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Guidelines for Public Participation in Federal Land Use Planning



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Guidelines for Public Participation
in Federal Land Use Planning

Tiff Harris, State Extension Agent
Oregon State University Extension Service

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Testifying at Public Hearings

Public hearings are often used by federal land management agencies as a means of obtaining public input in their decision making. Public hearings are scheduled to obtain the opinions and advice of experts, as well as your thoughts and concerns as an interested citizen. These hearings provide an opportunity for advocates and opponents of a proposed action to state their positions and attempt to sway decision makers. Public hearings also provide you an opportunity to get your views to the public, by way of press coverage of the hearing. Whether or not a decision is made in your favor partly depends on the assessment of your testimony. Your effectiveness at a public hearing depends upon your ability to state the problem clearly, along with reasons why you support or oppose the proposed action.

Ground rules for testifying

Being aware of the following ground rules for testifying will improve your effectiveness at public hearings.

- *Know your facts.* Before you testify, study, prepare and organize whatever information is pertinent to the issue.
- *Be truthful and direct.* False or misleading testimony can be detected. If it is believed that you have been untruthful or overly biased, your testimony may be disregarded. Your effort will be wasted and your effectiveness as a witness at future public hearings may be jeopardized. Worse yet, the integrity and viewpoint of whatever interest group you represent may be damaged.
- *Focus your testimony.* Restrict your remarks to the specific action under consideration. All too often people use their time speaking about some unrelated topic. When you're called on to testify, be brief, no more than four or five minutes, but request that your full statement be included in your hearing record. Tell why you support or oppose the action under consideration. Give facts to back up your position, and don't make charges or accusations you cannot prove. Speak clearly - loudly enough to be heard, slowly enough to be understood, but quickly enough to hold attention.

Prepared by Tiffin D. Harris, State Extension Agent, Oregon State University Extension Service.

- *Prepare written testimony.* It will be helpful to you and to the decision makers if you will prepare written testimony. On the day of the hearing you can distribute copies to agency personnel present and other members of the audience. However, you should avoid simply reading the position paper you have prepared. This type of testimony is dull and unnecessary. Instead, you might restate the main points or conclusions and then be prepared to answer specific questions. If you don't know the answer to a question, say so. Don't bluff. Offer to get the answer and send it in for the record.

- *Listen.* Pay careful attention to other statements presented at the hearing, especially by the opposition. Make note of factual errors or new ideas or proposals, for you may be asked to comment on what other witnesses say. If so, don't attack the opposition or make personal remarks. Respect the right of others to disagree with you. Do not applaud or show disapproval of any speaker.

- *Establish your credentials.* You can increase the importance and persuasiveness of your remarks by making sure agency representatives realize you feel your feelings represent those of many other citizens. Tell those present which, if any, interest groups or organizations you represent. If you have written statements of community leaders, other organizations, etc. who support your position but could not attend the hearing, ask that the statements be included in the record. Establish your credentials and tell the committee why you are testifying.

- *Be informed.* Keep yourself fully informed of the activities and plans of the agency with which you are concerned. To obtain this information, ask to be placed on the agency's mailing lists for all publications, information, and notices of public hearings regarding the issues in which you are interested. And try to develop some personal contacts with agency personnel. Get to know them, and let them get to know you.

Tips for Writing Letters

A concise, well written letter is one of the most effective means of communication, whether you are trying to influence your legislator, a federal land manager, or the public by expressing your views in a "letter to the editor." To write an effective letter requires thoughtful consideration of your position, and so helps you to clarify in your own mind the ideas you wish to convey to others. In addition, stating your views in written form makes it possible to organize and document your position, which is important in expressing any opinion - especially when going on public record in an effort to influence policy.

