

XXVII Meeting of the Canada/Mexico/U.S.  
Trilateral Committee for Wildlife and Ecosystem Conservation and Management  
Virtual Meeting  
June 27-30, 2023

**All Times Eastern Time Zone and Subject To Change**  
Working Table: Migratory Birds

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**Co-Chairs:**

- **Natalie Savoie**, Migratory Birds and Wildlife Health, Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment and Climate Change Canada;
- **Humberto Berlanga**, Coordinador del Programa NABCI/ICAAN y Temas de Vida Silvestre, Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad (CONABIO), Mexico;
- **Ken Richkus**, Chief, Division of Migratory Bird Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S.

**Coordinator:**

- **Jo Anna Lutmerding**, Biologist, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, [jo\\_lutmerding@fws.gov](mailto:jo_lutmerding@fws.gov)

**Virtual Meeting Connection Information:**

This has been included in a separate attachment in the email sharing the agenda.

**Translation support**

There will not be simultaneous translation provided through the virtual platform. Translations may be provided during the presentations on a volunteer basis.

**Trilateral Committee Priorities for 2023**

- Climate Change (Connectivity)
- Diversity and Inclusion
- Integrating Human Dimensions
- Technology Innovation for Conservation
- Zoonotic Diseases

**Migratory Birds Table Priorities:**

- Implementing next steps for bird conservation for the Americas
- Integrating Justice, Equity, Diversity, Inclusion, and Accessibility
- Mainstreaming Biodiversity
  - Emphasizing actions to mainstream grassland bird and island conservation
- Coordination of advancements in reducing priority threats
- Improved Coordination of Monitoring and Information Sharing
- Wildlife Health

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**Tuesday, June 27, 2023**

Times provided in Eastern Time Zone and (Mexico City local time)

<b>12:30-12:40</b> (10:30-10:40)	<b>Plenary Session – Opening Country Remarks</b>
<b>12:40-1:40</b> (10:40-11:40)	<b>Plenary Session – Plenary Session</b>
<b>1:40-2:00</b> (11:40-12:00)	<b>Panel of Speakers – followed by discussion and Q&amp;A</b>
<b>2:00-2:15</b> (12:00-12:15)	<b>Break</b>
<b>2:15-2:30</b> (12:15-12:30)	<p><b><u>AGENDA ITEM 1: Welcome, Introductions, Adoption of the Agenda</u></b></p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS &amp; CONTACTS:</b> Co-chairs – Humberto Berlanga (CONABIO), Ken Richkus (FWS), Natalie Savoie (CWS)</p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Welcome and introductions of new and returning participants to the working table. Approval and adoption of the agenda.</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b> Standard item to build consensus and ensure full participation.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Approval of any changes to the agenda.</li> <li>▪ Adoption of the agenda</li> </ul>
<b>2:30-2:45</b> (12:30-12:45)	<p><b><u>AGENDA ITEM 2: 2022-23 Action Item Report (AIR)</u></b></p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS &amp; CONTACTS:</b> Co-chairs –Humberto Berlanga (CONABIO), Ken Richkus (FWS), Natalie Savoie (CWS)</p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Report on major accomplishments or challenges from the Action Item Report (AIR) (particularly those that are not on this year’s agenda) and any outstanding actions from the previous meeting.</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b> The Table uses the AIR to record decisions and monitor progress on work. Working tables review the previous year’s AIR at the beginning of each annual meeting.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b> Monitor progress on action items and agreements. Identify issues and challenges in accomplishing action items.</p>
<b>2:45-4:00</b> (12:45-2:00)	<p><b><u>AGENDA ITEM 3: Country Updates (20 minutes each)</u></b></p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS &amp; CONTACTS:</b> Co-chairs – Humberto Berlanga (CONABIO), Ken Richkus (FWS), Natalie Savoie (CWS)</p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Each country co-chair presents a short country report with relevant information to the MBT.</p>

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	<p><b>BACKGROUND:</b> Standard agenda item to present and underline relevant events that have occurred in each of the three countries.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b> Information and identification of priority topics for further discussion.</p>
<p><b>4:00-5:00</b> <i>(2:00-3:00)</i></p>	<p><b><u>AGENDA ITEM 4: Plenary Session: Indigenous Kinship Circle: Elevating Voices, Braiding Indigenous Knowledge, and Bridging across Cultures and Nations</u></b></p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS &amp; CONTACTS:</b> (please bold who the speakers will be) <b>Aimee Roberson (American Bird Conservancy, Southwest Regional Director), Bill Snow (Director of Consultation at Stoney Tribal Administration, Stoney Nakota Nation), Edgar Adrián Moreno (Departamento de Culturas Étnicas y Diversidad), Emily Boyd-Valandra (Indigenous Kinship Circle, Coordinator), Katia Carranza (University of Nebraska-Lincoln, School of Natural Resources), Martín (Chávez) Makawi (Rarámuri leader), Teresa Duran (Rarámuri leader), Christian Artuso (Migratory Birds Conservation Unit, Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment and Climate Change Canada), Diana Doan-Crider (Animo Partnership), Francisco Munoz-Arriola (University of Nebraska-Lincoln, School of Natural Resources &amp; Department of Biological Systems Engineering), José Abel Valenzuela (Instituto de Documentación de Lenguas Originarias (Indolenguó), and Monica Rattling Hawk (World Wildlife Fund, Native Nations Liaison, Northern Great Plains Program)</b></p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b>      The Indigenous Kinship Circle will present about the origins and activities of the group, as well as examples of the kinship relationships, cultural connections, and caregiving responsibilities of Indigenous Nations and groups in different areas of the Central Grasslands. We will describe some commonalities in Indigenous worldviews and kincentric approaches to ecology and how the resilience of Indigenous people is essential to the resilience of grasslands and other ecosystems. We will discuss the importance of Indigenous Traditional Knowledge and Indigenous Science to caretaking of our shared grasslands and all of our relatives who depend on them. We will also touch on the importance and challenges of trans-boundary connections across the many nations within the Central Grasslands of Turtle Island (North America).</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b>      The Indigenous Kinship Circle emerged out of the Central Grasslands Roadmap in 2020. We are a cross-boundary community of practice for Indigenous people and allies working to advance the wellbeing of our communities across the Central Grasslands of Turtle Island. We envision Indigenous communities that are happy, healthy, and thriving as we embody our lifeways and ancestral kinships, nurturing our relationships with each other, our human and other-than-human relatives, and Mother Earth. Our community offers members a space to elevate Indigenous voices, find support, connect with Indigenous knowledge, share beneficial</p>

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	<p>practices, learn from each other, and collaborate on projects. We also create bridges with Western environmental, conservation, and science communities to build understanding, respect, and inclusion of Indigenous perspectives.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider transitioning from a “Trilateral” committee to a “Multilateral” committee to officially include Indigenous Nations in a government-to-government capacity and seek mechanisms for Indigenous Nations to represent themselves on the executive table and be included in all aspects of decision-making. We recognize this may take time, so intermediate steps could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Inclusion of more Indigenous people and representatives of Indigenous Nations and groups in future Trilateral Committee meetings, including funding for travel and participation.</li> <li>○ Opportunities for Indigenous people to present at the full plenary or to multiple working group tables during future meetings and to conduct workshops to train attendees on reconciliation needs and opportunities.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Given the current inequities in funding availability and opportunities for capacity building, provide additional support for Indigenous-led initiatives, studies, and projects. This should include indirect goals such as capacity building for individual Indigenous Nations, Indigenous groups, and Indigenous-led non-governmental organizations so that they are able to participate more meaningfully in inter-agency collaborations.</li> <li>• Include the results of Indigenous-led studies in policies, programs, and projects with the guidance of Indigenous knowledge holders. Establish mechanisms to promote the use of Indigenous knowledge and local knowledge alongside Western scientific knowledge and ensure meaningful participation of Indigenous Nations in management and conservation decision-making.</li> <li>• Recognize that environmental conditions are intricately related to social conditions and that the wellbeing of Indigenous Nations is the foundation of Indigenous environmental processes and health.</li> </ul>
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**WEDNESDAY, June 28, 2023**

**Times provided in Eastern Time Zone and (Mexico City local time)**

	<i>Grassland Bird Conservation Joint Session with Ecosystems Table</i>
<b>1:00-1:15</b> <i>(11:00-11:15)</i>	<p><b><u>AGENDA ITEM 5: JV8 Central Grasslands Conservation Initiative</u></b></p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS &amp; CONTACTS:</b> Andy Bishop, Rainwater Basin Joint Venture (andy_bishop@fws.gov)</p>

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Mike Carter, Playa Lakes Joint Venture (mike.carter@pljv.org)  
Karen Chapman, Rio Grande Joint Venture (rchapman@abcbirds.org)  
Jim Devries, Prairie Habitat Joint Venture (j\_devries@ducks.ca)  
Jennie Duberstein, Sonoran Joint Venture (jennie\_duberstein@fws.gov)  
Josh Vest, Prairie Pothole Joint Venture (josh\_vest@fws.gov)  
Ali Duvall, Eco-Alliances for Change, LLC (aliduvall@ecoalliancesforchange.org)  
Jim Giocomo, American Bird Conservancy (jgiocomo@abcbirds.org)  
Robert Perez, Oaks and Prairies Joint Venture (rperez@abcbirds.org)  
Jeff Raasch, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (jeff.raasch@tpwd.texas.gov)  
Catherine Wightman, Northern Great Plains Joint Venture (cwightman@ducks.org)

**DESCRIPTION:**

The JV8 Central Grasslands Conservation Initiative (JV8) is an international partnership of eight Migratory Bird Joint Ventures unified for conservation of North America's Central Grasslands. It engages and expands Joint Venture partnerships across North America for the stewardship of native grassland ecosystems. JV8 builds on the power of partnerships and the Migratory Bird Joint Ventures' 35-year record of success in habitat stewardship to support birds, other wildlife, and people. The JV8 connects grassland stewardship efforts across not only a landscape of 500 million acres and multiple nations, but across the breeding, migratory, and wintering habitat of grassland birds.

