

## **Appendix B**

### **Scoping Meeting Materials**

Meeting Sign-in Sheets

Meeting Materials



# Rawlins Resource Management Plan Amendment Environmental Assessment Public Scoping Meeting Attendance Sheet

**Rawlins, Wyoming**  
**April 30, 2012**

Please Print Clearly

Name	Representing	Address	Telephone Number	Email	Mailing List? Y/N
Thomas Powell	Carbon County	215 W Buffalo St	328-2752	thomaspowell@carbon.wy.gov	N
Yvonne Johnson	Rawlins-Carbon County Chamber of Commerce	Box #1331	307 324-4111	info@rawlinscarboncountychamber.org	
Tom Clayson	Samsen Resources	5880 Enterprise Dr Ste 500 Casper 82409	307 265 3237	tclayson@samsen.com	Y
MARK COIT	SWCO				Y
Holly Wolf	Pathfinder	139 W 2nd St Casper	307-268-9653	hollis.wolf@pathfinder.org	Y
Mae Smith	UW Extension				
AMY BACH	CITY Rawlins	PO Box 953	307 328 4155	amybach@rawlins-wyoming.com	Y
GARRY MILLER	Fossil Co of Wyoming	555 17th St #2400 DENVER CO 80202	303-299-1546	gmiller@foc-denver.com	Y
Chris Spehar	Public	1111-12th St Rawlins			
MIKE KELLY	Carbon County	PO Box 118, Rawlins	307-328-2100	mikekelly@carbon.wy.gov	Y
Will Hudson Ash Corlett	ID Ranch	HC 67 Box 40	307-710-4700	idranch-manager@yahoo.com	Y
Troy Meddox	Carbon County	PO Box 311 Medicine Bow WY 82329	307-379-2580	tmeddox@hotmail.com	Y
Terry Weickum	Carbon Co Commissioner	1111 E Daley Rawlins WY 82301	307-321-0157	terry@carboncountymt.com wyo.com	Y







# Rawlins Resource Management Plan Amendment Environmental Assessment Public Scoping Meeting Attendance Sheet

**Saratoga, Wyoming  
May 2, 2012**

Please Print Clearly

Name	Representing	Address	Telephone Number	Email	Mailing List? Y/N
SID FOX	CARBON Co	CARBON Ady. Rawlins WY	307-328 2014	sidfox@ carbonwy.com	Y
Lee Chapman	Carbon County	1640 Park Dr, Rawlins	307-324-2468	leechapman@carbonwy.com	✓
Jerry Paxton	Carbon Co.	P.O. Box 692 Encampment	327-5373	JerryPaxton@carbonwy.com	✓
Kaycee Alameda	Sonoran Institute	PO Box 251 Saratoga	710-8646	kalameda@ sonoraninstitute.org	yes
Pam Meyer	Public	Box 1528 Saratoga	326-5506	WOMARCWGRI@ yaho.com	yes
ARLA STRASSER	SERCD	P.O. BOX 633 SARATOGA	326-8156	arlastras@ gmail.com	Y
Matthew Copeland	Wyoming Wildlife Fed	309 Main St still Laur <sup>82130</sup>	287-2836	copelandm@ nwf.org	Y
DAT Rollison	Public	#1281 SARATOGA WY	326-5342		
Liz Wood	Saratoga Sun	PO Box 481, Saratoga	326 8311	saratogasun@ netformmander.com	
Jeff Streeter	Trout Unlimited	P.O. Box 577 Saratoga	307-710-5949	jstreeter@ tu.org	yes
STACY GRIMMINS	SARATOGA/PV CHAMBER	POB 1095 SARATOGA	326-8855	director@ saratogachamber.info	no
Joe Ramey	Self	Box 508 Encampment	710-6165		NO
Marcell Asyle	Self	Box 1133 Saratoga	970-217-8101		
Jim O'Reilly	BIGFOOT 99	PO Box 990 Saratoga	359-7084		





# Rawlins Resource Management Plan Amendment Environmental Assessment Public Scoping Meeting Attendance Sheet

**Laramie, Wyoming  
May 3, 2012**

Please Print Clearly

Name	Representing	Address	Telephone Number	Email	Mailing List? Y/N
James Stafford	WSGS		307-766-2286	james.stafford@wy.gov	
Mary Jane Morris	Mary Jane Morris	845 E. 4th	307-234-4412	mjmorris@blm.gov	
Erik Molnar	University Conservation Alliance	Box 1512 Laramie	742-7978	erik@voiceforland.org	Y
Douglas Frick		1071 Alta Vista Dr., Laramie 82072	307-745-8538	dfrick@pfr.com	Y
Jason A. Lillegraven	self	2443 Overland Road Laramie WY 82070	307-742-5275	bagpipe@uwyo.edu	Y
Tony Koch	self		402-955-1001		
Suzy Waecker	WyFB	931 Boulder Dr. Laramie	307-721-7728	swaecker@wyfb.org	Y
Kaneosd Cameron	Samson	370 14th St. 3000, Denver	303/222-0916	vcadm@ronad.com camson.com	Y
Jance H Harris	SELF/Wyoming outdoor	Council 4155 9th St Laramie			N
DAVE DERRAGON	CITY OF LARAMIE	PO BOX 2, LARAMIE, WY 82073	307-721-5304	dderragon@cityoflaramie.org	Y
Jason Sherwin	Wy GIP	528 S. Adams, Laramie 82070	307-745-9046		N

# WELCOME

## Public Scoping Meetings



# Rawlins Resource Management Plan Amendment Environmental Assessment

# Rawlins Resource Management Plan Amendment Environmental Assessment

## *Public Scoping Meetings*

### Meeting Dates/Times/Locations

**Monday, April 30, 2012**  
4 pm – 7 pm  
BLM Rawlins Field Office  
1300 N. Third St.  
Rawlins, Wyoming 82301

**Tuesday, May 1, 2012**  
4 pm – 7 pm  
LSRV Higher Education Center  
360 Whippoorwill  
Baggs, Wyoming 82321

**Wednesday, May 2, 2012**  
4 pm – 7 pm  
Platte Valley Community Center  
210 W. Elm Ave.  
Saratoga, Wyoming 82331

**Thursday, May 3, 2012**  
4 pm – 7 pm  
Laramie Hilton Garden Inn  
2229 Grand Ave.  
Laramie, Wyoming 82070

### Open House Information Stations

Station	Description
Welcome and Sign-In	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meeting sign-in</li> <li>Comment form collection</li> </ul>
Project Description and NEPA Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information about the plan amendment and Planning Area</li> <li>Information on the NEPA process, public comment process, and project schedule</li> </ul>
Visual Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summary of information from the Visual Resources Inventory (VRI)</li> <li>Information on visual resources inventory terminology</li> </ul>
Alternatives Development Considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visual resource management (VRM) terminology</li> <li>Information on other resource and resource use considerations to develop VRM classes on public lands</li> </ul>
Cooperating Agency Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information available from cooperating agencies, include the State of Wyoming, local governments, and conservation districts</li> </ul>
Comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information about the public comment process and how to submit substantive comments</li> <li>Area provided for completing comment forms</li> </ul>

