



Services Package of
James Kent Associates for
Natural Resource Agencies

2013

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Enhancing Productive Harmony Between Human and Natural Environments



Services Package of James Kent Associates for Natural Resource Agencies

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Services Package of James Kent Associates for Natural Resource Agencies

2013

Background

James Kent Associates (JKA) is pleased to offer a suite of services available to natural resource agencies in their quest to foster healthy landscapes and communities. We have worked for many years to bridge the public and the private, and to integrate the formal and the informal, in encouraging community-based collaborative stewardship. We have witnessed, and participated in, a growing professionalism in natural resource agencies in engagement with diverse publics. Internal expertise has grown, and the focus in the last few years is on Implementation—"closing the loop" with citizens so that responsibility for stewardship is a shared enterprise. The focus on Implementation is ushering in a truly exciting period in natural resource management. JKA is pleased to include this focus on Implementation in our Training Programs for 2011.

This document outlines the services provided by James Kent Associates (JKA) to the natural resource agencies, especially at the federal level. The direct services and the training programs are described below. The attachment to this document is a list of BLM activities undertaken by James Kent Associates in the last several years, entitled, "JKA Company Activities with BLM since 1995." During this time, our firm has been involved in these activities:

- Participated in the development of and instruction in the Partnership Series suite of courses offered by BLM's National Training Center in Phoenix, Arizona covering "Learning Community," "Community-Based Ecosystem Stewardship," "Community Economic Assessment," and "Place Based NEPA." In addition, we designed and currently instruct the "Planning Concepts" course for BLM. These courses have brought us to over 70 different communities in



the West that have led to well-grounded stewardship projects, new programs, and the formation of citizen-led stewardship groups¹.

- Assisted several BLM and Forest Service offices in project troubleshooting, land use planning, and management training. This has included the Field Offices of Phoenix, Yuma, Las Cruces, the Arizona Strip, the Central Oregon Initiative (Deschutes, Ochoco NF and Prineville BLM), Farmington, Baker, and others included in the attachment. In Phoenix, our work yielded significant contributions in dealing with urban encroachment in rural areas through land use decisions. In Farmington, significant reform in addressing oil and gas impacts was achieved. Key to this success has been to use NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act) as a collaborative tool through focus on the policy intent of Section 101.²

- In 2002, we created a GIS product for the Eugene and Salem BLM Districts, as well as the Willamette National Forest, in the southern Willamette Valley, Oregon (population: 800,000), with extensive community contact to identify trends, citizen issues, and opportunities. By making social and economic information visible through human geographic mapping, this information is now on equal terms with biophysical data in the agencies' GIS system in a manner that was not possible ten years ago. This equalization of the social and economic universes accomplishes the framework for fulfilling the "productive harmony" requirement of NEPA, contributing to an expanded proactive management capacity. Re-labeled the Field Guide in Social Ecology for the Willamette Valley, the complete interactive report can be found at our web site: <http://www.jkagroup.com/methods/willamette-index/index.htm>.

- Our Human Geographic Mapping system has been adopted in land use plans in 15 different BLM offices,³ most recently in the Resource Management Plan (RMP) effort of the Spokane District, which encompasses the eastern two-

¹ Kevin Preister and James A. Kent, "Social Ecology: A New Pathway to Watershed Restoration." in Watershed Restoration: Principles and Practices, by Jack E. Williams, Michael P. Dombeck and Christopher A. Wood, Editors. Bethesda, Md.: The American Fisheries Society, 1997

² Kevin Preister and James A. Kent, "Using Social Ecology to Meet the Productive Harmony Intent of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)," Hastings West-Northwest Journal of Environmental Law and Policy, Volume 7, Issue 3, Spring, Berkeley, CA.: Hastings College of the Law, 2001.

³ James A. Kent and Kevin Preister, "Methods for the Development of Human Geographic Boundaries and Their Uses", in partial completion of Cooperative Agreement No. 1422-P850-A8-0015 between James Kent Associates and the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Task Order No. 001, 1999.



thirds of Washington State.⁴ Human Geographic Mapping reflects the way humans distribute themselves on the landscape, and the “mental map” by which they distinguish one area from another. At different scales of geography from small Neighborhood Resource Units (NRUs) to regional Social Resource Units (SRUs), the maps reveal how people currently mobilize to adapt and survive in a changing environment. When public involvement programs, projects and policies reflect this social reality, greater opportunities for collaborative relationships are possible.