Before you begin writing, ask yourself some or all of the following questions:

- Why am I writing? What do I want to achieve? Am I trying to change an attitude? Do I want some action to take place?
- Who am I representing when I write? Myself? An organization of which I'm a member?
- How should I identify myself?
- What do I intend to communicate?
- How can I make clear my intent in communicating? Will the decision makers understand why I decided to communicate with them?
- How can I limit my message to one, two or three points?
- How can I deal with each of my points in the clearest possible language?
- Am I certain of my facts?
- How can I avoid emotionalism and threats?
- Have I selected the best way to convey my message? (Alternatives include telegrams, mail-grams, post cards, petitions, telephone calls, personal visits, letters, photographs, charts, and others.)
- Having selected the medium, have I employed it properly? If it is to be sent, have I used the correct address? If it is written, is it legible? Have I selected suitable enclosures (not too many)? Is each enclosure clear and to the point?
- How can I put myself in the decision makers' shoes? Have I anticipated and how can I answer any questions they may have?

- Is it reasonable to expect them to respond the ways I want them to?
- Have I considered the context in which my message will be received?
Is my timing good? Is there more I can do to make my message stand out?

If it is a letter you wish to write (rather than some other medium), then there are some basic rules you should follow as you state your position. Some of these "rules" are implied in the above questions, and some are just common sense.

- *Use the proper address.* If you're going to take the time to write, take the time to send your letter to the right place.
- *Be brief and concise.* Concentrate on making, one, two, or three main points. Limit yourself to a page or, at the most, two.
- *Identify the issue.* Early in your letter, make clear what you are writing about. If it is a legislative measure, refer to the bill by name and number, if possible.
- *Give your opinions.* Don't quote someone else's.
- *State your reasons for feeling the way you do.* If you offer good reasons, you may be providing the decision maker with more information that will help solidify his/her opinion.
- *Be constructive and be positive.* If you are writing to oppose something, offer an alternative you think is better, even if that alternative is to "do nothing."
- *Be sure of your facts, but use them sparingly.* Do not feel obliged to cite them all. Too much data clutters an otherwise well-written letter.
- *Use human terms.* Tell how something affects you, your family, your income, your health, your community.
- *Anticipate questions.* Think about what the decision maker may want to know. What might he or she ask you about the subject if you were talking face-to-face? Try to answer those questions.

Some Tips on Lobbying

The term "lobbying" comes from the practice of talking to legislators in the lobby outside their legislative chamber. But sophisticated lobbying goes far beyond merely discussing the pros and cons of a particular action. Quite simply, lobbying means influencing legislators for or against something. It is an informational and educational activity, and it is a technique used by individuals and organizations to inform legislators of their views on pending legislative actions. It helps lawmakers acquire information and gauge the degree of public support or opposition to a proposed law.

In the context of federal land use decision making, lobbying with your legislators can be an effective means of communicating your message at a high level within the land management agency. In other words, get your legislator to express the views of his constituency to the land management agency.

Information and Backgrounding

The basic tool used by lobbyists is information. This information can be grouped into three general categories:

- Information to support the policy position or change advocated by the lobbyist.
- Information concerning the group or movement the lobbyist represents.
- Information about the position of other legislators who may be sympathetic to the lobbyist's cause.

Professional lobbyists need to keep track of all bills or legislative measures of interest to the organizations they represent. Once they know about a particular bill or legislative measure, lobbyists next determine what they and their organizations should do about it. This step is called "backgrounding" and involves developing the following information:

- What effect would the bill have if passed as written? Determining the effect of a bill by simply reading it is a risky thing to do. Often it helps to contact the authors of the bill to find out what they were trying to accomplish with the measure. Legal analysis of the bill often is necessary.
- How important or significant is the bill to the lobbyist's organization? What priorities should the bill be given, considering that there are usually other bills of interest to the organization, as well as limited time and resources that can be devoted to any one legislative measure? Lobbyists try

to determine as realistically as possible what can be accomplished in the next few sessions of Congress, and establish their priorities according to those time and resource constraints.

- What are the bill's chances of being passed? Sometimes bills are introduced that do not represent a serious legislative effort. Rather, they are introduced to satisfy certain interest groups within the legislator's constituency and there is no real willingness on the part of the legislator to devote his own resources to helping it pass. Even if the bill's sponsor is serious, the relevant legislative committee, or perhaps a key committee member, may be so opposed to the bill that it has no chance of making it to the floor. However, getting a bill into committee does get it on the record, which helps the bill go through a later session of Congress with relative ease.