In 2023 JV8 has four main areas of focus: coordinated conservation delivery, strategic communications, partnership building, and ongoing operations and foundational support. We are developing a business plan, to include metrics for measuring progress across JVs and a vision for work in the next five years; implementing the JV8 Strategic Communications Plan to build and strengthen relationships with key audiences; reinforcing and supporting connections with efforts like the Central Grasslands Road Map to contribute JV expertise and experience in conservation delivery; and working towards longer-term support JV8.

**BACKGROUND:**

The North American central grasslands, from Canada to Mexico, are among the most threatened ecosystems in the world. Agricultural land conversion and unsustainable grazing practices have resulted in habitat loss and degradation and populations of birds that depend on grasslands have declined significantly. If things continue at the current rate, some species may become extinct in the next 50 years. To address these declines, eight Joint Ventures from Canada to Mexico formed the JV8 Central Grasslands Initiative for trinational coordinated grassland conservation. These eight Joint Ventures work within their geographies and across boundaries to help ensure healthy grasslands for birds, other wildlife, and people who depend on them.

**REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:**

- Discuss vision for JV8's role in conservation delivery/implementation, and connections to other continental grasslands conservation efforts

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss potential sources of financial and institutional support for JV8, and for accelerating, replicating, adapting, and, where appropriate, scaling up successful grassland conservation efforts among Joint Ventures.</li> <li>• Garner continued support by the parties of the Trilateral Committee and Work Groups for collaborative conservation efforts for the central grasslands of North America.</li> </ul>
<p><b>1:15-1:30</b> <i>(11:15-11:30)</i></p>	<p><b><u>AGENDA ITEM 6: A national Conservation Action Plan for Species at Risk with the Agriculture Sector</u></b></p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS &amp; CONTACTS:</b></p> <p>Carolyn Seburn Co-Chair Agriculture Sector Core Planning Team Manager Priority Sectors Initiative   Canadian Wildlife Service   Environment and Climate Change Canada <a href="mailto:carolyn.seburn@ec.gc.ca">carolyn.seburn@ec.gc.ca</a></p> <p>Monica Hadarits Co-Chair Agriculture Sector Core Planning Team Executive Director   Canadian Roundtable for Sustainable Beef   Canadian Cattle Association <a href="mailto:hadaritsm@cattle.ca">hadaritsm@cattle.ca</a></p> <p>Erika Bachmann Policy Advisor Priority Sectors Initiative   Canadian Wildlife Service   Environment and Climate Change Canada <a href="mailto:erika.bachmann@ec.gc.ca">erika.bachmann@ec.gc.ca</a></p> <p>Mark Hovorka Director Priority Sectors Initiative   Canadian Wildlife Service   Environment and Climate Change Canada <a href="mailto:mark.hovorka@ec.gc.ca">mark.hovorka@ec.gc.ca</a></p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Under the <a href="#">Pan Canadian Approach to Transforming Species at Risk Conservation in Canada</a>, ECCC was mandated to co-develop conservation action plans with priority sectors, including agriculture. After three years of planning, meeting, debating, and writing, the agriculture sector Core Planning Team has finished a draft conservation action plan that has been distributed for wider engagement with stakeholders and partners.</p> <p>The action plan identifies opportunities, threats and enabling conditions to enhance the recovery of species and ecosystems at risk across Canada. The action plan will support co-benefits for agricultural producers and conservation outcomes. We are</p>

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	<p>collaborating with the sector and other segments of society to collectively identify what tools will help the agriculture sector be successful in managing land use change more wisely to support species recovery and broader sector sustainability.</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b>          The Pan Canadian Approach to Transforming Species at Risk Conservation in Canada shifted species-at-risk conservation from a single-species approach to one that focuses on multiple species and ecosystems. Under this approach, we are concentrating conservation efforts on priority places, species and sectors and threats across Canada. The three priority sectors are agriculture, forestry and urban development, of which the agriculture sector work is the most advanced. The agriculture sector action plan was developed by a core planning team comprised of provincial and federal government, industry, conservation organizations, academia, independent agriculture producers and Indigenous advisors.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b>          We would like to raise awareness of the agriculture sector conservation action plan, as well as the broader priority sectors initiative. We would like to generate interest among potential partners and stakeholders to participate in implementing the conservation measures identified in the action plan.</p>
<p><b>1:30-1:45</b>          (11:30-11:45)</p>	<p><b>AGENDA ITEM 7: Conservation of a priority site through trinational collaboration: Laguna Madre, Tamaulipas (Mexico)</b></p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS &amp; CONTACTS:</b>          Benoit Laliberte (Environment and Climate Change Canada), Adrián Varela Echavarría, Carlos Barriga Vallejo and Salvador Narváez Torres (Pronatura Noreste A. C.), Martha López Hernández and David Lerma Quiroga (Área de Protección de Flora y Fauna Laguna Madre y Delta del Río Bravo), Karen Chapman and Jesús Franco (Rio Grande Joint Venture, American Bird Conservancy), Sbeidy Yoselin Guzmán Ramírez, Rigel Nava Castillo and Mara Betanzos Reyes (Terra Asesoría Ambiental)</p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b>          The Laguna Madre (Tamaulipas, Mexico) is a site of great biological, ecological, and economic importance. It is one of the largest hypersaline systems in the world, and it is composed of various ecosystems, such as mangrove forests, scrublands, islets, seagrass beds, wetlands, and coastal lagoons, which makes it a site with unique biological richness and biodiversity in the world. 15% of North America’s migratory birds travelling through Mexico use the Laguna Madre, including species at risk such as the Piping Plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>) and the Red Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>). A third of the Redhead (<i>Aythya americana</i>) population also winters there. The Laguna Madre’s high productivity also support coastal fisheries activities, which can generate considerable pressure for wildlife. In recent years, collaborative work to strengthen conservation strategies have generated ecological and community development benefits, through inclusion schemes, capacity building, and regulation. However, continued collaborative efforts are needed to increase capacity (e.g. wildlife</p>

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	<p>monitoring, bird banding and tracking), restore hydrological systems, and support sustainable community development. This presentation will summarize work conducted by partners over the last decades and highlight current and future needs for conservation, research and sustainable community development.</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b>        The Laguna Madre y Delta del Río Bravo Flora and Fauna Protection Area was designated as a federal Natural Protected Area (NPA) on April 14, 2005. This protected area is located in the municipalities of Matamoros, San Fernando and Soto La Marina, in the state of Tamaulipas, it covers an area of 572,808 hectares. It is also a RAMSAR site, a UNESCO biosphere reserve, and a site of International Importance for Shorebirds by the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network. It hosts 144 resident species of birds, four of which (2.7%) are endemic in Mexico, and one more has a distribution restricted to Mexico and neighboring areas (quasi-endemic). The Kemp's ridley (<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>), which is the most endangered of all sea turtles nests there. Critical ecosystem services provided by the Laguna Madre include food production, fish and shrimp nurseries, and carbon sequestration. Over the last 20 years, partners (e.g.</p> <p>SEMARNAT, CONANP, Tamaulipas State Government, Pronatura Noreste, Terra Asesoría Ambiental, USFWS, and ECCC), have invested to promote protection, conservation, and community development in the area. However, despite these coordinated efforts, resources are lacking to fully implement the various management plans develop for this site (e.g. Management Plan developed by CONANP in 2015, Reddish Egret Conservation Plan developed by Pronatura Noreste in 2014), while pressure on the Laguna Madre ecosystems continue to increase (e.g. effects of population growth, climate change and coastal engineering). Therefore, it is necessary to encourage investment and the participation of new stakeholders to strengthen the implementation of collaborative and coordinated strategies that ensure conservation and effective community development.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b>        Implementation of sister sites between parks        Capacity building – bird banding/Motus        Establish Piping Plover working group between Canada, USA and Mexico        Fisheries action plan        Coastal engineering mitigation action plan</p>
<p><b>1:45-2:00</b>        (11:45-12:00)</p>	<p><b><u>AGENDA ITEM 8: Implementation of Grassland Conservation Letter of Intent</u></b></p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS &amp; CONTACTS:</b> MBWT Co-chairs –Humberto Berlanga (CONABIO), Ken Richkus (FWS), Natalie Savoie (CWS) and Ecosystems Working Table co-chairs - Ecosystems Working Table co-chairs – Edy Hernández (INECC), Mitch Ellis (FWS), Alaine Camfield (ECCC)</p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b></p>



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With the signature of the Grassland Letter of Intent (LOI), implementation of the agreed-upon activities will be discussed. The purpose of the LOI is:  
... to provide a specific framework for "the Participants" to renew and strengthen efforts to collaborate on the conservation and restoration of grasslands and grassland bird populations in North America.

