B. User-friendly Planning: How can the BLM help state and local governments, tribal partners, and other stakeholders understand and participate in the planning process? Solution #3	B. User-friendly Planning: How can the BLM help state and local governments, tribal partners, and other stakeholders understand and participate in the planning process? Solution #4	C. Transparency: How can the BLM foster greater transparency in the NEPA process? Solution #1	C. Transparency: How can the BLM foster greater transparency in the NEPA process? Solution #2	C. Transparency: How can the BLM foster greater transparency in the NEPA process? Solution #3	C. Transparency: How can the BLM foster greater transparency in the NEPA process? Solution #4	D. Being Good Neighbors: How can the BLM build trust and better integrate the needs of state and local governments, tribal partners, and other stakeholders? Solution #1	D. Being Good Neighbors: How can the BLM build trust and better integrate the needs of state and local governments, tribal partners, and other stakeholders? Solution #2
						Time frames for BLM decisions	Use of standard protocols for decision making.
Imperative to remember that after consideration made for these local entities, they not completely outweigh the opinions of national voices		Publish documentation that clearly shows the role played by industry groups and others, in crafting reports to BLM				Do a better job educating local citizenry on the need for various management practices	Keep in mind that in effort to protect natural resources, there WILL be instances when local interests and industry groups will be displeased. Do not tilt the balance excessively in favor of economics.
Field offices should keep in close contact via mail, email, phone, etc...with local government officials and solicit their comments on plans and projects.		The field offices do a good job at this now. Documents are available for public review on web sites.				Become familiar with state and local land use/resource management plans and truly strive to make BLM plans consistent with these plans to the greatest degree possible.	BLM damaged trust levels during the "Planning 2.0" process, when a set of new regulations was rushed through in the waning days of the prior administration over the objections of many local government officials in the West. To rebuild trust, the BLM needs to show county and state officials that it values our comments and is truly striving to make BLM plans consistent with local plans.
		If someone is hired to write an environmental clear, making the hiring process clear and open. Indicate who wrote what part of the review. Have web access to see previous versions and why they were changed. Statements should be on no more than two type written pages, 12 font. By not conducting shams like this one. Trump administration appointees do not care about Americans. You don't work for American workers, you work for billionaires and Russian interests.				Put more in the budget for spending time with community members and purchasing refreshments. It is ridiculous when BLM holds a public meeting and has RAC members and the public bring their own or pay for coffee. Move the policy and decision making to the field- out of Washington! Tribes? Are you kidding me? See Trump's decision on XL pipeline. Trump administration would be happier if all tribal people would die off. You showed no respect to tribal people during this decision on the pipeline. See my solution for question A regarding San Pedro Water Shed	

All roads on BLM land that have been closed must be reopened to restore the public's access to public land unless closure is ratified by county commissions AND the state legislatures and LOCAL tribal leaders (where applicable). Note that the US Constitution clearly limits federal land ownership to that obtained "by the Consent of the Legislature of the State".

The Antiquities Act must be rescinded or amended. If the amendment route is taken, all changes of land status from "multiple use" to monument, park, wilderness status, etc. must be initiated at the local or state level -- not from environmental activists or lame-duck presidents in the final days of their administrations. Note that the US Constitution clearly limits federal land ownership to that obtained "by the Consent of the Legislature of the State". All changes in status must be severely limited to protect significant natural, cultural, or scientific features -- not vast tracts of land, most does NOT comprise significant natural, cultural, or scientific features.

Seek support of applicable county commissions, state legislatures and LOCAL tribal leaders (where applicable) of all proposals, rules, policies, etc. Note that the US Constitution clearly limits federal land ownership to that obtained "by the Consent of the Legislature of the State".

Publish all proposals and conduct well-announced public hearings.

Conduct annual audits of BLM rules, policies, plans, etc. to identify and merge "duplicative and disproportionate analyses".

The BLM must give up all law-enforcement authority. Instead, the BLM should rely on the sheriffs for all law enforcement functions.

All changes of land status from "multiple use" to monument, park, wilderness status, etc. must be initiated at the local or state level -- not from environmental activists or lame-duck presidents in the final days of their administrations. Note that the US Constitution clearly limits federal land ownership to that obtained "by the Consent of the Legislature of the State". All changes in status must be severely limited to protect significant natural, cultural, or scientific features -- not vast tracts of land, most does NOT comprise significant natural, cultural, or scientific features.

Require that all public meetings on specific projects be webcast so that people do not have to travel for meetings, lowering carbon footprint and travel time.

Develop a corps of Volunteers to assist in data collection, assist in on-site reviews and help with office data analysis and reporting. Make volunteer coordination/public contact a performance appraisal item for each BLM employee

Develop a question and answer website similar to Facebook Discussion groups for each Field Office

Public Map database of all NEPA projects and layers by program type. Include land status as a layer on the map database so public can visualize project location and scale

Send BLM representatives to Town Council and County Commission meetings in each Field Office jurisdiction

Make it known that BLM officials are available to speak when invited to public meetings and make attendance a priority for managers

I'm my opinion it's been pretty smooth but staying with gpx files would help a lot

We know our Interior and BLM Directors are political; unfortunately they are much too pro ranching and other profit making special interests. Leave the planning system with emphasis on protecting public land.

Here you go again with your obvious intent to favor local government. These groups do not have the interest of all citizens in mind.

Change nothing

Be upfront with everything from the beginning. Some groups want to hold meetings in private and then after all the paperwork is signed, reveal it to the public, when the public had very little input in the whole process, or the public's input was not utilized.

When this planning process is going on, ensure the public has someone involved that has no ties to OHV recreation, non-motorized recreation on the planning team. They could be the sounding board of the general public in how the area is used for future generations. At the end of the day, we all want to be able to recreate on OUR public lands, and do it responsibly.

Change nothing

Ensure the stakeholders represent all potential users during the planning process. As a facilitator, if the group gets too large, it is hard to get a consensus at times. It is possible, but just harder. The collaborative process that has been used in other areas for the planning process has worked, and people have been able to come to a consensus on what is best for the land and the users. We all have to remember that protecting the land is first, and if it can be used responsibly while all users get a good experience, it is a win for everyone.

All forms of recreation generate income for the state and local governments and businesses in the area. Recognize that these economic impacts have a direct impact on peoples lives and how they feel about the stakeholders and land managers. Some forms of recreation generate more income for the local areas than others, and they all have a huge impact on the local communities.

Allow ALL stakeholders to participate in management plans, not just permittees, commercial interests.

Be prepared to utilize scientific resources used in management decisions.

Stick to your guns when confronted by critical "locals."

We would like to send you a document. Please provide an email address. Thank you.
How can we make comments or recommendations on streamlining the process when we don't understand fully the process as it now stands?

We would like to send you a document. Please provide an email address. Thank you.

We would like to send you a document. Please provide an email address. Thank you.
Communicate with manufacturers to promote state & local meetings using their dealerships as hubs.

We would like to send you a document. Please provide an email address. Thank you.
Give stakeholders plenty of time to prepare for meetings, make comments. Promote, promote, promote. Try using proven marketing ideas and formulas to make sure all stakeholders are aware of meetings.

We would like to send you a document. Please provide an email address. Thank you.
Promote the idea of a separate fund for fire control so that more funding can be used to promote these ideas. This has been proposed but as far as I know, the Dept of the Interior and Congress has not followed thru or haven't been willing to fully address this problem.

We would like to send you a document. Please provide an email address. Thank you.

We would like to send you a document. Please provide an email address. Thank you.
Listen with an open mind, not with a pre-planned agenda.

We would like to send you a document. Please provide an email address. Thank you.
Try to understand what Secretary Zinke is trying to do. And trust him. If you trust him, maybe we can trust you.

describe,examples of what to comment on

easy to access notices and what they contain and what decisions are being decided on

Boots on the ground!! more people doing fewer overlapping jobs so they can concentrate on the public or other agencies. minimize bundling of jobs as people retire/transfer.

Retain, and recrute people oriented and solution oriented employees

Do not only pander to developers in Purpose and Need Statements.

All Environmental Assessments should require longer reviews. Do not issue a FONSI with each Environmental Assessment.

Fix your website and restore all of the information that was on there. We get "Page Not Found" for most searches.

Do not hide developer information over Trade Secrets.

Allow all Developers Plans to be publicly available.

If you double the time for all NEPA review, more people will know what is happening. NEPA requires time for people to understand.

Lengthen all NEPA review so people have time to comment.

Fix you website so people know what is going on. This is the least transparent BLM in history.

It takes so long and expensive to get any project done on the land, that all parties agree on except those that don't want cattle, cars or people on the land. The best managed lands are managed local. The best managed lands are the ones the ranchers and BLM have worked on the bring water and feed to the land which brings wildlife and great pastures for cattle and other livestock.
We seem to have a cut and reduce mentality instead of a growth and increase grazing possibilities mentality.
I believe we do need to look at the impact the decisions will make on the land but we need to realize of the best managed lands for grazing are the best Managed lands for everything else

Be clear to stakeholders they do not own the land and never will.

Be clear to stakeholders the time frame of resource management is hundreds of years and not less.

Be clear science will be the determining factor in land use.

Be clear that the land is not for local use and control only.

Trust is built by having a clear land use policy that looks at the big picture and long term.

Stop the lying. BLM employees will openly make false statements about whether or not data exists, whether or not it is accessible and where it is. Sometimes it is their gross incompetence. Other times it is pure dishonesty. Give the stakeholders the same data BLM uses in planning so they can repeat the same process and come to the same conclusions. The withholding of relevant information has become a shocking norm within BLM.

Be consistent. Don't have a meeting or two at the start of a planning process, check off the public meeting box on your checklist, then do your planning internally. Be real. Actually continue working with stakeholders, especially local governments, from start to finish. The current fake process is a sham. Coordination at the start then total silence or meaningless communication updates while doing all real planning behind closed doors is NOT acceptable and creates bad plans that harm local, regional and national economies.

Provide the same data BLM will use to stakeholders. Don't pretend it doesn't exist. Don't hide the data.

Again - train BLM employees on how to collect scientific data that is repeatable. Collect data that shows trends. Provide that data and the methods so others could repeat it and get the same results.

Purge the agenda driven jaundice employees that feel they need to hide data and treat stakeholders as though they are the enemy.

Purge management that protects and even cowers to the rabid agenda driven employees within BLM that seem to be able to intimidate the masses. It has been fascinating to see who really runs some BLM offices - it is not always the manager. At times a veteran long term employees is the real influencer. That employee can wreak havoc. Stop the nonsense. Run BLM like a business.

Honesty would be a good start. Omission of facts, data and agendas is a form of dishonesty. We can't start working together in a meaningful way until we have honesty.

Find people in BLM that care abut the community. Purge the arrogant, jaundice employees who are there to dictate big government ideas and ways of doing business.

Notice of publication in the federal register is important. Notice should be sent out at multiple times.

Comment periods during mining season are unhelpful as most miners are out in the field. Ensure that comment periods take place after mining seasons.

Reach out. Be pro-active.

Ensure a good presence on the WWW.

Genuinely obtain, consider and address their issues. Make final decisions in the field. Authorize the field to make all decisions without time delays and policitcal influences that current Washington DC reviews create.

Could be like the Prez - tweet every action in the process...

Seriously, just more correspondence through more varieties of media to reach more people. This might even include paper posts on community bulletin boards, at the Livestock Sale Barn, etc. In Montezuma County, CO, a chief complaint among ranchers, etc., is they have no idea what the federal government is doing.

BLM is going to have to occasionally "throw a bone" to these conservative local governments. Some compromise that doesn't impact the environment but does make them feel like they've won one.

BLM should partner with local libraries and city governments to post information about NEPA meetings and reports.

BLM Planning 2.0 processes should be reinstated.

BLM employees should regularly meet with community stakeholders by travelling to them.

BLM managers should be mire transparent by acknowledging and incorporating reviews and input from staff specialists.

On the contrary, BLM managers rely on too much input from local people and governments and should instead rely on inputfrom the public at large.

Require notice and publication for every project.

Require Environmental Impact Statements for every project, and invite public comment for every project.

Publish meeting notices.

Stop blanket permitting such as Nationwide Permit 12, which is anti-transparency

Ensure companies demonstrate good faith and make a genuine to engage with the communities--i.e. counties, cities, tribal nations--where they plan their projects

Ensure full compliance with local regulations that may be unique to each state, county, city, or tribal jurisdiction.

Exercise due diligence in engaging the general public.

Exercise due diligence in engaging community leaders.

The BLM could develop web-based presentations that any prospective participant could view.

The BLM could prepare (and use) an email alert system for all governmental entities and other organizations that have standing interest in all BLM projects.

Implement Planning 2.0
Be meticulous in following the NEPA process, as it already incorporates important transparency protocols.

Hold and adequate number of meetings that are well advertised and open to all (at times and places that are convenient to all).

Update project websites frequently.

Implement Planning 2.0
Trust is built through frequent consultation and a behavior that is fair to all sides. Invite everyone to contribute but be firm that it is the BLM that makes decisions and that the primary responsibility of the BLM is to administer its lands for the benefit of the American people.

Accommodate state, local, tribal, and other groups when possible, but never when honoring their requests would result in land degradation. Logging, for example, should always be done in a sustainable way. Mineral extraction should always be required to have minimal surface disturbance and (accompanied by adequate escrow payments) to restore that disturbed surface to close to its original condition when finished. Be fair but firm!

Look to the SCIENCE.

NO INDUSTRIES allowed in the process.

KEEP INDUSTRY OUT.

Keep science and communities in.

Streamlining is -excellent-, but I definitely want to see opportunities for -the public- (not just local jurisdictional entities) locally to comment on rules that will affect them (their use of BLM lands, and any activities on BLM lands that will result in industrial traffic and pollution through/in their neighborhoods, which affects public health and safety -and- property values and community way of life). Please acknowledge that many local newspapers have lower and lower readership, and allow enough time for announcements to filter through the grapevine before action must be taken by the public.

You would also do a great service by making announcements via city or county Facebook pages - not -govt.- pages but those operated for the people of the area. This is more and more important a news tool for rural areas that tend to have increasingly moribund newspapers and tend -not- to have radio stations to make up for this increasing lack of news power. Thank you.

Stop lying for starters.

Stop listening to the local county commissioners in Utah and the state officials in Utah and the US representatives from Utah, who do NOT represent the views of their constituents.

Listen to the public not industry nor the Trump administration!

Listen to the public not industry nor the Trump administration!

Discrete implies secret. Already, you are scaring the public around this. The public wants TRUE transparency.

Go to the traditional media and talk about what you are actually planning on doing - so the public knows.

Stop listening to industry and the Trump administration. Show some spine!

Give more time for public input. This whole process seems like a joke intended to give the illusion of input.

Share with the public.

Listen to the public.

Eschew Obfuscation

Eschew Obfuscation

Eschew Obfuscation

Eschew Obfuscation

I don't know how they work, so it would be pointless for me to comment on this point.

Don't let industry secretly dictate environmental processes

Of course industry opposes any regulations that might cut into profits or delay financial gain! If they were truly concerned about the health of our public lands, they wouldn't be opposed to a process that carefully evaluates environmental impact. As a steward of our public lands, BLM has an obligation to do what is best to protect our natural and cultural resources. Our long-term public and environmental health is not worth any private company's short-term profits.

The BLM can build trust by actually incorporating public input, rather than skipping over it to follow the dictates of industry. This will be difficult given the current administration, but at least you could try.

Keep NEPA the way it is. It is transparent.

Keep NEPA the way it is. Stakeholders already have opportunity to comment

Listen carefully to what they say! Hold public meetings that are open to all. Allow plenty of time for people to understand issues.

I think the current NEPA process is transparent. No changes are needed.

Adequate public meetings and public input at all stages are always helpful in achieving trust.

NEPA is law and BLM cannot undermine it
NEPA has withstood many legal challenges over the years. It is the best tool we have to protect public lands from ill-conceived actions. Parts of the act frustrate industry factions because it provides multiple opportunities for public input.
However, it is intentionally a rigorous process designed to uphold public trust and scientific integrity. Any action BLM takes must follow laws and:
Use the best available science
Fully explore reasonable alternatives
Solicit and consider public input in an accessible, transparent process

Provide adequate time for Public comment.
The federal government is legally required to be a trustee of tribal lands, resources and sovereignty. Tribes should be full partners in decision making. Except for states, Tribes have a different standing than other stakeholders such as extractive industries. They are governments and should be treated as such.

Continue to follow the law that established NEPA. No shortcuts.

Publize each stage of the process.

NEPA should be a rigorous process to incorporate best available science and input from stakeholders into decision making process.

Listen to what we have to say and take it seriously.

Don't give industry a bigger say. They only care about profit, not our public lands.

Plan to share the enormous responsibility of documentation to avoid burn out. Plan to share the enormous responsibility of documentation to avoid burn out. Just like Fire hires AD's; Administratively Determined, a category of temporary employment on a fire. A person hired and compensated under the Pay Plan for NEPA Workers.

Prepare Public Meetings so everyone can be involved, not just some. Provide for adequate attendance halls, for many not just some.

Utilize local papers, the internet, have ENBB updated consistently, provide phone numbers & addresses, assign one person to respond to phone calls, one for letters, one for email.

Post all the comments you receive so these thoughts and comments can be built upon or maybe they provide enough information to ignite other thoughts and concerns.

Follow the NEPA Act as stated in the law: "To declare national policy which will encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment; to promote efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of man; to enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the Nation; and to establish a Council on Environmental Quality."

Follow the NEPA Process as stated in the law: The NEPA process is the evaluation of the relevant environmental effects of a federal project or action mandated by NEPA. Process begins when an agency develops a proposal addressing a need to take action. If determined proposed action is NEPA, three levels of analysis that a federal agency must undertake to comply with the law. These three levels preparation of a Categorical Exclusion; environmental assessment (EA); and either a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), or, preparation/drafting of environmental impact statement. Draft EISs for 45 day comments, unless extended or reduced. Final EISs shall extend for 30 day comments.

Hire rangers, volunteers, recreation, range, water, NEPA, wildlife, cartology, clubs, colleges, schools, universities; all manner of folks to be out in the field talking up proposals.

Communicate with those in your office and those stakeholders outside the office. Agencies are infamous for not letting the right hand know what the left hand is doing, one of the cons of bureaucracy.

Keep strong environmental review practices. Don't cut out public input and attention to environmental impacts.
Giving the public a chance to weigh in on decisions and evaluating the environmental impact of actions is not only the law, it's also the best thing for our public lands.

Industries should not form environmental policy. Of course industry opposes any regulations that might cut into profits or delay financial gain! If they were truly concerned about the health of our public lands, they wouldn't be opposed to a process that carefully evaluates environmental impact. As a steward of our public lands, BLM has an obligation to do what is best to protect our natural and cultural resources. A corporations short term profits are not worth the long term health of OUR resources!

Work with other the other stakeholders.Try to understand where they are coming from.

Transparency is critical. A robust and user friendly online database and reporting system is essential.

Don't cut out public input and attention to environmental impacts. Maintaining a strong environmental review process will lead to better trust among stakeholders.

Provide comprehensive FAQs for specific projects with pro's and con's explained

Hold public hearings at convenient places and times-- not 10am or 2pm when most people are at work.

Publish easy-to-find updates on social media and on your website

Use "plain English" to explain the process

Provide timetables, deadlines and calendars on your website and on social media with ample time for the public to attend and/or respond.

Tell the truth

Be fair to all parties

Industries and their self-serving wants should not form environmental policy.

As a steward of our public lands, BLM has an obligation to do what is best to protect our natural and cultural resources.

Keep America great by protecting and preserving our irreplaceable natural resources.

The federal agencies have an obligation to serve all Americans, not just industry.

Public hearings should always be held in the largest cities in the states/regions affected. Too often, public hearings are held in smaller towns. Even if the smaller towns are closer to the activity, there are more stakeholders in the larger areas and they should not have to travel to attend the public hearings.

Examples in the Grand Junction, Colorado area is that hearings are usually held in Delta or Rifle when they should also be held in Grand Junction, and probably Salt Lake City and Denver.

Holding the hearings where the audience is so restricted creates rancor and suspicion.

I am using my previous answer. If BLM wants to appear transparent, have public hearings where more people can attend. Public hearings should always be held in the largest cities in the states/regions affected. Often, public hearings are held in smaller towns. Smaller towns may be closer to the activity, but there are more stakeholders in the larger areas who should not have to travel to attend the public hearings.

Examples in the Grand Junction, Colorado area is that hearings are usually held in Delta or Rifle when they should also be held in Grand Junction, and probably Salt Lake City and Denver.

Holding the hearings where the audience is so

Trust can be built by listening to the will of the people and tribal governments. All too often, in spite of opposition to how land is being leased for oil, gas and grazing, the BLM has turned their back on the general public, who owns the land.

Perhaps a voting process of some sort, if it could not be corrupted, would show a democratic process.

Reestablish field office based websites for participating in planning efforts

Clearly identify and articulate field office public lands issues

The american public is the main stakeholder not corporations and extractive industries.

By ignoring politics and the heavy hand of industry

Keep the NEPA process, and don't cut the people out of the process.

Listen to the locals and the people, all of them, not just the ones you agree with. Give everyone ample time to comment and make their opinions known, and then listen to them.

stop destroying the environment!

stop destroying the environment!

stop destroying the environment!

stop destroying the environment!

stop destroying the environment!

stop destroying the environment!

stop destroying the environment!

stop destroying the environment!

Environmental Scientists must first make protection plans. BLM agents must them have extreme overriding reasons to change these protection plans. An independent judiciary must approve of these changes and write them into a Record of Decision for each project.

The BLM must start with the most protective option always and have court approval to makes any changes to this!

Again. Clearly starting with the most environmentally protective science-based management plan and requiring a court to change the ROD puts the power back into the hands of the people.

Have management plans designed and explained by expert environmental scientists.

Always show the adjustments to the plans as the process advances. Do not make informational meeting lectures. Rather continue in-put at all times and let the people decide via consensus!!!!

Time is crucial transparency!

Include more citizens/stakeholders in the process. These need to be people who will communicate the proposed changes to their wide communities.

Listen!!!!

Communicate decisions to stakeholders and citizens. Use local newspapers.

notify all stakeholders

give adequate time for feedback

use local news sources to inform public

involve environmental groups as well as industry

end revolving door policy between regulators and lobbyists/industry

all hearings open to public

employ environmentalists

waiting period before lobbyists can be employed by blm

Ensuring that there are clear links to all proposed changes, input and planning documents on the website

Ensure that the public is informed via all available processes, news media, social media.

Actually pay attention to the input of all parties!

BLM needs to build public trust by staying independent of industry. Show us that you are doing that.

Industry should not be the authors of public policy. BLM needs to build public trust by staying independent of industry. Show us that you are doing that.

Put it all online (meetings)

Communication

Education

Advertise in several different media when a comment or scoping period is open.

Involve all neighboring land management agencies, environmental stakeholders, and local people, access to planning early in the process.

If the project is in an area impacting native or other-than-English speaking people, fund a native speaker to translate and spread information about the project.

Fund translations and native speakers to disseminate information through native communities.

local governments need more input so that the local public is involved in the process

I would like to see the BLM state director as an elected position by the state residents

Have the public be part of the process

bring them in at the start of the process not after they have stated

bring in all the stake holders , don't just pick a few

The greatest transparency is available only in the full NEPA process. Shortcuts can lead to some stakeholders being left out.

The full NEPA is the best way to build trust. It was developed after thorough study, and though it takes time and some may be annoyed by this, its very thoroughness builds trust.

Utilize local and state planning to streamline processes

Publicize through social media

hold outreach meetings to stakeholders

Create awareness communication and education campaigns

As stated earlier, utilize social media

As stated earlier, conduct meetings that educate local groups

The BLM can foster greater transparency in the NEPA process by involving the People during the process.

The BLM can build trust and better integrate the needs of state and local government, tribal partners and the People by involving them in the process.

Have meetings in already well used venues, even Brew Pubs

Publish your drafts in digital form and "advertise" to digital users

Make sure your drafts show how each type of stakeholders interests have been address and make sure diverse groups are asked for input. Give presentations of your drafts to all governmental bodies with interest in the land issue being addressed.

Build on B solutions and keep all interested parties in the loop at every step. Electronic communications make this feasible and low cost.

Make transparency a priority!

Avoid the temptation to use the process to achieve a foregone conclusion which one must wonder if this exercise is an example of.....

Regulations must honor commitments to public health, landscape integrity and the interests of future generations over the shorter term economic gain of vested interests.

It seems ridiculously contorted as it currently is practiced, with timelines and stages, diagrams, etc. Seems designed to purposely obfuscate and confuse. Standard procedures and a single carefully constructed flow chart put together by people trained in design and communication might help. Seems really important that every step is shown to be value added

Build a better organization by shoring up the management hierarchy. As it is currently, managers at every level seem to shoot from the hip, resulting in wild inconsistency from place to place, and too much of each individual's personality is what sets the tone for the BLM-stakeholder relationship

		Name the private companies lobbying for short term profits.	Make long term public and environmental health decisions clear.			Name the industries that are pressuring BLM. Industries should not form public policy.	Do not attempt to rush the NEPA process.
		Give more than 21 days for public comment.				Give more than 21 days for public comment. Slow down!	
Surveys like this one are good.	Involve local communities directly.	Increase local community involvement and awareness.				I, personally, respect and trust the BLM and believe it tries hard -- in general -- to manage land responsibly.	Where there is not trust there is, then, the perception of adversarial interests.
		Make informations available online so we can see the comments. Minutes of how decisions are made and voting if there is any identifying individuals. We should not have to use the freedom of information act.				At times too much attention is give to local vested interests. Remember these lands belong to everyone in the country. Ranchers that overgraze are damaging the land and yet BLM does not make they cut back their AUMs along with the current water conditions. County Commissioners have way too much power in Utah and represent very personal interests, not a national vision for land use. They also make false claims which the BLM does nothing to contradict. BLM needs to expose those who don't manage the land correctly. should charge for cattle damage, etc.	
		Open meetings	Be clear on all motives for any changes	Make solutions that fit local & national concerns	Keep money available for programs that protect wild places that support local communities.	Monetary concerns on the local level will always be pushing against bigger national concerns. To develop a consensus the government needs to understand that some things	Are more important than just making money. We need our public lands to stay public.
						There is an inherent problem with the concept of public involvement processes such as focus groups. Motorized recreationists are not likely to participate in these type of formal processes. Most of us simply want to go out and enjoy the outdoors using our motor vehicles in what little spare time we have. This is what re-creation is for us.	The rest of our time is filled with work, families and other obligations. Motorized recreationists are legitimate taxpaying citizens and have a true need to recreate on public land. Processes such as focus groups, collaboration, etc. must adequately recognize and account for our needs without the "you must participate in our game or lose your recreation" that they set as the ground rules. Otherwise these types of processes are simply different schemes to squeeze legitimate use by citizens from out public land. The best solution is to get out of the offices and the meeting rooms and go out to our multiple-use public lands and observe what the public is doing and what they need to enjoy it.
Sell all the BLM land and pay off the debt	Sell all the BLM land and pay off the debt	Sell all the BLM land and pay off the debt If a member of the public asks for a copy of a document cited in the EA, don't make them file a FOIA request for it, just email them the document and move on.	Sell all the BLM land and pay off the debt Get rid of the current unhelpful web design and let the districts go back to having control over their own content, including NEPA and project planning. And no, e-planning does NOT do that job.	Sell all the BLM land and pay off the debt Stop making decisions after the NEPA is done that change the entire project without telling anyone.	Sell all the BLM land and pay off the debt	Sell all the BLM land and pay off the debt Legislation that gives the BLM the authority to consider outside needs. Right now the statutes, including NEPA, give BLM the ability to consider BLM needs. But no office is going to waste the limited resources they get to write a NEPA document on "How can we make our neighbor happy!", because that's not the BLM's job. The job is to manage specified lands according to FLPMA, O&C Act, ESA, Clean Water Act, etc. It's not to manage private lands, or state lands.	Sell all the BLM land and pay off the debt Move the top-heavy centralized decision making out of the WO and put it in the hands of the state offices.
		Public meetings for allto hear and be heard.				Be available/ open door policy,	
		Invite media and public to be present for all decision making steps as well as all possibilities considered.				Don't let companies with a record of damage do projects on public land. Matter of fact, keep public land public.	Have strict enforcement of standards that are made in the public eye. Make sure media can observe and report.
		Establish preliminary desired results and actions at the onset of the process, so that partners and stakeholders have multiple options for review and refinement.	Bring everyone in early, explain process early and be will to change and refine process so that everyone can understand what's going on.			As before, bring them in early, explain things up front, be willing to change and adapt the planning process to accomodate your stakeholders and partners, prove to be an honest and trustworthy partner and follow through on your promises!	
Solicit input from all stakeholders.		Make as much information as easily accessible as possible, particularly online.	Solicit public opinion, like in this questionnaire.			Preserve public land for the sustainable use of all people.	Consider what is best for the people of the United States, not corporations.
Planning 2.0	Planning 2.0	Planning 2.0 Publicize input opportunities more widely. Like it or not, social media is an effective tool. (The President certainly believes so.)	Planning 2.0 Reach out through local and state print media, advising the public of the issues and inviting input.	Planning 2.0	Planning 2.0	Planning 2.0 Town hall meetings. Time-consuming, yes, but the bedrock of a true democracy IF the public is heard AND seriously considered.	Planning 2.0 Share/post updates via electronic bulletins on policy debates with NEIGHBORS, local businesses, all US citizens (mass media), tribal leaders, and local and state governments.

		Provide accurate and truthful information and not info devised through legislation. They lie for corporations				Be honest with the public and not be bought off by Corporate special interest.		
		Provide accurate and truthful information and not info devised through legislation. They lie for corporations				Be honest with the public and not be bought off by Corporate special interest.		
		Invite the public to participate in the process. BLM has the bad habit of treating everything like it's top secret and sensitive. It's why the public does not generally trust the BLM - the public is often shut out of management actions, especially when BLM decides to do only one public meeting, nearly always at BLM's location convenience, when it should have done 3 or more public meetings, to make sure the public had the chance to attend - especially when it's a 2-8 million acre area of jurisdiction.	Reinstate the resource advisory councils (RAC) at all BLM districts - those RACs did a good job representing the public interest.	Probably 75% of BLM never, ever conducts enough public meetings for issues - there's often only one meeting which is at the locational convenience of BLM, often the field office. If the public has to drive over 15 miles to a public meeting, they are not going to make the drive, and thus BLM wins the argument again, whereas, maybe they should not be winning the argument - maybe the issue is not in the true public interest. BLM should look at its districts and field offices and conduct at least 3 public meetings spread equally over the area of jurisdiction.	Along the lines of Solution 3, BLM offices can use their respective RACs to help determine where the public meetings should occur. Too often the BLM tells the RAC where the meetings will be held, instead of asking where the meetings should be held.	Quit treating everything like it's top secret - when BLM is doing that, it's time to stop and involve the public. Why are public lands issues top secret? It is very cowardly for BLM to act like that - to not be willing to put all the controversial aspects on the table for full public input. One reason is that BLM managers are too selfishly concerned about their careers - and for good reason - Washington does not tolerate its managers putting everything on the table.	BLM Washington is a huge, huge problem. They have been out of touch with BLM western states for years. Get rid of Washington DC BLM and put HQ in Denver.
		Reach out to ALL as you seek public input.				Show respect toward all, without favoring fossil fuel or other groups hoping to make money at the expense of OUR public lands.		
Expedite to request handling	Torte reform to prohibit abusive intervention	Policy changes to publicize actions rather than force FOYA inquiries.				Avoid situations like the fiasco in Nevada, the heavy handed swat teams.	Remember that the BLM works for citizens.	
						Stop paying the PILT money to states and counties. Use it instead to manage the property. Do religious organizations make PILT to states and counties? No. So why should the US Gov pay PILT. What does the BLM get from these states and counties for its money? Nothing. Just a bunch of counties and states that think it belongs only to them and not the rest of us. It is US property and it should be tax exempt. Only pay for what you get, like infrastructure.		
		Publicize all actions being considered.	Use the media to summarize all actions proposed well in advance of actual activity with deadline for further input.			Responding to each individual stakeholder with pros and cons of the advice they have submitted.	Ask them to review and trouble shoot ideas that you propose.	
Encourage the development of "public alternatives" where stakeholders, tribes, governments, and others develop alternatives that address planning issues.		Allow additional public engagement opportunities. Envisioning and Preliminary Alternatives, are excellent ways for the BLM to access additional public engagement.	For each EIS (including RMPs) the BLM should provide the public with Preliminary Alternatives and the Basis For Analysis. The BLM should show the stakeholder, tribes, and publics the Alternatives and how they are planning to analyze the impacts of those alternatives.			The BLM, in most cases, is already doing an excellent job of reaching out to local and state governments. The BLM Cooperating Agency policy is an excellent example of how to engage state and local governments, and Tribes, in a special relationship. The BLM should continue this successful model.		
Select special members from respected organizations to vote on plans of operation that would be submitted for review.	State and local judicial systems need better cooperation with you.Show up at thier meetings in dress uniform showing respect that has sometimes been how you say uncaring.	Have a vocational high school course.You see i dont know what is accesible that you have in projects like that.Their in is aproblem right off hand.	Have state and local employees volunteers.	What I'm trying to say these are paper trails created that would be looked at through different organizations and would require les oversight less proof more looped authenticity.	I rather not get into the obvious hint of need for proof of budget spending but criminal activity goes throughout organizations as a form of blackmail.More organizations like more license checks raises standards of expectation.			
Keep documents as short as possible, given the need to cover everything well.	If there's no one in the office who can write well, find an editor or outside expert reader to mark what is confusing, too long, to obfuscated, and change it.	Be sincere in the desire to listen to people whose land you are managing. Too many times a committee composed of citizens is formed, only to have it fall apart because BLM didn't really want to do that, and let it be know that the input wouldn't make any difference.	What I find on BLM web sites is really good, well organized, documents easy to find - but sometimes when I go back to look up something the document has been removed. There should be an archive or something.	Collaborative planning works well if all stakeholders are represented, if the decision space is well defined from the start, and if there is a way for people to participate if they can't come to meetings. A lot of people have to give up work in order to attend, so make it worth their while and easy to do.	Of all the places in NEPA for public input I think scoping is most important, giving people a chance to raise issues and provide information they have about an area. Then use that input to develop the alternatives.	Often counties or state agencies can be asked to serve as cooperators in a proposed action, giving them some status in the project.	Local BLM officials need to be part of the community in various ways, getting to know those county commissioners etc. outside of the office setting. This builds trust and shows that employees are more than careerists looking to move on to the next job.	
		Publish names of all participants, dates, and discussions of ALL meetings amongst any and all BLM officials, all meeting proceeds, all documents and make available emails correspondence within 4 weeks of all these activities.				You could start by being much more transparent and also by constantly keeping in mind the trust status of the BLM role for ALL Americans, not just businesses and local stakeholders.		
		See page 1, # 4				See page 1, # 4		
		Continue to utilize public advisory committees of local stakeholders	Develop on-line materials that can be accessed by anyone to understand the process, history, goals, and issues; ensure that this is linked to the ability to make comments during the appropriate periods			Suspending advisory committee meetings as the Secretary just did increases distrust of government and the current administration. Continue to have public and transparent meetings to ensure special interest groups aren't manipulating the process behind the scenes.	Continue to put all scientific data regarding projects on the web so that the public can access it. Focus on science, and stop denigrating science-based approaches.	

Giving the public a chance to weigh in on decisions and evaluating the environmental impact of actions is not only the law, it's also the best thing for our public lands.

Any action BLM takes must follow laws and use the best available science, fully explore reasonable alternatives, and solicit and consider public input in an accessible, transparent process.

BLM can build trust by truly listening to the concerns of affected stakeholders, and by addressing these concerns by incorporating changes into the proposed action that address those concerns.

BLM can build trust by not simply rubber stamping actions proposed by resource extraction industries on public lands. Be willing to say NO to actions that would cause irreparable harm to sensitive species, habitats, and culturally sensitive areas. As a steward of our public lands, BLM has an obligation to do what is best to protect our natural and cultural resources.

Need constant publication/notifications in newspapers and/or blogs.
A push into social media would be good. Include an advertising campaign a la "I'm Just a Bill" about the process & how folks can contribute to or monitor it.

Constant communication and requests for input from all involved.
Stop putting corporate & development interests before those of the people. Set a measured system, setting decision-making 'weights' for each group who has input.

Clearly state how decisions will be made

It seems industry is always in the know about the NEPA process. You must engage local citizens and other stakeholders in the process from the beginning of the proposal phase.
NEPA projects should be detailed both online and posted in any and all local media sources as necessary. All such projects should be worked in cooperation with any and all local and state governments and be open to public input and meetings. All pertinent documents must be made publicly available on the BLM website as well as any local and state website that are related to the issues.

Use surveys to collect information so you can see where people are responding from and answering the same questions.

Be available to speak with local governments and stakeholders. This means more staff to engage with the community.

BY including all state and local governments and communities in the discussions and planning of any and ALL projects that may have an impact of any kind on those communities involved.

Complete the science on what the habitat needs in a holistic approach so any action can be viewed in the context of the larger area.

All stakeholders should have access to the planning process; would online access be available?

I feel BLM is making an effort to be a good neighbor. Communication is the key to future collaboration.

keep it in the public forum-share with media

go half the way with honest info-let the others ask if they don't understand

Return the Federally owned Lands to the States. This will remove what should be just one but is actually many levels of bureaucracy from the process. Reducing bureaucratic levels will make the issues much clearer to those managing them and enable a more transparent interface with the people affected by the studies, analysis, and decisions.

Return control of all Federally Owned lands to the States. Washington DC and hence the BLM and NEPA are the most distrusted entities on the planet. Returning control of the lands to the States will immediately improve the trust and improve the ability of those making decisions to be responsive to local needs and concerns.

any plan for a mining permit should be acted on within 30 days or the plan shall automatically be considered issued and the operator shall be able proceed with its project

Bizarre and unworkable provision under NEPA such the raptor and sagehen surveys should eliminated. Raptor like to take up residence on power poles next to the highway where they can get free roadkill and sagehen like free grass in people backyards.

The managers at the BLM offices need to learn to tell the so-called environmentalist that they just don't know what they are talking about.

In the case of mining plans on mining claim they need to make it clear to the general public that operator has already paid a BLM rental fee on the land and that in paying such a fee that the owner should rights.

All comments from one organized group should only be considered one comment regardless of how many letter or other forms of comments they made, and this should include comments from parallel group.

People making comments should have some idea about what they are talking about or they should not be able to comment/

For small mines of less than 20 acres the NEPA process should eliminated completely.

All knowledgeable parties should be treated with respect and those that are not should not have their comments become part of the record.

Send representatives who will actually be well-informed on reasons for maintenance needs, use restrictions, etc. and actually listen to stakeholders and record their input

Maintenance and upkeep being chronic problem, solicit volunteer help from local environmental organizations who will be trainable and willing to sign personal injury waivers

Use any input from these organizations to improve land and land policies

Send knowledgeable speakers to public meeting of local stakeholder groups to answer questions

Make regularly updated statistics on use, status, weather conditions etc. available online on easily accessed and well publicized website

See previous suggestion re public meetings for stakeholders

Have someone available on a hotline to answer questions, take complaints, etc. 24/7

By being forthcoming with news of policy decisions and other items that come to mind with news.

By being consistent with their policies.

I

Be as open and engaging as early as possible and as often as possible. Of course this must be balanced with time constraints but will often save time later in the process.