A Note of Caution...

While lobbying is a form of free speech, Congress and some state legislatures have passed laws requiring lobbyists to register, file reports, and so forth, under certain conditions. Be sure your organization meets all legal requirements if it engages in lobbying. Also, the Internal Revenue Code places certain restrictions on lobbying by some tax organizations. Check those, too, as well as any applicable state and local laws.

But Remember...

Even if your group is legally unable to lobby in its own name, there are no restrictions on what individuals can do. A variety of informational and educational activities, short of formal lobbying, can help motivate your legislators to express your concerns to the appropriate officials.

Path of a Federal Bill

House of Representatives

Senate

INTRODUCED by member(s) of the House,

INTRODUCED by member(s) of the Senate.

REFERRED to a committee by
Parliamentarian

Same

NUMBERED and PRINTED by Government
Printing Office, with copies sent
to assigned committee and to the
Document Room for public distribution.

Same

COMMITTEE action. Usually referred
to a subcommittee for study and
hearings. Reported to parent
committee, which decides whether to
accept the subcommittee's recomenda-
tions; it may hold hearings. Bill
then killed or "marked-up" and
reported out.

Same

PUT ON LEGISLATIVE CALENDAR by Clerk
of the House.

MAJORITY LEADER has function of
putting bills on calendar.

RULES COMMITTEE decides to "kill,"
"let die," or release to floor, ruling
time allowed for debate and stating
whether or not it can be amended on the
floor.

Same

FULL HOUSE debates, amends, votes to
kill or pass the bill.

FULL CHAMBER OF THE SENATE debates (no
time limit), amends, votes to kill
or pass.

If a bill is passed in different forms by the House and the Senate, they must
be sent to a CONFERENCE COMMITTEE to resolve the differences and a "conference
report" is sent to both chambers.

(more)

Source: The Sierra Club Political Handbook, fifth edition, Gene Coan, editor.

House of Representatives

Senate

DEBATE (usually very brief debate is held, Same and the bill is voted on, killed or passed).

If the bill is passed by both houses, it is sent to the President.

PRESIDENTIAL ACTION -- three possibilities:

1. If he signs it, the bill becomes law.
2. If he vetoes it, Congress may override his veto by a two-thirds vote of both houses, making it law.
3. If he "pockets" it, the bill becomes law after 10 days, unless the session of Congress ends during that time, at which point the bill dies.

Getting "Your Share" of the News:
Some Guidelines to Working With the Mass Media

Participating in the public involvement programs of federal land management agencies brings citizens into the arena of public discussion and debate. This is true by definition, because the resource management issues and concerns being discussed pertain to publicly owned land and other resources. Citizen activists, especially those who are involved with one or more citizen groups, often find it desirable to communicate their positions to the community at large. This can be done via the mass media.

Basically, citizen groups have to reach out to the communications media in their communities if they are to extend their public impact beyond the limits of their often modest memberships and financial resources. Newspapers, magazines, television and radio stations, and news services can be of great assistance to citizen groups. Citizen groups, in turn, can help the media and their own cause. Some guidelines on how to do this:

The Press

- Get to know the press. Make an appointment to see the editor of your newspaper and the news directors of your local television and radio stations. If you have any community leaders or other well known individuals in your membership ranks, ask one or two of them to accompany you on the visit.

Tell the press about your objectives and why you are interested in the issues. Explain how you might be able to help them from time to time, for example by describing the potential impacts of proposed land management alternatives on the community. Ask if there is a particular editor or reporter you should contact when you have a potential news story, and give that person the name and telephone number of an individual in your organization they can contact. There is no substitute for this initial personal contact. It gives you and the press an opportunity to get to know each other. It gives you the opportunity to establish your credibility.

