



North Pacific Landscape Conservation Cooperative

*Steering Committee Final Meeting Summary
Sacramento, CA
December 5 & 6, 2012*

Contents

Welcome and Introductions	1
Introduction to the California LCC	2
Communications & Outreach Draft Strategy	4
S-TEK Annual Priorities and Implementation Plan	6
NPLCC Partner Highlight: California Fish and Game	8
NPLCC Website.....	10
NPLCC Staff Updates	10
Social Science and the NPLCC	15
NPLCC Project Highlight	17
Partnership Liaison Subcommittee Update	18
NPLCC Future Direction Discussion.....	20
Steering Committee Business	22
Next Steps	24
Attendees.....	24
Attachments.....	26

Welcome and Introductions

Penny Mabie, EnviroIssues facilitator, welcomed everyone to the meeting.

Kevin Hunting, California Fish and Game, said he was glad that the Steering Committee was able to meet in California. Kevin explained that he is involved with the California Landscape Conservation Cooperative and the California Climate Action Team. He expressed the need for adaptation actions that also address mitigation and hopes the NPLCC can help bridge that gap. He also noted that the department name had just been changed to Fish and Wildlife, rather than Fish and Game.

Ren Lohofener, US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) welcomed the Steering Committee to California. He explained the importance of the NPLCC to California and Oregon, especially the Klamath Basin. The

Klamath Basin is an important area with six recognized tribes and the NPLCC is vital in conserving the Basin and the species present there. Ren thanked the NPLCC for their coordination with the California LCC and the USFWS. Lastly, he asked the NPLCC to specifically consider the Pacific Lamprey as a species for their work as they are present throughout the LCC.

Paul Brewster, Steering Committee Co-Chair and US Forest Service, expressed that he has felt the least connected with California and so is pleased to be convening the meeting in Sacramento. He expressed his satisfaction for the work the Steering Committee and NPLCC has done over the last year.

Rory Annett, Steering Committee Co-Chair and Coastal Projects, said he appreciated the opportunity to learn from his colleagues in California. He indicated that he was looking forward to the meeting and hearing progress on the Science-Traditional Ecological Knowledge (S-TEK), communications, and partnership strategies.

John Mankowski, NPLCC Coordinator, thanked those who helped to arrange the meeting and expressed his interest in continuing to build relationships with the NPLCC's California partners.

Penny reviewed the meeting agenda and objectives:

- Learn about NPLCC partners, projects, and the California LCC
- Provide guidance on S-TEK Annual Priorities
- Review and discuss NPLCC Communications and Outreach Strategy
- Review and discuss Partnership Liaison Subcommittee group report
- Identify how to continue the momentum and engagement in the NPLCC

The Steering Committee approved the October 4th meeting summary to be posted on the website.

Introduction to the California LCC

Debra Schlafmann, California LCC (CALCC) Coordinator, and Rebecca Fris, CALCC Science Coordinator, gave a presentation on the CALCC and its progress to date (Attachment 1). Debra said the CALCC started in 2010 with a ten member interim steering committee. She reviewed the CALCC's mission and goals:

Mission: A management-science partnership created to inform and promote integrated science, natural resource management, and conservation to address impacts of climate change and other stressors within and across ecosystems.

Goals:

- *Foster collaboration and integration of science and management.*
- *Support development of technical products for natural resource management.*
- *Facilitate information acquisition, interpretation, translation, exchange and availability.*
- *Communicate information within and outside the LCC Community.*

The CALCC conducted a needs assessment by holding stakeholder workshops and interviews to identify data gaps and science needs for resource managers. This work highlighted common actions and needs and has helped guide the work of the CALCC. In 2012, the CALCC is focusing on sharing, translating, and communicating climate science by:

- Holding a monthly webinar series
- Hosting supporting workshops
- Presenting at conferences
- Providing access to relevant information

Rebecca highlighted that the CALCC has funded more than 25 collaborative science projects in the last three years. She reviewed some project examples to highlight the work the CALCC is doing. She discussed the CALCC's [Climate Commons](#), a website that acts as a starting point to find climate change data and related resources, information about the science that produced it, and the opportunity to communicate with others about applying climate change science to conservation in California.

Debra and Rebecca both expressed their interest in continuing to have the CALCC and NPLCC work together by sharing information, lessons learned, partnering on projects, and coordinating meetings with partners.

Steering Committee Questions

The Steering Committee thanked Debra and Rebecca for their presentation and asked them the following questions:

Is the CALCC hearing interest from infrastructure and municipal managers who may be impacted by climate change, especially sea-level rise?

Many of the CALCC's initial projects on sea-level rise focused on wildlife refuges, but the projects are expanding and may present an opportunity to engage additional sectors.

One topic that was not highlighted in the presentation is that California has been developing climate change adaptation studies and is developing a state adaptation strategy. The Strategy focuses across all sectors of the economy and government. The strategy has gained attention from a broad number of jurisdictions and the CALCC has been involved.

What process are you using to engage tribes and open a dialogue for their participation on the CALCC Steering Committee?

We are looking at different tribal representative groups such as one in Northern California for Water Resources Planning. We have one tribal seat and have 164 recognized tribes in our region.

A suggestion the Steering Committee offered was to work with the US Environmental Protection Agency California Office which has some good tribal outreach programs. The Steering Committee also highlighted how genuine the NPLCC has been in working with tribes and understanding Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK).

Since the CALCC is just now developing a strategic plan, how did you identify and select science projects in the past?

The CALCC brought together a science team of partners and held a rigorous process for developing annual priorities. The Steering Committee approved these priorities and then we developed Requests for Proposals. We are excited to develop a longer term science plan so we do not need to develop priorities every year.

How has the CALCC dealt with marine issues or ocean acidification?

The CALCC focuses on identifying science needed for management decisions. Ocean acidification is discussed in our science priorities but it typically is a topic best addressed by Climate Science Centers (CSCs) or others. Rick Kearney, USFWS, added that finding a niche in California can be challenging with very active CSCs and Regional Integrated Sciences and Assessment (RISA) teams focused on coastal conservation. Because of that, the CALCC decided to focus above the high tide mark.

Does the CALCC have an international component?

The CALCC does include a small section of Mexico but we have not filled the Mexican seat on the Steering Committee.

Communications & Outreach Draft Strategy

John Mankowski presented the Communications and Outreach (COR) draft strategy (Attachment 2). He emphasized the strategy's importance because communicating the work of the NPLCC and its partners is critical to achieving the mission of the NPLCC.

James Partain, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, said that the purpose of the strategy is to communicate messages to various audiences. He explained that the subcommittee worked on developing target audiences including: internal, policymakers, partners, and the public. Each of these audiences requires different types of communication tools and objectives. The subcommittee met for several months to develop the strategy.

John Mankowski reviewed the draft COR strategy.

