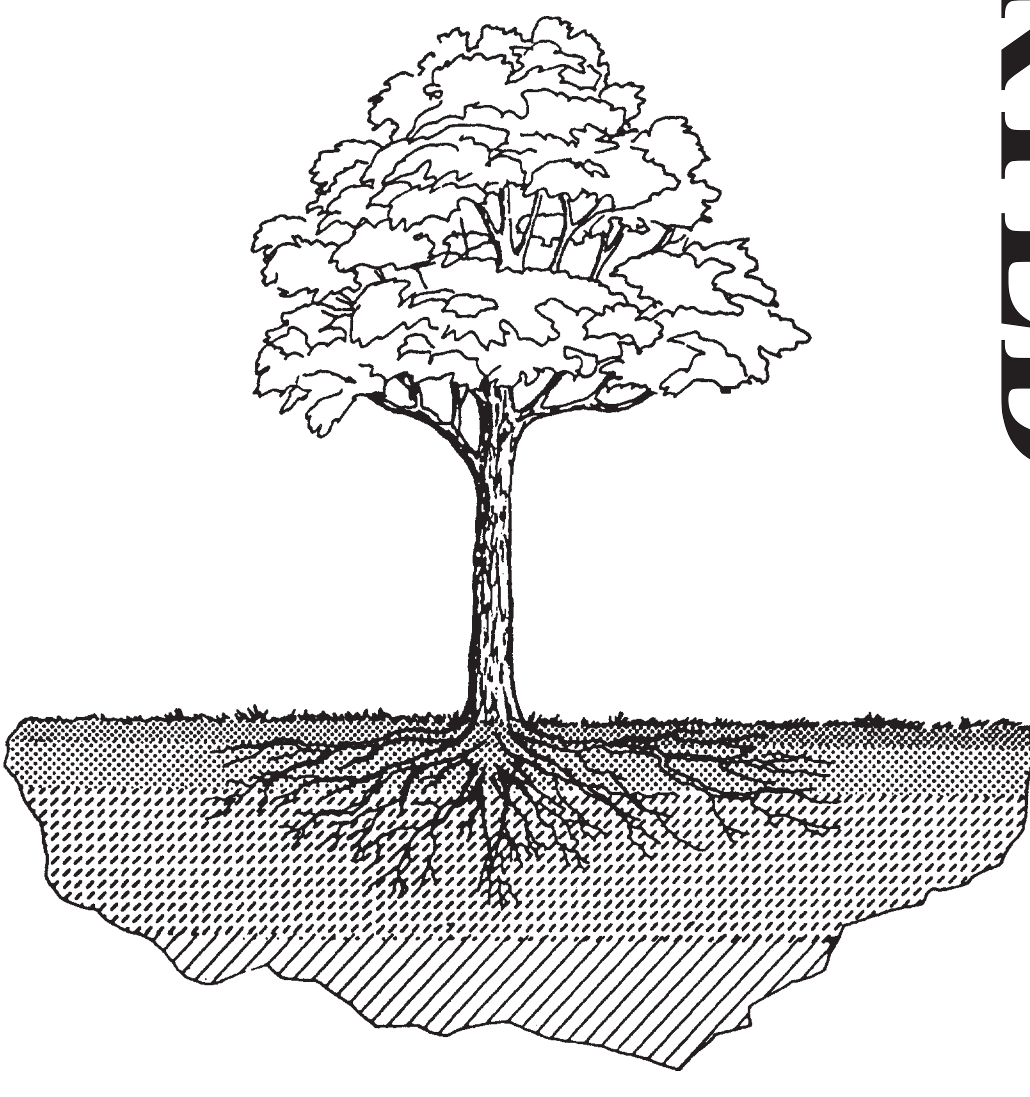
GETTING STARTED

*"We do not
inherit land from
our ancestors,
we borrow it
from our children."*

Kenyon Proverb



Getting Started

The purpose of this unit is to present ideas on what needs to be done before you jump full-bore into the planning effort. How do you get management team support, assess what will be needed to complete the effort, and develop a timeline? The role of the project leader, interdisciplinary team, line officer, facilitator, and wilderness ranger is also discussed.

Objectives

1. Participants are able to assess what skills and resources will be needed to complete the process to develop wilderness management direction.

Key points

- Identify assessment area that makes ecological sense.
- Build internal and external support.
- Recapture institutional memory.
- Find people who have the skills you need.
- Strategize—develop checkpoints along the way.

Getting Started

What do you already have?

