

**Forest Service Handbook
National Headquarters - Washington Office
Washington, DC**

**Forest Service Handbook 2309.12 – Heritage Program Management Handbook
Chapter 50 - Public Education and Outreach**

Amendment: 2309.12-2015-1

Effective date: April 14, 2015

Duration: This amendment is effective until superseded or removed.

Approved by: Leslie A. C. Weldon, Deputy Chief, NFS

Date approved: April 8, 2015

Responsible Staff:

Last Change:

Superseded Document(s):

Digest: Following is an explanation of the changes throughout the directive by section.

2309.12: Establishes new handbook “FSH 2309.12, Heritage Program Management Handbook.”

Zero code: Establishes codes, captions, and sets forth new direction for the management of the Heritage Program.

10: Establishes codes, captions, and sets forth direction for the coordination and consultation requirements for the Heritage Program.

20: Establishes codes, captions, and sets forth direction for the planning requirements for the Heritage Program.

30: Establishes codes, captions, and sets forth direction for the identification, evaluation, and allocation for management use requirements for the Heritage Program.

40: Establishes codes, captions, and sets forth direction for protection and stewardship requirements for the Heritage Program.

50: Establishes codes, captions, and sets forth direction for public education and outreach requirements for the Heritage Program.

Forest Service Handbook 2309.12 – Heritage Program Management Handbook

Chapter 50 - Public Education and Outreach

Amendment: 2309.12-2015-1

Effective date: April 14, 2015

60: Establishes codes, captions, and sets forth direction for the management of heritage collections for the Heritage Program.

70: Establishes codes, captions, and sets forth direction for administering the permits, agreements, and contracts for the Heritage Program.

80: Establishes codes, captions, and sets forth direction on the uniform guidance and procedures for Heritage professionals to manage and report cultural resource information.

Table of Contents

50.4 – Responsibility	4
50.41 – National Heritage Program Leader	4
50.42 – Regional Heritage Program Leaders	4
50.43 – Forest/Grassland Heritage Program Managers	4
51 – Identifying Public Education and Outreach Opportunities	5
51.1 – Planning with External Partners	5
51.2 – Integration with Forest Service Planning	5
51.3 – Heritage Program Planning	6
51.4 – Historic Property Plans	6
52 – Relationship of Public Education and Outreach to Management Use Categories	7
53 – Windows on the Past	9
53.1 – Fee Projects.....	9
53.11 – Considerations for Heritage Fee Projects	10
53.12 – Recreation Lodging Program	10
53.2 – Heritage Volunteer Programs	11
53.21 – Passport in Time	11
53.21a – Proposing PIT Projects	12
53.21b – Funding PIT Projects	12
53.22 – Heritage Volunteers	12
53.23 – Volunteer Site Stewards.....	13
53.24 – HistoriCorps	13
53.3 – Interpretive and Educational Activities	13
54 – Heritage Tourism	14
54.1 – The Heritage Opportunity Spectrum for Tourism.....	15
55 – Web-Based Heritage Information	15

This chapter provides uniform guidance for developing and implementing programs to deliver cultural resource information and opportunities to the recreating or visiting public. See chapter 40 for guidance on methods to prepare cultural resources for public use and access. Use this direction in conjunction with FSM 2364 and FSM 2365.

50.4 – Responsibility

50.41 – National Heritage Program Leader

It is the responsibility of the National Heritage Program Leader to:

1. Coordinate public education and outreach programs with Recreation, Heritage, and Volunteer Resources staff in the Washington Office, internal national initiatives and with organizations such as the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Advisory Council), and the National Trust for Historic Preservation (National Trust).
2. Ensure that Heritage Program information on the Forest Service World Wide Web is accurate and current.

50.42 – Regional Heritage Program Leaders

It is the responsibility of the Regional Heritage Program Leaders to:

1. Identify historic, prehistoric, cultural themes that are unique or important to the Forest Service Region.
2. Identify Regional priorities for public education and outreach in consultation with Regional office Interpretation and Conservation Education Specialists.

50.43 – Forest/Grassland Heritage Program Managers

It is the responsibility of the Forest/Grassland Heritage Program Managers to:

1. Identify opportunities for interpretation, education, and public use of historic properties in land use plans, other resource program plans, historic contexts, Heritage Program Plans, and Interpretive and Conservation Education Plans.
2. Develop Historic Property Plans for historic properties slated for public visitation or use.
3. Implement Windows on the Past and other public outreach or volunteer projects.
4. Coordinate with Forest Service Recreation and Interpretive Specialists and Volunteer/Partnership Coordinators.

