



Full Partnership Meeting

Where: Abiquiu Rural Events Center, Abiquiu, New Mexico

When: Wednesday, May 4th, 2022

Time: 9 am – 12 pm

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In attendance:

1. Dana Guinn, Mountain Studies Institute
2. Aaron Kimple, Mountain Studies Institute
3. Julia Ledford, Mountain Studies Institute
4. Laura Hanna, Mountain Studies Institute
5. Jeremy Hanlon, Forest Fitness
6. Andrew Price, Forest Fitness
7. Lucas Vecchio, Rocky Mountain Ecology
8. Elliese Wright, New Mexico Forest and Watershed Restoration Institute
9. Adam Tlachac, San Juan National Forest
10. Andrea Jones, Rio Grande National Forest
11. Beth Ihle, Santa Fe National Forest
12. Karl Buermeyer, Santa Fe National Forest
13. Jim Eaton, Santa Fe National Forest
14. Josh Hall, Santa Fe National Forest
15. Reuben Montes, Santa Fe National Forest
16. Sandra Dingman, Santa Fe National Forest
17. Rebecca Kirby, United States Forest Service
18. Sandy Hurlocker, retired from United States Forest Service
19. Emma Kelly, Bureau of Reclamation
20. Jack Lewis, Carson National Forest
21. Garrett Hanks, Trout Unlimited
22. Toner Mitchell, Trout Unlimited
23. Dan Roper, Trout Unlimited
24. Eytan Krasilovsky, Forest Stewards Guild
25. Esme Cadiente, Forest Stewards Guild
26. Brill Trimarco, Wildfire Adapted Partnership
27. Garrett Altmann, Santa Clara Pueblo Forestry
28. Caleb Stotts, Chama Peak Land Alliance
29. Sage Faulkner, Chama Peak Land Alliance
30. Kyle Trujillo, Ancestral Lands Conservation Corps
31. Kevin Heiner, Southwest Conservation Corps
32. John Waconda, The Nature Conservancy New Mexico
33. Adam Moore, Colorado State Forest Service
34. Antonio Huerta, Senator Hickenlooper's Office
35. Daniel Boyes, Rio Grande Headwaters Restoration Project
36. Emma Reesor, Rio Grande Headwaters Restoration Project
37. Gordon West, Trollworks
38. Michael Dax, Wildlands Network
39. Naomi Archuleta, Ohkay Owingeh
40. Christopher Moore, Bureau of Indian Affairs

Welcome and Introductions

- Introductions
- Meeting objectives:
 - Networking and relationship building
 - Promotion of stakeholder needs and efforts
 - Inform 2-3-2 membership about CFLRP status
 - Review and solicit input on the multiparty monitoring plan currently in development for the 2-3-2 landscape
 - Engage and activate existing and new committees in 2-3-2 planning, project implementation, and monitoring
- 2-3-2 engagement and consensus
 - Ground rules
 - We will use consensus-based decision making to ensure that any decision the group comes to is actively supported, or at least a decision everyone can live with.
 - Show respect for the personal integrity and values of all participants, in and outside of meetings
 - Be hard on issues, but not on people; offer critique of ideas, not humans.
 - We can't address issues if we aren't aware of them. The 2-3-2 Partnership will provide multiple avenues (communication channels) for issues to be raised.
 - Regard disagreements as problems to be solved, rather than as battles to be won.
 - Stay solution-oriented; follow statements of disagreement with suggested alternatives.
 - Commit to search for opportunities and alternatives; the creativity of the group will often lead to the best solution.
 - Listen with an open mind.
 - Reflect: consider how our ideas may impact others.
 - When considering backing decisions, to discern if the resulting actions would be something that can be lived with despite some aspects being disagreeable and to also only block when very foundational principles for the Collaboratives work would be compromised.
 - When it comes to meetings, we will:
 - Abide by the Basic Rules of Collaboration (above).
 - Come to meetings prepared and on time.
 - Refrain from side conversations during the meeting.
 - Voice your concerns during meetings and take the time to resolve those concerns.
 - Monitor your participation and limit or expand your contributions as appropriate, no lectures.
 - Seek consensus by seeking solutions that meet the needs of all participants and recognize it may not always be possible.
 - Respect the role of the facilitator or coordinator and their commitment to a fair, effective process, which will include encouraging compliance with ground rules,

serving as a confidential channel of communication for members and observers, and remaining neutral with respect to the outcome of the deliberations.