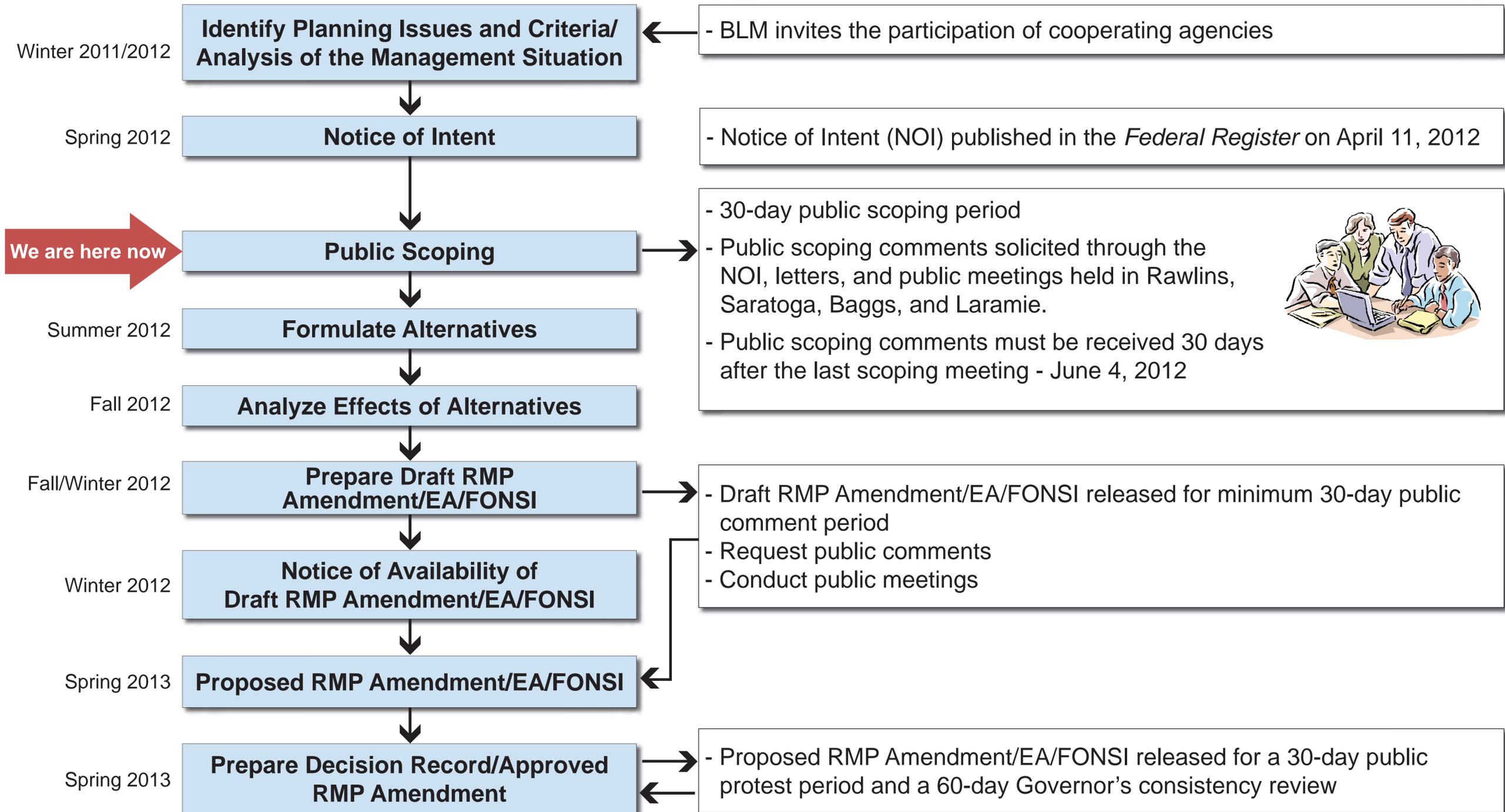


# Rawlins Resource Management Plan Amendment

## National Environmental Policy Act Process and Public Participation

### Process Milestones

### Public Participation Components



**Acronym Key:**  
 RMP = Resource Management Plan  
 EA = Environmental Assessment  
 FONSI = Finding of the No Significant Impact  
 NEPA = National Environmental Policy Act



## **What is the project and why is the plan being amended?**

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is conducting a planning review of the visual resource management (VRM) class decisions applied to public lands in south-central Wyoming administered by the Rawlins Field Office (RFO). An RMP was recently completed in 2008 for the RFO area. However, a protest of proposed VRM classes presented in the Rawlins Proposed RMP/Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and assertion of lack of compliance with BLM VRM policy in BLM VRM Manual 8400 and 8410 resulted in a remand of the proposed VRM class decisions and requirement to complete a visual resource inventory (VRI) for the RFO area. The BLM has completed a VRI for the RFO area (Otak, Inc. 2011). The growing interest in wind energy development has increased the urgency to complete the Rawlins VRM planning review in a timely manner. The objective of the planning review is to consider and incorporate new VRI data, changing resource conditions, and existing and new energy development opportunities within the RFO.

## **What is the area covered in this planning review?**

The planning review will encompass all public land within the RFO administrative area in Albany, Carbon, Laramie, and eastern Sweetwater Counties, Wyoming, with the exception of the land within the Chokecherry/Sierra Madre Wind Farm proposed project area where VRM decisions are currently being considered for amendment in a separate effort. The RFO area includes approximately four million acres of BLM-administered public land surface and five million acres of BLM-administered federal mineral estate. Areas administered by other federal agencies within the Planning Area include the Medicine Bow National Forest, administered by the USFS; Pathfinder/Seminole Reservoirs, administered by the BOR; and two small wildlife refuges, administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).

## **What is an RMP?**

An RMP provides management guidance and direction for BLM-administered public land surface and federal mineral estate in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA). Land use plan decisions establish goals and objectives for resource management, the measures needed to achieve goals and objectives, and parameters for using BLM lands or resources. BLM land use plan decisions do not apply to lands or minerals that are privately owned or state-owned or that are administered by federal agencies other than the BLM, such as the United States Forest Service (USFS) and the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR). All actions approved or authorized on public lands must conform to the RMP. The BLM may amend the RMP if updated information changes resource management or an action is being considered that deviates from the approved RMP.