Commitments in the LOI are:

1. The Agencies intend to expand cooperation in regional, bilateral, and trilateral activities in support of grassland habitat conservation and restoration.
2. The Agencies intend to continue to participate in and support collaborative initiatives related to grassland bird and habitat conservation, such as the Trilateral Committee (Migratory Birds, Ecosystem Conservation, and Species of Common Conservation Concern working tables), the JV8 Central Grasslands Initiative, North America Intergovernmental Committee on Cooperation for Wilderness and Protected Areas Conservation (NAWPA), the Central Grasslands Roadmap, and other summits, workshops or similar activities in 2023 and beyond. This may include the establishment of grassland inventories for effective measurement of habitat loss and restoration and to support setting mutual grassland conservation objectives.
3. The Agencies may invite the participation of other government agencies, educational and research institutions, as well as any other stakeholders considered relevant and pertinent for the development of the referenced activities, and non-government organizations with experience and interest in conservation of grassland birds and wildlife. Relevant expertise may be sought in ecological restoration, agriculture ("grass-based economies") and agricultural policy, human dimensions, and social sciences relevant to land-use and land-management choices, Indigenous knowledge systems and cultural expertise, fire ecology, climatology, continent-wide geospatial tracking of grassland extent and condition, and other disciplines with a bearing on the maintenance of ecosystem function and grassland species.
4. All activities of cooperation are subject to the availability of funds and to the applicable laws and regulations of the respective governments, with the understanding that:
  - a. each Agency is expected to provide for its own expenses;
  - b. nothing in this LOI gives rise to legally binding rights or obligations under the laws of the Participants or international law, and it does not create any liability or claim for damages by the Agencies or any third party; and
  - c. this LOI does not obligate funding nor allocation of resources, assets or personnel from the Agencies.
5. The Agencies intend to make all non-proprietary technical information obtained through their collaboration available to the public to the extent permissible under their respective laws and regulations.

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	<p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b>          Identify how LOI will be implemented and progress reported during 2024 Trilateral meeting.</p>
<p><b>2:00-2:15</b>  <i>(12:00-12:15)</i></p>	<p><b><i>BREAK</i></b></p>
<p><b>2:15-3:15</b>  <i>(12:15-1:15)</i></p>	<p><b>AGENDA ITEM 9: Panel: Eliminar las barreras sistémicas y reimaginar el futuro de la ornitología neotropical</b> (Eliminating systemic barriers and re-imagining the future of Neotropical ornithology)</p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS &amp; CONTACTS:</b> Ernesto Ruelas Inzunza, Universidad Veracruzana, Instituto de Biotecnología y Ecología Aplicada <a href="mailto:ruelas.uv@gmail.com">ruelas.uv@gmail.com</a> México, María del Coro Arizmendi FES Iztacala, UNAM <a href="mailto:coro@unam.mx">coro@unam.mx</a>, Yuliana Bedolla GECI <a href="mailto:yuliana.bedolla@islas.org">yuliana.bedolla@islas.org</a>, Enriqueta Velarde Universidad Veracruzana <a href="mailto:evelarde@uv.mx">evelarde@uv.mx</a>, Laura Fidalgo de Souza Biological Science Technician (Wildlife) at U.S. Forest Service <a href="mailto:laura.fidalgodesouza@usda.gov">laura.fidalgodesouza@usda.gov</a></p> <p><b>Descripción:</b> Panel de cuatro a cinco preguntas, de diez minutos cada pregunta:</p> <p>¿Qué medidas prioritarias son necesarias para aumentar la equidad en el arbitraje de las editoriales de Estados Unidos y Canadá para la publicación de investigaciones de Ornitólogos Latinos y Caribeños?</p> <p>¿De qué manera Estados Unidos y Canadá podrían ser más inclusivos en la participación de Latinoamericanos y Caribeños en la toma de decisiones para la creación de proyectos de las aves del Neotrópico?</p> <p>Dentro del trabajo de investigación en Latinoamérica y el Caribe, ¿cómo podemos incentivar la equidad con las comunidades locales?</p> <p>Al aplicar dichas acciones, ¿cuáles serían las ventajas para la conservación de las aves del Neotrópico?</p> <p>A manera de conclusión: ¿Qué otros espacios relacionados con JEDIA consideran que deberían aplicarse en el trabajo de la mesa de Aves Migratorias del Comité Trilateral de Canadá, México y Estados Unidos para la Conservación y Manejo de la Vida Silvestre y los Ecosistemas?</p> <p><b>Antecedentes:</b></p> <p>Juanita Sundberg (2008): Placing Race in Environmental Justice Research in Latin America, <i>Society &amp; Natural Resources: An International Journal</i>, 21:7, 569-582</p> <p>Lilly Briggs, Nancy M. Trautmann &amp; Christine Fournier (2018): Environmental</p>

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	<p>education in Latin American and the Caribbean: the challenges and limitations of conducting a systematic review of evaluation and research, Environmental Education</p> <p>Ruelas Inzunza et al. (2023). How to include and recognize the work of ornithologists based in the Neotropics: Fourteen actions for Ornithological Applications, Ornithology, and other global-scope journals. Ornithological Applications 125(1):duac047.</p> <p>Soares et al. (2023). Neotropical ornithology: Reckoning with historical assumptions, removing systemic barriers, and reimagining the future. Ornithological Applications 125(1):duac046.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b></p>
<p><b>3:15-3:30</b> (1:15-1:30)</p>	<p><b><i>BREAK</i></b></p>
<p><b>3:30-4:30</b> (1:30-2:30)</p>	<p><b><u>AGENDA ITEM 10: Americas Flyways Framework and Hemispheric Conservation</u></b></p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS &amp; CONTACTS:</b> Co-chairs –Humberto Berlanga (CONABIO), Ken Richkus (FWS), Natalie Savoie (CWS) and Rob Clay (Manomet), Guy Foulks (FWS), Scott Johnston (FWS), Randy Dettmers (FWS)</p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Present and discuss a way forward to implement flyway-scale conservation of migratory birds in the Americas, building on the <a href="#">America’s Flyway Framework (AFF)</a>, with a focus on grassland conservation. The first part of the session will be presentations from members of cooperative grassland conservation efforts in North and South America followed by discussion about how the MBWT might endorse or recommend its support for increased collaboration and implementation of strategies for grassland conservation across the western hemisphere as part of implementation of the AFF.</p> <p><u>Presentation order:</u></p> <p>3:35 Rob Clay, Director, Oficina Ejecutiva de la RHRAP, Vice Presidente, Flyways Manomet, Inc.</p> <p>3:35-3:45 Karen Chapman, Coordinator, Rio Grande Joint Venture and Jesús G. Franco, Assistant Coordinator, Rio Grande Joint Venture Rio Grande Joint Venture Coordinator</p> <p>3:45-3:55 Natalie Dudinszky Grasslands Conservation Manager, BirdLife Americas y Coordinadora Regional de la Alianza del Pastizal</p> <p>3:55-4:05 Krishna Barros Bonavides, Environmental Analyst, Department of Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change – Brazil</p>

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	<p>4:05-4:30 Discussion among speakers, co-chairs, and participants facilitated by Natalie Savoie, Canada co-chair</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b> An action item from the 2022 Trilateral meeting was to improve coordination with conservation efforts throughout the hemisphere, including through the AFF. There are several examples of multi-national coordination for bird conservation in the Americas, though there are many linkages that could still be made. Following the 2022 Trilateral meeting, the collaborators have continued to discuss different approaches and share ideas for leveraging opportunities. During the 2023 Trilateral meeting, the collaborators will discuss how the Trilateral countries can continue to collaborate to promote hemispheric-scale conservation, including engaging in future implementation of the AFF.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b> The Trilateral countries will work together to prioritize opportunities for promoting hemispheric-scale grassland conservation and how they will engage with the AFF into the future.</p>
	<p><i>Bird Conservation Partnerships</i></p>
<p><b>4:30-4:40</b> (2:30-2:40)</p>	<p><b><u>AGENDA ITEM 11: Partners in Flight Western Working Group</u></b></p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS &amp; CONTACTS:</b>        Mike Green, Partners in Flight (PIF) Steering Committee Co-chair, US Fish and Wildlife Service (michael_green@fws.gov, 503-872-2707); Natalie Savoie, PIF Steering Committee Co-chair, Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) (natalie.savoie@ec.gc.ca); Jennifer L. Davis, PIF Western Working Group (WWG) Chair, American Bird Conservancy (jdavis@abcbirds.org), Jamie Ratliff PIF WWG Forest Birds Committee Chair (jamie.ratliff@usda.gov); John Alexander, Klamath Bird Observatory (jda@klamathbird.org); Sarahy Contreras Martiniz Universidad de Guadalajara-CUCSUR (sarahy.contreras@academicos.udg.mx); Wendy Easton, CWS (wendy.easton@ec.gc.ca); Monica Iglecia, PACIFIC BIRDS Habitat Joint Venture, (monica_iglecia@pacificbirds.org); Dave Smith, Intermountain West Joint Venture (Smith, Dave W &lt;Dave_W_Smith@fws.gov)</p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b>        Evidence suggests that western forest bird population declines are associated with 100 years of conifer-centric management. Such management has discouraged natural and anthropogenic disturbance (i.e., fire) and reduced amount of old growth and natural patterns of post-disturbance succession (i.e., broadleaf), resulting in forest conditions that are “departed” from historic natural ranges in variability and decreased resiliency to climate-driven fires. Our western forests, forest resources (e.g., water), human communities, and forest birds at risk. These relate to a One Health lens focused on fire and climate resilience and security, water quality, and forest restoration need.</p> <p>In 2022 we proposed that the Trilateral Committee support and help deliver a coordinated trinational conservation effort for western forests that integrates human dimensions and human community wellbeing targets such as clean water and fire risk</p>