- Maintain your credibility. This is vital for continuing good relations with the press. You must be responsible, responsive, and knowledgeable in dealing with the press at all times. Don't make statements or accusations you cannot support. Don't be evasive. If you don't know the answer to a question, say so and offer to get it and call back. Then do so with the answer, or with a frank statement that you don't know or couldn't get the answer. Don't guess and don't speculate. If you're telling the press something "off the record," make it clear that you don't

want to be quoted. But don't use the "off the record" cover to peddle false or inaccurate information.

- Learn Press Deadlines. Don't call them at deadline time unless you have a truly "hot" item. Time your press releases to meet their deadlines.

- In your press releases and conversations with the press, avoid the use of jargon. Unless the reporter often deals with the subject matter you're interested in, chances are you know more about the subject than he or she does. Be helpful by speaking and writing plainly.

- Don't issue press releases or hold news conferences unless you really have something to say. If you hold a press conference, have a release and background material available and give the press a chance to go over it before the conference begins. Don't waste the press's time by simply rehashing the press release in your oral presentation, and allow plenty of time for questions. If you really have nothing to add to the release or if the subject doesn't lend itself to questioning, you shouldn't hold a press conference.

- Don't tell the press what to print or broadcast; that is their business and their decision. And don't expect the press to print or broadcast every word in your press releases. Settle for a part of the story.

- When you issue a press release deliver it personally if at all possible. If you have to mail it, call to alert the press that a release is in the mail and brief them on the content. Whenever possible, get the release to the press well before their deadline.

- If you or an officer in your organization are to make a speech somewhere, send a copy to the press at least a day or two before, with a press release or cover note. Mark the release and the speech with the time and date it will be given.

- Don't argue with the press. If you think you have a grievance, discuss it with them privately and rationally. Don't publicly attack the press. If you have an honest disagreement on a public policy, or an editorial opinion they've expressed, present your views in a letter to the newspaper editor. If it is a radio or television station, ask for an opportunity to reply through a taped editorial comment, broadcasting's version of the letter to the editor.

- Be sure of your facts. If you mislead the press, you can destroy your credibility and public acceptance. Consequently, your ability to influence public opinion, government, and industry will suffer.

- Be resourceful. Look for opportunities for you or your organization and its programs to become part of local news events, not necessarily the center of attention. The value in this is visibility for you and your organization.

Radio and Television

Citizen activists should look to the broadcast media for more than just news and editorial coverage. These are powerful forces in forming public opinion, and present you with other opportunities for spreading your message (for example, a local feature story). Under the "fairness doctrine," the Federal Communications Commission requires radio and television stations to air both sides of controversial public issues. Citizen activists should keep this in mind, for they may be able to obtain broadcast time to rebut a program or commercial that doesn't present both sides of an issue. (For further information on the fairness doctrine, write the Citizens Communication Center, 1812 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.)

A possible approach for citizen activists to use is public service announcements (PSA's). The FCC requires commercial radio and television stations to make available a certain amount of free time to community organizations and causes. This can range from airing short spots at commercial breaks extolling worthwhile objectives, to programs devoted to community problems and community organizations. Contact local broadcasters and find out if and how you can get public service time. Public or educational radio and television stations should also be contacted. They devote considerable time to community problems and programs. They seek to explore community problems and to provide a forum for community organizations.

How do you get on radio or television? With a few definite program ideas in mind, visit the station manager or program director at the commercial or public radio and television stations in your community. Discuss your ideas and ask about public service time. If it appears you can get on the air, the next thing is putting together a suitable show. The radio or television station often will provide assistance in producing the program, but should you find yourself with a block of public service time to fill, keep the following suggestion in mind:

- The public is interested in action, so zero in on specifics.
- The program should be a balanced presentation of whatever problem or issue you're discussing. In other words, expose the audience to more than one point of view. This will help you establish your credibility.

- If possible, the program should give the audience a chance to participate. Provide time for questions from the audience (if the program is live), or for people to call in and ask questions, or both.

- The program should be as concise and entertaining as possible. Avoid long speeches, monologues, lectures, and formal debates if you want to avoid losing your audience.

- The program should attempt to suggest specific things that people can do regarding the issue under discussion. For example, give them the time and place of an important public hearing, give them the names and addresses of public officials to write to regarding pending decisions, and so forth.

