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba (Saba, Bonaire, Saint Eustatius); 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 & Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Martin (French part); Saint Vincent & the Grenadines; Saint Maarten (Dutch part); Trinidad & Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; United States; Venezuela; Virgin Islands, British; Virgin Islands, U.S.	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	"
	Anguilla; Antigua & Barbuda; Aruba; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bermuda; Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba (Saba, Bonaire, Saint Eustatius); Brazil; Cayman Islands; Columbia; Costa Rica; Cuba; Curaçao;	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	"

<b>*Red grouper (<i>Epinephelus morio</i>)</b>	Rica; Curaçao, Curaçao; Dominica; Dominican Republic; French Guiana; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guatemala; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Martinique; Mexico; Montserrat; Nicaragua; Panama; Puerto Rico; Saint Barthélemy; Saint Kitts & Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Martin (French part); Saint Vincent & the Grenadines; Saint Maarten (Dutch part); Trinidad & Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; United States; Venezuela; Virgin Islands, British; Virgin Islands, U.S.	Animal Welfare Institute	Add to Appendix II	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.
<b>*Black grouper (<i>Mycteroperca bonaci</i>)</b>	Anguilla; Antigua & 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 & Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Martin (French part); Saint Vincent & the Grenadines; Saint Maarten (Dutch part); Trinidad & Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; United States; Venezuela; Virgin Islands, British; Virgin Islands, U.S.	Natural Resources Defense Council	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 indicating that this species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I.
<b>*Yellow-fin grouper [Gulf of Mexico] (<i>Mycteroperca venenosa</i>)</b>	Species: Anguilla; Antigua & 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; Saint Kitts & Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Martin (French part); Saint Vincent & the Grenadines; Saint Maarten (Dutch part); Suriname; Trinidad & Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; United States; VE; Virgin Islands, British; Virgin Islands, U.S.	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	"
<b>*Yellowmouth grouper (<i>Mycteroperca interstitialis</i>)</b>	Anguilla; Antigua & Barbuda; Aruba; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bermuda; Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba (Saba, Bonaire, Saint Eustatius); BR; 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 & Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Martin (French part); VC; Saint Maarten (Dutch part); Trinidad & Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; United States; Venezuela; Virgin Islands, British; Virgin Islands, U.S.	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	"

<b>*Bluefish (<i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i>)</b>	Subpopulations occur in all Ocean basins except the eastern Pacific; Extant (resident) includes United States	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	"
<b>*Blue marlin (<i>Makaira nigricans</i>)</b>	Circumglobal; Extant (resident) includes United States, American Samoa; Guam; Puerto Rico; Northern Mariana Islands; U.S. Minor Outlying Islands; Virgin Islands, U.S.	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	"
<b>*California sheephead (<i>Semicossyphus pulcher</i>)</b>	Mexico (Baja California, Guadalupe I., Baja California Sur); United States (California)	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	"
<b>*Carolina pygmy sunfish (<i>Elassoma boehlkei</i>)</b>	United States (North Carolina, South Carolina)	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	"
<b>*Cubera snapper (<i>Lutjanus cyanopterus</i>)</b>	Anguilla; Antigua & 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; Grenada; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Martinique; Mexico; Montserrat; Nicaragua; Panama; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts & Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Martin (French part); Saint Vincent & the Grenadines; Saint Maarten (Dutch part); Suriname; Trinidad & Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; United States; Venezuela; Virgin Islands, British; Virgin Islands, U.S.	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	"
<b>*Red snapper (<i>Lutjanus campechanus</i>)</b>	Mexico; United States; Presence Uncertain: Bahamas; Cuba	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	"
<b>*Golden tilefish (<i>Lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps</i>)</b>	Canada; Guyana; Mexico; Suriname; Trinidad & Tobago; United States; Venezuela	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	"
<b>*Hogfish (<i>Lachnolaimus maximus</i>)</b>	Anguilla; Antigua & 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; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guatemala; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Martinique; Mexico; Montserrat; Nicaragua; Panama; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts & Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Martin (French part); Saint Vincent & the Grenadines; Saint Maarten (Dutch part); Suriname; Trinidad & Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; United States; Venezuela; Virgin Islands, British; Virgin Islands, U.S.	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	"

<b>*Humphead wrasse (<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>)</b>	Indian and Pacific Oceans; Extant (resident) includes American Samoa; Guam; Northern Mariana Islands; United States Minor Outlying Islands (Wake Is.)	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	"
<b>Maya hamlet (<i>Hypoplectrus maya</i>)</b>	Belize	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	"
<b>*Mexican blindcat (<i>Prietella phreatophila</i>)</b>	Mexico (Coahuila); United States (Texas)	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	"
<b>*Roundnose grenadier (<i>Coryphaenoides rupestris</i>)</b>	Bahamas; Canada; Denmark; Faroe Islands; France (mainland)); Greenland; Iceland; Ireland; Morocco; Norway; Portugal (mainland)); Saint Pierre and Miquelon; Spain (mainland)); SE; GB; U.S.	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	"
<b>*Squaretail coralgrouper (<i>Plectropomus areolatus</i>)</b>	Indian and Pacific Oceans; Extant (resident) includes American Samoa; U.S. Minor Outlying Islands (Howland-Baker Is.)	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	"
<b>*Tarpon (<i>Megalops atlanticus</i>)</b>	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.	Natural Resources Defense Council, Animal Welfare Institute	Add to Appendix I	"
<b>*Vermilion snapper (<i>Rhomboplites aurorubens</i>)</b>	Anguilla; Antigua & 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 & Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Martin (French part); Saint Vincent & the Grenadines; Saint Maarten (Dutch part); Suriname; Trinidad & Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; United States; Venezuela; Virgin Islands, British; Virgin Islands, U.S.	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	"
	Anguilla; Antigua & 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;	Center for Biological Diversity	Add to Appendix II	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.

*Peppermint goby ( <i>Coryphopterus lipernes</i> )	Guadeloupe; Guatemala; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Martinique; Mexico; Montserrat; Nicaragua; Panama; Puerto Rico; Saint Barthélemy; Saint Kitts & Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Martin (French part); Saint Vincent & the Grenadines; Saint Maarten (Dutch part); Trinidad & Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; United States; Venezuela; Virgin Islands, British; Virgin Islands, U.S.	Natural Resources Defense Council	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 indicating that this species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I.
*Glass goby ( <i>Coryphopterus hyalinus</i> )	Bahamas; Belize; Bermuda; Columbia; Costa Rica; Cuba; Guatemala; Haiti; Honduras; Mexico; Nicaragua; Panama; Trinidad & Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; United States (Florida)	Center for Biological Diversity	Add to Appendix II	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.
		Natural Resources Defense Council	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 indicating that this species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I.
*Masked goby ( <i>Coryphopterus personatus</i> )	Anguilla; Antigua & Barbuda; Aruba; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bermuda; 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 & Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Martin (French part); Saint Vincent & the Genadines; Saint Maarten (Dutch part); Trinidad & Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; United States; Venezuela; Virgin Islands, British; Virgin Islands, U.S.	Center for Biological Diversity	Add to Appendix II	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.
		Natural Resources Defense Council	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 indicating that this species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I.
*Broadstripe goby ( <i>Elacatinus prochilos</i> )	Anguilla; Antigua & 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 & Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Martin (French part); Saint Vincent & the Grenadines; Saint Maarten (Dutch part); Trinidad & Tobago; Virgin Islands, British; Virgin Islands, U.S.	Center for Biological Diversity	Add to Appendix II	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.
		Natural Resources Defense Council – specifies Gulf of Mexico	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 indicating that this species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I.
Seahorses				