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	<p>reduction. Related trinational efforts are now building on existing incentive programs in each country (e.g., Strategic Partnerships Initiative – Canada; Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Territorial – Mexico; Bipartisan Infrastructure Law – US) to determine ecological change and strategies for adaptation to that change. This project is addressing the Migratory Bird Table priorities of human dimensions and adaptation to change. This project’s focus is to develop and implement strategic conservation actions as next steps for western forest bird conservation, through trinational coordination, to reduce risk for bird populations and for human communities.</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b>        Almost one billion of the three billion bird population decline in 50 years was among forest obligate species (Rosenberg et al 2019). In western forests, 19 of 39 species are experiencing long-term decline; populations of 14 species have experienced recent declines (over the past three generations). Long- and short-term population declines have generated prioritized conservation actions for these species. Sixteen of these species occur on the USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (2021) continental list and Partners in Flight Watch list (2016), another eight are included on the Road to Recovery list, and seven of eight species are on Species of Greatest Conservation Need lists in the states where they nest.</p> <p>The Partners in Flight Western Working Group Forest Birds Subcommittee continues to provide science information to guide decision making by western migratory bird joint ventures, Federal and State/Provincial agencies, and other conservation partners. In this case, conservation actions and priorities are guided by the Partners in Flight Conservation Investment Strategy (CIS), “An Integrated Conservation Strategy for Western Temperate, Mexican Pine-oak, and Tropical Cloud Forest Birds: North America to Central America.” This CIS is multi-national in scope and encompasses the full annual cycle of many species. This work will inform the emerging concept of a “Western Forest Initiative”, led by joint ventures, which link human wellbeing targets, forest management, and bird conservation.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b>        We will provide an update of the Western Forest Initiative and seek input from the Migratory Bird Table as to how Federal agencies and partners can continue to leverage existing incentive programs in each country (Strategic Partnerships Initiative – Canada; Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Territorial – Mexico; Bipartisan Infrastructure Law – US) to determine ecological change and strategies for adaptation to that change. How can we better guide investments in forest restoration from each program to ensure benefits for at-risk western forest birds? What additional support can the Partners in Flight Western Working Group - Forest Birds Committee provide that will facilitate trinational coordination of science needs and priorities specific to ecological change and departure in western forests, that also directly addresses human wellbeing targets and habitat-limiting factors for priority birds?</p>
<p><b>4:40-4:50</b>  <i>(2:40-2:50)</i></p>	<p><b><u>AGENDA ITEM 12: Southern Wings: Connectivity Across the Americas</u></b></p>

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	<p><b>COLLABORATORS &amp; CONTACTS:</b> Deb Hahn, AFWA</p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b>          The mission of Southern Wings is to provide a mechanism to support and facilitate conservation projects that support the conservation of shared migratory bird species in Mexico, Central and South America and the Caribbean. This is ongoing program for the State agencies with partnerships with Mexican and Canadian partners. We have presented about this program at previous meetings.</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b>          The Program started in 2009. Since 2009 41 state fish and wildlife agencies have contributed almost \$3.6 million to projects in the Colorado River Delta, Chihuahuan Desert grasslands, Laguna Madre, Sierra Madre Occidental, and Yucatan Peninsula in Mexico; Costa Rica; Honduras, Nicaragua; Dominican Republic; Guatemala; Bolivia; and Colombia. It connects well with the Trilateral priority of connectivity even though terrestrial sites for migratory birds are not always right next to each other. It also connects well with many of the Table’s priorities such as mainstreaming grassland bird conservation, conservation investment strategies, implementing next steps for bird conservation in the Americas and the discussions about the America’s Flyways Framework.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b>          Inform the Committee about the projects occurring in Mexico, consider how to increase participation by Mexican and Canadian partners for the conservation of shared migratory bird species, and discuss potential additional collaboration opportunities and linkages with other full annual cycle conservations conversations.</p>
<p><b>4:50-5:00</b>  <i>(4:50-5:00)</i></p>	<p><b><u>AGENDA ITEM 13: Road to Recovery</u></b></p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS &amp; CONTACTS:</b> Humberto Berlanga, Esmeralda Bravo, Paul Schmidt</p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b>          Update and Plans for Road to Recovery, Saving Our Shared Birds</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b>          Road to Recovery has been fully operational for more than a year in implementing ideas spawned by the Science paper “3 Billion Birds Lost”. The effort is focused on delivering the science to strategically drive recovery of steeply declining shared bird populations. R2R has recently hired an International Fellow from Mexico to help build partnerships in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Trilateral would be a great venue to further these collaborative efforts.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b>          Partnerships and projects across the hemisphere focused on species recovery by connecting scientists, conservationists, governments, and local people with common interests and connections to birds.</p>

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**THURSDAY, June 29, 2023**

**Times provided in Eastern Time Zone and (Mexico City local time)**

<p><b>1:00-2:00</b> (11:00-12:00)</p>	<p><b><u>AGENDA ITEM 14: Developing a Tri-National Vision for Bird Conservation</u></b></p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS &amp; CONTACTS:</b> Eric Kershner (FWS), Brian Smith (FWS), Natalie Savoie (CWS), Ken Richkus (FWS), Humberto Berlanga (CONABIO), Vicente Rodrigues, Charles Francis (CWS)</p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> A draft outline of a Tri-National Vision for Bird Conservation has been developed for review and discussion. This agenda item is to present the draft outline and discuss how to shape and complete the vision document.</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b> Coordinated conservation action is required across the hemisphere to bend the declining curves. An action Item from the 2021 Trilateral meeting meant to be the first step in coordinating conservation priorities was to develop a Tri-national Vision. A trinational vision could ensure conservation commitments from all three nations. A trinational vision can provide: 1) A blueprint for habitat protection and restoration and 2) the development and implementation of effective conservation policy to reduce threats, improve population monitoring, and mainstreaming conservation action.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b> Committee input on Vision content.</p>
<p><b>2:00-2:15</b> (12:00-12:15)</p>	<p><b><i>BREAK</i></b></p>
<p><b>2:15-2:25</b> (12:15-12:25)</p>	<p><b><u>AGENDA ITEM 15: Proposed Changes to Bird Conservation Regions in Canada</u></b></p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS &amp; CONTACTS:</b></p> <p>Dean Demarest – USFWS, Migratory Birds &amp; Science Applications, LR4, Partners in Flight International Science Committee, chief contacts – Ken Rosenberg, Cornell Lab of Ornithology/American Bird Conservancy (ret.), Pete Blancher, Canadian Wildlife Service (ret.), Marcel Gahbauer, Canadian Wildlife Service, <a href="mailto:marcel.gahbauer@ec.gc.ca">marcel.gahbauer@ec.gc.ca</a>, Alaine Camfield, Canadian Wildlife Service, Arvind Panjabi, Bird Conservancy of the Rockies</p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> The Partners in Flight (PIF) International Science Committee is bringing forth a proposal to revise boundaries of several Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in Canada to address existing inconsistencies/limitations in their use/applicability as ecoregional</p>

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divisions within the BCR framework. The proposed changes would subdivide four of the largest BCRs and adjust boundaries in Quebec, so that they better reflect the intent of BCRs to represent meso-scale ecoregional divisions with fairly homogeneous avifaunas. The splits would conform to existing ecoregional hierarchies defined by the Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC), while the boundary adjustments in Quebec are based on accepted forest region delineations.

At the 2022 Trilateral Committee meeting, there was confirmation that in the absence of an active tri-national NABCI forum, the Trilateral Migratory Birds Table would take on the role of reviewing and making decisions on any proposed BCR changes.

We are thus seeking approval from the Migratory Birds Table of these changes.

**BACKGROUND:**

BCRs were developed by the North American Bird Conservation Initiative (NABCI) to define ecologically distinct regions with similar bird communities, habitats, and resource management issues, with the intent of facilitating landscape level bird conservation planning and assessment.

BCRs have become a valuable framework for reporting and managing bird populations. Notably, PIF collaborates with several other major bird conservation initiatives to maintain and administer the Avian Conservation Assessment Database (ACAD), which establishes a peer-reviewed, transparent and replicable means to evaluate and rate the relative vulnerability of the entire North American avifauna. The ACAD has a spatial basis in the BCR framework, and is used widely across the bird conservation community to aid in establishing priorities for attention. Recent efforts to update the ACAD with current assessment data have identified challenges with regard to the large BCRs in northern Canada (BCRs 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8).