## **What is an Environmental Assessment?**

An Environmental Assessment (EA) encourages environmental protection and informed decision-making as required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). The EA establishes the need for agencies to consider alternatives to a proposed action. The EA also serves to provide public disclosure of potential environmental effects and provides opportunity for public review and comment. The purpose of an EA is to determine if there will be significant environmental effects. If



significant environmental effects are not anticipated, then a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) is prepared. Otherwise, an EIS is warranted.

## **What is a VRI?**

The VRI provides a snapshot in time of the current scenic values of an area without consideration of jurisdiction, manageability, existing leases, pending or approved projects, or other resource opportunities or constraints (i.e., wildlife habitats, mineral and energy potential, etc.). Scenic quality, sensitivity levels and distance zones during the VRI process.

VRI classes are informational in nature and provide the basis for developing alternatives during the RMP process. They do not establish management direction and should not be used as a basis for constraining or limiting surface disturbing activities.

## **How does the BLM manage scenic values?**

The BLM is responsible for ensuring that the scenic values of the public lands it manages are considered before allowing uses that may have negative visual impacts. Scenic quality is one of the resource values specifically addressed and provided for in FLPMA. Consideration of scenic quality is accomplished through the VRM program. The VRM program involves inventory of scenic values, establishment of management objectives for those values and evaluation of proposed activities to determine whether they conform to the management objectives.

## **What are the VRM Class ratings?**

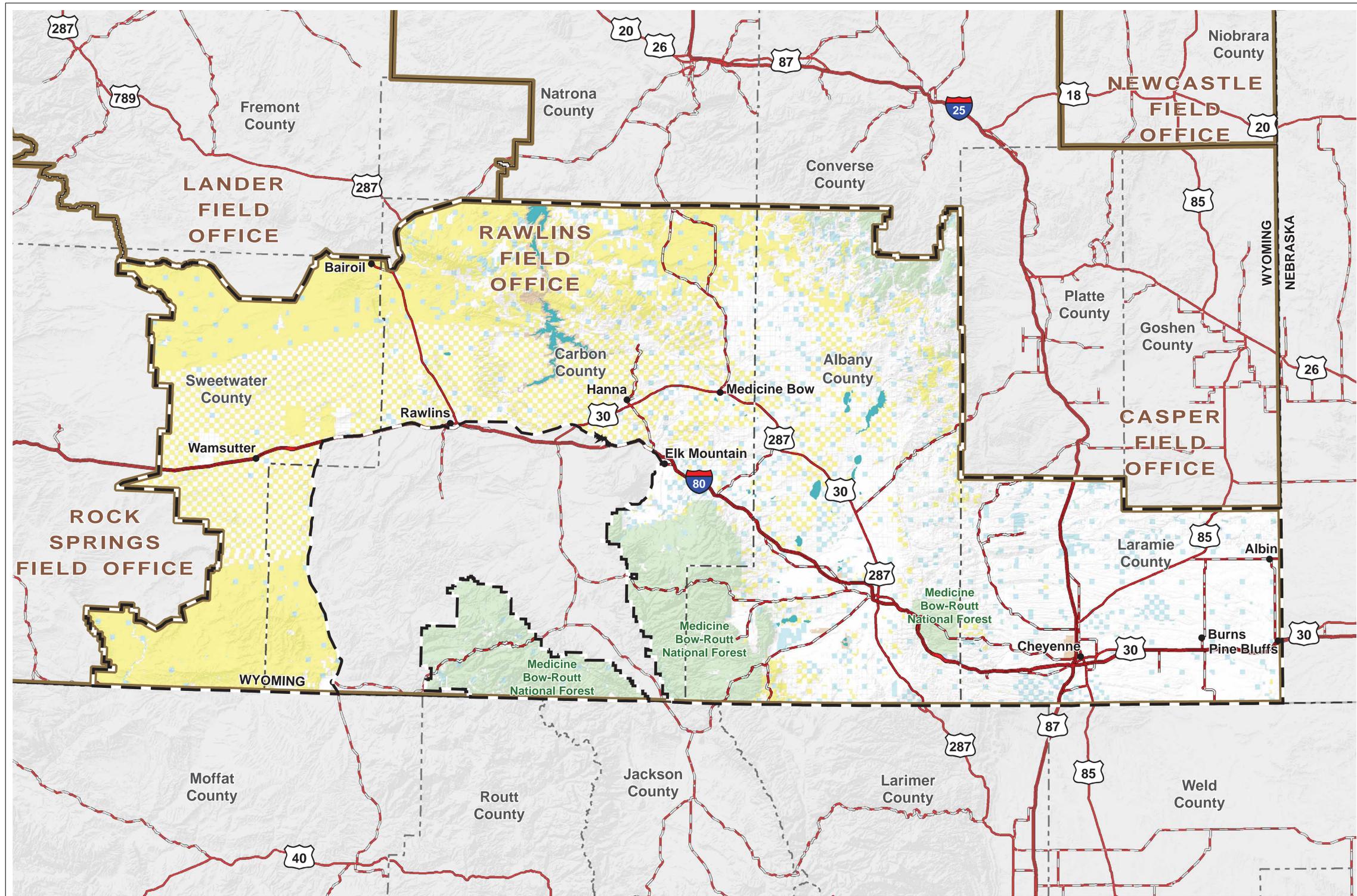
There are four VRM classes (I, II, III, and IV); VRM Class I provides the most protection of scenic values and Class IV provides the least. VRM Class I is assigned to those areas where a management decision has been made previously to maintain a natural landscape (such as requiring VRM Class I in wilderness study areas). VRM Classes II, III, and IV are assigned based on a matrix combination information from the VRI as well as manageability and resource conflicts.

## **How are VRM Classes developed?**

VRM Classes are established through the RMP Planning process in consideration of: 1) multiple-use objectives; 2) the importance of the visual values; and 3) the impacts projects may have on these values. VRM class designations are based on a VRI and consideration of: 1) managing the public lands and their various resources so that they are used in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people in accordance with FLPMA 103(c); 2) managing public lands in a manner that will protect the quality of scenic values in accordance with FLPMA 102(b); 3) the impacts resource uses may have on scenic values; and 4) the impacts VRM class designations may have on other resources and uses.



# Rawlins Resource Management Plan Amendment Environmental Assessment Planning Area



**Legend**

Interstate Highway	Bureau of Land Management
U.S. Highway	US Forest Service
State Highway	Other Federal
BLM Field Office Boundary	Private
Planning Area	State

**Jurisdiction**

Bureau of Land Management  
 US Forest Service  
 Other Federal  
 Private  
 State

Scale in Miles: 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25  
 Scale in Kilometers: 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25  
**1:450,000**

No warrantee is made by the Bureau of Land Management for the use of the data for purposes not intended by the BLM.



