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Comments: Section 202(c)(9) of the Federal Land Policy Management Act requires the Secretary of the Interior: "to coordinate . . . with the land use planning and management programs of. . . the States and local governments" and "shall, to the extent he finds practical, keep apprised of State, local, and tribal land use plans; 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; assist in resolving, to the extent practical, inconsistencies between federal and non-federal Government plans, and shall provide for meaningful public involvement of State and local government officials, both elected and appointed, in the development of land use programs, land use regulations, and land use decisions for public lands, including early public notice of proposed decisions which may have a significant impact on non-federal lands." Regulation with back up reports using words such as 'if', 'might', 'could', 'probably', 'perhaps', 'expected', 'projected' or 'modeled' - and many involve such deep dreaming, or ignorance of scientific facts and principles, that they are akin to nonsense and a manufactured consensus and engineered science. DNA, should be preferred to support ESA determinations over unpublished reports or professional opinions. ESA-related data should be required to meet Data Quality Act guidelines. In addition, federal agencies should be required to justify why data relied upon for ESA decision is the "best available" and why such data is deemed "accurate" and "reliable." The ESA includes a specific section that was intended to ensure a prominent role for states in species conservation and recovery. Section 6(a) of the ESA contemplates conservation of species that involves a strong federal-state partnership, and provides that "in carrying out the program authorized by the Act, the Secretary shall cooperate to the maximum extent practicable with the States." However, the bipartisan Western Governors' Association, representing 22 states and American Samoa, has raised concerns that states' role of species management under ESA and its current implementation "is largely optional and has been provided by the federal government inconsistently . FWS' handling of settlements and responses to listing petitions has not been conducive to state participation. Once a federal listing occurs, states and local entities note that the federal government takes over all coordination of the species and related activities.