- While you might consider the program to be "your show," the station is responsible for what is aired. Make suggestions, of course, but respect the management's rights and professional experience.

- If it is a television program try to provide visual material, such as films and still photographs. If the station prefers to shoot its own film, help them find suitable locations. Try to reach the viewer through both sight and sound.

- The program should put the issue in human terms. Try to dramatize the potential impacts associated with the issue, and try to give a feeling that things can be done.

- The program should be credible. Participants should know what they are talking about and if someone doesn't know the answer to a question, there should be no "faking it."

- Your group should make use of the expertise of other citizen groups in various specialties. Involving other citizen groups with similar interests can broaden your group's appeal and widen the base of your support.

These few guidelines only skim the surface. The possibilities of using radio and television are limited only by the imagination of those who plan to put on the program.

Useful Resource Material

The Congressional Record

The Congressional Record is published every day Congress is in session, and averages about 250 pages per issue. Subscription cost is \$75 per year. It is a useful source of information about what is going on in Washington, D.C., covering the proceedings and debates on the floors in both chambers. The Record is divided into four sections: Senate Proceedings, House Proceedings, Extensions of Remarks (extra speeches and materials members of Congress want to insert for publication, but not necessarily read on the floor), and a Daily Digest of floor and committee action. Separate index volumes are issued periodically, but are not a part of a yearly subscription.

If you want to subscribe, send a check or money order, payable to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Copies of bills

Copies of bills can be ordered from the Senate Document Room (zip code: 20510) or the House Document Room (zip code: 20515). You can order up to three bills at one time. List them in numerical order, and enclose a self addressed mailing label or envelope. Bills are also available, on request, from your Congressional representative or Senator. Write or call their district or Washington, D.C. offices.

You can determine the current status of any bill by calling the House Legislative Information System, (202) 225-1772, or the Senate Information Office, (202) 224-2115. To obtain this information, you'll need to know the number and subject of the bill.

Congressional Directory

A useful book containing information not only about Congress but also about all branches of the Federal government. It is issued in May, during the first session of each Congress. It is available from the Government Printing Office for \$9.25 (regular cloth), \$13.00 (cloth, thumb indexed), or \$7.25 (paperback). A Supplement is issued near the beginning of the second session for about \$2.

Congressional Staff Directory

Similar to the Congressional Directory, but contains more detailed information about Congress, including subcommittee and staff assignments. It is available about April for each House of Congress from a private publisher:

Congressional Staff Directory, P.O. Box 62, Mount Vernon, Virginia, 22121, (202) 836-7500, for \$22.

Congressional District Atlas

Contains maps showing the boundaries of the Congressional Districts. It can be ordered from the Government Printing Office for \$4.25.

Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report and Other Publications

The Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report is a more costly publication (\$560 per year) that contains information on all the important activities of Congress, including detailed discussions of major legislation and voting records. It is available from Congressional Quarterly, 1414 22nd Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037, (202) 296-6800.

The Congressional Quarterly issues many other useful publications, including its annual Washington Information Directory (\$22.50, cloth, available at the end of May, a yearly catalog of groups and information sources organized by issue), Congressional Procedures and the Policy Process (\$5.50), Inside Congress (\$6.25), The Washington Lobby (\$6.25), and Interest Groups, Lobbying and Policy Making (\$5.50).

The Washington Post

Contains useful analyses of issues, and it daily lists all activities in Congress, including the time, location, and subject of committee hearings and scheduled floor action. Mail subscriptions at \$160 per year are available from: 1150 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20071, (202) 334-6100.

Environmental Study Conference Weekly Bulletin

A useful bulletin produced by the Congress itself, this newsletter is issued for members of Congress and the public when Congress is in session. It is available by first class mail for \$150 per year, from the Environmental Study Conference, 3334 House Office Building, Annex 2, Washington, D.C. 20515, (202) 225-2988.

Washington Lobbyists/Lawyers Directory

An index and cross index of more than 5,000 Washington based professionals representing a variety of public and private interests. Write to: Washington Lobbyists/Lawyers Directory, P.O. Box 137, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington, D.C. 20044 (\$25 per copy).