<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	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>*Slender seahorse (<i>Hippocampus reidi</i>)</b>	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 & the Grenadines; Suriname; Trinidad & Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; United States (Florida, North Carolina); Venezuela (VE Antilles, VE (mainland)); Virgin Islands, British; Virgin Islands, U.S.	Center for Biological Diversity	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"
<b>*Thorny seahorse (<i>Hippocampus histrix</i>)</b>	Australia (New South Wales, Queensland); China; French Polynesia; India (Tamil Nadu, Kerala); Indonesia; Japan (Honshu); Republic of Korea; Madagascar; Malaysia (Peninsular MY); Mauritius; Micronesia, Federated States of; Mozambique; New Caledonia; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Réunion; Samoa; Seychelles; South Africa; Taiwan, Province of China; Tanzania; Tonga; United States (Hawaiian Is.); Viet Nam; Presence Uncertain: Bangladesh; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Comoros; Fiji; Hong Kong; Kenya; Kiribati; Myanmar; Nauru; Palau; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Tuvalu; Vanuatu	Natural Resources Defense Council	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"
<b>*Spotted seahorse (<i>Hippocampus kuda</i>)</b>	American Samoa; Australia (Northern Territory, Queensland); Bahrain; Cambodia; Fiji; French Polynesia; Hong Kong; India; Indonesia; Japan; Kuwait; Malaysia; Micronesia, Federated States of; Mozambique; New Caledonia; Pakistan; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Saudi Arabia; Singapore; Solomon Islands; South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal); Taiwan, Province of China; Tanzania; Thailand; Tonga; United States (Hawaiian Is.); Viet Nam	Animal Welfare Institute	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"

<b>Tiger-tail seahorse (<i>Hippocampus comes</i>)</b>	India (Andaman Is.); Indonesia; Malaysia; Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam	Center for Biological Diversity	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"
<b>INVERTEBRATES</b>				
<b>Spiders</b>				
<b>Giant armored trapdoor spider (<i>Liphistius malayanus</i>)</b>	Malaysia (mainland)	Species Survival Network	Add to Appendix I	Non-native species and there is insufficient information on trade to the U.S.
<b>Tarantulas (<i>Typhochlaena</i> spp. [5 species])</b>	Brazil	Species Survival Network	Add to Appendix I [5 species]	The species are non-native to the U.S. There is insufficient information on trade to the U.S. (LEMIS - only 5 imports of 48 spiders - all <i>T. seladonia</i> - over 10 yrs).
<b>Coral</b>				
<b>*Blue coral (<i>Heliopora coerulea</i>)</b>	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 (<i>Pavona cactus</i>)</b>	Indian and Pacific Oceans; Extant (resident) includes American Samoa; Guam; Northern Mariana Islands; 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 (<i>Pavona decussata</i>)</b>	Indian and Pacific Oceans; Extant (resident) includes American Samoa; Guam; Northern Mariana Islands; United States Minor Outlying Islands	Natural Resources Defense Council	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"
<b>*Daisy coral (<i>Alveopora allingi</i>)</b>	Indian and Pacific Oceans; Extant (resident) includes American Samoa; Guam; Northern Mariana Islands; United States Minor Outlying Islands	Natural Resources Defense Council	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"
<b>*Daisy coral (<i>Alveopora verrilliana</i>)</b>	Indian and Pacific Oceans; Extant (resident) includes American Samoa; Guam; Northern Mariana Islands; United States Minor Outlying Islands	Natural Resources Defense Council	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"
<b>*Disc coral (<i>Turbinaria mesenterina</i>)</b>	Indian and Pacific Oceans; Extant (resident) includes American Samoa; Guam; Northern Mariana Islands; United States Minor Outlying Islands	Natural Resources Defense Council	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"
<b>*Disc coral (<i>Turbinaria peltata</i>)</b>	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	"
<b>*Disc coral (<i>Turbinaria reniformis</i>)</b>	Indian and Pacific Oceans; Extant (resident) includes American Samoa; Guam; Northern Mariana Islands; United States Minor Outlying Islands	Natural Resources Defense Council	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"

<b>*Galaxy coral (<i>Galaxea astreata</i>)</b>	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	"
<b>*Hawaiian reef coral (<i>Montipora dilatata</i>)</b>	United States (Hawaiian Is.)	Natural Resources Defense Council	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I (Order is listed under Appendix II)	"
<b>*Montipora coral (<i>Montipora angulata</i>)</b>	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, Province of China; Thailand; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United States Minor Outlying Islands; Viet Nam; Wallis and Futuna	Natural Resources Defense Council	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"
<b>*Montipora coral (<i>Montipora calcarea</i>)</b>	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	Natural Resources Defense Council	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"
<b>*Montipora coral (<i>Montipora calculata</i>)</b>	American Samoa; Australia; Cambodia; Chile; Cook Islands; Fiji; French Polynesia; Guam; India; Indonesia; Japan; Kenya; Kiribati; Madagascar; Malaysia; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Micronesia, Federated States of; Mozambique; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia; Niue; Northern Mariana Islands; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Pitcairn; Samoa; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Taiwan, Province of China; Tanzania; Thailand; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United States Minor Outlying Islands; Vanuatu; Viet Nam; Wallis and Futuna	Natural Resources Defense Council	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"
<b>*Porites coral (<i>Porites pukoensis</i>)</b>	United States (Hawaiian Is.)	Natural Resources Defense Council	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"



<b>*Porites coral (<i>Porites horizontalata</i>)</b>	Indian and Pacific Oceans; Extant (resident) includes American Samoa; Guam; Northern Mariana Islands; United States Minor Outlying Islands	Natural Resources Defense Council	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"
<b>*Porites coral (<i>Porites nigrescens</i>)</b>	Indian and Pacific Oceans; Extant (resident) includes American Samoa; Guam; Northern Mariana Islands; United States Minor Outlying Islands	Natural Resources Defense Council	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"
<b>*Scleractinian coral (<i>Psammocora stellata</i>)</b>	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	Natural Resources Defense Council	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"
<b>*Staghorn coral (<i>Acropora acuminata</i>)</b>	Indian and Pacific Oceans; Extant (resident) includes American Samoa; Guam; Northern Mariana Islands; United States Minor Outlying Islands	Natural Resources Defense Council	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"
<b>*Staghorn coral (<i>Acropora aspera</i>)</b>	Indian and Pacific Oceans; Extant (resident) includes American Samoa; Guam; Northern Mariana Islands; United States Minor Outlying Islands	Natural Resources Defense Council	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"
<b>*Staghorn coral (<i>Acropora horrida</i>)</b>	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	"
<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	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	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"
<b>*Staghorn coral (<i>Acropora vaughani</i>)</b>	Indian and Pacific Oceans; Extant (resident) includes American Samoa; Guam; Northern Mariana Islands; United States Minor Outlying Islands	Natural Resources Defense Council	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"

<b>*Star coral (<i>Astreopora cucullata</i>)</b>	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	"
<b>Sea cucumbers</b>				
<b>Brown sandfish (<i>Holothuria spinifera</i>)</b>	Australia; Bangladesh; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; China; India (Andaman Is.); Indonesia; Malaysia; Myanmar; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Viet Nam	Wildlife Conservation Society	Add to Appendix II	The United States is unlikely to propose the inclusion of wedgefish in Appendix II since none of these species are found within U.S. waters.
<b>Golden sandfish (<i>Holothuria scabra</i>)</b>	Australia; Bangladesh; British Indian Ocean Territory; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; China; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt; Eritrea; Fiji; India (Andaman Is.); Indonesia; Israel; Japan; Jordan; Kenya; Kiribati; Madagascar; Malaysia; Maldives; Mauritius; Mayotte; Micronesia, Federated States of; 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, Province of China; Tanzania; Thailand; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; Viet Nam; Wallis and Futuna; Yemen	Wildlife Conservation Society	Add to Appendix II	The United States is unlikely to propose the inclusion of wedgefish in Appendix II since none of these species are found within U.S. waters.
<b>*White teatfish (<i>Holothuria fuscogilva</i>)</b>	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.)	Animal Welfare Institute	Add to Appendix II	The U.S. is unlikely to submit a proposal as this species is already included in Appendix II. It was added at CoP18 and went into effect August 2020.
<b>Other invertebrates</b>				
<b>*American horseshoe crab (<i>Limulus polyphemus</i>)</b>	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)	Natural Resources Defense Council	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 indicating that this species meets the biological criteria for inclusion in Appendix I, however, we seek further information on biological status of horseshoe crab populations globally and trade. This species warrants watching for future action.
		Animal Welfare Institute	Add to Appendix II	The United States is unlikely to propose this species for inclusion in Appendix II of CITES based on the lack of information indicating that this species meets the biological criteria for inclusion in Appendix II, however, we seek further information on biological status of horseshoe crab populations globally and trade. This species warrants watching for future action.

