

**Social-Economic Factors  
That may Limit or Enhance our Ability to Implement Restoration Treatment Actions**

**Limitations may be related to the following factors:**

- Smoke regulations and public attitudes toward prescribed burning
- Public attitudes towards cutting trees and use of chemical herbicides/pesticides
- Prescribed burning regulations, weather limitations, and potential for escape fire
- Private property within and adjacent to treatment areas
- Ability to get NEPA work done in a timely manner, appeals & litigation of NEPA decisions, and differences in NEPA requirements across jurisdictions.
  - May be addressed in part by using collaborations/coalitions to resolve issues and build trust; using dedicated NEPA-“swat teams”
- Public concerns/opposition due to conflicts with desired land uses, such as from:
  - Recreation users/tourism businesses concerned when public access is restricted in treatment areas
  - Downstream water users
  - Livestock grazers
  - Trout anglers, such as where game trout may be eliminated
  - Recreation users concerned that mgt. activities will impact their experience
  - People concerned about *any* manipulation of the natural environment
- Ability to change grazing regimes that may be needed to restore some areas
- High costs and limited funds; and problems leveraging funds from others
- Limited market for the small-diameter wood
- Currently limited market strategies, product development and innovation, and business consultation
- Resource protection requirements may restrict some treatments in/near archaeological sites, riparian areas, TES species breeding sites; including potential federal listing of Jemez Mountains salamander under Endangered Species Act
- Lack of available labor force (internal/external), including specialized equipment, local training and jobs, and realistic contracting devices that meet local needs
- Challenges of managing for increased demand for recreation

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- Difficulties establishing/maintaining ongoing education programs
- Cost of acquiring baseline and monitoring data for resources
- Perceived internal risk associated with certain tools, like stewardship contracting
- Ability to get legal and coding work, coordinate with e.g., Fish and Wildlife, SHPO, Army Corps of Engineers, Tribal, and others
- Inventory of products, cost of getting inventory

**Enhancements/support may be related to the following factors:**

- Other state and county plans that support restoration (CWPP, statewide assessment, NM watershed priorities, Governor's restoration plan...)
- Community and scientific community supporters of forest restoration
- Local businesses, wood and biomass industry, rural economy, firewood users
- Public who understand the ecological, social, cultural improvements likely to result; especially if we highlight benefits to water supply, economies, and recreation
- Coordination with surrounding national forests to provide reliable wood supply
- Ranchers who see benefits to restoring ecosystems on their allotments
- Funding opportunities with Habitat Stamp Program, Respect the Rio, CFRP, Wild Turkey Federation, and others
- Innovations in collaborative restoration that has enhanced trust and common goals, and ability to complete more NEPA decisions without appeals/litigation
- Improving trend in public awareness of restoration needs and problems
- Current inventories are much better and much of the area has been surveyed
- Established research-management partnerships and demonstrations of restoration success in this area (eg. CFRP and research projects)
- Increased congressional appropriations and government emphasis on restoration