Engagement and involvement of line managers (field and district managers) is the key. Having a good working relationship before the planning effort starts is also key but of course the planning process can be used to build on this. Its most important to have open and honest discussions throughout the process. This means going to them rather than having them come to us. Agreement is good if you can reach it but more important is the trust that they can take whatever you tell them to the bank.

Recognize the essential roles and responsibilities of Federal land management and actions as opposed to State, local, or private roles and actions.

Provide for an explicit consultation process using methods and outcomes mutually agreed upon with tribal partners.

Provide time for public feedback and review at multiple stages in the process.

Clearly acknowledge that land management decisions reflect political priorities and incorporate public feedback when identifying how those decisions impact citizens and communities.

Outline how the agency will listen to and act on the concerns of states and local governments, industry and other businesses, other interest groups and the general public.

Publicly post and declare policies and contracts with private companies extracting on or altering public lands.

Offer decision making roles and jobs to members of public communities and tribes, rather than political appointees.

Invite tribal and community members to participate in planning meetings.

Allow aforementioned stakeholders power to ratify BLM land use policies/contracts.

Give more information to the media: tv, newspapers, etc... Most people aren't aware of all the rules, regulations, and processes that take place on the land they pay taxes on.

Give more weight to local non-tribal peoples comments.

Put more information out to the media.

Stop obfuscating & delaying info requests like happened with the Forest Service at Wolf Creek, CO.

Actually consider Americans wishes when they make them known instead of deferring to industry shills & land grabbers.

Um, do what the local Tribes want? That would be instead of acting against their wishes time after time.

Do not remove NEPA

I have no information to evaluate your current state of transparency, however a web-based site where citizens could ask questions and get answers might be helpful--perhaps a 'chat room' format?

Hold public discussions.

You have to be kidding. Make your data public and available to everyone.

Transparency is actually a double edged sword, the main stream interested publics have too much of a say (WWP, wild horse advocates, sierra club, etc.) and the locals tend to not know in what form comments would be useful for NEPA. Generally, local comments come in the form of opinions, not alternatives to be analyzed, and the main stream interested publics comments are in the forms of anything that would complicate or obstruct the alternatives they don't like. Education geared towards local public educating about NEPA would help.

Professional interest groups, the frequent filers of appeals on government decisions, need to have less say in how the government works than the specialists within the government and the locals that actually use and live in the area of concern. It seems the bar is getting so high, that anything the professional interest groups say is held in higher regard that the specialists writing the documents, or the local knowledge within the area. They are professional obstructionists, so transparency/input needs to be weighted with more concern for "local" comments, not some interested public half a world a way that doesn't know the slightest about rangeland ecology & wild horses.

With a smaller workforce in the federal government, we can't scientifically prove everything in the federal government. More power needs to be given for local specialists' knowledge and locals to make decisions on. We're going to have to trust the local government specialists to do their job, without a heap of scientific studies, and intensively scientific NEPA documents, with the help of local input. When managers and higher-ups have to have a say on everything, nothing gets done. At what point do we trust the specialists (that are more available for locals) to do the job they were hired to do without upper managers having to micromanage what small decisions are made?

TEST2

It is the personal experience of this office that BLM in Interior Alaska does an adequate job of reaching out.

Do not remove NEPA

"It's the relationship, stupid!" Building relationships among all the players is the key--if your 'feet on the ground' had relationship with each civic organization, local governments, tribal governments plus those groups who protest what the tribal governments decide, etc., it seems to me that these folks could assist you and/or let you know what's confusing about your documents. (I've NEVER seen a federal government format that was NOT confusing!)

Hold public meetings.

These question are inane. Fill your mission to be good stewards of public land. Not shills for livestock and mining. Everything else will take care of itself.

allow more decision making power in the local federal government offices, and less oversight from main federal government. It Is very top-down management right now. Take wild horses, the main offices decisions are made in Washington, not locally by input from locals & the local office. See previous comments on too much transparency and say on the part of professional interested publics (wild horse advocates, wwp, sierra club, etc.)

Being able to be flexible and make decisions on the local level builds trust by enabling local federal employees the ability to respond to and be flexible with locals. Have IM's written, update the regs, increase training opportunities for on-the-ground federal employees if you are worried about doing the job correctly and then get the managers out of the way for the field employees to do their job.

TEST2

No more Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs). Many in Alaska State government view the ACECs as de facto wilderness designations (in violation of ANILCA's "no more clause").

BLM should consider transfer of its multiple use management authority to the state. Perhaps working with Congress if necessary. Some potential transfers may include the NPR-A, the White Mountains National Recreation Area, and the Stees National Conservation Area.

•Keep Industries out of forming environmental policy.
Of course industry opposes any regulations that might cut into profits or delay financial gain! If they were truly concerned about the health of our public lands, they wouldn't be opposed to a process that carefully evaluates environmental impact. As a steward of our public lands, BLM has an obligation to do what is best to protect our natural and cultural resources.
Insist the BLM fulfill its obligation and maintain strong environmental review practices. Our long-term public and environmental health is not worth any private company's short-term profits.

As a steward of our public lands, BLM has an obligation to do what is best to protect our natural and cultural resources. The BLM must fulfill its obligation and maintain strong environmental and cultural review practices.

Any action BLM takes must follow laws and:
- Use the best available science
- Fully explore reasonable alternatives
- Solicit and consider public input

Keep the public involved. The Royal Gorge area of BLM in Colorado did an excellent job of keeping public involved, informed, and giving them the opportunity to provide comments. This could be used as an example for all BLM offices.

Broadcast activities, potential actions, opportunities for comment through social media, to environmental and cultural resources groups, newspapers within the affected area and also national newspapers.

Stop listening to corporations and industries that want to destroy our public lands. They are in it for profit and should have NO say in what happens to our public lands.

Listen to the stakeholders - the public. Both in the area of interest and nation wide. These are federal lands so everyone in the US has a say. Reach out to tribes and listen and act on what they want.

Arrange tours of sites that have been designated as needing environmental mitigation so people can see what may result from a project.

Contact local news agencies to allow them to review any current or projected studies. Allow news sources to review any previous studies.

BLM local presentations should contain clear information about consequences of any projected project. Examples should include photos, and information about health consequences of a project. Examples should include any and all difficulties that have historically been encountered from similar projects. Examples should also include any health-related illness or disabilities caused by similar projects. Any local jobs created by a project should include the costs of treating illness associated with working the project. Clear evidence exists for costs, treatments and disability of "Black lung Disease" caused by working in coal mines, for instance.

No thoughts.

No thoughts.

Do not allow local short-term economic stake holders dominate meetings.

Educate local people about the value of pursuing eco-tourism rather than extractive industry jobs.

BLM needs to show cooperation with motorized recreation users. Often them BLM shows an anti-motorized bias.

Make the BLM staff who contribute to the NEPA, attend all meetings to answer questions. Often these folks (Biologists, Hydrologists,etc) hide from public facing meetings.

If NEPA denies a project, the public must no the specific aspect of the NEPA which caused the denial.

BLM should always make the NEPA "Decision Makers" available at all meetings.

BLM needs to tell the simple truth. Often, there is alot of "spin" and unthruths or partial thruth provided.

BLM needs to train their staff to be truthful. 100% of the time.

don't go into any planning without first talking to the public and user groups

do not allow lead personnel to be transferred during planning process

having to re-educate new transferees slows down the progress

Local governments need to be more involved in the earlier stages of planning.

Local government involvement.

Catagorical Exclusion list needs to be expanded.

Proportionate process to project.

Through creating a greater community presence and integration at local activities, meetings, boards etc. By doing so a clear understanding of the needs of state, local governments, tribal partners and other stakeholders may be obtained.

Explain what the process is and why it is important to our users.	Be more receptive to the motorized user community and their needs, wants and ideas. They are users of public lands but also give a lot of money through taxes and decals to keep the BLM plans going. Accept them as actual valid users.	Explain why it is necessary in terms that the average user can understand. Not everyone thinks this is a good idea. We loose our access right and left to the anti access groups because the motorized recreation isn't always seen as "politically correct."	Involve the users more in the areas that require NEPA. Maybe some areas could be deleted or combined.			That is difficult because in the eyes of motorized recreation users, the BLM is seen as the ones that close the roads.	Look for different uses. The motorized community for example want more of a challenge than a dirt road. Recognize "technical" trails and help implement them. If users get a few more trails that they want they might be more willing to do on the ground repairs, signage and planning.
Make the website informative for fisheries, camping, and trails (OHV or equestrian or hiking)		First, I had to google NEPA to learn WHAT IT WAS. See my answer with regard to 'plain English' or explained government jargon.	Fine (heavily ... like $1000, $5k) for 1st and 2nd offences to those who blatently disregard our lands such as mud bogging - tearing up a trail.	Restrict offenders' ability to license OHV, obtain hunting, fishing licenses, etc.		See first answer, by working collaboratively while making a plan whether the land include BLM, forest, State Land or Tribal land. The plan for forest lands should basically mirror the plan for BLM, again with guaranteed access to ANY ALL public land.	
Utilize tools from national organizations that teach people how to participate in travel planning processes.		Use social media and mainstream newspaper to announce public meetings to announce public meetings and updates to the planning process. Do not use the ads of a free newspaper or other publication that has low circulation. Invite the public to participate in the process.	Attend club and organizational meetings to teach them about the process, invite them to meetings, and provide them with updates on the planning process.	Hold planning meetings in the evenings after people are off work. Daytime meetings where only paid representatives can attend are not transparent or honest.	Make direct invites by e-mail or phone for people to attend public meetings and to comment on travel planning processes. Public outreach in the past has been poor and should be more personal. Hidden ads in free newspapers do not cast a broad net when soliciting public input.	Hault all new gas and oil leases on public lands. Read, listen, and respond to local feedback. Do not disregard feedback from local users based on feedback from specialists who have not visited a specific area or used a specific trail. Ask volunteers to help spread the word.	Provide specific examples where user feedback has been integrated into planning processes.
Have other federal agencies comply with deadlines so as not to hold up the process.	Provide more information on websites. Limit the time allowed for developing an RMP. A two year time limit would mean less change in involved personnel for all parties which should improved the process. It also limits the number of late arriving "new" ideas.	Post complete information on websites. For example in the case of a currently in progress RMP in NM the original RFD was completed in 2012. A supplement was done in 2014 and made available to certain people, but was not on the website until the last six months. Make it easier to access all developing reports. Consider making comments available.	Limit requirements in RMPs to those within the authority of BLM. BLM should not include requirements that can only be enforced by other agencies other than to say comply with laws and rules.	If the NEPA is undertaken for a specific project allow the proponent to have an early look at the NEPA work to avoid any obvious misunderstandings. The same approach should be used to vet reports such as the RFD in RMP process. If the building blocks are accurate as the project develops, the final effort is improved.	Make the selection as a Project Manager an honor. Avoid transferring that person for the two years of an RMP process (make it happen within 2).	Use the information that is provided in the early stages to develop the final product instead of saying it was considered and then just ignoring it.	Have meetings to discuss common needs and ways to satisfy them together.
		Follow the existing NEPA process. It works if you follow it.				Follow the established NEPA process. It works if you follow it.	
		By closing down.				Have land next to BLM and have first hand knowledge that BLM does not understand land issues.	
		Make the online form more user friendly.				Hire more people 'on the ground'. In southeast Utah the BLM is all but invisible to most folks.	Make sure information is correct. At the intersection of Highway 128 and La Sal Mountain Loop road in Grand county Utah the BLM posted a map that is upside down and almost impossible to figure out even for us locals. It shows available campgrounds, one is missing.

Extra weight should be placed on the stakeholders that are directly impacted by the decisions. Input from out of area groups that raise money on specific issues should be secondary to local input.

Plan to submit input outside this forum.

Non-governmental people don't use, know nor understand what abbreviations mean,; use the full name the first time and agency or act is used.

Need more tine for analysis

Hold open, public meetings rather than accepting and disseminating comments only electronically.

Produce questions and answers that address objectives, how the objectives will be accomplished, and respond to objections that had been raised.

No input

• The BLM must keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. If there are long delays in the process, the BLM should issue updates between milestones as well.

• The BLM should use a variety of media—website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets—at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate.

• BLM staff should hold public meetings at regular intervals as a plan is being written so people can hear firsthand about the progress of the plan and discuss concerns and ideas with staff.

Make sure ALL stakeholders and land users are identified and included Broader and more inclusive notifications.

Need more time for analysis

What about the needs of individuals and citizens? Are we not stakeholders?

Equal treatment of all stakeholders is critical. When only one side is held to a high scientific standard while others are presumed to have correct opinions without the same level of evidence destroys trust.

By demanding agency personnel follow the BLM's laws, rules, and regulations and not their own personal wants, desires, or opinions the BLM can build trust and better integrate the needs of state and local governments, tribal partners, and other stakeholders.

• The BLM should always be looking for opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across its own field office boundaries and with other public landowners, such as state agencies, tribes, and other federal agencies, as well as private landowners.

• Collaboration should begin early, before scoping (the process by which agencies solicit input on the issues to be addressed and how they will be evaluated), and allow everyone—ranchers; miners; energy developers; recreation groups; other federal, state and local agencies; and members of the public—to tell the BLM their wishes and concerns about the planning area, and share any data they have about the area.

• The BLM should make it easier for states to share data—particularly wildlife management data—with the agency and vice versa. This would include the identification of wildlife migration corridors and other habitat data, and other scientific information that is important to hunters, anglers, and other backcountry recreation enthusiasts.

• Tribal governments should be encouraged to participate, and the BLM should make special efforts to reach areas that lack access to electronic communications.

The BLM should develop a simple graphic describing the fundamentals of the planning process; this should be available in an obvious place on the e-planning site.

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• BLM public affairs officers should provide the tracking graphic and other information about the status of the plan to local media outlets each time that status changes. If there is a long delay between stages, the BLM should look for opportunities to provide interim updates to the media and the public.

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Simplistic surveys

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Open clear communication

More frequent planning meetings

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Put all information online and make it 100% open.

Ensure any and all stakeholders have the ability to review ongoing planning, policy research and policy implementation with the ability to have an input.

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The planning process should be transparent and clearly described on the BLM website.

Hold regular public meetings to keep people up to date and provide an opportunity for them to comment or express concern.

Use every communication outlet available (website, local press, radio, TV & social media) to let people know what's happening.

Provide regular, detailed progress reports.

Start collaborating with stakeholders of all kinds (general public, other government agencies, tribal governments, private landowners and so forth) right from the beginning.

Facilitate state agency sharing of data related to wildlife management.

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Citizens should be involved first hand

Do not wait till the last minute to inform the citizens

No secret meetings before hand

Always involve tribal leaders

No decision before allowing the public to know

The BLM works for US. We have rights effecting our public lands.

Involve tribal leaders in these decisions

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The BLM should provide progress on plans during all steps of the process, including any notice of delay or change of plan.

The BLM should hold public meetings in the affected area at regular intervals.

The BLM should always be open to hearing new ideas from various constituencies, including the public, nonprofit organizations, and other community groups. The idea collection shouldn't just be given lip service but rather receive honest evaluation and consideration if it is so merited.

The BLM should also encourage and make it easier to share data among states.

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Act	Justice				
On the web page describe, very clearly and simply, exactly what steps and how to have input into the process.	Use a wide variety of media	Inform the public well in advance of each step and exactly what they can do to participate.	Hold regular public meetings in a variety of locations around the affected area.	collaboration should begin well before the scoping process, especially with the public.	Information should be shared between states, as well as local governments, tribal councils and the general public.
	Open discussions with partners			Try	
• Develop a simple graphic describing the fundamentals of the process.	Keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. If there are long delays in the process, the BLM should issue updates between milestones as well. •	Use a variety of media—website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets—at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate.	BLM staff should hold public meetings at regular intervals as a plan is being written so people can hear firsthand about the progress of the plan and discuss concerns and ideas with staff	Keep looking for opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across its own field office boundaries and with other public and private landowners,	Collaboration should begin early, before scoping, and allow every group and individual to tell the BLM their wishes and concerns about the planning area
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Work at not getting trumped.

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identification of and access to decision makers	Use of technology to disseminate and collect information through to broader generations of people from schools up to senior groups. It is the responsibility as a public decision maker to actively engage the community.	Be in the community, public meetings, technology, media	It comes back to understanding different groups as a foundation		Better sharing of information between agencies and states, including science agriculture, wildlife, fisheries.	more face to face agency /decision maker meetings, and inviting groups to meet with agency/ decision makers
BLM public affairs officers should provide the tracking graphic and other information about the status of the plan to local media outlets each time that status changes. If there is a long delay between stages, the BLM should look for opportunities to provide interim updates to the media and the public.		The BLM must keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. If there are long delays in the process, the BLM should issue updates between milestones as well.	The BLM should use a variety of media—website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets—at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate.	BLM staff should hold public meetings at regular intervals as a plan is being written so people can hear firsthand about the progress of the plan and discuss concerns and ideas with staff	Tribal governments should be encouraged to participate, and the BLM should make special efforts to reach areas that lack access to electronic communications.	Collaboration should begin early, before scoping (the process by which agencies solicit input on the issues to be addressed and how they will be evaluated), and allow everyone—ranchers; miners; energy developers; recreation groups; other federal, state and local agencies; and members of the public—to tell the BLM their wishes and concerns about the planning area, and share any data they have about the area.

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communicate with LOCAL leaders about all LOCAL actions being proposed

use plain English to describe actions

communicate CLEARLY

COMMUNICATE WITH LOCAL LEADERS

communicate in language used by persons being addressed

Publish in LOCAL information sources the proposed/ current actions

COMMUNICATE clearly

publish actions being proposed and taken in LOCAL information sources

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• The BLM to provide opportunities to share collaborative ideas across field offices, public landowners, state agencies, tribes, federal agencies, and private landowners.

• Early collaboration, before scoping allowing ranchers; miners; energy developers; recreation groups; federal, state, local agencies; and the public—to express their wishes and ideas.

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The BLM should make it easier for states to share data—particularly wildlife management data—with the agency and vice versa. This would include the identification of wildlife migration corridors and other habitat data, and other scientific information that is important to hunters, anglers, and other backcountry recreation enthusiasts.

Open your files and plans, this is the first and most difficult step. Accept constructive criticism and be ready to defend your ideas in a calm rational manner. Work with groups that support and also groups that criticize.

Ask for opinions, comments, ideas from everyone. Be open to discussion and willing to sit with all groups that do not support you. Be aware that you work for the future citizens of this nation. Yours has to be a view of the future.

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Special interests for specific profit should be repelled.

Stop working with special interests to undermine the will of the people, which is to leave the wild places and their inhabitants alone and unaltered by humans.

The public lands belong to the American people and we want them unaltered by human efforts.

You don't need discrete actions. If you are doing the right thing in the first place, it doesn't need to be hidden.

BLM needs to respect the public's desire to leave our lands and wildlife alone.

Protect the land and wildlife from those who would exploit it for profit.

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Letting locals know what is going on in their own back yard is a great way to create good will.

The BLM must keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. If there are long delays in the process, post that there has been a delay and why.

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The BLM should make it easier for states to share data—particularly wildlife management data—with the agency and vice versa. This would include the identification of wildlife migration corridors and other habitat data, and other scientific information.

The best way to make this information widely available is to provide it on the BLM website closest to the planning area: A simple tracking graphic, updated in real time, should be posted on the state office or field office webpage (not the BLM's "ePlanning" site). The public should be able to find the tracker easily via a clear link on the state or field office home page, and the graphic should include links to the e-planning documents. The graphic should also provide an obvious link to the comment site anytime a comment period is open. Both the graphic and the comment site should be reachable through as few clicks as possible—preferably one.

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BE HONEST TO THE PUBLIC, WHETHER GOOD OR BAD!

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BLM staff should hold public meetings at regular intervals as a plan is being written so people can hear firsthand about the progress of the plan and discuss concerns and ideas with staff.

The BLM must seek every opportunity to share ideas and collaborate across its own field office boundaries with other public landowners and private landowners. Collaboration must begin before scoping and allow everyone—ranchers; miners; energy developers; recreation groups; other federal, state and local agencies; and the public—to tell the BLM their concerns and share any data they have about the planning area. BLM must enable states to share data with the agency and vice versa, including identification of wildlife migration corridors, other habitat data and scientific information important to hunters, anglers, and recreation enthusiasts. Tribal governments must be encouraged to participate

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BLM public affairs officers should provide the tracking graphic and other information about the status of the plan to local media outlets each time that status changes. If there is a long delay between stages, the BLM should look for opportunities to provide interim updates to the media and the public.

The BLM should use a variety of media—website, social media, local print, and radio and TV outlets—at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate.

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The BLM should make it easier for states to share data—particularly wildlife management data—with the agency and vice versa. This would include the identification of wildlife migration corridors and other habitat data, and other scientific information that is important to hunters, anglers, and other backcountry recreation enthusiasts.

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When the status changes, the media should be informed.

There should be a simple graphic explaining the planning process.

At every milestone in the process detailed information in plain language should be provided to the public through a wide range of media. i.e. tv, radio, local print, social media

Begin early in the process to collorborate with stakeholders. Make it easier for other stakeholders to access and share data.

Encourage tribal governments to participate and make extra effort to reach areas that lack access to electronic communication.

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The BLM should develop a simple graphic describing the fundamentals of the planning process; this should be available in an obvious place on the e-planning site.

Send out emails to those who want them or make the information easily available on your website, but most importantly, the BLM must keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. If there are long delays in the process, the BLM should issue updates between milestones as well.

The BLM should use a variety of media—website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets—at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate.

BLM staff should hold public meetings at regular intervals as a plan is being written so people can hear firsthand about the progress of the plan and discuss concerns and ideas with staff.

No more hiding the truths - especially about the wild horse round ups and the killing of our wildlife just so ranchers holding nearly 18,000 permits and leases for livestock grazing on 155 million acres (630,000 km2) of BLM public lands and there are more than 63,000 oil and gas wells on BLM public lands. Your goal is to protect these lands for our wildlife - they are not to be used for businesses who profit off the land.

First of all, the land belongs to that taxpayers and not to ranchers who hold nearly 18,000 permits and leases for livestock grazing on 155 million acres of OUR public lands. There are more than 63,000 oil and gas wells on BLM public lands that don't need to be there if it harms the environment or any animal habitat. The BLM should always be looking for opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across its own field office boundaries and with other public landowners, such as state agencies, tribes, and other federal agencies, as well as private landowners.

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The graphic should provide an obvious link to the comment site anytime a comment period is open. Both the graphic and the comment site should be easily reachable.

Keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone.

Hold public meetings at regular intervals as a plan is being written so people can hear firsthand about the progress of the plan and discuss concerns and ideas with staff.

Use a variety of media to let the public know when and how to participate.

Share ideas and collaborate across BLM field office boundaries and with other public landowners, including state agencies, tribes, and other federal agencies, as well as private landowners.

Encourage everyone—ranchers; miners; energy developers; recreation groups; other federal, state and local agencies; and members of the public—to express their concerns, and share any data they have about the area.

The BLM should develop a simple graphic describing the fundamentals of the planning process; this should be available in an obvious place on the e-planning site.

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Have a computer intern/person develop a "stream" of information process with active "live feed" graphics showing your public processes, just like schoolhouse rock did with how bills get passed. Put this on your website and in a public info commercial. Most Americans have no clue what the BLM is or does. Why should you care?

Advertising FREE CAMPING will get you many friends! Friends care about what's going on..... Quit wonking-out!

Step down from the ivory tower; seriously, look at the level of reading comprehension required by even reading the info for these questions.... get real BLM.
Time to enter the current short/cut world to explain why nature needs us to be patient and why the government much honor every "entity", including corporations. "Why do some people have to pay to camp out while others get to graze their cows for almost free?" This type of government decision needs explaining or you'll never get the average person interested.

Bring tribes into the process especially, and early. They have sovereign rights to their land and most will want to participate if consulted respectfully and if project doesn't harm their land.

Regular progress reports to all concerned in various media

Work with all entities that have a stake from early on including landowners, tribes, other agencies (historical preservation, etc.), sportspeople, and heavy industries etc.

Allow plenty of time to inform people about public comment periods and make sure they know about them - reach out to assure this is so - this is public land.

A variety of media should be used, both online and offline

Public meetings should be held

States must be allowed to share data easily with BLM

Tribal governments must be allowed easy access to electronic data

Tribal governments should be encouraged to participate, and the BLM should make special efforts to reach areas that lack access to electronic communications.

Provide information on the BLM website associated closest to the planning area (not the BLM's e-site). A tracking graphic should be part of it, and the link to that graphic should be placed on the page in a simple, clear manner. The graphic should include links to e-planning docs, the comment site (if applicable), and any other appropriate resources.

The BLM must keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. If there are long delays in the process, updates between milestones should be issued.

The BLM should use a variety of media—website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets—at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate.

BLM staff should hold public meetings at regular intervals as a plan is being written so people can hear firsthand about the progress of the plan and discuss concerns and ideas with staff.

Collaboration should begin before scoping, and allow EVERYONE to voice their needs and concerns about the planning area, and share any data they have about the area.

Tribal governments should be encouraged (and allowed) to participate, and the BLM should make special efforts to reach areas that lack access to electronic communications.

- The BLM must keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. If there are long delays in the process, the BLM should issue updates between milestones as well.

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- Tribal governments should be encouraged to participate, and the BLM should make special efforts to reach areas that lack access to electronic communications.

- The BLM should make it easier for states to share data—particularly wildlife management data—with the agency and vice versa. This would include the identification of wildlife migration corridors and other habitat data, and other scientific information that is important to hunters, anglers, and other backcountry recreation enthusiasts.

To make this information widely available, provide it on the BLM website closest to the planning area. Provide the tracking graphic and other information about the status of the plan to local media outlets each time that status changes. If there is a long delay between stages, the BLM should look for opportunities to provide interim updates to the media and the public.

Develop a simple graphic describing the fundamentals of the planning process; this should be available in an obvious place on the e-planning site.

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Collaboration should begin before scoping, and allow everyone—ranchers; miners; energy developers; recreation groups; other government agencies; and members of the public—to provide input to BLM and share any data they have about the area.
The BLM should make it easier for states to share data—particularly wildlife management data—with the agency and vice versa, including identifying wildlife migration corridors and other habitat data, and scientific information that is important to hunters, anglers, and other backcountry recreation enthusiasts.
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The BLM should use a variety of media—website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets—at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate.

Quick answer-talk to the people who use BLM lands, we visit and camp on BLM lands several times each year, we also help with clean ups and have taken many of your informative and educational hikes. We are always impressed by the BLM employees we encounter. Do not hamper their positive public relations. Thank you.

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Meetings, public

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Media communication

The BLM should use a variety of media—website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets—at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate.

Milestones--to be announced and shared

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Keep in touch with tribal peoples, allowing for lack of electronic access

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Collaboration with interested parties from the beginning

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Present information graphically and in plain language often.

Share data from and to state agencies.

Listen to stakeholders early in the process.

Listen to neighbors. Hear their concerns and ideas.

Collaborate with stakeholders to arrive at ideas and solutions.

The BLM should use a variety of media—website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets—at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate.

Use your stakeholder map to distribute updates. (see response to B.)

Listen. Then demonstrate understanding of what you have heard. Summarize and feedback.

Proactively reach out to stakeholders. Don't rely on passive channels such as websites. The phone still works. And a personal visit from time to time.

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Science translation services should be provided to grassroots stakeholders. In my experience Sea Grant entities and National Estuarine Research Reserves provide good assets in this endeavor

In my experience many NEPA public hearings are agency formalities in which public input is ignored and advice from organized stakeholders with professional
staff is developed during consultations. Thus many impacted citizens don't get involved.

When I participated in the Superfund/Safe Drinking Water Act cleanup at Joint Base Cape Cod, they distributed powerpoint slides to the attendees and had Q&A sessions after the Advisory Panel provided their input. This effort allowed military training which was compatible with protecting the sole source aquifer for drinking water and habitat of state listed species. The cleanup of the off-base plumes has been successful and even the local Sierra Club Group has maps showing this success. I would recommend contacting Doug Karson for lessons learned. He recently organized a "Water Day" program for students from
the Cape Cod Academy.

One of the worse case planning scenarios in which I have been involved is the Cape Cod Commission; Ma. DEP and EPA Region I Clean Water Act section 208
wastewater mitigation effort for nitrogen losing from septic systems which will cost local residents $4-7 billion over the next 20-30 years. They ignored environmental justice concerns which will force seniors on limited incomes and the working poor to have to move off of Cape Cod as the costs of living rise faster than people's incomes.

Another case of bad planning involving state/federal/tribal entities was the Northeast Regional Ocean Planning which was initiated by Pres. Obama. Not only did the state/federal entities ignore the influence of human activities in coastal watersheds (see item # 3), the tribal representatives had to issue their own report and sat out in the audience when a public hearing was held here on Cape Cod. I found the tribal recommendations to be a lot more sensible than those from the state/federal governments.

There is a need to share data between local/state/federal governments and use lessons learned from wildlife management experiences.

Needs to include qualitative information from users of BLM properties and those that hunt and fish. When I was the Recreational Fisheries Coordinator in the Northeast, I used to meet with saltwater ranging groups to get their feedback.

Emailed newsletters that contain just enough information to detail the various subjects and then links to take the reader to further elaboration. This lets people get as much - or as little - info as they want but ensure that it's there, in their mailboxes, in their faces. Simply throwing up a website and expecting people to go there on the own is a flat out waste of time.

Same answers as for the previous question.

Plus, be really thorough and whenever possible, provide graphics: charts, graphs, anything that will allow more visual people to more fully grasp the concepts you are presenting.

It seems to me that if you are doing all the previously mentioned steps well than this question would no need to be asked....

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BLM must keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. If there are long delays in the process, the BLM should issue updates between milestones as well.

You should use a variety of media—website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets—at every stage of the planning process to let us (the public) know when and how to participate.

Hold public meetings at regular intervals as a plan is being written so people can hear firsthand about the progress of the plan and discuss concerns and ideas with staff.

Collaborate at the very beginning, before scoping (the process by which agencies solicit input on the issues to be addressed and how they will be evaluated), and allow everyone—ranchers; miners; energy developers; recreation groups; other federal, state and local agencies; and members of the public—to tell the BLM their wishes and concerns about the planning area, and share any data they have about the area.

Always look for opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across BLM own field office boundaries and with other public landowners, such as state agencies, tribes, and other federal agencies, as well as private landowners.

- The BLM should develop a simple graphic describing the fundamentals of the planning process; this should be available in an obvious place on the e-planning site.

- The BLM must keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. If there are long delays in the process, the BLM should issue updates between milestones as well.

- The BLM should use a variety of media—website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets—at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate.

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The best way to make this information widely available is to provide it on the BLM website closest to the planning area: A simple tracking graphic, updated in real time, should be posted on the state office or field office webpage (not the BLM's "ePlanning" site). The public should be able to find the tracker easily via a clear link on the state or field office home page, and the graphic should include links to the e-planning documents. The graphic should also provide an obvious link to the comment site anytime a comment period is open. Both the graphic and the comment site should be reachable through as few clicks as possible – preferably one.	Clearly identify on your website large lobbying groups that have become involved in the planning process for projects	Also you have a facebook page and a twitter account put some young person in charge of running stuff out on that.	
	BLM staff should hold public meetings at regular intervals as a plan is being written so people can hear firsthand about the progress of the plan and discuss concerns and ideas with staff.	The BLM must keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. If there are long delays in the process, the BLM should issue updates between milestones as well.	The BLM should use a variety of media—website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets—at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate.
	The BLM must keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. If there are long delays in the process, the BLM should issue updates between milestones as well. The BLM must try to reach as much as the public as possible using your website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets—at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate.	BLM staff should hold public meetings at regular intervals as a plan is being written. This will enable the public to better understand the progress of the plan and ask questions and express there concerns directly to the BLM staff.	
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The BLM should always be looking for opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across its own field office boundaries and with other public landowners, such as state agencies, tribes, and other federal agencies, as well as private landowners.	Tribal governments should be encouraged to participate, and the BLM should make special efforts to reach areas that lack access to electronic communications.		
Honestly providing a clear short justification of why things are happening will help, you can't talk to people like they are children and give them an "because we say so" answer, people are much more reasonable then most think.			
Tribal governments should be encouraged to participate, and the BLM should make special efforts to reach areas that lack access to electronic communications.	Collaboration should begin early, before scoping (the process by which agencies solicit input on the issues to be addressed and how they will be evaluated), and allow everyone—ranchers; miners; energy developers; recreation groups; other federal, state and local agencies; and members of the public—to tell the BLM their wishes and concerns about the planning area, and share any data they have about the area.		
BLM should always be looking for opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across its own field office boundaries and with other public landowners, such as state agencies, tribes, and other federal agencies, as well as private landowners.	Collaboration should begin early as possible. This will allow all the interested parties to have their comments and concerns hear before a plan is finalized.		
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Non-technical updates at significant decision points and timely updates in between. Use all media—website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets and hold interactive public meetings to keep everyone fully informed.

Continuous, completely open and proactively encouraged communication must be implemented by the local and national BLM offices with all interested and affected parties as a required BLM SOP. The BLM must be required to demonstrate that it has fully incorporated all meaningful and significant input.

The BLM must keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. If there are long delays in the process, the BLM should issue updates between milestones as well.

- The BLM should use a variety of media—website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets—at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate.

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Here is where duplication is good. Keep all varieties of outlets informed, including social media and local newspapers. Also keep leaders of interested local organizations up to date, so they can contact their members.

Invite collaboration very early in the process. Include all interested groups. Get input including data and opinions.

- The BLM should develop a simple graphic describing the fundamentals of the planning process; this should be available in an obvious place on the e-planning site.

- The BLM must keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. If there are long delays in the process, the BLM should issue updates between milestones as well.

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.• BLM public affairs officers should provide the tracking graphic and other information about the status of the plan to local media outlets each time that status changes. If there is a long delay between stages, the BLM should look for opportunities to provide interim updates to the media and the public.

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The BLM should develop a simple graphic describing the fundamentals of the planning process; this should be available in an obvious place on the e-planning site.

Ensure that all BLM websites are compatible with all web enabled devices

The BLM must keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. If there are long delays in the process, the BLM should issue updates between milestones as well.

The BLM should use a variety of media—website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets—at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate.

BLM staff should engage with local stakeholders at their local planning meetings and/or should hold public meetings at regular intervals as a plan is being written so people can hear firsthand about the progress of the plan and discuss concerns and ideas with staff.

The BLM should always be looking for opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across its own field office boundaries and with other public landowners, such as state agencies, tribes, and other federal agencies, as well as private landowners. In Pennsylvania every political entity has a planning commision, get to know the local stakeholders.

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	BLM must keep public informed about progress of plan with details provided in plain language at every step or milestone.	BLM should use variety of media, including tv, radio, social media, website, and print outlets at each stage of process to let public know how and when to participate.	BLM should hold meetings at regular intervals as plan is being written so people can become informed about the plan's progress and discuss concerns with staff.	BLM should look for opportunities and ways to share ideas and collaborate across field office boundaries and with other public landowners like tribes, state and federal agencies, as well as private landowners.	Collaboration should be early before scoping to allow everyone to relate concerns and wishes regarding the planning area and to share data.
• The BLM should develop a simple graphic describing the fundamentals of the planning process; this should be available in an obvious place on the e-planning site.	The BLM must keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. If there are long delays in the process, the BLM should issue updates between milestones as well.	The BLM should use a variety of media—website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets—at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate.	BLM staff should hold public meetings at regular intervals as a plan is being written so people can hear firsthand about the progress of the plan and discuss concerns and ideas with staff.	The BLM should always be looking for opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across its own field office boundaries and with other public landowners, such as state agencies, tribes, and other federal agencies, as well as private landowners.	The BLM should always be looking for opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across its own field office boundaries and with other public landowners, such as state agencies, tribes, and other federal agencies, as well as private landowners.
Develop and promote a simple graphic describing the fundamentals of the planning process; make it available in an obvious place on the e-planning site.	Again, keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. Also remember that if there are long delays in the process, BLM should issue updates between milestones as well.	Hold public meetings at regular intervals as a plan is being written so I can hear firsthand about the progress of the plan and discuss concerns and ideas with staff.	Use a variety of media—website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets—at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate.	Make public input available on the e planning site, so I can see what others are saying during the process. If BLM uses consultants in the process, publish who they are and their role.	Collaboration should begin early, before scoping (the process by which agencies solicit input on the issues to be addressed and how they will be evaluated), and allow everyone—ranchers; miners; energy developers; recreation groups; other federal, state and local agencies; and members of the public like me—to tell the BLM their wishes and concerns about the planning area, and share any data they have about the area.	Again, looking to the BLM mission to focus on future generations, make it easier for states to share data—particularly wildlife management data—with the agency and vice versa. Plans of today may forever damage wildlife migration corridors and other habitat data, and other scientific information that is important to recreation enthusiasts.
BLM public affairs officers should provide the tracking graphic and other information about the status of the plan to local media outlets each time that status changes. If there is a long delay between stages, the BLM should look for opportunities to provide interim updates to the media and the public.	The BLM should use a variety of media—website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets—at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate.	The BLM must keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. If there are long delays in the process, the BLM should issue updates between milestones as well.	BLM staff should hold public meetings at regular intervals as a plan is being written so people can hear firsthand about the progress of the plan and discuss concerns and ideas with staff.	The BLM should always be looking for opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across its own field office boundaries and with other public landowners, such as state agencies, tribes, and other federal agencies, as well as private landowners.	Collaboration should begin early, before scoping (the process by which agencies solicit input on the issues to be addressed and how they will be evaluated), and allow everyone—ranchers; miners; energy developers; recreation groups; other federal, state and local agencies; and members of the public—to tell the BLM their wishes and concerns about the planning area, and share any data they have about the area.
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The BLM should develop a simple graphic describing the fundamentals of the planning process; this should be available in an obvious place on the e-planning site.	The BLM must keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. If there are long delays in the process, the BLM should issue updates between milestones as well.	The BLM should use a variety of media—website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets—at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate.	The BLM must keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. If there are long delays in the process, the BLM should issue updates between milestones as well.	Tribal governments should be encouraged to participate, and the BLM should make special efforts to reach areas that lack access to electronic communications.	The BLM should always be looking for opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across its own field office boundaries and with other public landowners, such as state agencies, tribes, and other federal agencies, as well as private landowners.
Post status changes	Have the milestones listed and update teh status toward achieving those milestones	Use more than one type of media to communicate planning and progress: social media, website, radio, TV, newspapers	Hold public meetings as the plan is being drawn up so concerns and ideas can be shared	Share ideas and collaborate with other landowners and government agencies	Collaboration needs to start right at the beginning of the planning process
The BLM should develop a simple graphic describing the fundamentals of the planning process; this should be available in an obvious place on the e-planning site.	The BLM must keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at each milestone. If there are long delays in the process, the BLM should issue updates between milestones.	The BLM should use a variety of media—website, social media, local print, radio, TV—at each stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate.	BLM staff should hold public meetings at regular intervals as a plan is being written so people can hear firsthand about the progress of the plan and discuss concerns and ideas with staff.	The BLM should always be looking for opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across its own field office boundaries and with other public landowners, such as state agencies, tribes, and other federal agencies, as well as private landowners.	Collaboration should begin early, before scoping, and allow everyone (ranchers, miners, energy developers, recreation groups, other governmental agencies, and members of the public) to tell the BLM their wishes and concerns about the planning area, and share any data they have about the area.
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A simple graphic describing the fundamentals of the planning process should be available in an obvious place on the e-planning site.	Keep the public informed, using a wide variety of media, about the progress of a plan by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone and reminding the public of when and how to participate. Should long delays occur, the BLM should also issue updates between milestones.	BLM staff should hold public meetings at regular intervals as a plan is being developed so people can hear firsthand about the progress of the plan and discuss concerns and ideas with BLM staff.		The BLM should always be seeking opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across its own field office boundaries and with other public landowners, such as state agencies, tribes and other federal agencies, as well as with private landowners. Collaboration should begin early and allow everyone, including ranchers; miners; energy developers, recreation groups, other federal, state and local agencies and members of the public, to tell the BLM their wishes and concerns about the planning area and to share any data they have concerning the area.	BLM should make it easier for states to share data - particularly wildlife management data - with BLM and vice versa. This would include the identification of wildlife migration corridors, habitat data and other scientific information that is important to hunters, anglers, and other backcountry recreation enthusiasts.

