EFFECTIVENESS MONITORING COMMITTEE
Strategic Plan

Submitted to the California State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection

Approved MARCH 5, 2025

Dr. Liz Forsburg Pardi, Co-Chair
California State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection

Drew Coe, Co-Chair
California State Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

Cover photos details and credits (clockwise from the top left): Measuring algal concentrations with a BentoTorch at a study site in a lower Klamath River tributary for the of Class II riparian prescription effectiveness study (Credit: Jonah Nicholas); Runoff simulation photo for post-fire skid trail Best Management Practices testing (Credit: Drew Coe); Structure for motion photography to characterize surface roughness on post-fire skid trail BMP effectiveness study (Credit: Drew Coe); Conducting a stream survey at a study site in a lower Klamath River tributary for the Class II riparian prescription effectiveness study (Credit: Cedric Pimont).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
AM	Adaptive Management
Board	California State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection
CAL FIRE	California State Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEMR	Cooperative, Monitoring, Evaluation and Research Committee
CRA	Completed Research Assessment
CMQ	Critical Monitoring Question
EMC	Effectiveness Monitoring Committee
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FGC	Fish and Game Code
FPA	Forest Practice Act
FPC	Board Forest Practice Committee
FPP	Full Project Proposal
FPRs	California Forest Practice Rules
FY	Fiscal Year
ICP	Initial Concept Proposal
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
PI	Principal Investigator
TRFR	Timber Regulation and Forest Restoration Program
USC	United States Code

1.0 EMC BACKGROUND, OPERATIONS, AND REPORTING STRUCTURE

The California State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection (Board) formed the Effectiveness Monitoring Committee (EMC) in 2014 to develop and implement a monitoring program to provide an active feedback loop to policymakers, managers, agencies, and the public as to the impact and effectiveness of state regulations in California's timberland ecosystems, including watershed and wildlife concerns. Effectiveness monitoring is necessary to assess whether management practices are achieving the resource goals and objectives set forth in the California Forest Practice Act (FPA) (Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973, California Public Resources Code [PRC] § 4511–4630.2[1] and Forest Practice Rules (FPRs)[2] (CAL FIRE 2024) and related natural resource protection statutes and laws, codes, and regulations (EMC 2025, MacDonald et al. 1991), including the Fish and Game Code (FGC)[3] and California Endangered Species Act (ESA),[4] federal ESA (16 United States Code [USC] § 1531 et seq.),[5] Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act,[6] and federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Chapter 26).[7] The EMC collectively refers to these as the **'FPRs and associated regulations'** and evaluates their effectiveness by utilizing research results stemming from EMC-supported research.

Effectiveness monitoring is a key component of Adaptive Management (AM), and is critical in determining compliance with the "ecological performance" reporting requirements outlined in Assembly Bill (AB) 1492 (Forest Resource Management 2012). The Timber Regulation and Forest Restoration Fund (TRFR), which funds EMC-supported research projects, is directed by AB 1492 to develop ecological performance measures for state and private forestland management. Findings are presented in a formal AM process to inform the California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection ('Board') in future policy development. The AM process provides the basis for decision-making and facilitating adaptation to changing circumstances and unexpected outcomes in dynamic ecosystems.

The EMC's Strategic Plan was first released in 2018 (EMC 2018) and documents the AM framework utilized by the EMC and the Board to evaluate the impacts of the FPRs and associated regulations based on the results of EMC-funded scientific research, as well as the process to adapt rules and regulations to new information. The Strategic Plan describes the process for project solicitation, implementation, and evaluation, and is reviewed and updated approximately every three years and presented to the Board

[1] https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayexpandedbranch.xhtml?tocCode=PRC&division=4.&title=&part=2.&chapter=8.&article=

[2] https://bof.fire.ca.gov/media/qs5p1yk4/2024-forest-practice-rules-and-act-final.pdf

[3] https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codesTOCSelected.xhtml?tocCode=FGC&tocTitle=+Fish+and+Game+Code+-+FGC

[4] https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayText.xhtml?lawCode=FGC&division=3.&title=&part=&chapter=1.5.&article=1.

[5] https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=%2Fprelim%40title16%2Fchapter35&edition=prelim

[6] https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayexpandedbranch.xhtml?tocCode=WAT&division=7.&title=&part=&chapter=&article=

[7] https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=(title:33%20chapter:26%20edition:prelim)%20OR%20(granuleid:USC-prelim-title33-chapter26)&f=treesort&num=0&edition=prelim

for approval. All past Strategic Plans are available on the EMC's Document Archives webpage.[8] This 2025 Strategic Plan has been updated to clarify and simplify language and include newly adopted procedures approved by the Board.

Companion documents that should be consulted along with the Strategic Plan include:

- **EMC Charter**: The Board-approved Charter (EMC 2024b) directs the EMC to implement a collaborative, transparent, and science-based monitoring effort. The Charter communicates the goals and objectives of the EMC; describes the membership and structure of the committee; and details meeting organization, rules of conduct, and how the committee acts and communicates with the Board. EMC members (EMC 2024c) represent a wide range of natural resource expertise from academia, state and federal agencies, private and state forestland owners, and the public. Expertise includes forest management and ecology, hydrology, geology, aquatic ecology, fisheries, wildlife management, and resource monitoring and sampling.
- **EMC Research Themes and Critical Monitoring Questions**: First drafted as part of the Strategic Plan in 2018 (EMC 2018) and updated annually as needed, the EMC and the Board adopted a suite of Critical Monitoring Questions (CMQs) based on input from a variety of stakeholders and organized them into 11 Research Themes. The goal of the EMC is to develop a process-based understanding of the effectiveness of FPRs and associated regulations in maintaining and enhancing forest ecosystem function, water quality, and aquatic and wildlife habitats. The EMC uses the most recently established Research Themes and CMQs (EMC 2024f)—which is now a stand-alone document including 12 Research Themes—as guidance to the EMC itself to solicit and evaluate prospective effectiveness monitoring projects for funding support, and to prospective grantees to guide development of research proposals.
- **EMC Annual Report and Work Plan:** Updated annually, the EMC's Annual Report and Work Plan documents EMC accomplishments, changes to EMC membership, project selection processes for the year, and the status of active EMC-supported monitoring projects (see most recent: EMC 2024a). The annual allocation from the TRFR fund to the EMC for funding of monitoring research is detailed in the EMC Annual Report and Workplan. Additionally, the EMC annually solicits and receives priorities from Boards, Departments, and Agencies that are incorporated into its annual priorities.