51 – Identifying Public Education and Outreach Opportunities

See FSM 2365.1 for criteria to identify public education and outreach opportunities.

Determine public interest and demand for cultural resource information and heritage experiences using State and local tourism data, Forest Service visitor use surveys, and existing Heritage program data.

Include heritage public education and outreach goals, objectives, and opportunities in every stage of planning identified in FSM 2362 and chapter 20 of this Handbook.

51.1 – Planning with External Partners

Coordinate with the Advisory Council, the National Trust, State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs), Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs), and National and Regional archaeological and historic preservation professional organizations to ensure Forest Service public Heritage programs and information reflect Regional and National historic preservation initiatives as well as any concerns or issues.

Participate in the “Preserve America” program in coordination with the Advisory Council. Examples include, but are not limited to:

1. Identify projects and programs that exemplify the spirit of Preserve America.
2. Nominate appropriate projects for the Preserve America Presidential Awards.
3. Work with the Advisory Council to recognize site stewardship programs.
4. Contribute information to support identification of a local community as a Preserve America Community.

Coordinate with State-sponsored historic preservation events, such as Archaeology Month and Historical Society Living History events.

Collaborate with Indian Tribes to identify opportunities for education and outreach. Coordinate with Resource Advisory Committees for potential Heritage fee programs. Coordinate with National, Regional, State and local special interest groups and certified local governments to identify opportunities for mutually beneficial public education opportunities.

51.2 – Integration with Forest Service Planning

Incorporate Heritage Program education and outreach goals in

1. National, Regional, and Forest/Grassland strategic plans.
2. Forest /Grassland Management Plans in addition to inventory data.

3. Interpretative Services, Conservation Education, and Tourism program plans.
4. Other program plans and tools, such as the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (see FSM 2390), to facilitate informed decisions regarding multiple uses.

Include cultural resource education and outreach opportunities in Forest Service project planning as part of National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended (NHPA) (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.) Section 106 and National Environmental Policy Act of 1979 (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321-4347) compliance.

51.3 – Heritage Program Planning

The Heritage Program Plan on a Forest/Grassland guides the overall management of cultural resources on that unit. The identification of cultural themes and opportunities for interpretation is the piece of the plan that guides the unit's public education and outreach efforts.

1. Formulate cultural themes and opportunities as a broad vision or desired future condition for cultural resource education and outreach and include it in a Forest/Grassland interpretive plan or in the Forest/Grassland Heritage Program Plan.
2. Incorporate the broad vision in subsequent strategic plans, Cultural Resource Overviews, historic contexts, Historic Property Plans, and related documents.
3. Include specific recommendations for developing cultural themes through a diversity of public outreach methods, opportunities, and actions.

51.4 – Historic Property Plans

Include public education and outreach recommendations in Historic Property Plans for individual historic properties with public interpretive value.

Consider the following for historic properties recommended for public use or interpretation:

1. What is the long-range vision or desired future condition of the property? How will the public benefit from its use or interpretation?
2. Is the property safe for public visitation?
3. Does it offer something unique that is not available in the surrounding area?
4. Does it meet a known public demand?
5. Does it offer an opportunity to talk about natural and/or cultural resource stewardship?
6. Has it been nominated for listing on the National Register?
7. What has been done to prepare it for public use or visitation?

8. What remains to be done to prepare it for public use or visitation and what is the projected cost?
9. Is there potential to develop a partnership to assist in long-range monitoring and maintenance?
10. How will you make the public aware of the property/opportunity? Consider vehicles such as electronic or print media, Forest Service maps, or Forest Service Visitor Information Specialists.

If the historic property requires remedial actions to prepare it for public interpretation or use,

1. Initiate consultation if the actions (repairs, stabilization, and restoration) are undertakings under NHPA Section 106. See section 42 of this Handbook.
2. Provide guidance regarding alterations to historic properties to the Forest Service Staff(s) responsible for administration of the facility.
3. Ensure that personnel, including contractors, cooperators, or consultants preparing preservation plans or implementing maintenance, stabilization, or restoration of a historic structure, have adequate training in preservation technology and historic architecture.