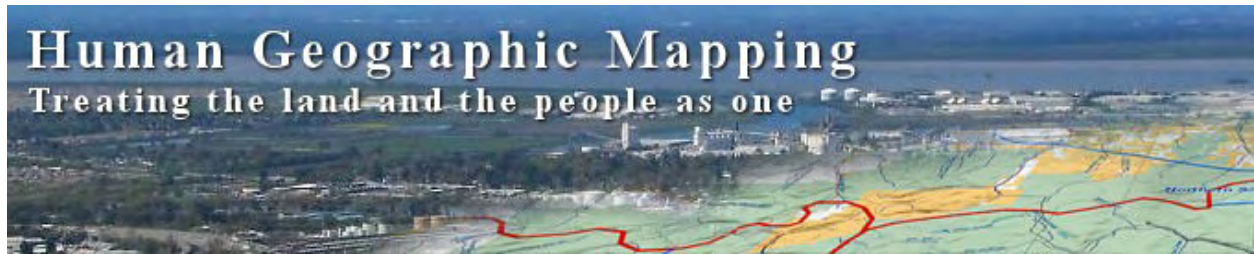
A. Direct Services

1. Community Assessment

- a. **Issue Scoping:** Through our unique Discovery Process,TM we offer non-traditional scoping that can “level the playing field” to provide a broader and fuller reading of public interests than other methods. Rather than relying on a few public meetings and a postcard campaign of an organized group, the agency is able to offer multiple ways to participate that is comfortable and meaningful to residents. We identify citizen issues at their emerging stage of development when they are easiest to deal with.
- b. **Social and Economic Assessment:** JKA has extensive experience in NEPA compliance, and can conduct social and economic assessments suitable for inclusion in NEPA-related efforts including land use planning and project readiness. JKA also develops social and economic criteria for decision making, as well as conducts analysis of alternatives from a social and economic perspective.

⁴ http://www.blm.gov/or/districts/spokane/plans/ewsjrmp/files/james_kent_report.pdf





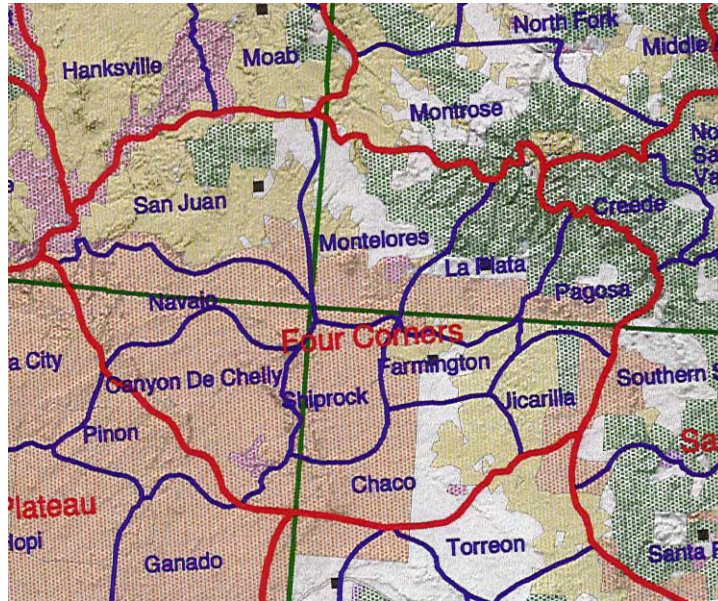
2. Human Geographic Mapping

People everywhere develop an attachment to a geographic place, characterized by a set of natural boundaries created by physical, biological, social, cultural and economic systems. This is called a Bio-Social Ecosystem. The term was created in 1991 by James Kent and Dan Baharav to integrate social ecology and biology in addressing watershed issues, with people being a recognized part of the landscape. Unique beliefs, traditions, and stories tie people to a specific place, to the land, and to social/kinship networks, the reflection and function of which is called culture.

For the first time in United States history, social and cultural systems have been mapped by the JKA Group. The first Human Geographic Maps (HGMs) came into existence in the late 1970s and early 1980s as part of JKA's work with the Forest planning process of the U.S. Forest Service, Region 2. The USFS was looking for new and creative ways to empower citizens as part of the Forest Plans. The HGMs were published as an integral part of the Forest Plan implementation. This was followed in 1986 by a contract with the US West (now Quest) Corporation to map the 14 states that made up their service area in order to launch their cell phone business based on cultural word-of-mouth and natural boundary systems. Subsequently the HGMs have been used by communities, businesses, corporations, governments and citizens to improve relationships, make trend projections, develop market segments, and to understand emerging patterns in order to change the way government and business is conducted. In 2000, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) of the Department of Interior, entered into a license agreement with JKA to digitally produce the Human Geographic Maps and to use them in planning and management within BLM district offices.