Past versions of the reports described above are available on the EMC's Document Archives webpage.[9]

The approach described herein is a necessary component of AM. Section 1.0 (EMC Background, Operations, and Reporting Structure) of this document provides a brief background of the EMC. Section 2.0 (EMC Strategic Plan Road Map) describes the Strategic Plan "road map" as described in the Charter, the development of CMQs and associated research themes, and the EMC and the Board's roles in the AM process. Section 3.0 (Guidelines for EMC-Funded Research) provides guidelines for development of EMC-supported research, such as considerations of scale in study design, and how project results are

[8] https://bof.fire.ca.gov/board-committees/effectiveness-monitoring-committee/effectiveness-monitoring-committee-archives/
[9] https://bof.fire.ca.gov/board-committees/effectiveness-monitoring-committee/effectiveness-monitoring-committee-archives/

utilized in the AM feedback loop to inform policy development. Section 4.0 (EMC Project Development and Management) provides a very brief description of the process utilized by the EMC to solicit, assess, and fund monitoring research projects, and describes expected outcomes of EMC-funded research, including general project deliverables.

The EMC achieves its goals as outlined in the Board-approved Charter (EMC 2024b) and this Strategic Plan by taking the following actions:

- Update the EMC Strategic Plan on a three-year cycle for Board consideration.
- Prepare an Annual Report and Workplan for Board consideration.
- Meet in open, webcast public meetings to conduct its business at least four times a year.
- Annually distribute a Request for Proposals (RFP) (see most recent: EMC 2024e) soliciting project proposals for effectiveness monitoring research investigating the FPRs and associated regulations. Evaluate project proposals and recommend projects to the Board for funding by December of each year. Funding of projects occurs from an expected annual allocation of up to $425,000 each fiscal year from the TRFR Fund.
- Review membership as needed due to term expirations or resignations. A Request for Applicants (see most recent: EMC 2024d), if necessary, is widely distributed to encourage a broad spectrum of applicants that meet membership qualifications.

2.0 EMC STRATEGIC PLAN ROAD MAP: BRINGING SCIENCE TO POLICYMAKERS

To facilitate the AM process that informs proposed changes to forestry policy, the EMC supports research that evaluates the FPRs and associated regulations. This section briefly describes the development of critical monitoring questions and related research themes that highlight gaps in knowledge related to the effectiveness of the FPRs and associated regulations; directs readers to the Research Themes and CMQs, which also provides context for their relationships to the policies, goals, and priorities of other Agencies, Departments, and Boards (EMC 2017); and describes the AM Framework, which is a process for utilizing research results to inform changes to the FPRs and associated regulations.

2.1 Development of Critical Monitoring Questions

Critical Monitoring Questions that guide and focus research funding were established initially by the EMC via a public process in which the EMC sought and accepted priorities from a wide variety of stakeholders including agencies, departments, boards, EMC members, and the interested public (see EMC 2017). The EMC transformed the priorities into CMQs following a specific structure which is intended to improve understanding and allow better comparisons between multiple monitoring questions (see example in Figure 1). The Board approved the list of CMQs within the first Strategic Plan on December 6, 2017 (EMC 2018). The Research Themes and Critical Monitoring Questions may be revised annually by the EMC during open public meetings.

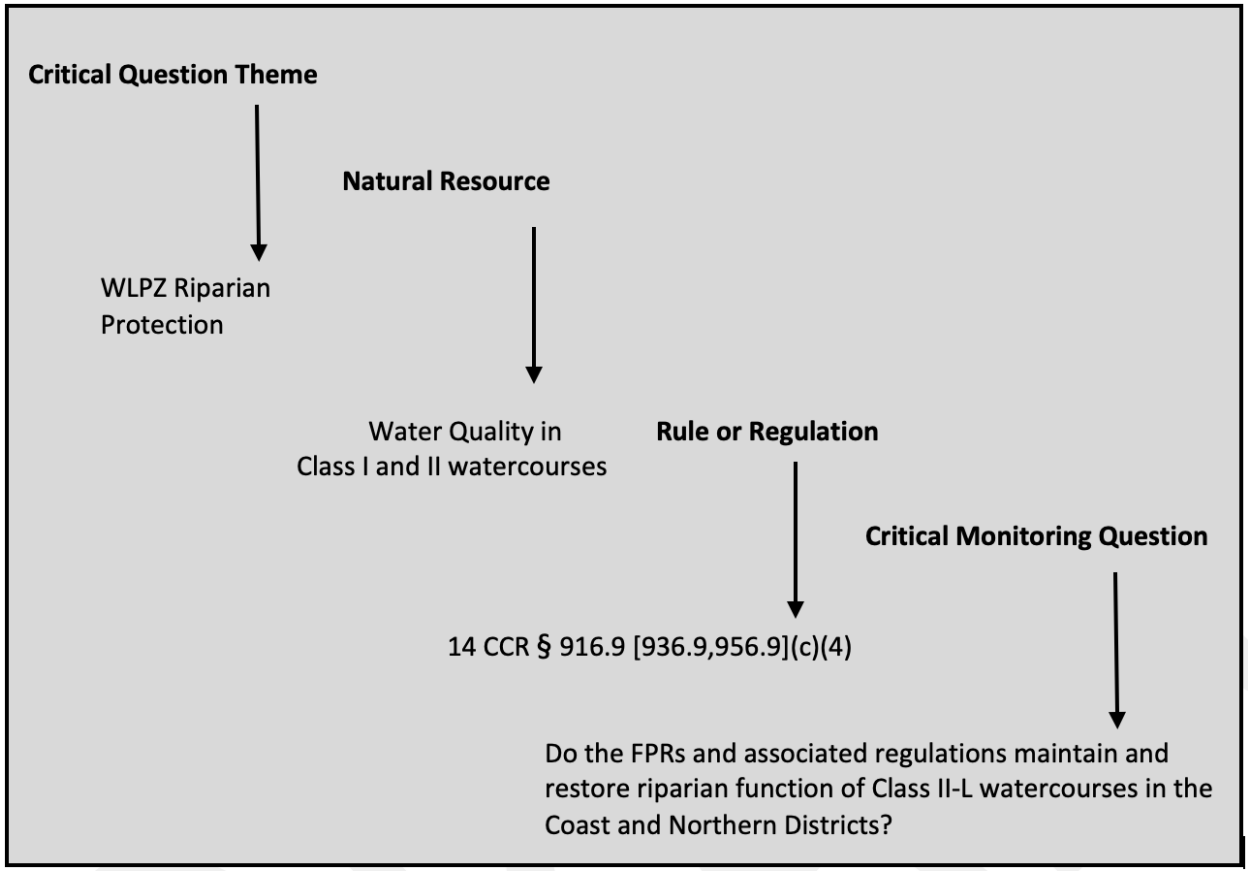

Figure 1. Example: Structure of relationships among the EMC critical monitoring questions, natural resources of concern, and the California Forest Practice Rules.