Steering Committee Discussion

The following are the key points noted during the Steering Committee discussion:

- The Steering Committee discussed the inclusion of TEK and tribal interests in the COR strategy. One Steering Committee member indicated that tribes are working to identify how to share information to the NPLCC while in a context where tribal rights are under pressure. Tribal resources are diminished and tribal knowledge is one resource that tribes still hold and have not given to anyone else. Currently, the US International Trade Commission (USITC) is recommending that TEK be provided to US authority. This type of effort makes tribes working with the US sensitive and it is important as the NPLCC moves forward to keep an open dialogue with tribes about how to bring them to the table. Another Steering Committee member added that holding a summit for tribes on climate change may help to develop trust and respect between tribes and the NPLCC. The summit could allow conversation about how the NPLCC works with tribes and honor their traditions, values, and priorities. One Steering Committee member suggested providing an opportunity for tribes to offer and incorporate different means

of communications that would work best for them. They indicated that the NPLCC has been an impressive model for communicating and engaging tribes.

- One Steering Committee member brought up the fact that the Tribes/First Nations Committee may be a useful venue in identifying how best to communicate with tribes. They suggested the COR strategy leave room for additional input from that Committee once it is convened.
- The Steering Committee liked the overall format of the strategy.
- Several Steering Committee members were concerned that the COR strategy seemed self-referencing rather than focusing on conveying useful management information to partners. Several members worried that the focus on providing information would overshadow the important role the NPLCC can play in synthesizing and identifying information that is already out there and assist in reducing redundant efforts.
- One Steering Committee member suggested that the COR strategy should include an initiative to create tools that Steering Committee and Subcommittee members can tailor and use themselves. They referenced using PowerPoint slides from the NPLCC to develop a presentation for tribes and other partners.
- The Steering Committee discussed the strategies' use of annual implementation plans to identify annual communications priorities and work. The Steering Committee suggested that the COR strategy clearly identify which tools apply to which target audiences.
- One Steering Committee member highlighted the need to emphasize video as an important communication tool.
- One Steering Committee member recommended that the COR strategy identify key messages for each target audience and add this as another column in the table.

After the discussion, the Steering Committee recommended that the COR Subcommittee:

- Include a section that discusses communication with tribes, perhaps highlighting the need to work with the Tribes/First Nations Committee to identify how they would like to communicate with the NPLCC. Additionally, the Subcommittee should pursue adding a tribal representative to its membership.
- Clarify the purpose of communication to be about providing useful information to resource managers and decision makers.
- Clearly indicate which communications tools will be used to communicate with the specific target audiences.
- Develop key messages for each target audience and incorporate them into the strategy table.

Penny Mabie reviewed the process for adopting the COR strategy. She said the COR Subcommittee will revise the strategy based on the Steering Committee's input and send out a second draft in time (two weeks prior) for adoption at the February Steering Committee meeting.

S-TEK Annual Priorities and Implementation Plan

Frank Shipley, S-TEK Subcommittee Chair, and Mary Mahaffy, NPLCC Science Coordinator, gave a presentation on developing the implementation plan for the S-TEK strategy (Attachment 3). Frank reminded the Steering Committee that they adopted the Strategy for S-TEK in November 2012. The Strategy highlights four guiding principles and five priority topics:

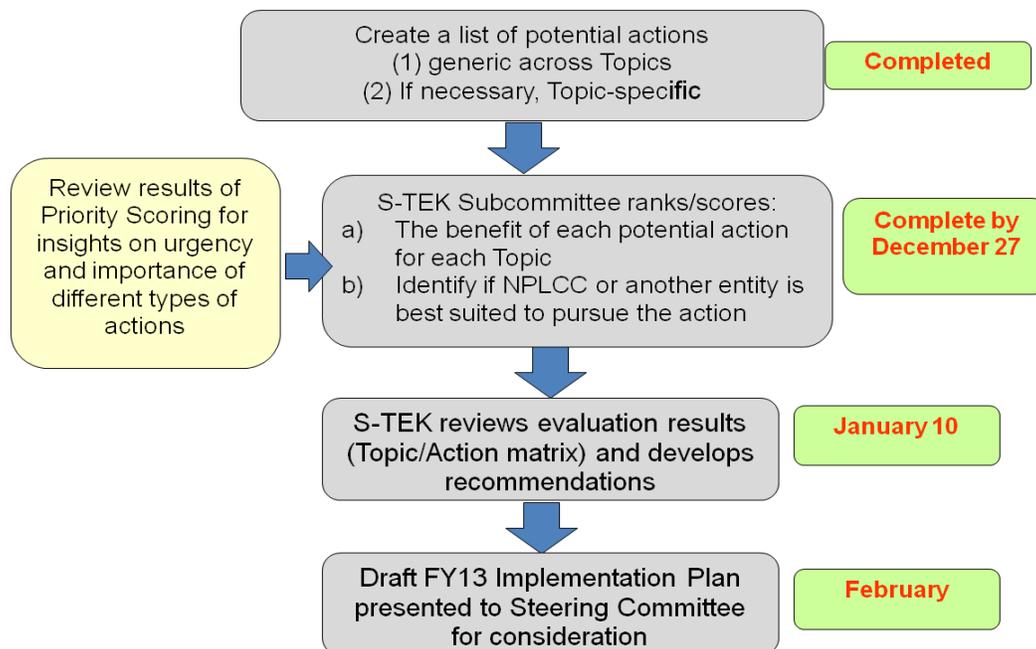
Guiding Principles:

- *Focus on availability and effectiveness of climate change adaptation and mitigation response actions*
- *Focus on coordination, collaboration, capacity building, and tools for decision-makers*
- *Identify and promote opportunities use TEK*
- *Consider connections and interactions between ecosystems*

Priority Topics:

- *Effects of hydrologic regime shifts on rivers, streams, and riparian corridors*
- *Effects of change in air temperature and precipitation on Forests*
- *Effects of changes in sea levels and storms on marine shorelines, the nearshore and estuaries*
- *Effects of the changes in the hydrologic regime on anadromous fish*
- *Invasive species, diseases, pests and their effects on biological communities*

Mary provided a proposed process and schedule for developing the fiscal year 2013 implementation plan (shown below).



Mary then provided a handout that discussed the list of potential actions that the NPLCC could take regarding the five priority topics (Attachment 4). Mary explained that the potential actions are not specific to projects, but are at a level that allows for comparison and ranking. She said that the next step is to rank the potential actions by how valuable they are for natural resource management decisions.

A proposal will be ready in February for the Steering Committee's consideration. Frank also mentioned that in the ranking process, members will indicate whether the potential action is something best served by the NPLCC or another partner. He explained that this can help reduce redundancy and help clarify the niche of the NPLCC and its partners.

