

The reduction in early movements on the short duration grazing treatment should result in equal gains early in the season and still allow an increased forage selectivity later in the season. This may result in even heavier steers for the short duration grazing treatment. However, in the present trials there may have been some compensatory gains by steers late in the grazing season because of the lower early season gains. Any compensatory effect would be expected to be removed by reversing the grazing order of the short duration fields.

Further research is needed to determine the effects of reducing the frequency of early season movements. The most feasible grazing plan may be to continuously graze large fields through June and then start short duration grazing to increase the animals selectivity of higher quality forage.

FEDERAL LAND USE POLICY: IMPROVING CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PROJECT -
AN OVERVIEW

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Public involvement, public participation, citizen involvement, and citizen participation all refer to the process which uses public opinion in planning programs of government agencies. Public involvement is required to be an integral step in preparing of land use plans of federal agencies. Both the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management operate under legislation that emphasizes the importance of public involvement by requiring such activity to occur early and throughout the planning process. If public involvement is viewed as a process for reaching better and more widely accepted decisions, can be reached, then it is important for extension educators to be aware of planning programs used by the federal agencies. It is particularly important to be aware of time sequences in the process and to know when public participation opportunities occur.

At Oregon State University, a SEA-Extension-funded cooperative project between the Rangeland Resources Program and the Department of Agriculture and Resource Economics is well into its second year. The primary objective of the Federal Land Use Policy: Improving Citizen Participation project is to make citizen participation in federal land use planning programs more effective.

This project is concerned with the public involvement processes used by the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service. These two agencies manage public rangelands, and their land use allocation decisions have major effects on local rural communities as well as metropolitan communities generally located some distance from the land in question.

The Federal Land Use Policy project has a working advisory board of 12 extension specialists in range management, agricultural economics, and policy, which represent the other 10 western public land states. One goal of the project is to have materials and techniques developed in Oregon

which will be applicable in the other states. Advisory board members are involved with federal land use issues; with only slight modification, the workshop formats, and the written and the audio-visual materials should be useful to specialists setting up similar programs in their states.

Educational materials developed as part of the first year's activities of the project include:

- (1) An Annotated Bibliography of Federal Land Use Issues and Public Involvement. The bibliography is intended for use by individuals and groups in their efforts to become more effectively involved in federal land use decisionmaking.
- (2) Two papers which describe the planning processes used by the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. Each paper discusses the new planning systems that both agencies have recently adopted and provides citizens with an easily understood outline of the overall planning system used by the agencies.
- (3) A short paper dealing with the history of rangeland policy.
- (4) A synopsis of major pieces of legislation that affect federal land use planning. This synopsis provides short explanations of the major points in public land legislation. Its purpose is to provide citizens with an easy way to understand which laws affect federal land use and why.
- (5) Several slide/tape programs, one a summary describing the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management's planning programs.
- (6) A Directory to Groups and Organizations Concerned with Public Land Management in Oregon. The Directory provides factual Oregon information to citizens, groups, organizations, and public land agencies.
- (7) A Guide to the Basics of the Environmental Impact Statement Process will provide a step-by-step guide to the development of environmental impact statements the Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Forest Service, highlighting opportunities for public involvement.
- (8) A Citizens Guide to Participation in Federal Land Use Planning. This will provide citizens with practical information about how to get involved in federal land use planning and how to be more effective.
- (9) Public Perceptions of Federal Land Use Decisions Making in Oregon. This paper discusses the results of a statewide survey of 800 people during the summer of 1979 by a professional opinion research company.

Most of these will be in the form of Western Regional Extension publications, OSU Extension Circulars, Fact Sheets, and Bulletins. These background materials will be used as the factual basis for the project's second year activities--a series of workshops during the spring of 1980 in Oregon. The target audience includes ranchers, environmentalists, resource-oriented groups, and citizens. The goal is to have participants learn how to make their input most effective.