2.2 Adaptive Management Framework Guides EMC Funding and Research Review

Due to relatively small sample sizes and lack of controls for both dependent and independent variables associated with "specific question" studies, statistically rigorous testing of water quality, aquatic habitat, and wildlife resource questions is often difficult. The Board recognizes there is scientific uncertainty in how forested ecosystems function within the framework of managed forestlands, and in how various ecosystem components and processes interact. However, well-developed resource monitoring questions can improve scientific monitoring designs to limit spurious results and enhance the range of inference. Therefore, by formally employing an AM framework, the EMC and Board seek a better understanding of the effectiveness of FPRs and associated regulations. The EMC focuses on funding effectiveness monitoring research that feeds an information feedback loop imbedded within the AM framework to inform Board policy (Figure 2). Specifically, the Board reviews results of EMC-sponsored scientific studies to evaluate the effectiveness of the FPRs and associated regulations in meeting the goals of the Board.

Additionally, the Board may also consider the following four general goals—in alignment with the policies, goals, and priorities of other Agencies, Departments, and Boards (EMC 2017) as part of the AM Framework:

(1) To provide compliance with the State and federal ESAs for species found on State and private forestlands.

(2) To maintain and restore forest-dependent species on State and private forestlands.

(3) To meet the requirements of the federal Clean Water Act (33 United States Code [USC] § 1251 et seq. [1972]) and Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Division 7 of the California Water Code [WAT] § 13000 et seq.) on State and private forestlands.

(4) To keep private forestlands economically viable in the State of California, by furthering regulatory streamlining efforts, while still enhancing California's timberland habitat.

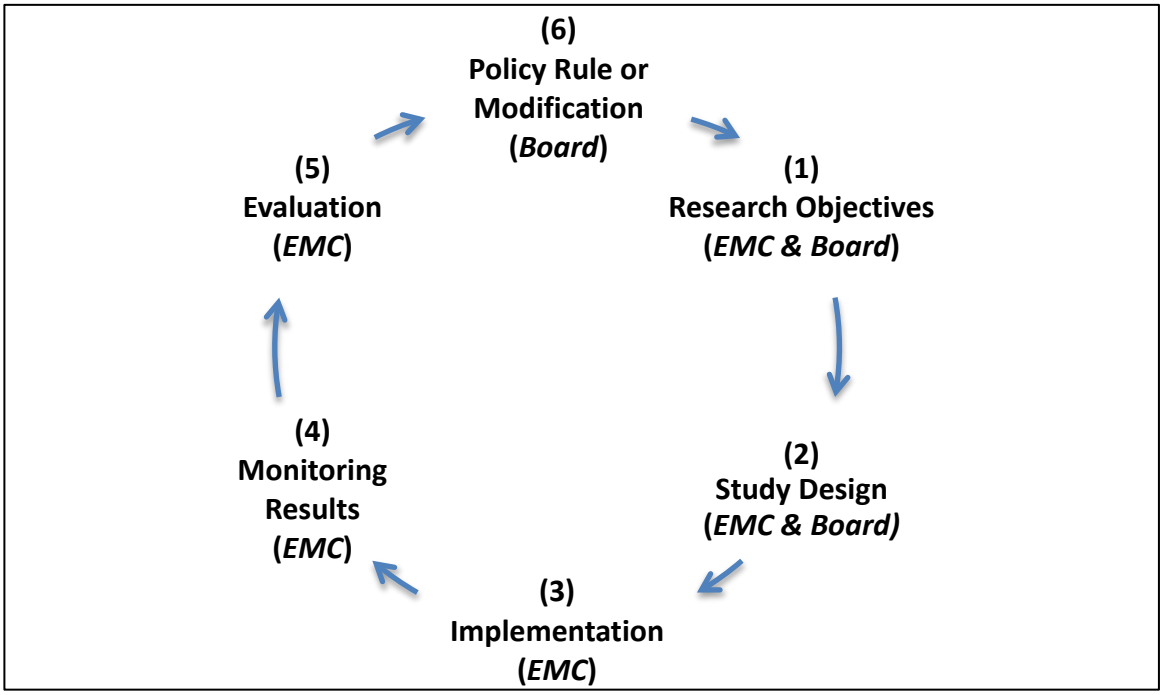

Figure 2. The Adaptive Management Framework using EMC-funded research to inform Board policy and regulations.

The goal of any effectiveness monitoring study design is to determine if the FPRs and associated regulations related to natural resources management are maintaining and/or restoring ecological conditions. The goal of environmental monitoring studies is to detect changes from individual and/or cumulative effects of activities that are both spatially and temporally distributed across representative study areas. Results will be used in an AM framework to help the Board determine the appropriateness of policies and practices, and to revise or craft new management practices, policies, or regulations when current ones do not meet desired results.

When the Board reviews scientific information from EMC-funded studies it is important for Board members to understand the overall context and implications of the research. Therefore, as part of the AM feedback loop, the findings of the EMC-sponsored studies required a means for integrating research results into future forest management plans, either through changed policy, landowner outreach, or a combination of approaches. To address this, the EMC developed a protocol for such an assessment—approved by the BOF in 2021—to further assist in translation of scientific results to the Board, which will aid the Board in adapting policy and regulations to reflect new information gleaned from EMC-funded research. This Completed Research Assessment (CRA) (EMC 2021) (also referenced as the "Science to Policy Framework") provides a step-by-step approach to guide EMC and Board members in verifying scientific integrity and validity of the research, and interprets the results of the scientific research as to the implications for management and policy.