As an example of Human Geographic Mapping, Figure One shows the Four Corners Social Resource Unit (SRU) in southwestern U.S., within which are embedded several Human Resource Units (HRUs). The maps, with attendant social and economic

Figure One: The Four Corners Social Resource Unit (SRU)



Information, were used to structure the public involvement program related to the San Juan National Forest Plan revision and the community visioning process that accompanied it.

Operating at the proper scale brings optimum efficiency and productivity to projects, programs, policy formation and other actions by working within the appropriate social and cultural context. The mapping allows a visual display, capable of integration with GIS, of social and economic information of importance in local communities. It is especially appropriate for a baseline analysis of an area with a focus on current social and economic trends that will affect agency decision making.

3. Project Troubleshooting

Conflicts around natural resource management are common and typically lead to polarization in which communication breaks down, little direct contact occurs, and groups begin to project negative characteristics on others. In such an environment, a clear discussion of the issues is difficult to achieve and opportunities to foster win/win solutions may not be obvious. JKA's Discovery Process is very useful in reestablishing direct contact with a broad range of participants, hearing again in a

safe environment the actionable issues that drive political action, and creating new opportunities to cultivate collaborative relationships. As a “moderate middle” is developed through responsive communication, it becomes difficult for the extreme voices to dominate the discourse. This approach worked very well in assisting with the Farmington BLM revised Resource Management Plan (RMP) in which disruption was pronounced. This approach has been used with Phoenix BLM, the Willamette National Forest, Baker City BLM, Prineville BLM, St. George BLM, Las Cruces BLM and other sites.

B. Training Programs:

1. Course Title: The Discovery Process™

Length of Course: 2.5 days

Maximum Number of Participants: 30

Course Description: The Discovery Process™ is a means to “enter the routines” of a community so that citizen issues, informal networks, gathering places, caretakers, and communication patterns may be identified. This information is useful, not only for planning and NEPA documentation, but issues at the emerging stage of development may be targeted for responsive action. This process has been used successfully to deal with controversy, build public support, and create community-based ecosystem stewardship of natural resources. The course develops responsive public policy as an outcome of citizen contact. The course uses classroom time, interactive exercises, and a three-hour community fieldwork experience to foster learning in the concepts of Social Ecology.

Topics Covered:

- ✧ The Discovery Process™: How does this community work?
- ✧ The role of informal networks in local communication and adaptation
- ✧ Themes vs. issues
- ✧ Stages in the life cycle of citizen issues
- ✧ Handling change: From intrusion to absorption
- ✧ Fostering community-based ecosystem stewardship
- ✧ Social capital: Tool for fostering citizen empowerment and reduced government.



Outcomes Expected:

- ✧ Broadened concepts by which to view the role of collaboration in governance
- ✧ Skill development in the practice of community description and direct citizen contact
- ✧ A set of resources to draw upon for future endeavors
- ✧ Strategies for "next steps" in creating a collaborative environment of governance
- ✧ Clear opportunities for responsive management practices and public policy.

2. Course Title: Discovery Weeklong

Length of Course: 4.75 days

Maximum Number of Participants: 16

Course Description: This course uses the Discovery Process™ to develop staff capacity for ongoing citizen contact and issue management. Through the course of this week, JKA staff participate with agency staff in describing local communities and developing strategies for more effective communication and governance. By "entering the routines" of the community, specific measures for identifying citizen issues are developed, resulting in communication strategies sensitive to social and geographic diversity. Capacity to bring management attention to all levels of citizen issues—emerging, existing, disruptive—is enhanced. This course is specifically designed for a public land management office interested in staff development of community-based approaches to land management decisions. It is well-suited to a current management challenge for which new opportunities are needed. This course minimizes classroom time and focuses on hands-on community fieldwork oriented to current management challenges.

Topics Covered:

- ✧ The Discovery Process™: How does this community work?
- ✧ The role of informal networks in local communication and adaptation
- ✧ Themes vs. issues
- ✧ Stages in the life cycle of citizen issues
- ✧ Handling change: From intrusion to absorption
- ✧ Fostering community-based ecosystem stewardship
- ✧ Social capital: Tool for fostering citizen empowerment and reduced government.



Outcomes Expected:

- ✧ Diagnostic criteria by which to evaluate the current status of collaborative governance
- ✧ Significant progress in understanding the social dynamics of a current management challenge
- ✧ Strategies in place for deeper and broader communication and for building a coalition of support in moving forward
- ✧ Increased comfort in the practice of community fieldwork
- ✧ Strategies developed for creating a collaborative approach to governance that is unique and tailored to specific local conditions.