To address these challenges and facilitate future updates, PIF proposes subdividing BCRs 3, 6, 7, and 8, making the ten resultant regions (new BCRs) more comparable in spatial scale, ecological scope, and avifaunal importance to BCRs elsewhere in North America. Whereas most of the BCR framework is rooted in aggregates of CEC level III divisions, these northern Canada BCRs are much less ecologically homogeneous, and most of the proposed changes would follow existing ecoregion boundaries at CEC's highest scale (Level I). Within Quebec, the boundaries between regions 3 vs. 7, 8 vs. 12, and 8 vs. 14 would be adjusted to conform to the accepted limits of the boreal forest. The proposed changes for Quebec are already being used to guide some conservation implementation actions, given that they reflect clear and relevant ecological boundaries. Collectively, these revisions would enable more accurate predictions of presence, abundance and trends of species within these BCRs.

A preliminary version of this proposal was presented to the Trilateral Committee in June 2022. Over the past year, we have engaged in further consultation on the proposed changes with the Canadian Wildlife Service, Habitat Joint Ventures, Birds Canada, and the Canadian Wildlife Directors Committee (with representatives from all provinces and territories). The feedback received has generally been supportive, especially as the



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	<p>majority of proposed changes are simply subdivisions of current boundaries and therefore compatible with existing data frameworks. The only concern noted was the potential for additional future adjustments that may be triggered by changes arising from upcoming revisions to the Canadian Terrestrial Ecological Framework (CTEF). However, those are likely at least a few years away and likely to be limited to fine scale boundary adjustments. Given the anticipated benefits of the current proposal, we are strongly in favour of proceeding with it now, rather than waiting for possible future fine-tuning.</p> <p>Although the original proposal also called for subdivision of BCR 4, that element has been put on hold, as it is the only change that would have implications outside Canada, and further consultation with Alaska (through Boreal PIF) is required. Whereas there would be a simple split in Canada based on CEC Level I ecoregion boundaries, elevational differences in Alaska create a much more fragmented delineation of ecoregions, warranting discussion of implications. Realignment of this BCR may be revisited in future.</p> <p>If these changes are endorsed, PIF will work with Birds Canada to develop and disseminate updated shape files with the new regions.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• endorse changes to BCRs in Canada</li> <li>• support communications regarding endorsed BCR revisions through appropriate Trilateral channels</li> </ul>
<p>2:25-2:35</p>	<p><b>AGENDA ITEM 16: Discussion about proposed Mexico and U.S. updates to Bird Conservation Regions and adoption of changes</b></p> <p><b>Collaborators and Contacts:</b> Co-chairs –Humberto Berlanga (CONABIO), Ken Richkus (FWS), Natalie Savoie (CWS)</p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> In addition to Canada, Mexico has undergone a process to update Bird Conservation Region (BCR) boundaries and will provide an update. The US will be provided an opportunity to share any updates on changes it is considering.</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b> The process to update and refine Mexican BCRs lead by CONABIO has been completed during 2023. The new map has been presented and discussed with both Sonoran and Rio Grand/Bravo Joint Ventures and adjusted to better serve to define Joint Venture boundaries. The final map is ready to be approved by the MBWT and then used, with US and Canada maps, to produce the next version of the BCR map of North America.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b> Reach consensus among co-chairs to endorse proposed changes to Bird Conservation Regions and discuss next steps to update the BCR map.</p>

<p><b>2:35-2:45</b> (12:35-12:45)</p>	<p><b>AGENDA ITEM 17: Report of USGS-EESC current efforts to modernize infrastructure of the BBL and BBS programs</b></p>
	<p><b>COLLABORATORS &amp; CONTACTS:</b></p>
	<p>Thomas O’Connell, Antonio Celis-Murillo, David Ziolkowski and Keith Pardieck USGS Eastern Ecological Science Center</p>
	<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b></p>
	<p>Report of USGS-EESC current efforts to modernize infrastructure of the BBL and BBS programs</p>
	<p><b>BACKGROUND:</b></p>
	<p>The US Geological Survey’s Eastern Ecological Science Center, EESC (formerly Patuxent Wildlife Research Center and Leetown Science Center) conducts fish, wildlife, and ecological science at regional, national, and international scales to support the priority conservation and management needs of the Department of Interior and other Federal, state, and non-governmental organizations. EESC hosts two of the world’s broadest-scale and longest-term wildlife programs: the Bird Banding Laboratory (BBL) and the North American Breeding Bird Survey (BBS). The BBL is an integrated scientific program established in 1920 supporting the collection, archiving, management, and dissemination of information from banded and marked birds in North America. This USGS program collaborates with the Canadian Wildlife Service Bird Banding Office to administer the North American Bird Banding Program (NABBP). The BBS is also a collaboration with the Canadian Wildlife Service and, since 1966, has operated using a standardized, statistically rigorous protocol to deliver scientifically credible measures of the status, trends, and environmental associations of North American Birds, allowing us to better understand bird population changes and manage them. Both programs contribute to all stages of the conservation and management cycle, from identifying conservation needs to evaluating conservation actions. The data they produce has many uses beyond their original design and researchers continue to find new applications of the data to inform emerging issues such as invasive species, climate change, chemical contaminants, and disease tracking. Collectively, these programs contribute mightily to our understanding of continental ecological processes and thus inform the planning and management efforts of trilateral efforts among Canada, Mexico, and the U.S.</p>
	<p>The technological infrastructure of these programs includes large databases (85mil+ records in BBL, 100mil+ in BBS) and complex web-based interfaces that require regular maintenance and upgrades to meet the demands of modern users in today’s every-changing security environment. The safe keeping of some of our nations’ most invaluable ecological data depends on this, as does the safeguarding of personal information about the many thousands of people who have participated in these programs. The technology landscape has changed rapidly over the past decade and to keep pace, EESC recently committed &gt;2.8 mill USD in contractual services alone to achieve the following goals:</p>

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Consolidation of data services by migrating BBL and BBS IT infrastructure from physical servers at EESC to virtual servers at the Data Center managed by the USGS Earth Resources Observation and Science Center (EROS) where all new application development will take place.</li> <li>2. Migration of the BBL database from the Oracle database management system to a MS SQL Server framework, including re-writing the entire scripting library required to keep database objects in sync.</li> <li>3. Refactoring of the BBL web-based data management applications into the .NET cloud computing framework.</li> <li>4. Refactoring of the BBS web-based data entry and data management applications (700+ interactive web pages) from the ColdFusion markup language to the .NET cloud computing framework.</li> <li>5. Incorporation of Multi-Factor Authentication processes for all BBL and BBS applications that require logins.</li> </ol> <p>Work has begun on these tasks and will require a continuing commitment of staff and funding to see them through. This substantial investment will ensure that these programs continue their lasting presence as premier sources for reliable, scientifically credible bird population data. While current EESC efforts in modernizing the infrastructure of the BBL and BBS programs are a huge stride in aligning its scientific capabilities with the most pressing conservation and management challenges, the ability to deliver the full potential of these programs has not been realized due to funding limitations.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b>        Find opportunities for coordination and collaboration to support the efforts of EESC to fully deliver the BBL and BBS programs which are an integral part of the North American Bird Banding Program and the North American Breeding Bird Survey.</p>
	<i><b>Anthropogenic Impacts</b></i>
<p><b>2:45-2:55</b>  <i>(12:45-12:55)</i></p>	<p><b><u>AGENDA ITEM 18: Reducing bird collisions with building glass and communication towers</u></b></p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS &amp; CONTACTS:</b> Joelle Gehring (<a href="mailto:Joelle_Gehring@fws.gov">Joelle_Gehring@fws.gov</a>, FWS), Eric Kershner (FWS), Pam Toschik (FWS), Julie Bourque (Canada), Christian Roy (Canada), Charles Francis (Canada), Vicente Rodriguez (Mexico, unconfirmed), Humberto Berlanga (Mexico, unconfirmed)</p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b>        Every year over one billion birds collide with glass and 6.8 million birds collide with communications towers. Birds are attracted to non-flashing lights, such as tower obstruction lights and building lights. Once attracted to structures, birds can collide with tower guy wires and cannot distinguish reflective glass from the surrounding landscape and sky. Effective solutions are available to tower and building managers. Extinguishing or reprogramming non-flashing lights to flash significantly reduces bird collisions. Marking glass with a 2-inch by 2-inch pattern significantly reduces bird</p>