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- Let BLM managers broaden planning to the district or multi-field office level, as needed, to better address cross-boundary issues and simplify the number and complexity of resource management plans.

It is important to always keep the public involved in whatever process you use.

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Accessible public notification of all moves to stamp out certain species of wildlife

The best way to make this information widely available is to provide it on the BLM website closest to the planning area: A simple tracking graphic, updated in real time, should be posted on the state office or field office webpage (not the BLM's "ePlanning" site). The public should be able to find the tracker easily via a clear link on the state or field office home page, and the graphic should include links to the e-planning documents. The graphic should also provide an obvious link to the comment site anytime a comment period is open. Both the graphic and the comment site should be reachable through as few clicks as possible—preferably one.

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See 'A' for ideas

see 'A'

Publish updates online, on-site, in local media and submit to interest groups.

Set up contact groups for updates.

Hold public meetings and establish online forums, mailing addresses and call centers for public comment.

Invite public comment in the earliest planning stages of any project.

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BLM public affairs officers should provide the tracking graphic and other information about the status of the plan to local media outlets each time that status changes. If there is a long delay between stages, the BLM should look for opportunities to provide interim updates to the media and the public.

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keep the public updated, perhaps contacting the local media about new plans or rules being talked about

keep the public informed

use meeting that are well advertised

contact people that live close to the BLM land and keep them informed by mail, e-mail or phone

Collaboration is important from the very beginning to the conclusion with the public, ranchers, farmers and the businesses involved

sharing information with states and people that are involved with ranching and farming as well as wildlife conservation

Studies should allow input both from the public as well people with the correct science knowledge about the area

Make sure all known information is presented

Make sure Presidential Cabinet's wishes are known

Make sure all information is presented

Encourage discussion at meetings

use social media to keep public informed of stages of planning

conduct regular meetings with public to allow for questions/input

simplify sharing of wildlife management data with state agencies

encourage involvement from Native American tribal councils

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Reach out to them, find the appropriate contact persons, meet with them and carefully consider their needs and desires.

Better posting of notices. Try finding anything on the public website.

Get stuff done in a shorter period of time. Stop worrying about being sued.

Keep interested parties informed through a public information website.

Stop seizing public land for private enterprise.

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Keep the public informed.

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Kepp the public informed about the progress of plans. Give clear, detailed updates.

Notify a variety of media, including websites, social media, and local tv, print, and radio.

Let the public know how we can participate; hold public meetings as the plan is being written and provide means for us to discuss our concerns and ideas with staff.

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The BLM should make it easier for states to share data—particularly wildlife management data—with the agency and vice versa. This would include the identification of wildlife migration corridors and other habitat data, and other scientific information that is important to hunters, anglers, and other backcountry recreation enthusiasts.

- Tribal governments should be encouraged to participate, and the BLM should make special efforts to reach areas that lack access to electronic communications.

• BLM — collaborate w/field office boundaries, public/private landowners, state agencies, tribes, federal agencies.

• Begin collaboration early, before scoping. Allow everyone – ranchers, miners, energy developers, recreation groups, federal/state/local agencies, the public—to express concerns/share data about planning area.

• BLM – make it easier for states to share data, e.g. wildlife management data, with the agency and vice versa. Including wildlife migration corridors, habitat data, scientific information that is important to hunters, anglers, backcountry enthusiasts.

• BLM – encourage tribal governments participate, make special efforts to reach areas w/o electronic communications.

The BLM should always be looking for opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across its own field office boundaries and with other public landowners, such as state agencies, tribes, and other federal agencies, as well as private landowners.

Involve them in the decision process.

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Share ideas and collaborate with state and federal agencies and private landowners from the beginning of the planning process as well as throughout.

Make it easy for state to shard data and vice versa, especially on such things as wildlife habitat and migration corridors and scientific information important to the backcountry stakeholders.

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Make scientists involved in a study available to answer questions.	Hold public meetings.	Make scientists involved in a study available to answer questions.	Publish minutes of meetings and provide ready online access to all information.	Provide links to previous related studies and outcomes.	Better integrate scientific data with scientifically valid options to achieve goals.	Better coordinate with environmental organizations working on related problems. Many such groups are already working with farmers and ranchers using state of the art methodologies that meet policy objectives while helping local stakeholders improve yields or arrive at superior outcomes.
	Make public comments on plans and impact statements available quickly, as soon as possible after submission.	If results of a preliminary analysis are published that tend to favor one outcome of a decision, assure that the input data and methodology used in that analysis are available for public scrutiny.			All meetings between the BLM and specific proponents, opponents, and other stakeholders should be open to the public.	Decision making processes should demonstrate to the public that a balanced, impartial approach is being used.
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	The BLM should should communicate through their website, social media, concerned citizen groups, local print, radio, TV outlets so the people know how they can participate. Until now, the only way I receive information is through charitable groups, like Pew or Sierra Club.				The BLM should try to reach tribal groups areas that lack access to electronic communications, and should encourage their participation.	
Hold town halls	many small groups are doing text alerts now, that would be a good way to contact people not easily reached by the internet.	Explaining to citizens the full process and progess, in an open and accessible way	recognizing that not everyone has the same access to info - internet, social media, phone, mail, etc	Town Halls or public meetings, especially announced well in advance in the communities and sites that are being affected	Talk to your community members!! Communicate with them. Be honest and transparent with them.	Get ideas from the people within the community in terms of what their needs are. ALL of the community. Not just one segment of it.
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Even states do not look at the big picture very often, the national government is our only resource for most of BLM land, efforts to take over BLM land are almost always based on exclusive profit for a few. Be aware, protect the public interest

Use a lot more publicity to get people involved nation-wide

Pull them in to your planning process but be very aware of their bias.

wide spread publicity is your best answer

Fundamentals of the planning process should be available in an obvious place on the e-planning site.

Detailed updates of the progress of the plan should be provided at every milestone of the plan with updates between milestones as well in order to keep the public informed.

Use a variety of media to let the public know how and when to participate in the planning process.

Public meetings at regular intervals as the plan is being written will help keep the public informed and offer an opportunity to discuss concerns and ideas with staff.

No opportunity to share ideas and collaborate across field boundaries and with public and private landowners should be passed up.

Collaboration should begin early and allow everyone to share their wishes, concerns and data about the planning area.

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Use of existing means of communication including local newspapers, internet newsletters, and local governmental offices

Public outreach is still top priority. Submitting succinct and unique ideas is not the problem, nor answer. More important to see how many ideas are in sync to weigh the importance of them.

Have even representation for differing points of view within the full spectrum of stakeholders and interested parties

While traveling thru and camping in National Forests and BLM lands it has occurred to me that tribes should have 'much more' to do with sustainable management of those lands, and should be valued and paid for those services. The boundaries between reservations and those lands seem quite strange to me.

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Tribal governments should be encouraged to participate, and the BLM should make special efforts to reach areas that lack access to electronic communications.

The BLM should keep the public updated on the progress of any plans using plain language.

The BLM should use a variety of media at every stage of the planning process to inform the public when and how to participate.

Public meetings should be held so the public can be informed firsthand of the progress of a plan and hear staff discussions airing concerns and ideas.

The BLM should always be looking for opportunities to share and collaborate.

Collaboration should begin early and allow everyone to share their wishes and concerns.

The best way to make this information widely available is to provide it on the BLM website closest to the planning area: A simple tracking graphic, updated in real time, should be posted on the state office or field office webpage (not the BLM's "ePlanning" site). The public should be able to find the tracker easily via a clear link on the state or field office home page, and the graphic should include links to the e-planning documents. The graphic should also provide an obvious link to the comment site anytime a comment period is open. Both the graphic and the comment site should be reachable through as few clicks as possible, preferably one.		The BLM must keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. If there are long delays in the process, the BLM should issue updates between milestones as well.	BLM staff should hold public meetings at regular intervals as a plan is being written so people can hear firsthand about the progress of the plan and discuss concerns and ideas with staff.	The BLM should use a variety of media—website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets—at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate.		Tribal governments should be encouraged to participate, and the BLM should make special efforts to reach areas that lack access to electronic communications.	Collaboration should begin early, before scoping (the process by which agencies solicit input on the issues to be addressed and how they will be evaluated), and allow everyone—ranchers; miners; energy developers; recreation groups; other federal, state and local agencies; and members of the public—to tell the BLM their wishes and concerns about the planning area, and share any data they have about the area.
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Open comment period should be easily found on your website. The BLM should develop a simple graphic describing the fundamentals of the planning process; this should be available in an obvious place on the e-planning site.		The BLM should keep the public informed of detailed plan updates. The BLM must keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. If there are long delays in the process, the BLM should issue updates between milestones as well.	The BLM should use plaion language in these updates. The BLM should use a variety of media—website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets—at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate.	The BLM should use a variety of media. BLM staff should hold public meetings at regular intervals as a plan is being written so people can hear firsthand about the progress of the plan and discuss concerns and ideas with staff.	The BLM should hold public meetings at regular intervals about the plan.	The BLM should collaborate early with everyone involved. The BLM should always be looking for opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across its own field office boundaries and with other public landowners, such as state agencies, tribes, and other federal agencies, as well as private landowners.	The BLM should allow everyone their wishes and concerns about the planning area. Collaboration should begin early, before scoping (the process by which agencies solicit input on the issues to be addressed and how they will be evaluated), and allow everyone—ranchers; miners; energy developers; recreation groups; other federal, state and local agencies; and members of the public—to tell the BLM their wishes and concerns about the planning area, and share any data they have about the area.
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BLM Public affairs officers should provide tracking graphic and other information on the plan status to local media outlets, each and every time that status changes. Since there are bound to be long delays between stages of the plan, provide interim updates on a regular basis.	Since planning is process or an ongoing event and never over, the BLM should develop a simple graphic describing the fundamentals of the planning process and made available to stakeholders and the public in an obvious place on the e-planning website.	The BLM must use all resources available to keep the public informed about the progress of the plan. This must be done in plain language at EVERY major milestone.	The BLM should provide updates between major milestones since the time may be longer case by case.	The BLM should use a variety or media---- website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets----at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to become involved.	The BLM should hold public meeting at regular intervals as the plan is in the preparation and implementation stages so they can hear firsthand of the progress and freely discuss concerns and ideas.	The BLM as public stewards, should always be looking for opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across all artificial boundaries, even BLM field offices, other public landowners, such as state and federal agencies, tribes, and various private landowners.	Collaboration must begin early, even before scoping and allow everyone----ranchers, farmers, prospective miners, prospective energy developers, recreation groups and interests, other federal, local, state agencies, and members of the public---to express their wishes, concerns and share data and information about an area.
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request broad citizen input, as you have here (I love it!!!), since much of the land under your purvue belongs to the American people.		Give briefings and handouts to reputable journalists of both liberal and conservative leanings, at all stages of the process. Invite at least one journalist from the area to the table.	Give individual citizens the opportunity to participate, as I am participating here, at the beginning, and at the end of the process, and whenever there are knotty problems between the beginning and the end.	Send reports, not just final reports, but reports on progress, changes in participants or concerns, and changes in emphasis in the planning process.	Broadcast bulletins and notices widely for every public meeting and opportunity for comment, both via print and broadcast journalists, as well as notices around affected cities, towns and areas under scrutiny.	Ask those bodies for input, and include them in the planning process.	Make sure that all of them have plenty of notice about when and where to show up to contribute to the discussion, using methods I've mentioned earlier.

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Hold public meetings at regular intervals as a plan is being written so people can hear firsthand about the progress of the plan and discuss concerns and ideas with staff.

Look for opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across its own field office boundaries and with other public landowners, such as state agencies, tribes, and other federal agencies, as well as private landowners.

Begin collaboration early, before scoping (the process by which agencies solicit input on the issues to be addressed and how they will be evaluated), and allow everyone—ranchers; miners; energy developers; recreation groups; other federal, state and local agencies; and members of the public—to tell the BLM their wishes and concerns about the planning area, and share any data they have about the area.

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Be current with updates on the process whether decision points are occurring or long periods of no activity occur.

Hold more meetings than you think will be useful and ensure that access is easy for people in the wide open and empty regions.

Create advisory committees made of a variety of different groups being aware of the various backgrounds involved..

Prevent traditional users of public lands from swamping public meetings.

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Write in common English not legalese.

Hold meetings with updates throughout the process on a project, like we do in local government.

Collaborate early and often.

Invite the obvious to participate rather than wait for them to contact you, i.e. tribes, land neighbors, townspeople.

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Put a stop to the "secret" meetings.

Be more transparent.

Publish proposed actions in the local papers BEFORE taking action.

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Use a variety of media, update daily.

Well publicized public meetings, at regular intervals, as the plan is being written.

Tribal governments should be encouraged to participate. The BLM should make special efforts to reach areas that lack access to electronic communications

BLM should make it easy for states to share data with the agency, and visa versa

See what corporate interests are for the area.

Plan for the future of our planet, environment, water supply, and air clarity.

Open up the list of scientists, environmentalist, etc. chosen to serve on the plan writing committee.

Hold open public hearings in areas to be affected to gain their input.

Do not lie to the people. If political pressure is being applied, say so.

Ask for the public's input in the final draft of the plan.

Recognize the ancient tribal values of Native American's. Learn about them and include them in conversations. Respect these people who are fighting to maintain their culture.

Do not tolerate hateful, denigrating or threatening speech at hearings.

Again, communication. Use every form of communication to get out information and updates and to ask for input. Keep the reach out direct and simple, and people that pursue the next steps can acquire more detailed information as needed.

Be sure we are all on the same team. Even with competing interests, being sensitive to all perspectives is important. This will also foster cooperation and should enable all of us to find common ground and to share the wild areas and overall environment with each other and the beautiful creatures that depend on us to protect their ability to live in peace.

meet with the leaders of the community

use the media

use the media for follow up

continue to solicit input

explain your rejection of input

actually accept and integrate locals' ideas

listen and openly assess points presented

have a discussion of the different data

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publish all documents for the public to comment on.

communication with all parties involved.

The BLM should develop a simple graphic describing the fundamentals of the planning process; this should be available in an obvious place on the e-planning site.

The BLM must keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. If there are long delays in the process, the BLM should issue updates between milestones as well.

The BLM should use a variety of media—website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets—at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate.

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The BLM should always be looking for opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across its own field office boundaries and with other public landowners, such as state agencies, tribes, and other federal agencies, as well as private landowners.

Collaboration should begin early, before scoping (the process by which agencies solicit input on the issues to be addressed and how they will be evaluated), and allow everyone—ranchers; miners; energy developers; recreation groups; other federal, state and local agencies; and members of the public—to tell the BLM their wishes and concerns about the planning area, and share any data they have about the area.

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The BLM should develop a simple graphic describing the fundamentals of the planning process; this should be available in an obvious place on the e-planning site. Simplicity will make the graphic more accessible to the public.

N/A

N/A

See my answer to question B.

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Continue to give the public a chance to weigh in on decisions, with access to scientific information on the environmental impact of actions

N/A

N/a

N/A

N/A

Same as before. Keep all of these entities in the loop!

Publicize special interest groups and/or corporations wishing to extract resources from public lands for profit.

Identify groups or corporations intent on profit or gain at the expense of the public.

Open public meetings where public input is weighed significantly using available science discussing all presented options.
provide feedback with explanations as to why & how the BLM is making their decisions

The BLM should always be looking for opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across its own field office boundaries and with other public landowners, such as state agencies, tribes, and other federal agencies, as well as private landowners. Inviting participation and adopting useful proposals will build trust in the BLM.

Collaboration should begin early, before scoping (the process by which agencies solicit input on the issues to be addressed and how they will be evaluated), and allow everyone—ranchers; miners; energy developers; recreation groups; other federal, state and local agencies; and members of the public—to tell the BLM their wishes and concerns about the planning area, and share any data they have about the area. It's better to prevent problems than have to solve them later.

Make sure that public committees represent the variety of stakeholders

N/A

Take time to support the variety of stakeholders in building understanding among each other, using strategies such as the Ford Family Foundation (Roseburg, OR) leadership development process.

N/A

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• The BLM should make it easier for states to share data—particularly wildlife management data—with the agency and vice versa. This would include the identification of wildlife migration corridors and other habitat data, and other scientific information that is important to hunters, anglers, and other backcountry recreation enthusiasts.

• Tribal governments should be encouraged to participate, and the BLM should make special efforts to reach areas that lack access to electronic communications.

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Reach out to the public through the media. Don't set short deadlines or unduly long input forms like this one.

Don't allow private energy interests to destroy public lands. Once destroyed the lands are gone forever while the energy company moves on. Decisions that remove lands from the public can never be undone and should only be done in the most cautious, regulated manner.

BLM public affairs officers should provide the tracking graphic and other information about the status of the plan to local media outlets each time that status changes. If there is a long delay between stages, the BLM should look for opportunities to provide interim updates to the media and the public.

BLM staff should hold public meetings at regular intervals as a plan is being written so people can hear firsthand about the progress of the plan and discuss concerns and ideas with staff.

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Stop the greed

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Keep the public informed about the progress of a plan by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. If there are long delays in the process, issue updates between milestones as well.

Use a variety of media—website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets—at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate.

Hold public meetings at regular intervals as a plan is being written so people can hear firsthand about the progress of the plan and discuss concerns and ideas with staff.

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- Do not encourage so many shortcuts that a plan is vulnerable to legal challenge later in the process.
- Base plans on the latest information, science, policy, and public opinion. If the science and/or public opinion point to the need for an environmental impact statement, do not skip that step.
- Let BLM managers broaden planning to the district or multifield office level as needed to better address cross-boundary issues and simplify the number and complexity of resource management plans.

- The BLM should always be looking for opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across its own field office boundaries and with other public landowners, such as state agencies, tribes, and other federal agencies, as well as private landowners.
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Through listening to local concerns and having empathy for reasonable requests or issues local governments or lease holders may have as regards land use and restrictions.

To emphasize that BLM's main goal is still to be good stewards of the public lands under it's mandate and that degradation of that land is harmful to all concerned, especially in the long run.

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Tribal governments should be encouraged to participate, and the BLM should make special efforts to reach areas that lack access to electronic communications.

BLM public affairs officers should provide updated information about the status of the plan to local media outlets each time that status changes.

The BLM should keep the public informed about the progress of a plan by providing detailed updates in simple terms at every major step.

The BLM should use its website, newspaper, radio, and TV at each stage of the planning process to let the public know to participate.

BLM staff should hold public meetings as a plan is being written so people can hear directly about the progress of the plan and discuss concerns with staff.

Outreach and collaboration should begin before scoping, and allow all stakeholders to tell the BLM their wishes and concerns about the planning area, and share any data they have about the area.

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Use plain language and update frequently via a variety of media. Hold frequent public meetings to explain firsthand and to listen to concerns and ideas.

Collaborate early and often, include everyone affected, simplify the sharing of info process, include Tribal members always and implement whatever you need to to communicate with them and keep them in the know. Make it easier for states to share date too!

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Develop a simple graphic of the fundamentals of the planning process.

Be available on the e-planning site.

BLM must keep the public informed.

Updates in plain language so the American public can understand what is being said.

Using a wide variety of local media, TV, internet, and emails.

Hold regular meetings for the American public to attend.

Sharing ideas and collaborate with other public landowners.

ranchers; miners; energy developers; recreation groups; other federal, state and local agencies; and members of the public to tell the BLM of their wishes and concerns about the planning area.

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Remember your mission to the public.

Within BLM make a policy of never lying to public. Make sure employees are aware of this.

Never lie and make sure employees know this is BLM policy

Updated BLM website at all times.

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The BLM should develop a simple graphic describing the fundamentals of the planning process; this should be available in an obvious place on the e-planning site or the state/field office webpage or local Facebook, Twitter, other social media platforms.	The BLM must keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. If there are long delays in the process, the BLM should issue updates between milestones as well. The information should be easily available on state/local websites and social media platforms.	The BLM should use a variety of media—website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets—at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate.	BLM staff should hold public meetings at regular intervals as a plan is being written so people can hear firsthand about the progress of the plan and discuss concerns and ideas with staff.	The BLM should always be looking for opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across its own field office boundaries and with other public landowners, such as state agencies, tribes, and other federal agencies, as well as private landowners while also keeping ALL individuals interests' in mind. This includes the animals involved, not solely the humans' interests.	Collaboration should begin early, before scoping (the process by which agencies solicit input on the issues to be addressed and how they will be evaluated), and allow everyone—ranchers; miners; energy developers; recreation groups; other federal, state and local agencies; and members of the public—to tell the BLM their wishes and concerns about the planning area, and share any data and opinions they have about the area.
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	Issue regular, plain language, clear, and comprehensive updates on a regular basis. Even if the update is "waiting for scientific review" or whatever, post these regularly!	Utilize all the media available. Make sure people know updates are available!		Bring other stakeholders in early, at the beginning of the process.	Share ideas. Be a resource, perhaps a hub for the best ideas from environmental groups, agriculture, etc.

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Make interaction and participation on the website easy, needing as few clicks as possible.

Provide full, detailed information about a plan, when and how to participate in the planning process, and details about the progress of the plan, in plain language, and at each step of the process, using all forms of common communication available, including the BLM website, radio, and television (and local newspapers in areas where electronic communication is unavailable), including where and when any BLM planning meetings will be.

Identify "Zones" based on natural, not artificial, boundaries (including wildlife migration corridors, both historical and current, watersheds, and other natural features), and add overlays that include current uses (state and federal agencies' jurisdictions, private lands such as ranches, mines, recreation areas, and tribal boundaries, toxic waste dumps). Think of these as "Ideal Zones."

Require, and facilitate a method, for all states and the federal government to share all data on wildlife habitat and wildlife migration corridors, hazardous waste sites, potential conflict areas, and all other pertinent information, that will allow the creation of the natural-features-based Zones and overlays to be both accurate and thorough. A huge data-base of pertinent data integrating all government agencies' data.

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Tribal governments should be encouraged to participate, and the BLM should make special efforts to reach areas that lack access to electronic communications.

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The BLM should use a variety of media, accessible to a variety of Americans. Not everybody uses Facebook; not everybody reads the daily newspaper.Radio is good in rural areas. People need to know how and when to participate.

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Public meetings are helpful if they are held in convenient locations at reasonable times. A 10 AM meeting on Wednesday eliminates most working people.

Collaboration should begin early and permit everyone to tell the BLM their wishes and concerns about the planning area, as well as share unique information they have about the area.

Tribal participation is crucial. Culturally important sites must be respected.

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E-planning site should include a simple graphic explaining the planning process, and post it in a clearly visible place on the e-planning site.

Keep the public informed on the progress of plans with detailed updates in plain language at every milestone and periodically in between if there are infrequent status changes.

Use multiple media types--website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets, at every stage, with instructions on how to participate.

Hold public meetings as a plan goes forward to inform the public about progress and so they can express concerns and ideas.

Look for any chance to share ideas and collaborate across boundaries with tribes, state agencies, and other federal agencies; allow ranchers, miners, energy developers, and recreation groups as well as other members of the public to let the BLM know their ideas and concerns about the planning area, and to share data they may have.

Make it easier for states to share data, especially wildlife management data, with the agency and vice-versa.

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Many state and local government's have developed methods of keeping in touch with their citizens including email and Robo calls The BLM should work with state and local governments to use these methods to help disseminate information to the citizens in the local areas that will be affected by the planning.

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Well publicized and easily accessible information about opportunities for public participation - public meetings, comment periods, presentations, etc. - is essential to achieving well-conceived decisions and efficient project implementation.

Abundant public input is critical to good results. Increased public participation and process transparency leads to decisions that better address multiple and sometimes conflicting viewpoints, broader buy-in to the final decisions, and less resistance (meaning fewer delays) to implementation.

Streamlining should not be at the expense of public participation and transparency. Constraining opportunities for public input not only is an affront to democracy, but what is gained in near term efficiencies is more than lost in long term conflicts. A proactive, thorough, and inclusive public outreach process may delay project approval, but it will streamline implementation. A shoddy process will result in protests, lawsuits, and other project implementation delays while creating an atmosphere of distrust that will hamper future projects. Americans expect nothing less than transparency and the opportunity to voice concerns.

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we appear to be in the habit of ignoring wishes of tribal partners- stop that please (ex governor of Utah vs tribal partners)	use a variety of ways to contact everyone, is there a board that could be created with one rep from all parties?	inform all parties, continue to use a variety of communication techniques	plan ahead, allow time for thorough investigation and scientific process before moving forward, it takes time, if it is a critical emergency- contact all and come with solutions based in science	re-examine regularly the "success or failure" and plan for change	listen to all parties, don't come with pre-conceived notions	use science
Make any meetings at convenient times and locations so that all parties can be present or tune in.		As already stated, disseminate info via multiple avenues. Make it true, understandable, and helpful for decision-makers.			Tell the truth as you know it, but keep seeking feedback as well. Good plans take lots of time and input.	
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The best way to make this information widely available is to provide it on the BLM website closest to the planning area: A simple tracking graphic, updated in real time, should be posted on the state office or field office webpage (not the BLM's "ePlanning" site). The public should be able to find the tracker easily via a clear link on the state or field office home page, and the graphic should include links to the e-planning documents. The graphic should also provide an obvious link to the comment site anytime a comment period is open. Both the graphic and the comment site should be reachable through as few clicks as possible - preferably one.		BLM staff should hold public meetings at regular intervals as a plan is being written so people can hear firsthand about the progress of the plan and discuss concerns and ideas with staff.	The BLM must keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. If there are long delays in the process, the BLM should issue updates between milestones as well.	The BLM must keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. If there are long delays in the process, the BLM should issue updates between milestones as well.	Collaboration should begin early, before scoping (the process by which agencies solicit input on the issues to be addressed and how they will be evaluated), and allow everyone—ranchers; miners; energy developers; recreation groups; other federal, state and local agencies; and members of the public—to tell the BLM their wishes and concerns about the planning area, and share any data they have about the area.	Tribal governments should be encouraged to participate, and the BLM should make special efforts to reach areas that lack access to electronic communications.

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use shorter forms that are clear and to the point

provide all the details and outlines

report what is happening, how the land is being used/managed

listen to the view points of all the parties involved

present all the details in a concise, clear manner

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Open and honest participation by all involved INCLUDING the BLM. At this time BLM appears to be just another greedy government agency that is not performing as the citizens dictate. Just who is telling BLM what the citizens want? Because I am not seeing results or programs that are directed to anything that I feel is important.

BLM has lost all credibility with these groups. BLM needs to start at the bottom and work its way up in order for any of us to trust BLM again. Listen to what we are telling you and to what we have to say. DO NOT FOLLOW BIG INTEREST/BIG MONEY GROUPS! Listen to what we citizens have to say not the money mongers and lobbyists.

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State to the public everything the the process is about and who wants it and the impact it will have on the surrounding community. Any other way makes it look like you are hiding something.

Never give the impression of trying to hide something.

Have meetings with every party there and listen not only to the business people but the ones it impacts the most.

Sometimes a give and take works. If you take from the area people you should give them something back in return.

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Keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, and give updates in plain language at every major milestone.

Use a variety of media at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate.

Share ideas with other public landowners, such as state agencies, tribes, and other federal agencies, as well as private landowners.

Get everyone, especially members of the public, to tell the BLM their wishes and concerns about the planning area, and share any data they have about the area.

Let BLM managers broaden planning to the district or multi-field office level as needed to better address cross-boundary issues and simplify the number and complexity of resource management plans.

Have members of the press at all of your meetings.

Be sure that all stakeholders are aware of decisions.

Take the lawless element like the Bundies to court every time they give the BLM the finger!

Keep all meeting open.

Be good listeners

communicate

listen to citizens

talk to people

don't make new regulations/rules behind closed doors

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Keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. If there are long delays in the process, the BLM should issue updates between milestones as well. The public wants and needs to stay informed on important matters that relate to our country and the animals/plants/natural areas within its borders.

The BLM should use a variety of media—website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets—at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate. Again, the citizenry of this nation have a right to know what goes on with the organizations that serve it.

BLM staff should hold public meetings at regular intervals as a plan is being written so people can hear firsthand about the progress of the plan and discuss concerns and ideas with staff. Of course, the citizenry should be given every chance to know about and go to these meetings.

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The BLM should make it easier for states to share data- particularly wildlife management data- with the agency and vice versa. This would include the identification of wildlife migration corridors and other habitat data, and other scientific information that is important to hunters, anglers, and other backcountry recreation enthusiasts. Tribal governments should be encouraged to participate, and the BLM should make special efforts to reach areas that lack access to electronic communications.

Both online and in print, tell citizens what you are doing and why.

- The BLM should develop a simple graphic describing the fundamentals of the planning process; this should be available in an obvious place on the e-planning site.

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Explain in easy to understand terms what you are planning to do and why.

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The best way to make this information widely available is to provide it on the BLM website closest to the planning area: A simple tracking graphic, updated in real time, should be posted on the state office or field office webpage (not the BLM's "ePlanning" site). The public should be able to find the tracker easily via a clear link on the state or field office home page, and the graphic should include links to the e-planning documents. The graphic should also provide an obvious link to the comment site anytime a comment period is open. Both the graphic and the comment site should be reachable through as few clicks as possible—preferably one.

- BLM public affairs officers should provide the tracking graphic and other information about the status of the plan to local media outlets each time that status changes. If there is a long delay between stages, the BLM should look for opportunities to provide interim updates to the media and the public.
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				Greater collaboration and sharing of ideas, while more time-consuming in the beginning, will result in fewer challenges in the long run and should help avoid delays and lawsuits at the end of the process. • Adhering to science-based decisions, considering ecological as well as economic values, truly balancing responsible development with reasonable conservation, keeping the public well-informed, and providing adequate opportunities for participation should also reduce lawsuits.		
• The BLM should develop a simple graphic describing the fundamentals of the planning process; this should be available in an obvious place on the e-planning site.	The BLM must keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. If there are long delays in the process, the BLM should issue updates between milestones as well.	The BLM should use a variety of media—website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets—at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate.	BLM staff should hold public meetings at regular intervals as a plan is being written so people can hear firsthand about the progress of the plan and discuss concerns and ideas with staff.	The BLM should always be looking for opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across its own field office boundaries and with other public landowners, such as state agencies, tribes, and other federal agencies, as well as private landowners.	Collaboration should begin early, before scoping (the process by which agencies solicit input on the issues to be addressed and how they will be evaluated), and allow everyone—ranchers; miners; energy developers; recreation groups; other federal, state and local agencies; and members of the public—to tell the BLM their wishes and concerns about the planning area, and share any data they have about the area.
Develop simple graphic with fundamental of the planning process and put on the e-planning site.	Provide detailed updates in plain language to public at every major milestone, and in-between if long delays between milestones.	Use variety of media--website, social media, local print, radio, & TV at every stage of planning process letting public know when and how to participate.	Hold public meetings at regular intervals while plan is being written so public can discuss concerns and ideas.	Look for opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across field office boundaries and with other relevant entities such as state and other federal agencies, tribes, and public landowners.	Before scoping, allow everyone--environmental and wildlife groups, tribes, ranchers, miners, energy developers, recreation groups, other federal, state & local agencies, the public etc., to tell their wishes and concerns, and share data.
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BLM public affairs officers should make sure that anyone who has looked at the website is notified of a change by a short BLM change notification which will allow them to logon to look at the change. The official notification should provide the tracking graphic and other information about the status of the plan to local media outlets each time that status changes. If there is a long delay between stages, the BLM should look for opportunities to provide interim updates to the media and the public.		The BLM must keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. With any changes on the process an online notice should be sent to those who have requested information on the process. If there are long delays in the process, the BLM should issue updates between milestones as well.	The BLM should use a variety of media—website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets—at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate.	BLM staff should hold public meetings at regular intervals as a plan is being written so people can hear firsthand about the progress of the plan and discuss concerns and ideas with staff. Any concerns and ideas given should be responded to even if it is decided not to work on that concern or idea and the reason for that decision.	The BLM should always be looking for opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across its own field office boundaries and with other public landowners, such as state agencies, tribes, and other federal agencies, as well as private landowners. The BLM should make sure that it listens and understands any concerns of these groups.	Collaboration should begin early, before scoping (the process by which agencies solicit input on the issues to be addressed and how they will be evaluated), and allow everyone—ranchers; miners; energy developers; recreation groups; tribal groups; other federal, state and local agencies; and members of the public—to tell the BLM their wishes and concerns about the planning area, and share any data they have about the area. All concerns must be addressed until resolved.
BLM public affairs officers should provide the tracking graphic and other information about the status of the plan to local media outlets each time that status changes. If there is a long delay between stages, the BLM should look for opportunities to provide interim updates to the media and the public. Dissemination to NGOs is an excellent way to gain informed public involvement.	The BLM should develop a simple graphic describing the fundamentals of the planning process; this should be available in an obvious place on the e-planning site.	The BLM must keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain, understandable language at every major milestone. In addition, if the process is lengthy, the BLM should issue updates between milestones as well.	The BLM should use a variety of media—website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets—at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate.	BLM staff should hold local, accessible public meetings at regular intervals as a plan is being written so people can hear firsthand about the progress of the plan and discuss concerns and ideas with staff.	Tribal governments are allies when they are afforded respect and a place at the planning table., thus encouraging participation. The BLM should make special efforts to reach areas that lack access to electronic communications.	The BLM should always be looking for opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across its own field office boundaries and with other public landowners, such as state agencies, tribes, and other federal agencies, as well as private landowners.
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	keep the public informed with easily accessible ongoing progress reports as well as public meetings			Collaborate before, during, and after a project is considered.	
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	Keep the public informed about progress of a plan.	Hold public meetings regularly.		Share ideas and collaborate with them. Don't take corporate moneys or suggestions	Collect, integrate and share data from States and others.

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Get educators involved so that students of all levels can develop an interest in land management and participate in the process. Many young minds have great ideas. This is especially important in tribal schools.

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BLM public affairs officers should provide the tracking graphic and other information about the status of the plan to local media outlets each time that status changes. If there is a long delay between stages, the BLM should look for opportunities to provide interim updates to the media and the public.

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See public input as broadly as possible and publicize NEPA initiatives as widely as possible through local news media, on your web site, and through your mailing list.

Proactively meet with and send information to the media.

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Encourage feed back such as this...

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Involve all stakeholders in regional meetings that focus on discrete tasks and areas. Create brainstorming sessions to identify common interests and to reach consensus.

Better maps and easier search process to find the correct maps.

education

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Stop allowing profit making endeavors to take over OUR PUBLIC LANDS

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Proactively seek out the media, newspapers in the area and pass on the information.

	By laying out on the table the scientific evidence and the effects the projects will have on people's lives and the environment in a non-political way. Be truthful! No fake facts!			By listening to everyone who will feel the effects of the specific project and incorporating responses into policies backed by sound science.		
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BLM should provide for a variety of ways to give input, including formal comments at meetings (in addition to the more traditional information-sharing stations), written comments that can be provided at meetings and interactive internet-based tools. It is important that BLM build in time and opportunities for stakeholders that may not have easy access to high speed internet and software.	Make underlying data available to stakeholders from the start of the process and throughout. It should be made clear that stakeholders should not be required to submit formal Freedom of Information Act Requests to obtain inventory data, including GIS files, or to review comments submitted, as they are sometimes required to do by the agency now. BLM can and should make this information available – as many offices already do. Provide ongoing updates on where the agency is in NEPA processes, including newsletters and posting information.	Provide ongoing opportunities for input, such as pre-scoping and preliminary alternatives, and make information submitted available for review. These processes do not need to be formal NEPA processes, but will support BLM's decision-making and public trust in the NEPA process.	Provide specific responses to comments on draft documents, whether environmental assessments or environmental impact statements, and make those available before final documents are issued or decisions are made.	Provide an opportunity to receive notices of NEPA processes by notifying the BLM of areas of interest. Expecting stakeholders to hunt for updated NEPA documents in different field offices in global listings on e-planning interferes with and undermines transparency.	Ensure that these efforts do not undermine BLM's role as the final decision-making authority and its obligation to manage in accordance with the multiple use mandate. While it is important for BLM to seek to evaluate state and local government input, these decisions are ultimately to be made by the BLM and to be focused on meeting the interests and needs of the American people.	Issue clarification that the agency will work throughout its planning and NEPA processes to consider state and local objectives, try to seek consistency with state and local plans and policies, and hopefully avoid the need for a formal consistency review and/or appeal in the end.

Consider how best to support state and local priorities that cross jurisdictions, such as managing wildlife migration corridors, backcountry recreation, cultural and historic resources and wildlands. Balancing other uses with energy development is vital for addressing the vitality of affected communities.

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Again, by writing reports in plain English, at the very least in the executive summaries and conclusive descriptions of alternatives.

Maps should include landmarks familiar to lay readers.

Avoid the use of the word 'impact' unless you're actually describing a traffic accident. If you do use the word, detail what the impact IS, or would be, such as fewer nesting sites for a butterfly -- and picture the butterfly and its preferred plant hosts.

Never use the word 'infeasible' without saying WHY something is infeasible. 'Infeasible' with regard to mitigations, for example, should never mean because the applicant doesn't want to do it. If something is "economically infeasible" explain who regards it as infeasible and why -- is it because a profit margin would not be as high as usual?

Don't just hold hearings and claim them as outreach. Hold events that encourage informal conversation among stakeholders, without excessive time constraints, fixed seating arrangements, etc. Don't spend so much time formally presenting a proposal that people cannot ask questions, including opportunities to ask more questions or rebut comments as they listen and perhaps learn from others' remarks. Hold events at schools with students present! Schedule site visits, especially when working people can attend.

Fines, costs, compounding interest, compounding lease rates based on the relevant commodity index. Do not just allow infinite extraction at rates set 10 years ago. Public hearings. Ads in newspaper. Ads on TV/radio. Featured stories in local publications. Treat it like any other business activity by a private entity "proud" of their "developments."

Charge fair market value for all costs. Put that money into acquiring more land to set aside for the public good and put conservation easements not only on the land, but mineral rights so they can just stay in the ground.

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I actually think you are doing a pretty good job.

Good luck. extremism is the new normal. Groups like Blue Ribbon Coalition are good partners. The key is getting the opposing sides to come together. it is way harder to slam the opposition when you are looking at them.

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At the front end, the BLM should provide an educational tool, perhaps in graphic form as well, so as to educate all interested parties in PRECISELY what the steps are and PRECISELY how the public can participate.

Somewhat answered already. Easy to access webpages with clear definitions of the process, limitations to the process, guideposts along the process timeline etc.

Use readily accessible media(for example, PSAs on local radio)to inform the public, with adequate lead time as to an upcoming issue and a request for public participation.