3. Course Title: Human Geographic Mapping

Length of Course: 3 days

Maximum Number of Participants: 16

Course Description: Human Geographic Mapping is a method of research designed to describe human culture. Using seven Cultural Descriptors, the workings of local communities are identified, documenting social and economic conditions, citizen issues related to natural resource management, opportunities for responsive management practice, and communication strategies tailored to geographic areas. This information is placed in geographic information system (GIS) databases, along with the human geographic maps developed during description, that show how residents distinguish one population from another. The product serves as the basis for social assessment, documentation of social and economic conditions, and fulfills requirements for planning and for the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Topics Covered:

- ✧ A unique social assessment approach
- ✧ Geographic Democracy in the 21st Century
- ✧ Understanding social and economic trends
- ✧ Integration of qualitative and quantitative information
- ✧ The influence of human geography on natural resource management, public involvement programs, and public policy.

Outcomes Expected:

- ✧ An understanding of how local human geography influences natural resource decision making



- ☆ Strategies to proactively work with trends to create positive resource conditions and community effects
- ☆ A GIS system capable of integrating social and economic information with biophysical data to foster the ability to treat the land and the people as one
- ☆ An enhanced ability to operate as a learning organization by identifying trends and emerging issues early enough to be proactive in their management.

4. Course Title: Getting to Implementation

Background: It has become clear over the years that what some would call the “partnership movement” is really about the way in which we take care of the land. Partnerships are an essential means by which stewardship occurs, the emerging term for which is “Community-Based Ecosystem Management.” Generally, agencies have become more skilled at including diverse publics, but less skilled in “closing the loop” with citizens, that is, in getting to the implementation of collaborative approaches.

4a. Three-day course

Maximum Number of Participants: 14

Course Description: This course will introduce concepts related to implementation of community-based ecosystem management. The notions of shared decisions and citizen ownership generate strategies for citizen contact and for turning over to citizens tasks that broaden the management ability of the agency. The course will draw upon the current situation of the participants to devise approaches to broaden and strengthen collaborative approaches to governance. It is designed as a “hands on” course. It includes community fieldwork and active strategy development.

4b. Three month course

Number of participants: open

Course Description: This course addresses the need for agencies to get beyond discussions and meetings about community-based ecosystem stewardship and to focus on direct application. It is oriented to the design and implementation of a management program that: 1) Is capable of staying in a dialogue relationship among the informal networks of community; 2) Incorporates formal partners such as other



units of government, agencies and organizations; 3) Creates responsive action in the day-to-day management of government; and, 4) Sets the stage for policy development capable of being grounded, practical and effective. Success in responding to emerging citizen issues will drive the course. The course has two training sessions, a five-day opening session to initiate the process and a three-day follow up course three months later to evaluate implementation efforts. In addition, the course allows for 6 professional days of JKA staff being on-site to promote the effective implementation of the program and for troubleshooting specific situations.

Topics Covered:

- ✧ The Discovery Process™: How does this community work?
- ✧ The life cycle of citizen issues: emerging, existing, disruptive
- ✧ Integrating citizen issues and management concerns
- ✧ Innovations from local, national and international settings
- ✧ Fostering community-based collaboration
- ✧ Social capital: Tool for fostering citizen empowerment and reduced government
- ✧ The creation of a Human Geographic Issue Management System (HGIMS™)
- ✧ Public policy development that aligns formal and informal societal interests.

Outcomes Expected:

- ✧ An ongoing system of identifying and responding to emerging issues
- ✧ A set of communication strategies capable of sustaining dialogue with key social segments
- ✧ Direct and immediate application to a current management challenge
- ✧ A broadened set of concepts with which to consider collaboration as a goal of governance
- ✧ Increased comfort in the practice of community fieldwork
- ✧ Diagnostic criteria by which to evaluate the current status of collaborative governance
- ✧ A set of resources to draw upon for future endeavors
- ✧ Implementation of a management system designed to foster collaborative, citizen-oriented governance, responsive to emerging citizen issues and the immediate changes in local conditions.

**C. Field School in Social Ecology and Public Policy,
Southern Oregon University, with flyer**

The non-profit arm of the JKA Group, the Center for Social Ecology and Public Policy, has offered a four-week field school in social ecology and public policy under the auspices of Southern Oregon University in Ashland, Oregon. The program is oriented to students interested in applied social science, management, and natural resource management, as well as mid-level managers in public agencies.

