

PUBLIC



*"We who gathered here
may represent a particular elite,
not of money and power,
but of concern for the earth
for the earth's sake."*

Ansel Adams

INVOLVEMENT

Meaningful Public Involvement

Effective plans require public acceptance. Increasingly, managers are discovering that as much or more effort needs to be put into public involvement as into technical analysis. Citizens want to be involved in shaping the decisions that affect them and are becoming disenchanted with traditional scoping and review of draft plans. What is needed is an environment for continuous public involvement which promotes face-to-face dialogue among various interests and addresses values up front. This unit will focus on the role of public involvement in developing implementable wilderness management direction. It will cover the basics of transactive planning, explore the reasons why people consent, help you assess your public involvement needs, and identify a variety of techniques to involve citizens. The Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) is also discussed.

Please note that this unit cannot begin to cover public involvement in any detail nor is there any discussion on how to effectively use the various public involvement techniques (e.g. running effective public meetings). Take advantage of the numerous training sessions available on public involvement before you dive into wilderness planning. Attending public forums for other efforts and networking with other managers can also give you lots of ideas.

Objectives

1. Participants can develop a public involvement plan for their wilderness planning effort that includes who the potentially affected interests are, what will be accomplished through public involvement, what information is needed from the public, how information will be used, and what techniques will be used.

Key points

See overhead slide.

Activities

Worksheet

View from a Mousehole

Meaningful Public Involvement

Purposes

Major public involvement goals are:

- To help the agency make better decisions.
- To inform people of agency plans and decisions.
- To encourage public understanding of, and participation in, agency planning.
- To increase agency's awareness of, and responsiveness to, the values and opinions expressed by citizens.
- To increase collective knowledge and understanding among the citizenry and agency about issues.
- To develop collaborative solutions.
- To develop trust and ownership in decisions.
- To establish management partnerships.

What information is needed from the public to develop wilderness management direction? Citizen input is needed for the following tasks:

- Identify, clarify, and prioritize issues. What needs to be fixed relative to current management direction? What do people value about this particular Wilderness?
- Provide information on current conditions based on personal experience in the wilderness. Citizen information can help fill information gaps.
- Express values/desires that need to be incorporated into descriptions of desired conditions.
- Help identify what are the important elements of the wilderness setting that can be used to measure progress (i.e. identify possible indicators).
- Develop realistic, attainable, measurable standards defining how much change in conditions is acceptable.
- Develop map showing how proposed zones would be allocated on-the-ground.
- Identify, clarify, and prioritize issues associated with proposed management direction.
- Help identify alternative ways to map zones that would address the significant issues.
- Suggest possible management actions to maintain or improve conditions and identify the relative desirability of each action.

Why people consent

Why do people go along with a particular course of action? Hans and Anne Marie Bleiker (Institute for Participatory Management and Planning) have found that there are common ingredients for projects that get implemented. Their studies reveal the following keys for success:

- You must convince people that there is a problem that needs to be addressed (i.e. it would be irresponsible for you, given your agency's mission, not to address the problem). People must agree that doing something is better than doing nothing at all.

Don't try to sell a solution, sell the problem.

- You must convince people that the process you are using is reasonable and fair (i.e. go beyond likes and dislikes to appeal to people's higher values of fairness and responsibility).
- You must demonstrate that you are listening to people's concerns, you have heard what they are saying, you care about the hardships your proposed action might create, and you are doing everything possible to find a solution that minimizes the negative effects but still resolves the problem.

The Bleikers have also discovered that people who can nurture public willingness to go along with a proposal share common traits. These people are:

- Determined and persistent.
- Consider everything negotiable, but NOT their mission.
- Not chicken—they don't seek or shun controversy.
- Honest—they generally provide the public with more honesty than the agency had in mind.
- Empathetic—they can empathize with people who have values or interests that are very different from their own.
- Generally leaders. They are NOT yes-people. All are positive thinkers.
- Respected, even by their opponents.

Elements

Transactive public involvement

Dialogue and communication. The major difference between public involvement techniques that are often considered traditional or standard, and transactive public involvement is the opportunity for two-way communication within a group setting in the latter. Although public input can be gathered successfully by mail or over the telephone, many wilderness planners have found that the questions they need to resolve are best answered in a discussion among various interests. Within the constraints of law, policy, and wilderness management principles, there is room for considerable judgement in deciding how best to resolve issues. The collective judgement of a group of people working together can result in better, more acceptable decisions than the individual judgement of an agency wilderness planner.