Mary also discussed a potential joint implementation project among the Northwest and Alaska Climate Science Centers and the NPLCC. The project may explore/test adaptation actions of natural/cultural resources threatened by climate change (or related stressors), which are particularly important to Tribes/First Nations.

Lastly, Mary highlighted that the entire process of identifying priorities for fiscal year 2013 is based on the NPLCC's mission and goals, highlighting the connection with the graphic to the right.



Steering Committee Discussion

The following are the key points noted during the Steering Committee discussion:

- The Steering Committee felt the proposed process was reasonable, but did have reservations about who would partake in ranking the potential actions. Several members were concerned that it would be fully dependant on those who could participate at a January 10 in-person meeting.
- One Steering Committee member was concerned that tribal involvement in the S-TEK process has been minimal. Mary responded that tribes were present in the process; however, participation has been minimal and additional involvement would be beneficial. The S-TEK strategy can be revised and adjusted as needed to include information from tribes, especially once the 2012 TEK projects conclude and the Tribal/First Nations Committee convenes.
- The Steering Committee discussed the relationship between the annual implementation plan and funding cycles. Mary explained that every year the S-TEK Subcommittee will review potential actions and update them and the S-TEK Strategy as needed.
- The Steering Committee asked about how the potential actions were identified. Frank and Mary responded that the S-TEK Subcommittee reviewed all the potential actions and began grouping them into larger themes. So while the potential actions do not include specific projects, those projects are still documented and captured under potential actions as examples. Some projects may be defined through a Request for Proposals process while others, such as holding a workshop, may not require a Request for Proposal.
- The Steering Committee was concerned with the quick pace of the proposed timeline for developing annual priorities. Mary explained that in order to identify the potential actions and develop Request for Proposals to use fiscal year 2013 funding she needs to have projects identified in May. She said that in future years the S-TEK Subcommittee would already be

conducting this process well in advance, but that this year there is a pressing time requirement. Additionally, by allowing for revisions and discussion about future years, there will be time for greater consideration and identification of actions for fiscal year 2014 and beyond. This process is designed to allow flexibility in the future.

- One Steering Committee member asked how much project funding the NPLCC will have for fiscal year 2013. Mary answered that they are expecting \$500,000 in project funding.
- One Steering Committee member asked for clarification about the TEK projects funded in 2011. Mary explained that their purpose is to build capacity and trust with tribes and identify a process through which they are comfortable sharing TEK.

The Steering Committee approved the proposed process to develop annual implementation actions. Mary said she would send out the information about ranking potential actions after the meeting. Additionally, the following Steering Committee members indicated their interest in participating in the January 10 S-TEK meeting:

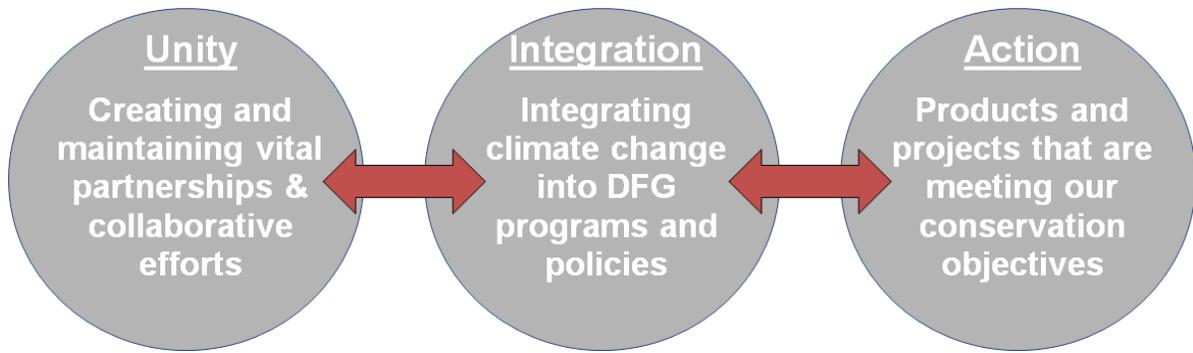
- Leilani Knight
- Terry Williams
- Mark Johnson
- Lynn Helbrecht
- Lyman Thorsteinson

NPLCC Partner Highlight: California Fish and Game

Whitney Albright, California Fish and Game (CDFG), gave a presentation that discussed California state-wide climate initiatives, CDFG's initiatives, and their relationships and work with LCCs (Attachment 5).

Whitney highlighted the Governor's climate initiatives, including AB32, the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. The act was signed by Governor Schwarzenegger in 2006 and directs the California Air Resources Board to monitor and reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions by setting an emissions cap of 1990 levels to be reached by 2020. The bill also states that California's Climate Action Team should continue to coordinate overall climate policy.

Whitney discussed CDFG's vision for confronting climate change (see below graphic). CDFG has created a Climate Science Program with full time staff to lead collaborative partnerships and sustainability initiatives, increase climate change literacy, and assist in adaptation planning and action. Whitney reviewed key work of the Climate Science Program.



Whitney remarked that CDFG sees a relationship with LCCs as a vital partnership and the state is currently working with four LCCs. CDFG engages with LCCs in the following ways:

- Active steering committee participation
- Provide a conservation vision for on-the-ground management
- Engage in two-way communication with LCCs
- Participate in funding decisions related to applied science
- Provide data support and expertise

Lastly, Whitney discussed how CDFG is supported by LCCs:

- Supporting climate change research
- Vulnerability assessment workshop
- Databases and repositories
- Science needs assessments
- CDFG stakeholder group involvement

Steering Committee Questions

The Steering Committee thanked Whitney for her presentation and asked her the following questions:

What is your role at CDFG?

Whitney responded that she works in the Climate Science Program.

How does the Climate Science Program measure success or outcomes?

The Climate Science Program reviews success on a project by project basis. The program has used surveys and discussions with CDFG staff to measure success. Additionally, the program seeks input from participants in order to make initiatives stronger.

How long has the Climate Science Program been operating?

The Climate Science Program began in 2008.

How is the Climate Science Program funded?

The Climate Science Program is funded largely through grants.

NPLCC Website

John Mankowski provided an overview of objectives for the new website and walked the Steering Committee through a beta site. John asked for feedback and thoughts on the website.

Steering Committee Discussion

The following are the key points noted during the Steering Committee discussion:

- The Steering Committee discussed the importance for the website to be kept up-to-date and provide the latest information to remain credible. They discussed that a website can be challenging to manage and update.
- The Steering Committee discussed the potential for identifying a full or part time communications position to assist in identifying content for the website. John Mankowski indicated he is reviewing options for communications support but would appreciate any ideas from the Steering Committee.

