EAB Task Forcers,

Thank you for your continued engagement in our response planning process. Please find below, a draft agenda for tomorrow's meeting.

We have agreed to develop a priority action plan as a part of our response planning efforts. As the Task Forces requested, this week we will brainstorm priority Strategies and Actions. This is in-part due to our feelings of urgency. However, the Open Standards process involves framing Strategies and Actions within conceptual models that ties our Strategies and Actions to the fundamental elements we have been defining and reviewing. For our Open Standards process to be successful, we will need to do this work.

Why Open Standards?
- The Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation process is used to develop conservation strategies within an adaptive management framework that lays out clear steps and focuses on engagement, program planning, implementation, and evaluation.
- A key goal of this approach is to demonstrate the outcomes of collective action on conservation problems and to be able to talk about shared conservation goals and objectives in a common language.
- Open Standards is designed to facilitate more rigorous and effective planning for conservation initiatives.
- With application of common adaptive management concepts, approaches, and terminology in conservation project design, management, and monitoring, the framework helps practitioners improve the practice of conservation.
- Open Standards is a widely accepted framework that can be used to generate the resources needed to implement conservation and restoration programs.

On Wednesday we will brainstorm priority strategies and action that need to be implemented in the next 1 to 3 years. For our response planning effort to be successful, it will be important to circle back and consider each Strategy and Action within the fundamental elements of the Open Standards framework.

Once framed, we will use the Structured Decision Making (SDM) matrix we are developing to evaluate and prioritize each Strategy and Action. Why Structured Decision Making (SDM)?
- Once we have described a set of alternative Strategies and Actions, we will need to ask which of these will OCF prioritize and implement?
- To do this we will need to evaluate our alternative Strategies and Actions based on multiple factors including 1) current characteristics that describe our fairground's forest ecosystems, 2) future desired conditions we anticipate or want our forest ecosystems to look like, 3) measurable ecological outcomes associated with any given strategy or action, and 4) the short- and long-term effects our actions might have on our forests, our fair, and our experiences.
- SDM will serve as a framework for evaluating, prioritizing, and choosing our preferred alternatives.
- We will use our SDM hierarchy to make informed value-based judgments about key trade-offs relating to our alternative strategies and actions.

To help orient ourselves to this process and its fundamental elements, please continue to review the element definitions I have been including with our agendas.

Many thanks, John A

DRAFT AGENDA

6:30 -- Attendance, Plus Delta recap, Meeting Guidelines, Agenda Review, Why Open Standards

Plus Delta Recap

Meeting Guidelines
- Have fun -- we are volunteers
- Practice our LISTENING skills
  - Step up, step back, encourage participation
- Be RESPECTFUL and polite
  - Appreciate rather than challenge alternative views
  - Focus on the problem, not the person
- Raise hands (best to use the Raise Hand feature in Zoom)
  - Except for quick clarifications or process check
- <mark>Stay on topic, be concise</mark>
  - <mark>Move conversation forward vs. repeating what has already been said</mark>
- Take 5 if need be

Agenda Review

6:40 -- Announcements

6:45 -- Imagine what is to come and how we will respond
- Impact of the EAB and our actions
- The emergence of a new future desired condition

7:00 -- Review where we have been and loose ends

Values Hierarchy (Structured Decision Making) -- 10 minutes
- https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1-Vt-51jzXSn-ZtEs-6aESLj_f6yCCOp5/edit?usp=drive_link&ouid=101628967194018175166&rtpof=true&sd=true
- Our Decision Making Framework
- Additions since last month?

Open Standards elements discussed to date -- these are what our strategies and action influence -- 20 minutes
- What needs to happen to get these elements drafted?
- A **direct threat** is a proximate agent or factor that directly degrades one or more conservation targets.
- A **contributing factor** is a human-induced action or event that underlies or leads to one or more direct threats; contributing factors include indirect threats and opportunities
- A **target** is a suite of species, communities, and ecological systems that are chosen to represent and encompass the full array of biodiversity found in a project area. They are the basis for setting goals, carrying out conservation actions, and measuring conservation effectiveness. The

conservation of the focal targets will ensure the conservation of all native biodiversity within functional landscapes
- A **biophysical factor** is a biological and physical stress that results from a direct threat and influences the health of a conservation target

7:30 -- Theory of change and the elements we have yet to visit
- When using the Open Standards model our preferred Strategies and Actions are framed by a Results Chain that ties the elements together
- A **situation analysis** is a process that helps develop a common understanding of a project's context, including the biological environment and the social, economic, political, and institutional systems that affect biodiversity targets.
- An **indicator** is a measurable entity related to the status of a target, change in a threat, or progress towards an objective and that indicates the condition of the target, stress, threat, or progress.
- A key **ecological attribute (KEA)** represents a target's biology or ecology that if present, defines a healthy target and if missing or altered, would lead to the outright loss or extreme degradation of that target over time.
- A **viability assessment** helps identify what a target's "healthy state" might look like, identify how the target is doing today, and determine how to measure a target's "health" over time. A viability assessment results in an overview of the status of each conservation target, a description of the desired conditions that help define short- and long-term conservation outcomes, and measures for monitoring the effectiveness of conservation actions over time.

7:45 -- Brainstorming priority strategies and action need to be implemented in the next 1 to 3 years.
- **Enabling strategies** will increase OCF's capacity to most effectively respond to prepare our fairgrounds for EAB and restore our ecosystems from EAB and our response action
- **Implementation strategies** include actions that are associated with managing the effects of EAB and restoring target ecosystem conditions before, during, and after EAB
- What priority strategies and action are already being implemented?
- What new priority strategies need to be implemented?

8:15 -- Next Steps

8:20 -- Meeting Evaluation (Plus Delta)