## Comparison of VRI Results and Current RMP VRM Classes in the Planning Area (Shown in Percent of the Planning Area)

	<b>BLM - Class A</b>	<b>BLM - Class B</b>	<b>BLM - Class C</b>	<b>Not Inventoried</b>	<b>Total*</b>
<b>Scenic Quality Evaluation</b> (visual appeal)	5%	32%	64%	0%	100%
	<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Not Inventoried</b>	<b>Total*</b>
<b>Sensitivity Level Analysis</b> (public perception)	31%	50%	18%	0%	100%
	<b>Foreground-Midground</b>	<b>Background</b>	<b>Seldom Seen</b>	<b>Not Inventoried</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Distance Zones</b> (visible distance)	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<b>VRI Class I</b>	<b>VRI Class II</b>	<b>VRI Class III</b>	<b>VRI Class IV</b>	
<b>VRI (Inventory) Classes</b> (value of visual quality)	0%	21%	26%	54%	
	<b>VRM Class I</b>	<b>VRM Class II</b>	<b>VRM Class III</b>	<b>VRM Class IV</b>	
<b>VRM (Management) Classes</b> (visual and other management concerns)	2%	10%	75%	13%	

Source: OTAK 2011, Rawlins RMP/ROD 2008.

\*totals may not exactly equal 100 percent due to rounding

The Visual Resource Inventory for the Rawlins Field Office, completed in 2011, is available at:

<http://www.blm.gov/wy/st/en/programs/Planning/rmps/rawlins/vri.html>

For more information contact: John Spehar, Planning and Environmental Coordinator, BLM Rawlins Field Office, Ph: 307-328-4264, email: BLM\_WY\_RL\_RMP\_VRM@blm.gov, or visit the project website at: <http://www.blm.gov/wy/st/en/programs/Planning/rmps/rawlins/VRM.html>.



# Rawlins Resource Management Plan Amendment

## Visual Resource Inventory Terminology



**A Visual Resource Inventory (VRI) provides a snapshot in time of the current scenic values of an area using:**

- Scenic Quality – the visual appeal of an area rated A (high quality), B (mid quality), or C (low quality)
- Sensitivity Levels – the public’s concern for scenic quality rated high, medium, or low
- Distance Zones – the relative visible distance from travel routes or observation points, categorized as foreground-midground, background, and seldom seen

**Ratings for scenic quality, sensitivity level, and distance zones are used to develop VRI Classes:**

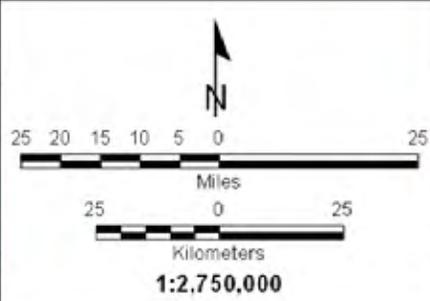
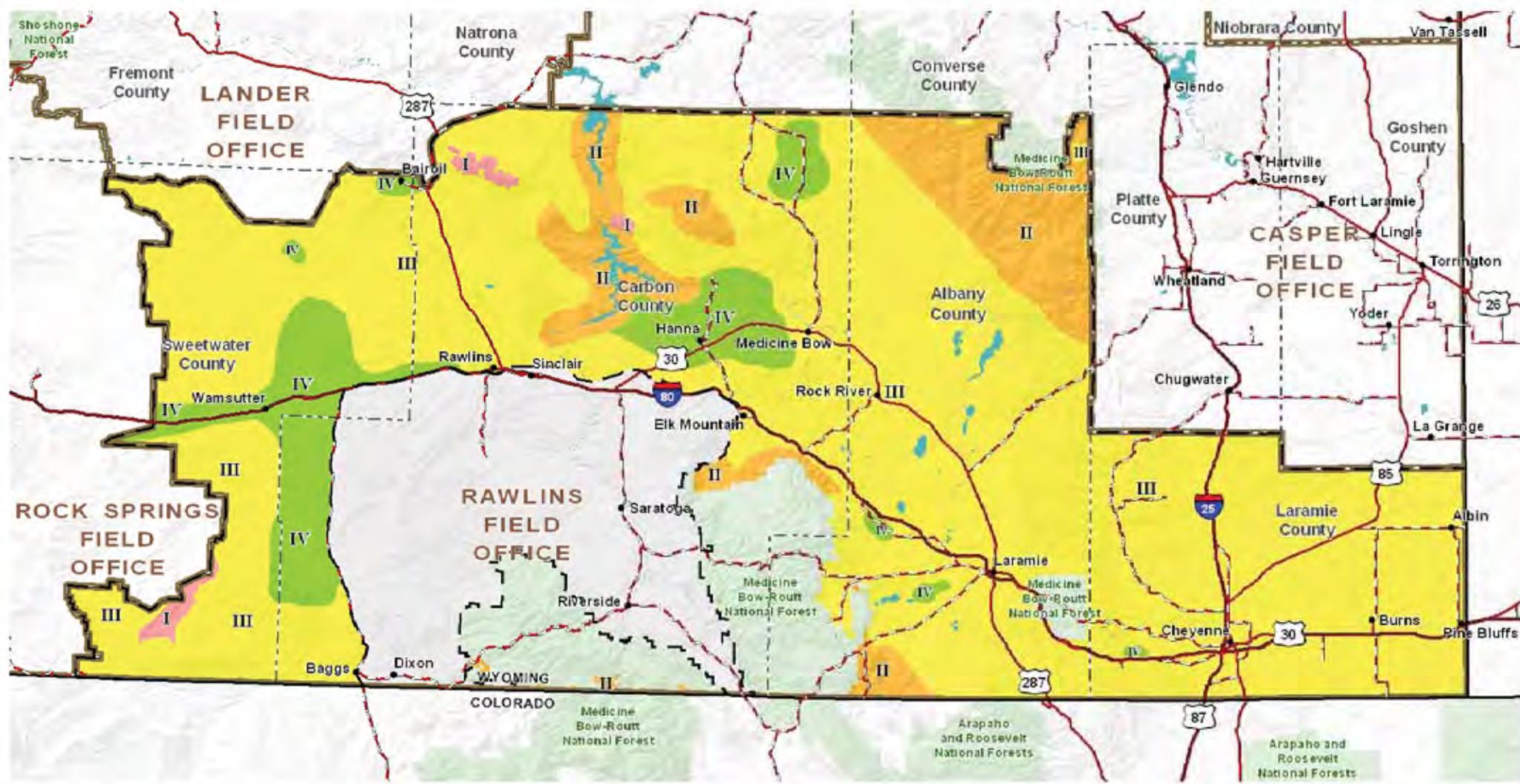
- VRI Class I – Most valued\*
- VRI Class II – Highly valued
- VRI Class III – Moderately valued
- VRI Class IV – Less valued

**A VRI was completed for the Rawlins Field Office in 2011. The VRI focuses solely on visual quality without consideration to other management issues or resources, such as:**

