Bureau of Land Management Conservation and Recovery Program

ederal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (FLMPA) directs multiple-use and sustained yield management of BLM lands and identifies that fish and wildlife (including special status species) are one of six major or principal uses of public lands.

FLMPA requires BLM to 'protect the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource, and archeological values; that, where appropriate, will preserve and protect certain public lands in their natural condition; that will provide food and habitat for fish and wildlife and domestic animals; and that will provide for outdoor recreation and human occupancy and use' (FLMPA, section 102.8)

FLPMA and the ESA provide direction and support for the BLM engagement in the recovery and conservation of ESA-listed and BLM sensitive species (special status species).

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

Strategic Plan for the Threatened and Endangered Species Program, 2022-2027

T&E Program Strategic Plan

- **Proactive conservation efforts**
- **Landscape/ecosystem management**
- **Multi-species, multi-state**
- **On-the-ground conservation**
- **Bureau sensitive plants and animals**
- **Telling our story**

Section 7(a)(1)

ESA Purpose

Conserve endangered and threatened species and the ecosystems upon which they depend.

Section 2(c)

Establishes a congressional policy objective that all agencies seek to conserve endangered and threatened species.

Section 7(a)(1)

Directs all Federal agencies to use their authorities to carry out programs to conserve endangered and threatened species.

Emphasize implementation of the ESA section 7(a)1 proactive conservation and recovery mandate

BLM will treat all special status species (including sensitive species) in a manner consistent with section 7(a)1 for endangered and threatened species.

7(a)(1) Steps

- Identify priority species and priority ecosystems/landscapes.
- Fill in data gaps for priority species
  - Genetic structure
  - Natural population functions
  - Population sizes, abundance, density
  - Ecological variation across the range
  - Impacts from management actions on public lands
- Establish goals and objectives
  - Populations increasing, decreasing, or remaining stable ?
  - Habitat restoration and preservation goals (X% of species habitat in the geographic area)

- Develop conservation actions
- Monitoring/adaptive management

Benefits of 7(a)(1) IM

Delist and Preclude the Need to List

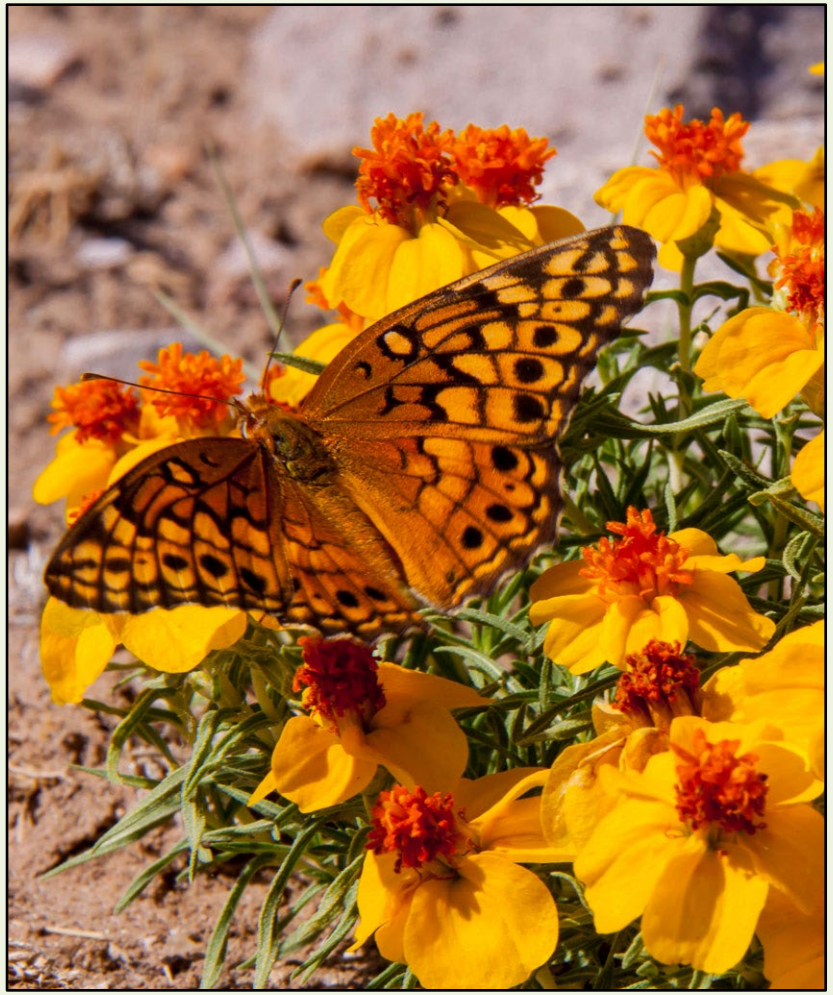
Time and Cost Savings (programmatic section 7 consultations)

Increased Partnerships

Strategic Plan for Pollinator Conservation

- Purpose of this strategy is to promote proactive efforts to conserve, enhance, and restore important pollinator habitats and populations across BLM-managed lands.

Presidential Memorandum on Pollinators



- GOAL: Establish a reserve of native seed mixes, including pollinator friendly plants for use in restoration and post-fire rehabilitation.
- GOAL: Increase and improve pollinator habitat, including increase native vegetation.
- GOAL: Strategies for developing affordable seed mixes, including pollinator friendly plants.

NATIONAL SEED STRATEGY
FOR REHABILITATION AND RESTORATION

VISION
The right seed in the right place at the right time.

MISSION
To ensure the availability of genetically appropriate seed to restore viable and productive plant communities and sustainable ecosystems.

Goal 2: Research

- Identify Research Needs and Conduct Research to Provide Genetically Appropriate Seed and to Improve Technology for Native Seed Production and Ecosystem Restoration
  - Objective 2.1: Characterize genetic variation of restoration species to delineate seed zones and provide seed transfer guidelines for current and projected future environmental conditions
  - Objective 2.2: Conduct species-specific research to provide seed technology, storage, and production protocols for restoration species
  - Objective 2.3: Conduct research on plant establishment, species interactions, and ecological restoration
  - Objective 2.4: Develop or modify monitoring techniques, and investigate long-term restoration impacts and outcomes