



# How are the benefits of restoration activities distributed amongst communities adjacent to the project boundary?



## Intended monitoring:

Record the proximity of treatments to EJ communities.

## Completed monitoring:

The proximity of treatments to environmental justice (EJ) communities has not been analyzed. There are conversations underway with the Forest Service Geospatial Technology and Application Center (GTAC) who will run this analysis.

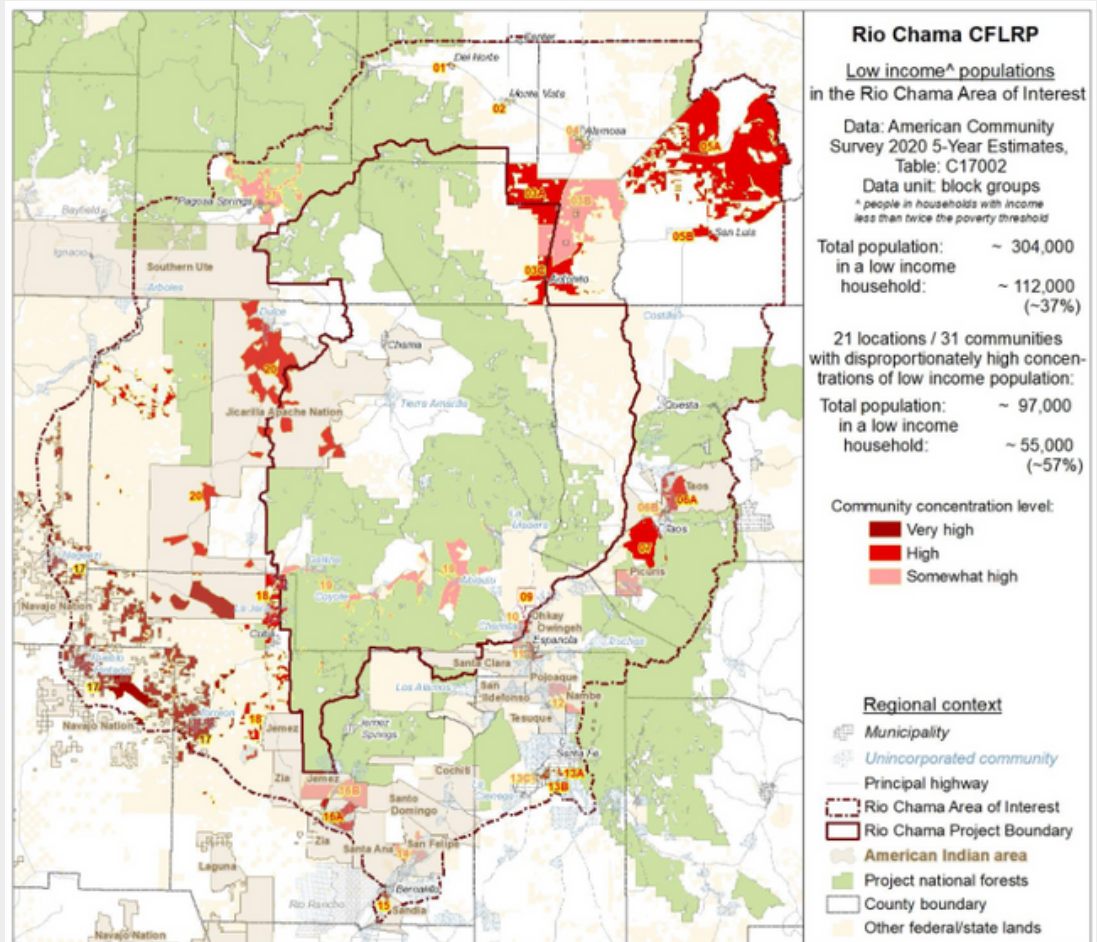
10 locations with highest concentrations of people in low income households

| Map key | Place                                | Total population |       | People in low income households |       | Percent |       | # observed per 100 expected* |     | Concentration level |
|---------|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|---------|-------|------------------------------|-----|---------------------|
|         |                                      | Lower            | Upper | Lower                           | Upper | LB      | UB    | LB                           | UB  |                     |
| 17      | Eastern Navajo Chapters, NM          | 4,621            | 5,667 | 3,373                           | 4,299 | 73.0%   | 75.9% | 202                          | 202 | Very high           |
| 20      | Jicarilla Apache Nation, NM          | 1,353            | 3,007 | 808                             | 2,538 | 59.7%   | 84.4% | 165                          | 225 | High                |
| 02      | Monte Vista, CO                      | 594              | 1,132 | 388                             | 898   | 65.3%   | 79.3% | 181                          | 211 | High                |
| 18      | San Luis - La Jara - Regina, NM      | 817              | 1,359 | 519                             | 1,073 | 63.5%   | 79.0% | 175                          | 210 | High                |
| 03A     | Monte Vista NWR, CO                  | 679              | 1,139 | 415                             | 897   | 61.2%   | 78.7% | 169                          | 210 | High                |
| 05B     | San Luis, CO                         | 504              | 842   | 325                             | 623   | 64.5%   | 74.0% | 178                          | 197 | High                |
| 09      | Alcalde, NM                          | 582              | 1,022 | 316                             | 724   | 54.2%   | 70.9% | 150                          | 189 | High                |
| 06A     | Taos Pueblo, NM                      | 1,805            | 2,239 | 1,033                           | 1,543 | 57.2%   | 68.9% | 158                          | 184 | High                |
| 07      | UNM-Taos - Llano Quemado - Talpa, NM | 2,445            | 4,075 | 1,257                           | 2,853 | 51.4%   | 70.0% | 142                          | 186 | High                |
| 16A     | San Ysidro - Zia Pueblo, NM          | 891              | 1,233 | 480                             | 834   | 53.8%   | 67.7% | 149                          | 180 | High                |