52 – Relationship of Public Education and Outreach to Management Use Categories

Cultural resources in all management categories may have public education or outreach potential. The primary value of historic properties in the Enhancement Category is for public education and outreach through interpretation, continued use, or adaptive reuse. The intended audience is the general recreating or visiting public. Heritage Program public education and outreach activities should be coordinated with Recreation, Interpretive, and Conservation Education Specialists, and follow FSM 2365 and FSM 2390 policy, direction, and guidelines. Contingent on the environmental setting, the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) may be used to evaluate the utility and appropriateness of some Heritage projects, such as interpretive kiosks and facilities.

Historic properties in other management categories may have benefits for other audiences or publics including, but not limited to scientists, agency personnel, and specific groups such as Indian Tribes.

The following exhibit illustrates public education and outreach values and possible other public benefits of cultural resources in each Management Use Category.

Forest Service Handbook 2309.12 – Heritage Program Management Handbook
Chapter 50 - Public Education and Outreach
Amendment: 2309.12-2015-1
Effective date: April 14, 2015
52 - Exhibit 01

Management Use Categories/Public Education and Outreach Value/Public Benefit

Category	Public Education and Outreach Value for the General Recreating or Visiting Public	Other Public Benefit
Preservation: Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) and Sacred Sites	Typically not appropriate for public education and outreach, but there are exceptions.*	Specific groups' use of property for traditional purposes.
Preservation: Rare and Unique Sites or Features	Secondary Value: Possible for visitation with some degree of static interpretation or off-site information.	Scientific access to study rare or unique properties.
Preservation: Future Research	Secondary Value: Possible for visitation with some degree of static interpretation or off-site information.	Scientific opportunity to apply improved investigative technology new research questions.
Enhancement: Interpretation	Primary Value: Access to property and/or to information about its history.	Forest Service use of property for other resource education.
Enhancement: Continued Use or Adaptive Reuse	Primary Value: Access to historic properties serving as visitor centers, living history museums, recreation rentals, and such.	Forest Service continued use of historic properties as working administrative units.
Scientific Investigation:	Secondary Value: Possible for volunteer involvement in the investigation, such as through PIT.	Scientific public access to new research. Forest Service access to environmental data extracted from research.
Release from Mgt. under NHPA	Optional: May choose to interpret property if it's in a frequently visited area and is visible on the landscape.	Forest Service modification of an historic building for continued use.

* The Medicine Wheel, a TCP on the Bighorn National Forest is an example. The Forest and Indian Tribes collaboratively manage the site for public benefit, with specific considerations such as hours of operation that protect exclusive Tribal use, incorporation of Tribal perspectives in the interpretive literature, and employment of Tribal members as on-site hosts.

53 – Windows on the Past

For related direction see FSM 2365.2.

Windows on the Past is the Forest Service umbrella program for delivery of Heritage information and experiences to the general recreating and visiting public. It encompasses a wide range of public programs and activities at the National, Regional, or Forest/Grassland levels. They may be one-time activities or on-going programs.

When developing material, a project, or a program with public education or outreach as its goal, identify it as a “Windows on the Past” program or project. Examples of National Windows on the Past programs in which all Forest Service units may participate include fee programs such as Heritage Expeditions or Recreation Lodging and volunteer programs such as Passport in Time (PIT) and HistoriCorps.

53.1 – Fee Projects

The Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act of 2004 (REA) (Public Law 108-447) authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to establish, modify, charge, and collect recreation fees at Federal recreation lands and waters. Under the terms of the REA, the Forest Service is authorized to charge three types of recreation fees: standard amenity, expanded amenity, and special recreation permit fees.

Standard amenity fees may be charged for areas which provide significant opportunities for outdoor recreation and which contain a high level of amenities (see the REA for full terms and conditions). Most often, these areas are destination visitor centers, interpretive centers, or highly developed picnic sites. Within the Heritage program, many visitor centers and picnic sites are significant, because they include historical structures, such as CCC-era picnic shelters, or they focus on public education of heritage resources.

Expanded amenity fees may be charged for specialized facilities or services, such as the use of developed campgrounds or participation in an enhanced interpretive program or special tour (see the REA for full terms and conditions). Like standard amenity fee sites, many expanded amenity fee sites are significant, because they include historical facilities and structures. Additionally, expanded amenity fees can be applied to the interpretation of heritage resources through a well-developed program or tour.

Special recreation permit fees can be charged in connection with the issuance of a special recreation permit for specialized recreation uses of Federal recreational lands and waters, such as group activities. Most commonly, special recreation permit fees are charged for outfitter-guide services.

To submit a proposal for a new fee or to make a change to an existing fee, contact your Regional Fee Coordinator for assistance or visit the REA Toolbox on the Forest Service Intranet for further information.