The BLM has long been viewed as heavily skewed towards achieving the goals of extraction companies while muting citizen concerns. After 45 years of observing these processes, this is my view as well. Stop it. Demonstrate to us that the agency really is concerned about public concerns re:safety, pollution, air quality, habitat degradation, watersheds etc.

Hide nothing and include the community in all of your plans.

Start a community outreach program.

Proactively notify local information sources---journalists, broadcast, social media---of progress and changes.

Use BLM websites that are local to the project announce updates.

Actively update the public, through multiple easily accessible channels, about every significant development.

Use plain, understandable language.

Regularly (frequently) hold public meetings in locations that are central to the people who are affected.

Have as a basic ethos taking the initiative to bring in state agencies, tribes, and other federal agencies, as well as private landowners.

Take the above initiative before the scoping process even begins!

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document and share information

again ,the blm must foster trust with each group to foster trust with everyone.

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• The BLM should make it easier for states to share data—particularly wildlife management data—with the agency and vice versa. This would include the identification of wildlife migration corridors and other habitat data, and other scientific information that is important to hunters, anglers, and other backcountry recreation enthusiasts.

• Tribal governments should be encouraged to participate, and the BLM should make special efforts to reach areas that lack access to electronic communications.

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BLM should begin to regularly and proactively implement existing authority under Section 202(c)(9) of FLPMA. Section 202(c)(9) directs the Secretary of Interior to coordinate BLM land use planning and management with land use planning and management by state and local government entities within which the BLM lands are located, and to provide early notice of, and opportunities for input on, proposed BLM land use decisions affecting non-Federal lands. Currently, this does not occur on a consistent basis, with adverse consequences for local government.

BLM should make it a practice to enter into binding Memoranda of Agreement (MOA) with state and local government entities to carry out the mandatory duties in Section 202(c)(9) of FLPMA. Such MOA should establish designated points of contact and mutually understood duties to coordinate and consult in advance on proposed BLM land use plans, land management and other BLM decisions affecting non-Federal lands.

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Public meetings, public access to information, and language the public understands.

Diversify communications.

Good public relations and collaborations. Encourage participation and heed feedback!

Timeliness is key!

In order to ensure responsiveness to local needs and transparency with the public, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) should restore the Planning 2.0 Rule that increased public input opportunities. Public engagement at the local level means more than just dealing with city and county elected officials and special interests, but engaging with ALL the public, especially the local stakeholders including Friends organizations that have invested the most in the public lands (e.g. monuments and NCAs) in their area.

Throughout the planning process, BLM should share interim progress reports with the public and conduct public meetings to facilitate transparency. This would ensure that BLM reaches out to ALL local stakeholders in their public planning and review processes, and in shaping agency policy.

Be transparent with all stakeholders throughout the planning and review process.

Hold public meetings during each phase of the process.

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There is much repetition in the documents produced and they are very lengthy. The average person is not going to read through a 1000 page document yet sometimes there is a concept not mentioned anywhere else on a page far into the document. That makes it feel like something was slipped in to avoid attention. Reduce the repetition and improve clustering of concepts.

Advisory boards from the scoping process on. Explain the importance of not allowing a objection to come to protest without having been addressed before that point.

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Emphasize and maximize the means of giving the public notice and opportunity to participate: Ɓacquire publication in the federal register on several occasions throughout the planning process.

Post all notice on the BLM's website, at all BLM offices within the planning area, and at other public locations, as appropriate, including local newspapers, libraries, social media and other media outlets.

Improve the BLM website and announce when changes are being made to the website. For example, the current web format no longer has pages for individual field offices. Much of the information we rely upon from the RMPs can no longer be found online. Even the state office staff did not know how to find GIS information for the Grand Junction Field Office travel management plan as recently as last month.

In the Board's experience working with the local field office has been the most productive and allows significant input and consideration of local knowledge and expertise. RMPs need to be led by the local BLM officials who have the most relevant experience and interaction with the planning area. The farther up-the-ladder in the BLM (or DOI) these responsibilities lie, the more likely an RMP will lose the on-the-ground expertise and local participation.

BLM needs to recognize all types of officially adopted "land use plans" of state, local and tribal governments in any form, since some jurisdictions' plans may not be actually labeled "land use plans." Many such plans are adopted as policy plans (more often than programs) by local and state governments and deserve the same consideration as any official "land use plan."

We suggest BLM follow the model of the US Fish and Wildlife Service in 50 CFR Chapter IV "Revised Interagency Cooperative Policy Regarding the Role of State Agencies in Endangered Species Act Activities." We believe a similar emphasis on coordination with State and local agencies throughout the process can help ensure that the RMPs "are based on the best scientific and commercial data available."

In order to use the most current best available information and data in NEPA analyses, the process needs to be shorter. Many RMPs and other analyses take so long (6- 8 years) that obsolete and inadequate data is relied upon for decisions, for example, socioeconomic data and resource inventory studies

The Board has a well-established and respectful working relationship with the BLM's Grand Junction Field Office and District staff, but we have been frustrated by the top-down planning mandates and interference from the State and National BLM offices with respect to RMPs. These "up the ladder" problems were most evident when significant changes were made by the National Office to the Greater Sage Grouse RMPA EIS we participated in as a Cooperating Agency.

Ensuring local plans, policies and programs are adhered to in decisions per FLPMA. See response to B.2 above.

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Please provide a variety of ways to give input, including formal comments at meetings, information-sharing stations, written comments.

Make underlying data available from the start of the process and throughout. Provide ongoing updates on where the agency is in NEPA processes, including newsletters and posting information.

Provide ongoing opportunities for input, such as pre-scoping and preliminary alternatives, and make information submitted available for review. These processes do not need to be formal NEPA processes but will support BLM's decision-making and public trust in the NEPA process.

Provide specific responses to comments on draft documents, whether environmental assessments or environmental impact statements, and make those available before final documents are issued or decisions are made.

Ensure that these efforts don't undermine BLM's role as the final decision-making authority, or its obligation to manage in accordance with the multiple use mandate. While it's important for BLM to seek to evaluate state and local input, decisions are ultimately to be made by the BLM and to be focused on meeting the interests and needs of Americans.

Where local governments do not have expertise in planning or NEPA, provide more support and liaisons to assist in engagement.

Publicize public meetings and websites 'on the ground' through physical signage in key visible locations throughout the zone of impact, including areas frequented by people of all socioeconomic backgrounds, such as post offices, gas stations, churches, and grocery stores.

Create a flowchart graphic with a project timeline, opportunities for public input, and a visible 'Highlight' such as a person or an X (We are 'Here') which can shift as time goes on. Keep it on the Home page of the BLM website, as well as on the other relevant agencies/Tribal Governments/etc. websites also.

Put the BLM responses, as well as the original input from concerned parties, right on the web, as well as publishing the responses within local and regional newspapers. Request participation from all parties, and document carefully who, when, and where hearings are held, with accurate transcripts kept of each hearing.

Include them all from the get-go, with the conflicts and concerns laid out openly.

Make sure that there are NOT back-room private meetings between BLM officials and corporate entities, which undercut the public trust tremendously.

Public meetings with specific agendas that foster involvement, not just people shouting at each other.

Be sure to include on all mailing lists, organized groups that represent lots of stakeholders, for example, Sierra Club, which has chapters and groups all over the country.

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Please give more time for this public comment period. The 21 day period provided is insufficient for the public to be able to adequately comment.

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An obvious place on the e-planning site should have a simple graphic describing the fundamentals of the planning process

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The public should be informed on when and how to participate through every stage of planning through the website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets.

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The BLM can build consensus by sharing ideas and collaborating across its own field office boundaries and with other public landowners, such as state agencies, tribes, and other federal agencies, as well as private landowners

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Develop a list of NEPA contractors or Planners certified by BLM. Allow local governments to use those providers to develop plans and NEPA that would be accepted without further review or limited review by BLM.

Develop processes that are publicized and easy to follow. Eliminate the ambiguity and subjectivity. It will help local governments and BLM staff.

Trust begins with commitment and follow through. Commit to reasonably quick turn around on projects and follow through.

Provide standards and guidelines for processes and information that local governments can use. Once done, believe the results provided (with some review and reasonable analysis).

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Provide tribal groups without adequate or widespread online access with alternative means of participation.	Base planning upon scientific reasoning which can be explained rather than guesswork or unproven proposals.	Base work on scientific data which can be accessed and studied.	Ask for early collaboration with all stakeholders.	Use plain language in communications with stakeholders.	Avoid hidden agendas.	Provide stakeholders with opportunities to work together for solutions and discusss common problems.	Provide the public with adequate communication at all stages of planning.
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People should be kept abreast of changes. Every time a change is made, it should be posted on the website.		Multi media sources should be used for updates. The website, social media, local newspapers, local news, etc.	If there are long periods where there are no updates, an intermediate post should be made to let people know what caused the delay, or why that stage is taking so long.	While the plan is being written, meetings should be held to detail progress and allow public input before the plan is finished.		Collaborate with state agencies, tribes, other groups to share ideas. Become a community instead of them and us.	Data should be shared with state agencies.Each group has access to information that impacts the other.
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The public should be able to find the tracker easily via a clear link on the state or field office home page, and the graphic should include links to the e-planning documents. The graphic should also provide an obvious link to the comment site anytime a comment period is open. Both the graphic and the comment site should be reachable through as few clicks as possible—preferably one. BLM public affairs officers should provide the tracking graphic and other information about the status of the plan to local media outlets each time that status changes. If there is a long delay between stages, the BLM should look for opportunities to provide interim updates to the media and the public.

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The BLM should make it easier for states to share data—particularly wildlife management data—with the agency and vice versa. This would include the identification of wildlife migration corridors and other habitat data, and other scientific information that is important to hunters, anglers, and other backcountry recreation enthusiasts.

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Do not begin with foregone conclusions. Listen and be willing to incorporate what you are hearing. Be especially sensitive to people's concerns and fears. Remember that many of us have seen pipeline leaks, water contamination and other extremely negative impacts from projects done on BLM land and we need to know that are concerns are heard and that they will be addressed in meaningful ways.

NEPA is an extremely important process. It needs to be taken seriously with no short cuts. It is also a complex process and state and local jurisdictions, tribal governments and members of the public need to have an overview of how it works and how they can participate from the very beginning. They also need a clear timeline.

Work with state, local and tribal jurisdictions to get information and links to your website onto their websites. Work with as many forms of media as possible to explain the process and make it clear how to participate. Hold public meetings in a variety of locations to explain the process and answer questions.

Include as many people from as many different viewpoints as possible in the scoping process. Different jurisdictions, groups and individuals will have different concerns and the scoping needs to be as broad as possible.

Do not cut corners. Any project with a potential for significant environmental and/or cultural impacts requires a full blown EIS.

Use all the outreach processes discussed in responses to prior questions

You can build trust by taking concerns seriously and acting accordingly. Meetings prior to the beginning of construction of Dakota Access Pipeline was an example of how to destroy trust rather than build it. Outreach for DAPL ignored information provided by tribal people about cultural artifacts that needed protection and resulted in massive destruction including destruction of grave sites. It also ignored legitimate concerns about water pollution and the horrible track record of Energy Transfer Partners with regard to leaking pipelines and other environmental destruction.

hold public meetings

keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone

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Give information in plain language with updates, and give all information early as possible so the people have time to respond.

Let everyone know what you are doing presently not after the fact. Communication is only as good as the people who are sharing it are willing to speak openly.

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	Make all meeting notes and information (along with process insight and time estimations) about BLM activity on a single site - its function should be to provide the public with pertinent information related to land management, scientific and statistical findings, etc.			Do not lose sight of transparency, which is disappearing within this administration and several before it. Trust is earned and not necessarily given freely. Until BLM review and practices are evaluated on an equal playing field for all those impacted, it will continue to struggle to restore trust amongst the public at large.	
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	See paragraph B.			See Paragraph B.	Create a National priority funding stream in support of long term monitoring of on-the-ground work, which would subsequently provide accountability for meeting Plan objectives.
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Encourage coordination throughout the planning process and provide timely and meaningful opportunities of engagement for stakeholders to participate. Participation should be results driven and create opportunities and outcomes that work for stakeholders and decision makers.

Our experiences as a cooperating agency in the past have been somewhat disappointing due to the lack of meaningful involvement in the planning process. It is imperative that BLM provide cooperating agencies with ample opportunity to provide input and ensure that input is incorporated into planning efforts.

Coordination should be a continual dialogue between BLM and engaged state, local, and tribal governments. BLM should take steps to encourage this dialogue with all governmental entities with interests germane to the development of federal land management plans.

Empower local field offices to disseminate information throughout the planning process as well as implementation.

Provide an opportunity for members of state and local governments to be included as members of the Interdisciplinary teams (ID team).

Coordination and consistency with state, local, and tribal plans and policies are paramount to successful planning efforts and are required by FLPMA. Policies, analysis requirements, planning procedures, and other instructions have a major effect on the outcome of land management planning.

Coordination should be conducted in a manner consistent with federal law; however, coordination is not subordinate to regulations, purposes, policies, and programs of such laws. In fact, these regulations, purposes, policies, and programs should be developed in coordination with state, local, and tribal governments to meet the intent of FLPMA

Coordination must be distinct from public outreach and involvement in order for the State and local governments to have meaningful participation under FLPMA

Broad landscape-scale management, without consideration of local conditions and ecosystems, will lead to poor resource management. Landscape-scale management that encompasses a large geographical area would rely on broad sweeping data sets that fail to include the best available science data or local areas.

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Many of the suggested solutions to the previous question ("User-friendly Planning") can also increase transparency in the NEPA process. It might not be necessary to explicitly refer to NEPA (or include extensive information about how the process relates to NEPA) in simplified graphics describing the steps of the planning process, as long as the steps described therein meet NEPA requirements.

The planning process should create opportunities for agency decision makers to balance responsible development with reasonable conservation. Collaboration should begin early, before scoping, and allow all stakeholders – ranchers, miners, energy developers, recreation groups, other federal, state and local agencies, conservationists, scientists and members of the general public – to tell BLM their wishes and concerns about the planning area, and share any relevant data.

BLM should make it easier for states to share data – particularly wildlife management data – with BLM, and vice versa. This would include the identification of wildlife migration corridors and other habitat data, and other scientific information that is important for hunters, anglers and other backcountry recreation.

Include local and tribal government representatives in agency ID team meetings.

Involve local and tribal governments early in any planning or project proposal development to allow the opportunity for these entities to help develop a proposal that would be consistent or more consistent with local plans.

Keep the public informed about the progress of a plan by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone.

Use a variety of media to let the public know when and how to participate.

Always be looking for opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across boundaries and with other public landowners, such as state agencies, tribes, and other federal agencies, as well as private landowners.

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Provide geographic user interface that itemizes all active NEPA efforts, liking details from there. Notification and timely information simplified for everyone.

No anonymous comments or opinions.

No undocumented meetings with stakeholders. Keep all stakeholder meetings and correspondence electronically and see that these are available and searchable.

Begin with good communication of your mission, and don't choose to place one portion of your mission above the others for political gain.

Respect all perspectives and provide equal weight in evaluations. We are supposed to be a democracy.

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Tribal governments should be encouraged to participate, and the BLM should make special efforts to reach areas that lack access to electronic communications.

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Transparency is one of the most important things about the NEPA process. The BLM must keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. If there are long delays in the process, the BLM should issue updates between milestones as well.

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Objects that national monuments are created to protect must be specifically described and specifically located with detailed descriptions. If it is a non-governmental entity that is advocating for a special designation (NCA, wilderness, monument, etc.) they should pay for the development of the business plan and identify funding sources before a designation is advanced.

A specific plan for involved, thorough public meetings must be developed that all future special designations must go through. The option must exist for counter-proposals to be developed and presented. The public needs to be able to ask questions, find out how much things cost, get accurate information as to the impacts of this designation and be able to make comments. A public meeting is not preaching to the choir. So many 'designations' claim that public meetings have been held when those meetings involve people that want the designation or are in an urban area away from the actual land and the communities most affected by the designations.

BLM could facilitate meetings with stakeholders and the proponent of a project in advance of the NEPA process to allow for a better understanding of the project and address concerns early on. This would also establish a better trust relationship between stakeholders, BLM and the proponent.

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The BLM should use a variety of media-website, social media, local print , radio, and television outlets- at every stage of the planning process to let the public know how and when to participate.

Similar answer- provide regular updates and explanation of planned and executed parts of the analysis.

Use multi media(internet,radio,tv,news releases) to encourage public comment.

The BLM should make it easier for states share data-particulary wildlife management data-with the agency and vice versa. This would include the identification of wildlife migration corridors and other habitat data.

Building trust is imperative, and takes time. Choose actions that support local communities and sustainable economies, i.e. tourism. Do not choose actions that seem to favor corporations not based locally, hurt tourism economies, leave a visible mark on the landscape or restrict access.

The BLM must actively fight the public perception that it favors energy extraction over the creation of sustainable tourism and outdoor recreation economies.

Use multi media(internet,radio,tv,news releases) to encourage public comment.

The BLM should develop a simple graphic describing the fundamentals of the planning process; this should be available in an obvious place on the e-planning site.

The BLM must keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. If there are long delays in the process, the BLM should issue updates between milestones as well.

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Base plans on the latest information, science, policy, and public opinion. If the science and/or public opinion point to the need for an environmental impact statement, do not skip that step.

Let BLM managers broaden planning to the district or multifield office level as needed to better address cross-boundary issues and simplify the number and complexity of resource management plans

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The BLM should encourage community outreach to involve children and local groups in planning for the future, their future.

The BLM must keep the public informed about the progress of every plan by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. If there are long delays in the process, the BLM should issue updates between milestones as well.

The BLM should use a variety of media—website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets as well as reaching out to those who are known to be interested in that site—at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate.

BLM staff should hold public meetings at regular intervals as a plan is being written so people can hear firsthand about the progress of the plan and discuss concerns and ideas with staff. E-mailed comments from those who can't attend meetings should be actively solicited.

No decisions should be made without fully addressing all comments and ensuring the public has meaningful input prior to any step.

The BLM should look for opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across field office boundaries and with other public and private landowners.

Collaboration should come first. Everyone – environmentalists, recreational users, scientists, developers, other federal, state and local agencies; as well as members of the public should be encouraged to express their wishes and concerns to the BLM about the planning area, and share any data they have about the area before an agenda is imposed.

- Providing clear and complete information to applicants about what is expected regarding the initial assessment of natural and cultural resource impacts from various alternatives would both improve the quality of applications and reduce delays associated with the need for further study down the line.

- Another way to help stakeholders is by improving the up-front natural and cultural resource inventories; better analysis of potential impacts would benefit both the NEPA and Section 106 processes. By having more information early in the process, the agency could get better input from stakeholders and make for better decisions.

- Continue to use project websites, with clearer links to various topics, such as descriptions of known historic sites and the NHPA process. While the BLM often includes Section 106 information on project websites, it can be difficult to find.

- Improved guidance to applicants to promote early identification of stakeholders and early initiation of consultation would foster transparency.

- BLM can make sure everyone knows the scope and limits of NEPA analysis—what it covers and what it doesn't. Consider developing and distributing a "NEPA 101" document similar to the ACHP's A Citizen's Guide to Section 106 Review as a way of getting stakeholders up to speed on the process.

- BLM could improve how it works with stakeholders by doing better consultation. The consultation process done for Section 106 can be a model. Better consultation builds trust.

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Tribal governments should be encouraged to participate, and the BLM should make special efforts to reach areas that lack access to electronic communications.

The BLM should make it easier for states to share data—particularly wildlife management data—with the agency and vice versa. This would include the identification of wildlife migration corridors and other habitat data, and other scientific information that is important to hunters, anglers, and other backcountry recreation enthusiasts.

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The best way to make this information widely available is to provide it on the BLM website closest to the planning area: A simple tracking graphic, updated in real time, should be posted on the state office or field office webpage (not the BLM's "ePlanning" site). The public should be able to find the tracker easily via a clear link on the state or field office home page, and the graphic should include links to the e-planning documents. The graphic should also provide an obvious link to the comment site anytime a comment period is open. Both the graphic and the comment site should be reachable through as few clicks as possible – preferably one.

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	Public meetings to inform local citizens of progress in the planning process would be helpful.	Create working groups at the local level, to include volunteers from a variety of stakeholder interests. Incorporate feedback from these local working groups into larger plans.	
Using the BLM website focused on the individual planning areas (such that it is available nationally as well as on state or field office Webpages). Make it easy to find and understand.	Keep the public informed about the progress of a plan in layman's language, including highlighting major milestones/deadlines.	Use a multitude of media outreach, including print and social media. Make it easy for people to know what is going on and how best to participate in the process.	Regularly and appropriately timed public meetings with ample notice. Give people the opportunity to convey personally their concerns/interests/suggestions.
	The BLM should always be looking for opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across its own field office boundaries and with other public landowners, such as state agencies, tribes, and other federal agencies, as well as private landowners.	Tribal governments should be encouraged to participate, and the BLM should make special efforts to reach areas that lack access to electronic communications.	
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	Ensure everyone knows the BLM's primary responsibility will be to protect government lands from being destroyed, and then prove that by placing environmental health for all BLM-managed locations at the top of the priority list when determining land use.	Build consensus between stakeholders to place environmental protection at the top of the priority list, to be honored and adhered to by all stakeholders.	
	BLM should be flexible; share ideas/experiences and collaborate with and between field offices and with the public at large.	Begin the process of outreach early and keep folks informed. Everyone should have a voice and opportunity to weigh-in and share their thoughts and experiences.	

	publish all findings		
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	Let a herd of wild horses run over the people who were responsible for the new slaughter the horses policy.		
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	By including the people in decisions of change by allowing them to vote on any new policy.		
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The BLM should develop a simple graphic describing the fundamentals of the planning process; this should be available in an obvious place on the national e-planning site and at every local site.

The BLM must keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. If there are long delays in the process, the BLM should issue updates between milestones as well. Every plan or changes to a plan should detail the intention of the plan, what are the pros and cons of every plan and what will be gained or lost by taking action or not taking action on the plan.

The BLM should use a variety of media—website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets—at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate.

BLM staff should hold widely publicized and announced public meetings at regular intervals as a plan is being written so people can hear firsthand about the progress of the plan and discuss concerns and ideas with staff.

The BLM should remember that they hold land in trust for all Americans - not all corporations and not just nearby neighbors. That said, the BLM should always be looking for opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across its own field office boundaries and with other public landowners, such as state agencies, tribes, and other federal agencies, as well as private landowners. The intention of that collaboration should be to develop a systemic perspective on planning and conservation, not simply actions to take regarding a single piece of land. There needs to be an ecosystem plan that the BLM plans align with. This will require collaboration with neighbors.

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- BLM public affairs officers should provide the tracking graphic and other information about the status of the plan to local media outlets each time that status changes. If there is a long delay between stages, the BLM should look for opportunities to provide interim updates to the media and the public.

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- Tribal governments should be encouraged to participate, and the BLM should make special efforts to reach areas that lack access to electronic communications.

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Keep the public informed about the progress of a plan by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone, using a variety of media—website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets—at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate. Hold public meetings at regular intervals.

Collaborate early (before scoping) across BLM field office boundaries and with state agencies, tribes, and other federal agencies, as well as private landowners.

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An easily understood graphic detailing the planning process should be included on the e-planning site.	The BLM needs to ensure the public is informed by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone of the paln. When delays occur during the process, the BLM should issue updates between milestones as well.	Use all media sites to include the BLM website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets during each stage and ensuring the public know when and how to participate.	Public meetings are essential and should be held regularly to ensure interested citizens can address their concerns and suggestions with staff.
	A variety of media—website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets—to keep the public informed.	But nothing is better than a Q and A session with the community where people can hear firsthand about the progress of the plan and discuss concerns and ideas.	
	The BLM should be more open to the public. A website with graphic interface with current and future projects detailed by region would be helpful and should inform about the projects and have a contact point within the BLM		
	Keep the public informed about the progress of a plan by providing detailed updates.		
	Information has to be made public via internet, social media, etc Transparency requires trust and availability of information	Public meetings between the planners and those to be affected by the plan	
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Tribal governments should be encouraged to participate, and the BLM should make special efforts to reach areas that lack access to electronic communications.	Always be looking for opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across its own field office boundaries and with other public landowners, such as state agencies, tribes, and other federal agencies, as well as private landowners.		
The BLM should be looking for opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across its own field office boundaries and with other state agencies, tribes, other federal agencies, and private landowners. This should occur early in the process and allow parties to express their thoughts about the planning area.	Make it easy for states to share wildlife management data that is important for outdoor enthusiasts.		
Included tribal governments	Collaboration		
The BLM should be more open to the public. A website with graphic interface with current and future projects detailed by region would be helpful and should inform about the projects and have a contact point within the BLM			
Share ideas and collaborate across BLM field office boundaries and boundaries with other public landowners, such as state agencies, tribes, other federal agencies, and private landowners.			
Respecting the stakeholders. Listening and being responsive	Solicit input to potential designs especially from those who will be affected		
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BLM public affairs officers should show a tracking graphic and other information the status of the plan to local media outlets each time that status changes. If there long delays then they should try to get this information out to the public via the media.

The BLM should develop a simple graphic describing the fundamentals of the planning process;which should be made available in an obvious place on the e-planning site.

The BLM needs to keep the public informed about their progress of a plan. This can be done by providing detailed updates in plain language the public can understand.With this being done at every major milestone.

If there are long delays in the process, the BLM should issue updates between milestones as well.

The BLM could use a variety of ways to keep the public informed. Such as social media, local newspaper to the areas being dealt with, radio and TV. this being done at every stage of the planning being made so the public knows when and how to join in the process.

The BLM could hold public meetings as a plan is being chosen so the public can hear about it's progress and be allowed to ask questions, discuss their concerns and any ideas with the staff that is there.

The BLM should always be looking for opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across it's office boundaries with other public landowners, such as state agencies, tribes, and other federal agencies, as well as private landowners

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Simplify access to information.

Use social media. Use local news outlets. Provide frequent updates.

Honestly, with as much media access as we have today, there are zero excuses for NOT being transparent. If it's not easy to see, you are hiding something, and hiding info from the public is betraying those whom your department was designed to serve.

Absolute transparency.

Serving environmental and human interest rather than corporate interest. This means rejecting fossil fuel development of all kinds. Unsustainable logging operations must also be rejected.

be available

answer emails

be generous

be fair

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START EARLY!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Ask for comments from all organizations, combine, then resend to all for futher comments.

List a contact for each organization so there can be sharing and comments.

BLM would improve transparency by better disclosing the best available science on the decisions, so that responsible and transparent participation is possible.

keep the public informed via the web and traditional media. Web alone is not enough.

out of sight is out of mind. Keep people informed.

See previous.

BLM could better accommodate tribal cultural and archeological factors in its planning and decision making.

share data. Stop cow-towing to criminals like Cliven Bundy

Hold meaningful meetings to get their input.

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open the process up from the beginning

You must see thing as your neighbors do

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Provide public data, in multiple formats, to reach the widest audience possible.

Announce opportunities for public input well in advance.

Hold regular public meetings with data-driven updates on planning progress and strategies.

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Be inclusive and involve all stakeholders, from the general public to local and state governments to tribes to energy developers to recreational groups, even before scoping.

- The BLM should always be looking for opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across its own field office boundaries and with other public landowners, such as state agencies, tribes, and other federal agencies, as well as private landowners.

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When calling for collaborative input, use multiple media and channels of communication to account for differences in media access among stakeholders, particularly in remote rural areas.

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Widely publicize upcoming meetings. Send letters to all affected organizations or groups. Meet when and where most convenient to all. Avoid closed meetings.

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Solicit ideas from all affected parties. Don't go in with attitude of "my way or the highway," or that the government knows best. Fairly examine & discuss all options, try to build a consensus involving all parties. Have open meetings.

- The BLM should always be looking for opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across its own field office boundaries and with other public landowners, such as state agencies, tribes, and other federal agencies, as well as private landowners.

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- The BLM should make it easier for states to share data—particularly wildlife management data—with the agency and vice versa. This would include the identification of wildlife migration corridors and other habitat data, and other scientific information that is important to hunters, anglers, and other backcountry recreation enthusiasts.

- Tribal governments should be encouraged to participate, and the BLM should make special efforts to reach areas that lack access to electronic communications.

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Use a variety of media to communicate with the public.

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Collaborate with all stakeholders first, before taking any action.

- BLM should look for opportunities to share ideas & collaborate across its own field office boundaries & with other public landowners.

- Collaboration should begin before scoping & allow everyone—ranchers; miners; energy developers; recreation groups; other federal, state and local agencies; members of the public—to tell BLM their wishes and concerns about the planning area, & share data.

- BLM should make it easier for states to share data—particularly wildlife management data—with the agency and vice versa.

- Tribal governments should be encouraged to participate & BLM should make special efforts to

Clear & concise proposals, timelines & deadlines to submit proposals or give input. Clear & user friendly calendars of events (meetings, votes, etc.) petition & feedback forms, internal BLM dept contact lists, with a friendly & responsive staff.

The BLM should use a variety of media—website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets—at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate.

Making data, planning criteria, and resource information publicly available and easy to access from the start will lead to greater transparency.

GIS infrastructure is a start but investment in making sure data is complete and easily searchable is a must!

By LISTENING to the needs of the State & Local govts, Tribal Partners AND concerned citizens WHO OWN SAID LANDS AND ARE OSTENSIBLY THOSE WHOM THE BLM WORKS FOR & ON BEHALF OF. In other words treat Taxpayers like your shareholders!

Collaboration should begin early, before scoping (the process by which agencies solicit input on the issues to be addressed and how they will be evaluated), and allow everyone—ranchers; miners; energy developers; recreation groups; other federal, state and local agencies; and members of the public—to tell the BLM their wishes and concerns about the planning area, and share any data they have about the area.

Keep public lands accessible!

Making data, planning criteria, and resource information publicly available and easy to access from the start will lead to greater transparency, increased trust and better public engagement.

Impartial reporting of meetings, perhaps by watchdog groups, to include motives of stake holders.

Increased public input and transparency up front and throughout the planning process lead to better decisions, more buy-in, and less conflict. By engaging the public early and often, the BLM will have a more user friendly planning process that better integrates the needs of stakeholders.

This should be the other way around. How state/local governments and other stake holders can build trust with the owners of BLM land (citizens) and to why they want specific uses of public land.

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The BLM should develop and make available in an obvious place on the e-planning site a simple graphic describing the fundamentals of the planning process.

Keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing BLM detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. If long delays in the process, issue updates between milestones as well.

Use a variety of media—website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets—at every stage of the planning process so the public knows when and how to participate.

Hold public BLM staffed meetings at regular intervals as a plan is being written so people can hear about the progress and discuss concerns and ideas with staff.

Always look for opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across its own field office boundaries and with state agencies, tribes, other federal agencies, and private landowners.

Begin collaboration early, before scoping (by which agencies solicit input on the issues addressed and how they will be evaluated), and allow everyone—ranchers, miners, energy developers, recreation groups, other federal, state and local agencies, and the public—to tell their wishes and concerns about the planning and share data they have about the area.

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BLM's requirement for formal RMP evaluations every five years is inflexible and often wasteful. These evaluations should instead occur when there is sufficient cause for them, and recognizing that plan maintenance actions may occur at any time. It would be more prudent to focus limited staff time on keeping to RMP revisions every fifteen years rather than slavishly following an every-five-years RMP evaluation requirement.

BLM must establish and consistently follow a national policy for how each office will create, maintain, and use its NEPA and RMP revision mailing lists. There are now discrepancies among and within the states about how these lists are created, maintained, and used. These discrepancies undermine BLM's credibility and NEPA's purpose of encouraging transparency and public involvement.

BLM must continue to improve ePlanning to make it as user-friendly as possible. For example, the geographic locations now are points only and often highly inaccurate. Like in GIS, NEPA project leads should be able to identify points, lines, or polygons as locations of proposed actions. More accurate geographic locations would benefit both the public and BLMers searching for NEPA projects in specific areas.

During scoping for EAs and EISs, BLM should schedule and effectively publicize field trips (including on weekends so working folks could attend) to the proposed action areas. These field trips would provide valuable opportunities to encourage dialogue among stakeholders and identify issues of concern early on. In contrast, BLM's current practice of drab "open house" workshops tends to be diffuse and low-key, where little practical dialogue or relationship building occurs. BLM should strive to meaningfully engage the public early on and at relevant locations, rather than look for ways to keep the public restrained, sedated, and at bay.

BLM should use the annual EPAP evaluation process to hold managers and employees accountable for effective performance on their priority NEPA projects. NEPA deadlines are often missed or extended without persuasive reasons. BLM managers often fail to properly manage the NEPA workload as they are distracted by other ever-changing and never-ending bureaucratic priorities.

BLM should more effectively "front load" the scoping process to encourage greater public awareness and involvement. For example, BLM should go beyond sending the normal scoping letters and emails, and be proactive and creative about using news events, social media, and other communication methods. Journalists should be invited to participate in relevant field trips and public meetings.

BLM managers, planners, and project leads should be more active in getting out of their offices to meet with local leaders, service clubs, church groups, garden clubs, etc. You can't be a good neighbor if you don't meet your neighbors.

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ALLOW Wild Horses to run free and fend for themselves - These Wild Horses have been here since the 1520's from the Spanish. They CAN fend for themselves

By being receptive to the public concerns and the needs of the natural world.

Using good science as the basis for decisions

By giving early notice to local stakeholders and media NGOs

early disclosure as to specific plans for area in question

Early disclosure of desired outcome of land in question

Involving all concerns in final outcome

Have an easy-to-access and informative web site

Take advantage of all media--radio, tv and internet and blogs.

Have an easily accessible clear language web site

Keep the stakeholders informed in every way possible: tv, radio, internet and public meetings. Do not expect one medium to handle it.

Email distribution lists with news updates and alerts

Keep your web site up-to-date

1. Identify your key target audience(s). Know how to contact them, e.g. phone, address, email, etc.
2. Public hearings and workshops
3. Email distribution lists with news updates and alerts

1. Keep your web site, Twitter and Facebook up-to-date

Coordinate, collaborate and integrate across sectors.

Keep your key stakeholders and those identified well informed from start to finish.

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Cease the political attempts to emplace barriers and roadblocks to public influence, of a type that fails to serve the interests of industry and commerce.

End this administration's false claims that commerce and industry are being disproportionately excluded from the profitable use of public land resources.

Respect and continue conservation as a key element in managing public land resources.

Cease political attempts to disproportionally represent commercial and industrial interests, by characterizing conservation as exclusive.

Provide data and other resources

Listen to and plan with them.

BLM management should end it's historical pattern of collaboration with industry to transfer wealth from the public to private sector.

By safeguarding and restoring public lands, BLM will create jobs and inspire trust.

The BLM should share their concerns with the proponent and build a working relationship with the proponent and local governments. In the past, we have had to make comments during the public comment period to address something that could have been addressed during a joint meeting prior to public comment and writing of the EA.

The State Director urges industry to have a pre-meeting with the resources specialists however participation has been few and not prepared to discuss issue that industry should be addressing.

Share relevant BLM information that will help to facilitate and aid the proponent in producing a more comprehensive and complete plan.

Invite industry to the table to discuss the NEPA issues during the review period. Suggestion is to have NEPA review meeting on the 1st and 3rd Monday and industry would be invited to hear and discuss the concerns with the submitted Plan of Operations. This would allow more timely review by industry and an overall quicker approval process.

Remove personal agendas of the BLM employees and work together to advance projects.

Take local input seriously and consider the impact of their decision on the local economy as well.

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Both the graphic and the comment site should be reachable through as few clicks as possible—preferably one.

If planning is delayed, consider putting out interim updates to keep the public informed.

More outreach (signs/Flyers, etc.,) at many recreation sites

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Detailed updates at every milestone; variety of media; public meetings.

The planning information should be posted on all possible social media, I.e., newspapers, Internet webpages, Facebook, radio, tv...in brief, plain language for the general public, and updated as any changes occur. These sources should also provide an easy to understand simple way to comment back to the BLM. No Legalese , please.

Use plain English and language that is easily understood; if you are using acronyms be sure to define them in every material

Not get rid of Resource Advisory groups

Allow monitoring of progress of the process

As mentioned, the use of an easy to locate and navigate webpage would offer greater transparency. Other media (TV, radio etc) and public meetings could also offer options for the public to present their thoughts and concerns with the members of the BLM and involved government or environmental groups.

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Use multiple channels to communicate - websites, facebook and twitter as well as traditional media outlets to give as many people possible access to the information

More and improved outreach--perhaps hiring marketing firms to assist

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Hold public meetings at regular intervals as a plan is being written so people can hear firsthand about the progress of the plan and discuss concerns and ideas with staff.

Hold regular public meetings to keep the public up to date - inform them well in advance and hold them in central locations that people can easily get to.

- The BLM should always be looking for opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across its own field office boundaries and with other public landowners, such as state agencies, tribes, and other federal agencies, as well as private landowners.

Collaborate across field office boundaries and other public landowners (state agencies, tribes, and other federal agencies, as well as private landowners).

The open sharing of all planning well in advance of any actions plus the incorporation of feasible submitted plan adjustments by state and local governments, tribal partners, and the nation's citizens will build trust that the BLM is not pandering to corporate interests.

It's imperative to build relationships across jurisdictions and community groups and to do it early.

Public Information Officers at all Districts that focus on social media, outreach etc.,

Value the input of effected groups

This is a repeat - it should be part of the early collaborative efforts in the data gathering and planning stages. We live in a global system and it can't be reduced to only one tiny portion. There's the physical aspect including the land, wildlife and flora as well as all of the agencies that oversee larger segments. All involved need to be included in the discussions, open meetings, data gathering etc.

- Collaboration should begin early, before scoping (the process by which agencies solicit input on the issues to be addressed and how they will be evaluated), and allow everyone—ranchers; miners; energy developers; recreation groups; other federal, state and local agencies; and members of the public—to tell the BLM their wishes and concerns about the planning area, and share any data they have about the area.

Begin early and make the process open.

Make special efforts to reach out to tribal governments and in appropriate ways. Give yourself plenty of time for this

More active public meetings

Each Field Office must have a full time NEPA coordinator. This important position is often not filled or not seen as a priority. The position is key to ensuring full public notice for NEPA actions.

All NEPA documents must be available on-line and easily searchable. Many offices have not kept up NEPA logs of draft or completed NEPA documents. There is no consistency between BLM states, districts, or field offices for posting and public notification.

During planning and NEPA analysis, there must be clear and easy to see public notice on the HOME WEB PAGE of each field office of current planning and NEPA actions. Too often, this information is "buried" in their website and not obvious to the visitor looking for the information.

As a past BLM employee, I found NEPA training to be "optional" or often not a priority for ALL relevant staff (which should be most non-admin staff). Also, Fire and Fuels, lands, and facilities/maintenance managers often do not take NEPA seriously, and are not held to the same standard for NEPA compliance as resources and minerals staff and managers, and are not a priority for NEPA training. It must be clear in the training that all staff that deal with NEPA have a responsibility to make sure there is adequate public notice and transparency.

The opportunity for Cooperating Agency status should be emphasized to all relevant stakeholders.

The BLM should add additional workshops before the required scoping and other phases of planning and NEPA. These workshops need to better outline process, law, regulation, desired outcomes, etc, in the planning process. Too often, local governments or other stakeholders do not have a good idea of BLM's laws, such as FLPMA, etc.

Focus on maximizing opportunities for public input, which ensures that stakeholders trust the process and outcomes. BLM should also engage in regular public outreach whether there is an official opportunity to provide input or not, to inform the public and stakeholders of the current and next steps in the planning process.