Common ground, shared values. One of the benefits of dialogue is the establishment of commonly held values within a group. As diverse as the public is, when asked what wilderness meant to them, individuals usually answer with a high degree of consistency. Learning that others share wilderness values and seeing how much common ground there is within diverse groups helps the public gain trust and respect for those who may have formerly been considered adversaries.

Mutual learning, increased understanding, and ownership. Citizens and agency employees alike have information to share and to learn from each other. A setting in which discussion and dialogue takes place allows information to flow in both directions. Agencies may learn more about citizen values and expectations, as well as specific information about the wilderness they are planning for. Citizens become more

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informed about the complexities of wilderness management, and may gain knowledge about specific resources that will help them contribute to better management decisions (Krumpe and Stokes 1993).

Collaborative solutions. Even among people where trust is difficult to build, the interaction often leads to brainstorming and synergy as one person's idea builds on another. The result is heightened creativity and development of management solutions that come from several minds at work.

Basics

A well-stocked toolbox of public involvement techniques, along with the wisdom to understand which will work best for you, is essential. Most basic of all, keep asking WHY? Why do you need public involvement? What planning questions are you trying to resolve? What information do you want from people and how will you use it? Which of many public involvement tools will work best for your situation?

Strategy

Develop a timeline with major checkpoints identified. Identify appropriate tools to meet your goals for public involvement at each step in the process. Include conduits for dispersing information (news media, mailing list, visitor comment cards, meeting announcements). Early in the process ask interested citizens how THEY want to participate. Citizens will not get involved in a planning effort unless you give them a reason to participate or they perceive that your proposal will negatively affect them. You can give citizens a reason to participate by offering the following motivators.

A chance to contribute and be heard. People are motivated to participate in public involvement efforts if they believe their contributions are valued and their input will be heard. To maximize the likelihood that this will happen, public involvement should focus on the questions that citizens are best able to help answer. Public comment can't help agencies answer every planning question—cost estimating and budget development, for example.

A chance to share one's knowledge. Nothing is so flattering as being asked to help. Managers who reach out to interested citizens and ask for information about a wilderness, as well as the professional skills or talents citizens may have, provide a great motivation for citizens to participate. No wilderness planner has all the information about a wilderness—we need the knowledge of places, conditions, and history that citizens can provide. Implicit in sharing knowledge as a motivator is the assumption that we will value the knowledge gained and use it to make better management decisions.

Vested interest in the resource and outcomes of plans. Perhaps the greatest motivator to participate in public involvement is one's personal interest in the wilderness. This interest can be one's livelihood, a favorite fishing hole, or concern about an eagle nest. Those who believe they have a stake in the outcome of a wilderness plan are those who find the time to participate. They want to have a say in the decisions to be made. Although a single interest may be their initial motivating force, nearly everyone who has participated with others in a wilderness planning effort has found they also gained a greater understanding of values and perspectives held by other citizens and the agency and developed a little more trust.

Public involvement plan

Keys for successful public involvement and possible tools.*1. Make public involvement an integral part of the process.*

Tools: Use a combination of tools so that all interested citizens have the opportunity to be heard. You can reach people by mail, at meetings, by phone, through news media, at trailheads, in the field, or at visitor centers.

- News releases—explain what you are hearing and how you are addressing concerns
- Meetings, public workshops, open houses
- Newsletters or progress reports
- “In my point of view” response sheets
- Comment cards
- Delphi questionnaires
- Phone trees or key contact list
- Field trips
- Kiosks displaying latest progress— placed in key locations
- Listening posts—set up in key locations in towns
- Target key opinion leaders
- Talk with shop owners where potentially affected citizens frequent
- Attend organizational group meetings
- Work projects
- Focus groups to address particular issues

2. Identify individuals, groups and other parties that may be effected by the proposed management direction and facilitate their participation in the process.