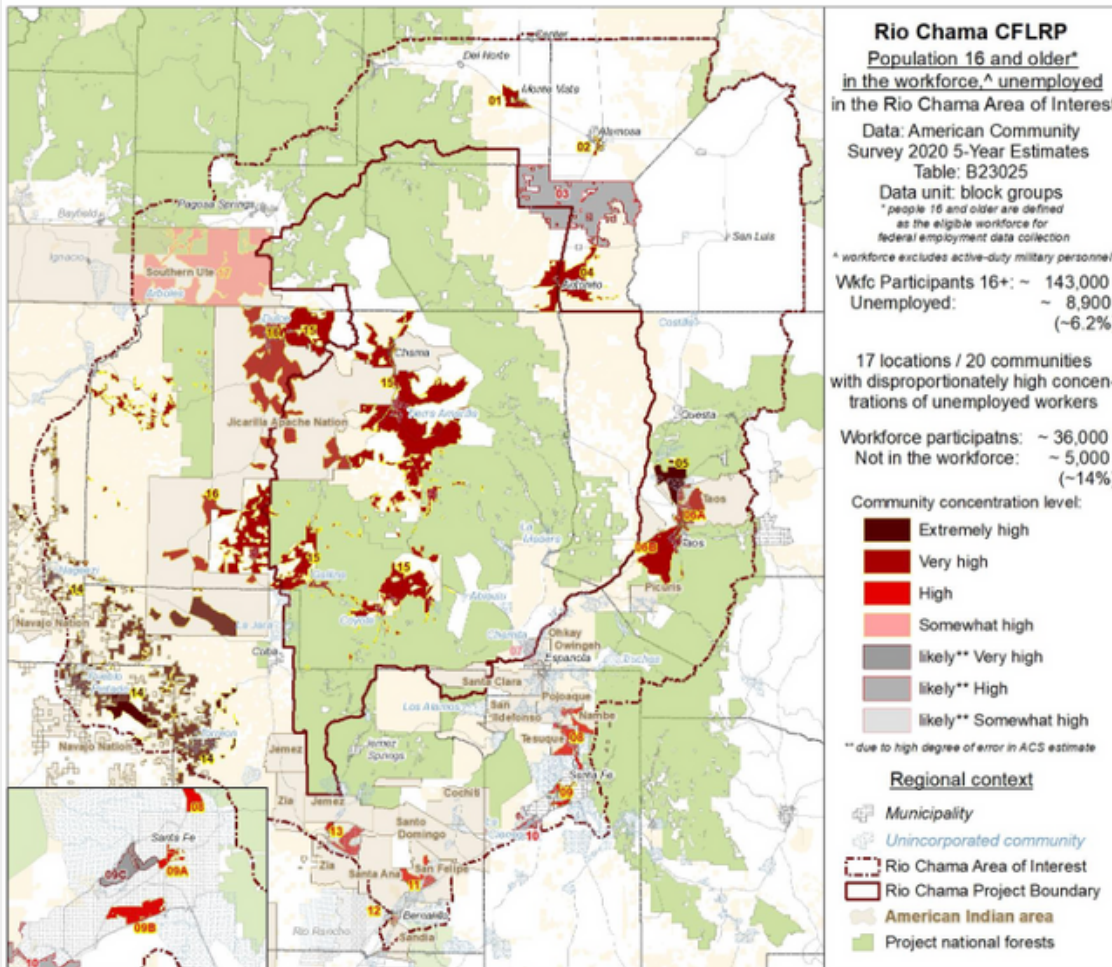
Figure created by GTAC (data from 2022).



Low income populations within the Rio Chama AOI (right):



Unemployment over the age of 16 within the Rio Chama AOI (below):



Both figures were created by the Forest Service Geospatial Technology and Application Center (GTAC).

## Notes from the field:

Environmental justice analysis of the Rio Chama CFLRP area of interest was conducted by the US Forest Service Geospatial Technology and Application Center (GTAC). This analysis included spatial analysis of employment, age, and income. These numbers provide a baseline for understanding how the benefits of restoration activities affect communities adjacent to, or within, the project area.

No direct analysis has been conducted to determine the proximity of project treatments to environmental justice communities. Furthermore, it is difficult to track how the financial benefits of treatments are distributed. One program that directly connects restoration activities to local communities is the National Forest Foundation Wood For Life program. This program provides a pathway for wood, extracted from the National forests during thinning, to go directly to tribal communities as a source of fuelwood.

Table summarizes adaptive management (AM) watch-outs as defined in Edition 1 of the 232 Partnership Multiparty Monitoring plan. AM watch-outs were determined by the 232 Partnership at the February 2023 meeting in Taos, NM. Yellow boxes indicate the watch-out was met, or not measured, and should be considered for collaborative discussion.

### AM Watch-out

### Commentary

Decrease in percent of treatments proximal to EJ communities.

Treatment proximity to EJ communities was not analyzed.

## Monitoring Committee Recommendations and Takeaways

- Scalability -> is there a possibility of microgrants for the restoration economy?
- Who are we missing, who isn't getting the funding?
- GTAC data missing leakage and stipends, bigger leakage pressure with business communities.
- What kind of brain leakage is happening?
- Can we measure interest in a restoration economy?

Rio Chama CFLRP monitoring efforts and collaborative discussions are ongoing.  
Please direct comments and questions to [cody@forestguild.org](mailto:cody@forestguild.org)