



Living in Our Watershed



Performance Expectations	Connections Between EP&Cs , CCCs, and SEPS	Clarifications and Connections Between DCIs and EP&Cs	Relevant EEI Units Elementary & Middle
<p>K-ESS3-3 Communicate solutions that will reduce the impact of humans on the land, water, air, and/or other living things in the local environment.</p> <p>2-ESS2-2 Develop a model to represent the shapes and kinds of land and bodies of water in an area.</p> <p>4-ESS2-1 Make observations and/or measurements to provide evidence of the effects of weathering or the rate of erosion by water, ice, wind, or vegetation.</p> <p>4-ESS2-2 Analyze and interpret data from maps to describe patterns of Earth’s features.</p> <p>5-ESS3-1 Obtain and combine information about ways individual communities use science ideas to protect the Earth’s resources and environment.</p> <p>MS-ESS2-4 Develop a model to describe the cycling of water through Earth's systems driven by energy from the sun and the force of gravity.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Targeted Environmental Principles & Concept(s)</p> <p>Principle I: People Depend on Natural Systems</p> <p>The continuation and health of individual human lives and of human communities and societies depend on the health of the natural systems that provide essential goods and ecosystem services.</p> <p>Concept A. The goods produced by natural systems are essential to human life and to the functioning of our economies and cultures.</p> <p>Concept B. The ecosystem services provided by natural systems are essential to human life and to the functioning of our economies and cultures.</p> <p>Concept C. That the quality, quantity, and reliability of the goods and ecosystem services provided by natural systems are directly affected by the health of those systems.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Targeted Disciplinary Core Idea(s)</p> <p>K-ESS3-3 Human Impacts on Earth Systems Developing Possible Solutions Things that people do to live comfortably can affect the world around them. But they can make choices that reduce their impacts on the land, water, air, and other living things.; Designs can be conveyed through sketches, drawings, or physical models. These representations are useful in communicating ideas for a problem’s solutions to other people.</p> <p>2-ESS2-2 Plate Tectonics and Large-Scale System Interactions Wind and water can change the shape of the land; Maps show where things are located. One can map the shapes and kinds of land and water in any area.</p> <p>4-ESS2-1 Earth Materials and Systems Rainfall helps to shape the land and affects the types of living things found in a region. Water, ice, wind, living organisms, and gravity break rocks, soils, and sediments into smaller particles and move them around.</p> <p>4-ESS2-2 Plate Tectonics and Large-Scale System Interactions The locations of mountain ranges, deep ocean trenches, ocean floor structures, earthquakes, and volcanoes occur in patterns. Most earthquakes and volcanoes occur in bands that are often along the boundaries between</p>	<p>K: A Day in My Life; The World Around Me</p> <p>3: Living Things in Changing Environments; The Geography of Where We Live</p> <p>5: Earth’s Water; Changing States: Water, Natural Systems, and Human Communities; Precipitation, People, and the Natural World; Our Water: Sources and Uses</p> <p>6: The Dynamic Nature of Rivers</p> <p>8: Struggles with Water</p>

One Cool Earth (OCE) supports the integration of Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS) three dimensional learning and the Environmental Principles & Concepts (EP&Cs) in their lesson planning. In recognition of A Blueprint for Environmental Literacy and the California State Board of Education, OCE uses the *CA Science Framework*.

	<p>Targeted Crosscutting Concept(s)</p> <p>Systems Cause & Effect Stability & Change Scale</p>	<p>continents and oceans. Major mountain chains form inside continents or near their edges. Maps can help locate the different land and water features areas of Earth.</p> <p>5-ESS3-1 Human Impacts on Earth Systems Human activities in agriculture, industry, and everyday life have had major effects on the land, vegetation, streams, ocean, air, and even outer space. But individuals and communities are doing things to help protect Earth’s resources and environments.</p> <p>MS-ESS2-4 The Roles of Water in Earth’s Surface Processes The planet’s systems interact over scales that range from microscopic to global in size, and they operate over fractions of a second to billions of years. These interactions have shaped Earth’s history and will determine its future.; Water continually cycles among land, ocean, and atmosphere via transpiration, evaporation, condensation and crystallization, and precipitation, as well as downhill flows on land.</p>	
	<p>Targeted Science and Engineering Practice(s)</p> <p>Asking Questions & Defining Problems Engage in Argument from Evidence Obtaining, Evaluating and Communicating Information</p>		

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