<b>*Black abalone (<i>Haliotis cracherodii</i>)</b>	Mexico (Baja California); United States (California)	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	Although this species is native to the United States, we are not aware of evidence indicating that international trade in black abalone is leading to the decline of this species. Based on the lack of information indicating that this species meets the CITES criteria, it is unlikely the United States will submit a proposal.
<b>*Florida cone (<i>Conus anabathrum</i>)</b>	United States (Florida)	Animal Welfare Institute	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. No evidence of International trade from the U.S. (No trade in LEMIS Database).
<b>Wallace's giant bee (<i>Megachile pluto</i>, synonym <i>Chalicodoma pluto</i>)</b>	Indonesia	Center for Biological Diversity	Add to Appendix I	The species is not imported into the U.S. and we are not a range state for this species.
<b>UNDECIDED</b>				
<b>ANIMALS</b>				
<b>MAMMALS</b>				
<b>*Reindeer/caribou (<i>Rangifer tarandus</i>)</b>	Canada; Finland; Greenland; Mongolia; Norway; Russian Federation; United States; Extant & Introduced (resident): Falkland Islands (Malvinas); Iceland; South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	The species is native to the United States. The USFWS Law Enforcement Management Information System Database (LEMIS) shows high trade and that trade is in bone, horn, leather, trophies and meat. Between 2013 and 2019 the U.S. exported 12,968 items plus an additional 29,362 kg meat. This trade was mostly in wild caught specimens for hunting trophies and for personal use with the majority of trade going to Canada, Namibia and China. IUCN classifies Reindeer as Vulnerable with decreasing populations. The Southern Mountain Caribou subspecies is considered Endangered under the U.S. Endangered Species Act. Insufficient information provided to demonstrate that the species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17). However, inclusion in Appendix II may be needed to ensure the high levels of trade are sustainable. We need biological, trade and management information to evaluate whether the species meets the criteria for inclusion in CITES Appendix II under Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17).
<b>BIRDS</b>				
<b>Straw-headed bulbul (<i>Pycnonotus zeylanicus</i>)</b>	Extant (resident): Brunei Darussalam; Indonesia; Malaysia; Myanmar; Extant (breeding): Singapore	Wildlife Conservation Society	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	The species is not-native to the U.S. and there is minimal trade to/from the United States. However, this species is of the highest concern in the Asian songbird trade. The IUCN Red List classifies this species as Critically Endangered with a decreasing population trend. We therefore, seek current trade and biological information on this species that demonstrates that it meets the CITES criteria for transfer to Appendix I and consultations with range states on needed conservation actions for this species.
<b>REPTILES</b>				
<b>Turtles</b>				
<b>Freshwater turtles [~348 species, ~185 not listed in CITES or listed as Appendix III]</b>	Of the approx 23 Appendix III species they are mostly in the United States with a few ranging into Canada. Two from SE Asia and one from Europe. For the non-CITES species the majority are side-neck turtles from Australian region and Africa, followed by freshwater turtles from the Americas, a few from Europe and 2-3 from Asia.	IUCN SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group	List all species in at least Appendix II [~185 species]	See individual entries below  49 UNDECIDED (48 native +1 non-native see below) & Remaining ~136 Turtles non U.S. species are UNLIKELY  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.

Order Testudines [~348 species, ~185 not listed in CITES or listed as Appendix III]	Of the approx 23 Append III species they are mostly in the United States with a few ranging into Canada. Two from SE Asia and one from Europe. For the non-CITES species the majority are side-neck turtles from Australian region and Africa, followed by freshwater turtles from the Americas, a few from Europe and 2-3 from Asia.	Wildlife Conservation Society	Include all species not currently listed in Appendix II [~185 species]. Transfer threatened or endangered species from Appendix II to Appendix I.	See individual entries below  49 UNDECIDED (48 native +1 non-native see below) & Remaining ~136 Turtles non U.S. species are UNLIKELY 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.
*Western pond turtle ( <i>Actinemys marmorata</i> )	United States of America	IUCN SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group & Wildlife Conservation Society	Include all species not currently listed in Appendix II [~185 species]. Transfer threatened or endangered species from Appendix II to Appendix I.	At this time, the United States remains undecided about proposing the inclusion of this species in Appendix II, pending receipt of additional trade or biological information. In addition, we will consult with the State wildlife agencies on their management of native turtle populations.
*Southwestern pond turtle ( <i>Actinemys pallida</i> )	United States & Mexico	IUCN SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group & Wildlife Conservation Society	Include all species not currently listed in Appendix II [~185 species]. Transfer threatened or endangered species from Appendix II to Appendix I.	"
*Painted turtle ( <i>Chrysemys picta</i> ) (including <i>C. p. dorsalis</i> )	United States of America	IUCN SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group & Wildlife Conservation Society	Include all species not currently listed in Appendix II [~185 species]. Transfer threatened or endangered species from Appendix II to Appendix I.	"
*Chicken turtle ( <i>Deirochelys reticularia</i> )	United States of America	IUCN SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group & Wildlife Conservation Society	Include all species not currently listed in Appendix II [~185 species]. Transfer threatened or endangered species from Appendix II to Appendix I.	"
*Alabama Redbelly turtle ( <i>Pseudemys alabamensis</i> )	United States of America	IUCN SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group & Wildlife Conservation Society	Include all species not currently listed in Appendix II [~185 species]. Transfer threatened or endangered species from Appendix II to Appendix I.	"
*Eastern River Cooter ( <i>Pseudemys concinna</i> )	United States of America	IUCN SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group & Wildlife Conservation Society	Include all species not currently listed in Appendix II [~185 species]. Transfer threatened or endangered species from Appendix II to Appendix I.	At this time, the United States remains undecided about proposing the inclusion of this species in Appendix II, pending receipt of additional trade or biological information.
*Florida Cooter ( <i>Pseudemys floridana</i> )	United States of America	IUCN SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group & Wildlife Conservation Society	Include all species not currently listed in Appendix II [~185 species]. Transfer threatened or endangered species from Appendix II to Appendix I.	"
*Rio Grand Cooter ( <i>Pseudemys gorzugi</i> )	United States of America	IUCN SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group & Wildlife Conservation Society	Include all species not currently listed in Appendix II [~185 species]. Transfer threatened or endangered species from Appendix II to Appendix I.	"