- Together we have:
 - Formally expanded our geography while strengthening existing partnerships and inviting new partners to participate
 - Secured top priority CFLRP landscape and \$3 million/year for 10 years
 - Developed programs bridging 4 forests in 2 regions
 - Worked with Colorado and New Mexico to coordinate Forest Action Plans
 - Treated 20,000 acres with prescribed fire
 - Developed a strategy for identifying values and projects across ownerships
 - Advanced monitoring program across values and ownerships
 - Advanced treatment programs in key watersheds and around communities
 - Drew national attention for collaborative, landscape-scale partnerships
- New items for consideration
 - Think about our forests as reservoirs for water storage
 - This is a great time to identify new priorities
 - Consider what the state can do to build on federal efforts
 - Ranching needs to be recognized as a feature of this landscape
 - There hasn't been a coordinated effort to operationalize involvement with tribes
 - Tribes provided lots of support for the CFLRP proposal
 - Ideas on how to integrate tribes into CFLRP decision-making and leadership:
 - Convene a network of tribal leadership to help make decisions about how tribes would like to participate in projects
 - An NGO (like FSG or MSI) could partner with tribes to help integrate them into projects
 - Keep in mind that every tribe operates differently and efforts to involve tribes should be planned accordingly.
 - John Waconda (from The Nature Conservancy) is in a great position to act as go-between for USFS and tribes to help describe their needs

2-3-2 Initiatives and Updates: Rio Chama CFLRP

- Current approval status
 - Formally approved on April 18th
 - The Forest Service has been funded in the last week
 - What got approved and funded?
 - Rio Chama CFLRP
 - \$3 million/year per year in matching funds for FY22-31 for treatment of National Forests
 - Forest Service CFLRP "v 2.0" is new
 - Funds contracts and agreements
 - Does not fund agency salary
 - Emphasizes importance of collaboration
 - Standardized monitoring that needs to be reported to annually
 - The Rio Chama landscape:

- Project area is 3.77 million acres in northern New Mexico and southern Colorado
 - The only CFLRP that crosses state lines
 - 1.9 million acres of Forest Service lands
 - 2 regions
 - 4 forests
 - 9 ranger districts
 - Also, other public lands, tribal lands, land grants, and private lands in southern Colorado and northern New Mexico
- State of preparations and engagement
 - Objectives:
 - The Rio Chama CFLRP builds on existing partnerships and collaborations to:
 - Reduce risk of uncharacteristic wildfire
 - Restore natural fire regimes
 - Increase forest diversity and old growth characteristics
 - Improve fish and wildlife habitat and connectivity
 - Conserve critical habitat to help recover threatened and endangered species
 - Improve water quality and watershed function
 - Mitigate climate change impacts
 - Enhance economic sustainability
 - Improve quality of life
 - These are lofty objectives but should serve as points of connection to the landscape
 - Collaboration:
 - The 2-3-2 Partnership is the designated Collaborative for the Rio Chama CFLRP and serves as the umbrella for other place-based and interest-based collaboratives within the landscape
 - Allocating \$600k FS funds annually to fund agreement
 - Money for Forest Stewards Guild and Mountain Studies Institute to work with the 2-3-2 Partnership to:
 - Support collaboration and coordination of stakeholder involvement
 - Support implementation of forest restoration treatments on non-Forest Service lands
 - Develop and implement an effective monitoring program
 - Provide socioeconomic expertise
 - It is important that some voices aren't at the table yet
- Next steps
 - Onboarding process
 - 180-day onboarding process to:
 - Draft a 10-year program of work for both FS and non-FS funds and treatments
 - Funding plan