- Manageability – Ability for BLM to manage visual quality where limitations, such as jurisdiction, are a factor
- Other Resource Values – Protection of other resource values, such as wildlife habitats or cultural resources
- Resource Conflicts – Conflicts with resource uses, such as oil and gas, wind energy, or utilities, and areas that are already leased or approved, but undeveloped

*\* VRI Class I is reserved only for special areas such as wilderness areas, the wild segments of national wild and scenic rivers, and other congressionally and administratively designated areas where decisions have been made to preserve a natural landscape*





**Legend**

- Interstate Highway
- U.S. Highway
- State Highway
- BLM Field Office Boundary
- Planning Area

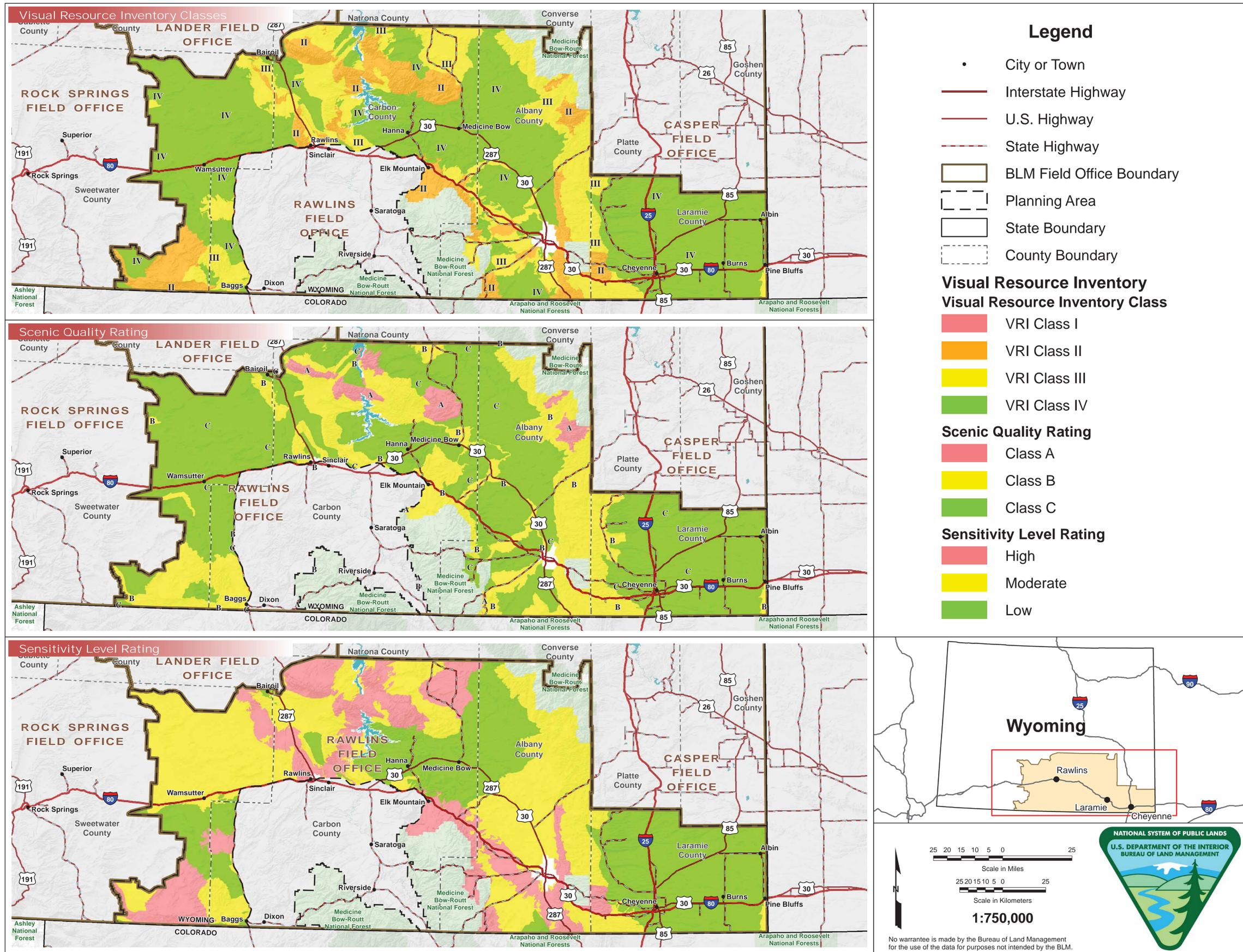
**Visual Resource Management Classes**

- VRM Class I
- VRM Class II
- VRM Class III
- VRM Class IV

VRM classes only apply to public lands.

No warrantee is made by the Bureau of Land Management for the use of the data for purposes not intended by the BLM.

# Rawlins Resource Management Plan Amendment Environmental Assessment Visual Resources Inventory Summary



## What are Planning Issues and Criteria?

- To identify concerns, needs, and resource use, development and protection opportunities for consideration in the land use plan that are raised by the public, other federal agencies, state and local governments, and Indian tribes;
- To ensure that the planning effort is focused on the issues, follows and incorporates legal requirements, addresses management of all land resources and land uses in the Planning Area, and that preparation is accomplished efficiently;
- To identify the scope and parameters of the planning effort for the decision-maker, the interdisciplinary team and the public; and
- To inform the public of what should and should not be expected from the plan amendment effort.

## What are the Preliminary Planning Issues Identified?

### **ISSUE 1: Development of Energy Resources and Minerals-Related Issues**

- Are sufficient measures being taken to ensure visual quality protection?
- Are current VRM class designations consistent with decisions regarding what public lands are available for energy development?
- Are current VRM class designations consistent with energy and mineral development and transportation network decisions?
- How would VRM class designations influence future opportunities to develop energy and mineral resources?

### **ISSUE 2: Special Designations/Management Areas**

- Should the VRM decisions made in the 2008 RMP be reviewed or changed?
- Will current VRM class designations support special designations/management area decisions?

### **ISSUE 3: Wildland/Urban Interface**

- Do VRM class designations expand or restrict the wildland/urban interface?
- Do VRM class designations influence where urbanization (any development) should ultimately occur?

### **ISSUE 4: Recreation and Cultural Resources (including National Historic and Scenic Trails)**

- Will VRM class designations support trails management?
- Would VRM class designations influence how cultural sites and Native American traditional cultural properties are managed?
- Is the viewshed along these trails and Native American traditional cultural properties an issue?