The Steering Committee approved the website and made the following recommendations:

- Include County/Municipal governments and a write-in option when joining the mailing list
- Include options to provide primary expertise and primary interest when joining the mailing list
- Add the California LCC as an adjacent LCC
- Add content to the Projects/Resources page highlighting the need to leverage funds
- Identify a better way to sort or filter through partner resources
- Provide side boxes highlighting the NPLCC's guiding principles and priority topics

John requested that Steering Committee members submit any content suggestions, especially upcoming events, to add to the website. He indicated the website would be launched shortly and he would send out an email asking for specific content following the meeting.

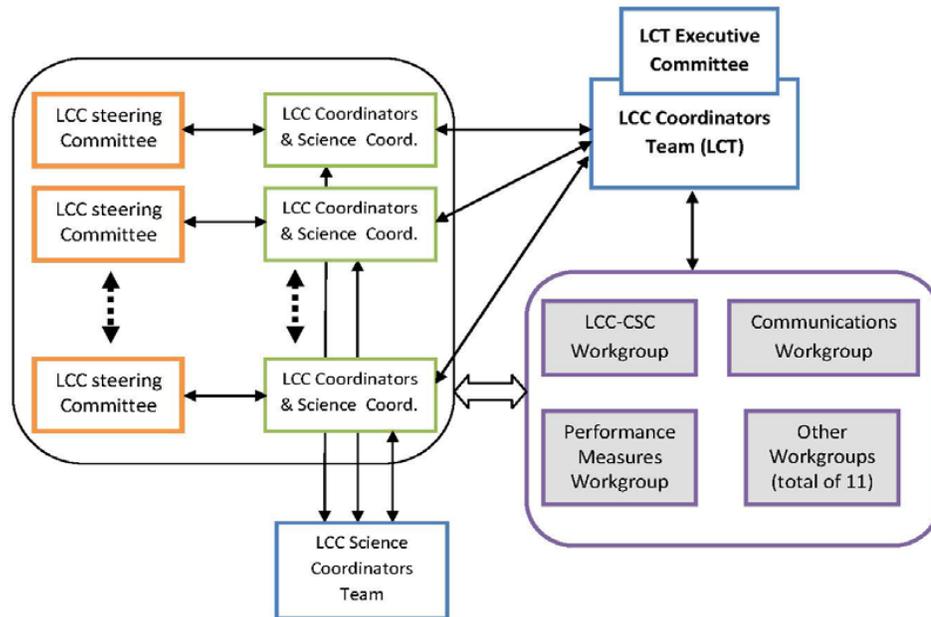
NPLCC Staff Updates

NPLCC Staff provided updates on the following topics (Attachment 6):

- National LCC update
- NPLCC Strategic Plan and timeline
- NPLCC information access and management platform
- Alaska Tribal Representative

National LCC Update

John Mankowski reminded the Steering Committee that the NPLCC is one of 22 LCCs that make up a National Network of LCCs. He explained that the LCC Coordinators' Team was established to increase coordination among the LCCs. John reviewed the organizational structure for the LCC Network (shown below).



John discussed the draft National Council Charter that was recently developed. He explained that a National Strategy Team was convened in 2013 to develop a framework and approach for a National Council. The draft charter identifies the terms, selection criteria, decision making, and roles/responsibilities for its members. The Council is set to be convened in early 2013. John also reviewed the composition of Council members:

- *Federal agency directors (6)* – Agency directors from Bureau of Land Management, US Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, US Forest Service, Natural Resources Conservation Service, and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration will hold permanent seats
- *Tribal participants (4)* – tribal leadership or tribal organizations
- *State agency directors (4)* – Nominated by the four Association of Fish & Wildlife Agencies regions
- *Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) participants (4)* – NGO members of strategy team conduct process to select initial participants
- *LCC participant (1)* – the LCC Coordinators Team (LCT) will make recommendation
- *Major partnership participants (2)* – e.g., Joint Ventures and National Fish Habitat Partnerships
- *International participants (4)* – two from Canada and two from Mexico

- “At Large” participants (2) – will be filled at a future date by the LCC National Council

John also gave an overview of the LCC workshop in Lafayette in November. At the workshop, LCCs shared highlights of what is working and why and what is not working. The NPLCC presented on their tribal engagement strategy and their S-TEK process. Additionally, the LCCs heard from NOAA about their activities and how NOAA and LCCS could leverage their partnership.

There is a national Communications Group that James Partain participates in as a representative of the NPLCC. The Communications Group is working on a national LCC website and developing annual reports highlighting the success of all the LCCs.

Lastly, the Network has a committee working on developing performance measures. There is tension around the development of performance measures between having overarching measures that may not work with the independence of each LCC as a self-directed partnership.

Steering Committee Questions

The Steering Committee asked the following questions:

Why is the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) not considered one of the land management agencies in the National Council draft charter?

Penny Mabie (who facilitated the National Strategy Team) responded that the National Strategy Team had a difficult time keeping the size of the National Council a manageable size. The current composition has 27 seats but the Strategy Team has heard similar comments that BIA should be considered as a federal land management agency.

What criteria were used to choose the federal agencies on the National Strategy Team?

Penny answered that there was robust discussion about which federal agencies would participate and that it would be difficult to summarize the full deliberation. Land management was one of the criteria used. She mentioned that there was discussion of the importance in maintaining a connection to the Climate Science Centers.

Who was on the National Strategy Team?

Penny Mabie responded that the National Strategy Team was comprised of federal and state agencies, tribal organizations, NGOs, and several LCC coordinators. The Strategy Team convened in 2011 when the USFWS asked the US Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution (USIECR) to assess the need for a national council. EnviroIssues assisted with that assessment by talking with 50 different national leaders from different types of organizations about whether there was a need for a national council. They heard a clear need for a national council, but heard a tension about how the council should operate to achieve a level of consistency and understanding of LCCS as a network while allowing the LCCs to remain self-directed partnerships. The Team discussed the process for developing a National Council and ultimately developed a draft charter. This draft charter is currently under review and the Team would appreciate any comments NPLCC Steering Committee members might have on it. The goal is to finalize the charter in December and convene the Council in 2013.

Tribes in the Northwest support having the Department of Interior and the Bureau of Indian Affairs as part of the National Council. Tribal trust related issues are important and over time agencies are

learning that tribes have ownership for habitat issues. Now tribes are able to conduct land use efforts in conjunction with local governments. Tribes understand what has been lost and how best to put everything back together. The need for tribal culture is critical and an organization like this could be useful for accountability and sorting out political problems. However, if tribes think the purpose is only to serve the needs of agencies they will not participate. There needs to be more discussion on the tribal role and provide opportunities for them to help restore what has been lost.