How Our Laws are Made

A useful background pamphlet, available for \$1.50 from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402.

The National Wildlife Federation's Conservation Directory

A list of organizations, agencies, and officials concerned with natural resource use and management. Available for \$4 from The National Wildlife Federation, 1412 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 797-6800.

Researcher's Guide to Washington

A 600 page directory, listing contact information for some 200,000 information sources in the Federal Government in Washington, D.C., cross indexed by topic. Issued annually for \$95.00 from: WASHINGTON RESEARCHERS, 918 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20006, (202) 828-4800.

United States Government Manual

An essential reference to the structure and function of the various federal agencies. It is issued every two years and is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, for \$6.50.

Federal Register

Contains announcements of all proposed rules and regulations, important local administrative hearings, notices of pending lease sales, and the filing of environmental impact statements. Issued five days a week, it is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, (Washington, D.C. 20402, for \$50.00 per year.

Some Useful Addresses

Federal Administrative Agencies

Bureau of Land Management:

Washington D.C. Office -- Bureau of Land Management
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
For information: (202) 343-1100

State Offices --

Alaska: 555 Cordova St., Anchorage 99501 (907) 277-1561
Arizona: 2400 Valley Bank Center, Phoenix 85073 (602) 261-3873
California: Federal Office Building, Room E-2841, 2800 Cottage Way,
Sacramento 95825 (916) 484-4676.
Colorado: Room 700, Colorado State Bank Bldg., 1600 Bdwy, Denver
80202 (303) 837-4325.
Idaho: 398 Federal Bldg., 550 W. Fort, St., Boise 83724 (208) 384-1401.
Montana: Granite Tower, 222 N. 32nd St., P.O. Bxo 30157, Billings
59107 (406) 657-6462.
Nevada: Federal Bldg., Room 3008, 300 Booth Street, Reno 89509 (702) 784-5451.
New Mexico: Federal Bldg., South Federal Place, Santa Fe 87501 (505) 988-6217.
Oregon and Washington: 729 N.E. Oregon St., P.O. Box 2965, Portland 97208
(503) 231-6273.
Utah: University Club Building, 136 South Temple, Salt Lake City 84111
(801) 524-5311.
Wyoming: Lea Building, 2515 Warren Ave., P.O. Box 1828, Cheyenne 82001
(307) 778-2326.
Eastern States Office: 7981 Eastern Ave., Silver Springs, MD 20910
(301) 427-7500.

Oregon BLM Districts -- Similar information for each state available from
state BLM offices.

Baker District - 523-6391
Gordon Staker, District Mgr.
P.O. Box 987
Baker, OR 97814

Burns District - 573-2071
L. Christian Vosler, District Mgr.
333 South Fourth Street
Coos Bay, OR 97420

Coos Bay District
Paul Sanger, District Mgr.
333 South Fourth Street
Coos Bay, OR 97420

Eugene District
Dwight Patton, District Mgr.
1255 Pearl Street
P.O. Box 10226
Eugene, OR 97401

Lakeview District - 947-2177
Richard Gerity, District Mgr.
1000 Ninth Street S.
P.O. Box 151
Lakeview, OR 97630

Medford District - 776-4174
George Francis, District Mgr.
3040 Biddle Road
Medford, OR 97501

Prineville District - 447-4115
Paul Arrasmith, District Mgr.
185 East Fourth Street
P.O. Box 550
Prineville, OR 97754

Roseburg District - 672-4491
James Hart, District Mgr.
3550 Liberty Road South
P.O. Box 3227
Salem, OR 97302

Salem District - 399-5646
Edward Stauber, District Mgr.
3550 Liberty Road South
P.O. Box 3227
Salem, OR 97302

Spokane District - (509) 456-2570
Roger Burwell, District Mgr.
Room 551, U.S. Courthouse
West 920 Riverside
Spokane, WA 99201

Tillamook Resource Area - 842-7546
Everett Meier, Area Mgr.
6615 Officer's Row
Tillamook, OR 97141