Two EMC members without Conflicts of Interest work with the Principal Investigator(s) of a project to complete the required document, which is then presented to the EMC and amended as necessary prior to presentation to the Board. This process provides an avenue for members to report to the Board with a screening and objective assessment of the scientific results received by the EMC at the conclusion of a given project. Further it can include a high-level assessment of the trade-offs and outcomes of different management practices based on EMC-funded research results, as described in the CRA guidelines (EMC 2021). The role of the EMC is not to determine the "best" course of action for policymakers or managers; rather, it is to provide the Board details as to the strength of the science conducted and an assessment of possible policy implications based on science results. Thereafter, the Board determines whether rule changes and policy changes are merited given that information.

3.0 GUIDELINES FOR EMC-FUNDED RESEARCH

New research proposals are assessed by the EMC for scientific rigor and integrity, and the likelihood and ability of the proposed research in answering the critical monitoring questions. This section describes acceptable study designs and methods that EMC-supported research projects should generally follow, including content on: recommended protocols for field and laboratory methods; selection of appropriate temporal and geographic scale; statistical analysis; reporting guidance and assessment; evaluation and utilization of project results; how the AM framework may be utilized to evaluate the relationships between scientific research results and Board-developed policies; and how policy (i.e., the FPRs and associated regulations) may need to be altered in response to project results.

3.1 Study Design within an Adaptive Management Framework

Adaptive management "provides a framework for making good decisions in the face of critical uncertainties, and a formal process for reducing uncertainties so that management performance can be improved over time" (Williams et al. 2009). The AM process facilitates learning "not by trial and error, but by a structured process," resulting in reduced uncertainty (Allen and Gunderson 2011). To further account for the complexity and uncertainty surrounding natural resource management, EMC-sponsored study protocols, and EMC and Board responses to results, will be embedded within an adaptive resource management model (Williams et al. 2009), summarized as:

(1) Define research objectives and scope of management to be studied

(2) Develop operational plans to meet the objectives
(3) Implement plans
(4) Collect information about impacts of plans
(5) Evaluate collected information considering stated objectives
(6) Adjusting plans as informed by new information

Each of the steps in the AM cycle, and its relevance for the EMC, is elaborated below.

(1) Define research objectives and scope of management to be studied.

Studies considered by the EMC must be designed to address: (1) existing or proposed forest management practices; and (2) objectives as defined through legislation (e.g., ESA, FPA), FPRs and associated regulations, and/or by stakeholders. Studies should state the management objectives being addressed, and include relevant research questions, which can include ecological, economic, and social metrics, as appropriate. Objectives should be attainable with the data collection and analysis methods described. This step in the AM cycle is paralleled by Step 1 (Research Objectives) in the Adaptive Management Framework (Figure 2).

(2) & (3): (2) Develop operational plans to meet objectives -AND- (3) Implement plans.

The EMC will support evaluation of project impacts from forest management activities implemented by landowners, managers, and researchers, which may include any activities of interest described in a management plan (e.g., a Timber Harvesting Plan). Research designs may be observational (e.g., testing existing management or conditions, or analyzing existing datasets) or experimental. In either case, anticipated outcomes of forest management and contributions toward achieving defined objectives will be described based on a thorough literature review outlining existing knowledge and research gaps.

Studies will develop sampling designs using peer-reviewed literature or pilot tests to determine population variability (if applicable) and will include statistical power analyses to determine adequate sample sizes and ensure that differences, if present, can be detected with the selected experimental and analytical methods. Scale may play an important role in detecting statistically significant differences and can strongly impact variability (see Section 3.2.1 for a discussion of appropriate scale). The high natural variability commonly found in natural systems can make finding appropriate comparative groups difficult, as the goal is to have these groups as similar as possible to allow for detection of differences.

Monitoring studies must have valid study designs to ensure proper inference and application of study results to management. There are a variety of potential approaches to design effectiveness monitoring studies. For example, populations may be sampled by comparing response variables from one set of existing management practices with another set (e.g., treatment-control). A second approach is using experiments where treatments are deliberately prescribed and randomly assigned to experimental units. The advantage of the experimental approach is that the treatments may be of greater or different forest management intensities than the current FPRs allow, and the results of an experiment can provide information that would not be available from a simple observational study. This step in the AM cycle is paralleled by Steps 2 (Study Design) and 3 (Implementation) in the Adaptive Management Framework (Figure 2).

(4) Collect information about impacts of plans.

The EMC will rely on information collected through monitoring, which can take multiple forms, including baseline monitoring (measuring current conditions); trend monitoring (measuring attributes over time); effectiveness monitoring (measuring whether objectives of a project have been met); and validation monitoring (testing whether models are accurate).

Of note, anadromous fish monitoring warrants additional consideration when developing monitoring methods. Anadromous fish reside most of their adult life in the ocean and return to freshwater to spawn; although, juveniles and adults of some species may hold in freshwater for extended periods while others spend more of time in the ocean. Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*), and steelhead trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) in California have complex life cycles, not only among the different species, but also among the different runs (e.g., winter vs. spring run) of species. This complexity, along with the quality and/or abundance of available data and other confounding factors (e.g., climate change, ocean conditions, predator-prey dynamics, etc.), may cause difficulties in identifying correlations between fisheries populations and timber harvesting practices or restoration projects, particularly at the reach or watershed scale. In contrast, the effects of forest practice on sedimentation are likely to peak close to the time of harvest and more intensive data collection prior to and at the time of harvest are likely to yield the most reliable indicators of impacts. In both cases, the appropriate impact monitoring and data collection should be determined by the impact of interest.

Determining impacts to fish populations requires intensive, multi-year monitoring, as long-term trends may not be detectable for many years due to high natural variability, as well as the complexity and variation of life histories. Habitat data are relatively easy to collect, less costly, and less intensive than monitoring for populations. It is also relatively easier to document changes—positive or negative—from timber harvesting practices or restoration projects at a reach or watershed scale within a short timeframe. Various types of stream habitat monitoring allow managers to make inferences on potential impacts to fish populations from timber operations. For these reasons, the EMC will focus primarily on stream habitat monitoring and, when available, will use fish population data as a basis to evaluate the effectiveness of specific FPRs and associated regulations. Research results will be collected to answer critical monitoring questions about the impacts of the activities being evaluated. This step in the AM cycle is paralleled by a portion of Step 4 (Monitoring Results) in the Adaptive Management Framework (Figure 2).