53.11 – Considerations for Heritage Fee Projects

Consider the following when proposing a Heritage fee project:

1. Seek the cooperation of partners such as historical societies, State tourism boards, outfitter guides, or Indian Tribes to provide unique and educational heritage experiences.
2. Prepare a management plan that includes, at a minimum, the fee structure, expected revenue, market research showing the demand for the type of experience you are proposing, and any existing programs offering similar experiences or benefits.
3. If the proposed project will have an effect on any historic properties, consult with SHPO, Indian Tribes, and other interested parties as required by NHPA Section 106 and 110 prior to submitting the proposal to the fee board.

53.12 – Recreation Lodging Program

The Forest Service Recreation Program manages the Recreation Lodging Program under the authority of REA, providing opportunities for the public to rent Forest Service facilities for over-night stays. Many recreation lodging facilities are historic properties such as remote guard stations, homesteads, and lookout towers. Revenues from Recreation Lodging support maintenance of the lodging facilities or preparation of additional properties for inclusion in the program.

Because Recreation manages the lodging program, historic properties included in the program are not considered Priority Heritage Assets. Instead, identify them in Heritage NRM as cultural resources or historic properties that require Heritage Program monitoring for over-use, damage, and maintenance needs (also known as Multi-Use Assets or MUAs).

Assist Recreation Program Managers in the maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and restoration of historic properties in the recreation lodging program, including:

1. Consult as necessary per NHPA Section 106 or alternative procedures in a programmatic agreement.
2. Use qualified Historic Preservation Specialists (for example, Carpenters, Masons) to guide all building maintenance, rehabilitation, or restoration.
3. Consider conducting maintenance, repair, and restoration as a Windows on the Past (HistoriCorps and/or Passport in Time, for example) public volunteer project.
4. Work closely with Forest/Grassland Recreation staff and Facilities Engineers to ensure that necessary maintenance, upkeep, repair, and enhancement occur and that it is consistent with historic preservation guidelines. See section 46.22 for additional direction.

5. Participate in recreation facility analysis and formulation of recreation lodging business plans, when historic properties are involved.

Prepare a Historic Property Plan (HPP) for historic buildings in the recreation lodging program. Incorporate HPP historic preservation standards and guidelines in Recreation and Engineering facility master plans or individual site plans for the buildings as appropriate. See chapter 20, section 21.2 and chapter 40, section 46.22 of this Handbook.

Consider public health and safety issues (such as Hantavirus, lead-based paint, asbestos, structural concerns) when proposing inclusion of a historic property in the recreation lodging program, preparing an HPP or other guidelines for a historic property currently in the recreation lodging program, or conducting on-site building maintenance or preservation. Consult with Regional and Forest/Grassland Facility Engineers and Safety Officers as appropriate.

Seek opportunities to bring historic buildings into the recreation lodging program.

Identify and implement interpretive opportunities at historic rental facilities, including signs, photographs, brochures, and other media that explain the history of the facility and its unique values that require protection.

53.2 – Heritage Volunteer Programs

Engage volunteers in Heritage Program activities to supplement personnel and budget capacity while also meeting public outreach and education responsibilities under NHPA Section 110 and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 as amended (ARPA) (16 U.S.C. 470aa- mm).

All volunteers, regardless of the program in which they are engaged, shall sign an Agreement for Individual Voluntary Services (FS-1800-7). Volunteers who are not U.S. citizens sign an agreement through coordination with the Washington Office International Programs Office.

The following programs enlist volunteers to help with Heritage Program activities. It is not an exhaustive list.

53.21 – Passport in Time

Passport In Time (PIT) is a volunteer program that offers opportunities varying from 2 days to 2 weeks (and sometimes longer) for the public to assist Forest Service Heritage professionals with archaeological and historical research and management on National Forest System lands. PIT is open to other Federal and State agencies.

The Forest Service, Washington Office, funds a PIT Clearinghouse contract that maintains the public web site posting the opportunities (www.passportintime.com) and a web site restricted to Agency PIT project leaders (www.pitleader.org) for general program administration. The Clearinghouse also accepts and distributes the applications; sends materials to the project leaders such as the passports, brochures, pins, and project banners, and tracks volunteer contributions.

53.21a – Proposing PIT Projects

The PIT Leader web site, www.pitleader.org, has detailed program instructions including schedules; contacts; and requirements for proposing projects, selecting volunteers, and reporting volunteer hours.

