

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Office of Law Enforcement

Wildlife Inspection

Overview

2014

Agenda

- Invasive Species Enforcement Authority
- Data Collection
- LEMIS
- Wildlife Inspection

Statutory Authority for Invasive Species Enforcement

- LACEY ACT
 - 18 USC 42-43 Lacey Act Injurious Wildlife and 50 CFR Part 16
 - Permits are issued only for zoological, educational, medical, or scientific purposes
 - 16 USC 3371-3378 Lacey Act Wildlife Trafficking
 - This section of the Lacey Act prohibits interstate and international commerce in wildlife taken, transported, or possessed in violation of Federal, State, Tribal or foreign law

Data Collection

- The information collected in 50 CFR 13 and 14 must be approved by OMB
- The Endangered Species Act requires any person or company to obtain permission to engage in business as an importer/exporter of fish and wildlife and as a licensee, to keep records of the import/export and subsequent disposition of the fish or wildlife

LEMIS

- Law Enforcement Management Information System is a Fish and Wildlife Service Law Enforcement database that is used to collect and store import/export data such as species, quantity imported/exported, country of origin, etc. We share this data with various other agencies and divisions via FOIA requests.

WILDLIFE INSPECTION STAFFING

- Approximately 122 of Fish and Wildlife Service Wildlife Inspectors are located at 18 designated ports and 20 other locations (many along either the Nation's northern or southern border)
- Are stationed at major international airports, ocean ports, and border crossings
- Work the passenger terminals at airports and conduct inspections at international mail facilities

Wildlife Inspection

- Wildlife Inspectors review FWS Declarations, permits and other paperwork, and conduct physical inspections of shipments
- Serve as the Nation's front-line defense against illegal international trade in wildlife and wildlife products



**U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
 DECLARATION FOR IMPORTATION
 OR EXPORTATION OF
 FISH OR WILDLIFE**

1. Date of Import/Export: (mm/dd/yyyy)

2. Import/Export License Number:

3. Indicate One: Import Export

4. Port of Clearance:

5. Purpose Code: _____

6. Customs Document Number (s)

7. Name of Carrier:

8. Air Waybill or Bill of Lading Number:
 Master: _____
 House: _____

9. Transportation Code: _____
 License # _____ State or Province _____

10. Bonded Location for Inspection:

11. Number of Cartons Containing Wildlife:

12. Markings on Cartons Containing Wildlife:

13a. (Indicate One) (Complete name/U.S. address/telephone number/e-mail address)

U.S. Importer
 U.S. Exporter

Type Address Here

13b. Identifier Number: _____ ID Type: _____

14a. (Indicate One) (Complete name/foreign address/telephone number/e-mail address)

Foreign Importer
 Foreign Exporter

Type Address Here

14b. Country Code _____

14c. Identifier Number: _____ ID Type: _____

15a. Customs Broker, Shipping Agent or Freight Forwarder:
 (Complete business name/address/telephone and fax number/e-mail address)

Type Address Here

15b. Identifier Number: _____ ID Type: _____

15c. Contact Name: _____

Species Code (Official Use Only)	16a. Scientific Name	17a. Foreign CITES Permit Number	18a. Description Code	19a. Quantity/Unit	20. Country of Species Origin Code (ISO Code)	21. Venomous Live Wildlife Indicator <input type="checkbox"/> (Check if yes)
	16b. Common Name	17b. U.S. CITES Permit Number	18b. Source Code	19b. Total Monetary Value		
						<input type="checkbox"/>
						<input type="checkbox"/>
						<input type="checkbox"/>
						<input type="checkbox"/>

Knowingly making a false statement in a Declaration for Importation or Exportation of Fish or Wildlife may subject the declarant to the penalty provided by 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 16 U.S.C. 3372(d)

22. I certify under penalty of perjury that the information furnished is true and correct:

 Signature

 Date

 Type or Print Name

For Official Use Only
 Action/Comments:

Wildlife Declared: Yes No

Wildlife Inspected:
 None / Partial / Full



NOTICE TO THE WILDLIFE IMPORT/EXPORT COMMUNITY



October 22, 2013

Subject: Filing Changes Affecting Import and Export of Fish and Crustaceans

Background: The Service's Branch of Aquatic Invasive Species has been studying 10 freshwater fish and 1 crayfish species from other countries because they have a potentially high risk of becoming invasive in the United States. The 11 species are not currently found in the wild in the United States, but may be imported in the live aquarium, fish farm, scientific, food, or other trades. The Service wishes to determine the extent to which these species are imported into the United States and whether these species are exported to other countries.

