

Community of Practice Team



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Matthews Smith for Tricia Suchodolski

Agenda:

- Public Participation Through Citizen Science: Engaging our Communities in Forest Planning and Beyond
 - 2012 Planning Rule Policy
 - Case Study Youth Forest
 Monitoring Program, Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest
- Discussion



Purpose and Intent

FSCCS

Through the FSCCS you can:

- o Network
- Learn from colleagues and partners
- Get connected to resources and information
- Be inspired to develop new projects or expand your existing citizen science and crowdsourcing projects



Adobe Connect is our virtual meeting space

Email Us! FSCCS@FS.FED.US



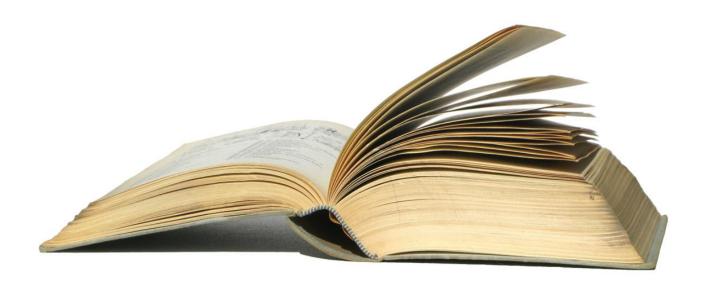




Do you currently have citizen scientists/volunteers collecting data that contributes to forest management, research, or forest planning?

Are you or your forest/region interested in developing citizen science and crowdsourcing opportunities that support forest planning efforts?





Policy



Policy 2012 Planning Rule



Forest Planning Cycle

- Assessment (Ch. 10) Report on current ecological, social, cultural and economic conditions, trends and risks to sustainability in and around the forest; Develop Need to Change
- Forest Planning (Ch. 20) Develop the forest plan desired conditions, objectives standards and guidelines, and monitoring program; address items in the Need to Change
- Monitoring (Ch. 30) Once plan implementation begins, apply the monitor program to ensure management towards desired conditions and make changes as necessary

Policy

Public Participation (Ch. 40)



Region 5

- Meet public needs and protect natural resources
- The *public* includes all stakeholders external to the Forest Service
 - Individual community members
 - Organizations and private entities
 - State, local, tribal governments
 - Other Federal agencies

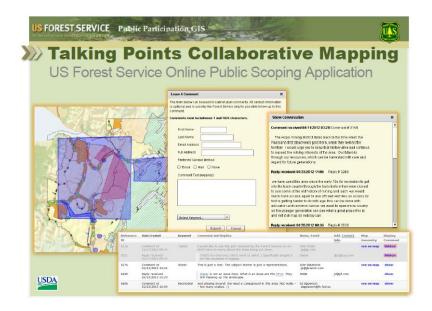
The Responsible Official shall engage the public early and throughout the planning process. In providing opportunities for engagement the responsible official shall encourage participation by...youth, low income populations and minority populations" (36 CFR 219.4(a) (1)).

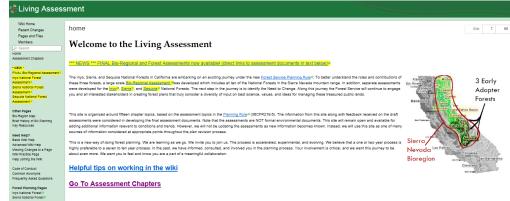


Assessment

Public Participation

- Public share information and data related to the social, cultural, economic, and ecological systems affected by forest conditions
- Local knowledge about resource conditions and trends to augment available data
- Communities' values and concerns related to the national forest
- Ensure that relevant data sources are considered







Forest Planning

Public Participation

- Specific requirements
 - Species of Conservation Concern
 - 4-Step Wilderness process
 - Wild and Scenic River process
 - Suitability of Lands
 - Monitoring Program



Glacier Peak Wilderness

Remember the citizen science definition:

Voluntary public participation in the scientific process

- Form research questions
- Collect and analyze data
- Interpret results
- Make discoveries



Eastern Hellbender



Project BudBurst



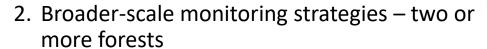
Monitoring

Two Levels

1. Monitoring Program - specific to each Forest's Plan



"...designed to inform the management of resources on the plan area, including testing relevant assumptions, tracking relevant changes, and measuring management effectiveness and progress toward achieving or maintaining the plan's desired conditions or objectives." (36 CFR 219.12(a)(2))



 "...plan monitoring questions that can best be answered at a geographic scale broader than one plan area." (36 CFR 219.12 (b)(1))





Forest Plan Monitoring Program

Public Participation



Remember the rule:

Public participation early and often

- The Responsible Official shall...provide opportunities for public participation, collaboration, and multiparty monitoring in the development and implementation of monitoring for the plan area...provide for the collection and public reporting (except for sensitive data) of plan monitoring data on a regular basis. (FSH 1909.12_32, p. 8).
- The intent of public participation during monitoring is full transparency, to give people access to all information that is developed through monitoring activities, and to obtain public feedback on what monitoring information suggests about the effectiveness of the land management plan (FSH 1909.12_42.14c, p. 14).















Broader-Scale Monitoring Strategy

Public Participation

Broader-scale strategies must be designed to take into account:

- Existing national and regional inventory, monitoring, and research programs of the Agency, including from the NFS, State and Private Forestry, and Research and Development, and of other governmental and non-governmental entities;
- Opportunities to design and carry out multi-party monitoring with other Forest Service units, Federal, State or local government agencies, scientists, partners, and members of the public; and
- Opportunities to design and carry out monitoring with Indian Tribes or Alaska Native Corporations to the extent practicable and appropriate (36 CFR 219.12(c)(3)).















Case Study – Youth Forest Monitoring Program, Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest



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FSCCS Information and Webinar Recording:

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The mission of the USDA Forest Service is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the Nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations.

100 Years of caring for the land and serving people