Consider what is appropriate for volunteer participation on a case-by-case basis using the PIT Guidelines on www.pitleader.org. The guidelines include the following, repeated here because they are the most frequently misunderstood.

1. PIT projects must be open to the public and posted on www.passportintime.com. Heritage volunteer projects arranged for specific groups or individuals and not offered to the general public come under the umbrella of Windows on the Past, but do not qualify as PIT projects.
2. You may enlist PIT volunteers for a wide range of Heritage Program activities. If the work volunteers will conduct is on a deadline (as is the case for some project work) it may not be appropriate as a PIT project; volunteer accomplishments cannot be guaranteed or volunteers cannot be forced to meet deadlines. Some SHPOs may not allow non- professional participation in certain projects. Coordinate with the appropriate SHPO to determine the parameters.
3. Any necessary NHPA Section 106 consultation with the SHPO, Indian Tribes, and other interested parties should be completed before submitting a PIT project proposal to the Clearinghouse.

53.21b – Funding PIT Projects

Heritage professionals at the Field level propose, implement, and fund the projects using the local unit's allocated funds. The funding source depends on the purpose of the activity conducted during the project.

For most PIT projects, funding will be a combination of Heritage Program funds, other resource program funds if work in support of a proposed undertaking is involved, and partnerships with community organizations, other Federal or State agencies, or local historic preservation groups.

53.22 – Heritage Volunteers

Heritage volunteers are interested members of the public who often have an enthusiastic amateur's depth of knowledge about their area of interest. Volunteers can serve for any length of time, as described in a Volunteer Agreement. Those that will be accessing Forest Service computers or databases will need to complete the appropriate security training. Those working in the field will need to complete the appropriate safety training.

Serving as a Forest Service volunteer for a field season is an excellent way for a college student to gain experience and help determine their future career path.

Heritage volunteers may assist with general Heritage Program management on a Forest Service unit. A Heritage professional assigns responsibilities to volunteers and accepts professional responsibility for their work. They may assist with office or field work and always under the direct supervision of a Heritage professional.

53.23 – Volunteer Site Stewards

Site stewards are Agency volunteers who focus primarily on monitoring cultural resources including archaeological sites, historic buildings, trails, bridges, and structures and inspect for signs of erosion, wear and tear, vandalism, and looting. Site stewards may become interpreters contingent on their interest, availability, and training. Volunteer Site Steward programs are an excellent way to engage communities, create a sense of ownership of the historic properties, and broaden the support of historic preservation.

Many States, including Arizona, California, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, and Utah have well-established Site Steward programs that train citizen volunteers to assist agencies in the protection of cultural resources near their communities. Check with the SHPO to see if a program exists and collaborate where possible.

Incorporate education and training in all Site Steward programs. Education should be continuous and involve frequent training and occasional workshops and events with people knowledgeable about the cultural resources the site stewards are monitoring.

53.24 – HistoriCorps

HistoriCorps is an Agency-funded program that engages volunteers and students in the preservation trades to save public places on public lands and their gateway communities. Established in 2009, HistoriCorps helps public land managers preserve important historic structures by enlisting volunteers and helping teach them traditional building skills during the course of the project. Types of projects that HistoriCorps can facilitate include emergency stabilization, repair, rehabilitation, and restoration of historic structures. Visit the web site at www.HistoriCorps.org to learn more about the organization, its ability to facilitate preservation projects on National Forest System lands, and how to host a project.

53.3 – Interpretive and Educational Activities

Interpretive and education activities usually involve collaboration and coordination with the Conservation, Education, Recreation and other Agency programs. Contingent on the type of activity, event plans, designs and/or media content, and format are typically reviewed by Engineers, Interpretive Specialists, Graphic Designers, and Public Affairs staff, Safety Officers, and the involved Line Officer, and other staff as appropriate.

Develop interpretive projects to educate and involve the public. Some examples are:

1. Interpretive signs at a historic cabin. The signs inform visitors about the history of the cabin and the laws protecting such resources.

2. A self-guided interpretive trail in a historic mining town with stops along the way to view and read about relevant mining features. The information could be on signs at each stop or in a brochure.
3. An open house and interpretive tour of a historic Ranger Station that is still in Agency or public use.
4. Historical re-enactments, such as the Civil War re-enactments popular in the Eastern and Southern Regions.
5. A presentation at a school or community organization.
6. Participation in State-sponsored events such as Archaeology Week or State historical society living history presentations.
7. A Heritage Celebration in a local community that involve displays, exhibits, presentations, and activities for school children, teachers, and the community at large. These are often co-sponsored with other agencies, historical societies, or museums, usually last for a week, and allow many children and teachers to participate.
8. Moonlight Walks, a night time event sponsored and hosted by many Forests during the full moon. Include natural or cultural resource themes that are enjoyable, as well as educational.