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	<p>collisions with glass. By incorporating bird friendly measures into towers and buildings we can reduce bird collisions across North America, which will reduce one of the leading causes of bird mortality.</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b>        Longcore et al. (2012) estimated that 6.8 million birds/year, collide with U.S. and Canadian communications towers. Towers lit with non-flashing lights at night are involved with significantly more bird collisions than towers lit with only flashing lights. Extinguishing or reprogramming non-flashing lights to flash lights maintain aircraft safety, reduce tower lighting and maintenance costs, and reduce bird collisions by as much as 70%. Transport Canada offers a similar option to tower owners. Mexico has not yet included this option in tower lighting recommendations and outreach is required. Using only flashing lights on existing and future towers is one of the most effective and economically feasible means of reducing avian fatalities at communications towers. Education of the industry and natural resources agencies is critical to implementation on existing towers.</p> <p>Most glass collisions (99%) occur at low-rise buildings and at urban and rural residences, less than 1% of collision mortality is at high-rise buildings (Loss et al. 2014). Many government facilities cause bird collisions. Designing or retrofitting government facilities to be bird safe and enhancing public education efforts on how to reduce collisions can further increase the bird conservation impact. Much work has been done in North America in the past few years, through actions to retrofit or design bird-friendly buildings, and changes to policies and regulations. For example, the U.S. GSA changed the <a href="#">standards for new federal buildings</a> to be bird friendly in 2021, and Canada published <a href="#">Bird-Friendly Design Standards in 2019</a>. Many of the bird species colliding with towers and glass are also facing significant population declines. This session will provide an opportunity for sharing information and best practices.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b>        Engage representatives of Mexico to support and assist in contacting and communicating with Mexican government and tower industry.        Support Canadian efforts to determine tower ownership in Canada, encourage owners to extinguish unnecessary lights, explore next steps for Canada’s efforts.        understand the status of addressing bird collisions with building glass in each country, foster commitments to adopt bird-friendly standards for federal wildlife agency buildings in each country, including monitoring and mitigating bird collisions, and share resources on monitoring, mitigating, and reducing bird collisions with building glass.</p>
<p><b>2:55-3:05</b>  <i>(12:55-1:05)</i></p>	<p><b><u>AGENDA ITEM 19: Bird City Network</u></b></p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS &amp; CONTACTS:</b> Joanna Eckles (Bird City Network Coordinator, American Bird Conservancy) and Sue Bonfeld (Executive Director, Environment for the Americas)</p>

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	<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> The Bird City Network (BCN) was launched in 2023 by the American Bird Conservancy and Environment for the Americas to unite Bird City Programs across the Americas to foster innovation and connections that lead to on-the-ground advances for bird conservation while making communities healthier and more beautiful places for people to live. An overview of the BCN will be provided for all participants, highlighting new opportunities where the Migratory Bird Working Table (MBWT) may be able to support the growing network.</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b> Several anthropogenic threats to birds, such as nighttime lighting and bird collisions with glass, occur at high rates in urban and suburban areas. Reducing anthropogenic threats to birds has been a conservation focus for the MBWT, including developing resources to promote simple actions that reduce threats while providing benefits to people. The launch of the BCN and participation from cities in multiple countries is potentially an invaluable conduit for the MBWT to collaboratively develop and disseminate beneficial practices for reducing anthropogenic threats to birds to participating communities.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b> Inform the MBWT about the launch and work of the BCN and discuss opportunities for collaboration and support.</p>
<p><b>3:05-3:20</b> (1:05-1:20)</p>	<p><b>AGENDA ITEM 20: Assessing the Status of Human-caused Mortality</b></p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS &amp; CONTACTS:</b> Eric Kershner (FWS), Joelle Gehring (FWS)</p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> This agenda item will provide context for a Tri-national discussion regarding human-caused sources of mortality. We will explore what the top threats across North America and the status of data on these sources of mortality and how each country is addressing these threats.</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b> Cumulatively, human caused mortality results in billions of bird deaths across the hemisphere. Human caused mortality can be addressed at larger scales if common priorities are identified. Information sharing is key for Tri-national coordination.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b> Identify areas where Tri-national coordination can be improved and priorities where collaboration and coordination will reduce the threat of human caused mortality.</p>
<p><b>3:20-3:30</b> (1:20-1:30)</p>	<p><i>Break</i></p>
	<p><i>Island Conservation</i></p>
<p><b>3:30-3:40</b> (1:30-1:40)</p>	<p><b>AGENDA ITEM 21: Trilateral Island Initiative: Conservation and Restoration of the Islands of Canada, the United States, and Mexico</b></p> <p><b>AGENDA ITEM PRESENTOR(S):</b></p> <p>Annie Little (NPS) and representatives from Canada, U.S., and Mexico (TBD)</p>

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	<p><b>COLLABORATORS &amp; CONTACTS:</b></p> <p>Annie Little (NPS), Gilles Seutin (Parks Canada), Federico Méndez Sánchez (Conservación de Islas), Gregg Howald (Advanced Conservation Strategies), Patty Baiao (Island Conservation), Humberto Berlanga (CONABIO), Nick Holmes (The Nature Conservancy), Eric VanderWerf (Pacific Rim Conservation), Lindsay Young (Pacific Rim Conservation)</p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b></p> <p>This agenda item focuses on a collaborative trilateral effort to conserve and restore marine island ecosystems, including seabird populations. Following the signing of the Letter of Intent (LOI) at the 2014 Trilateral Committee meeting, the three countries have been collaborating on multiple issues of shared interest related to island conservation. The Trilateral Island Working Group will update the Migratory Bird Table on the status of current collaborative efforts, including ongoing projects, new priorities, and efforts to further the LOI. We will highlight island conservation efforts that in particular relate to the 2023 priorities, including adaptation to ecosystem change, technological innovation, connectivity, and climate change.</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b></p> <p>Over the last decade, multiple bilateral and trilateral island restoration projects have been initiated. In order to further encourage coordination and collaboration on island projects, a Trilateral Island Working Group was created in 2012. This group developed the LOI that was signed by the three countries at the 2014 Trilateral Meeting in Querétaro, Mexico. The LOI documents that the three countries intend to engage in cooperative bilateral and trilateral activities to promote sustainable environmental policies and practices in support of island conservation. The Working Group will discuss achievements, priorities, and updates of recent collaborative efforts related to island conservation.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b></p> <p>We seek continued endorsement by the Trilateral Committee of collaborative conservation efforts on islands in Canada, United States, and Mexico. The goal of the Trilateral Island Initiative is for the three countries to engage in cooperative bilateral and trilateral activities to promote sustainable environmental policies and practices in support of island conservation.</p>
<p><b>3:40-3:50</b> <i>(1:40-1:50)</i></p>	<p><b><u>AGENDA ITEM 22:</u> Translocation of Black-footed Albatrosses from Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge, USA to Create a Breeding Colony on Guadalupe Island Biosphere Reserve, Mexico</b></p>

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<p><b>SUBMITTED BY:</b> Eric VanderWerf (Pacific Rim Conservation) and Federico Méndez Sánchez (Grupo de Ecología y Conservación de Islas)</p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS &amp; CONTACTS:</b> Eduardo Ponce Guevara (CONANP), Humberto Berlanga García (CONABIO), Eric VanderWerf (Pacific Rim Conservation), Robby Kohley (Pacific Rim Conservation), Federico Méndez Sánchez (Grupo de Ecología y Conservación de Islas), Julio Hernández Montoya (Grupo de Ecología y Conservación de Islas), Israel Popoca Arellano (CONANP), Annie Little (National Park Service), Jared Underwood (USFWS, Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument), Jonathan Plissner (USFWS).</p> <p><b>PRESENTATION/PROJECT DESCRIPTION:</b></p> <p>In collaboration with many partner agencies in the USA and Mexico, under the CAN/USA/MEX Trilateral Island Initiative (TII), during 2020 we developed a 4-year program (2021-2024) to translocate Black-footed Albatross (<i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>) from Midway Atoll to Guadalupe Island, Mexico to create a new breeding colony. Up to March 2023, we have conducted three years of translocations as follows; 2021: 21 eggs and 12 chicks, with a total of 27 fledged chicks; 2022: 36 eggs, with 34 fledged chicks; 2023: 36 eggs, with 33 chicks currently growing and being raised by foster Laysan Albatross parents with aid of hand feeding when needed. We expect that these 33 chicks will fledge by the end of June 2023. With this, a total of 94 BFAL chicks will have been produced on Guadalupe. Next year 2024 will be the last translocation of the program, with plans to transport 36 more eggs.</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b></p> <p>The Black-footed Albatross (<i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>) has a total breeding population of about 57,500 pairs, 95% of which nest on low atolls in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. Inundation of breeding colonies from sea level rise and storm surge associated with climate change is its most serious long-term threat. Protection of suitable nesting habitat and creation of new colonies on higher islands are among the highest priority conservation actions. Guadalupe is a large, high island that is protected as a Biosphere Reserve and already supports a thriving colony of Laysan Albatrosses. Black-footed Albatrosses already forage in the cold waters of the California Current around Guadalupe, which are less likely to be affected by climate change than most other regions of the Pacific. Creation of a breeding colony in the eastern Pacific would increase the breeding range of the species and enhance its resiliency to climate change.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED OUTCOMES:</b></p> <p>To report on the progress of three years (2021-2023) of Black-footed Albatross translocations from Midway Atoll to Guadalupe Island. Also, we seek continued support and endorsement by the MBWT for this translocation project, which will continue for one more year.</p> <p>2023 Measures of success:</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indicator 1: Successful translocation of 36 eggs from MANWR to GIBR. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Goals: 100% survival of eggs during transport; <b>36 of 36 eggs survived the trip.</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>• Indicator 2: Fledging of healthy BFAL chicks from Guadalupe. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Goals: Hatching rate of foster eggs similar to the hatching rate of natural Laysan Albatross (LAAL) eggs (85%; Hernández-Montoya 2019); <b>35 of 36 eggs hatched, 97.2% hatching rate.</b> Fledging rate of foster and hand raised chicks <math>\geq</math> fledging rate of wild LAAL chicks on Guadalupe (85%; Hernández-Montoya 2019), and similar to that in BFAL translocations on Oahu (94%; VanderWerf et al. 2019); <b>33 of 35 hatched chicks expected to fledge by the end of June 2023, 94.3% fledging rate.</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>• Indicator 3: Attraction of wild BFAL to the release site on Guadalupe. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Goal: Attraction of at least one wild adult BFAL to the release site in the first year and increasing numbers in each subsequent year. <i>A social attraction system for LAAL was deployed on Guadalupe Island from 2016-2019 and attracted 22 pairs to an area safe from predators; no attraction of BFAL wild adults yet.</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<b><i>Tri-national Marine and Coastal Bird Working Group</i></b>
<p><b>3:50-4:05</b> <i>(1:50-2:05)</i></p>	<p><b><u>AGENDA ITEM 23:</u> Trilateral Bycatch Working Group Work Plan Development</b></p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS &amp; CONTACTS:</b></p> <p><i>Co-Chairs:</i> Vicente Rodríguez (CONABIO), Scott Johnston (USFWS), Jake Russell-Mercier (CWS)</p> <p><i>Working Group Members:</i> Alfredo Castillo (University of Guadalajara), Alicia Aztorga (Conservación de Islas), Allison Anholt (UNB), Annette Henry (NOAA), Brad Keitt (ABC), Caleb Spiegel (USFWS), Caroline Fox (ECCC - CWS), Cecilia Soldatini (CICESE), Clement Chevallier (ECCC - CWS), Dan Anderson (UC Davis), Eduardo Palacios (CICESE), Elizabeth Labunski (USFWS), Enriqueta Velarde (Centro de Ecología y Pesquerías), Francisco Fernandez (Comunidad y Biodiversidad), Humberto Berlanga (CONABIO), Jennie Duberstein (USFWS), Julie Bourque (ECCC - CWS), Julio Hernández Montoya (Conservación de Islas), Ken Morgan (Retired from ECCC), Laurie Wilson (ECCC - CWS), Lee Benaka (NOAA), Mark Mallory (Acadia University), Martin Enrique Hernandez Rivas (Instituto Politécnico Nacional), Roberta Swift (USFWS), Sabina Wilhelm (ECCC - CWS), Scott Hall (NFWF), Shannon Fitzgerald (NOAA), Tom Good (NOAA), Yuliana Bedolla (Conservación de Islas)</p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b></p> <p>As an outcome of the 2021 Trilateral, the Migratory Birds Working Table co-chairs approved the formation of a Bycatch Working Group in 2022, which is co-chaired by and includes members from the US, Mexico, and Canada. The Working Group has since worked to identify short-term and medium to long-term actions, which may</p>