## What are the Preliminary Planning Criteria Identified?

### General Planning Criteria

- Recognize valid existing rights.
- Comply with laws, executive orders, regulations and policy.
- Lands addressed in the planning effort include any/all lands that may affect, or be affected by, the management occurring on the BLM-administered public lands in the Planning Area; however, the planning decisions will apply only to the BLM-administered public lands and federal mineral estate.
- A collaborative, interdisciplinary, and multi-jurisdictional approach will be used, to jointly determine the desired future condition and management direction for the public lands.
- To the extent possible and within legal and regulatory parameters, BLM management and planning decisions will complement the planning and management decisions of other agencies, state and local governments, and Indian tribes, within and adjacent to the Planning Area.
- Rawlins RMP (2008) Reasonably Foreseeable Development and Reasonably Foreseeable Action or Activity scenarios for all land and resource uses will be reviewed and updated, and portrayed based on historical, existing, and projected levels for all programs.

### Criteria for Wilderness

The viewshed “within” all WSAs will continue to be protected by VRM Class I designation in accordance with BLM policy (IM – 2000 – 096, Use of Visual Resource Management Class I Designation in Wilderness Study Areas). There is no directive to protect the viewshed outside the boundary of the WSAs as a benefit or protection for the values “within” the WSAs.

### Criteria for Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

Protective measures for ACECs are not applied or required simply because of the designation, rather, the nature of the values, resources, or natural hazards they contain are the basis for determining the appropriate types and levels of management needed.

### Criteria for Multiple Use Considerations

Multiple use is defined in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976, as “the management of public lands and their various resource values so they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the America people and not necessarily to the combination of uses that will give the greatest economic return or the greatest unit output.” BLM policy requires that BLM-administered lands be managed under this multiple-use concept. As appropriate, management objectives and actions will consider all resources and resource uses in the Planning Area (physical, biological, and socioeconomic).



# Rawlins Resource Management Plan Amendment

## VRM Class Management Objectives



VRM Class	Management Objective	Examples of Compatible Projects	
I	Preserves the existing character of the landscape.		Low profile, low impact, or short-term projects that can be fully reclaimed.
	Provides for natural ecological changes.		
	Does not preclude very limited management activity.		
	Level of change to the characteristic landscape should be very low and must not attract attention.		
II	Retains the existing character of the landscape.		Low profile, low impact projects that can be screened, minimized through design, or set at a distance from viewers.
	Management activities may be seen, but should not attract the attention of the casual observer.		
	Level of change to the characteristic landscape should be low.		
	Any changes must repeat the basic elements of form, line, color, and texture found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.		
III	Partially retains the existing character of the landscape.		Moderate to tall profile or widespread projects that do not dominate because of their design, distance, or visibility.
	Management activities may attract attention, but should not dominate the view of the casual observer.		
	Level of change to the characteristic landscape should be moderate. Changes should repeat the basic elements found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.		
IV	Provides for management activities that require major modification of the existing character of the landscape.		Large scale projects that are a major focus of attention over long distances.
	Management activities may dominate the view and be the major focus of viewer attention.		
	Level of change to the characteristic landscape can be high.		
	Every attempt should be made to minimize the impact of these activities through careful location, minimal disturbance, and repeating the basic elements.		

Source: BLM Manual 8431, Visual Resource Contrast Rating.

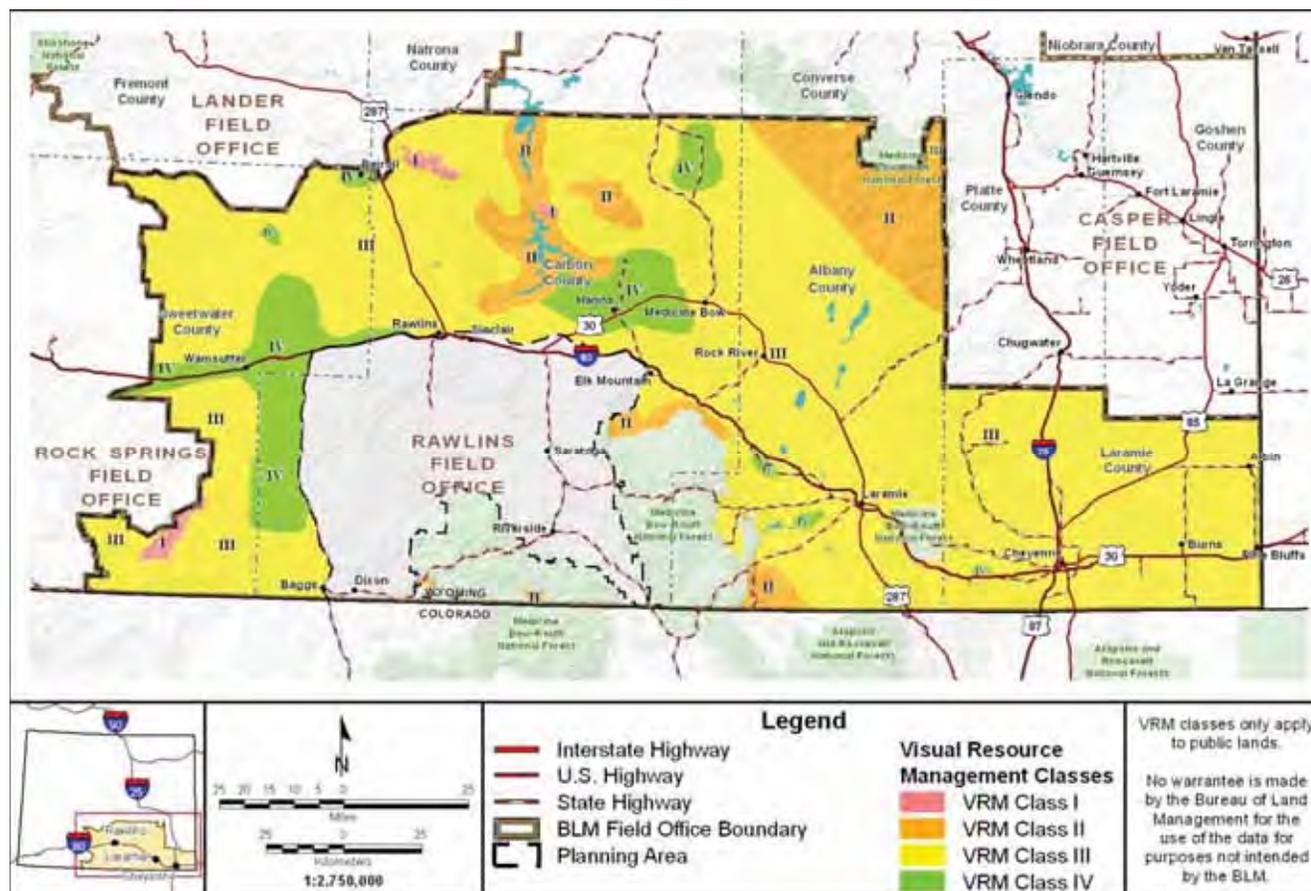


# Current Visual Resource Management

Acres of VRM Classes on BLM-Administered Lands in the Planning Area<sup>1</sup>

VRM Class	Acres	% of Planning Area
Class I	62,547	2%
Class II	235,403	8%
Class III	2,103,338	75%
Class IV	407,580	15%

The Rawlins Field Office has been assigned VRM classes through the Rawlins Field Office Resource Management Plan (2008). However, only the BLM-administered lands are managed within the VRM system, and only BLM lands are included in the above-referenced acreages.