<b>*Florida Redbelly turtle</b> ( <i>Pseudemys nelson</i> )	United States of America	IUCN SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group & Wildlife Conservation Society	Include all species not currently listed in Appendix II [~185 species]. Transfer threatened or endangered species from Appendix II to Appendix I.	"
<b>*Peninsula Cooter</b> ( <i>Pseudemys peninsularis</i> )	United States of America	IUCN SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group & Wildlife Conservation Society	Include all species not currently listed in Appendix II [~185 species]. Transfer threatened or endangered species from Appendix II to Appendix I.	"
<b>*Northern Red-bellied turtle</b> ( <i>Pseudemys rubriventris</i> )	United States of America	IUCN SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group & Wildlife Conservation Society	Include all species not currently listed in Appendix II [~185 species]. Transfer threatened or endangered species from Appendix II to Appendix I.	"
<b>*Texas River Cooter</b> ( <i>Pseudemys texana</i> )	United States of America	IUCN SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group & Wildlife Conservation Society	Include all species not currently listed in Appendix II [~185 species]. Transfer threatened or endangered species from Appendix II to Appendix I.	"
<b>*Big Bend Slider</b> ( <i>Trachemys gaigeae</i> )	United States of America and Mexico	IUCN SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group & Wildlife Conservation Society	Include all species not currently listed in Appendix II [~185 species]. Transfer threatened or endangered species from Appendix II to Appendix I.	"
<b>*Razorback Musk turtle</b> ( <i>Sternotherus carinatus</i> )	United States of America	IUCN SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group & Wildlife Conservation Society	Include all species not currently listed in Appendix II [~185 species]. Transfer threatened or endangered species from Appendix II to Appendix I.	At this time, the United States remains undecided about proposing the inclusion of these native species in Appendix II, pending receipt of additional trade or biological information. We also seek information on the identification methods available for the identification of adults, subadults, and juveniles of species in the <i>Sternotherus</i> genus. We also welcome any biological, management and trade information on these species.  The genus <i>Sternotherus</i> (one of 2 genera in the Family Kinosternidae) has four species occurring in the U.S. Two of these species in particular ( <i>S. odoratus</i> and <i>S. carinatus</i> ) have high trade volume with exports from the U.S. totaling over 1.4 million units (animals, parts) out of about 1.5 million specimens exported between 2013 to 2019. Most of the trade is from the U.S. to China and Hong Kong.
<b>*Flattened Musk turtle</b> ( <i>Sternotherus depressus</i> )	United States of America	IUCN SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group & Wildlife Conservation Society	Include all species not currently listed in Appendix II [~185 species]. Transfer threatened or endangered species from Appendix II to Appendix I.	"
<b>*Intermediate Musk turtle</b> ( <i>Sternotherus intermedius</i> )	United States of America	IUCN SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group & Wildlife Conservation Society	Include all species not currently listed in Appendix II [~185 species]. Transfer threatened or endangered species from Appendix II to Appendix I.	"
<b>*Loggerhead Musk turtle</b> ( <i>Sternotherus minor</i> ) (Note: we consider <i>S. peltifer</i> a subspecies of <i>S. minor</i> )	United States of America	IUCN SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group & Wildlife Conservation Society	Include all species not currently listed in Appendix II [~185 species]. Transfer threatened or endangered species from Appendix II to Appendix I.	"

<b>*Stinkpot turtle (<i>Sternotherus odoratus</i>)</b>	United States of America	IUCN SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group & Wildlife Conservation Society	Include all species not currently listed in Appendix II [~185 species]. Transfer threatened or endangered species from Appendix II to Appendix I.	"
<b>*Common Snapping turtle (<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>)</b>	Canada,China,Japan,Taiwan, Province of China,United States of America	IUCN SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group & Wildlife Conservation Society	Include all species not currently listed in Appendix II [~185 species]. Transfer threatened or endangered species from Appendix II to Appendix I.	At this time, the United States remains undecided about proposing the inclusion of this species in Appendix II, pending consultation with range countries and receipt of additional trade or biological information. Trade in this species has been high with significant quantities coming from wild stock.
<b>*Alligator Snapping turtle (<i>Macrochelys temminckii</i>)</b>	United States of America	IUCN SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group & Wildlife Conservation Society	Include all species not currently listed in Appendix II [~185 species]. Transfer threatened or endangered species from Appendix II to Appendix I.	At this time, the United States remains undecided about proposing the inclusion of this species in Appendix II, pending receipt of additional trade or biological information.Trade in this species has been high with significant quantities coming from wild stock.
<b>*Cagle's map turtle (<i>Graptemys caglei</i>)</b>	United States of America	IUCN SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group & Wildlife Conservation Society	Include all species not currently listed in Appendix II [~185 species]. Transfer threatened or endangered species from Appendix II to Appendix I.	At this time, the United States remains undecided about proposing the inclusion of this species in Appendix II, pending receipt of additional trade or biological information.
<b>*Escambia map turtle (<i>Graptemys ernsti</i>)</b>	United States of America	IUCN SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group & Wildlife Conservation Society	Include all species not currently listed in Appendix II [~185 species]. Transfer threatened or endangered species from Appendix II to Appendix I.	"
<b>*Northern map turtle (<i>Graptemys geographica</i>)</b>	Canada,United States of America	IUCN SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group & Wildlife Conservation Society	Include all species not currently listed in Appendix II [~185 species]. Transfer threatened or endangered species from Appendix II to Appendix I.	"
<b>*Black-knobbed map turtle (<i>Graptemys nigrinoda</i>)</b>	United States of America	IUCN SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group & Wildlife Conservation Society	Include all species not currently listed in Appendix II [~185 species]. Transfer threatened or endangered species from Appendix II to Appendix I.	"
<b>*Ringed map turtle (<i>Graptemys oculifera</i>)</b>	United States of America	IUCN SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group & Wildlife Conservation Society	Include all species not currently listed in Appendix II [~185 species]. Transfer threatened or endangered species from Appendix II to Appendix I.	"
<b>*Ouachita map turtle (<i>Graptemys ouachitensis</i>)</b>	United States of America	IUCN SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group & Wildlife Conservation Society	Include all species not currently listed in Appendix II [~185 species]. Transfer threatened or endangered species from Appendix II to Appendix I.	"
<b>*False map turtle (<i>Graptemys pseudogeographica</i>)</b>	United States of America	IUCN SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group & Wildlife Conservation Society	Include all species not currently listed in Appendix II [~185 species]. Transfer threatened or endangered species from Appendix II to Appendix I.	"

<b>*Alabama map turtle (<i>Graptemys pulchra</i>)</b>	United States of America	IUCN SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group & Wildlife Conservation Society	Include all species not currently listed in Appendix II [~185 species]. Transfer threatened or endangered species from Appendix II to Appendix I.	"
<b>*Texas map turtle (<i>Graptemys versa</i>)</b>	United States of America	IUCN SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group & Wildlife Conservation Society	Include all species not currently listed in Appendix II [~185 species]. Transfer threatened or endangered species from Appendix II to Appendix I.	"
<b>*Florida Softshell turtle (<i>Apalone ferox</i>)</b>	United States of America	IUCN SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group & Wildlife Conservation Society	Include all species not currently listed in Appendix II [~185 species]. Transfer threatened or endangered species from Appendix II to Appendix I.	At this time, the United States remains undecided about proposing the inclusion of this species in Appendix II, pending receipt of additional trade or biological information.
<b>*Smooth Softshell turtle (<i>Apalone mutica</i>)</b>	United States of America	IUCN SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group & Wildlife Conservation Society	Include all species not currently listed in Appendix II [~185 species]. Transfer threatened or endangered species from Appendix II to Appendix I.	"
<b>*Spiny Softshell turtle (<i>Apalone spinifera</i>)</b>	Canada,Mexico,United States of America	IUCN SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group & Wildlife Conservation Society	Include all species not currently listed in Appendix II [~185 species]. Transfer threatened or endangered species from Appendix II to Appendix I.	"
<b>*Suwannee Alligator Snapping turtle (<i>Macrochelys suwanniensis</i>)</b>	United States of America	IUCN SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group & Wildlife Conservation Society	Include all species not currently listed in Appendix II [~185 species]. Transfer threatened or endangered species from Appendix II to Appendix I.	. At this time, the United States remains undecided about proposing the inclusion of this species in Appendix II, pending receipt of additional trade or biological information. Trade in this species has been high with significant quantities coming from wild stock.
<b>*Sabine map turtle (<i>Graptemys sabinensis</i>)</b>	United States of America	IUCN SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group & Wildlife Conservation Society	Include all species not currently listed in Appendix II [~185 species]. Transfer threatened or endangered species from Appendix II to Appendix I.	At this time, the United States remains undecided about proposing the inclusion of this species in Appendix II, pending receipt of additional trade or biological information.
<b>*Barbour's map turtle (<i>Graptemys barbouri</i>)</b>	SE United States	Natural Resources Defense Council + IUCN	Transfer from Appendix III (United States) to Appendix I	At this time, the United States remains undecided about proposing the inclusion of this species in Appendix II, pending receipt of additional trade or biological information.
<b>*Yellow-blotched sawback (<i>Graptemys flavimaculata</i>)</b>	Mississippi United States	Natural Resources Defense Council + IUCN	Transfer from Appendix III (United States) to Appendix I	"
<b>*Pascagoula map turtle (<i>Graptemys gibbonsi</i>)</b>	Mississippi & Louisiana United States	Natural Resources Defense Council + IUCN	Transfer from Appendix III (United States) to Appendix I	At this time, the United States remains undecided about proposing the inclusion of this species in Appendix II, pending receipt of additional trade or biological information.
<b>*Pearl River map turtle (<i>Graptemys pearlensis</i>)</b>	Mississippi & Louisiana United States	Natural Resources Defense Council + IUCN	Transfer from Appendix III (United States) to Appendix I	"
<b>Indian narrow-headed softshell turtle (<i>Chitra indica</i>)</b>	Bangladesh; India; Myanmar; Pakistan	Wildlife Conservation Society	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	At this time, the United States remains undecided about proposing the inclusion of this species in Appendix II, pending consultation with range countries and receipt of additional trade or biological information.