Currently, the Service allows importers and exporters to combine many fish and crustacean species into one record on the Form 3-177 (Declaration for Importation or Exportation of Fish or Wildlife) provided the invoice contains the more detailed species information that is required. This consolidation hinders the Service's ability to easily distinguish between species in the database.

Action: Effective November 12, 2013, all importers and exporters must separate any specimens of the species of concern identified below on different lines of the declaration form (Form 3-177, whether filed electronically or in paper form). Declarations that combine these species as one line item of freshwater fish or crustaceans will be rejected for correction.

The following species must be individually identified on Form 3-177:

<u>Family Cyprinidae:</u> <i>Carassius carassius</i> (crucian carp) <i>Carassius gibelio</i> (Prussian carp) <i>Phoxinus phoxinus</i> (Eurasian minnow) <i>Pseudorasbora parva</i> (stone moroko) <i>Rutilus rutilus</i> (roach)	<u>Family Percidae:</u> <i>Perca fluviatilis</i> (European perch) <i>Sander lucioperca</i> (zander)
<u>Family Centropomidae:</u> <i>Lates niloticus</i> (Nile perch)	<u>Family Siluridae:</u> <i>Silurus glanis</i> (wels catfish)
<u>Family Odontobutidae:</u> <i>Perccottus glenii</i> (Amur sleeper)	<u>Family Parastacidae:</u> <i>Cherax destructor</i> (common yabby or crayfish)

We strongly urge the wildlife import/export trade community to transition to these new declaration requirements as soon as possible.

Contact:
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Office of Law Enforcement
703-358-1949; 703-358-2271 (fax)
lawenforcement@fws.gov (e-mail)



NOTICE TO THE WILDLIFE IMPORT/EXPORT COMMUNITY



June 17, 2014

Subject: Filing Changes Affecting Import and Export of all Lionfish Species

Background: The Gulf and South Atlantic Regional Panel of the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force (GSARP) is drafting a National Invasive Lionfish Prevention and Management Plan. Implementation of this Plan requires an understanding of import/export practices and appropriate monitoring strategies.

Lionfish are imported in the live aquarium trade, but the specific quantity by species is unknown. Currently, tropical fish imported into the United States can be declared to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in a general manner on the Declaration for Importation or Exportation of Fish or Wildlife (Form 3-177) as marine or freshwater fish. The invoice must contain detailed species information; however, that information is not easily retrievable via the Service's database. In order for the GSARP to develop accurate objectives and monitoring strategies for lionfish management, the Service needs to collect more detailed species information on the Form 3-177.

Action: Effective July 8, 2014, all importers and exporters must separately record any live specimens of the genera *Brachypterois*, *Dendrochirus*, *Ebrosia*, *Parapterois*, and *Pterois* on different lines of the Service Declaration (Form 3-177, whether filed electronically or in paper form). Declarations that combine any species of the genera listed above as one line item of marine, freshwater, or tropical fish will be rejected for correction.

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SHIPPING CONTAINER OF LIVE MITTEN CRABS



SHIPMENT OF LIVE MITTEN CRABS



RESE

RESE





SHIPMENT OF LIVE TROPICAL FISH PRIOR TO INSPECTION



COMMERCIAL SHIPMENT OF LIVE TROPICAL FISH



TYPICAL SHIPPING METHOD FOR LIVE FISH



SHIPMENT OF LIVE SEAHORSES



TYPICAL PACKAGING FOR LIVE FISH



LIVE CORAL



TYPICAL LIVE ANIMAL PACKAGING



CLOWN TREE FROG



LIVE BROWN CAIMAN