

# WILDCAT CONSERVATION LEGAL AID SOCIETY

## SUMMARY OF EXECUTIVE ORDERS

PRESIDENT   DATE   EO NUMBER	TITLE & SUMMARY
OBAMA   07.05.2013   13648	<p><b>COMBATING WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING</b></p> <p>To address the significant effects of wildlife trafficking on the national interests of the United States. The EO sets forth the following policy: the poaching of protected species and the illegal trade in wildlife and their derivative parts and products (together known as “wildlife trafficking”) represent an international crisis that continues to escalate. Poaching operations have expanded beyond small-scale, opportunistic actions to coordinated slaughter commissioned by armed and organized criminal syndicates. The survival of protected wildlife species such as elephants, rhinos, great apes, tigers, sharks, tuna, and turtles has beneficial economic, social, and environmental impacts that are important to all nations. Wildlife trafficking reduces those benefits while generating billions of dollars in illicit revenues each year, contributing to the illegal economy, fueling instability, and undermining security. Also, the prevention of trafficking of live animals helps us control the spread of emerging infectious diseases. For these reasons, it is in the national interest of the United States to combat wildlife trafficking.</p> <p>In order to enhance domestic efforts to combat wildlife trafficking, to assist foreign nations in building capacity to combat wildlife trafficking, and to assist in combating transnational organized crime, executive departments and agencies (agencies) shall take all appropriate actions within their authority, including the promulgation of rules and regulations and the provision of technical and financial assistance, to combat wildlife trafficking in accordance with the following objectives:</p> <p>(a) in appropriate cases, the United States shall seek to assist those governments in anti-wildlife trafficking activities when requested by foreign nations experiencing trafficking of protected wildlife; (b) the United States shall promote and encourage the development and enforcement by foreign nations of effective laws to prohibit the illegal taking of, and trade in, these species and to prosecute those who engage in wildlife trafficking, including by building capacity; (c) in concert with the international community and partner organizations, the United States shall seek to combat wildlife trafficking; and (d) the United States shall seek to reduce the demand for illegally traded wildlife, both at home and abroad, while allowing legal and legitimate commerce involving wildlife.</p> <p>The EO requires the establishment of a Presidential Task Force on Wildlife Trafficking and an Advisory Council on Wildlife Trafficking. The Department of the Interior will provide funding and administrative support.</p>



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## SUMMARY OF EXECUTIVE ORDERS

PRESIDENT   DATE   EO NUMBER	TITLE & SUMMARY
<b>G.W. BUSH   08.26.2004   13352</b>	<p><b>FACILITATION OF COOPERATIVE CONSERVATION</b></p> <p>The purpose of this EO is to ensure that the Departments of the Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, and Defense and the Environmental Protection Agency implement laws relating to the environment and natural resources in a manner that promotes cooperative conservation with an emphasis on appropriate inclusion of local participation in Federal decision making, in accordance with their respective agency missions, policies, and regulations. The term “cooperative conservation,” means actions that relate to use, enhancement, and enjoyment of natural resources, protection of the environment, or both and that involve collaborative activity among Federal State, local and tribal governments, private for-profit and nonprofit institutions, other nongovernmental entities and individuals.</p>
<b>G.W. BUSH   05.12.2003   13299</b>	<p><b>INTERAGENCY GROUP ON INSULAR AREAS</b></p> <p>There is established, within the Department of the Interior for administrative purposes, the Interagency Group on Insular Areas (IGIA). The group shall consist exclusively of: (i) the heads of the executive departments; and (ii) the heads of such agencies as the Secretary of the Interior may designate. The Secretary of the Interior, or the Secretary’s designee under section 1(c) of this order, shall convene and preside at the meetings of the IGIA, determine its agenda, direct its work and, as appropriate to deal with particular subject matters, establish and direct subgroups of the IGIA that shall consist exclusively of members of the IGIA. A member of the IGIA may designate, to perform the IGIA or IGIA subgroup functions of the member, any person who is a part of the member’s department or agency (agency) and who is either an officer of the United States appointed by the President or a member of the Senior Executive Service.</p>
<b>G.W. BUSH   02.28.2003   13286</b>	<p><b>AMENDMENT OF EXECUTIVE ORDERS AND OTHER ACTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE TRANSFER OF CERTAIN FUNCTIONS TO THE SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY</b></p> <p>Amends President Clinton’s Executive Order 13112 by adding Secretary of Homeland Security.</p>
<b>CLINTON   02.03.1999   13112</b>	<p><b>INVASIVE SPECIES</b></p> <p>By the authority vested by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990, as amended (16U.S.C. 4701 et seq.), Lacey Act, as amended (18 U.S.C. 42), Federal Plant Pest Act (7 U.S.C. 150aa et seq.), Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended (7 U.S.C.</p>



