

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
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To: Deputy State Directors and Field Office Managers

From: State Director, Colorado

Subject: Executive Order #13112- Invasive Species

On February 3, 1999, President Clinton signed Executive Order #13112, (attachment 1) which deals with the subject of invasive species, both plant and animal. For the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), invasive species are typically non-native plants including both state and county listed noxious weeds and other species, such as salt cedar or Russian olive that are highly invasive in natural systems but rarely listed by a county as noxious. Attachment 2 includes a list of non-native invasive species put together by BLM's National Weed Team that are of management's concern nationwide.

This Executive Order is intended to support management activities that **prevent the introduction of invasive plants and provide for their control** and to minimize the economic, ecological, and human health impacts that invasive species cause. Specific language in the order also directs each federal agency to use its programs and authorities to:

1. Detect and respond rapidly to and control populations of such species in a cost-effective and environmentally sound manner;
2. Monitor invasive species populations accurately and reliably;
3. Provide for restoration of native species and habitat conditions in ecosystems that have been invaded;
4. Conduct research on invasive species and develop technologies to prevent introduction and provide for environmentally sound control of invasive species; and

5. Promote public education on invasive species and the means to address them.

Currently, there is not a specific program subactivity for weed management. Since all resource activities are involved in the spread of weeds and all resource activities are negatively impacted by weeds, they are every program's responsibility.

Weed management is an integral part of BLM's resource management mission of maintaining ecosystem health. Field Offices need to fully implement all aspects of their weed prevention schedules. Implementing weed prevention schedules is one way the Bureau is responding to this Executive Order.

Increased future funding specifically directed at weed management remains uncertain. If we are to make any headway in the control of the spread of noxious weeds, each BLM program must develop a mindset for noxious weed management considerations for all proposed activities. Each Field Office has a designated weed management specialist who should be working closely with each program specialist and field manager in the implementation of weed management strategies for all programs.

If you have any questions, please contact Carol Spurrier at 303-239-3725.

Signed by
John Z. Silence
Acting State Director

Authenticated by
Don Snow
EMS Operator

Attachments

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release February 3, 1999

EXECUTIVE ORDER - - - - -

INVASIVE SPECIES

By the authority vested in me as President 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 (16 U.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. 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:

Section 1. Definitions.

(a) "Alien species" means, 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.

(b) "Control" means, 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.

(c) "Ecosystem" means the complex of a community of organisms and its environment.

(d) "Federal agency" means an executive department or agency, but does not include independent establishments as defined by 5 U.S.C. 104.

(e) "Introduction" means the intentional or unintentional escape, release, dissemination, or placement of a species into an ecosystem as a result of human activity.

(f) "Invasive species" means an alien species whose introduction does or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.

(g) "Native species" means, 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.

(h) "Species" means 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" means, but is not limited to, State, tribal, and local government agencies, academic institutions, the scientific community, nongovernmental entities including environmental, agricultural, and

conservation organizations, trade groups, commercial interests, and private landowners.

(j) "United States" means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and all possessions, territories, and the territorial sea of the United States.

Sec. 2. Federal Agency Duties. (a) 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 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 prescribed, 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 risk of harm will be taken in conjunction with the actions.

(b) 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.

Sec. 3. Invasive Species Council. (a) 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. The Council may invite additional Federal agency representatives to be members, including representatives from subcabinet bureaus or offices with significant responsibilities concerning invasive species, and may prescribe special procedures for their participation. The Secretary of the Interior shall, with concurrence of the Co-Chairs, appoint an Executive Director of the Council and shall provide the staff and administrative support for the Council.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior shall establish an advisory committee under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. App., to provide information and advice for consideration by the Council, and shall, after consultation with other members of the Council, appoint members of the advisory committee representing stakeholders. Among other things, the advisory committee shall recommend plans and actions at local, tribal, State, regional, and ecosystem-based levels to achieve the goals and objectives of the Management Plan in section 5 of this order. The advisory committee shall act in cooperation with stakeholders and existing organizations addressing invasive species. The Department of the Interior shall provide the administrative and financial support for the advisory committee.

