

SUMMARY OF BLM COMMITMENTS IN THE DOI POLLINATOR PROTECTION PLAN

Revise MS-1740, *Renewable Resource Treatments and Improvements* Manual to include use of pollinator friendly native plants in vegetation treatments and the use of appropriate pollinator best management practices.

Include considerations for areas open to Apiary permits and areas where there will not be competition for native plant resources with native bees and other pollinators with managed bees in the Land Use Planning Handbook (H-1601) Appendix C. update.

Review mineral and rights-of way stipulations and determine if there is a need to create mineral and rights-of way stipulations to consider native pollinators.

Evaluate any standard stipulations for apiary permits on the BLM lands and revise if necessary to consider important native pollinator resources.

Include the use of pollinator friendly native plants in all sage-grouse habitat restoration projects and milkweed in Monarch migration routes through priority sage-grouse habitat, Many nectar and pollen plants that benefit pollinators are also on lists of important sage-grouse forbs.

Commit to including at least one pollinator friendly native plant species in all post fire revegetation efforts, and all rehabilitation and restoration efforts that include seeding.

Commit to including at least one pollinator friendly native plant species in all fuels projects including greenstripping and similar fire management projects that include seeding.

Increase the number of native milkweed species in the Seeds of Success collections and increase the number of collections of species already included.

Determine a list of the best nectar forbs, shrubs and trees for pollinators that would provide nectar throughout the year and varies in flower color and shape for native pollinators.

Commit to following the recently released GSA landscaping guidelines in all new landscaping around the BLM properties and buildings.

In existing native plant landscaping increase public awareness through plant identification labels and interpretive signing.

Determine baseline of the quantity and quality of pollinator friendly native landscaping at BLM facilities.

Ensure that the latest Vegetation Treatments Environmental Impact Statement references to the new Pollinator Friendly Best Management Practices for Federal Lands.

Implement more prevention and early detection, rapid response program programs with the intent of reducing pesticide use.

Target specific plant problems rather than broadcast spraying large acreages with insecticides when working in cooperation with counties and bordering private land owners to control pests that impact neighboring agricultural production.

Include a module on managing for pollinators in the BLM Certified Pesticide Training course. Continue to participate in the North American Pollinator Protection Campaign (NAPPC) and in annual meetings and on task forces throughout the year.

Build new partnerships with federal, state and private organizations to increase work on achieving the goals of the Federal Strategy and the DOI Pollinator Protection Plan; work with the other federal agencies to increase pollinator work, coordinate it and share resources and continue working with current partners and develop new partnerships.

Support the coordination of activities for the conservation of monarch butterflies through the Monarch Joint Venture.

Work with the National Training Center to produce education and training programs about pollinator resources on the BLM lands; training would focus on the types of pollinators on the BLM lands, threats to them and management actions to reduce impacts to the pollinators.

Work with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to fund pollinator work on the BLM lands through their newly established Monarch Fund.