Tools: Hold a brainstorm session with many staff representatives to determine what potentially affected interests need to be contacted. Some general categories:

- Anyone holding a special use permit, easement, existing right, or other authorized commercial use.
- Individuals that have expressed interest in wilderness and wilderness management.
- Landowners with property adjacent to the wilderness; owners of any inholdings within the wilderness boundaries.
- Key local community leaders who can in turn spread the word about the process and public input being sought.
- Organizations known to have an interest: recreation clubs, advocacy groups, local, regional, and national interests.
- Community organizations whose members would have interest such as clubs and

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schools.

- Businesses that may be affected by wilderness management: tack shops, outdoor equipment stores, etc.
- Editors of publications—magazines, newspapers, radio, television stations, for getting information to larger public and for those with target audiences that may have an interest.
- People whose special interests reflect use of wilderness and issues. Wildlife advocacy, outfitter-guides, grazing permittees, general recreation users, wilderness advocates, etc.

3. Begin participation early in the process.

Tools:

- News releases
- Letters of invitation to mailing list. Often a “citizen action guide” or similar brochure format will get people’s attention.
- Phone calls to key individuals
- Focus group meetings—for specific issues
- Open house for initial information meeting—to explain what you are doing and why you are looking for public involvement. Good place to find out how people want to participate.
- Attend organizational group meetings to explain what you want to do.
- Sponsor well-known wilderness speaker (a good choice might be someone who was involved in designation of the Wilderness). Use forum as way to generate interest in your project.

4. Provide full and timely information and give opportunities for the public to be involved before decisions are made.

Tools:

- News releases describing progress and explaining how you are addressing concerns
- Regular progress reports identifying questions that you need public input on
- Public workshops, small group sessions
- Fishbowl planning sessions with interdisciplinary team
- Workshops to develop alternatives—design sessions
- See tools identified in #1

5. Respond to public input in a documented and visible manner.

Tools:

- After any public meeting, send follow-up letters or minutes to confirm meeting content and the agency's understanding of discussions.

- Keep meeting notes and make available to wider public.
- Display issues disposition process; make entire process visible.

6. Document all public participation and describe how the public's input was used.

Tools: Project file—should contain minutes of meetings, notes on phone contacts or important conversations, decisions made, line officer approvals, summaries of steps completed.

Notify people who write comments, actively participate in meetings, or otherwise indicate strong interest, regarding how their input was used. The response should be commensurate with their level of input, i.e. if someone writes a letter, you should respond in writing. Phone input would warrant a phone response. Follow-up meetings with interested parties could be used to notify participants of how input has been used.

7. Inform people about wilderness values and what you are trying to achieve in your planning efforts.

Tools: Meetings and other contacts are opportunities to provide information. Presentation by specialists who can communicate technical information to citizens helps citizens provide more constructive input. Wilderness philosophy, the natural role of fire, and potential effects of implementing the proposed management direction are just some of the topics where presentations would help inform people.

Informed consent.

In collaborative work with citizens, managers often think they have to come up with one solution that is the consensus of all present at a meeting. It is unfair to ask people to compromise their deeply held values in order to agree. Rather than seeking “compromise” (i.e. some middle point), provide an environment where people hear different perspectives, learn from each other, and a reasonable course of action emerges to make progress on an issue. Remember that you are working with citizens to develop PROPOSED management direction which will then go through NEPA analysis. While you want to develop proposed direction that best addresses the issues, there will be opportunities to consider alternative proposals, so it isn't worth pushing consensus to the point where it prevents constructive group dialogue.

Consider these alternatives that allow everyone to be heard and keep their opinions intact:

Try to develop informed consent, or grudging willingness to give it a try. Not the same as agreement, it means “I may not like this, but it's better than the existing situation. I won't actively work against it.” Informed consent is possible if everyone present believes that there is a problem worth doing something about.

Never ask people to vote. You might as well just send out questionnaires and count responses, rather than use transactive public involvement. Voting requires that minority opinions lose, and it reduces complex problems and judgements based on personal values to a simplified “yes” or “no.” Minority opinion holders may come to feel they are wasting their time and thus stop participating.

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Exercises

Start this unit with a 15-minute creative exercise such as *View from a Mousehole* to demonstrate the value of collaborative solutions coming from many points of view.

Exercise at end of topic presentation: Use worksheet to develop the outline of a public involvement plan. Use the issues identified at “need for change” stage to develop this skeleton plan.

