

## **WORK TABLE: EXECUTIVE TABLE (ET)**

**Co-Chairs:** Sue Milburn Hopwood, Director General – Canadian Wildlife Service, Canada; Jorge Maksabedian de la Roquette, Director General for Wildlife- SEMARNAT, Mexico & Dan Ashe, Director - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S.

**Wednesday, May 28, 2014**

**Room:** Diamante Lobby

**9:00 am: Joint Session – Monarch Butterfly Conservation**

**COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS:** CONANP

**11:00 am: Executive Table Meeting with Co-chairs**

**COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS:** Executive Table & Working Tables Co-chairs

**DESCRIPTION:** The Executive Tables meets with the Co-chairs from all the tables to discuss general issues about the Trilateral Committee. This is the only opportunity the Executive Table has to discuss with the Co-chairs any issues related to the functioning of the Trilateral Committee make sure that it remains effective, efficient, relevant and strategic.

**BACKGROUND:** Since 2009, the Executive Table and the Co-chairs meeting has provided an opportunity for the Executive Table and the Co-chairs from all the tables to exchange ideas. This exchange can include “housekeeping” issues (i.e. effectiveness/efficiency of the annual meeting), agenda coordination, discussion of issues of concern/interest, partnerships, and the development and sharing of a strategic vision for the future of the Trilateral Committee.

**REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** A common vision by the Executive Table and the Co-chairs on the strategic direction of the Trilateral Committee

**SUBMITTED BY:** TCC

**12:00 pm**

**AGENDA ITEM 1: Welcome – Adoption of the Agenda**

**COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS:** Executive Table (ET): Jorge Maksabedian de la Roquette, Director General for Wildlife, SEMARNAT, Mexico; Dan Ashe, Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. & Trilateral Coordinating Committee (TCC): Leonel Urbano-MX, Valencia Richardson & Melida Tajbakhsh-U.S.).

**DESCRIPTION:** Welcome remarks by Jorge Maksabedian de la Roquette, Director General for Wildlife, SEMARNAT and adoption of the agenda.

**BACKGROUND:** The hosting Co-chair greets Head of the Mexican Delegation and other table participants. Any modifications to the agenda are noted.

**REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** Adoption of the agenda.

**SUBMITTED BY:** TCC

*12:15pm*

**AGENDA ITEM 2: Country Updates**

**COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS:** ET: Sue Milburn-Hopwood, Director General, Canada Wildlife Service, Jorge Maksabedian de la Roquette, Direction General for Wildlife, SEMARNAT, Mexico, and Dan Ashe, Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. & TCC (Urbano-MX, Richardson & Tajbakhsh-U.S.).

**DESCRIPTION:** Heads of Delegation give a presentation (20 min. each) on major developments in their countries (i.e. legislations, policies, regulations, budgets, strategic priorities, agreements, conventions, programs, projects, etc.) which might be of interest to and/or have an impact on either country.

**BACKGROUND:** Executive Table Co-chairs use this opportunity to exchange information relevant to natural resource management and biodiversity conservation taking place in their countries, which might be of interest to the other country.

**REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** Exchange of information that helps understand challenges/opportunities in the other country to promote a shared vision and a common agenda.

**SUBMITTED BY:** TCC

*1:00pm: Lunch*

*2:00 pm*

**AGENDA ITEM 3: 2013-2014 Accomplishments**

**COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS:** ET: Sue Milburn Hopwood, Director General – Canadian Wildlife Service, Jorge Maksabedian de la Roquette, Director General for Wildlife, SEMARNAT, Mexico, and Dan Ashe, Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. & TCC (Leonel Urbano-MX, Valencia Richardson & Melida Tajbakhsh-U.S.)

**DESCRIPTION:** Review progress of action items agreed upon and recorded by the working tables at the 2013 annual meeting.

**BACKGROUND:** Every year, at the annual meeting, the ET reviews the report from the working tables on the status of the activities (action items) they agreed to accomplish throughout the year. This is an opportunity for the ET to make sure that the tables are working effectively and efficiently, provide guidance, as needed, and assess the success of the TC in achieving its overall goals and objectives.

**REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** Endorsement of the 2013-2014 AIR

**SUBMITTED BY:** TCC

**RELATED DOCUMENT:** 2013-2014 Working Tables Factsheet and Action Item Report

*2:15 pm*

**AGENDA ITEM 4: Advance Regional Management of Invasive Species on Island and Large Scale Landscapes-Conservation and Restoration of the Islands of Canada, the United States and Mexico**

**COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS:** Annie Little (USFWS), Laurie Wein (Parks Canada), Humberto Berlanga (CONABIO, Mexico), Alfonso Aguirre (Conservación de Islas), Gregg Howald (Island Conservation)

**DESCRIPTION:** This agenda item focuses on a collaborative trilateral effort to conserve and restore island ecosystems. The Trilateral Island Working Group will report on several trilateral and bilateral island restoration projects conducted in 2013. These projects include a bilateral seabird restoration project on the Baja California Pacific Islands, Mexico, and a trilateral rat eradication project conducted in British Columbia, Canada under the direction of Parks Canada. This agenda item will also present the Letter of Intent which is to be signed by the three countries at the 2014 Trilateral Meeting. The signature of the Letter of Intent is a significant accomplishment of the Trilateral Committee and represents the first trilateral agreement regarding the conservation of islands in North America.

**BACKGROUND:** At the request of the Executive Table, a Trilateral Island Working Group was created in 2012 to promote and collaborate on trilateral and bilateral island activities. This group developed a Letter of Intent in 2012 that was endorsed by the Executive Table during the 2013 Trilateral Meeting. The goal of the Letter of Intent is to promote collaboration among the three countries in the conservation and restoration of islands. The Letter of Intent documents that agencies intend to engage in cooperative bilateral and trilateral activities to promote sustainable environmental policies, practices and effective measures in support of island conservation and restoration. These activities are aimed at strengthening cross coordination, setting priorities, sharing information, and identifying collaborative projects. The Letter of Intent is a voluntary and non-binding agreement.

**REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** Executive Table endorsement of working group activities, and signing of the Letter of Intent.

**SUBMITTED BY:** Annie Little, USFWS-R8

*2:45 pm*

**AGENDA ITEM 5: Landscape Conservation Cooperatives and Surrogate Species**

**COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS:** See attached list

**DESCRIPTION:** The Service is using Landscape Conservation Cooperatives (LCCs) to help bring natural resource conservation partners together for strategic advantage in the face of challenges that exceed any one organization's ability to conquer alone, such as climate change. We invite attendance at, and request additional contacts from México to invite to, the upcoming Desert LCC meeting in México, including potential partners from federal and state agencies, universities, and non-governmental organizations. Tentative dates for the meeting are July 8-10, 2014; the location is still to be determined, by Mexican Federal partners at the Trilateral meeting.

**BACKGROUND:** LCCs focus on developing the science and tools that reduce scientific uncertainty, and on the transfer of this information to achieve the goals identified by the partnership. LCCs inform, but do not execute, management on the ground.

As the LCC partnerships are identifying shared goals, they are at the same time working together to plan what needs to happen and where to achieve those actions. The Service calls this process Landscape Conservation Design, and it's analogous to planning processes that are carried out by many natural resource agencies and organizations, with the addition of including geospatial information. LCCs are playing a critical role in facilitating a multi-partner planning process, building on the partners' individual mandates; they also help identify gaps in information, and leverage resources to support partner efforts.

Developing a way of measuring success is critical. As a way to measure success, the Service has started to identify species believed to represent functional ecosystems or parts thereof, which the Service is calling "surrogate species." LCCs have adopted the concept of "surrogate" species as well as other characteristics of a functioning ecosystem that the partners together believe will help characterize effective conservation.

Region 2 hosts two transboundary Landscape Conservation Cooperatives (LCC), Gulf Coast Prairie LCC (GCP) and Desert LCC. In close collaboration with the partners, in particular the Rio Grande Joint Venture and the Sonoran Joint Venture, respectively, the LCCs have been working to increase engagement by Federal, state, and non-governmental partners in México. The GCP LCC's last Steering Committee meeting in McAllen, TX in January included approximately 15 conservation partners from México, interested primarily in the shared ecosystem of the Tamaulipan brushlands. The Desert LCC is planning its first partnership meeting in México in July.

**REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** Informational.

**SUBMITTED BY:** USFWS/Region 2

**ATTACHMENT 1 AND 2:** Collaborators and Contacts

**ATTACHMENT 3:** Surrogate Species Listing for DLCC and GCPLCC

*3:15 pm*

## **AGENDA ITEM 6: UMA's Systems in Mexico**

**COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS:** Jorge Maksabedian de la Roquette, Roberto Aviña Carlín, Wild Life General Directorate, SEMARNAT

**DESCRIPTION:** The UMA is the acronym used for Unidad de Manejo para la Conservación de Vida Silvestre which means Management Unit for the Conservation of Wild Life and is the cornerstone for conservation in Mexico. If somebody wants to harvest or use wild life, he needs to make an application and approve a Management Plan for sustainable use. In the application, there's the most important data of the UMA: Owner address, land location, species to manage, vegetation, climate, and of course, the Management Plan, in which the manager explains the way, technique and methods he plans to apply to understand the wild life behavior (species and habitat).

The UMA strategy creates Biological Corridors together with Natural Protected Areas and Priority Areas for Conservation and also act as an economic alternative to traditional farm activities and make them environmental friendly.

The Mexican Government founded a subsidization for stimulate the UMA establishment and promote the environmental and species conservation. For this, the land owners need to apply and present a project, the Wild Life General Directorate evaluate it and determine which of them will be subsidized, based on their proposal.

**BACKGROUND:** From 2010 to 2013, SEMARNAT had supported 1101 projects with a budget of 649.38 million pesos that benefits an employ 112,567 people. For 2014 is planned to invest 171 million pesos.

### **REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:**

- Support for non-private land conservation.

**SUBMITTED BY:** Jorge Maksabedian de la Roquette, Roberto Aviña Carlín, Wild Life General Directorate, SEMARNAT

*3:45 pm*

## **AGENDA ITEM 7: Report on the Development and Publication of the Mexican Priority Species List for Conservation**

**COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS:** CONABIO (Patricia Koleff, Bárbara Ayala), CONANP (Oscar Ramírez, Lizardo Cruz), DGVS (Antonio Fuentes, Leonel Urbano), INECC (Margarita Caso, Karina Santos del Prado Gasca, Elvia de la Cruz)

**DESCRIPTION:** The Mexican Priority Species List for Conservation was published on March 5<sup>th</sup> 2014. The list identifies 372 species and subspecies of plants and animals and will be reviewed every three years in order to determine the inclusion, permanency, or temporary removal of species.

Regarding cooperation among North American countries for the execution of priority species conservation programs, to date there are at least fifteen species that are addressed by specific action items on the SCCC working table: items 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28.

*Antilocapra americana*

*Bison bison bison*

*Canis lupus baileyi*

*Cynomys ludovicianus*

*Dermochelys coriacea*

*Glaucidium sanchezi*

*Gymnogyps californianus*

*Ictalurus pricei*

*Lepidochelys kempii*

*Leptonycteris nivalis*

*Leptonycteris yerbabuenae*

*Lepus callotis*

*Panthera onca*

*Phocoena sinus*

*Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha*

Although there might be programs in other working tables that addressed Mexican priority species conservation, the species from the SCCC only account for 10% of the 165 species and subspecies with confirmed presence in the Mexican states of Baja California Norte, Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo León and Tamaulipas.

**BACKGROUND:** In the international framework for biodiversity conservation two complementary strategies can be distinguished: one focused on the conservation of natural areas and ecosystems, and other aimed to wildlife conservation. The conservation of species that require large areas of well-preserved habitat, are key to ecosystem functioning; moreover those that are charismatic, or of importance to mankind, made possible to maximize conservation efforts and attract public attention and resources to protect its natural habitat and in turn protect numerous species and biological communities. Thus, the protection of natural areas and wildlife not only complement each other, but together strengthen the framework of actions to ensure the permanence, ecological integrity and evolutionary viability of biodiversity.

In August 2011, the Ministry of Environment of Mexico (SEMARNAT) initiated a process to identify priority species for conservation that would help to maximize conservation efforts and benefits towards other species, habitats, and ecosystems. The list includes 372 species and subspecies of plants and animals. Of these, 138 species are recommended to be addressed individually and we recommended to consider 26 groups to attend 238 species. After its publication, the list will be reviewed and documented every three years in order to determine the inclusion, permanency, or temporary removal of species.

**REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** Advance the mechanisms of cooperation among North American countries for the execution of priority species conservation programs.

**SUBMITTED BY:** CONABIO, CONANP, DGVS, INECC

*4:15 pm*

**AGENDA ITEM 8: Canada's Species at Risk Act – Updates and Issues of Trinational Interest**

**COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS:** Sue Milburn-Hopwood, Director General, Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment Canada.

**DESCRIPTION:** Sue Milburn-Hopwood, Director General of the Canadian Wildlife Service, will discuss recent developments in Canada's Species at Risk programs including efforts on key species.