Defining the task

What already exists in the way of plans or direction that could be used as a starting point for completing wilderness management direction? The more linkage that can be made to already completed and sanctioned plans the better. Look for direction in:

- Enabling legislation and the Wilderness Act.

- The Congressional Record pertaining to the wilderness bill that created the area you are about to plan for.

- Agency National Wilderness policy.

- Results of the roadless area reviews and wilderness study area reviews done by various agencies over the past 25 years.

- Old plans that still contain valuable information (Forest Service “unit plans,” Park Service backcountry management plans, etc.)

- The primary values, themes, or resources for which the wilderness or the surrounding federal land was designated (this one will be easiest for the National Parks). Old files on history of designation. Invite key members in community who were involved in the designation debate.

- Known resources, features, wildlife of special concern. Often threatened, endangered, and sensitive species, archeological sites, or scenic and geologic features have management direction written specifically for them. Even if this is not the case, you probably have knowledge of special attributes that need to be given consideration in the plan.

- Is there a range of settings already described—wilderness zones, ROS classes, backcountry management zones? How does the wilderness fit into range of settings offered in other places — what are the primary values, most significant or least replaceable attributes or features, links with adjoining areas?

Limit scope and prioritize tasks

Once you have tentative agreement that new wilderness management direction is needed, line officers need information on how much time and energy the plan will take to complete. Limit the scope of the plan by setting priorities. If you decide on only one wilderness management problem to solve, you will be ahead of where you were. Give your leadership team the means to answer these questions to the extent possible:

- How significant is the problem?

- What will happen if we don’t address it?

- How much more will it cost in the long run to ignore it for now?

In defining the purpose and need for a project, the “no action” alternative serves the function of answering the question above. It helps us show that there is a need to change the current direction. Another way to ask these questions has been widely distributed among those familiar with Hans Blieker’s training, “Systematic Development of Informed Consent.” He offers the following questions as the ones to ask in order to get agreement that action is needed.

- Is there a serious, significant problem?
- Will failure to solve it result in unacceptable consequences?
- Is this the right time, place, level of organization to solve it?
- Will the action plan create a framework for reasonable solutions to the problem?

If the answer to these questions is YES, you are ready to embark on developing new wilderness management direction. But your work isn't done yet; the agency leaders still want to know more. For example, what's this going take in terms of time, resources, and funding? You can help answer these questions by outlining tasks or planning steps, developing a timeline, listing roles and skills needed, and providing a rough cost estimate. Within the Forest Service, the recently completed Wilderness Implementation Schedules should have identified actions, costs, and time frames for developing Forest Plan wilderness management direction if this was identified as a need.

Develop a schedule

Your schedule will have to be tentative, because you'll be surprised how quickly some tasks go and how slowly others do. Some of the key planning tasks can be stated in general terms as follows, with guesstimates on the amount of time to expect (assuming intensive public involvement).

1. Identify the need to change current Plan direction. (One month.)

2. Identify issues and boil them down to the most significant ones. This will help focus the planning effort on the most important things to address. (One to three months.)

3. Next, summarize information on current conditions relative to the main issues. This may require some field inventory. (This could take up to five months.)

4. Develop desired conditions, given what you know about existing conditions and the issues. What are the primary values, most significant or least replaceable attributes or features of the wilderness that need to be considered? Desired condition can be described in parts—the significant physical and biotic attributes and the recreation setting and experience. (Three to four months.)

5. Identify indicators that can be used to measure whether or not you are making progress toward desired conditions. (One to two months.)

6. Identify objectives and standards for each indicator that define realistic, attainable conditions to be achieved. (Four months or more, depending on kind of public involvement.)

7. Develop proposed management direction showing how different "zones" would be allocated on-the-ground. Each zone contains description of desired conditions, indicators, and standards. (One to two months.)

8. Identify issues associated with proposed management direction through scoping process. (Two to three months.)

9. Develop alternatives to the proposed management direction that address the issues raised and fulfill the purpose and need. (Three months.)

10. Evaluate alternatives disclosing the potential effects on resources, visitor experiences, and management implications. (Four to five months.)

11. Prepare NEPA document. Send out for public review. Summarize public comments and prepare final document. Issue decision document and notify public of decision. (Six months or more.)

Resources needed

This will depend largely on the scope of the planning effort, the level of public interest, and the degree of complexity. At a minimum, treat wilderness planning like any other integrated resource planning effort. You will need an interdisciplinary team (IDT) and leader, with involvement from the line officer in charge. If there are few issues, relatively low public interest, or the public simply wants to be kept informed by mail, an IDT is probably all you need. What about more intensive public involvement? If you have meetings, field trips, work groups, open houses, or other intensive public involvement techniques, you'll need different skills. If you have a highly polarized and vocal public you'll need even more kinds of skills. Think of all skills needed, not just the job descriptions of certain people—if you have a great negotiator who's a timber resource clerk, give him/her some career development and let him/her be on the public meeting support team. Other skills to consider: writing, public speaking, facilitating meetings, organizing and scheduling, clerical support, team-building.

