Allegheny Society of American Foresters February 16, 2017









Rensselaer Plateau Alliance

Conservation Through Community

Allegheny Society of American Foresters February 16, 2017

We will discuss/answer:

- What are Community Forests?
- The U.S. Forest Service Community Forest Program grants.
- Case Studies, How 2 Community Forests were established on the Rensselaer Plateau.
- Best Practices for Community and Municipal Engagement.

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What is a Community Forest?

Slides borrowed from and used with permission of

Julie Renaud Evans,
Director of Forestry, Northern Forest Center

Community Forest Model



Our model includes:

- Community ownership
- Community participation in management
- Community benefits tied to community priorities
- Permanent Protection

Reasons for town ownership of forestland



- Conservation
- Water supply protection
- Recreation
- Habitat connectivity
- Education
- Investment
- = Community Development

Benefits for the Forest



- Local stable ownership
- Long-term sustainable stewardship
- Habitat protection and connectivity
- Slowing fragmentation
- Conserved forever

Benefits for the People

- Revenue generation
- Preservation of managed landscape
- Education of tomorrow's stewards
- Social coming together
- Traditional open access
- Community pride





Real Money for Rural Communities

- Barre Town Forest, Barre Vermont
 Trails for mountain bikes and cross country skiing
 7,000 annual visitors spending \$ 480,000 annually
- 13 Mile Woods Community Forest, NH
 Sustainable forest management and harvesting is yielding \$100,000 net annual income for town of 280 people

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About the U.S. Forest Service Community Forest Program

Slides borrowed from and used with permission of

Scott Stewart and Neal Bungard, U.S. Forest Service



PROGRAM

USDA Forest Service

3rd Annual Community Forest Forum

May 9-10 Portland, Oregon



Quick Overview

- Purpose is to create community forests that provide community benefits.
- Requires a 50% non-federal funding match.
- Requires public access.
- Involves the community in establishing and managing the community forest.
- Fee acquisitions only



Definition

 Community forest. Forest land owned in fee-simple by an eligible entity that provides public access and is managed to provide community benefits pursuant to a community forest plan.

-Federal Register /Vol. 76, No. 203 /Thursday, October 20, 2011 /Rules and Regulations **65121**



Eligible Entities

- Local governments
 - Any municipal government, county government, or other local government with jurisdiction over local land use decisions.
- Indian tribes
 - Federally recognized Indian tribes and Alaska Native Corporations.
- Qualified nonprofit organizations
 - An organization that is described in Section 170(h)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.



Eligible Land

- Private forest lands that:
 - Are threatened by conversion to nonforest uses
 - Are not lands held in trust by the United States, and
 - Can provide defined community benefits and provide public access.
- Forest lands:
 - Lands that are at least <u>five acres</u> in size, suitable to sustain natural vegetation, and at least <u>75 percent forested</u>.
 - Forests are determined both by the presence of trees and the absence of nonforest uses.



Community Benefits

Focuses on community benefits, including

- Financial benefits from timber and non-timber resource management
- Recreational benefits secured with public access
- Natural resource protection
- Forest-based experiential learning
- Replicable models of effective forest stewardship



Funding History

- FY2012 \$3,500,000 10 projects
- FY2013 \$1,892,000 3 projects
- FY2014 \$2,000,000 8 projects
- FY2015 \$2,000,000 6 projects
- FY2016 \$1,993,300 8 projects



Program Applications

FY 2012 & 2013

- 49 Applications; \$14.5 million
- 13 Awards; \$5.2 million

FY 2014

- 21 Applications; \$5.9 million
- 7 Awards; \$2.1 million

FY 2015

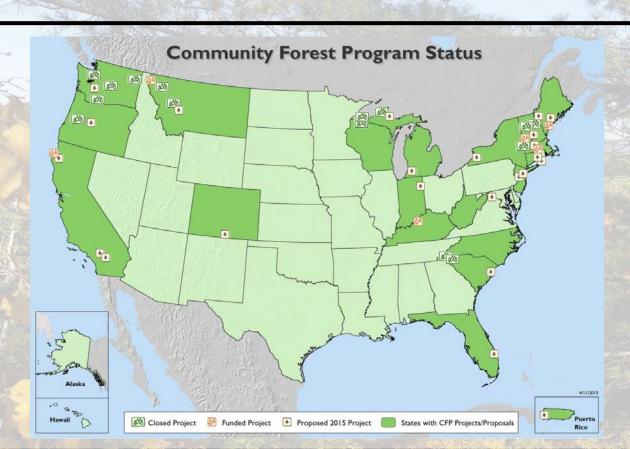
- 23 Applications; \$7.09 million
- 6 Awards; \$2 million

FY 2016

• 21 Applications; \$6.1 million



Applications





Application Process

- A national request for applications is issued
 - Applications for local government and nonprofit entities go to the State Forester.
 - Tribal applications go to the equivalent Tribal Governments official.
- State Foresters and Tribal officials forward <u>all</u> applications to the Forest Service and, as time and resources allow:

Provide a review of each application to help the Forest Service determine:



Project Evaluation Criteria

- 1. Type and extent of community benefits provided.
- 2. Extent and nature of community engagement in the establishment and long-term management.
- 3. Extent to which the community forest contributes to a landscape conservation initiative.
- 4. Likelihood that, unprotected, the property would be converted to nonforest uses.
- 5. Amount of cost share leveraged.
- 6. Extent of due diligence completed on the project.
- 7. Costs to the Federal government.