Since the BLM manages the vast majority of the rangeland in the West, four of the six scheduled workshops were focused on some part of BLM's planning process. In the workshops, the major emphasis was on teaching participants about planning processes used by federal agencies and how citizens can best participate. To make the workshops interesting to the public, local issues of concern were selected as the subject for the program. Elements of federal land use decisionmaking were discussed as a part of the locally relevant subject matter. Local economic impacts of federal land use decisions were addressed in each program.

The workshops were experimental. Different program formats, different speakers, different locations, and differing subject matters were used to discuss the same basic topic: the planning process and how the public can become involved. Different workshop techniques were tested to enable us to report which techniques seem most successful and why.

In August, a Federal Land Use Policy Symposium will be held in Portland. Total findings of the project will be presented, including publications, workshop critiques and evaluations, and suggested formats for similar programs in other states. The major purpose of the symposium is to convey materials developed at Oregon State University to key extension, academic, agency, and special interest group personnel from other western states so similar programs will be offered outside Oregon. Anyone interested in the problem of public involvement in federal land planning is invited to attend and should contact the Federal Land Use Policy Project, Rangeland Resource Program, Oregon State University, Corvallis.

Scientific names of plants mentioned in this Special Report

GRASSES

Blue wildrye	<i>Elymus glaucus</i>
Bluebunch wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron spicatum</i>
Cheatgrass	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>
Crested wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron desertorum</i>
Idaho fescue	<i>Festuca idahoensis</i>
Kentucky Bluegrass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>
Mountain brome	<i>Bromus marginatus</i>
Needle-and-thread	<i>Stipa comata</i>
Orchardgrass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Perennial ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Pinegrass	<i>Calamagrostis rubescens</i>
Sandberg bluegrass	<i>Poa sanbergii</i>
Small fescue	<i>Festuca microstachys</i>
Smooth brome	<i>Bromus inermis</i>
Tall fescue	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>
Tall oatgrass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>
Tall trisetum	<i>Trisetum canescens</i>
Thurber needlegrass	<i>Stipa thurberiana</i>
Timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>
Western fescue	<i>Festuca occidentalis</i>
Western needlegrass	<i>Stipa occidentalis</i>

FORBS

Bigflower agoseris	<i>Agoseris grandiflora</i>
Blueleaf strawberry	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>
Broadleaf arnica	<i>Arnica latifolia</i>
Bull thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Canada milkvetch	<i>Astragalus canadensis mortoni</i>
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Chickweed	<i>Stellaria nitens</i>
Heartleaf arnica	<i>Arnica cordifolia</i>
Northern bedstraw	<i>Galium boreale</i>
Northwest cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla gracilis</i>
Peavine	<i>Lathyrus nevadensis</i>
Rose pussytoes	<i>Antennaria rosea</i>
Sheep sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Subclover	<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>
Western meadowrue	<i>Thalictrum occidentale</i>
Western yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium lanulosa</i>
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Wood strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>

SEDGES AND RUSHES

Elk sedge
Hairy common woodrush
Northwest sedge
Ross sedge

Carex geyeri
Luzula multiflora comosa
Carex concinnoides
Carex rossi

TREES

Douglas-fir
Grand fir
Lodgepole pine
Ponderosa pine
Western juniper
Western larch
Western white pine

Pseudotsuga menziesii
Abies grandis
Pinus contorta
Pinus ponderosa
Juniperus occidentalis
Larix occidentalis
Pinus monticola

SHRUBS

Baldhip rose
Big sagebrush
Birchleaf spirea
Bitterbrush
Common snowberry
Low sagebrush
Mallow ninebark
Mountain big sagebrush

Mountain lover
Oceanspray
Redstem ceanothus
Snowbrush ceanothus
Twinflower

Rosa gymnocarpa
Artemisia tridentata
Spiraea betulifolia lucida
Purshia tridentata
Symphoricarpos albus
Artemisia arbuscula
Physocarpus malvaceus
Artemisia tridentata
 subsp. *vaseyana*
Pachistima myrsinites
Holodiscus discolor
Ceanothus sanguineus
Ceanothus velutinus
Linnaea borealis