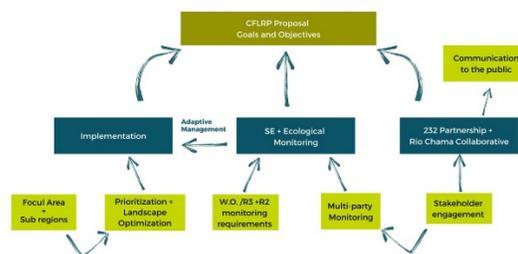
- Treatment plan
 - Narrative document
 - Staffing/hiring at FS, MSI, the Guild
 - Establish a Collaboration Agreement
 - Prepare a Communication Strategy
 - Draft a Monitoring Plan
 - The Forest Service is already ahead of schedule because much of this was organized while waiting for CFLRP approval (2 years wait)
 - Payment is a conduit to transfer money, services, and effort in both directions. Can be a way to avoid bureaucratic hurdles within the Forest Service
- Hiring
 - Forest Service (hosted at Santa Fe National Forest but serves the whole landscape)
 - Jeremy Marshall, full-time CFLRP Coordinator
 - Restoration Coordinator/Project Manager
 - Sandee Dingman is temporarily filling this position, but it will be filled permanently
 - GIS Specialist/Data Management
 - Jim Eaton is temporarily filling this position, but it will be filled permanently
 - Communications Specialist/Public Affairs (position not yet approved)
 - Mountain Studies Institute
 - Dana Guinn acting as co-coordinator with Aaron Kimple
 - Julia Ledford (Forest Program Assistant) provides general support and geospatial support
 - Laura Hanna (Monitoring Coordinator) will provide monitoring and geospatial support
 - Forest Stewards Guild
 - Eytan and Esmé are continuing to work on CFLRP tasks
 - Hiring new positions to support CFLRP work
- Planning process overview



- Implement FY22 Treatments
 - Forest Service FY22 targets are:
 - 1,190 acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the WUI to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire
 - 1,450 acres of forestlands treated using timber sales producing 21,000 CCF
 - 1 mile of stream habitat restored or enhanced
 - 10,500 acres of invasive plant inventory and/or treatment
 - Road improvements and treatment design work for outyear treatments
- Collaboration opportunities
 - How do we use CFLRP Forest Service \$ to set up and attract other funding sources to increase the pace of restoration?
 - How do we use CFLRP FS \$ to leverage, match or magnify similar efforts on non-FS lands to increase scale of restoration?
 - How do we creatively use forest restoration products and by-products for other purposes such as: conservation projects, commercial uses, traditional uses, and rural community needs?