Vale District - 473-3144
Fearl Parker, District Mgr.
365 "A" Street West
P.O. Box 700
Vale, OR 97918

U.S. Forest Service:

Washington D.C. Office -- Forest Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, D.C. 20013
For information: (202) 447-3957

Regional Forest Service Offices --

Pacific Northwest Region (OR,WA): 319 S.W. Pine St., Box 3623, Portland, OR 97208 (503) 221-3625. Director of Range Management: (503) 221-3817.
Northern Region (ID,MT,WA): Federal Bldg., Missoula, MT 59807 (406) 329-3316.
Intermountain Region (ID, NV, UT, WY): Federal Office Bldg., 324 25th St., Ogden, UT 84401 (801) 399-6201.
Southwestern Region (AZ,NM): Federal Bldg., 517 Gold Ave., S.W. Albuquerque, NM 87102 (505) 766-2401.
California Region (CA): 630 Sansome St., San Francisco, CA 94111 (415) 556-4310).
Rocky Mountain Region: (CO, NB, SD, WY): 11177 W. 8th Ave., Box 25127, Lakewood, CO 80225 (303) 234-3711.
Alaska Region (AK): Federal Office Bldg., Box 1628, Juneau 99802 (907) 586-7263.
Southern Region (AL, AK, FL, GA, DY, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, TX, VA): Suite 800, 1720 Peachtree Rd., N.W., Atlanta, GA 30309 (404) 881-4177.
Eastern Region (IL, IN, MI, MN, WI, MO, OH, PA, WV, VT, NH): Clark Bldg., 633 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53203 (414) 224-3600.

National Forests in Oregon -- Similar information for each state available from the appropriate Regional Forest Service Office.

Deschutes National Forest - 362-6922
Earl E. Nichols, Supervisor
211 NE Revere Ave., Bend 97701

Mt. Hood National Forest - 667-0511
F. Dale Robertson, Supervisor
2440 SE 195th, Portland 97233

Fremont National Forest - 947-2151
John C. Chambers, Supervisor
34 North D. St., Lakeview 97630

Ochoco National Forest - 447-6247
William McCleese, Supervisor
Federal Bldg., Prineville 97754

Malheur National Forest - 575-1731
Kenneth Evans, Supervisor
139 NE Dayton St., John Day 97845

Rogue River Nat'l. Forest - 779-2351
Donald H. Smith, Supervisor
Federal Bldg. 333 W. 8th St.,
Box 520, Medford 97501

Siskiyou Nat'l. Forest - 479-5301
William H. Covey, Supervisor
440 Grants Pass 97526

Siuslaw Nat'l. Forest - 757-4480
Larry Fellows, Supervisor
Box 1148, Corvallis 97330

Umatilla National Forest - 276-3811
Herbert B. Rudolph, Supervisor
2517 SW Hailey Ave., Pendleton
97801

Umpqua National Forest - 672-6601
Richard D. Swartzlender, Supervisor
Federal Office Bldg., Roseburg 97470

Miscellaneous Federal Agencies:

Environmental Protection Agency
401 M St. S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460
For information: (202) 755-2700

Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ)
722 Jackson Pl., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
For information: (202) 395-5700

Administrator, U.S. Soil Conservation Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

Director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Commissioner, Bureau of Indian Affairs
1959 Constitution Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20242

Director, Bureau of Mines
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20242

Director, U.S. National Parks Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20242

Wallowa-Whitman Nat'l. Forest - 523-6391
Albert G. Oard, Supervisor
Federal Office Bldg., Box 907
Baker 97814

Willamette Nat'l. Forest - 687-6533
John E. Alcock, Supervisor
211 E. 7th Ave., Eugene 97440

Winema Nat'l. Forest - 882-7761
Robert J. Chadwick, Supervisor
Box 1390, Klamath Falls 97601

Director, Bureau of Reclamation
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20242

U.S. Army Corp of Engineers
Chief of Engineers
Office of the Chief of Engineers
Forrestall Building
Washington, D.C. 20314