Skills Needed

Developing wilderness management direction, particularly if citizens are intensively involved, will require contributions from many people to succeed. The skills needed and the roles of those people who most need to be involved must be made clear at the onset. Some of the roles described here can be filled by the same person.

Planner

Consultant on process, plan amendment, consistency with existing direction and laws, NEPA adequacy.

Wilderness coordinator

A wilderness coordinator is helpful for planning efforts that involve multiple administrative units and jurisdictions. This person often assumes the role of newsletter writer, plan writer, and other tasks. Often develops public involvement strategy and sets up public meetings. Develops agenda and handles logistics, usually with help of IDT leader and facilitator. Consults with line officers and resource specialists for review of all documents, insures that everyone is kept informed and involved throughout the process. After the new plan direction is complete, this person has a leadership role in preparing yearly monitoring reports, tracking implementation progress and continuing to communicate with public groups.

IDT team leader

Serves as contact for information from the public, schedules and leads IDT meetings, attends all public meetings and often serves as technical expert regarding wilderness policy and specific area conditions. The IDT leader is responsible for content of the plan. He or she develops or reviews all documents and helps determine sideboards and framework for the plan. Serves as internal district contact for other employees.

IDT members

Provide expertise and analysis, representing subject areas and wilderness resource as a whole, assuring interdisciplinary work. The IDT provides input to develop proposed management direction and complete the NEPA analysis. They also help develop the public involvement plan and provide ideas on how public meetings will be structured. The IDT does the grunt work for public meetings: develops the need for change; finalizes issues; develops preliminary desired conditions, indicators, and standards; develops proposed map of zones; identifies preliminary issues; develops alternatives; analyzes effects; prepares information about affected environment; and prepares NEPA document.

Facilitator

Facilitates public meetings and meetings of the IDT if necessary. Another person needs to act as meeting recorder—don't expect facilitator to do both. Specific tasks for the facilitator: Develops strategy for each meeting with project leader. Determines how to handle discussions, conflicts. Develops and presents team-building activities. Is responsible for group process. Ensures all participants are heard. Helps develop ideas for public involvement. Timekeeper at meetings. Keeps discussions focused and on track. Handles meeting logistics. Summarizes progress during meeting - identifies decision points. Makes sure recorder has time to get all important ideas written down.

Public affairs officer

Develops public involvement plan with wilderness coordinator or IDT leader. Prepares news releases and serves as the main contact for news media.

Clerical assistant

Meeting notes and mailings, photocopying, maintains mailing lists and project record, sometimes serves as meeting recorder.

Writer

Edits or writes the newsletters to keep public informed and edits all documents. This person needs to be someone with deep involvement in the process who has been to the public meetings. Whoever has the writing skills is best person for the job.

Line officer

Provides essential support to the planning effort and agency employees involved. Approves the new plan direction. Answers questions at meetings, keeps team on track. Alerts citizens to forest and agency direction as a whole, helps them put their project into context. Can help keep team from wasting time by giving feedback on what is acceptable to decision-makers.

Specialists

Provide expertise on specific topics, makes presentations at meetings. These people may be on the IDT or they may be called in occasionally during the process to provide expertise and information on specific topics.

Wilderness rangers

Provide on-ground knowledge of wilderness conditions, conduct part or all of inventory, gather information about visitor use and comments, provide suggestions for desired conditions, indicators and standards.

Filling roles

Obviously, the skills needed to conduct successful planning are demanding. The following list may be useful to help identify those individuals—within the agency or as detailers, consultants, or contractors—who have the knowledge and skills you need for a few key roles.

IDT leader

1. Thorough understanding of wilderness policy, legislation and management
2. Knowledge of particular wilderness conditions
3. Thorough knowledge of planning process and NEPA
4. Good listener
5. Good communicator
6. Recognizes latitude in handling wilderness management problems
7. Willing to work weekends or evenings to attend public meetings

Facilitator

1. Neutral
2. Is credible and trusted by public
3. Thorough understanding of group process techniques, informed consent, and conflict resolution
4. Some understanding of wilderness policy and LAC/VERP concepts
5. Good listener and communicator
6. Good interpersonal skills
7. Willing to work weekends or evenings to attend public meetings

Line officer

1. Willingness to work collaboratively with citizens
2. Willingness to take risks and accept conflict
3. Willingness to be visible and involved throughout the process
4. Willingness to free up specialists' time to work on planning effort

Costs

Develop a cost estimate—skills and personnel time needed is a big start; then include mailing, printing, other direct costs. Refer to example at the end of this unit.