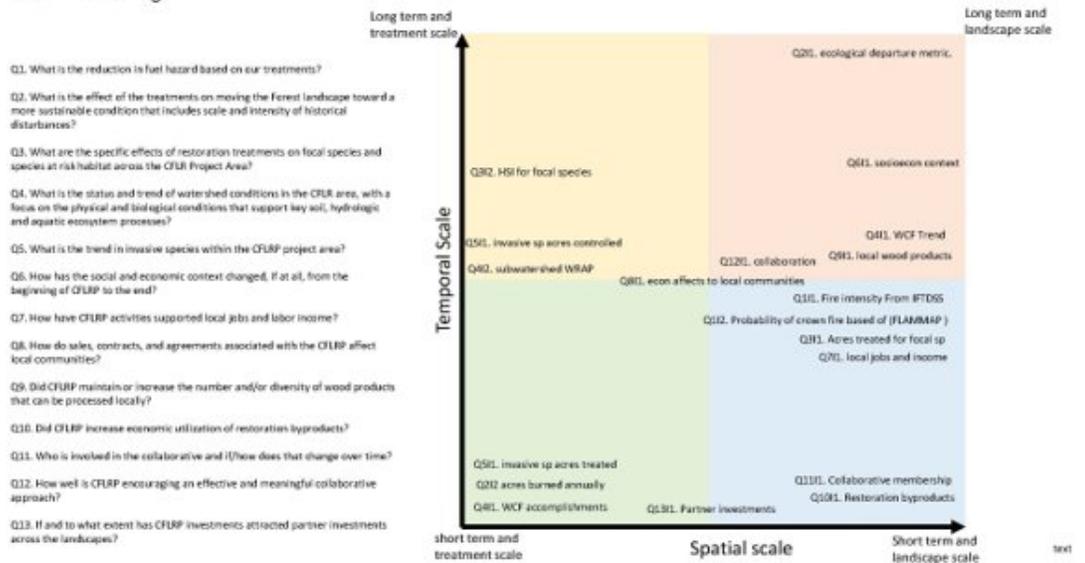
Monitoring Plan Development

- Introduction and monitoring plan background
 - Expectations for this process and its outcomes
 - Strive to be open, inclusive and engage partners throughout the process
 - An MPM plan of this scale and scope will be challenging. This plan will need annual evaluation and adjustments to continuously improve it
 - With a large and diverse landscape and many partners with varying interests, not everything will be able to be included in the monitoring plan, this monitoring process will need to understand the collective priority of different goals and objectives and be flexible to account for variable funding levels
 - Monitoring goals and objectives will be tied to the goals and objectives outlined in the CFLRP proposal submitted.
 - An MPM plan is only as good as its ability to determine if the actions the collaborative are invested in are moving towards or away from collaboratively determined goals.
 - The plan reaches its full value for the collaborative effort when it informs adaptive management and strengthens collaboration.
 - Structure and process



- W.O. CFLRP Monitoring Direction
 - Keep it simple
 - Institutionalize data management and reporting
 - Regions are working to provide a structure for long term data management and reporting
 - Structuralize core monitoring questions nationally and standardize indicators within each region
 - Allows the opportunity to potentially analyze data at varying scales
 - Piloting of nationwide metrics
 - Continuing role for locally developed monitoring questions and approaches
 - Projects can select additional multiparty monitoring questions as they wish

CFLRP Monitoring



- The monitoring plan falls somewhere within this space
 - Different spatial and temporal scales
- USFS is doing an inventory of all their remote sensing applications to see how they fit with potential tools for monitoring plans
- Crosswalk analysis revealed that monitoring is a stressful process
 - Capacity challenges
 - Ecological and socioeconomic monitoring
- Esmé will provide tables from the last TRAM Committee meeting to everyone after this meeting and they would like your feedback.
 - This will become the backbone structure of the monitoring plan
 - After that, monitoring will be discussed by the TRAM Committee. People are encouraged to join the TRAM Committee if they want to be involved in further decision-making about the Monitoring Plan
 - *Rebecca Kirby interested in TRAM committee and engaging on monitoring (especially related to wildlife)*
- Breakout group discussions

- How would your group like to stay informed about the monitoring effort? Please think about frequency, platform, style, etc.
 - There should be a common, central platform for data to be shared
 - People want visual data like photo points as well as the raw data from monitoring
 - How can we incorporate citizen science?
 - Share successes – this platform should help each other across the whole landscape
 - How will the New Mexico Shared Stewardship Portal be related to this platform?
 - Maintain steady email connections and regular meetings
 - Surveys could be circulated after meetings so attendees have time to digest the information shared at meetings and can provide feedback
 - Brief presentations at 2-3-2 meetings about monitoring efforts across the landscape
 - There is support for hybrid and in-person meetings, as well as additional landscape tours
 - Tracking metrics
 - Track the cost of treatments and include these metrics in monitoring results
 - Track the use of biomass
 - Utilization of byproducts could be profitable
 - The 2-3-2 is required to provide a science network, or a technical advisory group that provides input on the science of monitoring.
 - Non-technical information sharing
 - Community-level
 - Must be able to reach rural landowners
 - Include land managers that aren't currently present in the larger collaborative
 - Story maps
 - Think about how information will be shared even before the treatment is done. What opportunities are there for sharing this information with the public?
 - Share remote sensing capabilities and provide technical training on the available tools.
- What is the preferred approach of your group to engage in group learning and adaptation of management strategies? Is it formal with a group decision process? Informal?
 - Get out in the field and see the treatments and monitoring in action!
 - Use this time to target skeptics of these efforts and bring in outsider perspectives.
 - Implement a formal decision process following field trips
 - In addition to field trips, we need targeted outreach to reach underrepresented communities