Project Acquisition

- 1. Must complete a Yellowbook appraisal and appraisal review.
- 2. Prior to closing, must notify the landowner in writing of the appraised value and that the sale is voluntary.
- 3. Purchase all surface and subsurface mineral rights, whenever possible, or meet remoteness test.
- 4. Ensure that title is clear of anything that would be contrary to the purpose of the CFP.
- 5. Record a Notice of Grant Requirement and a number for other requirements in deed.



Post Acquisition Requirements

- Complete the final community forest plan within 120 days.
- Provide appropriate public access.
- Submit every 5 years a self-certifying statement that the property has not been sold or converted.
- Be subject to a spot check conducted by the Forest Service to verify that property acquired has not been sold or converted and is managed consistent with the Community Forest Plan.



Rule Update

- Grant forms
- Draft Community Forest Plan
- Conveyance with approval of FS
- Other interests

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Jim Bonesteel,

Executive Director, Rensselaer Plateau Alliance (RPA)

How RPA grew a Community Forest from the ground up



Poestenkill, NY - November 2014 - 350 Acres

Community Forests on the Rensselaer Plateau





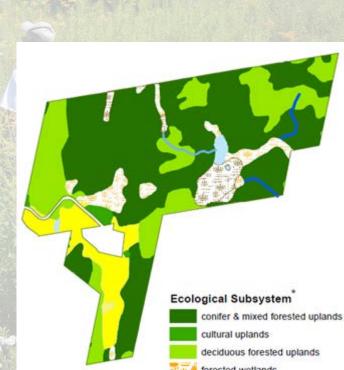
Community Forests on the Rensselaer Plateau

What is the Rensselaer Plateau Alliance (RPA)

- Founded in 2008, grass roots
- Conservation Plan in 2012
 - O Community Engagement (HREP)
 - Ongoing engagement of town boards and planning boards
- FY16 Forest Legacy Project, 12,348 acres
 with partners: DEC, HREP, RLT, ASA



- Summer 2011 Idea for Community Forest
- Nov 2012 Community Forest Conference
- Sept 2013 Public Workshop
- Dec 2013 Identified Parcel
- Jan 2014:
 - o Contract with seller
 - Grant application to USFS
 - o Prequalified for bridge loan
- July 2014 Grant awarded



Nov 2014 - Closing



Partners:

- Dyken Pond Environmental Education Center
- Rensselaer Land Trust
- Empire State Forest Products Association
- New York Logger Training, Inc.
- New York Forest Owners Association
- Saratoga Mountain Bike Association
- US Geological Survey
- Tamakoce Wilderness Programs



Community Forest Committee:

- Neighbors
- Recreational Users
- Forest Owners
- Educators
- Ecologists

cnowchooing"



Donna Heald, a neighbor says, "The presence of the community forest on our road has been a great source of pride for us. We have enjoyed learning about native trees and the importance of controlling invasive plants, sustainable forestry, wetland ecology, trail building, as well as the local history of the land where our home resides. In addition, we have enjoyed participating in recreational activities hosted by the Community Forest such as nature walks and

Projects:

Trails





Projects:

Model Forest - ForestManagement Plan

Winter of 2018 harvest will demonstrate the following three prescriptions:

- Even aged management. Crop Tree Release/Shelterwood preparatory cut in Stand 3.
- Uneven aged management. Crown thinning
 Single tree/small group selection in Stand
 21,
- Uneven aged management. Thinning from below, timber stand improvement (TSI), Stands 1, 5, 8, 14 and 16.