Checkpoints

There are a number of points throughout the planning process where it is critical to ensure that the responsible decision-maker (line officer) agrees with what has been developed and gives the go ahead to proceed to the next steps. As part of the project record, get line officer buy-off in writing at the following points:

Time Line to Complete Process and Needed Staff

Make sure you have line officer support to proceed with developing wilderness management direction.

Need for Change and Issues to be Addressed

Make sure the line officer agrees with the reasons for changing management direction and agrees with the issues that will be addressed. Make sure he/she supports amending current management direction.

Public Involvement and Issues to be Addressed

Make sure the line officer supports your public involvement plan and agrees with the list of potentially affected publics.

Proposed Management Direction

Make sure the line officer agrees that the proposed management direction (zone map, desired conditions, standards, and monitoring indicators) is adequate enough to proceed into the NEPA analysis phase.

Issues

Make sure the line officer agrees that the issues relative to the proposed management direction are the significant ones that should drive alternative development.

Alternatives

Make sure the line officer agrees that the alternatives identified represent a full range of reasonable alternatives to fulfill the purpose and need, and respond to the significant issues.

Decision

Obviously, the line officer must make the decision on which alternative to select and will need to write the Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact (where an Environmental Assessment is appropriate level of analysis) to adopt the new management direction.

Wilderness ranger role

The people in the field are the ones who best know existing conditions, where the problems are, and what visitors think. They also can provide the best information on what standards might be realistically attainable. However, many wilderness rangers are discouraged about planning due to a lack of involvement and training. As a result, a message can be conveyed to the public that agency planning is useless. This section is included to present ideas on how wilderness rangers can be effectively involved in the planning process. A “testimonial” from two wilderness rangers is also provided.

Ideas for Wilderness Ranger Development

Have Wilderness rangers:

1. Talk with citizens and encourage their involvement. Ask rangers to identify citizens who might be interested in helping develop wilderness management direction.

2. Collect and analyze information about existing resource conditions as well as visitor comments. It is very useful to hold an end of the season meeting where wilderness rangers can discuss their observations with line officers and the planning coordinator.

3. Attend public meetings and give a presentation about a specific issue from a field perspective. Wilderness rangers should also be encouraged to talk one-on-one with citizens attending the meeting.

4. Provide input during each step of the process and review all drafts.

5. Help generate ideas on how to inform interested citizens about wilderness management issues.

6. Participate on the wilderness planning ID team to provide a field perspective.

7. Give presentations to various organizational groups about the planning process and solicit comments and further involvement.

Keys for Success

To effectively involve wilderness rangers in the planning process, a few key things need to occur. Wilderness rangers must:

1. Understand the basics of the planning process, why it is important, what it will accomplish, and what the time line is.

2. Know what their role in the process will be and feel like they are important to its success.

3. Understand what their specific responsibilities will be and feel like they have adequate training to carry out their responsibilities.

4. Be given opportunities to participate in all public meetings and ID team meetings even if this means inviting attendance during the winter months on a volunteer basis.

Suggested activity

Goal: To point out how important it is for wilderness rangers to understand the planning process and to convey the proper message to the public. To understand how miscommunicating this process cheats the public out of their resource and conveys poor management of Wilderness.

Two brief skits: the first skit portrays a situation in which a wilderness ranger lacks knowledge about and involvement in the planning process. The second portrays a scenario in which a wilderness ranger effectively communicates the planning process.

Skit settings: outdoors, preferably in a wooded/forest area

Players: For skit #1, a wilderness visitor and one wilderness ranger are needed. For skit #2, a different visitor and a wilderness ranger. All actors need to know the skit contents (i.e. volunteers will not be sufficient).

Scenario: In each skit, the wilderness visitor meets up with the wilderness ranger. Each visitor voices a concern about their perception of a problem (that is a planning issue) and how the agency is failing to manage it properly.

Discuss each skit at end—what lessons can be learned—what communication tips can be used.