The program offers a guided, intensive community fieldwork experience as the basis for understanding current conditions in a specific geographic area and relating these findings to implementation strategies for developing public policy. The policy focus areas will vary year to year. Possible foci include natural resource policy, community development, human service delivery, economic development, and urban/neighborhood policy. The program involves close coordination with local agencies and organizations with responsibility for creating and carrying out public policy.

Successful completion of this course will make students eligible for *Level Two Certification: Social Ecology Process* from the Center for Social Ecology and Public Policy.

A sample flyer on the following page describes the program.





Gathering Places: where issues emerge and community policy is in constant evolution

The Rogue Valley of Southern Oregon

Ashland is located in the picturesque Rogue Valley at the foothills of the Siskiyou and Cascade Mountains. Attractions include the Oregon Shakespeare Festival, the outdoor Britt Festivals, cultural arts, hiking, rafting, and outdoor recreation of all kinds.

A Social Ecology Story

For a case study of social ecology principles, read the story "Mack and the Boys as Consultants" in *Doc's Lab: Myth and Legends of Cannery Row*, at: jkagroup.com/methods/mackandtheboys.html



CSEPP Faculty

Innovators in social ecology and public policy:

- Kevin Preister, Ph.D., natural resources, social services
- Trish Malone, M.A., urban design, development
- James Kent, J.D., M.A., social capital of governance corporate social policy

Every community has informal cultural systems of communication and caretaking. Together we will learn how people use these systems to make their community work.

Social Ecology uses everyday routines as the basis for policy formation that actually enhances community life and makes government more efficient.



SUMMER FIELD SCHOOL

Social Ecology and Public Policy

June 21–July 16, 2010

Presented by the Center for Social Ecology and Public Policy (CSEPP) in collaboration with the Southern Oregon University (SOU), Departments of Social Science, Policy & Culture and Environmental Studies.

Program Description

This guided, intensive community fieldwork experience develops skills in understanding conditions in a specific geographic area. These findings lead to implementation strategies for developing public policy.

Social Ecology provides our conceptual foundation. This theory and practice of applied social change creates alignment between formal and informal social systems, fostering balance between the human and physical environments.

The goal : Students develop the ethnographic and social ecology skills needed to engage in a wide variety of policy arenas.

Policy focus areas will vary year to year. Possibilities include natural resource management, community development, human service delivery, economic development, and urban/ neighborhood policy. The program involves close coordination with local agencies and organizations responsible for creating and carrying out public policy. The policy focus in 2010 is: "The Sustainability of Small Diameter Harvest Programs in Southern Oregon—The Social, Economic and Ecological Dimensions."

Successful completion of this program entitles participants to:

- CSEPP Certification—Level Two: Social Ecology Process; plus,
- SOU credit—12 elective undergraduate credits in ES 401 or SSPC 401 , OR 12 elective graduate credits in ES 501 or SSPC 501.

Program Logistics

1st Summer Session: June 21 – July 16; four-week program, Monday through Friday, 40 hours/week

Housing arranged by student or through SOU Housing Department: www.sou.edu/housing/ • 541-552-6371

Application deadline: May 15, 2010 (Include \$100 non-refundable deposit)

Program Cost:

Undergraduate: \$2,400 • Graduate: \$4,200

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Kevin Preister, PhD, Executive Director, Center for Social Ecology & Public Policy
PO Box 3493, Ashland, Oregon 97520 • 541-488-6978 • kpreister@jkagroup.com

SOUTHERN OREGON UNIVERSITY

D. JKA Company Activities With the Bureau of Land Management From 1995 to 2012

December, 2012

James Kent Associates (JKA) is an issue management company with a record of successful projects that reconcile natural resource and use decisions with individual and community interests through a process called social ecology—the science of community

Sections:

1. Background and Accomplishments
2. Task Order History of the JKA BLM Assistance Agreement
3. Contracts Independent of BLM Assistance Agreement
4. BLM Planning Concepts Courses Taught by JKA through the National Training Center
5. BLM Partnership Series Courses Which JKA Assisted in Development and Instruction

Section 1: Background and Accomplishments

James Kent Associates (JKA) has worked with the federal land management agencies since the inception of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) in 1970. JKA helped the Forest Service institute the first social mitigations in the nation tied to the expansion of the Vail Ski Resort into Beaver Creek.¹ Our work has been guided by NEPA's concept of "productive harmony," the importance of balancing human and physical well-being, and the use of NEPA as a collaborative tool.²

Our outstanding accomplishments with the Bureau of Land Management include these:

- JKA has a thirty-year licensing agreement with the Bureau of Land Management for use of our Human Geographic Mapping system.³ Human Geographic

¹ "Mack and the Boys as Consultants: The Contributions of John Steinbeck to Social Action Theory," IN Larsh, Ed B. (Editor), Doc's Lab: Myths and Legends of Cannery Row, Monterey, California: PBL Press.