High Desert District - Rawlins Field Office, Wyoming



## **What is the landownership in the Planning Area?**

Landownership in the Planning Area includes a mixture of public, state, and private land, each with different laws and regulations. Whereas BLM-administered lands are managed for multiple use, in accordance with the 1976 Federal Land Policy and Management Act, intermingled private and state lands are protected by their own property rights.

## **What is checkerboard landownership?**

The checkerboard pattern of alternating public and private land is a remnant of the land grants to finance the transcontinental railroad under the Union Pacific Act of 1862. Congress granted every other section (one square mile) of land within 20 miles of the railroad to the Union Pacific, with the intent that those grant lands would be sold to raise capital for the venture. However, many sections in remote areas remained unsold and in private possession. When homesteading and government sales of land ceased, many areas were left in a permanent checkerboard pattern of alternating public and private land.

## **How is checkerboard landownership considered in VRM?**

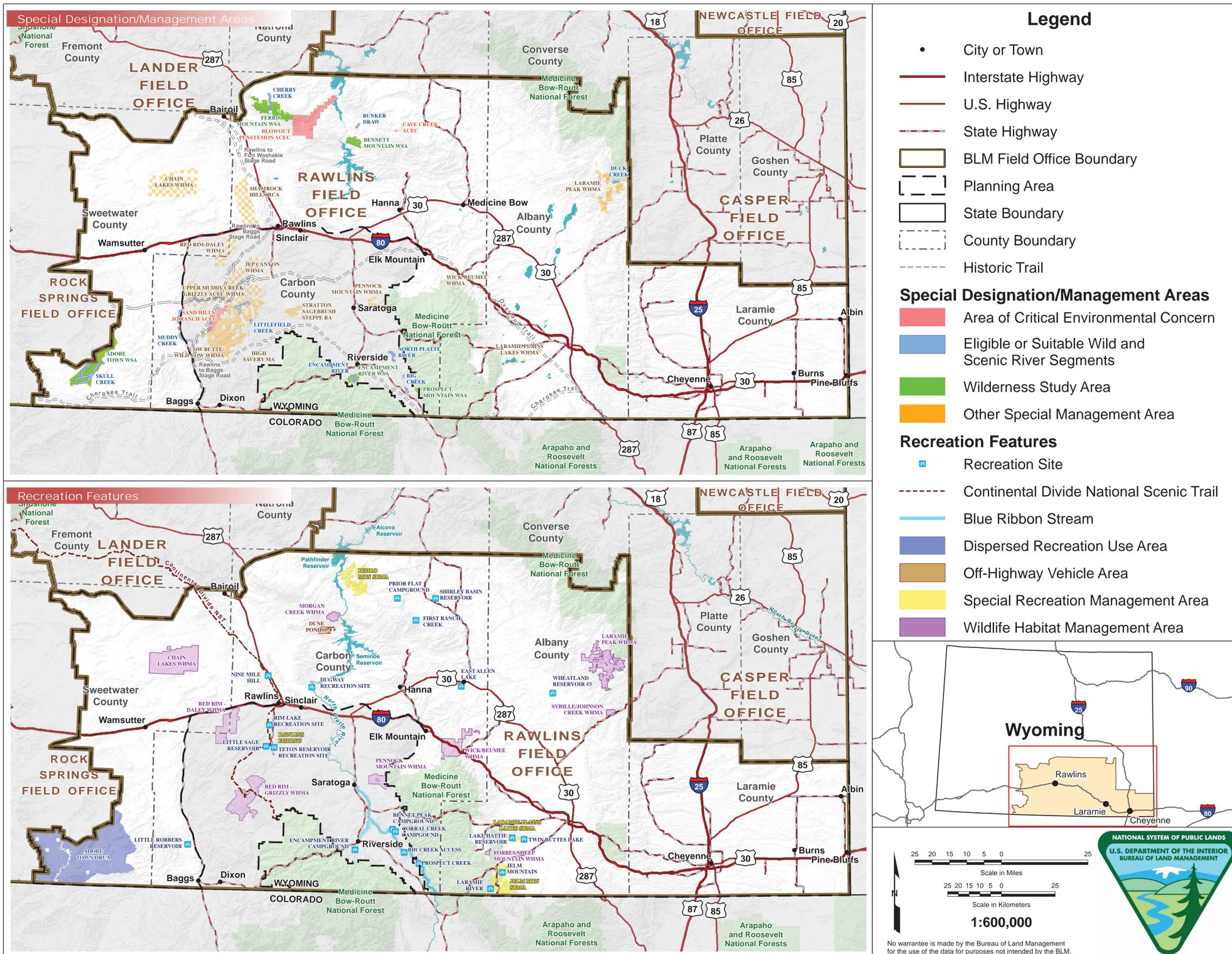
Visual resources can be difficult to manage in areas with checkerboard landownership or other fragmented landownership patterns. The BLM has limited authority to modify or regulate activities on private land. Except when requested, or agreed to, by the private landowner, the authorizations on public lands may not be used to condition activities on non-federal land.

The VRM decisions will direct management of visual resources on public lands and resources administered by the BLM within the Rawlins Field Office. The VRM management class decisions made in the Rawlins RMP amendment will not apply to private or state lands.