Wilderness Planning Involvement—A Wilderness Ranger Perspective

In 1992, the Bridger-Teton National Forest (Wyoming) began their wilderness management planning which included forming a citizen's task force for the Gros Ventre Wilderness. The task force and the Forest Service worked cooperatively to identify specific questions and concerns to address during the planning process. Common goals and priority issues were identified and a plan to inventory existing conditions was developed. The Forest had four wilderness rangers who were involved in the process; these rangers were able to attend the initial public meetings, thereby gaining insight into the direction of the planning process that would take place over the next 2 years.

Prior to the field season, the Gros Ventre wilderness rangers began the training necessary for their role in the planning process. A primary element of their involvement was to collect data on existing wilderness conditions pertaining to the issued identified by the task force. During the summer and fall field season, the rangers spent numerous hours documenting their observations and conducting surveys. Information was collected on grazing impacts, stream water/riparian quality, and campsite conditions to name a few. A large part of their work consisted of visitor contacts and explaining the planning process. The rangers were surprised to speak with so many interested parties and to hear extensive public feedback.

Initially, the wilderness rangers found the planning process overly cumbersome and bureaucratic. At the beginning, the task force meetings felt tense and it seemed like little would be accomplished. As the year progressed, however, the wilderness rangers continued to attend monthly task force meetings. With time and involvement, the feeling was that the task force was developing into an effective working group. The meetings gave the rangers and task force members many opportunities to meet and listen to each others' concerns. These events facilitated an increased sense of understanding and broke down many of the barriers.

An important concern that the task force voiced was having an increased presence of agency personnel on the ground. Wilderness rangers also heard the repeated need for accurate data collection and documentation. There was a great deal of emphasis put on the important role that the data collected by the rangers would play in regard to determining management actions. The wilderness rangers began to feel a great sense of worth and realized how important their role was in the process. They were responsible for the majority of data collection and documentation of existing conditions, and they reviewed public comments and available data to pick up trends and patterns. As the wilderness field personnel, their intimate knowledge of the resource and their extensive public contacts placed them in the critical position of being the "eyes and ears of the Forest Service."

At the end of the fall season, two of the wilderness rangers had the opportunity to continue their involvement by compiling and analyzing the data they collected to develop baseline trends. This information was used extensively by the managers and task force members. For the rangers, it was a great sense of accomplishment to interpret the data and produce a final product that would be used to direct management actions to protect the wilderness.

For the wilderness rangers, what started out as a questionable endeavor developed into something very worthwhile and meaningful. The first few task force meetings seemed hopelessly polarized with each participants' self-interest dominating. It didn't seem like there would be cooperation between the task force and the Forest Service. The rangers observed over the year that the whole group came together, joked, learned from each other, and most importantly, focused on what was best for the wilderness. The rangers realized how critical their involvement was in developing protective management actions for the Gros Ventre Wilderness. The rangers are now looking forward to the procurement of funds and to implementation of the identified actions.

GETTING STARTED

* Identify assessment area.

* What is a available? Institutional memory.

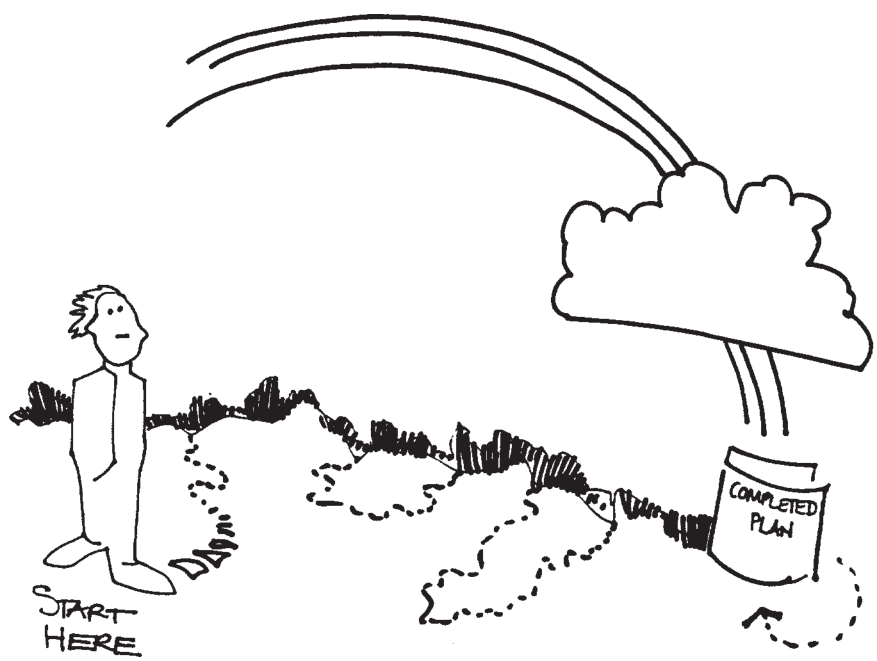
* Limit scope.