**BACKGROUND:** The Species at Risk Act (SARA) is a key Government of Canada commitment to prevent wildlife species from becoming extinct and secure the necessary actions for their recovery. It provides for the legal protection of wildlife species and the conservation of their biological diversity. The purposes of the Act are to prevent Canadian indigenous species, subspecies, and distinct populations from becoming extirpated or extinct, to provide for the recovery of endangered or threatened species, and encourage the management of other species to prevent them from becoming at risk.

SARA establishes a regime that includes:

- Assessment: A requirement for the ongoing assessment by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) of the status of species in Canada;
- Listing: Authority for the Governor-in-Council to "list" species as endangered, threatened, special concern or extirpated;
- Recovery planning: Requirements to undertake various recovery planning processes designed to support the survival and recovery of each listed species;
- Protection: Various protections for listed species, the nature and timing of which vary depending on the type and location of the species; and
- Reporting: Public reporting, including reporting on progress toward survival and recovery for listed species.

SARA is prescriptive about some of these steps. In many instances, it also specifies how the obligations are to be carried out by requiring cooperation and consultation, including Aboriginal engagement. The presentation will focus on a recent developments in relation to Canada's Species at Risk programs including efforts on key species.

**REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** To share information on Canadian Species at Risk programs relevant to the U.S. and Mexico.

**SUBMITTED BY:** Canada

4:45 pm

**AGENDA ITEM 9: Technical Report Presentation on the Recovery and Progress of the California Condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*) to former ranges in Mexico.**

**COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS:** Michael Brady, USFWS- California Condor Recovery Program; John McCamman, California Condor Coordinator, USFWS; Margarita Caso, Karina Santos del Prado and Elvia de la Cruz, INECC-SEMARNAT; Luis Fueyo and Oscar Ramírez, CONANP.

**DESCRIPTION:** The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT), through the National Institute of Ecology (INE) now National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC) since October 2012, the National Commission of Natural Protected Areas (CONANP), the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the Zoological Society of San Diego conducted from 2000 to 2002 a binational coordination and preparation stage. From 2002 to April 2014 all these institutions did the field management of the California Condors in Sierra de San Pedro Mártir, Baja California, México. In this report we will present a synthesis of their development and their biological outcomes in terms of size, structure and health of the population of condors in the Sierra de San Pedro Mártir, and the related outcomes of management, national and international links in order to support long-term the CA condor conservation in México, the environmental education and outreach program. Also, the actions to follow in subsequent years for the continuation of the Program are proposed.

On the General Law on Climate Change in October 2012, the INE became National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC) and its agenda was modified based on new powers, so it has decided to deliver the Program to the National Commission of Natural Protected Areas, since in it the Species Recovery Program at Risk (PROCER), which is part of the Program of Action for the Conservation of Species served: California condor.

Among the results of the binational collaboration, INE/INECC promoted during 2012 and early 2013 the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between SEMARNAT and the USFWS as part of the MOU Committee Trilateral, in order to establish the basis and general guidelines for the parties to continue merging efforts, skills and resources to achieve the recovery of the California condor in Mexico.

To date, 53 birds had been transferred from Los Angeles and San Diego Zoos to the Sierra de San Pedro Mártir National Park (CONANP-SEMARNAT); and 38 birds are flying free in Baja California. During 2014, six condors were transferred to release them in San Pedro Mártir site (PMS). All the condors are continuously monitoring with telemetry and satellite transmission techniques, part of the annual test in the condor population in PMS include health exams, reproduction and survival. An update of these results include the actions supported by the PACE: Condor de California, will be presented during the meeting.

The Program's success has been recognized nationally and internationally. We believe that the formula is because it has a great team and the animals are within a Natural Protected Area with National Park status, in a binational team in the field (SDZ and CONANP) and at the office of the INE/ INECC, CONANP, USFWS and SZSD for coordination, financing and management of binational program. In addition, the care, handling and intensive monitoring of reintroduced birds, including the construction of the biological station and the environmental education was

imparted at national level at Chapultepec Zoo and to the residents of the San Pedro Mártir area and Baja California State. The most important thing is that it is a **collaborative and long term sustained effort**.

**BACKGROUND:** California condors once were numerous in Mexico; they disappeared from the landscape on 1930's. In an effort to reintroduce condors back into their historic range, a condor release site was set up in San Pedro Mártir National Park in Baja California, Mexico. As with the US program, the Baja project is a long-term process that includes governmental and non-governmental entities from both the US and Mexico.