(5) Evaluate collected information in light of stated objectives.

The EMC will evaluate the results for evidence of consistency with the project's identified objectives. Analysis of the data will frequently take the form of statistical analysis, using either frequentist or Bayesian statistical methods. However, data may take multiple forms and should be analyzed according to the research questions posed. At times, analysis and subsequent inference may need to rely on expert opinion, especially when statistical analysis is inconclusive. This step in the AM cycle is paralleled by a portion of Step 5 (Evaluation) in the Adaptive Management Framework (Figure 2).

(6) Adjust plans as informed by new information.

Research results can be utilized to determine if changes in the FPRs and associated regulations outside the existing allowed practices might be advisable. Final project reports are presented to the EMC and refined in an iterative and interactive process at publicly noticed open meetings led by the EMC, followed with review by the Board. If determined prudent, proposals for changes to regulations may follow as initiated by the Board and standing committees, and the Forest Practice Committee (FPC) in particular. This step in the AM cycle is paralleled by Step 6 (Policy Rule or Modification) in the Adaptive Management Framework (Figure 2).

3.2 Additional Study Design Considerations

3.2.1 Appropriate Scale

This section provides guidance for the selection of appropriate spatial and temporal scales when designing a monitoring study. The selection of appropriate scales for a monitoring study requires a review of current knowledge and professional judgment. Selection must correspond to the specific study objectives, which should define the resource of concern (e.g., water quality), the controlling factors affecting the resource, and the geographic scope of those controlling processes (e.g., hillslope, reach, or watershed scale). Using an AM framework, experience and refinements made from initial study phases can be used to adjust temporal and spatial scales so that study objectives are achieved. To address more complex study objectives, a monitoring plan framework of nested and cross-referenced monitoring studies at a range of scales can be applied (MacDonald 2000). Such a framework can be used to identify linkages and increase certainty in cause-and-effect relationships for complex studies, as well as save on costs and resources over time (Cafferata and Reid 2013).

Spatial or Geographic Scale

Spatial scale defines the geographic area of a study such as a road segment, hillslope, or watershed. It is an objective of the EMC that research should plan to provide maximum insights for broader application in other areas of the state, to the degree feasible. However, monitoring at large spatial or temporal scales increases the number and complexity of controlling processes, and dependent on the questions posed and spatial scale chosen, this has the potential to make it difficult to discern specific linkages between a controlling process and resource of concern. Therefore, spatial scale must be carefully managed in developing monitoring questions and objectives (MacDonald and Coe 2007).

Temporal Scale

Temporal scale defines the period of interest; in forest practice, this may be as short as one storm event or could span several decades. Most FPR effectiveness monitoring studies to date are directed at effectiveness over one- to four-year periods (e.g., Brandow and Cafferata 2014). For studies conducted over time with repeated measures, controlling processes should be identified as deterministic or stochastic.

Deterministic processes are finite and produce the same result for a given set of input variables, whereas stochastic (i.e., probabilistic) processes are indeterminate: they produce a range of possible

outcomes defined by a probability distribution. The temporal scale of a study should be at least as long as the duration of controlling processes relevant to the study objectives, including lag times. Temporal and spatial scales are not effortlessly separated, and knowledge of variability over time and space is necessary.

3.2.2 Rare or Large Event Monitoring

An effectiveness monitoring program that relies on annual measurements may not capture the information necessary to determine the effectiveness of the FPRs relative to large, frequent, or rare events. Kirchner et al. (2001) found that catastrophic erosion events are infrequent and of short duration, but can control long-term sediment yield, although they also noted that management activities may alter the probability or magnitude of catastrophic events. Since these events are rare and can be difficult to capture with infrequent or short-term monitoring, they should be proactively targeted for effectiveness monitoring. Therefore, a different approach to standard monitoring is required to detect and respond to large or rare events immediately following occurrence and thereafter. This type of monitoring will require that a reserve of funds be set aside to respond immediately following the occurrence of such events to determine the effectiveness of the FPRs—an approach sometimes referred to as "post-mortem" monitoring (Stewart et al. 2013).

A critical component of any monitoring or research design is to identify the potential for rare or large events that would trigger the need for "post-event" monitoring and allocate needed resources should such an event occur. Timing can be critical, as much of the forestry monitoring or research evidence can quickly fade away or be lost during restoration activities or other management activities.

Once a rare or large event has occurred, the following procedure should be implemented:

(1) The project proponent will notify the EMC as soon as possible regarding the event; the EMC will work with the project proponent to review the event and determine if the event qualifies as a rare or large event, as identified in the study plan.

(2) The pre-approved study plan will be reviewed and modified to best match the conditions that resulted from the rare or large event. Minor adjustments to the monitoring or research plan should be made and then executed without delay.

4.0 EMC PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

4.1 Project Solicitation and Initial Review

The EMC generally awards effectiveness monitoring research projects on an annual basis via a once-a-year Grant Solicitation. In fiscal year (FY) 2021/2022 and prior, projects were awarded as contracts. The solicitation for project proposals is usually released at the start of the FY in March (also see Figure 3 for general timeline). Prospective projects are proposed to the EMC with an Initial Concept Proposal (ICP), which must be submitted electronically by a specified date and time (typically May). All ICPs that are not submitted by the specified deadline in the solicitation, are not complete, or are outside the scope of the EMC will be rejected.