View from a Mousehole

Divide people into small groups (six per group). Give each person a piece of paper that he/she must keep to him/herself. Tell each person to act like a mouse living in a hole in a wall. Each person has a hole in a different part of the room. The group's goal is to determine the "truth"—what is the object in the middle of the room.

1. Long snout with two nostrils, black shiny fur, furry head with two small ears, two furry paws with long claws, and a big belly. (Black bear)
2. Four long legs (don't see a body), dark brown short fur, large antler, long snout, swoop body, and small tail. (Moose)
3. Big eyes that blink, round head with no eyes, scaly feet, feathery tufts, splotty gray-brown color, and head attached to body with no neck. (Great horned owl)

Working With Citizen Groups

Developing Wilderness management direction has often been accomplished through the use of citizen work groups. While this form of intensive public involvement has never been a requirement, it has often been chosen for two primary reasons:

1. Interest in building agreement among diverse interests so that plans can be implemented more effectively.
2. Recognition that determining desired conditions is a value-based decision requiring in-depth discussion among diverse interests. For the most part, this type of public involvement has been successful in generating constructive dialogue among people with different perspectives. However, it is now becoming apparent that the way in which citizen groups have been used may have violated the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA).

Just like planning processes, public involvement methods will continue to evolve. The new challenge is to develop public involvement methods that achieve the goals of open dialogue, mutual learning, and building agreement among diverse interests while still complying with the law. There is considerable “gray” area within the Federal Advisory Committee Act. FACA should not be used as an excuse for not intensively involving the public; however, it is essential that you work with your public involvement specialists and office of general counsel early in the process to develop public involvement strategies that accomplish your goals and meet the law. So what is FACA and how can you reduce the risk of violating it?

FACA

The Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972 (PL 92-463) The Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) applies any time the federal government asks a group of non-federal employees to meet more than once. The intent of the Act is to “level the playing field” so that decision-makers are not unduly influenced by one group. FACA has three broad goals:

1. Reduce the influence of special interest groups in the decision-making process.
2. Provide the public equal access to the decision-making process.
3. Prevent the establishment of unnecessary committees and control the costs associated with such committees.

FACA does not apply to:

1. Meetings with pre-existing external groups. A group may request to meet with a manager to present their views about an issue.
2. Meetings with individuals.
3. Meetings with groups of individuals are not covered by FACA if the purpose is to obtain INDIVIDUAL opinions. However, if the agency asks the group to prepare advice or recommendations, then it is covered by FACA.
4. Public meetings which are open to all interested parties for the purpose of exchanging views and information.

The major risk associated with violating FACA is that, if someone does not like the final decision, he/she may appeal on the grounds that the proposal was developed in

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violation of FACA. This could result in years of work being thrown out. The scope of FACA is broad, thus just looking at one factor such as membership, frequency of meetings, or group composition may not tell you if there will be a problem. Some “red flags” to watch out for are:

- a. Who formed the group and why? If the group was formed without federal participation then it is less likely to be a FACA Advisory Committee (however, it could become a FACA Advisory Committee if it is utilized as such by a federal agency).
- b. Does anybody other than regular full-time federal employees participate in the group? If a non-federal employee “participates” with the group but is not a “member” then the difference between “participant” and “member” status may be scrutinized to ensure it is not a mere subterfuge.
- c. Does the group give advice or recommendations about specific federal decisions? If the group is only collecting data, then it is less likely to be a FACA Advisory Committee.
- d. Can the group be considered to be exerting “undue influence” on a specific federal decision? If a group appears to have an unfair or unequal influence on federal decisions, then it is more likely to be a FACA Advisory Committee.
- e. Do the group members work to reach consensus or do they work independently? If the group attempts to present a consensus recommendation, it is more likely to be a FACA Advisory Committee. (Excerpted from July 12, 1994, letter from Forest Service Washington Office).

Successful meeting guidelines

1. Do everything possible to encourage the attendance of a wide diversity of interests, then structure the meetings to facilitate dialogue and mutual learning among those who show up. Don’t do anything that gives the impression that only selected people can participate (i.e. don’t have any “membership”).
2. Ensure that all meetings are advertised and open to the public.
3. Use group meetings as part of a larger public involvement effort, not as the only source of input.
4. Make sure citizens understand how their input will be used and how input gathered from other forums will be incorporated. Make sure people don’t confuse the right to be heard with the right to prevail.
5. Keep meeting notes and make notes available to the general public.
6. Make sure the general public has the opportunity to comment on all proposals developed by citizen groups.
7. Be flexible in methods for finding areas of agreement and building informed consent. Don’t force consensus.
8. Find common ground by building on shared values, rather than focusing on issues which divide people. Focus on what is shared in common before tackling the differences.
9. Structure meetings so that people can work in small groups. This generally

provides a more constructive forum for everyone to provide input and prevents dominance by only a few people.