Encourage use of informal meetings that provide space for asking questions, learning and providing feedback. Discussion-style meetings are not inconsistent with NEPA or FLPMA and not only helps the public to better understand the process but also informs the agency about issues the public and stakeholders care about most. Provide for a variety of ways for the public to give input -- formal comments at meetings (in addition to the more traditional information-sharing stations), written comments that can be provided at meetings and interactive internet-based tools and build in time and opportunities for stakeholders that may not have easy access to high speed internet and

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Make underlying data available to stakeholders from the start of the process and throughout. It should be made clear that stakeholders should not be required to submit formal Freedom of Information Act Requests to obtain inventory data, including GIS files, or to review comments submitted, as they are sometimes required to do by the agency now. BLM can and should make this information available – as many offices already do. Provide ongoing updates on where the agency is in NEPA processes, including newsletters and posting information.

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Provide ongoing opportunities for input, such as pre-scoping and preliminary alternatives, and make information submitted available for review. These processes do not need to be formal NEPA processes, but will support BLM's decision-making and public trust in the NEPA process. Also, provide specific responses to comments on draft documents, whether environmental assessments or environmental impact statements, and make those available before final documents are issued or decisions are made.

The BLM should use a variety of media—website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets—at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate.

Provide an opportunity to receive notices of NEPA processes by notifying the BLM of areas of interest. Expecting stakeholders to hunt for updated NEPA documents in different field offices in global listings on e-planning interferes with and undermines transparency.

Begin collaboration early, before scoping, and allow everyone – tribes, ranchers, miners, energy developers, recreation groups, other federal, state and local agencies, and members of the general public – to tell BLM their wishes and concerns about the planning area, and share any data they have about the area.

The BLM should always be looking for opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across its own field office boundaries and with other public landowners, such as state agencies, tribes, and other federal agencies, as well as private landowners.

Share ideas/collaborate across field office boundaries and with other landowners and state and federal agencies. Issue clarification that BLM will work throughout its planning and NEPA processes to consider state/local objectives, seek consistency with state/local plans and policies and hopefully avoid the need for a formal consistency review and/or appeal. Ensure these efforts do not undermine BLM's role as the final decision-making authority and its obligation to manage in accordance with the multiple use mandate. While BLM needs to evaluate state/local government input, these decisions are ultimately to be made by BLM and focused on meeting the interests and needs of the

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Collaborate across BLM's field office boundaries and with other public landowners, (state agencies, tribes, and other federal agencies), and private landowners. This should begin early, before scoping. allow all—ranchers; miners; energy developers; recreation groups; other federal, state and local agencies; and members of the public—to speak. Make it easier for states to share data—particularly wildlife management data—with the agency and vice versa, about identification of wildlife migration corridors and other habitat data, etc. Tribal governments should be encouraged to participate. Make special efforts to reach areas that lack access to electronic communications

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There are many decisions that are made prior to official scoping. BLM could benefit greatly by involving the public in some of these decisions from the very beginning of planning. For example, BLM could see assistance with data collection or inventorying where there are gaps. BLM could also better anticipate the concerns or management issues that may come up during scoping and will be in a better position to address those issues throughout the process.

Reinstate the Resource Advisory Councils but go further by encouraging the use of informal meetings that provide space for asking questions, learning and providing feedback. Discussion-style meetings help the public to better understand the process but also informs the agency about issues the public and stakeholders care about most.

Provide the public and stakeholders with ample opportunities to provide input on this process going forward, regardless of whether there are ultimately formal rulemaking processes.

offering a 21-day comment period with a web format that is not user-friendly and limited to 700 characters per answer is inadequate for outreach to the public on such an important matter and is not transparent.

Provide ongoing opportunities for input, such as pre-scoping and preliminary alternatives, and make information submitted available for review. Provide an opportunity to receive notices of NEPA processes by notifying the BLM of areas of interest. Expecting stakeholders to hunt for updated NEPA documents in different field offices in global listings on e-planning interferes with and undermines transparency.

Provide an opportunity for the public to review preliminary alternatives, Make underlying data available to stakeholders from the start of the process and throughout, Provide specific responses to comments on draft documents (EIS or EAs), and make those available before final documents are issued or decisions are made.

Provide clarification that the agency will work throughout its planning processes to consider state and local objectives, try to seek consistency with state and local plans and policies, with the goal of avoiding the need for a formal consistency review and/or appeal.

Maintain and support the updated manual and handbook on engaging tribal governments.

Hold meetings and hearings within all localities that are potentially affected.

Have open meetings for parties who wish to comment, not private one-to-one or one-to-one recorded interviews. People benefit from hearing others' ideas and concerns.

Avoid private closed-door sessions with parties who stand to benefit from any decision. The public should be included even when it is not comment time.

See my comment above in 'B': fast/ comprehensive two-way communication is now possible, and MUST be utilized.

Provide information to all parties, including the general public, with adequate time to read and review.

Share information about substance and process. Identify any parties (especially corporations or private interests) who would benefit from planning regulations and who have had contact with the planners at any level.
Obviously, close relations with state and local governments is ideal, but these are NOT the only, even most important, stakeholders. Their interests may be parochial, and self-interested, RATHER than wholistic and all-inclusive. BLM must represent all Americans AND our 'common wealth', our national monuments, parks, and lands.

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It is a good idea to keeping websites up to date with detailed, thorough, expert source material as well as the summaries written by the position described above.

An organization should have good intentions and should communicate those intentions honestly. If an organization has hidden intentions, no amount of communication will lead to transparency. And if an intention is secret, why is it so? Perhaps the intention is flawed.

An organization should do its best to consider thoroughly its ideas, then present them. There is no need for secrecy or deceptive or manipulative language. Respondents can critique the idea or support/reject it. This is how an organization gets outside feedback on its ideas. The result is even better ideas.

If the intention is actually rotten, then the resistance in sharing the information plainly is a note about

If we are asking how we can better hear from people who want unwise, greedy land policy, we don't want to hear from them better. We want to do our best to reduce greed, exploitation, selfishness, and short-sightedness (in time and scope) in our perspectives and in the conversation.

Financial gain from land use is great. But it must be wise financial gain. Our goal, the goal of the BLM, the goal of States, the goal of business-people, is wise action. If a party has a faulty goal, then the goal of the discussion is to weed it out, reduce it, or rehabilitate it; the goal is to eliminate those faulty goals.

The best way to make this information widely available is to provide it on the BLM website closest to the planning area: A simple tracking graphic, updated in real time, should be posted on the state office or field office webpage (not the BLM's "ePlanning" site). The public should be able to find the tracker easily via a clear link on the state or field office home page, and the graphic should include links to the e-planning documents. The graphic should also provide an obvious link to the comment site anytime a comment period is open. Both the graphic and the comment site should be reachable through as few clicks as possible – preferably one.

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BLM should keep in mind that it's not ethical to manipulate the release of information in such a way as to keep some interested parties more "in the dark" than others.	Use a variety of media—website, Facebook & Twitter, local papers, radio, and TV stations, plus face-to-face "town hall" type meetings—at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate. Any meetings should be held in venues with ample parking and seating, and BLM should make announcements multiple times over a period of weeks.	Every member of the public should be able to trace every step in the BLM's planning process. Industry representatives, for example, should never have greater access than tribes or other communities that will be affected by the plans.		BLM should be assertive about sharing information with ALL stakeholders, even those who may not be aware that their interests are affected by the planning.	Don't assume everyone has internet access. Post signs on doors at schools and tribal complexes, make phone calls to community leaders, including tribal councils, etc		
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Tribal governments should be encouraged to participate, and the BLM should make special efforts to reach areas that lack access to electronic communications.

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BLM public affairs officers should provide regular updates on the status of the plan to local media outlets each time that status changes. If there is a long delay between stages, BLM should look for opportunities to provide interim updates to the media and the public. BLM should endeavor to complete a Resource Management Plan in 2 years once the Notice of Intent to prepare is published. It is difficult to keep the public engaged in the planning process when it extends over many years.

all meetings webcast

Early and continuous public involvement brings diverse viewpoints and values into the decision-making process. This process enables agencies to make better informed decisions through collaborative efforts and builds mutual understanding and trust between the agencies and the public they serve.

minutes available on website

Providing opportunities for public participation prior to the completion of the Draft Environmental Assessment or Impact Statement and identification of alternatives for review would improve public transparency and sharing of both data regarding impacts and possible solutions to address those impacts.

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Hold public meetings

Use a variety of media including social, newspapers TV to inform the public

Collaboration with everyone, tribes, landowners recreational users, biologists working in the area, energy companies, solicited before the scoping process

Make it easier for wildlife agencies to share information

By making information and planning criteria public and easily accessible, the BLM will increase people's faith in the process and increase public engagement.

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The Secretary of the Interior must also ensure that interagency disagreements are not allowed to delay or disrupt projects. When a disagreement arises between federal agencies, more robust executive engagement should take place early in the process, including possible dispute resolution through the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ).

the agency should ensure it is fully cooperating with state and local communities when making land use planning decisions. BLM should also utilize electronic paperwork submissions and improve the agency website. During the Obama Administration, the BLM turned the agency's "multiple-use" mandate on its head and focused on recreation and land conservation to the detriment of all other activities.

The website should have a section targeted to customer service for those industries that use federal lands for resource development. All necessary permits and applications should be accessible for interested parties, however, collection of information cannot be a goal in and unto itself with vital land management decisions held-up because stakeholders claim the need to have endless access to information.

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When a NEPA proposed action is likely to be of public concern or potentially controversial, there should be one or more scheduled field trips during the scoping period. Field trips would enable stakeholders and BLMers to discuss potential concerns early on and in the actual location of the proposed project. Field trips should also be required at the start of all RMP revision processes, especially to locations of likely public interest or concern.

Do more to integrate landscape ecology and conservation biology principles and data into developing RMP revisions, and in doing NEPA analysis for priority or larger-scale projects. For example, the Western Governors Association and a broad array of sportsmen and conservation groups are increasingly concerned about habitat fragmentation in the West and the urgent need to protect a system of crucial wildlife movement corridors. These corridors do not respect human boundaries on maps, and they may cross many different federal office jurisdictions and land ownerships. BLM must act to coordinate and cooperate with others to effectively protect these wildlife movement corridors.

Tell the truth and be honest even when admitting weaknesses or shortcomings. Acknowledge when BLM may not have the ability due to staff and budget limits to do otherwise desirable mitigation or monitoring. Don't make promises that BLM may not be able to keep. Do not attempt to sugarcoat or low ball issues of concern or controversy. For example, BLM has done NEPA in the large area of the chronic Bundy trespass grazing, and where grazing effects were relevant to the analysis, without acknowledging those trespass grazing effects. People don't trust BLM when BLM tries to hide key facts or the unfortunate reality out on the ground.

Make managers more accountable for meeting their NEPA and planning schedules and deadlines. People know not to trust BLM when it provides schedules and deadlines because they are so rarely met. Many important BLM EISs and EAs languish for years, and people lose hope that they may ever make it to the finish line. This is not the fault of NEPA itself; it is because of excessive self-imposed bureaucratic burdens and a largely dysfunctional management culture. It's time to kick ass and take names on chronic NEPA delays!

Get out and actually meet and interact with diverse stakeholders and groups. Too many BLMers are cloistered in their offices or hiding in their trucks. Instead of making NEPA a drab paper-shuffling process, BLM should more effectively make NEPA a key means to engage the community and involve stakeholders, beginning at the outset of the scoping period. BLM will build back trust as it makes greater community connections and gives the public "buy in" to the NEPA process and its outcomes. NEPA is not only about making better decisions but also about involving the public in how those decisions are reached.

Make better use of social media and press events to provide NEPA and planning notices to the community and potentially affected stakeholders. Mailings alone should not be sufficient in most cases, especially for large-scale or potentially controversial proposed projects.

Do not create expectations unless there is a high probability that you can fulfill them. For example, BLM may announce deadlines that are optimistic and then lose trust when they predictably are not met. Of course, those deadlines might have been met if BLM put a higher priority on meeting them, and a much lower priority on myriad other bureaucratic tasks.

Have input meetings in many areas of a state so that all can contribute their voice.

Use the internet for notifications and input as well as newspapers and meetings.

Give notice in many ways and many places of any contemplated action.

Publish all arguments and decisions in a way that all may see.

Make sure individuals representing groups or businesses have their connection published and made known as well as their name.

Tribal partners are especially important. Listen to the concerns of tribal councils and individuals and respect traditions. Keep sacred places from exploitation.

Make it obvious the BLM is working for all citizens not private business interests.

Public information meetings

Have BLM speakers at local and neighborhood events.

Development of alternatives should be a more open process.

A well developed and explained preferred alternative should be included in every planning document and be the focus of analysis. It is important that stakeholders have a good picture of what BLM's intentions are.

Planning should recognize the important difference between participation by the public and coordination with state and local governments, Indian tribes, and federal agencies.

Decision makers should be closest to the level at which plan components will be implemented. It is paramount that decision makers have first-hand knowledge of local resources, their uses, and benefits to communities.

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Make the cooperating agency status meaningful by fully engaging those cooperating agencies

Regularly reach out directly to state, local, and tribal leaders in person to update them on upcoming projects and planning efforts on BLM lands. It is not enough to send letters or email updates to these critical partners.

Allow Applicants to collaborate with agency resource specialists and the NEPA specialist on EA level projects, especially for alternatives. Without this collaboration the resultant document will be inaccurate and not representative of project-related environmental effects. The projects the BLM are analyzing are not representative of what the project requires and are requiring extensive changes and augmentations once the NEPA process is complete and the project is moving forward.

Re-examine use of third-party "Project Facilitators" to administer the NEPA process for the BLM. Project Facilitators donot have line authority over decision makers (Field Managers) and therefore cannot necessarily resolve conflicts, provide direction, and manage the project schedule or costs. Having Applicants fund full-time employees at the BLM would be a better use of resources since government employees can only do inherently government functions. Project facilitators need to work for all agencies involved, not just the BLM, to ensure transparency and proper coordination and dissemination of information.

The BLM needs to actually respond to substantive comments obtained during the scoping process and after the draft NEPA document is released. We have written numerous letters providing substantive information including scientific literature for BLM review and have been told our comments are not substantive and do not require a response. As a public entity, the BLM should be actively reaching out to talk in person to individuals and groups that provide substantive comments during the NEPA process.

BLM Project Managers/District and Local Managers need to have the expertise and a strong desire to engage and collaborate with both the public, applicants, and local, state, and tribal entities with the goal of coming to a positive outcome for the agency, the community, the applicant, and the environment.

Trust the ability of local BLM offices to do their jobs effectively. When multiple BLM offices are involved in a project, keep project oversight at the local level. Recently the State Office has stepped in and has been acting as the project manager. This has created tension between the local offices staff versus State Office staff and has resulted in conflicting direction going to applicants. In addition, the applicants cost of projects has doubled when the State Office is involved due to added BLM administration, coordination and staff time. State involvement has not resulted in a benefit from a NEPA schedule or cost perspective.

The new direction coming from the State Office of BLM in Colorado is to maximize the dollar amounts being requested of industry for cost recovery agreements (CRAs). Industry should pay for any reasonable amount of time that a federal employee is working on a non-BLM project; however industry is concerned about how the direction to apply CRAs is being directed and this direction may result in abuse of funds. This obviously creates a lack of trust between the public and the BLM.

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The BLM should make it easier for states to share data—particularly wildlife management data—with the agency and vice versa.

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Please also provide written materials mailed to people who do not have computers upon request.

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Longer comment periods are needed on all projects

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The BLM should make it easier for states to share data—particularly wildlife management data—with the agency and vice versa. This would include the identification of wildlife migration corridors and other habitat data, and other scientific information that is important to hunters, anglers, and other backcountry recreation enthusiasts.

Restore the old website

The BLM should use a variety of media—website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets—at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate.

Simplify it by limiting the scope of analysis and the interested parties affected.

Use a variety of media to disseminate info.

Report on progress in decision-making using easily-digestible graphics or memos.

Ensure stakeholders whose first language is not English can be a part of the process by publishing updates in other languages.

The BLM should follow the NEPA process as outlined in the law. It provides ways to enhance transparency.

Frequent and publicized local meetings would help.

Frequent public meetings, as mentioned earlier.

PSAs.

Use both traditional media and social media to attempt to boost public awareness and involvement.

Attempt to create as many opportunities for public participation as reasonably possible, by issuing regular updates and holding regular public meetings during planning processes.

BLM has taken a micro-management approach to NEPA. Rather than the spirit of the law, they manage by the letter of the law. Two Millard County projects reflect this. Rehabilitation surveys included measurement of two-track roads every so-many feet to ensure no disturbance outside a nine or ten-foot width. This is, and was, a ridiculous waste of time. Another contractor was fined almost daily for moving equipment outside of a right-of-way functionally too small to complete the work. Rehabilitation would cover these problems. Land surfaces are going to be disturbed in any project. Contracts control contractor activities, NEPA does not need to impose punitive restrictions.

Publish the expected cost of the studies and time frames prior to taking action. Comment will roll in.

Address the concerns of the real stakeholders. A problem with people who aren't affected by the policies they advocate participating as stakeholders is they are immune from the reality of the harm they do. Consider a remedy of requiring in-person submittal of comments at a government office closest to the management area. There are US Post Offices everywhere. When people visit to comment, rent a room and stay awhile, then comment.

The BLM should try to get along with other officials & the public. Listen to what they have to say.

The BLM should make it easier for states to share data—particularly wildlife management data—with the agency and vice versa. This would include the identification of wildlife migration corridors and other habitat data, and other scientific information that is important to hunters, anglers, and other backcountry recreation enthusiasts.

This would be best accomplished by increasing the tenure of those in the BLM that work in the resource area. This way BLM personnel better understands the needs of the stakeholders and also the resources that are managed within the district.

Collaboration should begin before scoping takes place.

Encouraging involvement with said partners, before projects launch and in a timely fashion for those communities without easy access to the internet, will allow such integration.

The BLM should follow the NEPA process as outlined in the law. It encourages building trust and integrating the needs of stakeholders in environmental reviews.

You should make it easier for states to share data with the agency and for the agency to share data with them, especially wildlife management data.

Establish rotations? Try to get people to stay in place for a defined time commitment (hopefully at least a year or two), so that stakeholders can get used to a single point of contact and feel comfortable expressing their thoughts to someone who they know.

Make a concerted effort to reach out to areas that may not have good electronic access (via phone, internet, etc.) to the wider world.

Do not pander to special interest groups. Coordinate with local entities. Deal directly with those affected by proposed actions in meet-and greet functions. Hold more than one meeting for the public. Relegate special interests to their proper place as commenters, not negotiators.

Coordinate with local law enforcement agencies. There is no need for armed personnel in the the BLM.

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The BLM should make it easier for states to share data—particularly wildlife management data—with the agency and vice versa. This would include the identification of wildlife migration corridors and other habitat data, and other scientific information that is important to hunters, anglers, and other backcountry recreation enthusiasts.

Engaging early and often. This may include public open houses, field trips, creating short info videos, use of infographics, listings in the newspaper, gatherings hosted by the BLM as an info session, etc.

The BLM should use an array of communication tactics to reach out to the public. This is best done by prioritizing communications internally, such as having a staffer specifically dedicated to this effort (i.e. hiring a public collaboration coordinator as part of the planning process). Communication tools should include a local website, social media, radio, local newspapers, newsletters, public open houses, etc. Communications should happen early and often throughout planning and NEPA efforts.

The BLM should consider offering NEPA 101 sessions to help interested citizens understand the ins and outs of NEPA and the language that goes along with the process. These could be offered at a field office level.

Where feasible, the BLM should prioritize working with local collaborative groups on both NEPA and Planning efforts. Where collaborative efforts do not exist, the BLM should offer open houses and public meetings where citizens can come and learn more about projects and planning.

If long delays in processes exist, the BLM should make sure that they are reaching out to the community regularly with updates and communications to avoid the "black box" sentiment from a community.

The BLM should develop a easier way to share science and data information with stakeholders, other agencies and partners. This should also include a process for engaged parties to easily share their own relevant data with the BLM, specifically when it will help inform decision making.

Public outreach, communications and collaborations should begin early, even before scoping begins and continue throughout entire NEPA or planning processes. These efforts need to be supported at every level within the BLM, from the highest levels at the Washington Office to the Field Office manager level. Making this a specific position in a field office would help greatly by ensuring this element doesn't get missed when projects or planning get busy.

BLM selected land and monument boundaries for National Monuments in New Mexico with little input from local agencies such as the New Mexico State Land Office (NMSLO). The lack of transparency and participation by local governments and state agencies significantly limited the consideration of local concerns and priorities for land use and management. The process also effectively limited any subsequent land exchange for state-owned parcels within the monuments, because BLM planning and NEPA processes are so time-consuming.

NMSLO encourages BLM to develop a truly transparent process for Planning and NEPA analysis that involves local agencies and local BLM administration, to foster a more stream-lined process that encourages partnership and mutual benefit, not just BLM's priorities and considerations.

The New Mexico State Land Office (NMSLO) encourages BLM to involve state agencies and other governmental partners much earlier in the planning process. In recent land exchanges, such as the pending Rio Grande Del Norte-Sabinoso Wilderness Exchange, BLM designated boundaries around the national monuments prior to any contact with NMSLO to discuss the impacts and appropriate process for efficiently completing a land exchange. As a result, NMSLO was essentially limited to selecting federal lands for exchange that were already on the BLM Disposal Lands List.

Selection of lands that were not on BLM's Disposal List for national monument land exchanges list would have required so much time for completion of NEPA analysis, Management Plan Amendment and other review that the land exchange could not be completed during the 4-year term of a Land Commissioner. Disposal land parcels are of limited value; had BLM consulted earlier with NMSLO, non-disposal parcels could have been identified earlier, allowing completion of NEPA and other required federal review. This would have allowed NMSLO to select more valuable parcels of greater commercial benefit to the agency and its beneficiary institutions.

Quit dismissing local input especially if it does not match an agenda.

Listen when a local tells you something that is antidotal .

Your question makes me wonder how effective BLM is in using the groups established for that purpose. The Resource Advisory Council was established for that purpose. They are not being used effectively or the RAC doesn't have the correct mix of people if you have to ask that question. Appointees should not be blatantly political except for the elected officials. Make sure it is representative of the people. Don't forget ours is a representative government.

I will repeat that a more dynamic plan modification process needs to be unfurled. It shouldn't be funded as it is currently. Our budget process isn't well enough informed and is not responsive to emerging local needs until it is often too late and people have gotten mad at BLM. It has to be faster and include commitment to timely completions.

Transparency? It is not clear what you really mean by this question. Nevertheless, the clearest response to transparency is honesty and openness. BLM has too frequently played the game with political powers to allow their emphasis to perhaps inappropriately influence emphasis or decisions. Honesty and genuine interest in hearing and considering concerns from all stakeholders will go great distances toward gaining plan credibility.

Provide forums for interested groups to be heard, their concerns tracked, and informing them of how their concerns may or may not influence decision-making.

Again, use the RAC. Listen to the RAC.

Stop talking about being good neighbors and then ignoring whatever it is that irritates them about being neighbors. The context implied in the questions isn't about being good neighbors as much as it is developing an process or approach which makes other interests, governments, and interested tribes feel like their opinion counts. It may not result in BLM changing anything, but they at least need to know they are being heard.

When you talk to your neighbor about something that concerns you, how happy would you be if your neighbor told you to wait a minute, day, month, year to hear your response because you had to talk to someone else? No different. Decision makers need to have the authority to interact meaningfully. That means people up the line have their back and support them. That equates to delegation of authority. Do it. Mean it. Train managers well and let them manage. Make sure they know they will be supported, not second guessed or that the answer has to be run past the WO or the Department and that it will take forever for the response which the local manager will be told to own as if it is their own.

Plan Amendments: Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) - level Plan amendments should always be subject to a full Planning process cycle, including development of a planning assessment and alternatives. Just the fact that an amendment warrants an EIS indicates that the process should be thoroughly vetted in a front-loaded, transparent public process. Furthermore, it would be beneficial to inform the general public about the process for amending a Plan's components, or Goals and Objectives, once it's been adopted.	Engaging the Public and Building Trust: In order to support successful Plan development and implementation, and garner increased understanding and trust from the public, the following improvements to BLM public meeting logistics should be considered: o Land managers should meet residents and local officials where they live, rather than hold large-scale regional meetings that require driving hundreds of miles as the only option for those who wish to participate. o Additionally, adequate notice for public meetings needs to be provided in order to allow the public and elected officials to accommodate busy schedules.	Public Comment Period after Draft Plan Publication: The public comment period after Draft Plan publication should continue to be 90 days, as RMPs are typically voluminous. While we support as much public input up-front as possible, it will still be necessary to review the document as a comprehensive whole upon publication of the draft Plan, and to assess to what extent earlier input has been incorporated. Time is also necessary for coordinated review of the Draft between jurisdictions and agencies.	Adaptive Management: Building adaptive management into the standard planning process and cycle will allow needed f lexibility to successfully implement Plan objectives. Implementation strategies are and should be flex ible, and able to be updated without a Plan amendment in order to allow for responsible adaptive management. Nonetheless, there should be ample public not ice of proposed changes to implementation strategies. Under any circumstance, funding must be appropriated to accommodate a successful monitoring and adaptive approach to management.	Impacts on tourism, recreational amenities and local and state economies, must be given equal weight to extractive industries in any NEPA process.
• The BLM should develop a simple graphic describing the fundamentals of the planning process; this should be available in an obvious place on the e-planning site.	• The BLM must keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. If there are long delays in the process, the BLM should issue updates between milestones as well.	• The BLM should use a variety of media—website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets—at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate.	• BLM staff should hold public meetings at regular intervals as a plan is being written so people can hear firsthand about the progress of the plan and discuss concerns and ideas with staff.	• The BLM should always be looking for opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across its own field office boundaries and with other public landowners, such as state agencies, tribes, and other federal agencies, as well as private landowners.	• Tribal governments should be encouraged to participate, and the BLM should make special efforts to reach areas that lack access to electronic communications.
The BLM should develop a simple graphic describing the fundamentals of the planning process - this should be obvious on the ePlanning site.	The BLM must provide detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone, thereby keeping the public informed. if there are long delays the BLM should issue updates between milestones.	The BLM should take advantage of a variety of media - website, social, local print, radio and tv outlets at every stage of the planning process to keep the public informed and give them the opportunity to participate,	Public meetings should be held by BLM staff at regular intervals as a plan is being written so that the public can hear first hand about the progress of said plan and provide the opportunity to discuss concerns and ideas w/ staff.	The BLM should always search for opportunities to collaborate and share ideas across it's own fiesta office boundaries. collaboration w/ other public land owners such as Tribes, state agencies, other federal agencies and of course private landowners.	Collaborations must begin early, before scoping and must allow everyone a voice - this includes ranchers, miners, recreational groups, federal and state agencies and members of the public- let them tell the BLM of their wishes and concerns about the planning area and allow them to share any data they have about the area.
Get more input via email, twitter, Facebook	Listen to people	Don't come down hard people for expressing their opinions	Get more input before making policy	Listen carefully to the people	Don't discount the people's opinions
Shift Decisions to the Lowest BLM level	Make Decisions at the Lowest BLM Level Possible	Provide Documents as Early as Possible	Be Consistent with Local Plans	Comply with Existing Laws	Develop Long Term Relationships
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	See Notes Below			See Notes Below	
	The BLM should notify the public of every major step in a plan through as many media (websites, local news and social media, TV) as possible	The BLM should hold regular public meetings before new steps to give the public opportunity to be informed and comment		The BLM should be looking for opportunities to share planning information with all stakeholders, and this needs to be done as early in the planning process as possible. this will build trust	

see 1st screen for Topic/Point "A" - all 5 are under it.

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2.Â Assign a BLM representative as a planning liaison for each of the RMPs for tribes and local governments who can attend or participate in the planning team meetings and the local government meetings throughout the process.

3.Â Develop a summary document for each RMP for use by local governments and tribes so that they all do not have to read the entire document.

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Give more land to tribes. But not for any extraction. Hunting fishing only

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Streamline the EOI process and improve customer service. It should not take over 4 years for an EOI request to get attention as one operator informed me of back in 2015. Need to address communication and lack of responsiveness to questions. Additionally have EOI's address whether surface disruption on a particular parcel is anticipated or not on the application to streamline what needs to be done. If there is no surface disruption planned, this makes public messaging a whole lot easier!

Keep it Local. This is particularly important where US lands are not contiguous and where the ownership is not held in fee. The patchwork nature of the WNF where the forest does not own a single complete map section in any of the 12 counties in the 3 distinctly separate Ranger Districts is a prime example where keeping it local due to the many "Neighbors" matters. This should include organizations like NARO as well as the township trustees. You exclude an entire group of stakeholders when you only have conversations with state politicians/industry/ environmental groups. Public hearings should be local to the EOI's and not in Ranger Districts with no planned activity.

Better communication with local officials. Local officials in Monroe County were caught off guard on revenue distribution nearly 6 months after the first lease sales had been conducted. Not keeping it local on the non-contiguous acreage I believe was a big factor in this. The Forest service did not do a good job at messaging the fact that the WNF already had an existing mineral management plan, did not message the fact that all of the parcels would be absent surface disruption from drilling, and did not message that certain public outcry's were not based in fact. A lot of the activist rhetoric could have been tampered if the BLM/Forest had been

Because BLM lands belong to the public the BLM must keep the public informed through their website and local print, radio and TV outlets. Detailed updates concerning each stage of planning and how the public can participate should be included. Public meeting should be held by BLM staff at timely intervals.

Better messaging on facts. Regarding the WNF, the Forest service did not do a good job messaging the fact that the WNF already had an existing mineral management plan. They did not message the fact that all of the parcels would be absent surface disruption from drilling activity. And they certainly did not contradict the false narrative of the activist voices. Not calling attention to outright attacks, lies, and disruptions only served to perpetuate false narratives and potentially volatile activities.

Again, Keep it local. You are not being transparent hosting a meeting where the bulk of the private invitees come from one Ranger Station region or when an invitation only meeting gets opened up to outside protestors who completely dismantle a working process despite the slanted nature of that meeting. The 3 Ranger stations within the WNF should be looked at as individual entities for the purposes of land use and possibly also for distribution of funding to eliminate a perceived redistribution of wealth to only the college campus locations.

Develop a regional/local point of contact person. It is frustrating to have a question that never gets answered because you are getting bounced around from agency to agency only to be sent to Ranger Stations that are not in the effected area where calls are not returned.

Follow through on what is said. Certain identified parcels in the Marietta unit of the WNF were to be put up for lease sale. It was understood that these were the parcels that would go up for bid first and that the rest would be considered at a later future time. After the sale date was announced we were then told that the lease sales would be conducted quarterly over time. Then there were parcels that were on the initial sale list that were not included for bids. Then there was no quarterly lease sale in June of this year and only 3 parcels are scheduled for September. Not following through is compromising private mineral owners who have reversion issues.

Early on in planning process BLM should seek out ways to share ideas and collaborate with state agencies, tribes and other federal agencies. Also make it easy for BLM and states agencies involved in natural resource management to share scientific data such as that regarding wildlife habitat and migration.

Encourage input from public, recreation groups, ranchers, miners energy developers etc...

A "Good Neighbor" does not rob Peter to pay Paul. Revenue generated in one Ranger District should not be distributed in large part to the college communities of other outside Ranger Districts. A 1908 law that factors in population to the distribution of federal funding to local communities robs the communities where the income generation and increased road activity is occurring.

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Involve these groups and individuals early in the process.

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Most tribes are poor and will likely need funding assistance to be able to effectively participate.

Schedule field trips during scoping periods to the proposed action location.

Be honest about limits to do work and do not promise actions that may not actually be implemented.

Meet deadlines and hold managers accountable if they miss deadlines.

Tell the truth even if it acknowledges BLM's weaknesses or shortcomings.

Recognize that watersheds, ecological processes, and wild species do not respect human boundaries, land ownerships, or lines on maps. Planning must occur at multiple scales and in coordination with other agencies and land owners.

National guidance is needed on how planning will protect and maintain crucial wildlife movement corridors. The Western Governors Association and many sportsmen and conservation groups know these corridors are important but BLM does not have an effective policy to help.

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Tribal governments should be encouraged to participate, and the BLM should make special efforts to reach areas that lack access to electronic communications.

The BLM's review and acceptance of a proponents Plan of Operations needs to have set time limits (30 days or less). Currently, I have seen the BLM take 6 months or longer to review a Plan of Operations (this will then delay the time it takes to initiate y our NEPA Process).

BLM Winnemucca requires Habitat Evaluation (HE) prior to releasing survey protocols to perform biological surveys (for EIS process).The HE process requires that I go into the field to collect information on the biological habitat (I need to do field work, in order to complete document for BLM so the BLM can give me survey protocols so I can then hire a consultant to do more field work). The biological habitat should already be documented in the BLM's Resource Management Plan. They should already know the habitat within their District and know the required survey protocols for any specific area. there should not be the HE process (which creates delay) in order to determine survey protocols.

The Section 106 process is taking just as long as the EIS NEPA Process, and is too long. SHPO and BLM need to have better communication, there needs to be a better method to comply with the Section 106 process. BLM & SHPO comments on cultural documents often contradict. Need to have a mandatory time period for projects to go through the Section 106 process; mandatory internal review and approval times. Mandatory review time cannot 'reset' after each agency comment period (cannot have multiple 'rounds of reviews and revisions').

BLM staff often is 'temporary reassigned' to another job or office. Then other staff temporarily fills into that person's job.Tis is so inefficient and leads to significant incompetency. Upon reassignment, no one really knows how to do the job they are temporally doing. when they finally get familiar with the job, it is time for them to go back to their original job. For project proponents, who are processing a mining permit, this leads to significant project delays for their project. Suggestion, do not have BLM staff take on temporary job reassignments. Have staff solely focus on the job they were originally hired to do, in the office where they were originally assigned.

Do not allow project staff to leave on fire duty. Once, I was working on a Right of Way (ROW) permit. The BLM ROW staff (reality specialist) was also on fire duty. During the summer he left for 90-120 days on fire; and the processing of my ROW permit application and project approval was further delayed 90-120 days. The construction of our project (and beneficial economics to the local economy) could have been achieved sooner if BLM did not leave for fire duty.

BLM needs more staff to process ROW permit applications, Plans of Development, and NEPA documents. BLM needs more NEPA specialists to manage EIS process (currently there is 1-2 per District). Because there is limited staff, it takes more time for reviews and approvals of documents.

for projects that have a mining component and utility right of way (gas, powerline, waterline), the BLM requires preparation of both a Plan of Operations and Plan of Development. Preparation of 2 documents is somewhat duplicative, costs more $$, results in more time to review. in this situation, BLM should only require Plan of Operations (all utility right of way information can be included in the Plan of Operations). We do not need both POO and POD, and 2 separate reviews and revisions by BLM.

BLM staff are often away on training for months at a time. leave for training should be limited to 3 weeks. Projects (Plans of Operations, Right of way permit applications, EAs, EIS) need to be processed. When BLM staff is away for several months on training, it leads to external project delays.

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Create a graphic that outlines the steps in the planning process clearly and make it easily accessible to the public.

Keep the interested public informed as the planning process proceeds by reporting when steps are completed, and also between such steps whenever there are delays for any reason. Show where the process stands at any time and give target dates for the completing the next steps. Adjust these dates whenever the change or become unrealistic.

Hold public meetings at convenient locations to give the public firsthand updates on the current status and how to participate in the next step and allow for questions/discussion.

Use all available types of media outlets, including social media, to keep the public informed as to when thy can participate and how to do so.

Seek out opportunities to share ideas and collaborate with communities and other public and private landowners and managers on addressing particular issues within the law.

The above sharing and collaboration should begin as early in the process as possible, even before scoping, and should allow all interested parties, including the general public, to set forth their visions and desires regarding the specific issue at hand. Limitations/requirements of existing laws and regulations should be presented clearly, too.

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Centralized data collection points

Round tables

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By being more transparent, and making information and studies available to concerned organizations and citizens. Don't leave us in the dark!

Each stage of the plan should be disseminated to the public in easy to understand language. Any delays should be disclosed as well.

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By the previous suggestions, openness, transparency and spreading the information to concerned groups and people.

The BLM has a duty to continue to create ways to continue a dialogue with public and private landowners.

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BLM should make it easier for states to share data—particularly wildlife management data—with the agency and vice versa. This would include the identification of wildlife migration corridors and other habitat data, and other scientific information that is important to hunters, anglers, and other backcountry recreation enthusiasts.

Tribal governments should be encouraged to participate, and the BLM should make special efforts to reach areas that lack access to electronic communications.

1. Often BLM does not allow effected interested parties to have input until BLM personnel have reached conclusions internally on the proposed action and alternatives rather than as it should be, local government and those holding permits or leases for use of the affected lands be involved at the beginning. Input of stakeholders after conclusions are made seldom changes anything.

2. Recommendation made by BLM regarding resource problems or recommended practices should be clearly identified as based on actual monitoring, inventory or assessment studies and the studies should be available to cooperating agencies. If studies are not available, it should be stated recommendations are based on professional judgment or other sources, not on actual data.

1. Work well with stakeholders and local government. Making information and studies available on line so they don't have to go through the FOIA request process would speed things up considerably and uncomplicated the process

2. At the onset of the process involve local governments and those holding permits or leases to be full partners in the process, not when the draft is put out for public comment, forcing those with a vested interest to be equal to the general public that hasn't any investment in the decision and at that point comments from stakeholders seldom changes anything, the decision is already made.

Greater collaboration and sharing of ideas, while more time-consuming in the beginning, will result in fewer challenges in the long run and should help avoid delays and lawsuits at the end of the process.

Adhering to science-based decisions, considering ecological as well as economic values, truly balancing responsible development with reasonable conservation, keeping the public well-informed, and providing adequate opportunities for participation should also reduce lawsuits.

Establish clear and defined time requirements for approving (or not) the Record of Decision. BLM should consider a default allowance where if the deadline is not met, the project is approved.

Assure that, should regulations change in the EIS process of a particular project, that project is allowed to stay on track with the regulations that were in place at the time of the initial scoping period, and "grandfathered" from the new requirements.

BLM must ensure that there are competent project leads that know and understand NEPA, that are impartial and objective, and can motivate the project team.

Field offices must be adequately staffed to meet agency directives and obligations. From mining's perspective, it is critical that the field team include a minerals specialist along with biologists, hydrologists, cultural resource specialists, etc.

There is more to the BLM actions besides the "planning process." The BLM regulates mining and other extractive industries. One of the best ways for stakeholders to understand the regulatory processes is to review the documents of specific permitted operations. The best way to do this is to read permitting documents online. I am only able to do that in Utah because the State Division of Oil, Gas & Mining documents, which include some BLM documents, are readily available online.

It would help if the BLM enforced its own regulations with respect hard rock mines. BLM regulation requires the submittal of Interim Management Plans (IMPs) for hard rock mines as part of the Plan of Operations, or when no such plan was submitted in the original plan or conditions at the mine change. My experience in Utah and Colorado is that the BLM did not enforce that requirement over decades of mines alternating between periods of operation and non-operation. Then, when the mine operator finally submitted IMPs for several mines in Utah, the public was not informed or provided an opportunity to comment.