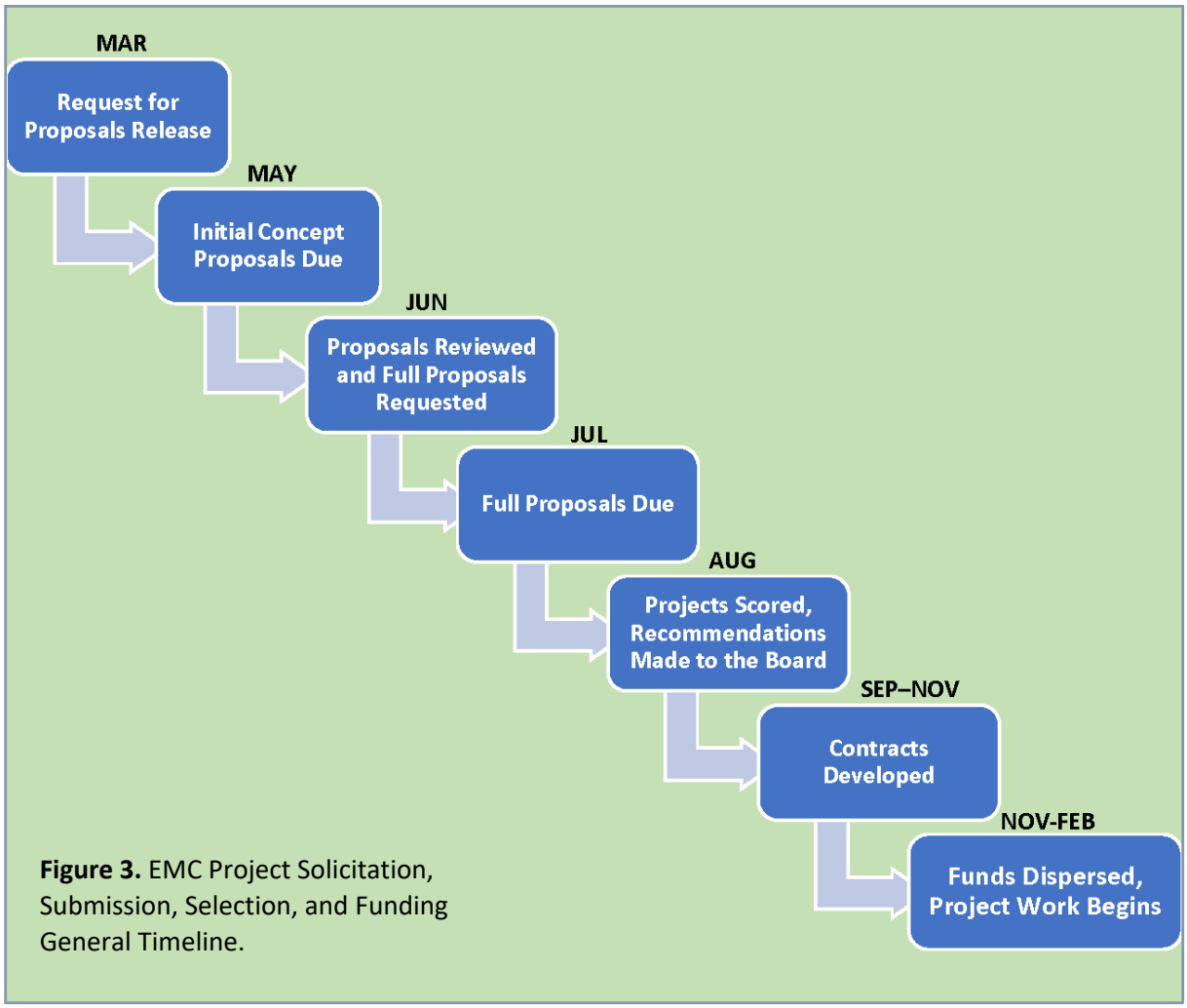

Figure 3. EMC Project Solicitation, Submission, Selection, and Funding General Timeline.

The EMC conducts a preliminary technical review at a publicly noticed open meeting, considering the completeness of the proposals and whether they are within the scope of the Research Themes and CMQs, which are available on the EMC website.[10] At this meeting, which typically occurs in the summer, the EMC the EMC determines if an ICP is complete and within scope. If so, it will email an invitation to the Principal Investigator (PI) to submit a Full Project Proposal by a specified date, typically in June. Detailed instructions for completing and submitting the ICP are detailed in the Grant Guidelines (i.e., Request for Proposals), which can be found on the EMC website under the section titled "Project Applicants," along with other related documents (i.e., the ICP and FPP templates).

[10] https://bof.fire.ca.gov/board-committees/effectiveness-monitoring-committee

4.2 Project Evaluation and Funding Recommendations

Applicants may reference the CRA (EMC 2021), which provides additional information on how projects will be evaluated and guidance as to the expectations of EMC-funded research. The EMC will conduct a thorough technical review of all FPPs that are received by the indicated due date.

4.2.1 Evaluation Metrics

The metrics used for evaluating proposed EMC projects were modeled on the Cooperative, Monitoring, Evaluation and Research Committee (CEMR) method, established by the State of Washington Forest Practices Board). This was deemed prudent during the initial formation of the EMC, as the CEMR is roughly similar in scope and mission to the EMC and is a well-respected governmental advisory committee (Forest Practices Board 2022). Project proposals will be evaluated based on the factors described in Section 3.0, and evaluated in four categories (see Figure 4).

Projects will score more highly when they have a broad array of collaborative partners involved with substantive expertise in the proposed study. This is to encourage multidisciplinary approaches in the proposals. Project proponents are encouraged to collaborate with state and federal agencies, universities, private industry, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), watershed groups, and others. Past performance in delivering timely, acceptable monitoring reports within available budgets will be considered.

When a FPP is deemed complete and ready for evaluating, EMC members will individually evaluate each project and the average score will be calculated for each. The score is not the sole determining factor for a recommendation of project funding, as it is only one tool utilized to evaluate if a project will be recommended for funding. Once all FPPs have been evaluated, the EMC members discuss the projects in detail, and vote whether to allocate available EMC funds to the proposed project. Live discussion and voting take place during regular, publicly noticed meetings of the EMC. Only EMC members without a Conflict of Interest will participate in the review process for a given project proposal. EMC members will self-attest to Conflicts of Interest. Any EMC member named as a co-PI or collaborator for a project proposal will be considered to have a Conflict of Interest and will recuse themselves from the review process. EMC members with a Conflict of Interest of any kind will not participate in any part of the review process, including discussions and voting.

When voting on funding recommendations, the EMC takes into consideration the project score, likelihood of effectively testing the effectiveness of the FPRs, likelihood of research results resulting in a rule or policy change, the requested budget, and how the amount requested may reduce the EMC's ability fund future projects in the following two years. No specific minimum score is required for a vote to support a project. Subsequent to scoring, discussion, and voting, both written notes of the meeting and score results are published on the EMC's website. Principal Investigators will be notified of their project score and any comments regarding the project are relayed from the Committee.