10. Break problems down into manageable parts. This gives people something concrete to work on, and allows those with interest in particular topics to participate in more depth. Build on small successes.

11. Meetings must be facilitated by someone who knows agency policy and procedures and wilderness management principles. The facilitator must be viewed as impartial. Strong facilitation skills are necessary, especially the ability to keep the group on track. A weak or ineffective facilitator can lead to group frustration; one seen as biased will destroy trust.

12. The line officer's participation is essential if citizens are to feel their input is really valued.

13. Make the sideboards very clear at the onset.

14. Beware of old baggage from past confrontations over public land issues. The people who participate are often the same people who have been active in other issues. It will take a while for people to adjust from the polarized atmosphere of public hearings to a collaborative effort in which everyone is expected to respect and listen to other viewpoints.

15. Don't expect people to provide input on topics for which very little information exists. Be prepared to provide clear, understandable summaries of resource conditions—people will want to see all the data we have.

16. Recognize that people feel strongly about Wilderness. The values they bring to the table are often expressed in emotional terms, and an atmosphere of acceptance must be created.

17. Plan field trips. Not only do they allow citizens to discuss issues and conditions while observing them, time spent in the wilderness binds people together and helps increase trust.

18. Make sure everyone is being heard. Summarize what you are hearing from people at various points throughout the process.

19. Ask for continued citizen involvement in implementing projects and monitoring.

Citizens role

To work collaboratively, citizens need to:

- Agree to work within applicable legislation and sideboards.
- Approach the process with an open mind and willingness to consider a diversity of viewpoints.
- Listen and give everyone a chance to speak.
- Focus on issues, not personalities.
- Recognize that debate is necessary to explore ideas.
- Work toward finding areas of mutual agreement.

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Agency roles

To ensure success, managers need to:

- Conduct an open and fair process. Explain what products will be produced, what process will be used, and where citizen input is needed.
- Make any information we have available to all.
- Provide rationale for decisions made.
- Encourage citizen participation by listening and fully considering input that is within scope of this effort. Show how citizen input was used.
- Be flexible. Seek options for achieving goals.
- Devote time and people toward the effort.
- Within sideboards such as the Wilderness Act and regulations, recognize latitude in handling wilderness management issues.
- Use time wisely, making meetings effective and worthwhile.
- Demonstrate care about the place or resource in question.

References: Ashor 1986; Ashor, McCool, and Stokes 1986; Center for conflict resolution 1981; Force and McLaughlin 1981; Krumpke and Stokes 1993; Krumpke and McCoy 1993; Magill 1991; Stokes 1982; Stokes 1988; Stokes 1990; USDA 1992; Cortner and Shannon 1993; Fisher and Ury 1981; Center for conflict resolution 1978; Bleiker and Bleiker 1990.

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Public Involvement Plan

- * Who needs to be involved?
- * What do you want to accomplish?
- * What information do you need from people?
- * What will you do with the information people give you?
- * Which tools will work best to accomplish what you want?

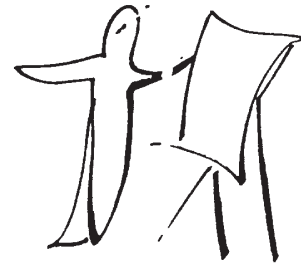
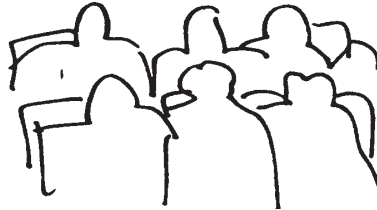
Informed Consent

- * Grudging willingness to give it a try.