Any interpretive project that has the potential to affect cultural resources, either directly through treatments applied to the site or indirectly through increased visitation, is subject to NHPA Section 106 consultation with the SHPO, Indian Tribes and other interested parties.

Consider opportunities to enhance interpretive projects through partnering with Tribes or other cultural groups. Sometimes an interpretive project provides an opportunity for Indian Tribes or others to educate the public about their history and current issues.

54 – Heritage Tourism

The Forest Service Tourism Program focuses on sustainable tourism as a tool to protect resources and engage communities. Its goal is to create opportunities for public visitation that encourage natural and cultural resource stewardship as well as provide social well-being and economic prosperity to local communities. Windows on the Past projects and programs are all tourism in the broader sense of the word, while Heritage Tourism focuses on cultural resource stewardship. This section includes guidance on aspects of Heritage Tourism that are not as familiar as existing Windows on the Past programs and projects.

The National Trust defines cultural heritage tourism as traveling to experience the places, artifacts, and activities that authentically represent the stories and people of the past and present. It includes cultural, historic, and natural resources. The Trust's Heritage Tourism Program

provides assistance ranging from “how-to” publications on heritage tourism development, management, and marketing, to paid consulting services.

Many States have Heritage Tourism programs that include sustainability guidelines. The Texas Cultural Tourism Council and the Cultural Tourism Resources Program of the Oregon Arts Commission are comprehensive sources of information.

Consider the following when proposing a Heritage Tourism project:

1. Identify opportunities that are unique or important at a Regional or Forest/Grassland scope.
2. Seek partners in local communities and within local economies to deliver the opportunity to the public.
3. Use REA authority if proposed Heritage Tourism projects involve fees.

54.1 – The Heritage Opportunity Spectrum for Tourism

The Heritage Opportunity Spectrum for Tourism (HOST) is based on the observation that visitors to National Forest System lands seek a spectrum of experiences from completely undeveloped, to rustic, to highly developed, and convenient. The applicable accessibility standards are integrated into any new construction or alteration of facilities and recreation sites while not changing the experience and setting of that location or substantially impairing the historic significance of a structure.

HOST is a planning tool similar to the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) that helps determine the appropriate and most effective method of public interpretation or use of historic properties in specific types of environments. It is particularly useful at the landscape planning level. An example of a HOST analysis is available at <http://fsweb.wo.fs.fed.us/eng/facilities/heritage.htm>. Use HOST as one tool for conducting site and area planning for future public use, interpretation, and development of historic properties.

55 – Web-Based Heritage Information

The Forest Service, Office of Communications, manages Forest Service web-based media and information. Work with this staff to develop the information to support the Heritage Program. Examples include (be advised that web site addresses may change over time):

1. Heritage Program pages in Regional and National Forest/Grassland web sites for information about stewardship projects, historic context, and management activities, with links to neighboring sites (for example, Passport in Time, SHPOs) or heritage attractions.
2. Forest Service National Heritage Information Management Initiative (NHIMI) intranet web site and SharePoint site is a source for direction, user guides, tips, and other information helpful in the management of Heritage Program Information.

<http://fsweb.wo.fs.fed.us/rhwr/heritage/nhimi/> or <https://ems-team.usda.gov/sites/fs-nfs-himt/SitePages/Home.aspx>.

3. Forest Service Photo Gallery for Forest Service images, including historic photos for online viewing and downloading. *<http://www.fs.fed.us/photovideo/>.*
4. Forest Service Geospatial Portal and Interface and Remote Sensing Application Center for current geospatial and geographic information, technology, practices, applications, and training. *<http://fsweb.geoportal.fs.fed.us/> and <http://fsweb.rsac.fs.fed.us/>.*
5. National Geographic Geotourism web sites for heritage and other information supplied in partnership with the Forest Service.

Consider submitting proposals for outreach tools and information products to the Missoula Technology and Development Center, whose mission is to design, build, and test prototype systems for land and resource managers. *<http://fsweb.sdtcd.wo.fs.fed.us/>.*

Consider putting Agency information on user-generated systems (such as mobile devices, wikis and blogs, Podcasts, YouTube) that the Forest Service does not subsidize or sponsor. Consult with Forest Service Information Specialist prior to pursuing these technological venues.