There is more to the NEPA process than just NEPA reviews. For hard rock mining, there is the complete history of a specific mine (sometimes going back to the 1970s for currently permitted mines). As part of the NEPA process for specific mines, cumulative impacts, and related federal actions, it is imperative that all documents be readily available to the public. A member of the public should not have to submit FOIA requests or sit in the BLM office with a staff person to access records. The BLM must develop an electronic document system to make documents routinely available in a timely manner. A good system to emulate is the NRC electronic document system (ADAMS).

A system to make BLM documents readily available will assist BLM district, state, and headquarters offices to understand all BLM offices' activities. Currently, one district office or a state office is not always aware of decisions that are being made and some of the issues and problems encountered at the other local offices. This hampers state and headquarter oversight of district offices. How else could it be that for decades the BLM in southeast Utah did not enforce the requirements for Interim Management Plans (IMPs) for uranium mines. Not until I brought that to the attention of the BLM in 2014 did the BLM request the IMPs that should have been submitted as early as the 1980s.

The BLM should hold meetings to inform the public and to receive official public comment on the scope of EAs and on draft EAs for large mining operations. The BLM is in the process of developing the final EA for the 10-fold expansion of the Daneros Uranium Mine, Utah. The Daneros is near the Bears Ears National and Natural Bridges National Monuments and supplies uranium ore to the only operating uranium mill in the U.S. Yet, there was never any public meetings to inform the public or received questions or comments. Similarly, the BLM did not hold any meetings or hearings on the expansion of the La Sal Mines Complex, La Sal, Utah, where the mines are close to a community.

BLM offices should respond in a timely manner to requests for information, FOIA requests, and not continually delay decisions. The BLM must hold timely public meetings prior to, during, and after Management Plan reviews and NEPA reviews.

A recent article in the High Country News about the BLM's oversight of the Grand Staircase National Monument outlined the failure of the BLM to hire staff that are dedicated to public lands, protection of public health and safety and the environment, and scientific research. The BLM must hire people who are committed to public lands, protection of public health and safety and the environment, and scientific research. The BLM must fairly and consistently enforce BLM regulations, so things do not get out of hand. Local BLM office decisions, or lack of decision, have broader political and social and regional and national implications; e.g., the Bundy Family situation.

One of the things that the BLM can do to build trust is to administer and enforce existing BLM regulations. The BLM in southeast Utah for decades consistently failed to enforce the requirements for Interim Management Plans and other requirements associated with the oversight of hard rock mines when they alternate between periods of operation and non-operation over the decades. The BLM regulations related to hard rock mining operations are inadequate and poorly enforced. These regulations must be updated AND enforced.

The BLM can improve trust by making all BLM documents readily available to the public in a timely manner via an electronic document system.

The BLM can improve trust and be responsive to local needs of communities for jobs by obtaining funding to cleaning up abandoned mines, particularly uranium mines, and holding previous mine owners and the Department of Energy responsible for the remediation of historical uranium mine impacts, abandoned mines, and mines that have been inadequately remediated.

social media would be the fastest and most economical

utilize e-mail data base for direct e-mail blasts to all that are interested

create (if you haven't done so already) instagram account - twitter etc

continue to participate in trade events (sand sport show - enviromental events etc)

The BLM should require mine operators to cleanup as they go, over the life of mine, rather than waiting for reclamation to commence before taking any remedial action. A mine operator should not be allowed to leave sediments contaminated with radioactive and toxic materials (radium and barium) from mine water treatments systems to disperse into the environment over decades of nonoperation. The BLM must define "mine operation and not include activities that are not directly related to removal of ore from the mine or mine development prior to the initial opening of a mine.

The BLM should not allow mine operators to delay mine reclamation by continuing to approve extended periods of nonoperation. In the case of currently permitted uranium mines in Utah and Colorado the "temporary" status of mines is the period of "operation," not the periods of non-operation. The BLM must clearly define "mine operation" and not include activities that are not directly related to removal of ore from the mine or mine development prior to the initial opening of a mine.

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Informational meetings in the communities involved

Nothing beats good old community activism. Keep yourselves and what BLM represents out there constantly in front of people.

Transparency is sacrificed when the planning process becomes too complex and lengthy, thereby negatively impacting the ability of local governments, affected interests and the public to remain engaged. Prior to theinitiation of the planning process establish a clear and reasonable schedule for completion of each step in the process and assure that this schedule is maintained.

Trust is built through communications and interaction. Provide greater stability of personnel by establishing a system that rewards quality employees for remaining in one location and building their careers while becoming an integral social, cultural and economic component of the community.

In addition to general public sessions, require that agency planning staffs make themselves readily available to participate in meetings organized by specific affected user groups.

The BLM should also provide a variety of avenues for people to submit formal comment so that if people prefer internet-based tools or do not have access to the internet, many options are available.

The BLM can begin by making it a policy to have data used in decision making available to public without the use of a FOIA request. Our organization has found it helpful when the BLM provides specific responses to comments on draft documents so that there is transparency into how decisions were made and how comments were weighed.

The BLM must build this trust without undermining the importance of public input on American public lands. They should ensure that the needs of state and local governments do not undermine the BLM's role as a final decision-maker. When working with local governments to see consistency with state and local planning, this should be an open door, public process. This goes back to the issue of transparency and allowing the American people to trust that the BLM is making decisions for all American people.

Perhaps the most important element of integrating needs of local governments, tribes and stakeholders is the human element. A form letter or email, while important, simply does not suffice as real outreach or consultation. A phone call from a real person or an invitation to a real meeting goes so much further than checking a box on a process form.

Do a study who most uses an area rather than environmentalist who don't use areas. We agree certain areas should be protected but areas designated for uses should not be later changed.

Have local law enforcement enforce laws. Most BLM officers where we are locate don't understand the users and are trucked in from other states to enforce laws they don't understand.

Retrain officers to help the public and deal with situations instead of bullying and intimidating the Public. They should realize they are public servants and they work for the public. Treat people how they want to be treated.

Define the Term "Cooperating Agency" and Better Define Process for Implementing FLPMA's Consistency Requirement BLM coordination with State and local elected officials is critically important to effective management and is required by law under FLPMA. BLM should amend the BLM planning handbook to define "cooperating agency" to follow the intent of FLPMA as closely as possible. BLM is required under FLPMA to ensure BLM plans shall be consistent with State and local plans to the maximum extent consistent with Federal law and the purposes of FLPMA. BLM needs to do a better job identifying to the State and the public areas where consistency is lacking.	Establish a Culture and Policy of Giving Cooperating State and Local Governments an Equal Position in the Planning Process State and local governments often feel like they are given very little deference and attention during planning. Typically, in Utah, the State participates to some degree during scoping and is asked to provide some substantive feedback. The BLM should institute a culture of giving Cooperating Agencies an equal position at the "planning table". In 2015, Gov. Gary Herbert, signed a new law requiring counties to develop local resource-management plans, partly as "a basis for coordinating with the federal government."	Decisions Should be Made at the District and Field Office Level The BLM should empower BLM field offices and state offices to truly be decision makers, removing Washington-based BLM bureaucrats from the equation. Decisions should be made by BLM employees who are closest to the ground and therefore have the greatest understanding of who their decisions will impact as well as the environment and the surrounding socio-economic conditions. Many BLM planning documents developed locally are reviewed and altered by BLM officials located in Washington D.C.	Consistency with Local Laws, Plans and Policies As already mentioned, the BLM should find a means and processes for ensuring that BLM's plans, policies and programs are consistent, to the maximum extent, with State laws, policies and programs. The State hopes the BLM's request to maximize efficiency and build better relationships in planning will result in an ongoing dialogue in developing mechanisms for BLM to clearly identify means of being more consistent with state and local governments.	Provide Ongoing Review of Draft NEPA Documents Online or Periodic Review of Plan Documents by Cooperating Agencies Throughout the Planning Process As noted earlier, one of the biggest frustrations for Cooperating Agencies is the fact that Cooperating Agencies are provided with very little time to review often large and complex NEPA documents. If the BLM utilizes open access technology, Cooperating Agencies could be well apprised of the information and ongoing analysis being provided in the documents. When concerns are found, a Cooperating Agency could provide substantive comments to the BLM throughout the drafting process to ensure a transparent and open NEPA document is being developed.	Longer Comment Period for Cooperating Agencies The BLM should provide longer review time on draft and final documents. In many EAs, the State is only given a short window of a few days to weeks to review a draft EA or EIS before the document is returned to BLM to be finalized. Oftentimes, review timelines are shortened to meet litigation deadlines or other commitments made by the BLM. The short window of review makes it difficult to fully digest documents and understand whether the BLM's analysis is lacking or should be modified to better reflect and incorporate science and data.	Annually Meet with State and Local Governments to Identify Areas of Concern, Prioritize Planning Decisions, and Review Past Decisions State and local governments usually learn about a planning document when scoping begins and the BLM informs the State of a proposal to begin the planning process. A better and more transparent business practice, which would go a long way towards fostering good neighbors, and be better in-line with CEQ guidance, would be an annual coordination meeting with state and local governments before the BLM begins any work plans or budget requests.	Planning Areas and Field Office Boundaries Should Correspond to County Borders BLM planning is more effective when BLM field offices and local governments, such as county commissions, can work together towards shared solution. This is particularly the case when the boundaries of a BLM field office correspond with county borders. BLM officials can develop relationships of trust with county commissioners and other local leaders when they meet regularly to solve issues and find amicable solutions. Forming these positive relationships is more difficult when BLM field offices do not follow county borders.
The BLM should develop a simple graphic describing the fundamentals of the planning process; this should be available in an obvious place on the e-planning site.		The BLM must keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. If there are long delays in the process, the BLM should issue updates between milestones as well.	The BLM should use a variety of media—website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets—at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate.	BLM staff should hold public meetings at regular intervals as a plan is being written so people can hear firsthand about the progress of the plan and discuss concerns and ideas with staff.		The BLM should always be looking for opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across its own field office boundaries and with other public landowners, such as state agencies, tribes, and other federal agencies, as well as private landowners.	Collaboration should begin early, before scoping (the process by which agencies solicit input on the issues to be addressed and how they will be evaluated), and allow everyone—ranchers; miners; energy developers; recreation groups; other federal, state and local agencies; and members of the public—to tell the BLM their wishes and concerns about the planning area, and share any data they have about the area.
		BLM staff should hold public meetings at regular intervals as a plan is being written so people can hear firsthand about the progress of the plan and discuss concerns and ideas with staff.	The BLM should use a variety of media—website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets—at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate.	The BLM must keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. If there are long delays in the process, the BLM should issue updates between milestones as well.		Collaboration should begin early, before scoping (the process by which agencies solicit input on the issues to be addressed and how they will be evaluated), and allow everyone—ranchers; miners; energy developers; recreation groups; other federal, state and local agencies; and members of the public—to tell the BLM their wishes and concerns about the planning area, and share any data they have about the area.	
		The BLM frequently ignores or dismisses without substantial evidence the objections and alternatives raised by stakeholder comments in the early NEPA planning process. This is unacceptable. It reduces trust in government and specifically in the Agency's intentions and its adherence to NEPA guidelines. In its environmental analyses, the BLM should present clear alternatives that take into account publicly articulated alternatives that arise in the scoping process.	In its cost/benefit analyses, the BLM should not limit itself to one aspect of a proposed action. It needs to incorporate real costs including those arising from secondary effects. For example, if proposing a "gather" by helicopter roundup of wild horses, the costs must include estimated payments to helicopter contractors, the costs of veterinary treatment for animals wounded in the roundup, the costs of carcass disposal for those killed in the roundup or in subsequent holding due to exposure to diseases for which the wild animals have not developed immunities, and so forth. Likewise the long-term costs of maintaining wild horses and burros in holding must be presented.			The BLM should reinstate its Regional Advisory Commissions and the Wild Horse and Burro Advisory Board. The latter should be balanced by including wild horse and burro guardians, leading scientific specialists in humane methods of fertility control such as PZP, and citizen-scientists with experience leading local groups that partner with BLM field offices to improve stewardship of wild horses and burros, enhance on-range management through the application of PZP, and improve range conditions by expanding access to water sources and addressing other site-specific problems.	
Web based user interface is accessible via internet and pushed email notifications	Once implemented, Epex process allows ongoing process updates in near real time.	Epex Solutions reports and 24/7 visibility allows all stakeholders to receive real time view of each tracked process	Epex Solutions provides customized reports for any identified repeatable process			Epex Solutions is designed to integrate with all stakeholders or others who need to share data. We are currently discussing implementation with the RRC in Texas, DOGGR in California and others as well as oil and gas operators (clients who have optimized their operations with Epex include Occidental Petroleum, Parsley Energy, Sanchez Oil & Gas, RSP Permian, Anchutz to name a few), and with service companies to provide a smooth transition of operational and regulatory information between parties.	
Do not be corrupted yourselves.	Fight for the people as well.	Do not hide what you are doing.	Share info	Kick out corrupt interests from any decision making.	Go after cliven bundy. He is a piece of shit.	BY keeping the corrupt such as hunters, "developers", ranchers and such out of any decision making process! They cannot have a say since they ARE THE PROBLEM!	

3.BLM should contract their law enforcement needs to local authorities and eliminate all law enforcement by BLM personnel. The perception of BLM as a gun-wielding arm of the Federal government does not improve their ability to get along with local governments and stakeholders.

4.BLM should educate their personnel that BLM lands occur within the boundaries of States, counties, conservation districts and other entities of state government and that these entities have natural resource management interests and authorities with which BLM should be in compliance under the constraints of federal law.

Involve local governments and those holding permits or leases for use of the affected lands as full partners at the outset of the process– not at the time the draft is put out for public comment. Too often BLM does not allow interested parties to have significant input until BLM personnel have reached conclusions internally on the proposed action and alternatives. Input of stakeholders at that point seldom changes anything.

Before undertaking a NEPA analysis, BLM should compile all the relevant inventory, monitoring and assessment data on the resources in question as reports that summarize and interpret such data. This should be the basis for the analysis of the management situation and identification of need for the proposed action. These reports should be made readily available to cooperating agencies by simple request without having to go through an exhaustive, expensive and time consuming FOIA request.

Any statements or recommendations made by BLM regarding resource problems or recommended practices should be clearly identified as based on actual monitoring, inventory or assessment studies and the studies should be available to cooperating agencies. If relevant studies are lacking, BLM should make explicit that such statements or recommendations are based on professional judgment or other sources, not on actual data.

Suggestions under C above will help build trust with stakeholders.

Require professional certification, where available, of ID team members for those resource specialists for which appropriate certification programs exists, e.g. range management, forestry, soil scientist, archaeologist, engineers, etc.

BLM should be responsible to publish the minutes of its meetings and be especially responsive to all public input. After all, public lands are owned by the public, not by corporations, not by ranchers. There is a new world out there and the BLM should get educated to the values that all interest groups have, not just the traditional ones or the corporate one.

Provide tracking graphic and other information about the status of the plan to local media outlets with each status change. In a long delay between stages, provide interim updates to media and public.

• Develop a simple graphic describing planning process fundamentals in an obvious place on the e-planning site.

The BLM must keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. If there are long delays in the process, the BLM should issue updates between milestones as well.

The BLM should use a variety of media—website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets—at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate.

BLM staff should hold public meetings at regular intervals as a plan is being written so people can hear firsthand about the progress of the plan and discuss concerns and ideas with staff.

• Share ideas and collaborate across BLM field office boundaries, state, local agencies, tribes, federal agencies, private landowners.

Collaborate before agencies seek input on issues and how to evaluate them. . Allow ranchers; miners; energy developers; recreation groups; federal, state and local agencies; the public—to share data, wishes, concerns about the planning area.

Use the Internet as much as possible - use photos, etc.

Make comment periods longer - min. 45 days, 60 would be better.

Advertise in papers, on the web, etc. so that stakeholders have a chance to know what's going on.

Publish the results of the meetings.

listen to "other stakeholders" as much, if not more, than politicians.

Listen to "both sides" of the people involved - politicians shouldn't have any more influence than stakeholders.

comment period should be extended to 60 days MINIMUM

all NEPA reviews should have double the public comment period time. A standard 120 day review for all Environmental Impact Statements and a 60 day review for all environmental Assessments.

Educate the public "beyond the BLM office". Outreach and understanding is key

Allow representatives of press, conservation groups and wildlife preservation groups to attend meetings.

Do not shorten the NEPA review period. IT looks like BLM is ramming the projects through the process

Be prepared for the possibility that the current administration may not last four years and that sooner or later a more environmentally oriented push could be coming.

1.Often BLM does not allow effected interested parties to have input until BLM personnel have reached conclusions internally on the proposed action and alternatives rather than as it should be, local government and those holding permits or leases for use of the affected lands be involved at the beginning. Input of stakeholders after conclusions are made seldom changes anything.

2.Recommendation made by BLM regarding resource problems or recommended practices should be clearly identified as based on actual monitoring, inventory or assessment studies and the studies should be available to cooperating agencies. If studies are not available, it should be stated recommendations are based on professional judgment or other sources, not on actual data.

1.Work well with stakeholders and local government. Making information and studies available on line so they don't have to go through the FOIA request process would speed things up considerably and uncomplicated the process

2.At the onset of the process involve local governments and those holding permits or leases to be full partners in the process, not when the draft is put out for public comment, forcing those with a vested interest to be equal to the general public that hasn't any investment in the decision and at that point comments from stakeholders seldom changes anything, the decision is already made.

BLM Should Consider the Legal Requirements and Precedents for Monetizing Climate Effects in Land Use Planning, Including in EISs

The Social Costs of Greenhouse Gases Can Be Applied to Individual Projects and to Any Amount of Emission

BLM Should Use the Social Cost of Greenhouse Gases to Monetize Climate Effects Whenever Feasible

For more information, please see Policy Integrity's recent comments to the U.S. Forest Service on quantifying and monetizing greenhouse gas emissions in an EIS: http://policyintegrity.org/documents/PolicyIntgerity_PineMountainEISComments_061917_FINAL.pdf

•Timely responses (phone and email) from BLM staff. It is not uncommon for County staff to have to follow up on requests 3 and 4 times after the initial request/question.		•Improved communication with local governments. (As an example, the notification for this comment opportunity was not sent directly to Pinal. We were notified by other stakeholders.)	•Increased opportunities for local governments to be included as "Cooperating Agency" status.		•Prioritize State and local planning projects into District and Field Office work plans. (As an example, when we submitted a recent R&PP application, our local Field Office indicated they couldn't give us an expected completion date because they only "work on one of these applications a year")	•Expedite local government R&PP applications for BLM "disposal" properties.
		Public meetings	information on website. Documents attached	interactive website for public particpation	Stake holding meetings during the process	integrate public meeting throughout the process
•Procedures need to be developed to manage the scope, schedule and cost escalation associated with air modeling	•Within two (2) years of the Notice of Intent (NOI), the draft Resource Management Plan (RMP) or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) should be published	•A detailed schedule needs to be electronically posted and publicly available outlining the steps needed to complete the project	•BLM should update the schedule with revised completion dates quarterly		•Prior to the NOI being released, county commissioners, state agencies and state elected officials should be made aware of the project so they have time to determine their level of participation.	•BLM should be required to incorporate parallel processes into the EIS schedule, such as concurrent reviews of draft documents by cooperating agencies and State BLM offices
Consistency with County Land Use Plans.	Consistency and Administrative Review to allow for Cooperating Agencies to review final documents for thirty days in parallel with Governor review.	Core ID Teams.	Socio-economics consultation with local governments and cooperating agencies.	Implement initial meetings with private land owners prior to the formal Scoping Notice.	Pre-Scoping outreach.	Private Landowner inclusion.
The cooperating agency opportunity has been beneficial in streamlining the process and has been valuable by allowing participation and input from local government.		Publishing ongoing updates throughout each project's NEPA process, make available to interested parties and even publish in local and regional newspapers. No closed door meetings.				
		The BLM can bolster transparency by proactively communicating NEPA processes and any schedule changes through local field office channels so that residents and entities within the region are aware of pending actions and impacts – and opportunities to comment.			La Plata County is frequently forced to request extensions to the public commenting period due to the voluminous nature of NEPA analyses and our own public meeting and noticing constraints. Oftentimes these constraints are further exacerbated by our need to coordinate review of documents among various county departments that have timing limitations of their own. Providing earlier local government involvement and an adequate commenting period would help to facilitate local government involvement.	Under the current BLM NEPA handbook, BLM projects are not required to look at impacts to local governments. Of particular interest are the impacts that projects can have on local roads and infrastructure when the BLM permits the development of mineral resources, such as oil and gas, coal, or gravel. General NEPA guidelines indicate that NEPA analyses should include impacts to rural, low income or minority populations (socioeconomics). Although this category does not always include local governments, at a minimum BLM NEPA documents should include an analysis of potential impacts to rural, low income or minority populations.
		Go to where the average citizens are.....hunter organizations, shooting ranges, churches, fairs, campgrounds, and have nepa orientation sessions. Also, go into blm lands and contact users and talk to them about it.			Do a better job of marking blm property boundaries in order to make the land more useable.	Remove restrictions by state courts on "corner cutting", so that isolated parcels now virtually owned and exclusively used by adjoining landowners will be available to the public. Right now, there are many tracts of blm which are illegal to use, because state courts have ruled that stepping from one corner of blm to another attached corner is trespassing on adjoining private, even if the private land is not touched. This is the state system basically giving political favors to ranchers. If there are inholdings not useable by the public, then no use should be allowed to adjoining landowners, who are denying public use.

Stakeholders with valid rights should be actively solicited and engaged in the planning process, particularly those involving changes to land use policies or BLM guidance (e.g. manuals, handbooks, etc.)

There should be a single NEPA analysis for a project that crosses multiple federal agencies or field offices/districts/states. Stakeholders often complain about having to be engaged in multiple agency workshops or reviewing multiple documents. Agency coordination to create a single analysis and a single process that includes stakeholder engagement would likely be perceived as more transparent than multiple agency-specific processes.

BLM must actively involve land users (e.g. those with existing rights or authorizations) in agency efforts to change land use policies or BLM guidance (e.g. manuals, handbooks, etc.). Too often, the BLM reaches out to recreational users (e.g. OHV, rockhounds, hikers, etc.,) but does not actively solicit input from utilities, mining, and developers to the same extent.

BLM must actively involve land users particularly those with existing rights or authorizations such as utilities, mining, and developers in changes to land use policy and revisions to BLM guidance. The planning process must consider the impacts on existing land use authorizations from changes to land use policies and the BLM should have sufficiently flexibility to continue pre-existing land use rights rather than retroactively imposing new conditions or requirements on pre-existing infrastructure.

The BLM should actively involve utilities that have infrastructure or proposed projects on lands near and around areas for which the BLM is in the process of performing land planning or NEPA analysis. This will help to ensure that said utilities are able to conduct operations and maintenance activities within utility rights-of-way and thereby ensure safe and reliable electricity and telecommunications systems, consistent with the Administration's priorities.

BLM should develop a simple graphic describing the fundamentals of the planning process; this should be available in an obvious place on the e-planning site.

•BLM must keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. If there are long delays in the process, BLM should issue updates between milestones as well.
•BLM should use a variety of media – web site, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets – at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate.
•BLM staff should hold public meetings at regular intervals as a plan is being written so people can hear firsthand about the progress of the plan, and discuss concerns and ideas with staff.

•BLM should always be looking for opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across its own field office boundaries and with other landowners, including state agencies, tribes, other federal agencies and private landowners.
•Collaboration should begin early, before scoping, and allow everyone – ranchers, miners, energy developers, recreation groups, other federal, state and local agencies, and members of the general public – to tell BLM their wishes and concerns about the planning area, and share any data they have about the area.

BLM should make it easier for states to share data – particularly wildlife management data – with BLM, and vice versa. This would include the identification of wildlife migration corridors and other habitat data, and other scientific information that is important for hunters, anglers and other backcountry recreation.
•Tribal governments should be encouraged to participate, and BLM should make special efforts to reach areas that lack access to electronic communications.

A standard 120 day review for all Environmental Impact Statements and a 60 day review for all environmental Assessments. Our public lands must remain in public hands!

A standard 120 day review for all Environmental Impact Statements and a 60 day review for all environmental Assessments. Our public lands must remain in public hands!

Have in-region meetings in Alaska Native and Native American communities. Offer to provide maps and data intensive material on jump drives as internet can be very slow in these places. Allow plenty of time (6 months at least) for comments so that these communities -- who may be actively collecting subsistence foods for several months -- have time to understand the issue. Provide maps. Make sure the comment system is structured so they have MEANINGFUL input and are not just a box checked off as "consulted"

When NEPA is initiated, ensure tribal governments in the NEPA-area understand their role as cooperating agencies, including potential time commitments, potential costs, and their right to obtain technical consultants if they so desire to assist in participation. Ensure they understand the difference between cooperating agency status and government-to-government consultation, and that they have the right to both as well as to participation in the general public comment periods.

Announce comment periods through fliers, radio, newspaper, and website. Consider announcements via fax to rural Alaska Native and Native American communities. Provide updates and links to key documents on the websites (blm.gov as well as state/area sites). Provide information on key updates, comment extensions, upcoming comment closure periods, and any other important news via fliers, radio, newspaper, and potentially fax if effective. Hold in person meetings in rural areas if possible.

Maintain outreach on the Alternatives and Pre-Scoping. Provide a single point of contact with name and phone number for the project.

Invite tribal governments to be cooperating agencies in the NEPA process and explain what that participation entails, how it is different from government-to-government consultation and public commenting. Ensure tribal governments are meaningfully engaged throughout the NEPA process as they have knowledge of lands, waters, flora and fauna as well as on the impacts (positive and negative) of proposed changes.

Standardize the Resource Management Plan document.

Talk to communities in the affected area as much as possible, preferably more than once during the process. Ensure that it is an exchange of communication, not a one way webinar. Although "town hall" type forums may be the most realistic, where possible have one on one discussions with community members perhaps through mingling at a potluck after a presentation, or on a long boat ride on a river in the affected area. One on one and frequent communication is the only way to gain tribal trust.

Have meetings directly with other land managers, without the public.

It would be helpful if the assigned project managers and BLM's interdisciplinary team (IDT) were required to go through formal project management training.

A detailed schedule needs to be electronically posted and publicly available outlining the steps needed to complete the project.

BLM should update the schedule with revised completion dates quarterly.

Prior to the NOI being released, county commissioners, state agencies and state elected officials should be made aware of the project so they have time to determine their level of participation.

BLM should be required to incorporate parallel processes into the EIS schedule, such as concurrent reviews of draft documents by cooperating agencies and State BLM offices.

Through my volunteer work with the BLM I know that the staff mostly work with shape files. But the public mostly can't work with shape files and would prefer kml/kmz files. ArcGIS provides a straightforward way to export a layer as a KML file - this should be done for more NEPA projects so that more of the public can understand the projects better and thus eliminate misunderstandings about where the project will be located.

More detailed maps should be available. At times I've seen a NEPA project with a map that is at such a large scale that it is impossible to work out where the project is located. BLM staff time is then wasted by stakeholders coming into the office to get a better fix on where the project is to be located. A large scale map and more detailed 24K (zoomed-in to be readable) maps should both be provided.

Initial scoping should identify preferred methods of communication so that "user-friendly" planning can be developed to fit each project. Consider using a wide spectrum of communications channels, including but not limited to social media, email, interactive GIS on a website, and hard copy materials. Consider "virtual meetings" for stakeholders who cannot travel.	Meet with tribes and other consulting parties at their venues and on their schedule when possible, and ensure decision makers (not just environmental analysts and subject matter experts) attend meetings.	Provide more systematic and regular feedback on the results of consultation – create a more iterative process, not just submit comments and see it posted in the public record portion of the EIS.	Less focus on unlikely impacts or impractical alternatives and more energy into a robust, detailed, and complete administrative record.	Post all EAs and EIS and related documents and correspondence online in searchable formats.		Support regularly scheduled working groups (e.g., cultural resource working group) that meet to discuss ongoing issues and new business outside the NEPA schedule for a specific project.	Consider more user-friendly deadlines and meeting schedules.	
3. BLM's requirement for formal RMP evaluations every five years is inflexible and often wasteful. These evaluations should instead occur when there is sufficient cause for them, and recognizing that plan maintenance actions may occur at any time. It would be more prudent to focus limited staff time on keeping to RMP revisions every fifteen years rather than slavishly following an every-five-years RMP evaluation requirement.		1. BLM must establish and consistently follow a national policy for how each office will create, maintain, and use its NEPA and RMP revision mailing lists. There are now discrepancies among and within the states about how these lists are created, maintained, and used. These discrepancies undermine BLM's credibility and NEPA's purpose of encouraging transparency and public involvement.	BLM must continue to improve ePlanning to make it as user-friendly as possible. For example, the geographic locations now are points only and often highly inaccurate. Like in GIS, NEPA project leads should be able to identify points, lines, or polygons as locations of proposed actions. More accurate geographic locations would benefit both the public and BLMers searching for NEPA projects in specific areas.	. During scoping for EAs and EISs, BLM should schedule and effectively publicize field trips (including on weekends so working folks could attend) to the proposed action areas. These field trips would provide valuable opportunities to encourage dialogue among stakeholders and identify issues of concern early on. In contrast, BLM's current practice of drab "open house" workshops tends to be diffuse and low-key, where little practical dialogue or relationship building occurs. BLM should strive to meaningfully engage the public early on and at relevant locations, rather than look for ways to keep the public restrained, sedated, and at bay.	BLM should use the annual EPAP evaluation process to hold managers and employees accountable for effective performance on their priority NEPA projects. NEPA deadlines are often missed or extended without persuasive reasons. BLM managers often fail to properly manage the NEPA workload as they are distracted by other ever-changing and never-ending bureaucratic priorities.	. Being Good Neighbors: 1. BLM should more effectively "front load" the scoping process to encourage greater public awareness and involvement. For example, BLM should go beyond sending the normal scoping letters and emails, and be proactive and creative about using news events, social media, and other communication methods. Journalists should be invited to participate in relevant field trips and public meetings.	BLM managers, planners, and project leads should be more active in getting out of their offices to meet with local leaders, service clubs, church groups, garden clubs, etc. You can't be a good neighbor if you don't meet your neighbors.
Ensure that comments, from state and local governments along with stakeholders supporting project proponents, are sufficiently incorporated into the final Plan.		Historically, we've seen variable requests and needs identified from NEPA Coordinators within BLM field offices seeking information to conduct and finalize NEPA reviews. BLM should issue an IM, in alignment with CEQ's original NEPA guidance, directing State offices to develop standardized EA templates in the form of questions, which will allow project proponents a consistent, streamlined opportunity to fulfill their responsibility for EA input.	Project proponents should always be able to review Draft NEPA documents before they are released to the public.	Instill specific timelines for consultation and review by cooperating agencies.	BLM should identify important areas to protect, restore and enhance as a result of newly identified public value of the land: critical habitat due to endangered species listing, recreational use, etc. After public input, post on the BLM website relevant data and guidance memos that can be used to permit wells and ROWs. BLM should cease using draft RMP's data and analysis until finalized. In many cases, successful analyses have been prepared by the company pursuing the project, and this option should be available to those companies at their discretion. If a company elects to have BLM prepare the analysis, the project proponent should have a role in its preparation, before public comment.	Adhere closely to CEQ's NEPA guidance and sufficiently respond to the needs and comments brought for the by state and local governments, tribal interests and other stakeholders. Through this adherence, the lead agency and those cooperating must limit their reviews to their unique jurisdictional authority.	Limit acknowledgement and evaluation of public protests only to those which have identified a specific, jurisdictional issue, affiliated with a specific parcel.
		BLM land use planning documents are simply too voluminous and complex for the average user to digest and comprehend. It is recommended that the existing land use planning process, based on large and lengthy written documents, be deconstructed and that a new standard be established that focuses more on the use of new technology geospatial database systems for planning areas. GIS-supported land use planning efforts were used in the White River RMP in the late 1990s with the assistance of the USFWS technical center in Ft. Collins, CO and BLM Oregon/Washington has been a GIS leader in BLM for many years. BLM Colorado is using a GIS-based land use planning process for the Eastern Colorado RMP.	A geospatial database of resources and geospatial land use allocation decision system should be the key documentation elements for any BLM land use plan. Printed documents should be limited to meet only the basic legal requirements, if any, e.g. the FONSI, Record of Decision, or Plan Decision. It is also recommended that an abbreviated document be prepared for each RMP, which provides a summary of the decisions and land use allocations for each RMP as a tool for tribes, local government, and other stakeholders. This summary document would replace the need for completion and distribution of a multi-volume set of land use planning documents.	The BLM should promote the use of a "Dynamic Digital Database" system to meet the land use planning requirements of NEPA and FLPMA. This system should be based on a comprehensive and continuously updated geospatial database of resource data layers, planning conditions, land use plan allocation decisions, and land use plan amendments. The BLM needs to establish a land use planning website that focuses on the availability of this geospatial database of land use resources and land use allocations. The existing ePlanning website is still focused on links to local BLM State and BLM District websites of written Plans Completed (only since 2000) and Plans in Development.	The ePlanning website needs to be a Bureauwide geospatial database of public land use allocations that is user friendly, easily accessible, and continuously updated. The BLM most recently developed the SolarMapper geospatial database system to capture land use allocation decisions from the Solar Programmatic EIS and land use planning effort. Similar efforts are underway to develop a WindMapper and CorridorMapper geospatial systems. It is also recommended that most public involvement and outreach efforts be focused more on the use of webinar sessions instead of public meetings. Webinar sessions are very effective in demonstrating the effective use of geospatial database systems.	The most recent attempt to improve the BLM land use planning and analysis process to improve stakeholder involvement, known as the Planning 2.0 rule, was undone earlier this year under the provisions of the Congressional Review Act (CRA). Since the CRA precludes the development of a new regulation that is substantially the same as the previous rule, it is recommended that BLM not dedicate resources to developing new regulations that further address stakeholder involvement and BLM's planning and NEPA responsibilities. Instead the BLM should focus efforts on Manual, Handbook, and administrative policy changes to complete land use plans faster and with less complexity.	It should also be noted that the requirement under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) that BLM land use plans be consistent with State and local plans to the maximum extent consistent with Federal law and the purposes of FLPMA does not mean that BLM land use plans must comply with local land use plans. A local land use plan could potentially attempt to restrict certain development activities on federal lands, although those development activities are consistent with the purposes of FLPMA.
		Regulatory provisions relating to ACECs, and the implementation thereof, must: ensure that decisions concerning ACEC designation are based on high quality, factual information; provide for meaningful consideration of land status and ownership, resource uses, infrastructure, and access patterns and needs; and aim to minimize adverse impacts on other resource uses consistent with FLPMA's multiple-use mandate. Recent land management planning processes in Alaska have highlighted that BLM's ACEC guidance is deeply in need of review, reconsideration, and revision. These decisions must be subjected to greater scrutiny—internal and external—as part of BLM's land management planning process.	ACEC designations or expansions should be directed and tailored to address some real need for protection of or prevention of irreparable damage to an important and relevant resource; not simply expand special management areas without a rational basis for concluding that setting aside additional land will result in protection of that resource. Special management attention should be directed at the causes identified as threatening the resource and responsible for the irreparable damage that must be prevented. Decisions must be grounded in scientific evidence and reflect a rational connection between this evidence and the decisions made.	BLM should modify its policy and procedural guidance on ACECs to establish minimum requirements for nomination or identification of potential ACECs. BLM's ACEC Manual acknowledges that "[t]here are no formal or special procedures" for "nominations/recommendations submitted by the public or other agencies" and encourages BLM personnel to recommend areas for consideration as potential ACECs that "appear" to meet the criteria. Anyone can propose any area as a potential ACEC, without much if any substantive support. While additional information may be gathered and considered throughout the planning process, there should be some minimum level of support required to nominate a potential ACEC.	3. The "relevance" and "importance" criteria for potential ACECs set forth in BLM's ACEC Manual 1613 are vague, and give an enormous degree of discretion to agency officials to determine that these criteria are satisfied. Often, the basis for determinations that these criteria are met is not presented in a way that can be scrutinized by the public in any meaningful way. BLM should adopt measurable, or at least more discrete, criteria for determining whether there is an "important" resource or value.	While its Land Use Planning Handbook addresses government-to-government coordination and engagement with Indian tribes, BLM should update its planning and NEPA guidance to specifically ensure early, ongoing, and meaningful consultation with Alaska Native Corporations (ANCs) regarding resource management planning decisions. In accordance with Department of the Interior policy, such consultation must commence at the earliest stages of the resource management planning process, and continue with each step of the process.	In many cases, ANCs selected and were conveyed lands now located within the exterior boundaries of BLM planning areas; often, these lands were selected for their mineral or other resource development potential. ANCs must be provided the opportunity to meaningfully participate in the development and implementation of plans that could impact their ability to fulfill the purposes for which they were established under ANCSA and which were recognized and preserved under ANILCA, and to protect and advance the economic, social, and cultural interests of their Alaska Native shareholders.
		The current 3-tier state structure removes valuable staff from District Office front-line decision making while establishing mid-tier management at the Division level that results in unnecessary and ineffective bureaucracy.				Honor and follow the consistency review process in FLPMA. Treat state and local governments as partners, not subordinates.	include mineral surveying as part of the land use planning process.	