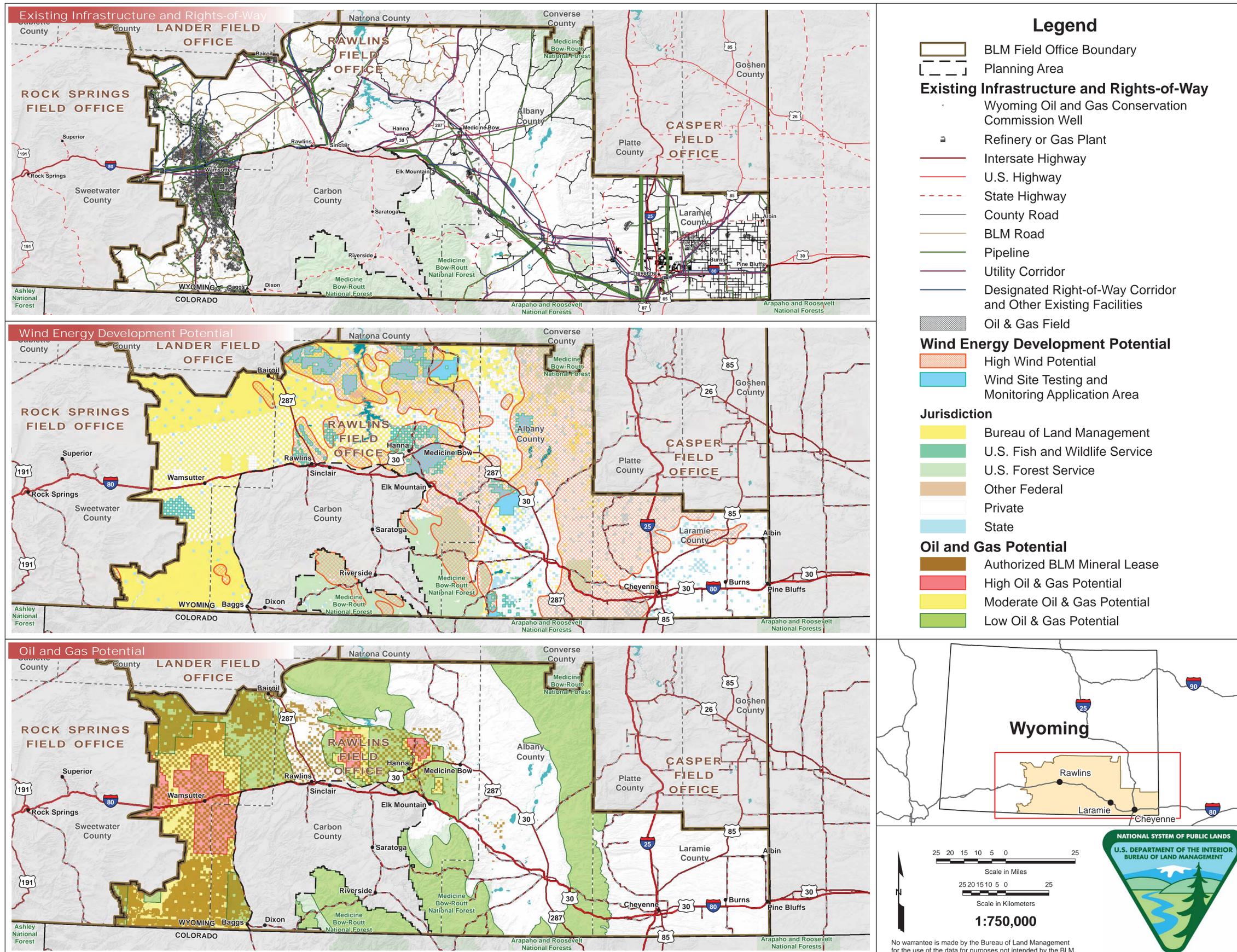
BLM resource management is complicated by the often-times differing goals and objectives of private landowners, where those private land goals and objectives are not compatible with public land multiple-use goals and objectives. In some instances, opportunities for compatible management are available where resources on private land may be protected through local or private management tools, such as zoning regulations or private conservation easements. In other instances, where a fragmented or checkerboard landownership pattern exists and few, if any, sensitive resource values occur on public land, the landownership pattern may actually make it easier to jointly develop projects that are consistent with both public and private land goals and objectives.

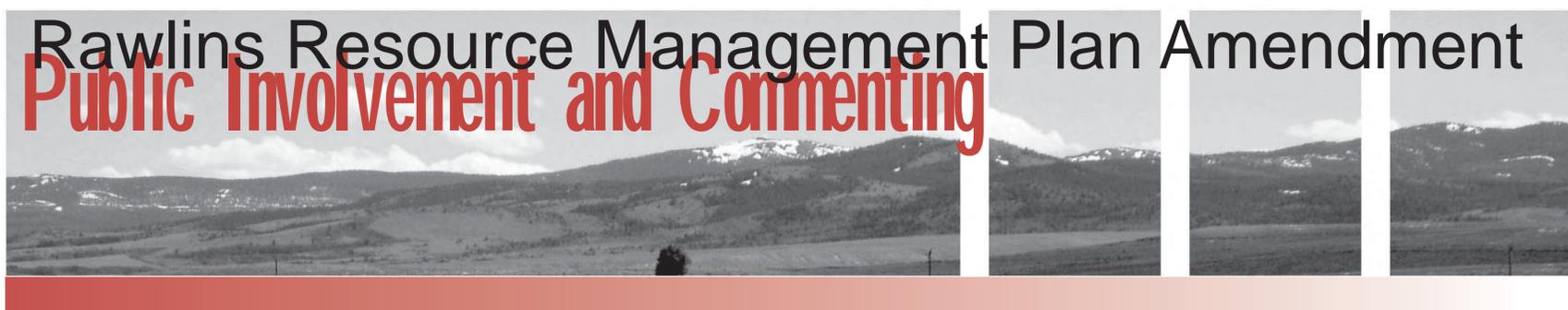


# Rawlins Resource Management Plan Amendment Environmental Assessment Visual Resource Management Alternative Considerations



# Rawlins Resource Management Plan Amendment Environmental Assessment Visual Resource Management Alternative Considerations





## What is Scoping and How is Public Input Used in the Process?

- Process of actively acquiring input from agencies and the public
- Public input assists the BLM in identifying the following:
  - Potential environmental issues
  - Alternatives
  - Areas of concern and public interest
  - Mitigation measures

## How Do I Provide Public Comments?

- All public comments must be in writing (including paper or electronic format), substantive, and postmarked by the comment period close date - June 4, 2012

## What is a Substantive Comment?

- Input on the accuracy of information being used in the process
- Input on the adequacy of, methodology for, or assumptions used in the process
- Present new information relevant to the process
- Present reasonable alternatives that should be considered

## What Type of Comment is Not Substantive?

- Opposition or support to the project in general
- Opposition or support to information considered without offering any substantive rationale
- Comments that take the form of vague, open-ended questions

\*\*\*PROVIDE YOUR COMMENTS BY June 4, 2012\*\*\*





***Thank you for providing your comments on the Rawlins Resource Management Plan Amendment and Environmental Assessment for visual resource management.***

For more information, please visit the project website at:  
<http://www.blm.gov/wy/st/en/programs/Planning/rmps/rawlins/VRM.html>.

**Please remember to:**

- Sign the register to document your participation and receive future mailings
- Submit your comments to the BLM
- Visit the project website to learn more

**Scoping comments are due by June 4, 2012**

Questions and comments should be addressed to:  
John Spehar, Planning and Environmental Coordinator  
BLM Rawlins Field Office  
1300 N. Third St.  
PO Box 2407  
Rawlins, WY 82301-2407  
Telephone: 307-328-4264  
Fax: 307-328-4224  
Email: [BLM\\_WY\\_RL\\_RMP\\_VRM@blm.gov](mailto:BLM_WY_RL_RMP_VRM@blm.gov)

\*\*Please include "Rawlins VRM Review" in the subject line if sent by fax or email.