Mud turtles ( <i>Kinosternon</i> spp. [~20 species])	United States & Mexico	Species Survival Network + IUCN	Add to Appendix I or II [~20 species] 6 UNDECIDED (see below)	<p>At this time, the United States remains undecided about proposing the inclusion of native <i>Kinosternon</i> turtle species in Appendix II, pending receipt of additional trade, management and/ or biological information. We also seek information on the identification methods available for the identification of adults, subadults, and juveniles of species in the <i>Kinosternon</i> genus. In addition, we will consult with State wildlife agencies on their management efforts for these species. We also welcome any biological, management and trade information on the other 15 species in this genus, should the approach be to include the entire genus in CITES Appendix II because of similarity of appearance issues and seek comments on inclusion of the entire genus being included in Appendix II.</p> <p>The genus <i>Kinosternon</i> (one of 2 genera in the Family Kinosternidae) has six species occurring in the U.S. Two of these species in particular (<i>K. subrubrum</i> and <i>K. baurii</i>) have moderate to high trade volumes with exports from the U.S. totaling over 184,000 units (animals, parts) out of over 197,000 specimens exported between 2013 to 2019. Most of the trade is to China and Hong Kong.</p>
*Arizona mud turtle ( <i>Kinosternon arizonense</i> )	Southern Arizona United States & Northern Sonora Mexico	Species Survival Network	Add to Appendix II	"
*Striped mud turtle ( <i>Kinosternon baurii</i> )	SE United States	Species Survival Network	Add to Appendix II	"
*Yellow mud turtle ( <i>Kinosternon flavescens</i> )	Mexico (Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz); United States (Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Nebraska, Arizona, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri)	Species Survival Network	Add to Appendix II	"
*Rough-footed mud turtle ( <i>Kinosternon hirtipes</i> )	Central Mexico; SW Texas United States	Species Survival Network	Add to Appendix II	"
*Sonoran mud turtle ( <i>Kinosternon sonoriense</i> )	Mexico (Sonora, Chihuahua); United States (New Mexico, Arizona)	Species Survival Network	Add to Appendix II	"
*Eastern mud turtle ( <i>Kinosternon subrubrum</i> ) (Note: we consider <i>K. steindachneri</i> a subspecies of <i>K. subrubrum</i> )	United States (Virginia, Texas, Tennessee, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, North Carolina, New York, New Jersey, Missouri, Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi)	Species Survival Network	Add to Appendix II	"
<b>Lizards</b>				
*Desert horned lizard ( <i>Phrynosoma platyrhinos</i> )	Mexico (Baja California); United States (Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah)	Species Survival Network	Add to Appendix II	This species is in international trade as live animals. We seek additional biological and management information on this species. Most of LE experience has been distinguishing the U.S. species (predominantly <i>P. platyrhinos</i> ) from the multiple species that are endemic only to Mexico. Pending further consultation with Mexico.
<b>Snakes</b>				
*Timber rattlesnake ( <i>atricaudatus</i> ) ( <i>Crotalus horridus</i> )	United States (eastern U.S.)	Species Survival Network	Add to Appendix II	Native species. Pending further consultation with U.S. states. 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.



AMPHIBIANS				
Frogs and Toads				
Harlequin frogs, stubfoot toads ( <i>Atelopus</i> spp. ~94+ species; one species already included in CITES Appendix I - <i>Atelopus zeteki</i> )	Central and South America	World Wildlife Fund	Add to Appendix I [~93+ species; currently listed as Appendix I)]	These species are traded to U.S.; however, difficult to distinguish the species in trade. Possibly consider a proposal to include <i>A. Spumarius</i> since this is the species traded to the U.S. (from Surinam). We need further consultation with range states. Species identification materials are needed. We seek biological, and trade information on species in this genus and information on the identification of species including adults, subadults, and juveniles.
Pebas stubfoot toad ( <i>Atelopus spumarius</i> )	Brazil; Columbia; Ecuador; French Guiana; Guyana; Peru; Suriname	"	Add to Appendix I	This is the species traded in the U.S. (from Surinam). Pending further consultation with range states.
SHARKS & RAYS				
Family Sphyrnidae [9 species, 6 species not currently included in CITES] - <i>S. media</i> , <i>S. tudes</i> , <i>S. corona</i> , <i>S. gilberti</i> , <i>S. tiburo</i> and <i>Eusphyrus blochii</i>	western Atlantic Ocean ( <i>S. gilberti</i> South Carolina, United States.); eastern Pacific Ocean; eastern coast of South America	Wildlife Conservation Society, World Wildlife Fund, International Fund for Animal Welfare, Species Survival Network	Add all species not currently included in Appendix II [6 species]	Since insufficient information was provided to demonstrate that the other six species in the genus <i>Sphyrna</i> meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II, we seek biological and trade information to for the non-CITES hammerhead shark species, including species identification information and any status and/or stock assessment data. Additionally, we seek information on benefits of the inclusion of these species in CITES Appendix II and how such action would contribute/compliment their management in RFMOs.
BONY FISHES				
Banggai cardinalfish ( <i>Pterapogon kauderni</i> )	Indonesia (Sulawesi)	Center for Biological Diversity	Add to Appendix I	The United States is a major importer of Banggai cardinalfish, and it is listed as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act (2016). At this time, the United States is undecided whether to propose the inclusion of Banggai cardinalfish in the CITES Appendices pending consultations with range country and the availability of additional information.
INVERTEBRATES				
Corals				
* <i>Corallium</i> spp. [31 species] and Family Corallidae [>31 species]	Tropical, subtropical and temperate oceans, including the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, the Indian Ocean, the Eastern Pacific Ocean, and the Western Pacific Ocean	World Wildlife Fund	Add to Appendix II [~30+ species; would include transfer of four species from Appendix III (China) to Appendix II – <i>Corallium elatius</i> , <i>Corallium japonicum</i> , <i>Corallium konjoi</i> , and <i>Corallium secundum</i> ]	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 additional trade or biological information.
Sea cucumbers				
*Redfish Seacucumbers ( <i>Thelenota</i> spp. [3 species])	Western Pacific Ocean - Guam, Northern Mariana Islands; American Samoa; China, India; Indonesia; Japan	World Wildlife Fund, Center for Biological Diversity, Species Survival Network; and Animal Welfare Institute	Add to Appendix II (Add to Appendix I AWI) [3 species]	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 additional trade or biological information and species identification information. In addition, we have received a consultation letter from the European Union, asking our views regarding the inclusion of the genus <i>Thelenota</i> , specifically <i>T. ananas</i> , <i>T. anax</i> , and <i>T. rubralineata</i> , in Appendix II of CITES and we seek your views on such an inclusion. .
Brown sea cucumber ( <i>Isostichopus fuscus</i> )	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	Center for Biological Diversity	Transfer from Appendix III (Ecuador) to Appendix I	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 additional trade or biological information.