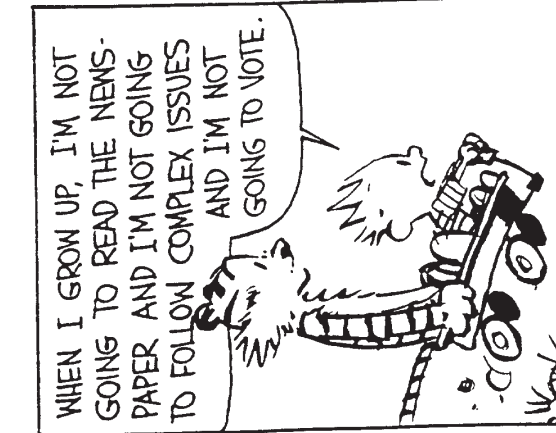
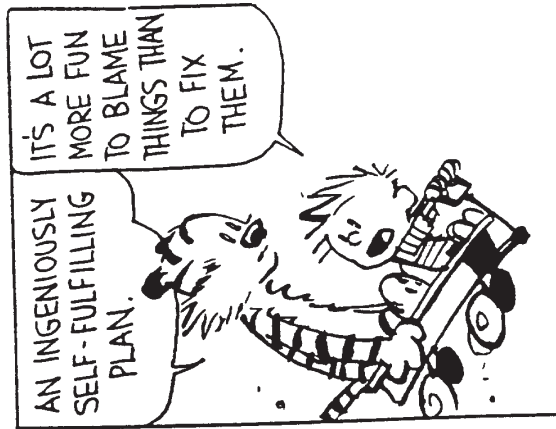
Why do People Consent?

- * They agree there is a problem.
- * They believe the process is reasonable and fair.
- * They believe you are listening and care about their concerns.

Public Involvement: Keys for Success



- * Facilitate involvement by all affected interests.
- * Begin participation early and make it an integral part of the process.
- * Sell the problem, not the solution.
- * Clearly define the scope of the project and sideboards.
- * Clearly define the process to be followed.
- * Demonstrate that you value people's input and care about their concerns.
- * Demonstrate that you share their love for the Wilderness and are committed to it stewardship.
- * Let people know how thier input was used; communicate using thier words.
- * Build on common ground and shared values. Create opportunities for mini-successes.
- * Provide numerous opportunities for learning about Wilderness; natural, cultural history, and values from a variety of perspectives.
- * Demonstrate follow-through on plans. involve people in monitoring and implementation.



WORKSHEET

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

1. Identify key groups, agencies, or individuals who may be affected or interested

2. For each person, agency, or group listed, how will you facilitate their involvement?

3. How will you get agreement that there is a problem worth doing something about?

4. How will you communicate the scope of the project, sideboards (what people can really influence? Process to be followed.

5. How will you show you are listening and care about people's concerns?

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6. How will you document and use people's input?

7. What will you do to draw out common ground and shared values?

8. What will you do to provide opportunities for people to learn about Wilderness from different perspectives and to show you care about the area?

9. How will you demonstrate follow-through on plans?

Example

Public Involvement and Information Plan

Sawtooth Wilderness Management Plan Revision

- Goals:
- Identify all potentially affected publics and their interest levels
 - have our in a timely manner and understood
 - Explain the LAC process and public task force involvement
 - Collect issues and concerns
 - Improve quality of overall project through public involvement
 - Build consensus and gain support through public involvement
 - Meet the legal requirements for notification
 - Deliver adequate and timely information to interested publics about the decision and remaining process

MATERIALS AVAILABLE FOR BRIEFINGS/REVIEWS Briefing fact/discussion paper; brochure; Citizen Involvement Guide; scoping document; news releases; copies of existing Wilderness Management Plan; and following the review period for the EA, a Printed Record of Decision.

PURPOSE OF THIS STRATEGY: To identify necessary actions in a logical sequence and assign target dates and responsibilities for accomplishing those actions. In addition, this strategy will serve as a documentation of actions taken for the release of the EA (Wilderness Management Plan Revision) and Record of Decision.