NPLCC Strategic Plan and Timeline

John Mankowski reviewed the components of the NPLCC strategic plan highlighting that it will include the NPLCC's mission, vision, goals, and then include the S-TEK, COR, and the Partnership Liaison and Tribal/First Nations strategies. He provided the following time line for completing the strategic plan:

1. Approve COR Strategy at February meeting
2. Complete Partnership Liaison Strategy – Approve at February SC Meeting
3. Convene Tribal/First Nations Committee and draft an engagement strategy to be discussed during the April meeting and adopted in June
4. Present and discuss a draft strategic plan at the June meeting
5. Distribute final strategic plan for adoption at the in-person meeting in August

NPLCC Information Access and Management Platform

Mary Mahaffy and Tom Miewald, USFWS, provided an update on NPLCC data management and GIS inventory work. They explained that these tools are designed to provide access to data, promote collaboration, and provide connections with other information networks. The NPLCC has chosen to use Landscape Conservation Management and Analysis Platform (LC-MAP) to be the data discovery, warehouse, and analysis platform. LC-MAP is currently used by other LCCs. Additionally, the NPLCC is working with EcoAdapt to hold focus groups about using LC-MAP to identify partner needs and maximize the utility of the platform.

Mary and Tom also discussed that the NPLCC is developing a spatial data inventory. They are working to identify and display spatial data throughout the NPLCC region. To date, the NPLCC has gathered and synthesized key GIS data layers for the entire region. Now they will assess the state of data for the five NPLCC S-TEK priority topics. The end product of this work will be a document describing data sets and assessing data gaps with all metadata records housed on LC-MAP.

Steering Committee Questions

The Steering Committee asked the following questions:

What kinds of data will be housed in LC-MAP?

Currently, LC-MAP houses a lot of GIS layers since the NPLCC is working to assess the state of spatial information across the NPLCC region and metadata records for data layers. LC-MAP will eventually be the repository for any data procured or developed by NPLCC projects.

Will LC-MAP provide data and analysis tools that can identify pollution sources in specific areas?

At this point, LC-MAP does not have that capability, but that type of information could be provided in the future.

Are you planning on meeting with agency data managers when building the LC-MAP platform?

We are planning on meeting with agency data managers and Tom is leading a technical team effort to identify what GIS data is available through different agencies.

What are you using for sideboards to constrain what information will go into LC-MAP?

The NPLCC will focus on the five priority topics identified in the S-TEK strategy. Information in LC-MAP will be focused on those topics and the projects that the NPLCC funds.

It will be important to focus on the niche of the NPLCC when conducting workshops and interviews in order to receive useful targeted input.

How do you intend to avoid duplication with other efforts, especially with CSCs?

The NPLCC wants to avoid duplication and the workshops will focus on what we need to do and how it should look and feel. The NPLCC works closely with the Northwest and Alaska CSCs in order to ensure coordination.

What is the proposed timeline for completion of LC-MAP?

The EcoAdapt workshops are scheduled for early 2013. The NPLCC hopes to have a first version of LC-MAP sometime in April.

A suggested acronym for the Landscape Information Access and Management Platform could be: Access and Management Platform for Landscape Information For You (AMPLIFY).

Alaska Tribal Representative

Leilani Knight, Tribes/First Nations (Alaska), gave an update on the selection process for an Alaska tribal representative. Leilani said there are 44 Alaska tribes in the NPLCC region. She has worked with the tribes on what type of selection process they would like to use and whether the representative should be a tribal councilmember or a staff member. Nominations are currently open and will close on January 4, 2013.

Steering Committee Questions

Have you had interest from Alaska tribes in the NPLCC?

Yes there is a lot of interest. At first, the name NPLCC threw people off and some tribes do not believe in climate change. However, they are interested and do want to be engaged with the NPLCC.

This is a great process for engaging tribes and many other LCCs should think about using it to engage tribes on their Steering Committees. How did the tribal nominees address the tribes?

The nominees have not addressed the tribes yet. There will be a ballot and a time for discussion where the nominees can speak to the tribes.

Social Science and the NPLCC

Paul Brewster reminded the Steering Committee that on multiple occasions they have asked to learn how the NPLCC can integrate aspects of social science into its work. Paul explained that as a land manager he often found himself struggling with land management questions from the perspective of communities and impacts to them and tribes. Incorporating human dimensions in land management can be difficult, and he said he was pleased to introduce Deb Whittall, US Forest Service. Deb has a PhD in public administration from Portland State University and has worked for the Forest Service for 30 years. She works on social network analysis to understand the role of networks in governance.

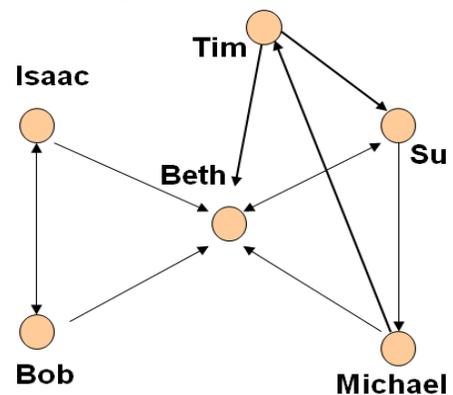
Deb gave a presentation about social science and lessons that the NPLCC can use from social science research (Attachment 7). Deb started by reviewing Naomi Oreskes' essay "The Scientific Consensus on Climate Change" that tells us that despite assertions that there is substantive disagreement in the scientific community about the reality of human-caused climate change, this is not the case. She highlighted that from the scientific point of view, climate change is not an issue, but the level or degree of change is not clear.

Deb explained that given that climate change is real the public should care for a variety of reasons, outlining that people hold positions (what we want), interests (why you want it), values (fundamental right/wrongs), and needs (basic human needs). She identified this as the iceberg model and related that to a study of homes in wildlife-prone areas and the wildlife suppression costs of climate change. In the paper, researchers found:

- On average, firefighting costs increased by nearly \$8,000 per home within one mile of a wildfire, and
- \$1,240 for homes as far as six miles from a wildfire.
- These represent total costs for each home threatened over the duration of the fire.

These findings indicate that the cost to protect homes from forest fires exceeds \$1 billion per year and that a one-degree increase in average summer-time temperature is associated with a doubling of home protection costs. Identifying this practical impact of climate change is a key reason that the public should care about climate change. Providing this type of information to the public can motivate their values and needs and move past their stated positions and interests. Recognizing and understanding the dynamics of people's values and needs is an important step towards understanding a conflict comprehensively. Deb explained that elevating our values into the consciousness and removing the dynamics of the unconscious means placing the actual object of the conflict back into the field of view and making it (re)negotiable.

Deb discussed how social science can help the NPLCC, highlighting that the NPLCC's stated goals (see right) relate to the role of social networks and social network analysis. Deb provided the Steering Committee with a list of 21 partnership success factors (Attachment 8). Deb explained what social networks are, what social network analysis is, and how they can be useful for the NPLCC's partnership and collaborative work:



A **social network** is a social structure, or arrangement, of individuals or groups and the relational ties between these individuals or groups. A social network is essentially a map of all the relevant relationships between the network members (example shown to the bottom right).