Be clearer about the BLMs goals in all planning. From the outside it seems inevitably the tail is wagging the dog, leading to citizen distrust of BLM policies and processes. If you had a longer term plan that was approved, say a 10 year model indicating reduction or increases in (grazing, mining, recreation, water and land sales) then it would be easier to show how each year's work was progressing (or not) towards those agreed goals. Our public lands are a public treasure not to be indiscriminately squandered or sold off to the highest bidder.	Emphasize earning and honouring the public trust over creating profits for a few at the expense of the many. Today the public trust in the BLM is very broken. It is considered by many to be a rogue paramilitary agency.	Again, put more emphasis on "boots on the ground" rather than the endless dry directives from on high (DC). Provide and encourage more "town hall meetings in areas affected by any NEPA goals or planning. These should be at least annual and more often if planning is close to taking any actions, should be free to the public, and staffed by local people including interested citizen scientists.	Actually listen and respond with course corrections to citizen input rather than (as it seems now) just lip service to the citizens and for-profit interests.	Create a state and county website which people can subscribe to for free to access any and all NEPA actions underway, with deadlines, longer comment and feedback periods, and sincere interest in the larger public trust over private, for-profit interests. The system now works only for those knowing where to look (and when) are aware of the multitude of NEPA processes underway throughout the U.S. Make it easier for people to find out what is going on near where they live and provide all citizens a way to "vote" for or against any new proposals. This could be as simple as a local library online and current NEPA update link, with an easy way to tabulate and poll citizens (like this poll).	Provide longer timelines, more weight for the majority of the public's interest (not just those close by a given area), and a more predictable access time/place for public input. Recognize the vast majority of our people are unaware of the BLM at all, let alone its plans, and account for this larger number of stakeholders in all decisions realistically. To this end, establish some criteria for a population threshold before taking new actions -- you have 325 million stakeholders, the majority of whom will only "someday" visit public lands, but you work for them all nevertheless. So unless 51% can be polled to support killing predators to protect livestock, that killing should not be allowed.	Get BLM employees people out of their offices and on the ground, with citizen scientists and other interested citizens.	Move the headquarters of the BLM out of DC and into a Western state. I've heard many discussing Grand Junction, CO as a logical central point, nearer to the public lands.
The BLM should develop a simple graphic describing the fundamentals of the planning process; this should be available in an obvious place on the e-planning site.		The BLM must keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. If there are long delays in the process, the BLM should issue updates between milestones as well.	The BLM should use a variety of media—website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets—at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate.	BLM staff should hold public meetings at regular intervals as a plan is being written so people can hear firsthand about the progress of the plan and discuss concerns and ideas with staff.		The BLM should always be looking for opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across its own field office boundaries and with other public landowners, such as state agencies, tribes, and other federal agencies, as well as private landowners.	Collaboration should begin early, before scoping (the process by which agencies solicit input on the issues to be addressed and how they will be evaluated), and allow everyone—ranchers; miners; energy developers; recreation groups; other federal, state and local agencies; and members of the public—to tell the BLM their wishes and concerns about the planning area, and share any data they have about the area.
		BLM must revise its ACEC policy and guidance to ensure that determinations that lands nominated for designation as ACECs meet the designation criteria are based on current and sound science and subjected to scrutiny through public review and comment and consultation with ANCs and tribes. BLM needs to disclose all evidence and factors reviewed and considered in proposing designations and specific special management measures so the public can fully and meaningfully review and evaluate the proposed designation and proposed special management measures.	5. BLM should revise its ACEC Manual to make clear that any special management measures imposed are required to address the source of the threat to the identified important resources. E.g., BLM should not be able to impose restrictions on mining as special management to protect a wildlife population when the agency identifies predator control, harvest levels, weather, and overabundance as the major population contributors. Policy and guidance should make clear that there must be a clear, rational, and direct connection between the special management attention and the threat or risk to the resource or value, based upon sound, peer-reviewed science and subjected to public review and comment.	6. BLM should clarify in its ACEC policy and guidance that special management attention is not to be considered "required" if general management measures or other regulatory programs are sufficient to protect and prevent irreparable damage to the identified important resources or values.	7. Where the designation of an ACEC is justified, consistent with the FLPMA's multiple-use mandate, BLM should ensure that any special management attention minimizes any adverse impacts on other resource uses. Similarly, consistent with that mandate, BLM should revise its ACEC Manual or other regulations, policy, or guidance to clarify that ACEC boundaries are to be defined to encompass the smallest area necessary to protect and prevent irreparable damage to the identified important resources or values.		
BLM should provide regular updates on the status of the plan to local media outlets each time that status changes. If there is a long delay between stages, BLM should provide interim updates to the media and the public.	BLM should endeavor to complete an RMP in 2 years once the Notice of Intent to prepare and EIS is published. It's difficult to keep the public engaged in the planning process when it extends over many years.	BLM must keep the public informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. If long delays in the process are encountered, BLM should issue updates between milestones as well.	BLM should use a variety of media – website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets – at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate.	BLM staff should hold public meetings in affected communities when key milestones are reached, e.g., the initiation of public scoping, wilderness review, release of a preliminary draft plan/EIS. BLM should summarize all comments that were received from the public and cooperating agencies and how those comments were addressed.		BLM should share ideas and collaborate across its own field office boundaries and with other landowners, including state agencies, tribes, other federal agencies and private landowners.	Collaboration should begin early, before scoping, and allow everyone – ranchers, miners, energy developers, recreation groups, other federal, state and local agencies, and members of the general public – to tell BLM their wishes and concerns about the planning area, and share any data they have about the area.
						Solution #1: Redefine BLM "Accomplishments" See link in additional comments.	
BLM should develop a simple graphic describing the fundamentals of the planning process; this should be available in an obvious place on the e-planning site.	BLM should provide these simple graphics and links to more information in local newspapers or the most popular media outlets for local communities. Often times, rural communities use social media like Facebook as their source of information.	Provide detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone and in a form that is easily accessible. If there are long delays in the process, BLM should issue updates between milestones as well.	BLM should use a variety of media – web site, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets – at every stage of the planning process to let the public know when and how to participate.	BLM staff should meet with local counties by requesting to be on a county commissioner agenda so people can hear firsthand about the progress of the plan, and discuss concerns and ideas with staff.		Providing lear expectations and follow through on land planning and implementation goes a long way on being a good neighbor. A fully funded BLM that enables them to be a good neighbor (i.e. taking care of weeds, fences, etc.) helps build trust and collaboration.	Collaboration should begin early, before scoping, and allow everyone – ranchers, miners, energy developers, recreation groups, other federal, state and local agencies, and members of the general public – to tell BLM their wishes and concerns about the planning area, and share any data they have about the area.

BLM should seek to better understand state and local land use planning processes to aid in understanding inherent distinctions from the FLPMA process and identifying inconsistencies. The education process must be a two-way street that involves continual communication. BLM should strive to educate state, local and tribal partners about the potential inclusion of certain land use planning elements that may be unique to FLPMA, but have some application at a local level as well as in enhancing the likelihood of making an "apples to apples" comparison of plans across multi-jurisdictional levels.

Outreach to state officials in conjunction with the Governor's consistency review process must start well in advance of the 60-day period set forth in regulations (43 C.F.R. § 1610.3-2(e)). State officials have to coordinate input from multiple agency heads and review periods often expire before organizational efforts can be undertaken to distribute the NEPA document for review. Efforts should be undertaken to develop a single point of contact within each state in the preparation plan phase to ensure appropriate time for state review and consideration.

BLM should never initiate a planning process that will have a pre-determined outcome, nor should any process be based on policies designed to undercut the applicable statutory and regulatory process. Over the course of the last decade, land use planning outcomes have been improperly influenced toward pre-ordained outcomes by virtue of the adoption of overarching policies that elevated conservation values over multiple-use values. Examples of this include the recently rescinded climate change and mitigation policies, the latter of which imposed a net-benefit or no-net loss standard on all land use activities.

BLM should host and maintain plan specific websites where the following are published, maintained and updated: (i) planning rules and policies and schedules for upcoming planning efforts; (ii) preparation plans; (iii) stakeholder outreach plans; (iv) the analysis of the management situation documentation; (v) links to the documentation BLM is relying on for baseline assessments and effects analysis conclusions; (vi) agendas and meeting notes from coordination efforts; (vii) public notices; (viii) draft and final NEPA and related protest documentation; and (ix) final plans, plan amendments and plan maintenance data.

NEPA is designed to foster transparency and, when properly utilized is effective. BLM should involve stakeholders at the outset of preparation plan development. However, stakeholder input must be properly managed to achieve targeted and relevant input that is not a mere "voting" exercise based on value judgements about uses of public lands. The publication of a notice of intent should not be the first time the public is made aware of a planning process. Stakeholder and BLM RAC involvement in identifying available and missing data, formulating a participation plan and identifying key issues and management concerns will help expedite the process and ensure a good result.

Embrace the coordination process for land use inventory, planning and management activities; mandate that BLM staff keep apprised of state, local and tribal land use plans and meet regularly with those officials to discuss planning constraints and consistency issues. BLM should genuinely strive to obtain plan consistency and empower state and field offices to develop, revise and amend plans based on state and local values minimizing Washington D.C. bias and politics. BLM should also consider drafting targeted guidance for resolving inconsistencies instead of defaulting to generally applicable dispute resolution processes.

The BLM must use the RACs as intended by FLPMA and the current planning regulations and not as a mere forum for agency departments to provide general updates. The core function of RACs is to provide advice to the BLM on the preparation and implementation of land use plans BLM should utilize RAC-based technical review teams to aid in gathering and analyzing data and developing recommendations to aid in the planning process. RACs could also serve as a liaison between BLM and stakeholders and could facilitate stakeholder working groups to help inform agency planning. BLM's failure to involve the RACs in the development of the Proposed BLM 2.0 Planning Rules was a missed opportunity.

BLM should strictly adhere to the provisions of FLPMA, the principle of multiple-use, and the existing regulations governing land use planning. Simply following existing statutory and regulatory provisions is critical to rebuilding trust. This includes giving appropriate import to the provisions of the Mining and Minerals Policy Act during the planning process as intended by Congress when adopting FLPMA ("public lands must be managed in a manner which recognizes the nation's need for domestic sources of minerals, food, timber, and fiber from public lands including implementation of the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 as it pertains to public lands") (43 U.S.C. § 1701(a)(12)).

When initiating public involvement with a time limit, BLM should publish appropriate notices in the Federal Register. The current BLM website(s) are not an appropriate forum for official notice for time sensitive public comment opportunities. In addition, BLM should commit to maintaining a reliable, updated, and publicly accessible planning site to encourage participation, provide transparency, and supplemental information.

Additionally, BLM should increase opportunities for state agencies and local governments to participate as Cooperating Agencies and increase interdisciplinary team involvement on planning efforts, specifically for wildlife management, resources and recreation. Finally, guidelines should be developed collaboratively and require state concurrence.

When evaluating special designation areas such as wilderness, National Monuments, Parks, Wildlife Refuges, Conservation Areas, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, etc., the BLM should adequately establish a purpose and need and consult with partners to establish explicit directives on how state jurisdictions will not be impacted. Due to special designations on roughly 10 million acres in Arizona, state and local entities experience extensive and widespread project delays, elevated costs, increased man-hours and legal challenges, which has resulted in decreased efficiency in the conservation and management of Arizona's wildlife resources.

To ensure the state's management authorities and jurisdiction are not affected by planning decisions, any future BLM planning directives should include specific language that directs the agency to utilize existing overarching Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs) and other agreements with local governments for wildlife management activities within the areas of special designation. It should be explicit that if the BLM anticipates impacts to local governments' ability to carry out their trust responsibilities and statutory authorities, those impacts must be disclosed and analyzed within the environmental review process.

Like DOT and DOE, BLM should maintain information on the time needed to complete the NEPA process, making it easier for applicants to gather accurate data specific to the time needed to prepare NEPA documents.

BLM should gather accurate data specific to the time needed to prepare NEPA documents and make it public.

BLM should make sure NEPA analysis is communicated to the applicant as early as possible, allowing applicants to engage in the process and provide useful insight and information at a point at which the information can still be considered.

BLM should post on a designated portal on the BLM website as to any and all upcoming NEPA analysis and the stage at which that analysis currently stands.

CEQ's regulations are vague or silent on which aspects of NEPA compliance typically associated with an EIS are also applicable to an EA. Courts provide some, but not complete or uniform, guidance.

BLM should clarify which duties are applicable to an EIS and which are applicable to EAs.

Develop some consistency in notifying the public as to what is under consideration. Use the Federal Register and local media in addition to email lists to get the word out as to what is under consideration.

Use a master email list from the BLM Regional office for dissemination of information. We have had to seek out the District offices and request to be added to planning notices, resulting in notification from some, and no idea what is transpiring with others.

Finally, allow us to submit comment in the process with the ability to upload documents, such as letters, versus having to undertake the exercise involved with this input "opportunity"!

The BLM should add a step between scoping and the issuance of a draft resource management plan (RMP) where the agency would propose "preliminary alternatives". Then solicit feedback from the public before formally proposing a range of alternatives in the draft plan. This extra step should help the public be more constructively engaged in the development of an RMP revision or amendment.

Coordinate with the state wildlife agency early in the process to identify and address areas of mutual interest, statutory or management authority and state trust responsibility.

Use the Federal Register, local media and email lists for public notices or involvement, in addition to the BLM website.

Consistency – the BLM land use plans should not only be consistent across the Region, but should also strive for consistency with adjacent Forest Service lands and State lands respectively.

This goes directly to matters such as travel management, signage, access, recreational shooting, hunting, angling, dispersed camping, OHV use, game retrieval and wildlife management.

Consideration – the BLM should ensure that the State's management authorities and jurisdiction are not adversely impacted by their planning directives.

When evaluating special designations on BLM lands, establish a purpose and need, but also consult with partners like the AZ Game & Fish Department (AZGFD) to make sure statutory directives and responsibilities are not impeded. Special designations drive up the costs of the conservation and management of Arizona's wildlife resources from project delays, elevated costs, increased man hours and legal challenges.

Emphasize, where appropriate, formal recognition of stakeholder input, and especially agreement, e.g. include action alternatives that truly reflect input from multiple stakeholders.

Make decisions that reflect public input. "User friendly planning" should at least occasionally ~~e~~award "user crafted solutions." Marginalize those who perpetuate conflict.

Transparency is less of a concern than other topics at this time. The process is relatively well known and we can see what is happening – we are just too often frustrated by the outcome.

See B.1 and .2 above- create transparency through clearer structure, and scrupulous adherence to that structure.

Formalize (e.g. through regulation) the manner in which statutory duties (e.g. coordination) will be conducted, so as to standardize and make equal the treatment of neighbors.

Establish collaborative stakeholder groups that meet on a regular basis.

No hidden agendas. Straight talk is always best.

Be good listeners and be respectful of sincere stakeholders input.

Be willing to share information and avoid hidden agendas. Be respectful of sincere and factual input from stakeholders.

Bring good science, honesty and integrity back to the NEPA process. Avoid junk science and hidden agendas that were so much a part of the SGFA EIS.

Rebuild a respectful partnership between stakeholders an DOI personal.

It is all about attitude and building a respectful relationships. The BLM has a job to do and stakeholders have their hopes and dreams.

Build relationships by being a good listener and gain a understanding of the stakeholder concerns.

Tribes, just like local governments, need to be better informed of how they can participate, and the chances they have to give input and direction to these planning efforts. We see this most vividly here in Nevada with the pinion juniper forest utilization efforts and the explosion of wild horse numbers over AML. Early orientation of the tribe and the counties and requesting a knowledgeable representative participate in the planning process can avoid conflicts. Tribes have much to offer, both historically and culturally, if provided the proper information and early invitation to participate.	Most rural states, counties, tribes, and grazing boards do not have the budgets to actively support participation in the planning processes. BLM should make Block Grants available to support this all important planning activity that directly impacts the lives and economies of our rural areas that are heavily affected by public lands. For instance Lincoln County Nevada is 97 percent federally managed lands, leaving only three percent as a tax base for planning and infrastructure and public services.	Openness and a willingness to LISTEN to what the public is presenting in both the scop8ing and any LUP process is Transparency. If the public cannot influence the planning, then they feel the are not being heard and mostly will avoid participation in the process altogether. BLM should be clear and concise and CONSISTENT in laying out the LUP process and what is expected of the BLM and what is expected of the public. Never say..."this is what the law says or what the policy requires". That is not listening or productive.	Transparency openly implies ACCOUNTABILITY. If BLM is unable to do something they have committed to, they must explain why.	CREDIBILITY is at stake if transparency and accountability is not consistent or is violated during the LUP/NEPA processes.	BLM needs a better description of their internal processes. We have seen RMPs being in process for several years without explanation. Oft times the delays are blamed on Reno or Washington DC BLM office reviews. So no one knows the status or progress of what is going on in these reviews. Is the content being changed or is the review being done for consistency with BLM policy. This leads to distrust and the local government feeling as if the real decision is being made above their heads and not at the District BLM level. Why participate if this is the outcome?	Use common sense in promoting BLM specialists IN PLACE when they have been effective in their work and interactions with the public. This saves money and delays in the new employee having to learn the issues and needs of this district. COMMITMENTS MADE TO PERMITTEES BY THE PREVIOUS RANGE SPECIALIST OFTEN FALL BY THE WAYSIDE, ARE NEVER DOCUMENTED IN THE PERMITTEE'S GRAZING OFFICIAL RECORDS, AND FAIL TO BE IMPLEMENTED, resulting in boiling distrust and frustration.	Reorganize the Multiple Use Advisory Boards, as used in the 1980s and 1990s. In all our years, (since 1976) working with the BLM, the single most effective tool for being Good Neighbors was the use of the MUABs along with the BLM Grazing Advisory Boards. The Resource Advisory Councils replaced both the MUAB and the GABs. The RACs have been ineffective because no BLM manager has taken ownership. Member participants and BLM do not feel responsible. RACS would be most useful for centralized management. The GABs were highly productive and solved detailed problems on grazing on public lands. Coordinate with western range research programs to address effective and appropriate seed selections.
Local governments must have a seat on the BLM Interdisciplinary Team levels for planning and projects. Local governments must be involved in the baseline data collection and report development, not after these are already complete. Invite local governments to participate in "kick off" meetings for any project or proposal and keep them involved throughout the entire planning process.	Most rural local governments do not have the capacity to fully engage in BLM planning and NEPA processes in a meaningful way. BLM should work to find ways to support local governments in their efforts since doing so will streamline BLM efforts, reduce conflict, and result in better management that has taken into concern and found consistency with locally affected people. A capacity assistance program like a "PILT Plus" could be pursued with the purpose of the funding to go towards assisting local government participation in these processes.	The BLM planning and NEPA processes should give deference and have a strong bias towards use and selection of local, user and stakeholder coordinated initiatives (i.e., Coordinated Resource Management, Nevada Collaborative Conservation Network).	BLM should implement a better use of technology to provide access by state and local governments in planning and NEPA processes. This should include fully accessible online project management portals that are transparent and easily accessible where all project information (maps, reports, comments, etc.) in available. A great example includes the project management program through the Utah Watershed Restoration Initiative.	It is imperative that BLM find ways for better consistency between BLM non-disclosure requirements when local governments are cooperating agencies on NEPA and various state open meeting law or government in the sunshine requirements. It is very cumbersome us to properly participate in BLM NEPA processes with these non-disclosure requirements.	Local governments must have a seat on the BLM Interdisciplinary Team levels for planning and projects. Local governments must be involved in the baseline data collection and report development, not after these are already complete. Invite local governments to participate in "kick off" meetings for any project or proposal and keep them involved throughout the entire planning process.	Proper Coordination - see input on B. above	We are aware of and support landscape level planning and management. However, "landscape level" often becomes counter to local focus and needs. We do not want to see a dilution of local voice and input in any planning or management process. We acknowledge the need for flexibility and scalability in resource planning but are concerned that establishing "landscape" boundaries that do not focus at local level will only serve to reduce the local voice in the planning process. Eureka County requests that BLM ensure the local BLM level (no greater than the District level) continues to serve as the default level of analysis and decision making for BLM planning and implementation activities.
		The DOI should make greater use of cross-references to information available on its website, allowing for shortened Federal Register notices and quicker publication. Most users today are much more comfortable searching for and finding information on agency websites rather than in the Federal Register. Because the DOI controls its website, maximizing use of the website and minimizing the length of Federal Register Notices will speed publication and better inform the public.	The BLM website is very good at providing relevant materials for current or recent NEPA proceedings, but materials related to older proceedings are difficult to obtain once they drop off the website. BLM should establish an archival website in which older materials can be readily obtained on-line, without clogging the main BLM site.			DOI should not second guess the permitting decisions delegated to state and local entities. Once any particular activity is covered by an updated Clean Air Act or Clean Water Act permit, the air and water quality effects of the activity that are regulated under the permits should be excluded from NEPA review. This scoping limitation should be expressly stated in updated regulations and the agencies' NEPA handbooks.	
BLM should use the Federal Register, local media, and email lists to notify the public and request comments. BLM should also use a process to provide advanced notice of all anticipated/upcoming planning efforts to local governments, tribal partners, and stakeholders.		Implement specific pre-NEPA state/federal coordination guidelines. Guidelines should be developed collaboratively and require state concurrence. Specifically, guidelines should include direction for coordinating with state wildlife agencies early in the planning process to identify and address areas of mutual interest, statutory/management authority, state trust responsibility, and state planning.	The BLM should increase opportunities for state agencies to participate as Cooperating Agencies and increase interdisciplinary team involvement on planning efforts, specifically for wildlife management, resources and recreation.	The BLM should continue to use the Federal Register (FR) as the outreach method for notification or to request public involvement, including public review of documents and public meetings. Using the FR demonstrates that BLM has a genuine interest in public involvement and provides an opportunity for a clear and consistent message on the level of public involvement being requested.	When initiating public involvement with a time limit, BLM should publish appropriate notices in the Federal Register. The current BLM website(s) are not an appropriate forum for official notice for time sensitive public comment opportunities. In addition, BLM should commit to maintaining a reliable, updated, and publicly accessible planning site to encourage participation, provide transparency, and supplemental information. Options include a specific planning website for each BLM State Office containing an updated Schedule of Proposed Actions, all of the documents and plans currently open for public review, and announcements about upcoming meetings/webinars.	When evaluating special designation areas such as wilderness, National Monuments, Parks, Wildlife Refuges, Conservation Areas, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, etc., the BLM should adequately establish a purpose and need and consult with partners to establish explicit directives on how state jurisdictions will not be impacted. Due to special designations on roughly 10 million acres in Arizona, the AZ Game and Fish Department experiences extensive and widespread project delays, elevated costs, increased man-hours and legal challenges, which has resulted in decreased efficiency in the conservation and management of Arizona's wildlife resources.	To ensure the state's management authorities and jurisdiction are not affected by planning decisions, any future BLM planning directives should include specific language that directs the agency to utilize existing overarching Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs) and other agreements with local governments for wildlife management activities within the areas of special designation. It should be explicit that if the BLM anticipates impacts to local governments' ability to carry out their trust responsibilities and statutory authorities, those impacts must be disclosed and analyzed within the environmental review process.
		If the previous plan had some good models, BLM should remind the public that it is building on successful past practice. Audio-visual and other PR efforts could also remind the public about links to those earlier practices, including for example the CCC during the Depression. Use history as a partner in shaping the future.	Where there are example of good collaboration between levels of government, remind the public of these precedents. Counter the (false) perception that government is the enemy.			Trust building in this cynical era is difficult. Inquire which institutions working with BLM currently are perceived as trustworthy. Work with researchers that have worked on social trust, Russell Sage Foundation? Are there results from this research that might be applied to a very different setting?	Check out Everyday Democracy in Hartford, CT, formerly known as Study Circles Resource Center of Pomfret CT. They encourage work on local initiatives, based on a 1930s Swedish citizen involvement programhttps://www.everyday-democracy.org/. or more generically, Study Circles [https://www.google.com/search?q=Study+Circles&ie=utf-8&oe=utf-8] Ironically, the first Study Circles were organized by the Chatauqua Movement in the U.S. in the 19th century
		BLM releases EIS text for public comment before allowing the project proponent to review and address issues raised. Public comments will often identify issues with the EIS which could have been addressed more effectively beforehand by the proponent. The project proponent should be allowed to review the EIS before it is released for public comment. Doing so would reduce the amount of work BLM must complete in response to the comment period and allow for additional collaboration and problem solving between the project proponent and BLM, saving resources and time.	Even though companies often pay, in many cases millions of dollars, for contractors to conduct the environmental analysis necessary under NEPA, project NEPA documents frequently go into a black hole without visibility on where the document is in the process or why there are substantial delays. Western Energy Alliance has documented numerous projects that have taken several years, many without any update to project proponents. BLM should make information available to project proponents at least every six months on where the document is in the process, the cause of delays, and what BLM is doing to move forward.	BLM should adhere more closely to Council of Environmental Quality (CEQ) guidelines on NEPA timelines. When EAs exceed six months and EISs eighteen months, BLM should assign strike teams to complete the NEPA. These strike teams should be composed of planning specialists, perhaps at the state office level, who have the expertise to move forward expeditiously with NEPA documents, as sometimes staff at the field office level are not as skilled in the NEPA process and focused on many different tasks.		BLM should adhere to the principles established in the 2005 Desk Guide to Cooperating Agency Relationships and Coordination with Intergovernmental Partners. While BLM allows for substantial public input during the resource management plan development process, stakeholder concerns, particularly those from state and local governments, are frequently ignored in the final plan. BLM should ensure that public comments are sufficiently incorporated into final RMPs and EISs.	Many counties across the West have planning processes that are not given full consideration by BLM. BLM should improve the recognition and incorporation of state and local government land use plans, data, and policies in RMP amendments.

						Throughout planning and environmental compliance processes, the planning rule should direct BLM to review, consider, and incorporate programs and recommendations of state and regional comprehensive planning efforts, data, and analyses (i.e., State Wildlife Action Plans, North American Waterfowl Management Plan, Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies Crucial Habitat Assessment Tool).	The planning rule should direct BLM to analyze and minimize impacts (including use of motorized/mechanized equipment) to the state's ability to manage wildlife in recommended/designated special land use areas for: species introduction/supplementation/translocation; survey/monitoring; capture/marking; research; sampling; radio telemetry; stocking; stream renovations and barrier construction/repair; wildlife waters construction, redevelopment, maintenance, monitoring and water delivery; habitat enhancement/creation/restoration; fencing/removal; prescribed fire; angling, hunting; trapping; emergency management; law enforcement; nonnative species or predator control; big game retrieval.
						The planning rule should direct BLM to use the environmental analyses and proposals of state agencies with jurisdiction by law or special expertise, to the maximum extent possible. Specifically, direct BLM to incorporate state species designations developed and defined within State Wildlife Action Plans, mandated by Congress and approved by the USFWS. State plans must be used to inform management decisions on public lands including state Species of Greatest Conservation Need & Species of Economic and Recreational Importance.	The BLM must analyze all impacts to the public's ability to access and camp on BLM land as a result of overarching planning decisions including, but not limited to all land use allocations, recommendations, prescriptions, or designations. The planning rule should direct BLM to minimize camping restrictions that may lead to a shortage of available camp sites affecting the ability and/or willingness of lawful users to hunt and fish on their public lands.
State agencies and Local governments should also receive a consistency review period.	BLM should be required to coordinate and cooperate in a meaningful way with states, counties and other local governments in making land management plans and decisions as Congress required (FLPMA, NEPA). Federal planning processes should ensure that local users of natural resources have a strong voice in land management and that decisions are made which benefit the local users of natural resources. Meaningful coordination with local governments should include a thorough review and acknowledgement of local plans affected by proposed land management plans, as well as a robust engagement with local officials, staff, and affected users.	The use of straight, frequent, and clear communication is essential for transparency. Establish clear, predictable, and reliable deadlines and timetables that can be followed by the interested public.	BLM should strive to rely on state agencies' local expertise to make decisions that are driven from the ground up; rather than relying on top down, one size fits all approaches.	Future regulatory actions should provide for the immediate simplification, improvement, streamlining of, as well as a comprehensive review of the NEPA process. NEPA improvements should include requiring the consideration of economic impacts to areas directly affected by regulation.	Details of the time and costs involved in conducting environmental evaluations (Environmental Assessments and EIS) should be publicly reported with an agency-by-agency accounting breakdown for the resources required for initial planning of NEPA activities.	Make sure these groups know that you are listening to them. Too often local stakeholders and interested parties are valued far less than the much larger, distant, and outspoken groups that only threaten lawsuits. Trust can be gained as the BLM incorporates the locally generated ideas into the proposed alternatives. Prove to the local stakeholders that the agency is listening by including their ideas into a considered option. Consultation and coordination mean soliciting feedback and actually using it.	BLM should publicly recognize the important role that permittees play in partnering to manage and improve lands.
Congress wrote FLMPA with the intent & spirit of having local governments act as the agents of the public interest. Section 1712, Congress mandated as part of the federal land use planning process that: "assure that consideration is given to those State, local, and tribal plans that are germane in the development of land use plans for public lands...meaningful public involvement of State and local government officials in the development of land use programs, land use regulations, and land use decisions for public lands, including early public notice" In any redevelopment of the planning process, BLM needs to place a revered importance on the local knowledge and input of local governments.	When creating additional programs/directives, BLM needs to place additional attention on land capabilities and sound conservation practices. BLM needs to consider the use of flexible utilization and residual management standards, considering pertinent information such as weather and forage conditions on the entire range operation, remainder of grazing season outlook, and economic consequences of proposed actions, determining compliance with management plans, and/or to trigger livestock moves among or from an allotment.	BLM needs to ensure that the data used for the National Environmental Policy Act [PL. 91-190] review process is scientifically sound and conducted by credible sources.	BLM needs to work with state, local, and tribal units of government in the development of policies and procedures, and encourage local government cooperation and coordinated resource management planning as early as possible in the resource management planning and environmental impact statement process.			BLM's planning process should maximize local involvement in public lands management planning, including interfacing with local governments upfront. Local governments have a familiarity & commitment to the area under consideration that cannot be matched. Local government officials are chosen to represent their communities in dealings with federal agencies. Congress recognized this relationship with FLPMA's coordination concept & requirement. Comprehensive, locally-led strategy is the best approach to public-lands management. With locally-elected board members, conservation districts can & should be a well utilized resource by BLM.	DOI & BLM leadership need to encourage BLM professional staff involved in rangeland & wildlife management to become certified by an appropriate professional society. As part of that encouragement, BLM should provide time and/or financial support to staff who are working toward obtaining a certification/continuing education credits. A review should be conducted to determine the adequacy of current OPM standards for "rangeland management specialist" & other professional classifications involved in rangeland management & extent to which OPM & federal agencies are adhering to these standards. Upon completion, OPM & BLM need to ensure that the standards are adhered to in the future.
						BLM needs to speed up vegetative rehabilitation of acres damaged by wildland fires on public lands. Currently the process is too delayed, allowing invasive species to come in and out compete native vegetation, further deteriorating the rangeland.	In order to encourage conservation practices on public lands, BLM needs to work with individuals looking to conduct water conveyance improvements (i.e. irrigation ditches, piping, and other water conveyances) on public lands (when partial relocation of the conveyance is necessary or advisable) and allowing the project to happen without jeopardizing the individual's historic perpetual easements or prescriptive rights of way when those conveyances traverse public lands. Doing so will encourage implementation of conservation practices on public lands
						Again, please insist on a standard 120 day review for all Environmental Impact Statements and a 60 day review for all environmental Assessments.	
		You know those climate change studies that disappeared from the EPA and National Park websites? How about you publish those on BLM pages.	NEPA has been working just fine as far as transparency goes. Leave it alone.			Bring back the Resource Advisory Councils.	Do not cede control of the public lands to the state or local governments.

BLM needs to establish consistency between field offices and their application of NEPA. The operation of one office's policies and procedures can conflict with another field office. BLM policies and related NEPA application should be standardized. Likewise, there should be consistency with other state and federal requirements. For example, BLM Resource Management Plans (RMPs) should be consistent with state agency sage-grouse plans.

BLM should clearly identify what the intent of the NEPA process is to all stakeholders. NEPA principles need to be explained early in the process along with a baseline for requirements among all stakeholders.

BLM can build better trust with all stakeholders by fulfilling its obligation to allow multiple uses on public lands while protecting natural resources in a timely manner. This concept is the very cornerstone of the Federal Land Management Planning Act (FLPMA) and the NEPA process. The process allows all stakeholders to have a voice at the table, provide reasonable public comment and proposes realistic solutions to potential impacts.

Allow online sign-ups to receive information and reduce costly certified mailings.

Establish a process for better and more clear communication with grazing permittees, particularly in the alternative development process, and allow for an adequate exchange of ideas and solutions from grazing permittees.

Socio-economic analysis must be equal to the environmental analysis and given equal weight in the decision making process.

WMA urges BLM to simplify the planning process and shorten the time frames involved.

BLM needs to involve cooperating agencies much more thoroughly at the beginning of a project and insist on their participation throughout. This may not shorten the BLM-specific NEPA process but can ensure that other agency actions are less burdensome because they were properly addressed up front.

BLM should improve efforts to build working relationships with proponents and local governments.

WMA suggests that "pre-meetings" with resource specialists would be helpful in facilitating the process. BLM State Directors have encouraged this in the past, however interest from BLM personnel has been low. But pre-meetings should not be viewed as a way to extend the process, should not require additional public notices or decisions that consume time and reviews up and down the organization.

WMA believes BLM should share relevant information that will help facilitate and aid proponent in producing a more comprehensive and complete plan.

Invite industry to the table to discuss NEPA issues during the review period. WMA's suggestion is to hold regular review meetings where industry could address concerns with the submitted Plan of Operations with the agency. This would allow for a more timely review and a more timely process overall.

WMA believes BLM and industry should improve efforts to build working relationships.

WMA believes BLM should consider local input and impact of the agency's decisions on the local economy.

In the Company's experience, the level of transparency in the NEPA process often varies from one BLM District Office to another, each setting different expectations and requirements for similar activities. The Interior Department should provide clear and practical guidance to BLM to reduce local variation and inconsistencies in the application of national policies under NEPA and other federal land management laws. As part of this effort, best practices can be shared, further supporting consistency and transparency around shared expectations for managing uses on federal lands.

BLM should engage a review process that gives due consideration to the expertise of permittees. With respect to transmission infrastructure, EPE is repeatedly advised by resource specialists regarding what construction, operations or maintenance criteria are or are not necessary to perform specialized work. Specific examples include the amount of work area needed around the base of structure or the width, slope, and turning radius necessary for access roads to safely perform work. That is not to propose that the BLM be staffed with electrical safety engineers or other industry specific specialists, but the BLM should allow and respect project proponent's participation in the process

BLM should improve the consistency and transparency of the NEPA process to build trust between BLM and stakeholders.

By not having a predetermined outcome for an action. Invite local governments to the process at the very beginning, instead of having them ask to be included. A simple questionnaire sent out to local governments asking if they are affected by a proposed action would help.

By not denying that major actions do not rise to the level of an EIS. This happens often and when it does, the local instinct is to assume that the outcome is predetermined. If an action does indeed not rise to that level, explain exactly why it does not. Even if it does not, BLM should invite comments from affected local governments.

Utilize the local governments as go-betweens in major actions and conflicts. Local governments know their neighbors. They are usually much more trusted by their neighbors and constituents. BLM should utilize that resource.

Remember NEPA requires BLM to look at the "human environment" as much as the natural environment. Too often, the human environment is only considered secondarily to the natural environment.

the BLM has to be reasonable and stay away from airy-fairy side issues not relevant to the NEPA and planning proc. e.g. hyothetical situation - bud worms kill coniferous trees on hillsides above a lake or reservoir that is the source of the town's drinking water. A harvesting of diseased trees is proposed, because the dead trees are now a forest fire hazard. A forest fire would make the soils on the hillside susceptible to erosion, running downhill into the reservoir during spring run-off or after a rainstorm, ruining the reservoir. But wait, do not allow the cut. we need to do a scientific study of the soils that will take two years. In two years the timber will not be marketable

Appreciate that the people in the locality (including farmers, ranchers, loggers, miners, tribal members, hunters, fishermen, recreationists) have a lot of local experience, and in most cases that experience has helped to build this country into the great nation that it is. Someone from the city, who has earned a college degree and now is on a crusade to right all the wrongs in society, so joins the BLM may not have all the correct answers. show some respect for the ways things have been done in the past.

Further, in the last year, the BLM redid its state, district, and national websites, making it difficult to navigate and retrieve information, especially on past and upcoming actions. Removing this vital government documentation severs stakeholders from the information needed to provide input on NEPA process. These websites should immediately be restored.

The BLM could foster greater transparency in the NEPA process by fully answering questions, objections, and alternatives raised by stakeholder in the scoping notices. Often the BLM ignores or dismisses them in EAs by responding with what appear to be blanket and/or perfunctory statements and providing no substantial evidence or explanation. When a proposed agency action is being reviewed through the NEPA process for approval, all existing agency rules or policies that enable the agency to make the proposed action at hand should be addressed.

Often, in EAs and EISs, the BLM omits important or includes outdated information/data, making it difficult for the public to understand and analysis the full impacts of the proposed action, such as grazing allotments (ie. the number of AUMs allocated to wild horses versus livestock); accusations of degradation to range/water sources (ie. monitoring data used to differentiate livestock usage impacts from wild horse impact); and full costs of proposed action (ie. costs of the long- and short-term costs associated with the capture, removal and warehousing of targeted horses). Including this information/data would go a long way in developing greater transparency in the NEPA process.

The BLM can build trust and better integrate the needs of stakeholders by listening when there is opposition, alternatives, and/or suggested modifications to a proposed action. Often the BLM seems to have reached foregone decisions that preclude any real consideration of comments about a proposed action.

The BLM should reinstate its WH&BAB and review its selection process for its members so that the Board truly represents the range of stakeholders. The Board has been stacked with members who represent the livestock industry, who reside primarily on the West, who despise wild horses and burros, and who perpetuate the BLM's business as usual policies.

The Board needs to scientists who are experts in the field of fertility control and other relevant fields, local and national wild horse advocacy groups interested in partnering with the BLM, and individuals who care about our wild herds public lands, and others. And the BLM needs to seriously consider alternative positions and views.

communicate findings and ask for participation from all groups

BLM needs to use community groups to assist with gathering data but be mindful of groups who think they own our public lands (i.e. Bundy kind of groups)

3. Early personal contact with local government and the Governor's office to underscore the importance of their direct involvement and to invite that participation would be helpful. Personal contact underscores the importance of the process and their specific involvement either personally or through a designated representative.

5. Many rural counties and communities, tribes, etc. lack the funding to support active participation in the planning process. BLM should make Block Grants available to assist in this all-important planning activity that directly impacts the lives and economics of the rural areas heavily affected by public lands.

Transparency is openness and a willingness to listen to what is being imparted by the public in both a scoping and a LUP process. If the public does not feel they are being heard, or can influence the planning process, than they will likely either become defensive or possibly avoid the process altogether. Be clear and concise in laying out the LUP process and what is expected of the BLM and how the public can participate fully. Be sincere and not state "this is what the law or policy requires".

Transparency also implies accountability. If BLM say that they are going to do something then do it, or explain to the public why they were not able to do so.

Credibility is at stake if transparency does not occur, or is violated during the LUP/NEPA process

There needs to be a better description of the BLM internal process. For instance, the Carson City RMP has been in draft for many years now. This has been blamed on review by the Washington DC and/or State Office. Ultimately, no one knows what is happening in these reviews. Are they simply reviewing for consistency with BLM policies or are they changing the content and management direction of the LUP. If the latter is the case, why would local government feel invited or invested in the process if the true decision is being made at higher levels of the agency and not at the local (District) level?

Promote BLM specialists in place if effective in their work and work well with the users. To date it appears that in order to be promoted the BLM specialists need to relocate. This typically costs substantial dollars for the move and requires bringing in a replacement. In addition, a new person must learn the issues and needs and start over. Too frequently BLM permittees have experienced several newly assigned range specialists over a 2-3 year period. This is unacceptable. Commitments made to permittees by the previous range specialist often fall by the wayside are never documented in the office official record or fail to ever be implemented resulting in distrust and frustration.

The most successful paradigm employed by BLM was Multiple Use Advisory Boards (MUAB) at the District and State levels, and Grazing Advisory Boards (GAB). In the 1990s, the GABs were eliminated and Resource Advisory Councils (RAC) replaced the MUABs. Neither participants or BLM staff feel responsible to solve problems particular to any one District. They are focused on solving their District's problems with the District MUABs. The RACs are useful for centralized management rather than field level. The GABs were productive. GABS gave permittees a forum for problem solving and self-policing of a recalcitrant member. Restore MUAB and GAB Advisory institutions to service, and dispense of RACs.

WDFW takes every opportunity to participate in BLM planning processes. We encourage BLM to continue working with WDFW in formal NEPA driven processes, and critical on the ground species recovery activities

Continuity of lead planners for the projects within BLM owned land has created challenges to regular communication on development of a Draft EIS and timelines have been altered numerous times. This has hampered WDFW's ability to provide critical review and input as a cooperating agency. It is our hope that this review process may lead to more regular and more frequent communication between BLM and their formal cooperating agency partners.

WDFW appreciates the opportunity to engage with the BLM Spokane District in the development of an Eastern Washington Resource Management Plan for the approximate 445,000 acres of land's in Eastern Washington that BLM manages.

WDFW highly values BLM's land ownership in Washington State. Those lands provide crucial habitat for federal and state listed threatened and endangered species as well as economically important game species.

Generally, the existing process provides adequate transparency through the mechanisms of scoping and public comment. There is a concern relative to assuring accurate and scientific analysis of sensitive or politically-charged subjects, and adequately considering and addressing substantive comments in the final analysis.