Sec. 4. Duties of the Invasive Species Council. The Invasive Species Council shall provide national leadership regarding invasive species, and shall:

(a) oversee the implementation of this order and see that the Federal agency activities concerning invasive species are coordinated, complementary, cost-efficient, and effective, relying to the extent feasible and appropriate on existing organizations addressing invasive species, such as the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force, the Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds, and the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources;

(b) encourage planning and action at local, tribal, State, regional, and ecosystem-based levels to achieve the goals and objectives of the Management Plan in section 5 of this order, in cooperation with stakeholders and existing organizations addressing invasive species;

(c) develop recommendations for international cooperation in addressing invasive species;

(d) develop, in consultation with the Council on Environmental Quality,

guidance to Federal agencies pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act on prevention and control of invasive species, including the procurement, use, and maintenance of native species as they affect invasive species;

(e) facilitate development of a coordinated network among Federal agencies to document, evaluate, and monitor impacts from invasive species on the economy, the environment, and human health;

(f) facilitate establishment of a coordinated, up-to-date information-sharing system that utilizes, to the greatest extent practicable, the Internet; this system shall facilitate access to and exchange of information concerning invasive species, including, but not limited to, information on distribution and abundance of invasive species; life histories of such species and invasive characteristics; economic, environmental, and human health impacts; management techniques, and laws and programs for management, research, and public education; and

(g) prepare and issue a national Invasive Species Management Plan as set forth in section 5 of this order. Sec. 5. Invasive Species Management Plan.

(a) Within 18 months after issuance of this order, the Council shall prepare and issue the first edition of a National Invasive Species Management Plan (Management Plan), which shall detail and recommend performance-oriented goals and objectives and specific measures of success for Federal agency efforts concerning invasive species. The Management Plan shall recommend specific objectives and measures for carrying out each of the Federal agency duties established in section 2(a) of this order and shall set forth steps to be taken by the Council to carry out the duties assigned to it under section 4 of this order. The Management Plan shall be developed through a public process and in consultation with Federal agencies and stakeholders.

(b) The first edition of the Management Plan shall include a review of existing and prospective approaches and authorities for preventing the introduction and spread of invasive species, including those for identifying pathways by which invasive species are introduced and for minimizing the risk of introductions via those pathways, and shall identify research needs and recommend measures to minimize the risk that introductions will occur. Such recommended measures shall provide for a science-based process to evaluate risks associated with introduction and spread of invasive species and a coordinated and systematic risk-based process to identify, monitor, and interdict pathways that may be involved in the introduction of invasive species. If recommended measures are not authorized by current law, the Council shall develop and recommend to the President through its Co-Chairs legislative proposals for necessary changes

in authority.

(c) The Council shall update the Management Plan biennially and shall concurrently evaluate and report on success in achieving the goals and objectives set forth in the Management Plan. The Management Plan shall identify the personnel, other resources, and additional levels of coordination needed to achieve the Management Plan's identified goals and objectives, and the Council shall provide each edition of the Management Plan and each report on it to the Office of Management and Budget. Within 18 months after measures have been recommended by the Council in any edition of the Management Plan, each Federal agency whose action is required to implement such measures shall either take the action recommended or shall provide the Council with an explanation of why the action is not feasible. The Council shall assess the effectiveness of this order no less than once each 5 years after the order is issued and shall report to the Office of Management and Budget on whether the order should be revised.

Sec. 6. Judicial Review and Administration. (a) This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch and is not intended to create any right, benefit, or trust responsibility, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any other person.

(b) Executive Order 11987 of May 24, 1977, is hereby revoked.

(c) The requirements of this order do not affect the obligations of Federal agencies under 16 U.S.C. 4713 with respect to ballast water programs.

(d) The requirements of section 2(a)(3) of this order shall not apply to any action of the Department of State or Department of Defense if the Secretary of State or the Secretary of Defense finds that exemption from such requirements is necessary for foreign policy or national security reasons.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON
THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 3, 1999.