• **Critical Question(s)**	Proposed monitoring project addresses one or more EMC critical monitoring questions with appropriate study design and experimental methods. Projects addressing multiple themes and critical monitoring questions will generally score higher. Approximate time frame required for results that may be used by the Board in an evidence-based approach in rule revision(s) will also be considered.
• **Scientific Uncertainty**	Projects will be scored higher when the current scientific understanding of effectiveness in the FPRs and associated regulations is incomplete or not validated. This evaluation metric is weighed twice (2 times) the weight of other evaluation metrics.
• **Geographic Application**	Proposed project has broad geographic application to California forestlands—both public and private—will be scored higher than those with limited geographic applicability. Projects need not be physically located in California to produce findings that apply to multiple areas in the State but should be located in areas that are applicable to systems or areas within California.
• **Collaboration & Feasibility**	Projects with relatively more actively contributing collaborators with substantive expertise and multi-disciplinary approaches will score higher. Feasibility of monitoring project to meet stated goals and objectives within expected budget and timelines needed by the EMC, Board, or stakeholders.

On a scale of 1 to 5, reviewers should refer to the following guidance when reviewing and scoring a proposal:

1 = Does not meet any portion of the Evaluation Metrics

2 = Does not meet key portions of the Evaluation Metrics

3 = May meet some portions of the Evaluation Metrics

4 = Meets key portions of the Evaluation Metrics

5 = Meets all portions of the Evaluation Metrics

Figure 4. Evaluation Metrics for scoring proposed effectiveness monitoring projects.

4.2.2 Consideration of Funding Request

The EMC reports the amount of funding requested, but it is not an evaluation metric. The proposed monitoring projects need to describe existing collaboration and funding sufficient to ensure achieving the stated goals and objectives of monitoring. Proposals must clearly state the amount of funding requested from the EMC. Project proponents shall provide the information on the requested funding in proportion to the total project budget, and any sources, types, and amounts of matching funding or other resources. Projects requesting more than the amount available may not be funded, or partial funding may be recommended by the EMC. The amount of previously allocated funds, currently available funds, and anticipated future funds may be considered when determining whether to

recommend a proposal for funding. In particular, the EMC will consider how the amount requested may reduce the EMC's ability fund new projects in the following two years. If the EMC votes to recommend funding for a proposal contingent on a revised project proposal or budget, the PI may decide to either accept or decline the funding as suggested. If the revisions are accepted by the PI, EMC staff and members will work with the PIs and collaborators to recommend funding to revise and finalize the scope of work, budget, and timeline as needed to bring them into alignment with the EMC's funding recommendation and requested revisions as discussed during the evaluation and voting process.

4.3 Project Management

The following sub-section describes the process of contract development, implementation, periodic management and assessment, and final reporting.

4.3.1 Proposal Agreement Development and Administration

Project agreements will be developed by Board staff under guidance of the Department of Forestry & Fire Protection ('CAL FIRE') grants staff. It is critical that project selection is completed as early as possible in the fiscal year to ensure that deadlines related to developing the project agreements can be met. Projects may be funded for up to three years, but allocated funds are encumbered annually in the appropriate fiscal year based on anticipated project needs as outlined in the project description, timeline of deliverables, and detailed project budget.

4.3.2 Status Reports and Presentations

EMC members and staff, as well as Board and agency staff as needed, will work closely with PIs to manage the current and ongoing project workload. Individual committee members are assigned as Project Liaisons to each EMC-supported project, and liaisons regularly check-in with PIs to ensure project progress and deliverables are on track for EMC and Board review. Project Liaisons or PIs are also asked to provide project updates at regularly scheduled EMC meetings, approximately four times per year. Principal Investigators will provide at least bi-annual updates on project status and progress by no later than June 30th and December 31st of each year. Presentations are requested by the EMC when key results have been collected, or events have occurred that impact the project, and PIs may also initiate project presentations at committee meetings.

4.3.3 Final Reports, Presentations, and Publications

Final deliverables will vary depending on the project proposal and agreed-upon deliverables. Any project presentations are given during open, publicly noticed meetings of the EMC. In general, a final project report and a live presentation shall be provided by the PI to the EMC. Reports shall include descriptions of purpose and need, scientific methods, technical and/or statistical analysis, results, evaluation of implications for resources and forest management operations, and scientific uncertainties or possible limitations of results. Any publications, presentations, or other forms of project reporting given to other organizations, or published papers or reports, should also be shared with the EMC within 12 months of official publication date, and these will be posted to the EMC website.

As discussed in Section 2.2, two members of the EMC work with the PI to synthesize project results into the CRA for translation of scientific results to the EMC, and these members will present the results of

the CRA to the EMC at an open, publicly noticed meeting. Thereafter, the final CRA shall be submitted to the appropriate Board committee (often, this is the FPC). Reports and presentations in any form shall not provide policy or regulatory recommendations, though considerations can be discussed. Further, the EMC shall suggest relevant needs for potential further refinement of study methods to address any significant limitations and remaining scientific uncertainty. All final reports will be made available to the public on the EMC webpage. Development of possible rule language changes based on results and findings of EMC reports, if necessary, shall be initiated by the relevant Board committee for review and comment prior to submittal to the full Board.

4.4 EMC Supported Monitoring Projects

Details on past and current EMC supported projects are available on the EMC website and include project proposals along with all other deliverables related to the project, such as presentations, videos, technical reports, or other products. The EMC's Annual Report and Workplans (e.g., EMC 2024a) and archived versions from past years—available on the EMC website—also provide detailed status updates on active or recently completed EMC-funded projects.

5.0 SUMMARY

The EMC supports and funds effectiveness monitoring research that seeks to answer or further clarify information about critical monitoring questions related to the impacts of the FPRs and associated regulations. Based on resultant scientific reports, presentations, publications, and a final assessment (i.e., CRA), the EMC translates the results of this research to the Board, which utilizes an iterative Adaptive Management Framework to further refine forestry-related rules and regulations based on evidence-based effectiveness monitoring.

6.0 REFERENCES

Allen, C.R., and L.H. Gunderson. 2011. Pathology and failure in the design and implementation of adaptive management. *Journal of Environmental Management* 92: 1379–1384. https://usgs-cru-individual-data.s3.amazonaws.com/allencr/intellcont/Allen%20and%20Gunderson%202011-1.pdf. Accessed 25 October 2024.