² Preister, Kevin and James A. Kent, "Using Social Ecology to Meet the Productive Harmony Intent of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)," Hastings West-Northwest Journal of Environmental Law and Policy, Volume 7, Issue 3, Spring, 2001, Berkeley, CA: Hastings College of the Law.

³ "Methods for the Development of Human Geographic Boundaries and Their Uses", in partial completion of Cooperative Agreement No. 1422-P850-A8-0015 between James Kent Associates



Mapping reflects the way humans distribute themselves on the landscape, and the “mental map” by which they distinguish one area from another. At different scales of geography from small Neighborhood Resource Units (NRUs) to regional Social Resource Units (SRUs), the maps reveal how people currently mobilize to adapt and survive in a changing environment. When public involvement programs, projects and policies reflect this social reality, greater opportunities for collaborative relationships are made possible.

Our Human Geographic Mapping system has been adopted in land use planning processes and in program administration in 15 different BLM offices. Two successful applications are mentioned here. Between 1999 and 2003, JKA assisted the Phoenix office of the BLM in developing its revised Resource Management Plan (RMP). In a region suspicious of the federal government, citizens gradually began to participate and influence the course of the planning. Local residents did their own surveys of public land management issues and inserted community-based visions into the NEPA scoping process. They assisted the agency in determining meeting locations and agendas. And they began to educate BLM about the high value of public lands in creating a buffer against escalating urban encroachment from Phoenix. BLM through this period learned how to integrate these rural interests into its planning process so that the resource values of public lands as well as the value of public lands as an urban buffer could be accommodated.

In 2010, JKA performed a regional social assessment in Eastern Washington and the San Juan Islands for the Spokane office of the BLM. BLM only manages about a half million acres in Washington but it is distributed throughout two-thirds of the state. The JKA assessment mapped the region for human geography and these units were used as the basis for Spokane’s planning effort. In addition, the assessment revealed the range of citizen issues regarding BLM land, as well as key informal networks and communication channels that BLM was able to access in its planning.

- JKA participated in the development and instruction of the Partnership Series suite of courses offered by BLM’s National Training Center in Phoenix, Arizona covering “Learning Community,” “Community-Based Ecosystem Stewardship,” “Community Economic Assessment,” and “Place Based NEPA.” In addition, we assisted in the design and instruction of the “Planning Concepts” course for BLM. These courses have brought us to over 75 different communities in the West that has led to well-grounded stewardship projects, new programs, and the formation of citizen-led stewardship groups⁴.

and the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Task Order No. 001, 1999.

⁴ Kevin Preister and James A. Kent, “Social Ecology: A New Pathway to Watershed Restoration.” In *Watershed Restoration: Principles and Practices*, by Jack E. Williams, Michael P. Dombeck and Christopher A. Wood, Editors. Bethesda, Md.: The American Fisheries Society, 1997



- As documented further below, JKA assisted several BLM and Forest Service offices in project troubleshooting, land use planning, and management training. Through a five-year Assistance Agreement between JKA and BLM, this work has included the Field Offices of Phoenix, Yuma, Las Cruces, the Arizona Strip, the Central Oregon Initiative (Deschutes, Ochoco NF and Prineville BLM), Farmington, Baker, Spokane and others. In Farmington, significant reform in addressing oil and gas impacts was achieved.
- In 2002, we created a GIS product for the Eugene and Salem BLM Districts, as well as the Willamette National Forest, in the southern Willamette Valley, Oregon (population: 800,000), with extensive community contact to identify trends, citizen issues, and opportunities. By making social and economic information visible through human geographic mapping, this information is now on equal terms with biophysical data in the agencies' GIS system in a manner that was not possible ten years ago. This equalization of the social and economic universes accomplishes the framework for fulfilling the "productive harmony" requirement of NEPA, contributing to an expanded proactive management capacity. Re-labeled the Field Guide in Social Ecology for the Willamette Valley, the complete interactive report can be found at our web site: www.jkagroup.com.