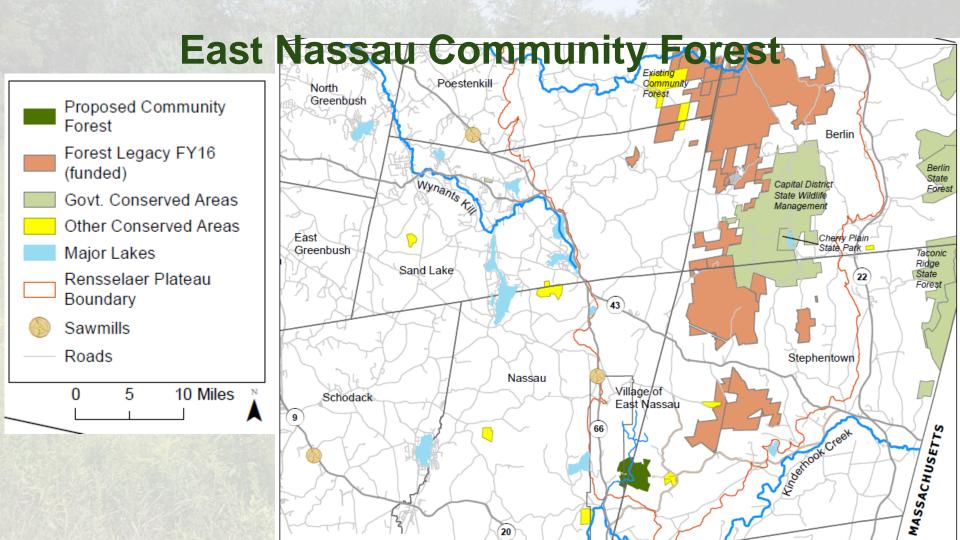


Rensselaer Plateau Community Forest

A Fantastic Model for Us:

- Very active committee from the community
- Volunteers with ownership
- Appeal to a broad range of stakeholders
 - Nature lovers
 - o Trail users
 - Forest products industry
 - o Landowners
 - o Families

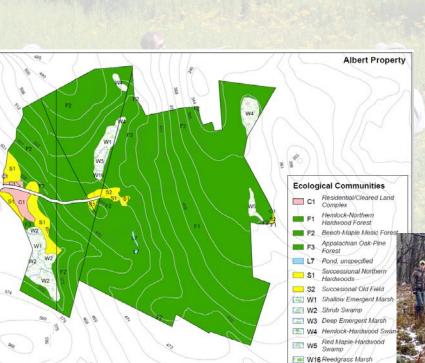




East Nassau Community Forest

Land comes first this time. 353 acres beautiful forest.









East Nassau CF

Summer 2015 – Lanowner interest

Fall 2015 – Community Engagement

- Present to Village of East Nassau
- Prestent to Town of Nassau
- Public Workshop (inc Neighbors)

Jan 2016 – Contract signed, U.S. Forest Service grant submitted

June 2016 - Grant announced, Ranked #1

Jan 30, 2017 - Closing

Community Forest at Hayes Road East Nassau/Nassau/Stephentown

The Vision

A community resource open for public recreation and education managed by a oversight committee comprised of local community members and modeled after the Rensselaer Plateau Community Forest in Poestenkill



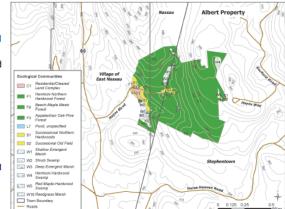
Project

Approximately 340 acres

A mix of well managed forest, a variety of wetlands, and open fields punctuated with old stone walls and logging roads.

Timeline

- Nov 2015, Public workshop, form committee
- Jan 2016, Submit USFS grant
- June, Grant announced
- July, Submit NYS grant if necessary
- Nov 2016, Closing



Benefits

- Economic—Visitors, Managed Forest
- Environmental Clean water, storm water management, wildlife habitat
- Educational— for landowners, children, adults

Taxes

County	\$1,369
School	\$2,789
Town of Nassau	\$194
Nassau Highway	\$220
Nassau Fire/Ambulance	\$252
Town of Stephentown	\$18
Stephentown Highway	\$99
Stephentown Fire	\$96

U.S. Forest Service Community Forest Grant

Project Evaluation Criteria

- 1. Type and extent of community benefits provided.
- 2. Extent and nature of community engagement
- 3. Amount of cost share leveraged.
- 4. Extent to which the community forest contributes to a landscape conservation initiative.
- 5. Extent of due diligence completed on the project.
- 6. Likelihood that, unprotected, the property would be converted to nonforest uses.
- Costs to the Federal government.

Best Practices for Community Engagement

- 1. Start Early
- 2. Listen
 - To Ideas
 - To Concerns record concerns their concerns are your concerns
 - Focus on Values
- 3. Anticipate big concerns (traffic, taxes, etc.)
- 4. Form committee early and foster a sense of owership

Best Practices for Community Engagement

If you expect a contentious situation:

- 1. Consider 1 on 1 meetings first
- 2. Facilate meetings:
 - Lay the ground rules
 - Ask participants to answer specific questions
 - Break into sub-groups and report back
- 3. Don't make them Wrong

Book: The Conservation Professional's Guilde to Working with People.

Scott A. Bonar (I review chapter 3 regularly)

Questions - Discussion



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Thank you to:

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