<b>*Chocolate chip sea cucumber (<i>Isostichopus badiionotus</i>)</b>	Anguilla; Antigua & 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 & Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Martin (French part); Saint Vincent & the Grenadines; Sao Tome and Principe; Saint Maarten (Dutch part); Suriname; Trinidad & Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; United States; Venezuela; Virgin Islands, British; Virgin Islands, U.S.	Center for Biological Diversity	Add to Appendix II	"
<b>*Herrmann's sea cucumber (<i>Stichopus herrmanni</i>)</b>	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, Province of China; Tanzania; Thailand; Tonga; United States (Hawaiian Is.); Vanuatu; Viet Nam; Yemen	Natural Resources Defense Council, Animal Welfare Institute	Add to Appendix I	"
<b>*Surf redfish (<i>Actinopyga mauritiana</i>)</b>	American Samoa; Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; China; Comoros; Cook Islands; Djibouti; Egypt; Eritrea; Fiji; Guam; India; Indonesia; Kenya; Kiribati; Madagascar; Malaysia; Mayotte; Micronesia, Federated States of; Mozambique; Myanmar; Nauru; New Caledonia; Niue; Northern Mariana Islands; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Réunion; Samoa; Seychelles; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan; Tanzania; Thailand; Tonga; United States (Hawaiian Is.); U.S. Minor Outlying Islands; Vanuatu; Viet Nam; Wallis and Futuna	Natural Resources Defense Council, Animal Welfare Institute	Add to Appendix I	"
<b>Additional sea cucumbers (focus on those in international trade [~70 species] that attract high prices, experiencing local declines or extirpation, and are readily identifiable)</b>	Not determined	Wildlife Conservation Society	Add to Appendix II	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 additional trade or biological information

#### PLANTS / FUNGUS

<b>LIKELY</b>				
None				
<b>UNLIKELY</b>				
<b>FUNGUS</b>				

*Eburiko ( <i>Fomitopsis officinalis</i> )	United States; Austria; Belarus; Belgium; Canada; China; France; Germany; Greece; India; Italy; Japan; Korea, Democratic People's Republic of; Lithuania; Mongolia; Morocco; Netherlands; Poland; Romania; Russian Federation; Slovakia; Slovenia; Switzerland; Ukraine; possibly extinct: Spain.	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	At this time, the United States is unlikely to submit proposals to include the fungus known as Eburiko or Agarikon ( <i>Fomitopsis officinalis</i> ). It has a wide distribution and is mostly montane and boreal in the Northern Hemisphere. The range of Eburiko approximately coincides with range of larch in Eurasia, and larch, Douglas fir and spruce in North America. Although wild-harvest of the fungus occurs to some extent for local use, it is unlikely that specimens in international trade are affecting wild populations. As such, unless we receive significant information regarding the biological status and international trade impacts to these species, that would indicate the species meets the CITES criteria for inclusion in Appendix II or Appendix I, the U.S. is unlikely to submit a proposal for consideration at CITES CoP19.
<b>PLANTS</b>				
*American ginseng ( <i>Panax quinquefolius</i> )	United States and Canada	Ginseng Board of Wisconsin, American Herbal Products Association	Amend Appendix II listing to include the annotation: "Specimens marked and identified as artificially propagated <i>Panax quinquefolius</i> grown under artificial shade are not subject to the provisions of the Convention."	This suggestion is not allowable under the Convention, as it would exclude all specimens including whole live and dead plants that are "marked and identified as artificially propagated and grown under artificial shade", which is contrary to the definition of specimen in the Convention. In addition, it would present enforcement challenges and present a potential for wild American ginseng harvested illegally to be identified as artificially propagated and exempt from CITES requirements altogether (even whole wild plants). It is also generally inconsistent with the CITES framework, which establishes through its terms a careful balance in the requirements for qualifying artificially propagated specimens under Article VII, which are far less than those required for W or Y specimens. While in rare instances specific artificially propagated parts or derivatives have been excluded we believe these are all hybrids or cultivars.
7 <i>Aloe</i> spp, Family Liliaceae	South and East Africa	Costa Farms, LLC	Annotate to exclude more artificially propagated specimens	We would note that this family is not included in the CITES Appendices, however the genus <i>Aloe</i> is. We also note there are not currently exclusions for artificially propagated specimens of these species. In addition, it would present enforcement challenges and present a potential for wild <i>Aloe</i> harvested illegally to be identified as artificially propagated and exempt from CITES requirements altogether (even whole wild plants). It is also generally inconsistent with the CITES framework, which establishes through its terms a careful balance in the requirements for qualifying artificially propagated specimens under Article VII, which are far less than those required for W or Y specimens. While in rare instances specific artificially propagated parts or derivatives have been excluded we believe these are all hybrids or cultivars. There may be merit to reviewing the genus <i>Aloe</i> for potential exemptions. Since the United States is not a range state for these species, we may submit a decision requesting the Plants Committee to review this taxon for future CITES action.
*Alakai Swamp pritchardia ( <i>Pritchardia minor</i> ) Arecaceae (palm) family	United States (endemic to the island of Kaua'I, Hawai'I)	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	This species is grown as an ornamental and is threatened by small populations, habitat loss and degradation, invasive species (e.g., plants, insects, pathogens), and other factors, rather than international trade. As such, unless we receive significant information regarding the biological status and international trade impacts to these species, that would indicate the species meets the CITES criteria for inclusion in Appendix II or Appendix I, the U.S. is unlikely to submit a proposal for consideration at CITES CoP19.

<b>*Flynn's loulu (<i>Pritchardia flynnii</i>)</b> Arecaceae (palm) family	United States (endemic to the island of Kaua'I, Hawai'I)	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	<p>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. proposals to CoP19 where no information [or minimal information] has been presented demonstrating the CITES criteria are met for the suggested species proposal. We may still consider these possible proposals if we receive information demonstrating the CITES criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) are met.</p> <p>We note that in our request for information in our first Federal Register notice for CoP19, 86 Fed. Reg. 12199-12202 (March 2, 2021), 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) <a href="https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-09-24-R17.pdf">https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-09-24-R17.pdf</a>). We also asked that commenters submit convincing information describing: (1) The status of the species, especially trend information; (2) conservation and management programs for the species, including the effectiveness of enforcement efforts; and (3) the level of international as well as domestic trade in the species, especially trend information. Wild-harvest of Flynn's loulu and the commercial cultivation of specimens are not known, this species is not known to be in international trade</p>
<b>*California lady's slipper (<i>Cypripedium californicum</i>)</b> Orchidaceae (orchid) family	United States (California and Oregon)	Natural Resources Defense Council	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	This lady slipper orchid is endemic to the United States. According to the WCMC CITES trade database, from 2000 there is no reported trade in wild-sourced specimens of this species from the United States. Wild-harvest of specimens are not known in commercial trade. It is already included in Appendix II and appropriate findings (non-detriment and legal acquisition findings) are being made by U.S. CITES Authorities.
<b>*Mountain lady's slipper (<i>Cypripedium montanum</i>)</b> Orchidaceae (orchid) family	Canada (Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan); U.S. (Alaska, California, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming)	Natural Resources Defense Council	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	This species occurs in the United States. According to the WCMC CITES trade database, from 2000 there is no reported trade in wild-sourced specimens of this species from the U.S. Wild-harvest of specimens are not known in commercial trade. The species is already included in Appendix II and appropriate findings (non-detriment and legal acquisition findings) are being made by U.S. CITES Authorities.
<b>*Sparrow's-egg lady's slipper (<i>Cypripedium passerinum</i>)</b> Orchidaceae (orchid) family	Canada (Manitoba, British Columbia, Alberta, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Ontario, Québec, Saskatchewan, Yukon); United States (Montana, Alaska)	Natural Resources Defense Council	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	The species is native to the United States. According to the WCMC CITES trade database, from 2000 there is no reported trade in wild-sourced specimens of this species from the U.S. Wild-harvest of specimens are not known in commercial trade. It is already included in Appendix II and appropriate findings (non-detriment and legal acquisition findings) are being made by U.S. CITES Authorities.
<b>*Texas crested coralroot (<i>Hexalectris warnockii</i>)</b> Orchidaceae (orchid) family	United States (Texas and Arizona)	Natural Resources Defense Council	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	This species is endemic to the United States. According to the WCMC CITES trade database, from 2000 there is no reported trade in wild-sourced specimens from the United States. This leafless orchid species is not known in commercial cultivation, and it is unlikely to be harvested from wild populations for international trade..
<b>*<i>Triphora yucatanensis</i></b> Orchidaceae (orchid) family	United States (Florida) and Mexico (Yucatan)	Natural Resources Defense Council	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	This species is native to the United States. According to the WCMC CITES trade database, from 2000 there is no reported trade for this species from the United States. This orchid is not known in cultivation, and it is unlikely to be harvested from wild populations for international trade. Already included in Appendix II and appropriate findings (non-detriment and legal acquisition findings) are being made by U.S. CITES Authorities.
<b>*Two-keeled hooded orchid (<i>Galeandra bicarinata</i>)</b> Orchidaceae (orchid) family	United States (Florida) and Cuba	Natural Resources Defense Council	Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I	"