Brandow, C.A., and P.H. Cafferata. 2014. Forest practice rules implementation and effectiveness monitoring (FORPRIEM) program: Monitoring results from 2008 through 2013. Monitoring Study Group Report prepared for the California State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection. Sacramento, CA. 121 p. plus Appendix. Online: https://bof.fire.ca.gov/media/ssinvmqr/brandow-and-cafferata-2014-forpriem-report-final-2-27-15.pdf. Verified 08 January 2025.

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE). 2024. California Forest Practice Rules 2024. Title 14, California Code of Regulations Chapters 4, 4.5, and 10. Prepared for California Licensed Timber Operators and California Registered Professional Foresters. Compiled by The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Resource Management, Forest Practice Program, Sacramento. Online: https://bof.fire.ca.gov/media/qs5p1yk4/2024-forest-practice-rules-and-act-final.pdf. Verified 08 January 2025.

Cafferata, P.H., and L.M. Reid. 2013. Applications of long-term watershed research to forest management in California: 50 years of learning from the Caspar Creek experimental watersheds. California Forestry Report No. 5. California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. Sacramento. 110 p. Online: https://www.fs.usda.gov/psw/publications/reid/psw_2013_reid001_cafferata.pdf. Verified 08 January 2025.

Effectiveness Monitoring Committee (EMC). 2017. Priorities received from Boards, Departments and Agencies. California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection. Sacramento. Online: https://bof.fire.ca.gov/media/dqxggvjd/priorities-received-from-boards-departments-and-agencies.pdf. Verified 08 January 2025.

EMC. 2018. Strategic Plan. Revised November 6, 2018. California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection. Sacramento. Online: https://bof.fire.ca.gov/media/5qqac3y3/2018-emc-strategic-plan-ada.pdf. Verified 08 January 2025.

EMC. 2021. Completed Research Assessment. California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection. Sacramento. Online: https://bof.fire.ca.gov/media/lufd3n5t/emc-completed-research-assessment_final_ada.pdf. Verified 08 January 2025.

EMC. 2024a. 2023 Annual Report and Workplan. California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection. Sacramento. Revised August 29, 2024. Approved September 26, 2024. 30 p. Online: https://bof.fire.ca.gov/media/tqhbf0a4/emc-2023-annual-report-and-workplan-final.pdf. Verified 08 January 2025.

EMC. 2024b. Charter of the Effectiveness Monitoring Committee. California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection. Sacramento. Revised November 14, 2024. Approved December 11, 2024. 8 p. Online: https://bof.fire.ca.gov/media/avqci4do/2024-emc-charter-final.pdf. Verified 08 Jan 2025.

EMC. 2024c. Members and Term Expirations. California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection. Sacramento. Updated December 27, 2024. Online: https://bof.fire.ca.gov/media/orqocmls/emc-members-and-term-exp_webpage.pdf. Verified 08 January 2025.

EMC. 2024d. Request for Applicants. California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection. Sacramento. Updated October 1, 2024. Online: https://bof.fire.ca.gov/media/2ngpyzwh/call-for-emc-applicants.pdf. Verified 08 January 2025.

EMC. 2024e. Request for Proposals. California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection. Sacramento. Online: https://bof.fire.ca.gov/media/h5zbiaxs/emc-grant-guidelines-2024-25-final.pdf. Verified 08 January 2025.

EMC. 2024f. Research Themes and Critical Monitoring Questions. California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection. Sacramento. Revised January 18, 2024. Approved March 6, 2024 Online: https://bof.fire.ca.gov/media/nmfbkuub/research-themes-and-critical-monitoring-questions.pdf. Verified 08 January 2025.

Forest Practices Board. 2022. "Cooperative Monitoring, Evaluation, and Research Committee." Washington State Department of Natural Resources. Online: https://www.dnr.wa.gov/about/boards-and-councils/forest-practices-board/cooperative-monitoring-evaluation-and-research. Verified 08 January 2025.

Forest Resource Management. Assembly Bill (AB) 1492. Chapter 289. Committee on Budget. 2012. Online: https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201120120AB1492. Verified 08 January 2025.

Kirchner, J.W., R.C. Finkel, C.S. Riebe, D.E. Granger, J.L. Clayton, J.G. King, and W.F. Megahan. 2001. Mountain erosion over 10 yr, 10 k.y., and 10 m.y. time scales. *Geology* 29(7):591–594. Online: https://people.wou.edu/~taylors/g473/refs/kirchner_etal_2001.pdf. Verified 08 January 2025.

MacDonald, L.H., A. Smart, and R.C. Wissmar. 1991. Monitoring guidelines to evaluate the effects of forestry activities on streams in the Pacific Northwest and Alaska. EPA/910/9-91-OO1, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 10. Seattle, WA. 166 p. Online: http://www.nrel.colostate.edu/assets/nrel_files/labs/macdonald-lab/pubs/MonitoringGuidelinestoEvaluateEffectsofForestryActivitiesonStreams.pdf. Verified 08 January 2025.

MacDonald, L.H. 2000. Evaluating and managing cumulative effects: Process and constraints. *Environmental Management* 26(3):299–315. Online: http://www.nrel.colostate.edu/assets/nrel_files/labs/macdonald-lab/pubs/EvaluatingandManagingCumulativeEffectsProcessandConstraints.pdf. Verified 08 January 2025.

MacDonald, L.H., and D. Coe. 2007. Influence of headwater streams on downstream reaches in forested areas. *Forest Science* 53(2):148–168. Online: http://www.nrel.colostate.edu/assets/nrel_files/labs/macdonald-lab/pubs/MacDonald_Coe_Forest_Science.pdf. Verified 08 January 2025.

Stewart, G., J. Dieu, J. Phillips, M. O'Connor, and C. Veldhuisen. 2013. The mass wasting effectiveness monitoring project: An examination of the landslide response to the December 2007 storm in Southwestern Washington. CMER Publication 08-802. Olympia, WA. Online: https://www.dnr.wa.gov/publications/fp_cmer_08_802.pdf. Verified 08 January 2025.

Williams, B.K., R.C. Szaro, and C.D. Shapiro. 2009. Adaptive management: The U.S. Department of Interior Technical Guide. Adaptive Management Working Group, U.S. Department of Interior, Washington D.C. Online: https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/migrated/ppa/upload/TechGuide.pdf. Verified 08 January 2025.