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	<p>benefit from tri-national collaboration, for inclusion in a work plan. Proposed work actions were identified through meetings (both with the full working group, and through sub-national discussions), and subsequently ranked through an online survey weighted by country. Using these results, a work plan was drafted which, if approved by the Migratory Birds Working Table, will help to guide the Working Group’s future actions and priority areas of focus.</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b>        Incidental take in fisheries (bycatch) is a global conservation concern for seabirds. International collaboration is necessary in order to address the threats posed by fisheries bycatch to shared migratory bird species. As such, following discussions during the 2021 Trilateral, a Bycatch Working Group was formed under the Migratory Birds Working Table to foster collaboration and explore shared priorities among Mexico, the U.S., and Canada regarding this important topic. In 2022 the Bycatch Working Group was tasked with developing a Work Plan which includes 1-2 achievable actions.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b>        The Bycatch Working Group presents the steps taken to identify work plan actions, develop a work plan, and initiate advancement of key actions. The Bycatch Working Group presents the draft work plan, which includes short-term and medium to long-term actions, and seeks the Migratory Birds Working Table’s endorsement of the work plan.</p>
<p><b>4:05-4:20</b>  <i>(2:05-2:30)</i></p>	<p><b><u>AGENDA ITEM 24:</u> Trilateral Marine Debris Team Proposed Scoping Document &amp; Implementation Plan</b></p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS &amp; CONTACTS:</b></p> <p><i>Current Co-Chairs:</i> Yuri Albores (Universidad Autonoma Baja California Sur), Jennifer Provencher (ECCC), Caleb Spiegel (USFWS)</p> <p><i>Current Working Group Members:</i> Dalila Aldana Aranda (Cinvestav, Unidad Mérida), Sarah Da Silva (ECCC), Eva DiDonato (NPS), Scott Flemming (ECCC), Pete Leary (USFWS), Steve Morrison (NOAA Marine Debris Program), Brendan Moynahan (NPS), Horacio Pérez España (Universidad Veracruzana), Marina Petrovic (Fisheries and Oceans Canada), Lisa Shender (NPS), Cecilia Soldatini (CICESE)</p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b>        As an outcome of an invited presentation during the 2022 Trilateral, the Migratory Birds Working Table co-chairs approved the formation of a marine debris focus team as part of a Trilateral Marine and Coastal Bird Working Group (also includes a fisheries bycatch focus group). The debris team, formed in late 2022, meets monthly and includes members from the Mexico, Canada, and the U.S. In early 2023, debris team members drafted a document outlining a set of consensus-derived objectives and priorities (‘Objectives Document’) that can benefit from tri-national collaboration. The Objectives Document was shared with the MB Working Table co-chairs in late March</p>

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	<p>2023 for initial feedback, which was generally supportive of objectives and priorities outlined. Chairs suggested a concerted focus on a small number of actions for one to two objectives the team could advance. Team members have since identified these objectives and propose to develop a scoping document and implementation plan during the next year to identify, prioritize and guide initiation of specific actions team members will focus on with input and guidance from the MB Table co-chairs.</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b>        Negative interactions between debris and marine and coastal birds are increasingly documented throughout the world, as inputs of waste into the environment increase. Despite mounting evidence of impacts, the scale and effect of debris on bird populations remain largely understudied, and associated conservation actions (such as clean-ups) are not always focused on maximizing benefits. In order to address gaps in information and improve effectiveness of mitigation efforts across Trilateral nations, a marine debris team was formed under the Migratory Birds Working Table in late 2022 to foster collaboration and explore shared priorities among Mexico, the U.S., and Canada. The debris team has developed a set of objectives and priorities that have the support of MB Table co-chairs and will serve as the foundation of a trinational debris scoping document and implementation plan.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b>        The marine debris team presents two primary objectives to focus on. The team will informally walk co-chairs through plans for developing a scoping document and implementation plan over the next year for advancing these objectives through targeted trinational actions. The team will solicit questions and input from the co-chairs and discuss their potential roles and engagement.</p>
<p><b>4:20-5:00</b>  <i>(2:20-3:00)</i></p>	<p><b><u>AGENDA ITEM 25:</u> Open discussion about coordination and planning for Tri-national Marine and Coastal Bird Working Group</b></p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS &amp; CONTACTS:</b> Co-chairs –Humberto Berlanga (CONABIO), Ken Richkus (FWS), Natalie Savoie (CWS)</p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> The co-chairs, members of the Tri-national Marine and Coastal Bird Working Group, and meeting participants will have the opportunity to discuss accomplishments and how the MBWT can facilitate continued collaboration and coordination to meet shared goals of the working group as well as goals unique to the Bycatch and Marine Debris teams.</p>