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Bureau of Land Management (BLM) National List of Invasive Weed Species of Concern

The definition of "weed" is always debatable. Traditional definitions include "plants out of place" or "plants that, by their presence, conflict with management objectives for a site." The definition included here also tries to incorporate the concepts of public land health and sustainability. A weed is defined as "*a non-native plant that disrupts or has the potential to disrupt or alter the natural ecosystem function, composition and diversity of the site it occupies. Its presence deteriorates the health of the site, it makes efficient use of natural resources difficult and it may interfere with management objectives for that site. It is an invasive species that requires a concerted effort (manpower and resources) to remove from its current location, if it can be removed at all.*" "Noxious" weeds refer to those plant species which have been legally designated as unwanted or undesirable. This includes national, state, and county or local designations. According to the Federal Noxious Weed Law, native plant species are not designated "noxious." Native plant species that may be of a management concern, such as poisonous plants or desert shrub and sub-shrub species are not considered priorities for noxious weed work or funding and are not included on the following list.

All weeds are not of equal importance for management. The focus of this list is on non-native species that are highly invasive in natural systems. Those species that are of a concern in agricultural situations, but do not pose a threat to rangelands, forest lands and wetlands have not been included. Many annual forbs have not been included. Invasive annual grasses which disrupt natural ecosystem function are included.

Scientific Name Common Name Family

Grasses

Aegilops cylindrica jointed goatgrass Poaceae
Ammophila arenaria European beachgrass Poaceae
Arundo donax giant reed Poaceae
Bromus diandrus ripgut brome Poaceae
Bromus japonicus Japanese brome Poaceae
Bromus rubens red brome Poaceae
Bromus tectorum downy brome Poaceae
Cenchrus longispinus longspine sandbur Poaceae
Cortaderia jubata Andean pampas grass Poaceae
Cortaderia selloana pampas grass Poaceae
Cynodon dactylon bermudagrass Poaceae
Ehrharta calycina veldt grass Poaceae
Elytrigia repens quackgrass Poaceae
Eragrostis lehmanniana Lehmann lovegrass Poaceae
Nardus stricta matgrass Poaceae
Panicum miliaceum wild proso millet Poaceae
Pennisetum setaceum crimson fountain grass Poaceae
Schismus arabicus schismus Poaceae
Schismus barbatus mediterranean grass Poaceae

Sorghum halepense johnsongrass Poaceae
Taeniatherum caput-medusae medusa-head Poaceae

Forbs

Acroptilon repens Russian knapweed Asteraceae
Anthemis arvensis scentless chamomile Asteraceae
Anthemis cotula mayweed chamomile Asteraceae
Arctium minus common burdock Asteraceae
Bassia hyssopifolia bassia Basellaceae
Brassica nigra black mustard Brassicaceae
Brassica tournefortii wild turnip Brassicaceae
Caesalpinia gilliesii Mexican bird-of-paradise Fabaceae
Cardaria chalepensis lens-podded whitetop Brassicaceae
Cardaria draba hoary cress Brassicaceae,
Cardaria pubescens hairy whitetop Brassicaceae
Carduus acanthoides plumeless thistle Asteraceae
Carduus nutans musk thistle Asteraceae
Carduus pycnocephalus Italian thistle Asteraceae
Carduus teniflorus slender-flowered thistle Asteraceae
Carpobrotus edulis hottentot fig Aizoaceae
Carpobrotus chilensis sea iceplant Aizoaceae
Carthamus lantus distaff thistle Asteraceae
Carum carvi common caraway Apiaceae
Centaurea calcitrapa purple starthistle Asteraceae
Centaurea cyanus cornflower Asteraceae
Centaurea diffusa diffuse knapweed Asteraceae
Centaurea iberica Iberian starthistle Asteraceae
Centaurea jacea brown knapweed Asteraceae
Centaurea macrocephala bighead knapweed Asteraceae
Centaurea maculosa spotted knapweed Asteraceae
Centaurea melitenensis malta starthistle Asteraceae
Centaurea montana mountain cornflower Asteraceae
Centaurea nigra black knapweed Asteraceae
Centaurea nigrescens Vochin knapweed Asteraceae
Centaurea pratensis meadow knapweed Asteraceae
Centaurea squarrosa squarrose knapweed Asteraceae
Centaurea solstitialis yellow starthistle Asteraceae
Centaurea trichocephala feather-headed knapweed Asteraceae
Chondrilla juncea rush skeletonweed Asteraceae
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum ox-eye daisy Asteraceae
Cichorium intybus chicory Asteraceae
Cirsium arvense Canada thistle Asteraceae