The study of these structures uses **social network analysis (SNA)** to identify local and global patterns, locate influential entities, and examine network dynamics.

Deb reviewed several important factors to consider when looking at a social network:

- Central Connectors – the individuals with the highest number of direct connections.
- Brokers – high-leverage employees who connect people across boundaries, such as functions, skills, geography, hierarchy, ethnicity, and gender.
- Peripheral People – those who sit on the edge of the network.

She then discussed how SNA can be useful to the NPLCC to understand what their informal network looks like and how it has evolved. She highlighted that SNA could help the NPLCC expand its network by allowing it to:

- Explicitly analyze and determine exactly where collaboration is/is not needed.
- Use a targeted approach to address specific barriers to collaboration.
- Gain the ability to visualize and correct key relationships (e.g., awareness, trust, and even fear)

Lastly, Deb provided some useful tools that the Forest Service uses during the transition of outgoing and incoming leaders to ensure that network connections are not lost (Attachment 9 and 10).

Steering Committee Questions

The Steering Committee thanked Deb for her presentation and asked her the following questions:

What are the management implications for SNA?

Deb provided an example from the Fremont-Winema National Forest. The forest has a fire center that realized there was a disconnect between forest leadership and the information the public was receiving. After doing a SNA, they found that front desk workers who interact most with the public were not connected with forest leadership and so did not know the correct information to provide. As a result, the leadership team created a mentoring program with the front desk employees so they would better understand the information and build connections.

Deb also discussed how the US Forest Service Headquarters authorized the agency to enter into a Memorandum of Agreement with a tribe to choose a project to pursue tribal interests. The project set up an avenue for dialogue and built trust over three to four years. Now after the project, the tribe has engaged with the agency to help them accomplish their goals and show what tribes can bring to the table.

Lastly, Deb explained that one of the most relevant uses of SNA for the NPLCC is thinking about identifying who the influencers and brokers are and identify how best to connect with them. The NPLCC can use these influencers to spread awareness of the NPLCC and its products.

Steering Committee members will transition overtime; do you have any thoughts to assist maintaining relationships and momentum through these transitions?

Deb explained that the Forest Service uses a tool called a “handover memo” as a way to provide incoming leaders with information about the important relationships the outgoing employee has developed. The memo is a way to institutionalize these relationships so that they are not lost during transitions.

Does conducting SNA require the use of a survey and can it help inform or identify key people to approach for outreach efforts?

While many SNA studies use a survey instrument, it is possible for practical reasons to develop social networks by using your independent knowledge about a group. The NPLCC can conduct a stakeholder analysis to identify those who are involved and help identify those who are not and should be invited to participate.

Does SNA account for the strength of connections between people?

When you use a survey to gather SNA information you typically ask about the strength of a relationship.

How do you ensure social and working relationships are separated in SNA?

SNA requires a framing question for analysis that is used to scope the network you are trying to define.

NPLCC Project Highlight

Mary Mahaffy introduced Sam Veloz from the Point Reyes Bird Observatory (PRBO) Conservation Science. She explained that Sam is a spatial conservation modeler focused on climate change issues and how to connect science with management decisions to facilitate adaptation. The NPLCC funded PRBO Conservation Science’s project in 2011. Klamath Bird Observatory and American Bird Conservancy are partners on the project and John Alexander, Klamath Bird Observatory, joined the presentation via conference call.

Sam said he was happy to share his work so far and hopes the Steering Committee can provide input on the project. He gave a presentation of his project titled “Distribution & Abundance of North Pacific Birds in the Context of Future Climate Change” (Attachment 11).

Sam provided an overview of PRBO Conservation Science recounting its history and its current work. He then described his project, which is designed to:

1. Identify, obtain, federate, and curate existing avian observations
2. Compile GIS layers of current/future climate in order to assess exposure
3. Model current/future distribution and abundance of 26 species to assess sensitivity
4. Use models to estimate conservation priorities
5. Create tools where managers can use the models to support decisions

Sam provided details about how they have compiled avian observations and the process for developing NPLCC region-wide GIS layers. He discussed the initial results of the project so far and highlighted that they are working on extending throughout the NPLCC. Lastly, Sam highlighted the Avian Knowledge Northwest's website (<http://data.prbo.org/cadc/tools/multimap/kbo.php>) that provides visualization of avian data.

Steering Committee Questions

The Steering Committee thanked Sam for his presentation and asked him the following questions:

Did you incorporate soil and other topographic variables into the model?

These are included and accounted for in the vegetation models.

Did exposure modeling include climate variables?

The climate variables went into the vegetation models and focused on bioclimatic variables of temperature and precipitation.

It is important to be careful when drawing inferences about refugium based on climate variables. For example, in one area the temperature could shift from -20 to -10 degrees Fahrenheit and not have a net impact on snowmelt; but if the change was from -5 to 5 degrees that could have a large impact.

Currently we are reviewing high exposure areas and we plan on later working to identify what variables are driving that change.

Bird turnover is associated with climate and ecological variables. This project seems focused on climactic portion of bird communities and not the ecological mechanisms, is this correct?

At the scale the project is using, climate variables are direct influencers on bird distribution. Research has shown that climate variables hold true on smaller scales.

Why did you focus on the specific future scenario of 2040 to 2069?

The time period was somewhat arbitrary. We wanted to be consistent with what has been done in California and what future climate data is available. We also wanted to ensure that we saw a change in bird distribution and abundance. We could make predictions for other time frames.

From a manager's perspective, climate is only one variable for species persistence. How should managers use these tools given that there is additional context that needs to be considered?

We are not saying that our tool should provide all the answers; however, it goes hand-in-hand with other tools already developed that can assist agencies and managers and inform conservation opportunities. This is one powerful tool within an entire toolbox.

Partnership Liaison Subcommittee Update

Sue Rodman, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and Chris Tunnoch, British Columbia Ministry of Forests, Land and Natural Resources, gave a presentation on the work to convene the Partnership Liaison Subcommittee (PLS) (Attachment 13 & 14). Sue explained that she and Chris worked with NPLCC staff to develop a framework for the PLS that outlines the potential members and the responsibilities for

the subcommittee. Sue said that the PLS will act as a mechanism to deliver tools and products to external partners not represented on the Steering Committee.

The Subcommittee will:

- Support the development and progress of the other LCC Subcommittees through staff and resources.
- Promote cooperation, coordination, consolidation of information, and collaboration among partner organizations to support the purpose, goals, and priorities of the NPLCC.
- Identify funding opportunities and other available resources (e.g., staff, in-kind services) to support priority projects and activities.