The BLM can significantly improve transparency and regulatory certainty for the project proponent by setting reasonable time frames for the NEPA process in regulation. Time limits for each step of the process need to be developed, including document reviews. The current process typically takes multiple years from start to finish, for project scales that are considered small within the coal industry. For example, a recent coal lease modification for a relatively small area (310 acres) and minor amount of coal (340K tons) took over three years to complete. This is entirely unacceptable for an industry that needs regulatory certainty upfront in the project planning stage.

Cooperating agencies need to rely more on the lead agency during the document development and review process. Comments and concerns from cooperating agencies should be initially identified during the scoping process and funneled to the lead agency for consideration. Document reviews by cooperating agencies must also be time-limited and likely shorter than that provided to the lead agency and need to be conducted concurrently with the lead agency review. Again this can significantly shorten the review process.

At the "draft" stage, and as part of the public comment process, allow challenges to the analysis for a specific topic(s) with supporting scientific documentation, and establish a mechanism for unbiased review (addresses the issue of consultant or Resource Specialist bias).

See previous comments on "User-friendly Planning".

Provide broad opportunities for public participation at each phase in the process.

Provide broad opportunities for participation by all stakeholders at each phase in the process.

Maintenance project applications take an extended amount of time for the BLM to process. If a project is not required to be open for public comment, the BLM review should be expedited. It would be helpful for the BLM to adhere to standardized schedules when reviewing project requests. Each project should have flow chart, process, and checklists, including all of the required department contact information (e.g. field office, department, and responsibility), and make the work flow processes clearly visible to the applicant (and to the public if applicable).

BHE recommends when entities and the BLM enter into Master Service Agreements (MSA) that include set project schedule timelines and milestones, those timelines and milestones should be met; project applicants should have the expectation that if they are entering into service agreements that reimburse the BLM, the terms of the agreements should be adhered to.

Greater transparent in the NEPA process can be fostered by the BLM by including a standard checklist/flowchart with every project review and the identification of contact information for agency personnel involved in the project. Currently, there appears to be no process to track progress or transfer projects to other internal departments. Application processing schedules should be established.

The BLM should not be allowed to add additional stipulations after initial analysis and approval has occurred. Additional stipulations after initial approval leads to project planning delays, rework by project applicants to meet the additional stipulations, and additional costs for the project.

Often times there is a lack of communication and of consistency between field offices and their application of NEPA. The operation of one office's policies and procedures can conflict with those in another field office. BLM policies and application of NEPA should be consistent. While BHE understands that local resource management plans (RMPs) are appropriate to address local resources and concerns, the application and timing of NEPA requirements should be consistent. The BLM should increase consistency between the field offices and RMPs.

As mentioned in Solution #3, in addition to consistency between field offices. There should be consistency with other state and federal requirements. For example, BLM RMPs should be consistent with state agency sage-grouse plans.

Establishing a tiered process to address concerns, conflicts or delays associated with a project would help BLM build trust and better integrate the needs of state and local governments, tribal partners and other stakeholders establishing a process for applicants to raise issues of concern to the director level, rather than being directed back to the field office managers who may not have been responsive in the first instance would be beneficial. This is particularly true when there are discrepancies between national or regional level BLM guidance and local interpretation/implementation at the field office level.

Improved response time regarding Notice to Proceed applications would build trust and integrate the needs of stakeholders. When the BLM takes excessive time to issue Notice to Proceed documents for routine maintenance of transmission lines, safety and reliability of the electricity system are placed at risk. For example, a ROW vegetation management action request took over 5 months to receive approval. The concern with delay is additional vegetation growth turning into a hazardous conditions within the time frame it takes to receive the approval, resulting in increased fire hazard and corresponding risks to electric system reliability by expediting this document impacts would be minimized.

Links to comment sites and pages must be clearly posted and the agency should regularly update the public throughout the planning and comment process.

It is imperative that the BLM regularly keep the public informed about the progress of any proposed plan and provide updates in plain language throughout the process.

The agency should update the public, through its website, at minimum at every major milestone during the planning process, and more often if there are delays during the process.

The agency should also use a variety of media to reach out to the public to encourage their input, keeping in mind that NEPA review is fundamentally a public participatory process.

Agency staff should also hold public meetings- and widely publicize such meetings well in advance- for all interested parities to learn about and discuss their suggestions and concerns regarding proposed plans.

The BLM should continually seek to coordinate and collaborate among its field offices, public stakeholder groups, local, tribal and state governments, and adjacent landowners.

The agency should make it easier for state agencies and other research groups to share relevant environmental data, such as wildlife habitat data.

BLM could allow cooperating agencies better access to coordinate directly with environmental contractors preparing NEPA documents for BLM. In the past, BLM has limited cooperating agency coordination with BLM's NEPA contractors, requiring cooperators to express concerns and analysis suggestions only to BLM. This three-way communication process has proven inefficient for addressing the complex issues that often need to be analyzed in NEPA documents. Allowing direct communication between cooperating agencies and BLM's NEPA contractors (with BLM participation) during preparation of the NEPA analysis will provide greater transparency and facilitate more efficient completion of the NEPA process.

BLM could work more closely with cooperating agencies during preparation of the NEPA analysis. Cooperating agencies are not often provided access to preliminary analysis or a chance for input on proposed analysis methodologies prior to BLM and its contractors compiling a draft document. This is not consistent with CEQ guidelines on cooperating agencies or representative of how BLM should be using cooperating agencies with subject matter expertise. A greater reliance on cooperating agency expertise will allow for increased transparency, a likely reduction in inconsistencies or concerns from cooperators, and a reduction in duplicating or re-working analyses.

BLM could be clear and responsive on their rationale for not incorporating suggested analysis from cooperators. As is, BLM does not acknowledge that technical expert input was provided but not utilized. BLM should provide justification in a greater level of detail for not using input or analyses prepared by cooperators with technical expertise.

BLM could reinstitute the Resource Advisory Councils (RACs) with a better focus on state and local governments, tribal partners, and other stakeholders. BLM should ensure an individual membership category does not dominate a certain RAC, and rather, ensure that RAC memberships include a broad array of stakeholders. In the past, some RACs have been dominated by individual private company representatives, industry trade associations or groups with one political ideology. This has limited the effectiveness of the RACs to assist BLM with addressing complex natural resource management issues impacting state and local governments, tribal partners, and other public and private stakeholders.

We strongly support the best practice of the BLM vetting alternatives with cooperating agencies and the public before issuing a draft RMP. By vetting alternatives with cooperating agencies, the public and stakeholders before issuing a draft RMP, the BLM is able to respond to feedback and refine a draft RPM to a point more closely reflecting the critically important input it receives. This can easily be accomplished while simultaneously maintaining special privileges of state and local cooperators.

We encourage the BLM to analyze development scenarios and updated mitigation measures for oil and gas leasing at a scalable level prior to issuance of leases, and to incorporate public input in a uniform process across all states. Many RMPs are outdated and require revisions. Amendments or revisions to RMPs should be viewed as an opportunity to engage in collaborative regional and landscape level planning, taking a more proactive and comprehensive approach to mineral leasing. Conditions that may warrant additional landscape level planning include but are not limited to: risks to fish and wildlife habitat, migration corridors, and watershed conditions.

We ask that the BLM establish a step at the beginning of the planning process where the agency collects known existing information about a planning area before initiating decisions about resource allocations. This process would increase coordination and use of information provided by the state agencies and counties. By collecting information up front, such as known fish and wildlife habitats, migration corridors, and energy resources, the agency will be better prepared to make informed, data-based decisions and allocate resources in ways that minimize conflicts among stakeholders.

Send out routine updates

Have staff out in the field, talking with stakeholders, participating in and with the community.

Get information out early, don't hide maps/plans/ideas until so late in the process

Get public input early and use this to help structure the process

Ask the stakeholders what works

Have local staff. Have BLM sponsor local events or citizen science or youth leadership - be a part of the community and allow the community to be a part of BLM's mission.

Allow for interim plans while RMP's are being developed or amended so that some appropriate actions can occur. Otherwise it appears as though BLM doesn't care or is simply hiding behind rules in order to avoid making decisions and doing something.

Communicate clear steps for what is required, who is required to undertake that action, what is needed to move forward, and where the public input takes place.

A visual web portal of the NEPA process and steps.

Frequent communication with all groups

Consistency of BLM staff working on specific NEPA project

Statements such as, “There is broad scientific consensus that human actions are changing the chemical composition of Earth’s atmosphere” found in the Programmatic Environmental Assessment for Vegetation Treatments and Installation of Stabilization/Erosion Control Structures in Northwest Colorado is false and causes local governments to mistrust the agency.

Redundancy of NEPA and lack of timelines to finalize documents cause excessive time commitments to continue to engage. Local governments do not have enough staff time and money to meet multiple times on the same issue. BLM staff should work from the local governments’ Land Use Plan.

Local governments are directed by elected officials and are held accountable through elections. While allowing all Americans’ the opportunity to comment and offer suggestions, input from the locally elected officials must be weighted much heavier.

Following comment periods, develop a simple explanation as to why and how the decisions are arrived at. This should include statements such as “X, Y, and Z are compliant with the local government’s Land Use Plan.” If there isn’t a plan or if the plan isn’t specific then statements like the local governments recommendation was _____.

Keep planning at the most local level as possible. Eliminate any “one-size-fits-all / landscape planning approaches” and replace it with a “fit-for-purpose” approach.
i) Meaningful state and local government involvement is severely diluted when the amount of material and complexity of issues spans a "landscape" drawn by Washington.
ii) The differences in soils, precipitation, and climates require different management even when they occur within a larger landscape.
iii) Broad "landscapes" lose the specificity and inhibit good public land management.

Stop shutting local governments out of the early planning discussions. Our County and Conservation Districts attend the local office’s “NEPA Meetings” but we are requested to leave and the staff then goes on into other discussions. As local governments, we should be a part of all those discussions at the interdisciplinary team level and BLM staff should communicate regularly with local governments.

If the federal agency’s decision is not consistent with local Land Use Plan or policies, the agency must review and respond to the relevant portions of each plan/policy and explicitly state in the EIS/EA why a different action was taken. Prior to taking that action, the agency should be required to meet with the local government to discuss the preliminary decision and work out the details to be consistent unless the local government is asking for something that is prohibited by law.

BLM should strive to rely on state agencies’ local expertise to make decisions that are driven from the ground up. Rather than relying on top down, one size fits all approaches.

All economic impacts should receive an in-depth analysis that is inclusive of long term impacts.

BLM should conform to State Laws –
In example, if the state’s fencing law dictates that it is a fence out state; BLM should conform to the same law as the surrounding landowners.

Utilize Resource Advisory Councils (RACs) for meaningful input rather than using them as a box to be checked in the process. Follow their guidance if you are going to spend the time and money to convene them. They have not been effective for many years as their input has been brushed aside.

Planning rules should explicitly recognize that landscapes, habitats, etc. should be defined by the Field Office with coordination by other field offices and the State Office if necessary. Local and state governments and other Cooperating Agencies should also be recognized (explicitly) with expertise in being able to identify and define the scope of the land area.

BLM local field and district offices must send notices to all local governments that have expressed interest in functioning as a coordinating agency (CA). Currently, there is little to no notification up front to become a CA unless it is one of the higher profile EIS and even then, it is well into the process before there is notification of the opportunity.

The BLM should clearly identify what the intent of the NEPA process is to all stakeholders and not allow stakeholders to use the NEPA process to unduly delay projects. Stakeholder concerns regarding project impacts as well as their suggested mitigation measures should be based on science and not emotion. A regulatory framework discussion or potentially even a public workshop explaining the NEPA principles early on in the NEPA process would set a requirements baseline among all stakeholders that fosters honest and timely communication. Candid and timely communication fosters greater transparency which, in turn, results in projects that are successful and protective of natural resources.

BHE recommends the BLM to implement a streamlined approval process for project renewals. For example, electric utility rights-of-way (ROW) are typically 30-year terms that are subsequently submitted for renewal. Given that the electricity transmission and distribution lines are existing, historic, and necessary to serve communities, there should be a streamlined and expedited renewal process.

The BLM restrictions related to vehicle washing do not protect against invasive species, are overly burdensome, and should not be required for operations and maintenance activities. BHE believes the provisions included in its project plans to control non-native invasive plans provide some degree of flexibility and reasonable measures to prevent the advancement of invasive species.

In correlation to Solution #1, one BLM provision provides: “Equipment shall be cleaned of all caked mud, dust and plant material before entering the right-of-way area.” Not only is it extremely burdensome to set up wash stations on site for vehicles before performing work in the ROW for inspections, emergency work and other general maintenance and operations, but some of these requirements have their own, greater, impact on natural resources. Further, in most cases, third parties have complete access to these areas without the same weed suppression requirement.

There should be a time frame in which BLM must adhere to when a decision is finalized. For example: When a RMP and/or EA decision is made to remove excess horses, there should be a required time line for removal of the horses. Based on recent court decision, there is no “requirement” or specific timeline in which the BLM must remove the excess horses even though they continue to degrade the range and their health declines.

Eliminate the “Connected Action” efforts. Our local office is using this to overreach their boundaries. Example: On a County road project that crosses small pieces of BLM land multiple times, the BLM office is requiring NEPA and all their other “requirements” to be met on the entire road project even on the many miles of land that do not belong to BLM.

INVITE public participation via advertising.

Coordinate regular reporting of process with the 1 page handout explaining the NEPA process.

Utilize media.

Restore the RACs.

Put real issues before the RACs.

Equally important is the participation of local government representatives during the planning process. Those closest to communities in the planning area, such as members of County Boards of Supervisors, can best understand how proposed changes may positively or negatively affect economic conditions in their counties.

In addition, local business representatives or members of Chambers of Commerce can be used as important sources of factual information. Many times during previous planning efforts these entities have been ignored.

The first solution is to let the public know what’s going on through adequate website coverage. The perception is the much of the decision-making process is done behind closed doors, without public input.

Agency land use planning is complicated, but convening stakeholder groups early, encouraging participation by conducting appropriate outreach and providing professional facilitation are all necessary components to achieve good planning results.

Furthermore, public participation is ignored when inconvenient.

With experience gained from many years of advocacy, we know that the current process has not always allowed or encouraged the BLM to make better decisions.

We encourage the agency to understand that all uses of public land have equal importance, and protectionism policies do more to hurt the land and members of the public than protect the land from potential environmental degradation. When members of the public feel a strong connection to the land they take on more responsibility for the well-being of the land. Enacting more stringent and restrictive designations to public land access does not automatically equate to better land use management.

More importantly than debating changes to the process is changing the mindset of agency planners and all personnel involved in the land use planning process. Oftentimes the public is seen as a hindrance to successful planning rather than an integral part of that process.

When plans are being developed involve high quality partners early in the process and truly identify partners who will also remain to assist in the implementation of any planning documents. Input or proposals that have already been declined by other agencies should not be moved forward in the planning process as "new information".

BLM should rely on quality partner information as there is a significant difference in a Conservation Assessment and Strategy created in partnership with State Wildlife agencies when compared to a citizen inventory from unspecified sources.

More public meetings and input opportunities must be provided and public input should be provided a response in a timely manner. When involved in public planning, documents should be provided to agency partners free of charge. A copy of maps at the local library is not a sufficient answer for strong management partners.

Recognize that current planning on issues may be effective and avoid the artificial elevation of small issues in the planning process.

Plans should rely on best available science on issues rather than most restrictive science on issues

Avoid contradicting the conclusions of planning partners, when the planning partner has more or better information on an issue than is currently available to federal managers. IE animal populations in a specific habitat

If planning partnerships are developed, time must be provided for these partnerships to show results. If there is a species population concern that is the basis for reviewing planning, several years may be necessary for partner plans to show results.

Develop a better public process and insure there is meaningful engagement with partners on issues. Also recognize that not all partner input is created equally.

Public meetings

Develop standardized geothermal permit conditions: Review lease exploration, drilling and development scenarios in PGEIS and establish standard sets of conditions that can be applied to reduce subsequent NEPA processing requirements.

information readily available online

sharing of information

Develop a core geothermal review team to help supplement state staff as needed: Geothermal development is often most problematic in states having little experience with development. Developing a team in one state office that could supplement such states when needed could help address permitting bottlenecks.

open planning process

BLM should look for ways to enhance public participation in the RMP development process, particularly with regard to developing a more robust data collection phase at the outset of planning. We commend BLM's efforts at developing a centralized ePlanning platform, and we hope that, moving forward, this program will foster data sharing between the agency and the public, including detailed spatial information. Additionally, these efforts must allow geographically dispersed stakeholders to participate in the planning process on an equal footing with more local parties.

BLM should look to the example of the successful implementation of the 2012 Forest Planning Rule, under which planning is conducted through an iterative process, providing opportunities for stakeholder engagement and review of plan components as plan development proceeds. While the NEPA process is essential to sound planning, sharing plan components as they are developed assists in building stakeholder buy-in and reducing disputes.

BLM should look for ways to enhance public participation in the RMP development process, particularly with regard to developing a more robust data collection phase at the outset of planning. We commend BLM's efforts at developing a centralized ePlanning platform, and we hope that, moving forward, this program will foster data sharing between the agency and the public, including detailed spatial information. Additionally, these efforts must allow geographically dispersed stakeholders to participate in the planning process on an equal footing with more local parties.

BLM rules, regulation, policy, and guidance must all emphasize these legal requirements for federal employees implementing and carrying out the process that Congress intended through NEPA and FLPMA. It is imperative that such guidance accurately reflects the mandatory requirement of coordination, rather than misleading federal employees into believing that it is elective.

Before undertaking a NEPA analysis, BLM should compile all the relevant inventory, monitoring and assessment data on the resources in question as reports that summarize and interpret such data. Work with other federal agencies and local governments to develop an online, peer reviewed analysis and decision system that allows simple approval of common proposed actions. Information should be made readily available to the public and cooperating agencies without having to go through an exhaustive, expensive and time consuming FOIA request.

Involve local governments and those holding permits or leases for use of the affected lands as full partners at the outset of the process– not at the time the draft is put out for public comment. Too often BLM does not allow interested parties to have significant input until BLM personnel have reached conclusions internally on the proposed action and alternatives. Input of stakeholders at that point seldom changes anything.

Any statements or recommendations made by BLM regarding resource problems or recommended practices should be clearly identified as based on actual monitoring, inventory or assessment studies and the studies should be available to cooperating agencies . If relevant studies are lacking, BLM should make explicit that such statements or recommendations are based on professional judgment or other sources, not on actual data.

Require professional certification, where available, of ID team members for those resource specialists for which appropriate certification programs exists, e.g. range management, forestry, soil scientist, archaeologist, engineers, etc.

Work with other federal agencies and local governments to develop an online, peer reviewed analysis and decision system that allows simple approval of common proposed actions. Information should be made readily available to the public and cooperating agencies without having to go through an exhaustive, expensive and time consuming FOIA request.

Involve local governments and those holding permits or leases for use of the affected lands as full partners at the outset of the process– not at the time the draft is put out for public comment. At the very beginning of a project or planning effort, contact all potentially affected local governments, explain the project and invite them to both cooperate and coordinate on it. Too often BLM does not allow interested parties to have significant input until BLM personnel have reached conclusions internally on the proposed action and alternatives. Input of stakeholders at that point seldom changes anything.

BLM should develop a simple graphic describing the fundamentals of the planning process; this should be available in an obvious place on the e-planning site.

The public should be kept informed about the progress of a plan, especially by providing detailed updates in plain language at every major milestone. If there are long delays in the process, BLM should issue updates between milestones as well.

A variety of media—website, social media, local print, radio, and TV outlets—should be used at every stage of the planning process to let the public know what's happening and when and how to participate.

BLM staff should hold public meetings at regular intervals as a plan is being written so people can hear firsthand about the progress of the plan and discuss concerns and ideas with staff.

BLM should always be looking for opportunities to share ideas and collaborate across its own field office boundaries and with other public landowners, such as state agencies, tribes, and other federal agencies, as well as private landowners.

Collaboration should begin early, before scoping, and allow everyone—ranchers, miners, energy developers, recreation groups, other agencies at all levels, and interested people—to tell BLM their wishes and concerns about the planning area, and share any data they have about the area.

BLM can host multiple public meetings within a given project area making sure to include opportunities for participation by rural communities.

BLM staff in local District offices should prioritize relationship building with the entities listed above to foster a comfortable atmosphere for discussion style meetings.

•Through the use of project specific web sites, BLM can keep the public informed throughout the planning process including posting supporting data related to project planning as well as displaying an easy to follow project timeline.

BLM staff should be ready, willing, and encouraged by their leadership to discuss projects openly with stakeholders.

•BLM should have an 'open door policy' whereas the public feels comfortable visiting a BLM office in their community and discussing public lands management. BLM staff should be encouraged by BLM leadership to engage with stakeholders in the field, get boots on the ground, and build relationships with local communities. BLM staff should also be ready and willing to build strong working relationships with staff and volunteers from stakeholder groups who are often as familiar with the resource as BLM staff.

Move data collection earlier in the process and add opportunities for public involvement before developing alternatives.

Utilize the expertise of State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs) and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs) early in the planning process. SHPOs should be explicitly named as a State Agency to be consulted, and THPOs should be included in all tribal consultations.

Conduct government-to-government consultation with Indian tribes with current and ancestral cultural affiliations to an area beginning early in the planning process. Early consultation will help identify tribal cultural resources and traditional cultural properties when avoidance is still possible.

Prepare and release guidance materials that pertain to new special area designations that have or are being incorporated into recent and on-going Alaska RMPs but are not listed in the current planning handbook (H-1602-1) for public review and comment. To aid in understanding how various planning layers interact and effect on-the-ground use, develop and make interactive mapping tools available for public use.

To avoid delays in the planning process, allow planning processes that are currently underway to continue without implementation of significant new or revised policy directives that have not been publicly-vetted.

Require re-release of a draft RMP for full (60-90 days) public review and comment (separate from the subsequent Protest period) when the proposed final alternative is measurably different from the preferred alternative in the draft RMP.

Request the Department of Interior prioritize acting on all of BLM's previous planning recommendations in Alaska to lift outdated ANCSA d-1 withdrawals and expedite recommendations on remaining withdrawals not superseded by ANILCA designations.

Require travel management decisions in Alaska be based on current and complete inventory and use data. If travel management must be deferred to a step-down plan, clarify that RMP decisions that did not take inventory and use data into consideration, cannot place limits on future step-down planning decisions.

The Conservancy supports increased transparency, such as making additional documents available and posting information online. Opportunities for public involvement in early stages of the planning processes allows the public to be part of crafting NEPA alternatives, rather than simply responding to options generated by agency staff. The Conservancy advocates for early and frequent public involvement in natural resource planning. Partners and other members of the public often have information and insights that can help the agency come up with a broader set of alternatives than they otherwise might, and to better match those alternatives with conditions and concerns on the ground.

BLM should make early involvement in planning a standard part of agency practice, which would emphasize the value of such engagement as it is likely to result in better alternatives, more opportunities for stakeholders to discuss and resolve major differences early in the process, and less risk of appeals and legal actions later in the process. There is good evidence that early and ongoing public engagement can shorten the planning process.

To improve transparency and public engagement, public comment periods should not be shortened. The goal of public review is to get meaningful, constructive comments. These plans are often long, complex documents and short review period is likely to generate less useful input and less buy-in from the public.

Early alignment of project design with environmental outcomes: for project-specific reviews, the more closely a project proposal in its location and design considers and works to align with substantive legal and regulatory requirements at the beginning of the permitting and environmental review process, the more straightforward, faster, and more predictable the outcomes of permitting and environmental processes will be.

Experience indicates that informal discussions involving federal agencies, project proponents, state, local, and tribal agencies, and interested stakeholders (as distinct from the general public) about possible or pending projects prior to the initiation of formal NEPA and other permitting and environmental review processes can substantially improve project design, avoid or minimize environmental impacts, and, accordingly, reduce the difficulty, cost, and time required to complete subsequent formal environmental review and permitting processes. Such early engagement has been identified as a "best practice" by the Federal Permit Improvement Steering Council.

Streamlining public input to only include those with applicable and vested interests, for example, identifying those commenters and disallowing anonymity.

BLM should always strive to disseminate information in the best possible ways through the use of venues most commonly used in this century with consideration given to location.

Establishment of clear, predictable and reliable deadlines.

Clearly identifying and citing the predetermined item of interest in the initial publication of pertinent documents, rather than making it difficult for the reader to discover the details and item of concern within complex document language.

In a timely manner providing all supporting, succinct and specific evidence/documents relevant to the item in question. And including in this same need for timeliness to the public processes and feedback by capturing that information during the course of the processes.

Planning should incorporate the needs of those with actual on the ground needs specific to the items managed by the agency.

Recognizing the vital role that the permittee plays in the process of management and improvement of lands. Consultation and coordination when soliciting feedback, as well as implementation of said feedback.

The BLM should contract with local law enforcement and eliminate all law enforcement duties carried out by BLM. The perception of the BLM as the gun-wielding arm of the federal government is a hindrance to improved relations with local governments and stakeholders.

The BLM needs to educate their personnel with the purpose and importance of Coordination with local governments, conservation districts, and other state entities. Each of these groups have natural resource management interest and powers that the BLM must comply with under federal law.

BLM should strive to rely on state agencies' s local expertise to make decisions that are driven form the ground up instead of top-down or one-size fits all approaches. Local agencies and stakeholders (including those holding permits and leases) should be included from the very beginning, not when a draft is put out for public comment and internal conclusion have already been reached on the proposed actions and alternatives.

As a basis for analysis, the BLM should maintain relevant inventory, monitoring and assessment data on the resources in question as reports which summarize and interpret data. These reports should be readily available to cooperating agencies without having to go through the time consuming FOIA request process.

Any recommendations regarding resources problems or recommended practices made by the BLM should be clearly identified as based on actual monitoring, inventory or assessment studies. If said studies are not available, the BLM should clearly state that the recommendations are based on professional judgement or other sources.

There should be timelines or deadlines built into the NEPA process. The lack of a consistent timeframe or schedule is often a problem for ranchers, since local BLM officials drag out simple EAs for years with no repercussions.

The currently existing Coordination Statutes must be enforced and followed. Often, BLM employees are able to ignore the Coordination Statutes with devastating results. For example, agencies rarely contact local governments with early public notice of proposed decisions that may have significant impact on non-Federal lands.

The NEPA process needs clearly-established deadlines in order to prevent BLM officials from stretching out a simple EA without repercussion. Although the lack of deadlines may be helpful for some industries, it can be devastating for a rancher who needs to make timely improvements for the health of their operation.

						With retirements and staff turnover, local relationships between BLM field office staff and state fish and wildlife agency field staff may be lost. These local relationships between agencies are key to building trust and continued communication. A solution would be annual meetings between BLM field office staff and state fish and wildlife agency field staff to introduce new staff, review relevant components of the Resource Management Plan, review commenting processes for environmental reviews, and discuss how the state fish and wildlife agency can provide effective input.	
		Post all steps of processes online, in pertinent offices, or on mailing lists	Post invitations to public for meetings well in advance to maintain public opportunity to see into and participate in process when appropriate.			Se previous answers.	Actually take comments into consideration during planning and decision-making.
It would be helpful to have a BLM graphic for their webs site in an obvious place on their planning site.	The site should be user friendly for the public to participate.	Let the public know the progress of their plan. Give the public updates in a timely manner. Use simple, uncomplicated language.	Use the various types of local media: social media, BLM web site, newspapers, radio, and TV. Many BLM issues are only noted in the part of the country where they are taking place. The rest of the country knows nothing about these issues and learns about them after decisions have been made.	Keep the public informed. Make them part of the process and take into account and utilize their input. Unfortunately the BLM has the reputation of not listening to the people, nor using current scientific information. They have lost their credibility with the public.	If the BLM's plan has a delay, let the public know. Give updates periodically. Present all sides of an issue, not just what the BLM wants the public to know.	Create base plans that can easily be added to or changed as needed or when necessary. These changes should involve the state and local governments or an area and any others with concerns for an area.	Involve state, local governments, and other people. Get a variety of ideas from all involved and then try to incorporate them into a policy or program. This should be for the good of the area, not for political or monetary outcomes.
To the extent possible, ensure background information and any data supporting substantive plan decisions and implementation are or can be reviewed and edited by non-BLM personnel (for example, U.S. Geological Survey technical staff and editors, cooperating agency staff, peer-reviewed journals) for length, accuracy, themes, jargon, and clarity of expression. Anecdotal considerations should not be the basis for major land use decisions or guidance.		Make public the credentials (education, subject-matter expertise, position(s) and time held, publications) of each person involved in the preparation of NEPA permitting and planning documents, supporting materials, background reports, and decision documents.	Ensure personnel involved in proposing management alternatives and designations are not the only or primary personnel evaluating the merit(s) of those proposals.	To the extent practicable, make internal preparation and review processes used to develop a land use plan or to evaluate a permit request available to the public, preferably before or in conjunction with final agency action. Further make available (in a digital and/or physical location) copies of all documents cited in any land use plan and its associated materials. The public does not readily have access to many journal articles, agency policy documents, and historic plans, studies, and surveys. Such access is required to evaluate the veracity of claims made and, consequently, the decisions that rely on them.	Do not change the BLM and NEPA Handbooks without extensive public engagement, and preferably not until new guidance is explicitly required by a change in law or circumstance.	At least 80% of the area within any land use plan perimeter should be managed by the BLM. This will: focus the BLM on data, policies, outreach, and decisions relevant to only the lands they manage; avoid unnecessary data collection on/concerning lands not under BLM control; and, minimize management conflicts with affected resource managers and adjacent land owners.	BLM should proactively identify and notify diverse sectors of public land users with a particular interest in the lands under review and explore additional ways to ensure participation by affected members of the public early in the process and, at all times, before final decisions are proposed. Ideally, BLM should ensure notification of adjacent land owners at every step. Work with Congress to identify and address any changes in the law shown to be necessary to facilitate enhanced outreach and collaboration.
		Ensure the BLM provides detailed and adequate responses to each substantive public comment submitted during any point at which plan documents are available to the public for review. These responses should be available quickly and in no instance after the next available review period. Require all protest responses be fact-based and proportionate to the detail, character, and sophistication level of the protest itself. This requirement should not be used to reduce public review opportunities or document availability, and guidance should reflect this.	Require permit coordination at the federal level similar to that provided by the Office of Project Management and Permitting in the Alaska Department of Natural Resources. Require a lead agency be identified for all major projects, which can or may not be the same as the lead agency for any associated NEPA document. The lead agency could be the federal agency with the most jurisdiction and/or expertise or an independent agency unaffected by the plan and experienced in permit coordination, and it should serve as the permittee and agency point-of-contact for all required federal and state authorizations.	The lead agency should develop a detailed project timeline that, at a minimum: identifies all federal and state permits required for the project; indicates which steps require input from the permittee; indicates at which point agency and public input are requested or required; and, outlines expected time frames for completion of each portion of the process. Ensure the coherence and synchronization of all required permits; provide notifications to agencies and the permittee of all upcoming actions, and require adherence by all parties to agreed-upon time limits. A 2 year maximum time limit for completion of all permit reviews should be the goal.	All websites summarizing the stages or disposition of a plan or permit should include access to all documents, notifications, versions, and prior stages of the process. These sites should be maintained, and supplemented (but not reduced) when necessary, for the life of the plan and during the development of any amendments or subsequent/related efforts.	Re-evaluate the "cost recovery" program to recognize the public burden and fundamental due process concerns the program, as designed, clearly generates. In recent years, the "cost recovery" program has been turning many Alaskans away from using their federal public lands solely due to an inability to pay. Staff salaries, hours of review, delays, marginally applicable regulatory and policy requirements, requests for reconsideration, the ~22% overhead, these are things the BLM can set and increase without limit, leaving the public unable to negotiate a fair price for the simplest applications.	Members of the public are even being required to post full bonds up-front, for things like cabins and tent platforms, in addition to full cost recovery. A more liberal waiver process, and capping the amount of BLM staff, time, and costs that can be charged to an applicant, could help reduce this questionably authorized "pay-to-play" system.
		NEPA is outdated in 10 years but fail to implement in 10 years & another NEPA process needed	not require archeological clearance on projects that have already been cleared in previous NEPA process			Coordinate	implement cleared NEPA projects timely
		7) Revamp BLM web sites, web pages, and web links to prioritize accessibility and ease of use. For starters, reverse all changes to BLM Alaska sites enacted in the past year. BLM national and state-specific websites are increasingly difficult to navigate and use.	Problems include links that require cutting-and-pasting lengthy text and numeric strings; sporadic moves negating previously bookmarked pages; removal or sparse replacement of web resources on specific land use plans, including those still in effect, resulting in lost context, files, and history; and, the apparently recent disappearance of significant documents (e.g., the statutorily mandated 2006 Report on 17(d)(1) withdrawals) and resources (e.g., Alaska State Office Staff Directory) with no apparent substitution.	Further, ongoing and recent re-designs include numerous graphics, embedded content, light-on-dark writing, moving images, pop-ups, and re-direction to other sites. All of these "features" slow down public access, particularly in rural and remote areas (such the majority of Alaska) where broadband connections are unreliable, expensive, slow, and difficult or impossible to acquire.	These needless challenges actively discourage the public from accessing, researching, and responding to requests for input. Rural users are generally the Americans most likely to be directly affected by BLM management, and are the users BLM most needs to reach in order to get relevant input on how to effectively and responsibly manage its lands.	Consideration of nominations for new ACECs at the completion of planning related inventories and analysis would be a demonstrably more robust and less pre-decisional effort. As another example, the suite of available and plan-specific land use classifications have been favoring use prohibitions instead of identifying ideal areas for public use opportunities. Areas deemed inappropriate for disfavored public uses are starting to cover whole planning units.	
Train staff to work cooperatively. Not everyone with a different opinion is an adversary. Varied opinions make for better decisions.		Our first solution to this question is a direct quote from the President's Executive Order on Promoting Agriculture and Rural Prosperity in America (dated April 25, 2017): "respect the unique circumstances of small businesses that serve rural communities and the unique business structures and regional diversity of farms and ranches". This will require BLM to make the effort to learn the unique circumstances. This can best be done by spending time in the field, on BLM lands, with stakeholders and actively listening to them. Ride around in the same pickup. Meet at their kitchen table. Participate in community activities where the challenges of small business are discussed.	Strengthen the Resource Advisory Committees. These have fallen out of favor in recent years, but they are made up of a diverse group of local experts who can serve to communicate BLM's message to a other groups. The RAC can communicate the message in the language of their constituencies.	Provide full disclosure of supporting documents, data, and internal discussions. Many NEPA processes appear to intentionally hide this information. Create culture that looks for feedback instead of hiding source data.	Reduce the dependency of "open house" meetings. The public sees these as way for BLM to comply with NEPA without listening to or providing feedback. Rarely does someone feel their message was heard after attending an open house. Provide a venue that encourages and nurtures open and frank discussion and listening. Use the National Riparian Service Team and their successful track record to build a process and train offices to use it.	Some BLM offices and decision makers are very good at building trust. These are the same leaders that integrate stakeholder input. One suggestion to build trust is to stop the practice of promoting or moving bad actors within the agency (or between agencies). The culture of not being accountable (by having a risk of losing one's job) creates situations where local officers can exert power beyond what they should have. The national office and state offices need to be able to hold employees accountable. Your stakeholders and cooperators are accountable, BLM employees should be too.	All of us have bias in our lives and views. BLM employees also have bias. This is understandable and desirable. Natural resources are best managed by those passionate about them. However, some employees are members and leaders of organizations with strong agendas. Free speech provides them the right to do so. Requiring those working on NEPA documents to disclose their associations with professional, activist, or other organizations would allow other stakeholders to evaluate comments and actions in light of those associations and biases.

BLM should engage with local communities to provide educational outreach to help the public understand the planning process, potential impacts and how they can become involved. This should be done separately from issue identification and long before the planning process begins. BLM should consider employing such tools. Examples that have been effective include the MSTI Review Project (https://vimeo.com/50647103) and Community Values Mapping Project (http://chamapeak.org/programs/energy/community-based-mapping-process-in-the-san-juan-rio-grande/ .)

Urban, rural, tribal, and other communities are extremely diverse throughout the West and not all have access to the internet, local newspapers or read fine-print public notices. It is critical that BLM ensure adequate advance public notices in a way that actually reaches stakeholders and community members.

Transparency could be increased by providing opportunity for public review of alternatives prior to the draft, publication of rationale for the alternatives, and publication of the science and adaptive management needed during the implementation of an RMP.

Greater community engagement with the community and stakeholders will also help make the process more transparent. Sharing and exchanging information and ideas in the planning and management of the RMP or programmatic documents are important to the participants and those affected.

Again, ensuring adequate and sufficiently advance public notice will help increase transparency and public confidence.

From a planning standpoint, local, state and tribal governments want to make sure BLM is not usurping their authorities and planning over everyone else's plans and desires. It is critical for the agency to develop relationships with all these entities and truly understand their existing plans or ongoing planning efforts ahead of BLM's

BLM should consider development of an Instruction Memo that requires Field Offices work with these entities to synthesize a report on how existing or ongoing planning efforts from these agencies coincide, support and/or differ to issues identified and their potential to be addressed in the BLM planning process. As these reports are completed, it would be a good opportunity for the local BLM office to work with the local, state, federal and tribal governments on the BLM planning process, the flexibility in participation, the opportunity for collaboration and the opportunity to participate as cooperating agencies when the planning process starts.

Bring in county commissioners and state public lands planners early, as soon as possible even before the Notice of Intent (NOI) is published in the Federal Register. Giver them a meaningful seat as an equal partner in the conception, scoping, etc., and defining of the project, again before the NOI issues if possible.

Get rid of the landscape planning model. It is demoralizing to county officials to think the planning area is glommed into some large amorphous land mass that covers many counties and in some cases multiple states. Go back to the local field office model as FLPMA requires(another flaw of Planning 2.0). Make it clear to NGOs that their input is needed but only after the release of the Public Draft of the NEPA document, and that NGOs have NO input in the administrative draft, nor building the range of alternatives that go into the administrative draft. All citizens and private groups, including NGOs are represented by local elected leaders, who are the cooperating agencies. In

In addition to adhering to the bright line between the cooperating agency phase of a NEPA process, which is confidential (see prior comments), follow the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) and make sure all extra-curricular meetings with NGOs are out in the open, which can be done if you'll comply with FACA. For too long, the BLM has been guilty of having meetings with NGOs where substantive policy is made, and these meetings are violative of cooperating agencies' rights under FLPMA and violative of FACA. NGOs have no business in substantive planning prior to release of the public draft. That is the province of cooperating agencies. So follow FLPMA and follow FACA.

Voluntarily, and without the necessity of responding to a FOIA request, disclose all meetings between BLM area managers and state level people, with all NGOs and their representatives. Again, too much policy in the prior Admin. was made in the back room with these left wing NGOs, many of whom are from out of State or at least out of the planning area. Very demoralizing to state, local and tribal governments.

Make sure all comments submitted on a public draft are made public.

See the prior responses. Actions speak louder than words. State and local leaders have had a gut full of platitudes from BLM and Interior leaders, national and state level and district level and planning area level, from the prior administration who would come to town or a meeting and feign loyalty to the consistency requirement and then ignore it. Really follow and apply the consistency and coordination requirements in FLPMA Section 202(c)(9).

Remember 202(c)(9) consistency requirement in RMP revisions and amendments, and remember the coordination requirement found in 202(c) when it comes to planning and project implementation.

provide recognition for participation

Lots of meetings --small & large groups

Use local people to explain to others locally

pictures, displays, distribute information

Communicate more with tribal populations regarding land use

Communicate with community members

BE PRESENT at local meetings

participate in all community events

Everything should be public record

We need as much public land as possible