* Build support.

* Develop a schedule for completing the plan.

* Identify skills and roles.

* Project/estimate costs?



LINE OFFICERS CHECKPOINTS

Need for change and issues to be addressed

Timeline and staff needed to complete process

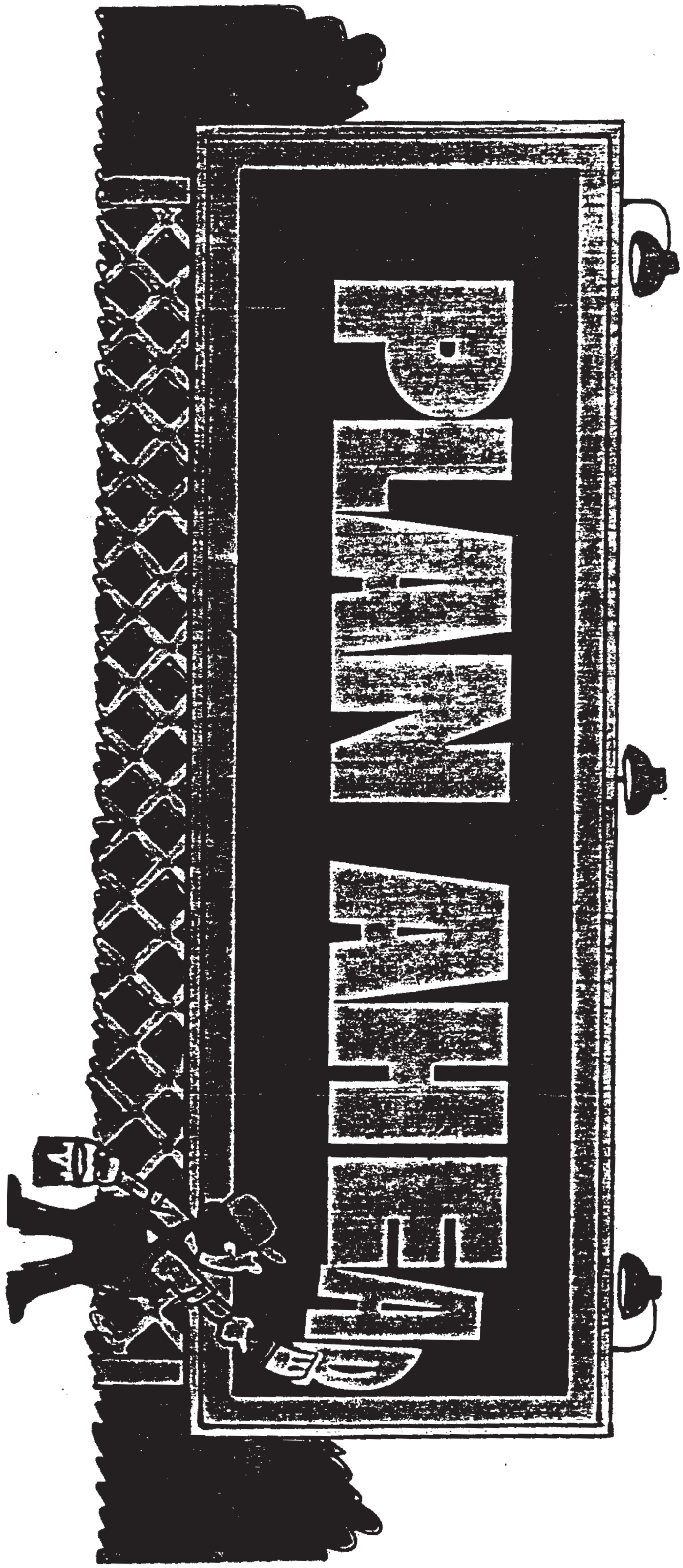
Public involvement strategy

Proposed management direction

Issues

Alternatives

Decision


PLAN AHEAD

Example

Sawtooth Wilderness Management Plan Revision

Planning Goals

The goal of updating the Sawtooth Wilderness Management Plan is to meet the intent of the 1964 Wilderness Act which provides ”for the use and enjoyment of the American people in such a manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness, and so as to provide for the protection of these areas, the preservation of their wilderness character....” Specific objectives include:

1. Involving the public in management decisions to develop public ownership and support wilderness management program and to improve wilderness management decisions by utilizing the public’s expertise and personal experiences.