The subcommittee will work to identify approaches for convening effective forums for sharing and gathering information, including:

- Identify methods to collect partnership community priorities
- Identify methods to distribute NPLCC products and tools (letters of inquiry, phone calls/interview, symposium or workshop)
- Communicate with the COR regarding methods to promote the efforts of the NPLCC so that PLS connects with those methods for distribution of products and tools
- Encourage appropriate use of products and tools (coordinate with PIs to establish context of research and application of methods or tools). PLS could support this effort by providing this information upon submission of their final products to the LCCs.

Sue then reviewed the proposed membership structure for the subcommittee. Sue and Chris plan to work with NPLCC staff to refine the list of potential subcommittee members and reach out to them in order to form and convene the subcommittee.

Steering Committee Discussion

The following are the key points noted during the Steering Committee discussion:

- The Steering Committee was concerned with whether having one representative from different sectors would be enough to allow meaningful engagement with the NPLCC. One Steering Committee member highlighted that the PLS was designed with the purpose of allowing those not on the Steering Committee to engage with the NPLCC and it was not clear that there would be enough opportunity to do so given the proposed framework.
- The Steering Committee suggested that the purpose and objectives of the subcommittee needs to be further clarified. One recommendation is to have the PLS focus on working to identify how best to interact with partners and keep them engaged.
- The Steering Committee recognized there was overlap between the COR and PLS subcommittee objectives and responsibilities. One member suggested eliminating the PLS subcommittee and expanding the role of the COR to include engaging and working with partners.

- The Steering Committee recognized the importance of keeping two separate subcommittees. They discussed the importance of engaging NGO's and other entities and that the PLS could act as the bridge to those partners.
- Several Steering Committee members recommended that the NPLCC explore the reengagement opportunities besides a standing committee for how to incorporate partners into the NPLCC. Several suggested the use of a yearly forum where the NPLCC could ask for specific input on a topic or issue. One Steering Committee member said that rather than have the NPLCC identify what meaningful engagement with partners looks like that the NPLCC should engage partners in a focus group and have them identify how to build an effective engagement structure.
- One Steering Committee member commented that their issue with the COR strategy was that it seemed to focus on marketing and promotion and the PLS framework helps balance that with its goal of two way communication.

The Steering Committee charged NPLCC Staff, Sue, and Chris to clarify the subcommittee's objective and refine the framework.

NPLCC Future Direction Discussion

Penny Mabie led the Steering Committee through a discussion of the future direction of the NPLCC. She asked Steering Committee members to answer three questions in order to brainstorm what the NPLCC needs to do to continue its momentum. The three questions and Steering Committee responses are captured below.

Question 1: *What are you doing, right now, to help your organization understand the NPLCC and its current and potential value?*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Developed a tribal friendly PowerPoint ▪ Talking about the NPLCC with colleagues and decision makers ▪ Providing all-staff webinars on the NPLCC ▪ Acting as a bridge to CSCs and agency directors ▪ Providing email updates to regional staff on the NPLCC ▪ Reminded state directors about the NPLCC and its value ▪ Invited NPLCC speaker to our partnership event ▪ Provided meeting materials and summaries to colleagues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Shared NPLCC information and practices with other LCCS ▪ Provide updates at the monthly meeting of the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission and discuss the need for more involvement with LCCs ▪ Developing a succession plan for my replacement ▪ Blogging ▪ Attending meetings and sharing info on the NPLCC ▪ Actively discussing how to position LCCs under the new administration |
|---|---|

Question 2: *Make your pitch: Why should your successor and your organization continue to participate in the NPLCC and its committees?*

- Start planning projects and laying out funding requests and problems
- Provide useful products
- Consensus building process and adaptation guidelines
- LCC as a needs harvester
- Guiding principles are truly meaningful to managers; keep LCC true to those guiding principles
- USGS mission is the same as the NPLCC mission
- Connects managers to science and scientists
- Seeing more collaboration on the ground
- Number of scientists addressing habitat impacts/fisheries/ocean
- temperature/types of changes that are signals
- Tribes need to be here because NPLCC respects and honors TEK
- Helps force us (partner groups, tribes, etc.) to work together
- We are a large land manager and should be here
- We talk collaboration – LCC is a way to demonstrate collaboration
- LCC can help sharpen the focus of research
- Use LCC research to update State Wildlife Actions Plans and see what we've learned as a part of LCC
- Leverage scarce resources
- Building important relationships

Question 3: *What do you wish you could tell your leadership and managers the NPLCC is or will be doing to add value?*

- NPLCC would deal with acidification and upland contributors
- Projects that would “validate” TEK by western scientists
- Attract more science/research funds to the region
- NPLCC would facilitate an independent review of BLM’s draft land use plan climate change section
- NPLCC would help develop an adaptation plan with actions and budgets for spending in 2013
- NPLCC help to integrate mitigation and adaptation
- Fund a demonstration project for adaption, using TEK and requiring co-management

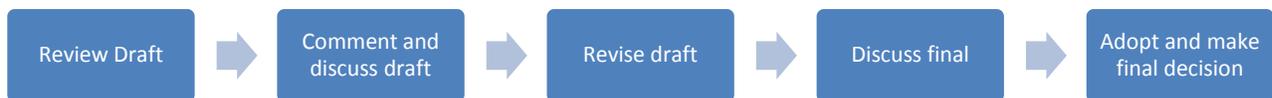
Steering Committee Business

2013 Budget

John Mankowski gave a brief update on the NPLCC's 2013 budget. He said that the budget will be similar to 2012 with about \$500,000 for projects. He noted that at the National LCC level there is \$1 million to provide funds for LCCs with the least funding and an additional \$1 million for multi-LCC projects.

Steering Committee Decision Making

Penny Mabie led the Steering Committee in a discussion of their decision making process. Penny highlighted that the charter discusses a decision making process but that further clarification would be useful. She explained that there are typically two types of decisions the Steering Committee needs to make: significant decisions (such as the S-TEK strategy) and minor decisions (such as how often to meet in 2013). She also described the decision making process as having the following steps:



Penny asked the Steering Committee if this process worked or if there would be decisions that required additional time for review.

The Steering Committee suggested that the amount of review time will depend on the decision. Each decision may have different issues that need to be discussed.

Penny suggested that, as a standard, whenever a proposal or draft is brought to the Steering Committee that it will highlight a process and timeline for review. The Steering Committee could then discuss and refine the review process.

The Steering Committee approved Penny's proposal but requested that the minimum review time would be two weeks before approving a decision.

The identified decision making process for significant decisions is represented in the below graphic. Minor decisions will go through a similar process but with shorter review times and with the potential for making decisions via email rather than during a meeting.