<b>*Green ash (<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>) Oleaceae (olive) family</b>	Canada (Manitoba, Ontario, Saskatchewan); MX (Veracruz, Tamaulipas, Sonora, San Luis Potosi, 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)	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	<p>This species occurs in Canada, Mexico, and the United States. In the United States, Green ash trees are harvested from sustainably managed 2nd -3rd growth stands and woodlots. International trade of green ash wood does not impact natural, wild populations. Therefore, the U.S. is unlikely to submit a proposal to include this species in CITES.</p> <p>Mortality in this species is caused by the non-native Emerald Ash Borer (<i>Agrilus planipennis</i>).</p>
<b>*Murray plum (<i>Prunus murrayana</i>) Roseaceae (rose) family</b>	United States (Texas)	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	This native species is threatened by small populations, habitat loss and degradation, invasive species (e.g., plants, insects, pathogens), and other factors, rather than international trade. As such, unless we receive significant information regarding the biological status and international trade impacts to these species, that would indicate the species meets the CITES criteria for inclusion in Appendix II or Appendix I, the U.S. is unlikely to submit a proposal for consideration at CITES CoP19.
<b>*Rockland morning glory (<i>Ipomoea tenuissima</i>) Convolvulaceae (bindweed) family</b>	United States (Florida, Puerto Rico); Cuba; Dominican Republic; and Haiti.	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	This species is threatened by small populations, habitat loss and degradation, invasive species (e.g., plants, insects, pathogens), and other factors, rather than international trade. As such, unless we receive significant information regarding the biological status and international trade impacts to these species, that would indicate the species meets the CITES criteria for inclusion in Appendix II or Appendix I.
<b>*Walker's manioc (<i>Manihot walkerae</i>) Euphorbiaceae family</b>	United States (Texas); Mexico (Tamaulipas)	Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	This species is threatened by small populations, habitat loss and degradation, invasive species (e.g., plants, insects, pathogens), and other factors, rather than international trade. As such, unless we receive significant information regarding the biological status and international trade impacts to these species, that would indicate the species meets the CITES criteria for inclusion in Appendix II or Appendix I, the U.S. is unlikely to submit a proposal for consideration at CITES CoP19.
<b>*Butternut (<i>Juglans cinerea</i>) Juglandaceae (walnut) family</b>	Canada (New Brunswick, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Québec); United States (Arkansas, Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, West Virginia)	Center for International Environmental Law, Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	This species occurs in the United States. Butternut was formerly a source of wood for cabinetry and instrument making, as well as its nuts for eating; however, it is no longer commercially exploited for trade due to the widespread fungal disease (butternut canker) and high mortality of trees across the species' range. International trade of wood from this species is from cultivated forests and does not affect wild populations in the U.S. Therefore, the U.S. is unlikely to submit a proposal to include this species in CITES.

<b>*White ash (<i>Fraxinus americana</i>) Oleaceae (olive) family</b>	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)	Center for International Environmental Law, Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	This species occurs in Canada and the United States. White ash trees are harvested from sustainably managed 2nd -3rd growth stands and woodlots. International trade of white ash wood does not affect wild populations. Therefore, the U.S. is unlikely to submit proposal to include this species in CITES.
<b>*Lanai sandalwood (<i>Santalum freycinetianum</i>) Santalaceae (sandalwood) family</b>	United States (endemic to Hawaiian Islands: Kaua'i, O'ahu, Moloka'i, Lana'i, and Maui)	Center for International Environmental Law, Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	This species is endemic to the United States (Hawaii). We consulted with the State of Hawaii and the State specifically manages this species that has a very limited distribution. To our knowledge there is no international trade occurring for <i>S. freycinetianum</i> . As such, unless we receive significant information regarding the biological status and international trade impacts to these species, that would indicate the species meets the CITES criteria for inclusion in Appendix II or Appendix I, the U.S. is unlikely to submit proposal to include this species in CITES.
<b>*Coast redwood (<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>) Cupressaceae (redwood) family</b>	United States (California, Oregon)	Center for International Environmental Law, Natural Resources Defense Council	Add to Appendix I	This native species is threatened by small populations, habitat loss and degradation, invasive species (e.g., plants, insects, pathogens), and other factors, rather than international trade. As such, unless we receive significant information regarding the biological status and international trade impacts to these species, that would indicate the species meets the CITES criteria for inclusion in Appendix II or Appendix I, the U.S. is unlikely to submit proposal to include this species in CITES..
<b>Family Cactaceae [The request was aimed at the cactus family in general, mentioning 6 species as examples]</b>	Western Hemisphere (New World)	Costa Farms, LLC	Annotate to exclude more artificially propagated specimens	Regarding the recommendation to exempt by annotation artificially propagated specimens of certain CITES-listed taxa: The Conference of the Parties have exempted certain Appendix-II horticulturally derived cultivars and hybrids by a specific annotation for certain cactus and orchid species. However, it should be noted that CITES does not allow exemption by annotation of whole live specimens of CITES-listed species. Such an "exemption" would require amendment proposals to remove the species from the CITES Appendices. Specifically, as it pertains to the family Cactaceae, the United States is not likely to submit a proposal regarding non-native cactus species. If a range state were to bring a proposal forward we would consider the proposal through our process.
<b><i>Euphorbia</i> spp. [The request was aimed at the genus, mentioning 1 species (<i>Euphorbia lactea</i>) as an example]</b>	Tropics and subtropics (Africa, Asia, Americas, Madagascar)	Costa Farms, LLC	Annotate to exclude more artificially propagated specimens	Regarding the recommendation to exempt by annotation artificially propagated specimens of certain CITES-listed taxa: The Conference of the Parties have exempted certain Appendix-II horticulturally derived cultivars and hybrids by a specific annotation for certain cactus and orchid species. However, it should be noted that CITES does not allow exemption by annotation of whole live specimens of CITES-listed species. Such an "exemption" would require amendment proposals to remove the species from the CITES Appendices. Specifically, as it pertains to the genus <i>Euphorbia</i> , the United States is not likely to submit a proposal regarding non-native euphorbia species. If a range state were to bring a proposal forward we would consider the proposal through our process. We further note that the Parties are preparing to update the CITES Checklist of succulent Euphorbia species during the next intersession, which may provide an opportunity for the development of species-specific recommendations to be considered at a future CITES meeting.
<b>UNDECIDED</b>				
<b>PLANTS</b>				

