

A Model Risk Assessment-Risk Management Process for Nonnative Species

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Basin Panel on Aquatic Nuisance Species)

- Buenos tardes





Sea Lamprey mouth

Presentation Overview

- Summarize MRBP's Risk Assessment-Risk Management Process
 - Summarize the Risk Screening Process developed as part of that Process
- Describe Next Steps

What is a Screening Tool?

- A screening tool
 - is a risk assessment system designed to **rapidly** evaluate the invasiveness (harmful) potential of a nonnative species,
 - prior to its importation into a country or state.

Outcomes of Screening Risk Assessments

- Results of screening risk assessments can be used by governments to
 - determine whether risk, of a nonnative species impacts on native species and ecosystems, is:
 - Uncertain
 - Low, or
 - High

Outcomes of Screening Risk Assessments

- If species impact risk is **Uncertain**, then:
 - a more detailed risk assessment is needed

Outcomes of Screening Risk Assessments

- If species impact risk is Low, then
 - the species is acceptable for importation and/or use in trade

Outcomes of Screening Risk Assessments

- If species impact risk is High, then:
 - a decision is needed about whether to regulate trade.

Status of Screening Tool Development in US

- The Mississippi River Basin Panel on Aquatic Nuisance Species recently led development of Risk Assessment-Risk Management Process
 - Included in this is a **screening tool** for State use

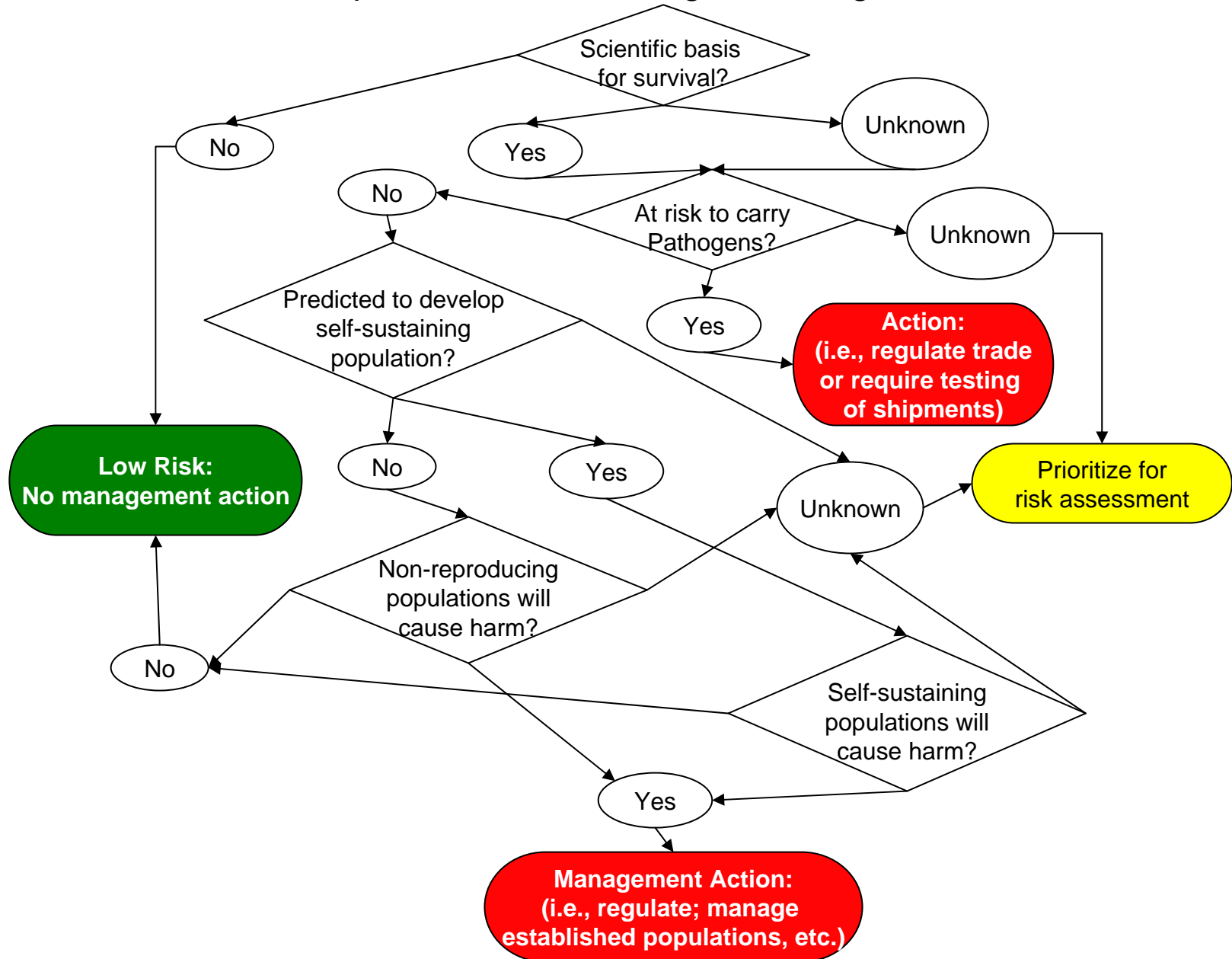
Use of the MRBP Model Process

- The Mississippi Basin screening tool can be used or adapted by others.

Steps in Risk Assessment-Risk Management Process

1. Identify Species for Screening
2. Rapid Screening Process
3. Prioritization for Detailed Risk Assessment
4. Agency Conduct Detailed Risk Assessment
5. Develop Agency Actions to Regulate and Manage
6. Implement Agency Priority Actions
7. Evaluate Agency Actions, and Adapt Management Programs

Model process for screening of live organisms.



Next Steps

- “Step 3: Prioritization for Detailed Risk Assessment
 - This step will prioritize the list of species recommended for detailed risk assessment (result of Step 2). Detailed risk assessments (Step 4) will be conducted as staff and fiscal resources allow.
 - The Panel directs the Prevention and Control Committee to develop a ranking system using criteria and weightings for those criteria.”

Trilateral Committee For Wildlife and Ecosystem Conservation and Management

- Canada, US, and Mexico formed the Trilateral in 1996 to
 - Coordinate, cooperate, and develop partnerships for conservation and management of biological diversity.



Trilateral Committee For Wildlife and Ecosystem Conservation and Management

- A Trilateral meeting was held in Veracruz, MX last month.
- I presented the MRBP's Risk Assessment-Risk Management Process



- Apparently, I made an impression



Mexican Commission on Biodiversity

- Asked to translate the MRBP process
- Post that translation on their website
- Conduct training using the Process
- Conduct comparative analysis with another Risk Assessment Process (UK version of the Australian)
- Provide results of comparative testing of MRBP process

Panel de Especies Acuáticas Invasoras de la Cuenca del Río Mississippi



MODELO DE ANALISIS DE RIESGO Y PROCESO DE
MANEJO DE RIESGOS PARA AGENCIAS DE
RECURSOS NATURALES ESTATALES

PREVENIR LAS INVASIONES: UNA PRIORIDAD NACIONAL Y REGIONAL

Next Step from Trilateral Meeting

- Incorporate Climate Change into the Screening Tool