2013 Steering Committee Meeting Schedule

John Mankowski proposed the Steering Committee meet every other month in 2013 with two in-person meetings. He provided the following schedule:

- February – teleconference
- April – teleconference

- June – teleconference
- August – In-person meeting (British Columbia)
- October – teleconference
- December – In-person meeting (Oregon)

John also asked the Steering Committee if they were okay with having the in-person meeting be three days with two days for the meeting and a day reserved for a field tour. John explained he will soon send out a Doodle poll with potential meeting dates for the next year.

The Steering Committee approved the timeline.

Co-Chair Selection Process

Penny Mabie reminded the Steering Committee that with Paul Brewster’s retirement, they will need to select a new Co-Chair. Penny proposed the following selection process:

1. Open nominations starting December 6 through February Steering Committee meeting
2. Nominees will have an opportunity to address the Steering Committee through email or at the February Steering Committee meeting
3. At the February Steering Committee meeting a consensus selection will be made by:
 - a. Secret ballot
 - b. EnviroIssues counts ballots and identifies vote count
 - c. Provide opportunity for lower vote count nominees to withdraw
 - d. Vote again by secret ballot to seek consensus
 - e. Repeat as needed

The Steering Committee approved the selection process.

Penny explained that an email will be sent out reminding the Steering Committee about the process and identifying the responsibilities and time commitment for the Co-Chair.

February Steering Committee Meeting Topics

Penny Mabie reviewed topics for the February Steering Committee webinar:

- Steering Committee Co-Chair selection
- Approval of annual S-TEK priority actions and implementation plan
- Approval of the Communications and Outreach strategy
- Discussion of the Partnership Liaison Subcommittee strategy
- Update on data management projects and website

- Welcome Alaska and British Columbia tribal representatives

Next Steps

John Mankowski thanked everyone for participating and said he appreciates everyone’s willingness to engage and bring great ideas to the table.

Mary Mahaffy thanked everyone for their thoughts throughout the S-TEK process and noted their comments have made sure that work continues progressing in the best way possible.

Rory Annett said he felt that this was a good meeting that furthered networking. Paul Brewster reiterated the fact that the NPLCC needs to do whatever possible to show evidence of how their work is being used by managers.

Penny Mabie reviewed the following next steps:

- The COR subcommittee will revise the COR strategy based on Steering Committee feedback. A revised strategy will be provided before the February Steering Committee meeting for adoption.
- Mary Mahaffy will provide the Steering Committee with information on how to participate in choosing the implementation actions and developing the S-TEK annual implementation plan
- Steering Committee members will send ideas and content for the new website. Upcoming events or important news are particularly needed.
- John Mankowski will make sure to send out and post Deb Whittall’s information about how the Forest Service is institutionalizing networks and relationships in leadership transition processes.
- Steering Committee members should let Mary Mahaffy know if they or someone from their agency is interested in participating in the EcoAdapt focus groups on the NPLCC’s data management platform.
- Steering Committee members should send John Mankowski their nominations for Steering Committee Co-Chair.
- NPLCC Staff will work to revise the PLS subcommittee framework.
- John Mankowski will send out a Doodle poll to choose Steering Committee meeting dates in 2013.

Penny adjourned the meeting.

Attendees

Steering Committee Members and Alternates

Whitney Albright	State of California
Rory Annett	British Columbia and <i>Steering Committee Co-Chair</i>
Paul Brewster	US Forest Service (PNW Research Station – Alaska) and <i>Steering Committee Co-Chair</i>
Armand Gonzales	State of California

Dave Graber	National Park Service (Seattle)
Lynn Helbrecht	State of Washington
Mark Johnson	Bureau of Land Management (Portland)
Richard Kearney	US Fish and Wildlife Service (Pacific SW Region)
Leilani Knight	Tribes/First Nations (Alaska)
Bruce Newton	USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (West Region NTSC)
Wayne Owen	US Forest Service (PNW Research Station – Alaska)
James Partain	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (Regional Climate)
Terry Rabot	US Fish and Wildlife Service (Pacific Region)
David Redhorse	Bureau of Indian Affairs
Sue Rodman	State of Alaska
Tasha Sargant	Pacific Coast Joint Venture (Canada)
Frank Shipley	US Geological Survey (Pacific Northwest)
Barry Thom	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (Fisheries)
Lyman Thorsteinson	US Geological Survey (Alaska)
Chris Tunnoch	British Columbia
Terry Williams	Tribes/First Nations (Washington)

Others in Attendance

Gustavo Bisbal	Climate Science Center (Northwest)
Jeremy Littell	Climate Science Center (Alaska)
Robyn Thorson	US Fish and Wildlife Service
Peter Stine	US Forest Service
Deb Whittall	US Forest Service
Kevin Hunting	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Ren Lohofener	US Fish and Wildlife Service
Tom Miewald	US Fish and Wildlife Service
John Alexander	Klamath Bird Observatory
Sam Veloz	Point Reyes Bird Observatory Conservation Science
Karen Thorne	California LCC
Deb Schlafmann	California LCC
Danielle LaRock	California LCC
Rebecca Fris	California LCC
Judie Talbot	North Fork Woody Biomass Utilization Project
John Mankowski	North Pacific LCC Coordinator
Mary Mahaffy	North Pacific LCC Science Coordinator
Penny Mabie	EnviroIssues
Daniel Brody	EnviroIssues

Steering Committee Members Absent and Not Represented by an Alternate

Madeline Maley	British Columbia
Jim Fincher	Bureau of Land Management (Anchorage)
Barry Smith	Canadian Wildlife Service (Pacific/Yukon Region)
Joyce Kelly	Environmental Protection Agency (Pacific Northwest Region)
Mike Tranel	National Park Service (Alaska)
Tom Dwyer	Pacific Coast Joint Venture (US)
Brett Brownscombe	State of Oregon

Kathleen Sloan	Tribes/First Nations (California)
Steve Klosiewski	US Fish and Wildlife Service (Alaska Region)
Jeff Walter	US Forest Service (Pacific Northwest Region)
Mike Strobel	USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (National Water/Climate Center)

Attachments

Attachment 1:	California Landscape Conservation Cooperative
Attachment 2:	Draft Communications and Outreach Strategy
Attachment 3:	Developing the Implementation Plan for the S-TEK Strategy
Attachment 4:	Potential Actions for NPLCC S-TEK Strategy Implementation Plan
Attachment 5:	Climate Tools, Cultural Changes, and Capacity Building: DFG's Approach to Climate Change
Attachment 6:	NPLCC Staff Reports
Attachment 7:	Social Science and the NPLCC
Attachment 8:	Brian O'Neill's 21 Partnership Success Factors
Attachment 9:	Improving the Transition of Outgoing and Incoming Leaders
Attachment 10:	Leadership Transition Process
Attachment 11:	Distribution & Abundance of North Pacific Birds in the Context of Future Climate Change
Attachment 12:	Partnership Liaison Subcommittee Presentation
Attachment 13:	Partnership Liaison Subcommittee Draft Framework