Phase 1 - PRE-PUBLIC TASK FORCE MEETINGS

<u>STEP</u>	<u>ACTION/PURPOSE</u>	<u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>	<u>DATE</u>
1.	Identify list of individuals and organizations/agencies to receive notification of WMPR and copies of what documents.	Dean	3/92
2.	Develop data table for tracking and distribution of materials and receipt of written input. Purpose: Will serve as system for sorting/printing mailing labels and documentation.	Dean Waldapfel	3/5/92
3.	Build mailing lists -those to be notified of initial action Harper -those keep informed of progress -input into data table (step 2) Use trailhead registration sheets Use outfitter mailing lists Use current lists from Ed/Ken	Dean	3/92
4.	Contact libraries in Burley, Twin Falls, Ketchum, Fairfield, Stanley, Sun Valley, Boise for permission to place copies of WMP for public review and checkout. Two copies per library—one to check out, one for review—with exception of Stanley and Ketchum—4 copies. Purpose: Provide a convenient location outside of FS	Todd	4/ 92

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<u>STEP</u>	<u>ACTION/PURPOSE</u>	<u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>	<u>DATE</u>
	offices for people to review copies of scoping document, and current WMP.		
5.	Identify list of individuals that will receive personal briefing regarding revision of Wilderness Management Plan	Waldapfel Dean	3/5/92
6.	Draft cover letter that will transmit information/documents to individuals identified in Steps #5 & 19. Signed by Pence. Purpose: Letter can be personalized for various groups to offer informational presentation.	Waldapfel Dean	3/5/92
7.	Develop fact/discussion sheet. Sheet to contain information about the background of this project, key points next step in process, who is the key contact on the SNRA, etc. Purpose: To be used as a quick reference in the development of materials for this project; news release, cover memo, briefing outline, etc.	Waldapfel Dean	3/5/92
8.	Develop brochure Purpose: Widely distribute general information on the process and to generate input on issues. Scoping document.	Dean Streit Waldapfel	3/5/92
9.	Develop outline and slide show for presentations. Purpose: Provide for consistency in the information provided in the various, personal briefings. Avoid overlooking key information.	Dean	3/92
10.	Strategy meetings with core team for arrangements of briefings, release of information. Purpose: Tie up loose ends, firm up individual responsibilities.	Dean Clark Streit Shrum Dorr Curry	
11.	Draft news release. Purpose: Provide information regarding revision of WMP, process for review/comment, decision process, etc.	Waldapfel Dean Clark	
12.	Develop Citizen Involvement Guide to be sent out on request for further information about the WMPR. Purpose: Generate issues, determine interest in task force, describe process, describe current conditions.	Brown Dean	
13.	Give presentation for SNRA staff at staff meeting. Purpose: Use to begin scoping and to identify potential questions. Bring employees up to speed with process, decision so they can accurately respond to general inquiries.		
14.	Develop strategy for receiving, analyzing, summarizing written input.	Waldapfel Dean	3/5/92

Purpose: Determine prior to receiving input. For expedient treatment of input to aid decision-makers.

<u>STEP</u>	<u>ACTION/PURPOSE</u>	<u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>	<u>DATE</u>
15.	Personal invitation from Area Ranger to press corps inviting them to a briefing regarding the release of the WMPR scoping document/press release. Purpose: Advance notice.	Pence	4/ /92
16.	Advance copy of news release to PAO:R04A for transmittal to Secretary of Agriculture. Purpose: Comply with WO direction on advance notice regarding potentially controversial decisions, actions.	Waldapfel	4/ /92
17.	Conduct personal briefing for those identified in #5 Purpose: Bring the above up to speed about the upcoming WMPR process, etc. prior to news release of that information	Dean	5/92
18.	Develop map showing existing conditions of the wilderness. Purpose: To provide clear information about current conditions of -trailless areas -wildlife habitat -campsites facilities (toilets stock tie) -vegetation -soils -grazing allotments	Dean	Summer
19.	Schedule informational presentations for interested groups: -Public meeting in Ketchum, Boise, -Challis, Twin Falls, Stanley -Idaho Dept. of Fish & Game -Back Country Horsemen -Idaho Conservation League -Outdoor shops -Others? Purpose: Inform affected publics of the process and their opportunities for involvement, generate issues and input. (Press release, calendar of events, flyers, schedule buildings, set up)	Dean	5/92
20.	Develop response form for trailheads and receive approval from R.O. Purpose: To collect wilderness user data.	Dean Waldapfel	
21.	Distribute response form.	Dean	
22.	Interview and select Task Force Members	Dean Britton Clark	5/92
23.	Develop information pre-meeting packet for Task Force members. Purpose: To provide T.F.members with background information about wilderness and the LAC process.	Dean	