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	<p><b>INVASIVE SPECIES <i>continued</i></b></p> <p>2801 et seq.), Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), and other pertinent statutes, to prevent the introduction of invasive species and provide for their control and to minimize the economic, ecological, and human health impacts that invasive species cause, it is ordered as follows:</p> <p>Definitions: <i>Alien species</i>: with respect to a particular ecosystem, any species, including its seeds, eggs, spores, or other biological material capable of propagating that species, that is not native to that ecosystem. <i>Control</i>: as appropriate, eradicating, suppressing, reducing, or managing invasive species populations, preventing spread of invasive species from areas where they are present, and taking steps such as restoration of native species and habitats to reduce the effects of invasive species and to prevent further invasions. <i>Ecosystem</i>: the complex of a community of organisms and its environment. <i>Federal agency</i>: an executive department or agency, but does not include independent establishments as defined by 5 U.S.C. 104. <i>Introduction</i>: the intentional or unintentional escape, release, dissemination, or placement of a species into an ecosystem as a result of human activity. <i>Invasive species</i>: an alien species whose introduction does or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health. <i>Native species</i>: with respect to a particular ecosystem, a species that, other than as a result of an introduction, historically occurred or currently occurs in that ecosystem. <i>Species</i>: a group of organisms all of which have a high degree of physical and genetic similarity, generally interbreed only among themselves, and show persistent differences from members of allied groups of organisms. <i>Stakeholders</i>: includes but is not limited to, State, tribal, and local government agencies, academic institutions, the scientific community, non-governmental entities including environmental, agricultural, and conservation organizations, trade groups, commercial interests, and private landowners. <i>United States</i>: the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and all possessions, territories, and the territorial sea of the United States.</p> <p>Federal Agency Duties: Each Federal agency whose actions may affect the status of invasive species shall, to the extent practicable and permitted by law, (1) identify such actions; (2) subject to the availability of appropriations, and within Administration budgetary limits, use relevant programs and authorities to: (i) prevent the introduction of invasive species; (ii) detect and respond rapidly to and control populations of such species in a cost-effective and environmentally sound manner; (iii) monitor invasive species populations accurately and reliably; (iv) provide for restoration of native species and habitat conditions in ecosystems that have been invaded; (v) conduct research on invasive species and develop technologies to prevent introduction and provide for environmentally sound control of invasive species; and (vi) promote public education on invasive species</p>



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	<p><b>INVASIVE SPECIES <i>continued</i></b></p> <p>and the means to address them; and (3) not authorize, fund, or carry out actions that it believes are likely to cause or promote the introduction or spread of invasive species in the United States or elsewhere unless, pursuant to guidelines that it has pre-scribed, the agency has determined and made public its determination that the benefits of such actions clearly outweigh the potential harm caused by invasive species; and that all feasible and prudent measures to minimize the risk of harm will be taken in conjunction with the actions. Federal agencies shall pursue the duties set forth in this section in consultation with the Invasive Species Council, consistent with the Invasive Species Management Plan and in cooperation with stakeholders, as appropriate, and, as approved by the Department of State, when Federal agencies are working with international organizations and foreign nations.</p> <p>Invasive Species Council: An Invasive Species Council (Council) is hereby established whose members shall include the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Transportation, and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Council shall be Co-Chaired by the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce.</p>
<p><b>CARTER   05.24.1977   11987</b></p>	<p><b>EXOTIC ORGANISMS</b></p> <p>Revoked by President Clinton’s Executive Order 13112</p>
<p><b>CLINTON   03.25.1996   12996</b></p>	<p><b>MANAGEMENT AND GENERAL PUBLIC USE OF NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM</b></p> <p>The mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System (Refuge System) is to preserve a national network of lands and waters for the conservation and management of fish, wildlife, and plant resources of the United States for the benefit of present and future generations. To help ensure a bright future for its treasured national heritage, the following four guiding principles for the management and general public use of the Refuge System are: (1) <i>Public Use:</i> The Refuge System provides important opportunities for compatible wildlife-dependent recreational activities involving hunting, fishing, wildlife observation and photography, and environmental education and interpretation. (2) <i>Habitat:</i> Fish and wildlife will not prosper without high-quality habitat, and without fish and wildlife, traditional uses of refuges cannot be sustained. The Refuge System will continue to conserve and enhance the quality and diversity of fish and wildlife habitat within refuges. (3) <i>Partnerships:</i></p>



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	<p><b>MANAGEMENT AND GENERAL PUBLIC USE OF NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM <i>continued</i></b></p> <p>America’s sportsmen and women were the first partners who insisted on protecting valuable wildlife habitat within wildlife refuges. Conservation partnerships with other Federal agencies, State agencies, Tribes, organizations, industry, and the general public can make significant contributions to the growth and management of the Refuge System. (4) <i>Public Involvement</i>: The public should be given a full and open opportunity to participate in decisions regarding acquisition and management of our National Wildlife Refuges.</p>

*For more information on and to search Executive Orders,*  
*visit the National Archives at: <http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/executive-orders/>*