- Share new methodologies and strategies
- Monitoring can inform management
 - There should be accurate dissemination of information from monitoring efforts to understand if the treatments are meeting our goals. If not, change the treatment.
 - Be able to analyze data from different points along the timeline of the project to understand if they are meeting our goals
 - Make monitoring useful but not exceedingly overwhelming
 - Monitor after natural events, not just before/after treatments
 - Know what the goals of the monitoring project upfront
 - Use monitoring to leverage successes of the program to attain additional funding, resources, etc.
 - Get people actively involved with monitoring
 - Schools are an excellent channel
 - Citizen science
- Informal communications
 - Find a local champion that can serve as a point of contact and knows how to get information out to their community
 - Utilize existing channels that are effective for sharing information in communities
- Staying on track
 - There should be an annual review of the work plan and monitoring priorities
 - Brief presentations of ongoing/completed projects in 2-3-2 meetings
 - Include good pictures
 - Establish connections within the landscape for various types of monitoring
 - Annual cycle to integrate science and place-based perspectives to understand monitoring results

Activating Committees

- Overview and analysis of existing committees:

Organizational and Working Group Component	Meeting Schedule	Project Review Schedule	Provides Recommendations to:	Role
Place-based collaboratives (SJHFHP, SPLA, SJCWP)	Dependent on collaborative	Annually	Sub-regions and sub-committees	Reviews relevant projects and accomplishments, makes recommendations to the Executive Committee
2-3-2 Membership	Quarterly	Annually	Executive Committee, sub-regions, and sub-	Reviews relevant projects and accomplishments;

			committees as needed	covers issues in the longstanding 2-3-2 Collaborative including Rio Chama CFLRP
2-3-2 Sub-committees	As needed	Annually	Executive Committee, Membership, Forest Service Working Groups, and Board of Supervisors	Address specific themes and advance specific goals of the group (TRAM, wildlife and water, fire management, biomass, etc.) as needed. Ecological, social, and economic feedback to the BOFS.
2-3-2 Sub-regions	As needed	As needed	Executive Committee	Focuses input from stakeholders to areas of interest
2-3-2 Executive Committee	Monthly	Annually	Membership and Board of Supervisors	Works with membership to compile recommendations and interests and identify funding opportunities
USFS Board of Supervisors	Monthly	Annually	2-3-2 Executive Committee	Reviews recommendations and identifies funding priorities

Committee Name	Chair	Purpose
Executive	Aaron Kimple and Eytan Krasilovsky	Nimble decision-making body of the 2-3-2, strategic direction, fiscal, coordination of efforts across boundaries
Biomass and Markets	Bill Trimarco	Advance innovative solutions and current opportunities to develop and expand biomass markets
Technology, Research, Assessment and Monitoring	Esmé Cadiente	Support monitoring and adaptive management, incorporation of natural resource and wildlife values
Fire Management, Capacity and Efficiency	TBD	Cross-boundary fire management opportunities and shared capacity
Education and Outreach	TBD <i>*Gordon West (Trollworks Biochar/Energy Systems) offered to co-chair</i>	Strategic communications planning, storytelling, key stakeholder engagement

- Call for participation and members
 - Want to have non-staff (not an employee of FSG or MSI) member sitting in co-chair position on committees.

- Open the discussion to all other resource concerns – potentially create more sub-committees. These committees were established before the CFLRP, so it makes sense that they might need to be restructured.
 - We need to make sure we have the capacity to fill any additional committees we create
- Committee Chairs serve as a communication hub
- Proposals for committees:
 - Add post-fire component to Fire Management Committee (aka non-forest and fire committee)
 - Can change the structure of the committee
 - TNC might be able to fill Chair
 - Add watershed committee
 - Will need Chair
 - Restructure Education and Outreach Committee

Closing and next steps

- 2022 meeting dates:
 - August 10th
 - November 9th