Cirsium vulgare bull thistle Asteraceae
Clematis orientalis Chinese clematis Ranunculaceae
Conium maculatum poison hemlock Apiaceae
Convolvulus arvensis field bindweed Convolvaceae
Crepis setosa bristly hawkweed Asteraceae
Crupina vulgaris common crupina Asteraceae
Cynara cardunculus artichoke thistle Asteraceae
Cynoglossum officinale houndstongue Boraginaceae
Digitalis purpurea foxglove Scrophulariaceae
Dipsacus fullonum common teasel Dipsacaceae
Echium vulgare blueweed Boraginaceae
Egeria densa Brazilian waterweed Hydrocharitaceae
Eichhornia crassipes water hyacinth Hydrocharitaceae
Erechtites glomerata Australian fireweed Asteraceae
Euphorbia cyparissias cypress spurge Euphorbiaceae
Euphorbia esula leafy spurge Euphorbiaceae
Euphorbia myrsinites myrtle spurge Euphorbiaceae
Foeniculum vulgare fennel Apiaceae
Galega officinalis goats rue Fabaceae
Gypsophila paniculata baby's breath Caryophyllaceae
Halogeton glomeratus halogeton Chenopodiaceae
Hesperis matronalis dames's rocket Brassicaceae
Hieracium aurantiacum orange hawkweed Asteraceae
Hieracium pilosella mouseear hawkweed Asteraceae
Hieracium pratense yellow hawkweed Asteraceae
Hydrilla verticillata hydrilla Hydrocharitaceae
Hyoscyamus niger black henbane Solanaceae
Hypericum perforatum common St. Johnswort Hypericaceae
Hypochaeris radicata common catsear Asteraceae
Isatis tinctoria dyer's woad Brassicaceae
Knautia arvensis blue buttons Dipsacaceae
Lathyrus latifolius everlasting peavine Fabaceae
Lepidium latifolium perennial pepperweed Brassicaceae
Linaria genistifolia spp. *dalmatica* dalmation toadflax Scrophulariaceae
Linaria vulgaris yellow toadflax Scrophulariaceae
Lysimachia vulgaris garden loosestrife Primulaceae
Lythrum salicaria purple loosestrife Lythraceae
Lythrum virgatum wand loosestrife Lythraceae
Madia sativa Chilean tarweed Asteraceae
Myriophyllum spicatum Eurasian watermilfoil Haloragaceae
Onopordum acanthium Scotch thistle Asteraceae
Onopordum taricum Scotch thistle Asteraceae
Peganum harmala African rue Zygophyllaceae

Potentilla recta sulphur cinquefoil Rosaceae
Salvia aethiopsis Mediterranean sage Lamiaceae
Saponaria officinalis bouncing bet Caryophyllaceae
Senecio jacobaea tansy ragwort Asteraceae
Senecio mikanooides German ivy Asteraceae
Solanum dulcamara bitter nightshade Solanaceae
Sonchus arvensis perennial sowthistle Asteraceae
Sphaerophysa salsula swainsonpea Fabaceae
Tanacetum vulgare common tansy Asteraceae
Zygophyllum fabago Syrian bean caper Zygophyllaceae

Shrubs and Trees

Ailanthus altissima tree-of-heaven Simaroubaceae
Alhagi pseudalhagi camelthorn Fabaceae
Cytisus junceum Spanish broom Fabaceae
Cytisus monspessulanas French broom Fabaceae
Cytisus scoparius Scotch broom Fabaceae
Cytisus striatus Portugese broom Fabaceae
Elaeagnus angustifolia Russian olive Elaeagnaceae
Ficus carica edible fig Moraceae
Lespedeza cuneata Himalayan bush clover Fabaceae
Retama monosperma bridal veil broom Fabaceae
Rubus discolor Himalaya blackberry Rosaceae
Schinus terebrinthifolius Brazilian pepper Anacardiaceae
Tamarix aphylla athel Tamaricaceae
Tamarix chinensis tamarisk Tamaricaceae
Tamarix gallica French tamarisk Tamaricaceae
Tamarix parviflora small flower tamarisk Tamaricaceae
Tamarix pentanda tamarisk Tamaricaceae
Tamarix ramosissima, salt cedar Tamaricaceae
Ulex europaeus gorse Fabaceae
Ulmus pumila Siberian elm Ulmaceae