Section 2: Task Order History of the JKA--BLM Assistance Agreement

Through the course of the five-year Assistance Agreement with BLM, JKA successfully completed the following task orders:

TASK ORDERS

1. Original Mapping Work with National Planning Office, 1997.
2. The Bradshaw's Resource Management Plan, Phoenix District Field Office. Contact: Chris Horyza, 1999 to 2004.
3. Social Ecology Workshop, Pendleton, Oregon, Snake-John Day RAC, 2000.
4. Central Oregon Initiative, human geographic mapping and social assessment, Prineville District Field Office. Contact: Tina Welch.
5. Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument, Medford District Field Office. Contact: Tim Roussatt.
6. Middle Snake Multi-Use Park, Shoshone District Field Office. Contact: Bill Baker, 2001.
7. Service First, Social Ecology Workshop, Canon City District Field Office, 2001.
8. Farmington BLM Field Office; social and economic assessment for new Resource Management Plan; issue identification and resolution related to oil and gas development. Contact: Steve Henke, 2002
9. Discovery Weeklong, Fieldwork as a Scoping Process for RMP, Yuma District Field Office. Contact: Gail Acheson, 2002.



10. Arizona Strip BLM; courses in Community-Based Stewardship; training in the Discovery Process and Human Geographic Mapping; Contact: Roger Taylor, Diana Hawks, 2003.
 11. Presentation to oil and gas industry, Farmington District Field Office, Contact: Steve Henke, 2003.
 12. The Discovery Process applied to oil and gas development in New York, Eastern States Regional Field Office, 2003.
 13. Bradshaws/Agua Fria National Monument Planning Effort, Phase 2, Phoenix District Field Office. Assistance in various aspects of the RMP process, including public contact, issue management, and social/economic analysis. Contact: Teri Raml, 2000-2004.
 14. Human Geographic Mapping Project, Willamette National Forest and Eugene/Salem BLM District Field Offices Salem and Eugene Districts. Contact: Julie Dugan, 2002.
 15. Discovery Weeklong, Workshops and fieldwork in Community-Based Stewardship, Arizona Strip BLM District Field Office. Contact: Roger Taylor, Diana Hawks, 2003.
 16. Yuma Field Office, Discovery Weeklong, Incorporating Winter Visitors into RMP Planning. Contact: Gail Acheson, Tom Zale, 2003.
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Section 3: Contracts Independent of BLM Assistance Agreement

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| 2010 | "Community Field Reports in Support of Upcoming Land Use Planning For the Spokane District Office of the Bureau of Land Management," Spokane District BLM. JKA's Human Geographic Mapping System as the basis for land use planning. Contact: Scott Pavey. |
| 2006 | Community Description, Issue Identification, and Communication Strategies in Ten Northeast Oregon Counties to Support the Land Use Planning of the Prineville and the Baker Field Offices of the Bureau of Land Management. Contact: Tina Welch. |
| 2004 | Participated in DOI leadership forum, 4C's Task Force, in outlining methods to deepen community based management approaches. Contact: Bob Lamb, W.O. |
| 2004 | BLM Oregon/ Washington Leadership Forum, May 10-13. Presentation entitled: Social Ecology: How Do We Engage the Public? Contact: Penny Woods, Baker City. |
| 2003 | Las Cruces FO, Discovery Weeklong, Community Contact for PrePlan Development. Contact: Ed Roberson, Tom Phillips. |



2000

Coos Bay FO, Social Ecology Workshop.

Section 4: Planning Concepts Courses Taught by JKA through BLM’s National Training Center, Contact: Charles Pregler

Calendar Year 2007 Class Dates

1/9-11	Bakersfield RMP	Bakersfield, CA
1/23-25	Temecula RMP	Temecula, CA
10/ 2-4	Baker RMP	Baker City, OR
11/ 27-29	Rio Puerco RMP	Albuquerque, NM

Calendar Year 2006 Class Dates

2/14-16	Jarbridge RMP	Twin Falls. ID
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Calendar Year 2005 Class Dates

4/5 – 7	Upper Snake RMP	Idaho Falls. ID
4/26-28	Shoshone RMP	Twin Falls. ID
5/17-19	Kremmling RMP	Kremmling, CO
9/27-29	Lander RMP	Lander, WY

Calendar Year 2004 Class Dates

1/13 –15	Little Snake RMP Amendments	Craig, CO
1/.2 – 29	Yuma RMP	Yuma, AZ
3/6-18	Las Cruces “Tri County Plan”	Las Cruces, NM
5/4-6	Cedar City RMP	Cedar City, UT
8/17-19	Roswell RMP	Roswell, NM
8/3- 9-2	Cottonwood FO RMP	Grangeville, ID
9/14-16	Coeur d’Alene Field Office RMP	Coeur d’Alene, ID
10/13-15	Hollister Field Office	Hollister, CA
10/26-28	Miles City FO RMP	Miles City, MT