<b>*American ginseng (<i>Panax quinquefolius</i>)</b>	United States and Canada	American Herbal Products Association	Remove sliced American ginseng roots from the provisions of the Convention and revise annotation as follows: "Whole <del>and sliced</del> roots and parts of roots, excluding manufactured parts or derivatives, such as <u>slices</u> , powders, pills, extracts, tonics, teas and confectionery."	We note that the <i>Panax ginseng</i> population in the Russian Federation along with American ginseng is included in Appendix-II with annotation #3. We are seeking information on the potential impacts of exempting sliced roots from CITES controls on wild ginseng populations, particularly illegally harvested roots especially under-aged roots, which could be sliced 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 "parts of roots" (controlled under CITES) from root "slices" (which would not be controlled under CITES under this potential proposal) and any other information pertaining to exempting sliced roots of ginseng from CITES controls in evaluating whether the United States should submit a proposal for consideration at CITES CoP19.
<b>African mahogany (<i>Azela africana</i>) Fabaceae (legume) family</b>	Benin; Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Congo; Congo, The Democratic Republic of the Congo; Côte d'Ivoire; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Mali; Niger; Nigeria; Senegal; Sierra Leone; South Sudan; Sudan; Togo; Uganda	Center for International Environmental Law	Add to Appendix I or II (co-sponsor/support)	The United States is a major importer of the wood of many of this non-native species. As a non-range country, we may consider supporting a timber tree proposal if proposed by a range country or range countries. Therefore, we seek information regarding the biology, and international trade information, including U.S. trade, of these species throughout their ranges, as well as information on management measures and international cooperation with other range countries. We also seek information on the identification of species. Additionally, we seek information on the primary commodities in trade that if regulated by CITES through an annotation, could provide conservation benefits.
<b><i>Dipteryx</i> spp. [12 species], Fabaceae (legume) family</b>	South and Central America	World Wildlife Fund	Add to Appendix II [12 species, includes one species that would transfer from Appendix III (Nicaragua and Costa Rica)]	"
<b><i>Dipteryx</i> spp. [12 species], Fabaceae (legume) family</b>	South and Central America	Center for International Environmental Law	Add to Appendix I or II (co-sponsor/support proposals) [12 species, includes one species that would transfer from Appendix III (Nicaragua and Costa Rica)]	"
<b>Ipe (<i>Handroanthus</i> spp. [~30+ species]) Bignoniaceae (bignonia) family</b>	Central and South America	Center for International Environmental Law	Add to Appendix I or II (co-sponsor/support) [~30/35 species]	The United States is a major importer of the wood of many of these non-native species. This species is used in the U.S. for outdoor decking materials and flooring and furniture. As a non-range country, we may consider supporting a timber tree proposal if proposed by a range country or range countries. Therefore, we seek information regarding the biology, and international trade information, including U.S. trade, of these species throughout their ranges, as well as information on management measures and international cooperation with other range countries. We seek also information on the identification of species in this genus. Additionally, we seek information on the primary commodities in trade that if regulated by CITES through an annotation, could provide conservation benefits.
<b>Trumpet trees (<i>Tabebuia</i> spp. [~73 species])</b>	Central and South America, Mexico, Caribbean	Center for International Environmental Law	Add to Appendix I or II (co-sponsor/support) [~73/74 species]	The United States is a major importer of the wood of many of these non-native species. As a non-range country, we may consider supporting a timber tree proposal if proposed by a range country or range countries. Therefore, we seek information regarding the biology, and international trade information, including U.S. trade, of these species throughout their ranges, as well as information on management measures and international cooperation with other range countries. We seek also information on the identification of species in this genus. Additionally, we seek information on the primary commodities in trade that if regulated by CITES through an annotation, could provide conservation benefits.

<i>Roseodendron</i> spp. [2-3 species]	Colombia; Venezuela; Costa Rica; El Salvador; Guatemala; Honduras; Mexico; Venezuela	Center for International Environmental Law	Add to Appendix I or II (co-sponsor/support) [2-3 species]	The United States is an importer of the wood of many of these non-native species. These species are also used as ornamentals. The United State is a non-range country. We may consider supporting a timber tree proposal if proposed by a range country or range countries. Therefore, we seek information regarding the biology, and international trade information, including U.S. trade, of these species throughout their ranges, as well as information on management measures and international cooperation with other range countries. We seek also information on the identification of species in this genus. Additionally, we seek information on the primary commodities in trade that if regulated by CITES through an annotation, could provide conservation benefits.
African mahogany ( <i>Khaya</i> spp. [5 species])	Africa; Comoros; Madagascar	Center for International Environmental Law	Add to Appendix I or II (co-sponsor/support) [5 species]	The United State is a non-range country. We may consider supporting a timber tree proposal if proposed by a range country or range countries. Therefore, we seek information regarding the biology, and international trade information, including U.S. trade, of these species throughout their ranges, as well as information on management measures and international cooperation with other range countries. We also seek information on the identification of species in this genus. Additionally, we seek information on the primary commodities in trade that if regulated by CITES through an annotation, could provide conservation benefits.
<i>Pterocarpus</i> spp. [~70 species, but recommendation limited to African species/populations]	Africa; Tropical & subtropical Asia to W. Pacific.	Center for International Environmental Law	Add/Transfer to Appendix I or Add to Appendix II (co-sponsor/support) [<70 species; <i>P. erinaceus</i> and <i>P. tinctorius</i> are currently listed on Appendix II]	"
* <i>Rhodiola</i> spp. (58 species)	<p>Rhodiola has a wide distribution spanning across the northern hemisphere. The Qinghai-Xizang Plateau (QXP) and Hengduan Mountains in China are considered to be the center of diversity for the genus. The distribution of the two species most commonly traded is as follows: <i>R. rosea</i> : Circumpolar distribution across the northern hemisphere from the low-Arctic to high-temperate regions: Europe (Andorra, Austria, Bosnia &amp; Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark (Faroe Islands and Greenland), Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom),</p>	None	Add the genus to Appendix II with annotation #2	<p>The European Union and the People's Republic of China are consulting with range countries in regard to including the genus <i>Rhodiola</i> in CITES Appendix II with Annotation #2. Plants in this genus are mainly used as medicinal herbs, as well as outdoor cold-hardy ornamentals. In the United States, there are 3 species, with one having 3 subspecies, that are variously native to a total of 22 states (AK, AZ, CA, CO, CT, ID, ME, MN, MT, NC, ND, NM, NV, NY, OR, PA, TN, UT, VT, WA, WY). Of the three U.S. native species, one is shared with Canada (<i>Rhodiola integrifolia</i>), one is endemic (<i>R. rhodantha</i>), and the other has a wide distribution that includes Europe, Canada, and the United States (<i>R. rosea</i>). One subspecies, <i>R. integrifolia</i> ssp. leedyi, is listed as threatened under the ESA since 1992. Another species (<i>R. integrifolia</i> ssp. <i>neomexicana</i>) is on the Forest Service rare species list for F.S. lands in New Mexico. Some species are state listed and some populations are located on federal land. The U.S. taxa were originally known as <i>Sedum</i>. Note that not all <i>Sedum</i> are <i>Rhodiola</i>, and the U.S. is home to many more species of <i>Sedum</i> than <i>Rhodiola</i>. It may be known by the common names roseroot or stonecrop.</p> <p>Between 2010-2021, USDA APHIS Phytosanitary Certificates export data indicates more than 11,000 U.S. transactions were reported under the genera <i>Rhodiola</i> or <i>Sedum</i>, of which 21 involved or may have involved exports of the 3 U.S. native species. Of these, 15 transactions are reported to the species level (<i>Rhodiola integrifolia</i>, <i>R. rhodantha</i>, <i>R. rosea</i>, and <i>Sedum roseum</i> (synonym of <i>R. rosea</i>) and 6 at the genus level (<i>Rhodiola</i> spp.).</p>



	across temperate Asia (People's Republic of China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Russian Federation) and North America (Canada and USA). <i>R. crenulata</i> : Nepal, India, Bhutan and China		Eleven consignments were of <i>R. rosea</i> roots, described as "dried root/bulk," "dried and powder/1kg bags," and "bottles of plant products," and likely likely represent medicinal plant trade. One transaction each involved <i>R. integrifolia</i> and <i>R. rhodantha</i> , consisting of an unknown volume (1 container) of "rooted plants" and 100 "seeds," respectively, and likely represent ornamental trade. Two shipments of live plants were exported under the name <i>Sedum roseum</i> (a synonym of <i>Rhodiola rosea</i> ), and likely represent ornamental trade. An additional 6 transactions were reported at the genus level ( <i>Rhodiola</i> spp.) and appeared destined for ornamental trade, but it cannot be determined whether these involved U.S. native species. It is not clear whether any of these trade transactions represent cultivated or wild-harvested plants. We seek biological and trade information on the genus in general, and specifically on the species occurring in the U.S. The identification of specific <i>Rhodiola</i> species is challenging even for live plants and unprocessed dried rootstocks, and is also hampered by the unresolved taxonomy of the genus. Additionally, information on the identification of plants in this genus and products in trade would be helpful to understanding the implementation issues associated with including the genus in CITES. Plants included in CITES Appendix II can be annotated, the EU and China, both planning to co-sponsor the proposal, recommend that the genus be listed with Annotation #2, which would specify that the listing covers all parts and derivatives except a) seeds and pollen, and b) finished products packaged and ready for retail trade. As such, end products (such as pills, tablets, teas and other beverages, cosmetics) would not be covered by an Appendix II listing. We seek comments on the suggested use of this annotation for this genus and if it would regulate the primary commodities in trade.
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