There is a CA condor captive management and education program since 2007 at Chapultepec Zoo (the National Zoological Park of Mexico), since then, more than 6 million people visit Chapultepec zoo. They have had the opportunity to receive information about the status of this species and its recovery efforts, through their education programs.

**REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** That Trilateral Committee recognize the California Condor Reintroduction Program in Sierra de San Pedro Mártir, Baja California, like a model to follow in the bi-national cooperation and to continue a Trilateral endorsement to sign the MOU in order to endorse the Program.

**SUBMITTED BY:** National Institute of Ecology & Climate Change, CONANP, SEMARNAT, Mexico

*5:15 pm*

**AGENDA ITEM 10 : Status of the Morelet's crocodile (*Crocodylus moreletii*) since it's withdrawal from the Endangered Species List (ESA) and change from APENDIX I to II of CITES**

**COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS:** Jorge Maksabedian de la Roquette, Roberto Aviña Carlín, (Wildlife General Direction, SEMARNAT, México)

**DESCRIPTION:** After the exclusion of the Morelet's crocodile (*Crocodylus moreletii*) from the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there have been positive changes in the status of the conservation and sustainable use of this species, therefore, it is necessary to report the benefits of these changes and identify other collaboration mechanisms to continue with the progress, conservation and sustainable use of wild populations of this species.

**BACKGROUND:** During the 70s, the species was considered endangered due to the exploitation of some populations for the interest of the skin. It was classified in the IUCN Red List (1982), the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of the United States of America (1970), and as "Rare" in the NOM- 059- ECOL- 1994 México. In 1975 it was included in the Appendix I of CITES. Measures were carried out to protect the crocodile, starting with the total prohibition of this species (Official Magazine, 1970). In order to match and strengthen conservation of biodiversity with the needs of production and socio-economic development of Mexican rural sector, in 1997 the System of Units for the Conservation and Management of Wildlife (SUMA) was established; in December 2013 90 wildlife breeding farms were registered as UMA, located in 22 states of México, and in 85 of them, ecotourism, exhibition, research, environmental education, film, photography and conservation activities are developed; and 5 UMA have the

potential to produce skins. The Wildlife General Direction (DGVS) is elaborating and will publish the Management Plan Type for the Conservation, Management and Sustainable Use of the Morelet's crocodile (*Crocodylus moreletti*) in México, with the first of four annexes (Captive Breeding), which will be useful to standardize production processes in the UMA. These actions contributed to the recovery of the species, as reflected in the information obtained from population studies currently made. This resulted in the re-categorization of the species in the above mentioned documents and is currently in category of Least Concern on the IUCN Red List (2012), subject to special protection under NOM -059- SEMARNAT- 2010 (2010) and was excluded from the ESA (2012), and populations of México and Belize were transferred to CITES Appendix II with a zero quota for wild specimens for commercial purposes (2010). The Program Monitoring of the Morelet's Crocodile (*Crocodylus moreletti*), México -Belize- Guatemala is coordinated by México and is operating in the three countries since 2009. As part of the bilateral cooperation with Belize and Guatemala, these countries have participated in several workshops for the design of the monitoring program (México City, 2010), and analyzed the results of sampling periods (México City, 2012 and 2013). Mexican experts conducted training workshops for staff responsible for monitoring and implementation of the monitoring program in these countries (Guatemala, 2012), and for the conservation, management and sustainable use of crocodiles in México, intended for UMA owners, managers, technicians and people who have activities related to crocodiles. These workshops took place in Ciudad del Carmen, Campeche (2010), in Palenque, Chiapas (2012) and in Ciudad del Carmen, Campeche (2013), again. Additionally, there are protected areas of high importance in the range distribution of Morelet's Crocodile, like Pantanos de Centla, Ría Lagartos, Sian Ka'an, Cañón del Sumidero, Tulúm, Laguna de Términos, Ría Celestún and a significant number of RAMSAR sites. On June 4 th, 1992 in the Official Magazine, the Internal Regulation of the then Ministry of Social Development develops the "Federal Attorney for Environmental Protection", whose responsibilities are to monitor the accomplishment of the the laws; protect the interests of the people in environmental items procuring the accomplishment of the environmental legislation, punish the individuals and entities who violate these legal precepts, etc. These actions generated significant changes in a current positive status of this species in terms of conservation and sustainable use in México.

**REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** Show the situation of the conservation and sustainable use of Morelet's Crocodile in México after its removal from the Endangered Species Act (ESA), as part of the follow up work to place the species in the wright conservation status.

**SUBMITTED BY:** Jorge Maksabedian de la Roquette, Director General for Wildlife, México.

**5:30 pm: Adjourn**

**5:30 pm: Signing of the CAN/MX/U.S. LOI Island Conservation and MOU California Condor**

**Thursday, May 29, 2014**

**Room: Diamante Lobby**

*9:00 am*

**AGENDA ITEM 11: The Decline of the Monarch Butterfly and Addressing the Challenges**

**COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS:** ET: Sue Milburn Hopwood, Director General – Canadian Wildlife Service, Jorge Maksabedian de la Roquette, Director General for Wildlife, SEMARNAT, Mexico, and Dan Ashe, Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. & TCC (Leonel Urbano-MX, Valencia Richardson & Melida Tajbakhsh-U.S.).

**DESCRIPTION:** At the February 2014 North American Leaders Summit in Mexico, the Presidents of Mexico and the U.S., and the Prime Minister of Canada issued a joint declaration pledging to collaborate jointly to address the conservation of the monarch butterfly in North America. In the wake of this tri-national pledge, the Canada/Mexico/U.S. Trilateral Committee for Wildlife and Ecosystem Conservation and Management will address this issue at its May 2014 annual meeting in Queretaro, Mexico. The Trilateral Committee will address the scientific aspects of the preservation of this species and its migratory phenomenon in North America at the Plenary Session. The Executive Table, in consultation with the co-chairs, will analyze recommendations from scientist and managers, and prepare a list of top priorities, identifying the role that the Trilateral Committee can play in the implementation of priority actions, and submit to the high-level tri-national monarch working group that will meet in Queretaro in conjunction with the Trilateral Committee. This group will in turn present their recommendations to the North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation (NACEC) at its July 2014 Council meeting to determine a tri-national monarch action plan.

**BACKGROUND:** The monarch is listed as a species of special concern under Canada's Species at Risk Act. In Mexico, the monarch is listed as "under special protection" in the Species at Risk standard (NOM-059-SEMARNAT-2001). The IUCN has declared the migratory phenomenon of the monarch butterfly in North America as "endangered". The USFWS works with many partners in the U.S., Canada, and Mexico to conserve and manage habitat for the monarch butterfly. The USFWS coordinates inter-governmental conservation activities for the monarch through the Trilateral Committee. The Committee has addressed monarch conservation issues since its inception in 1995, and from that time until 1997 hosted a monarch conservation working table to discuss tri-national monarch conservation issues.

**REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** Science-based priority monarch conservation recommendations from the Trilateral Committee to the high-level monarch working group and the Council of Ministers of the North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation, lead by the Ministers of Environment of Mexico and Canada, and the Environmental Protection Agency for the U.S.

**SUBMITTED BY:** Mexico, Canada and U.S.

*10:30 am*

**AGENDA ITEM 12: 2015 Trilateral Committees Meeting**

**COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS:** Executive Table (ET): Sue Milburn Hopwood,

Director General – Canadian Wildlife Service , Jorge Maksabedian de la Roquette, Director General for Wildlife, SEMARNAT, Mexico, and Dan Ashe, Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, US & TCC (Urbano-MX and Richardson & Tajbakhsh-US).

**DESCRIPTION:** The Trilateral Committee annual meetings are hosted on a rotational basis between Mexico and the United States. The 2015 annual meeting will take place in the United States.

**BACKGROUND:** Each year, the Executive Table commits to a specific meeting date for the following year in order to allow for adequate preparation time.

**REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** The U.S. will announce the location and date of the 2015 annual meeting.

**SUBMITTED BY:** TCC

*10:45 am*

**AGENDA ITEM 13: Closeout and Preparation of the Executive Table Report to Working Tables**

**COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS:** Executive Table (ET): Jorge Maksabedian de la Roquette, Director General for Wildlife, SEMARNAT, Mexico, and Dan Ashe, Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, US & TCC (Urbano-MX and Richardson & Tajbakhsh-US).

**DESCRIPTION:** Each Working Table prepares a report highlighting its accomplishments for the current year and proposed actions for following year. The reports are shared with the members of Trilateral Committee delegation at the conclusion of the working table sessions.

**BACKGROUND:**

**REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:** The Executive Table will report on its activities and goals for the 2015 Trilateral Committee

**SUBMITTED BY:** TCC

*11: 15am – Adjourn*