2. Incorporating new research findings on the effects of human activities in the wilderness.

3. Addressing new issues and new wilderness uses.

4. Developing an action plan that outlines how wilderness management direction will be carried out, and the costs associated with that action.

5. Integrating non-recreation wilderness values.

6. Complying with new wilderness and fire planning direction.

7. Developing a monitoring plan to guide and evaluate management actions on important wilderness resources such as air and water quality, vegetation condition, and wildlife habitat.

Public Involvement Goals

1. Increase manager understanding of public desires and to increase public understanding of complexity of issues.

2. Create a relationship with citizens based on cooperation rather than confrontation.

3. Create an environment for open dialogue and understanding.

4. Involve citizens in developing and recommending management direction and actions.

5. Balance technical information with the personal knowledge and experience of citizens.

6. Develop shared ownership and public support for the implementation of the plan.

3 Getting Started

Why Manage Wilderness?

Since 1964, when President Johnson signed the Wilderness Act, Congress has allocated lands for “the use and enjoyment of the American people and future generations as Wilderness.” In the 27 years since then, attention has been focused on just that, the allocation issue, leaving designated wilderness alone to care for itself. Now we recognize that if we do not manage activities affecting Wilderness, we will ultimately be preserving empty shells.

Wilderness management is not management in the traditional sense of the word, not management in the sense of “doing something or manipulating the resource for human benefits.” Human activities both in and out of Wilderness should be managed to sustain the highest level of purity within legal constraints.

Why Are We Updating Our Management Plan?

• The last plan was written in 1977 and incorporated in the Forest Plan in 1987.

• Has not been revised in 15 years.

• There are new uses, new issues

• New research has been done on the effects of human activities on the wilderness resource.

• To meet new Natural Fire Plan Direction

• We have made a commitment to Congress to have an action plan by 1993.

• We recognize the need to:
- address people's concerns and to work towards solving problems together.
- better care for the Wilderness resource
- involve the public in determining direction for doing so.

• A good plan:
- stops “management by reaction,” where overall management is shaped by successive minor decisions
- provides day-to-day and long-term guidance
- is a blueprint that has a stabilizing effect—management remains constant despite change in managers
- provides a diversity of opportunities
- presents a clear picture of total of wilderness management, increasing our potential for obtaining the personnel and money we need to do the job.

• The future of our successful wilderness management is dependent on the quality of our plan.

• Everyone has a different view of how wilderness should be managed, and there is no intrinsically “right” way.
- Build bridges of understanding among diverse views
- Develop shared ownership.
- Present a good picture of the current state of the wilderness

- Think ahead about what conditions are desired and how to achieve them.

• We are using a planning process, LAC, that was developed and has been proven successful for wilderness application.

- is issue driven
- focuses on “human induced change” and impacts of use
- manages for conditions vs. user numbers
- focuses on quality not quantity
- looks to the future
- designed to include involvement

Example

Action Plan (Time Line)

October, 1991

1. Obtain Line Officer Agreement for Forest Plan Amendment (Jack Bills) Terry Clark will do this. Dean + ?'s need to "interview" Bills for specific objectives of the Wilderness Management Plan Revision.

2. $ Fund WAE 5/7 Wilderness Technician (13/13). Make 2 year commitment (i.e. funds for 12 months each year need to be available for the project).

3. $ Fund WAE GS-7 Fire Technician (13/13) additional 6 months each year for 2 years.

4. $ Identify time commitment & funding for GS-4 clerk/typist. (approx. 1 week/ month to do note taking at task force meetings (meeting documentation), type the newsletter, handle the mailing list, etc.) Wilderness will have to pay overtime for any evenings or weekend work. Business Mgmt. will cover normal working hours.

5. $ Identify upcoming training opportunities for Dean, Brown, Streit?, etc. Sign up for classes, attend any LAC conferences/workshops, etc. ****See Training schedule attached to this document*****

October - December (Education Period)

1. Research how to put together a Citizen Task Force. Meet with A. Pinkerton 11/5/ 91. Find out all the different alternatives for developing/ putting together Task Forces. Identify Task Force's overall goal. Identify ground rules & sideboards for Task Force. (i.e. Don't discuss proposed wilderness areas, Do attend ALL meetings, etc.)