Calendar Year 2003 Class Dates

1/22- 24	Moab, Monticello RMPs	Moab, UT
2/18- 20	Battle Mountain	Battle Mountain, NV
3/11- 13	Ukiah RMP	Ukiah, CA
5/28- 30	GS/E NM RMP Grazing Amendment	Kanab, UT
9/16-18	Prineville (John Day Basin RMP)	Prineville, OR
10/2-23	Kobuk Seward Peninsula RMP	Fairbanks, AK



Calendar Year 2002 Class Dates

3/19 – 21	The Black Rock Desert – High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails NCA	Winnemucca, NV
7/30 – 8/1	Kemmerer RMP	Kemmerer, WY
8/20 - 22	King Range NCA	Briceland, CA (Arcata FO)
9/4 - 6	Headwaters (Butte RMP)	Butte, MT
10/15 -17	Glennallen RMP	Glennallen, AK

Calendar Year 2001 Class Dates

3/12-14	Price FO (Pilot)	Price, UT
6/ 4 – 6	Arizona (4-6)	NTC
6/26 – 28	Palm Springs/El Centro FO's	La Quinta, CA
7/10 – 12	Pinedale FO	Pinedale, WY
8/6 - 8	Santa Fe (NH Trail)	Santa Fe, NM
8/22 – 24	Dillon, FO	Dillon, MT
10/10 – 12	Craters of the Moon Nat'l. Mon.	Twin Falls, ID
10/ 29 –11/1	AZ Strip FO	St. George, UT
11/14 – 16	Pocatello RMP	Pocatello, ID
11/ 27 – 29	Steens Mountain Plan	Burns, OR

Section 5: BLM Partnership Series Courses with Which JKA Assisted in Development and Instruction

A. "Community-Based Partnerships and Ecosystems: Ensuring a Healthy Environment"

Phoenix, AZ	November 28 - December 1995
Butte, MT	September 9 - 12, 1996
Coos Bay, OR	February 25 - 27, 1997
Montrose, CO	April 28 - 30, 1997
Bend, OR	May 13 - 15, 1997
Ely, NV	June 17 - 19, 1997
Boise, ID	February 24 - 26, 1998
Big Bear Lake, CA	April 14 - 16, 1998
Elko, NV	September 15 - 17, 1998
Pinedale, WY	February 9 - 11, 1999
Safford, AZ	February 23 - 25, 1999
Tonapah, NV	March 9 - 11, 1999
Cloudcroft, NM	May 11 - 13, 1999
Yuma, AZ	October 28 - 30, 1999
Espanola, NM	November 4 - 6, 1999
Carlsbad, NM	February 9 - 11, 2000
Lake Pleasant, AZ	April 11 - 13, 2000



Farmington, NM	May 23 - 25, 2000
Silver City, NM	May 31 - June 2, 2000
Cody, WY	February 20 - 22, 2001
Quincy, CA	March 27 - 29, 2001
Lake Havasu City, AZ	April 3 - 5, 2001
Waldorf, Maryland	April 17 - 19, 2001
St. George, UT	May 15 - 17, 2001
Winnemucca, NV	June 26 -28, 2001
Parker, AZ	October 29 - 30, 2001
Bullhead City, AZ	November 7 - 9, 2001
Kanab, UT	January 31 - February 2, 2002
Grand Junction, CO	March 12- 14, 2002
St. George, UT	March 19 - 21, 2002
John Day, OR	April 16 - 18, 2002
Alamosa, CO	November 19 - 21, 2002
Lewistown, MT	December 3-5, 2002
Billings, MT	February 5 - 7, 2003
Miles City, MT	April 7 – 9, 2003
Craig, CO	May 19 – 21, 2003
Dolores, CO	September 11-13, 2003
Taos, NM	September 8 – 10, 2004

B. "Learning Community: Linking People, Place, and Perspective"

Lake Pleasant, AZ	November 30 - December 1999
Socorro, NM	May 30 - June 1, 2001
Elko, NV	September 20 -22, 2001
La Grande, OR	December 4 - 6, 2001

C. "Community Economic Assessment: Discovering Reality and Choices"

Cuba, NM	9/21-23/04
Taos, NM,	8/10-12/04
Battle Mountain, NV	3/23-26/04
Elko, NV,	9/19-21/02

D. "Place Based NEPA"

Battle Mountain, NV	8/2003
Craig, CO	5/2004