2. $ Dean/Brown learn about LAC. Attend workshops, read, phone, attend other LAC meetings that are ongoing. Network. Get newsletters from every LAC group out there. **** See attached training schedule****

3. *Train D4 staff about Wilderness Plan/LAC. (Develop a generic program/slide show that could be given at any meeting to teach folks about LAC, etc.) (L-and-C show) (week of Dec. 10-13)

4. Find or buy tape recorder.

5. Identify SNRA/FS core team for LAC. (Develop vision statement if group desires). Identify roles and titles for all members. Liese - Coordinator Carol-Facilitator Ken- NEPA specialist/I.D. rep. Terry-Line Officer(for Jack/Carl) Tom-Advisor/budget Mose-technical advisor

6. Identify FS NEPA core team. Internally discuss relationship between task force and Interdisciplinary Team. (let them know) CORE TEAM- Ken, Robin, Wally, Tom, Dave Gilman, Liese, Ecologist??, Carol B., Vicki??. AD HOC TEAM - Seth, Mark, Denise, Gary Gadwa. Jeff Gibardi. Jay Dorr

7. Research the inventory/monitoring process.

8. Christmas !

1992

January - March (Pre Task Force Meeting Work)

1. Write public involvement plan (E.Waldapfel). Ready by January 20, 1992.

• Press Releases about Task Force & LAC need to go out according to public involvement plan.

$ • Prepare brochures to distribute on what LAC/WIS/Wilderness Plan/Citizen Task Forces are, (within scope of Public Inform & Involve Plan).

• Identify & develop (internally) a list of potential task force members and groups that should be represented on the Task Force based on public involvement plan. Have team put together by March 15, 1992. *Start Public Scoping (NEPA). Relate to legislation (why we are amending the Forest Plan). Get external issues & concerns.

• Start Internal Scoping. Internally, identify issues & concerns.

• Compile responses to Scoping and Issues/Concerns. Have a written product ready for Task Force by March 25, 1992.

• Develop mailing list. Try to get national representation. Base on public involvement plan.

• Develop newsletter -it will highlight important points of meetings, where the issues & group are heading. Will be sent out to anyone on mailing list. This will be ongoing, and sent out after every meeting. Have format ready (for Task Force Meeting), by March 30, 1992.

2. Identify FS resources available to help core LAC team AND Citizen Task Force Team. (Ongoing process. Type onto DG by issue/resource)

3. Locate all existing research/studies done on any use in Sawtooth Wilderness. (Include both resource and social data.) (This will be ongoing through March ’92). Compile existing data base. Have ready for Task Force by March 25, 1992. (GIS, Gap Analysis, GMP info., Trailhead data, Forest plan data—ask Cecil.

4. Identify how many folks will be required to do summer monitoring (1992). Consider if Dean can supervisor, or if a separate supervisor is required.

Alternatives: FS summer seasonal employees, Student interns, SCA’s, Sierra Club members, Volunteers, Contracts.

$ • Hire/recruit employees/volunteers for monitoring and inventorying during June, July, August, September, 1992.

5. $ • Line up locations for Task Force Meeting Sites, alternative sites, resources needed for meetings (i.e. VCR’s, doughnuts, etc.). Get Task Force input on times/ formats for meetings. Set general time line for meetings.

6. Develop a “Latitude Chart” that shows what the Task Force can legally do and what

it cannot legally do. (i.e. it cannot alter the Wilderness Act.) Include: sideboards, definitions, etc.

7. $ • Develop response form for trailhead boxes. (they will measure social & resource data). Place at trailheads for summer 1992. (Liese will do).

8. Write WIS. (Liese to Humbolt for WIS-writing).

9. *Prepare for first Task Force Meeting, April 4. 1992.*

April-May 1992

1. Develop potential Opportunity Classes Apr-May. Have written product ready for Task Force for 3rd Task Force Meeting.

2. Put together list developed by LAC core team of Social Resource Condition Indicators. Have a written product ready for Task Force by 4th Task Force Meeting.

3. First Task Force Meeting—April 4, 1992.

Introductions; Housekeeping; planning process; wilderness management; LAC; develop common goals; consensus process, etc. Identify issues/concerns.

4. Second Task Force Meeting—May 2, 1992.

Task Force will develop opportunity classes. Introduce latitude chart.

Annual Costs

Wilderness Management Plan Revision

Staffing	Costs
Project Leader	75% of GS-5/7
Facilitator	50% of GS-7
Overtime Costs	???
Administrative Support	3 PP of GS-4
Specialist Support (as needed)	????
Inventory/Monitoring Staff	?? ($20,000 for contract) options available ??

Task Force Meeting	Costs
Travel (for LAC meetings)	$150
Facilities	$350
Printing/photocopying/Mailing/Brochure	$1500
Maps/GIS (Talk with M.Moulton re. GIS)	????
Supplies (flip charts, tape recorder, file box, day planners, books, etc.)	$200