**FRIDAY, June 30, 2023**

**Times provided in Eastern Time Zone and (Mexico City local time)**

	<b><i>Decision Support Tools</i></b>
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<p><b>1:00-1:10</b> (11:00-11:10)</p>	<p><b>AGENDA ITEM 26:</b> The topic encompasses multiple priorities, including 1) technology Innovation for conservation, 2) connectivity (terrestrial), and 3) adaptation to ecosystem change. Themes will address aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Implementing the next steps for bird conservation in the Americas</li><li>• Integrating Justice, Equity, Diversity, Inclusion, and Accessibility</li><li>• Coordination of advancements in reducing priority threats</li><li>• Improved Coordination of Monitoring and Information Sharing</li></ul> <p><b>COLLABORATORS &amp; CONTACTS:</b> USFWS Migratory Bird Program, R6 - Patrick Donnelly, <a href="mailto:patrick_donnelly@fws.gov">patrick_donnelly@fws.gov</a></p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> The talk will present pilot research spanning the Pacific and Central flyways from the boreal forest to the Yucatan as a novel framework to efficiently monitor ecological networks supporting migratory waterbirds in North America. The approach overcomes long-standing information gaps by identifying emerging ecological bottlenecks and adaptive conservation priorities using real-time high-resolution satellite imagery, cloud computing, and bird tracking data. Outcomes are intended to promote science equity and collaboration through international access to consistent and biologically meaningful environmental data. Information will be presented as an open invitation to the Trilateral to inform this effort as a measure to ensure outcomes align with member needs.</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b> Conservation of migratory birds is complex, requiring knowledge of species movements between distinct geographic regions spanning hundreds to thousands of kilometers that collectively support breeding, wintering, and stopover habitats. Climate and land-use change have substantially increased the risk of wildlife declines globally. Migratory birds are particularly vulnerable to these changes because of life history strategies supported by an interdependent network of diffuse geographic regions that can expose populations to multiple risks across their range. Risks are compounded by cross-seasonal effects where environmental conditions experienced in one location (breeding grounds, wintering grounds, or stopover areas) can affect fitness in subsequent locations leading to declines in long-term demographic performance. While some birds have changed their migration chronology and range extent to align with shifting climate and land-use patterns, increasing environmental pressures are likely to outstrip the adaptive plasticity of many species.</p> <p>Migratory shorebirds, waterfowl, and wading birds (hereafter waterbirds) rely on a limited number of important wetland areas to connect continental movements supporting annual life-cycle events. Water development associated with many of these sites today act as drivers of irrigated agriculture and urban development, supporting metropolitan centers and agricultural economies that account for 40% of global food production. While development has significantly altered most wetland and riparian ecosystems, they remain fundamental to biological processes sustaining waterbird populations. Waterbirds in some regions have adapted to landscape change by utilizing agricultural</p>
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	<p>food resources and flood irrigation practices to offset historic wetland losses. Emerging impacts of climate change raise concerns over the resilience of continental wetland networks as water scarcity triggers land-use change and ecological effects misaligned with waterbird habitat needs.</p> <p>Preserving flyway function has long been challenged by our capacity to meaningfully quantify continental habitat dynamics and bird movements at the temporal and spatial scales underlying annual life cycle events. We propose quantifying flyway conditions in western North America to overcome these information gaps by developing a novel real-time and historical spatial index of monthly wetland hydrology. Wetland trends will be combined with species movement data (from eBird and GPS tracking) over full annual cycles to identify tradeoffs stemming from shifts in habitat availability and waterbird abundance across time and space. Outcomes demonstrated through this effort will provide a first-ever framework to efficiently monitor climate-driven perturbations to flyway-scale/waterbird interactions. All wetland data will be made freely available for research and operational planning to support ongoing harvest management programs and conservation design. To support technical transfer, data will be accessible through online interactive mapping tools provided in English and Spanish.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b> If appropriate, I request time to engage and receive feedback from participants.</p>
<p><b>1:10-1:20</b> <i>(11:10-11:20)</i></p>	<p><b><u>AGENDA ITEM 27: Update on remote sensing and machine learning integration for migratory bird monitoring</u></b></p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS &amp; CONTACTS:</b> USFWS/DMBM – Mark Koneff BOEM/ESP – Tim White USGS/UMESC – Jennifer Dieck USGS/EESC – Andy Royle</p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> The FWS, BOEM, USGS and others are collaborating to advance the integration of remote sensing technologies and improve the safety, data quality, and efficiency of broad-scale aerial migratory bird surveys. The scope of continental migratory bird monitoring programs and the high-resolution imagery required for species identification produces tremendous data volumes. Machine learning methods and in-flight processing capabilities are being investigated to automate data processing and improve efficiency.</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b> Traditionally, low-level surveys using human observers have been used to collect data over broad geographic regions and under tight phenological and regulatory timelines to inform management decision making. These methods have proved to be fast and cost-efficient in generating required population data, however, they do expose personnel to increased risk and the individual biases associated with many different observers can affect the quality of resulting population estimates. Remote sensing technologies are</p>

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	<p>being investigated to improve data quality and to reduce the risk of obstacle strike, provide aircrews additional maneuvering capability, and increase margin of safety. Hardware/software for in-flight and field data processing are developed and being deployed to improve efficiency and automation. Progress on development of machine learning analysis methods as well as the integration of machine learning outputs from remote sensing aerial surveys with statistical population estimation frameworks will be presented.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b> Status update</p>
<p><b>1:20-1:30</b> <i>(11:20-11:30)</i></p>	<p><b>AGENDA ITEM 28: The Nested Hexagon Framework as a continental spatial index to summarize data layers, facilitate data access, and inform decisions.</b></p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS &amp; CONTACTS:</b>        Michael Houts, Wildlife and Habitat GIS/remote sensing, Kansas Biological Survey &amp; Center for Ecological Research, mhouts@ku.edu.</p> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b>        Spatial datasets are an increasingly abundant and critical part of the research and decision making process, yet finding and processing the right pieces of useful information can be a difficult and time-consuming process.</p> <p>The nested hexagon framework (NHF) and the landscape summary database (LSDB) make information from existing datasets readily available in a standardized format to help with preliminary environmental assessments, site planning, and facilitating interdisciplinary research. The NHF is a hierarchical multiscale grid (1, 7, 49, 343 sq km) covering all North America that can be used as common data summarization units. The LSDB is a PostgreSQL database with thematic data tables of information related to species, landscapes/habitat, land management/conservation, and weather/climate as summarized by the NHF grid cells.</p> <p>Together the NHF/LSDB can function as an additive annotated data catalogue of useful information summarized from existing geospatial data sources (percent cover by landcover classes, species presence, mean habitat suitability values, acres of conserved land, number of wells/turbines, monthly total precipitation, monthly mean temperature...). They provide a spatially discrete summary of what an array of datasets show for an area, makes the same data available to everyone as a transparent point of reference, and provide spatial privacy protections for sensitive data and locations.</p> <p>To date, there are over 75 datasets summarized into the LSDB related to landcover proportions, landscape conditions, land management and conservation efforts, energy development, and weather data for each cell across the Kansas data extent.</p> <p>I am seeking regional and international collaborations with agencies and organizations to further develop the NHF/LSDB to help meet their needs. With data from different formats, resolutions, sources, and topics all summarized into the same framework,</p>

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	<p>information will not only be easier to obtain, but everyone will have access to the same data for greater constancy and transparency. Additionally, people can summarize their own spatial data using the grid, making their data instantly compatible with all the other data summarized into the LSDB.</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b>        At the 2019 Trilateral meeting, the University of Kansas shared the concept of a Nested Hexagon Framework (NHF) to integrate information from a wide range of datasets into a hierarchical grid and associated database to facilitate data discovery and research. The nested hexagon grid has now been built and thanks to a grant from the Information Network of Kansas, the LSDB has been constructed, and a web interface provides users with the ability to query locations or query the LSDB to find locations that match desired criteria. The current development has been focused on Kansas, but with the framework built and operating as a successful proof of concept, the next goal is to expand the functional spatial coverage and increase the data depth across North America.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b>        I would like to re-introduce the fully operational NHF/LSDB to the Species and Ecosystem tables and receive an endorsement of its potential utility and value. A recognition that expanding the functional extent and depth of the NHF/LSDB would be useful for regional and international collaboration, research, and decision making related to North American wildlife, conservation efforts, and natural resource management. An endorsement from the tables of the Trilateral Committee will be used to pursue opportunities with organizations and companies interested in utilizing the NHF/LSDB and developing solutions related to Big Data, and landscape scale natural resource management.</p>
	<i>Wildlife Health</i>
<p><b>1:30-1:45</b>  <i>(11:30-11:45)</i></p>	<p><b><u>AGENDA ITEM 29: Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Virus (HPAIV) in Migratory Birds in Canada</u></b></p> <p><b>COLLABORATORS &amp; CONTACTS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cynthia Pekarik</b>, Trevor Thompson, <b>Michael Brown</b>: Wildlife Management and Regulatory Affairs Division, Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment and Climate Change Canada</li> <li>• Becky Whittam, Rob Ronconi: Regional Operations- Atlantic Region, Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment and Climate Change Canada</li> <li>• Chris Sharp, Hannah Lewis, Brigitte Collins: Regional Operations- Ontario Region, Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment and Climate Change Canada</li> <li>• Stephanie Avery-Gomm: Wildlife Research Division, Science and Technology Branch, Environment and Climate Change Canada</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jennifer Provencher, Catherine Soos, Jolene Giacinti: Ecotoxicology and Wildlife Health Division, Science and Technology Branch, Environment and Climate Change Canada</li> </ul> <p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b></p> <p>This presentation will provide a status update of HPAIV (H5N1) in Canada and provide background of the current HPAI outbreak in Canada and the North American context. This presentation will include an update on the number of confirmed HPAI cases in Canada by species and province, as well as virus distribution and potential impacts to populations.</p> <p><b>BACKGROUND:</b></p> <p>Since early 2022, HPAIV has been detected in every province and territory in Canada affecting over 7.1 million domestic birds and over 45,000 wild birds. Surveillance results indicate HPAIV peaked in April and May 2022 in Canada with the arrival of birds during spring migration and congregation during the breeding season. A second peak occurred in early fall 2022, coinciding with migration of young birds. The HPAI virus circulating in Canada is subtype H5N1, clade 2.3.4.4b, and corresponds to the HPAI virus circulating throughout Europe beginning spring 2021 and into winter 2022. HPAIV has also been detected in sick or dead mammals in most provinces and territories.</p> <p><b>REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:</b></p> <p>A continental approach to coordinate information on the distribution and spread of HPAI in wild birds would be beneficial. Canada is committed to working with the United States and Mexico to advance a collaborative approach to risk management towards this threat to wildlife and ecosystems in North America. Environment Climate Change Canada is also committed to approaching this wildlife disease outbreak from an international One Health perspective and welcomes collaboration from partners in Mexico and United States.</p>
<p><b>1:45-2:00</b> <i>(11:45-12:00)</i></p>	<p><b><u>AGENDA ITEM 30:</u></b></p> <p>PUNTO DE AGENDA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integración de las dimensiones humanas a la conservación de las aves</li> <li>- Coordinación para avanzar en la reducción de las amenazas urgentes</li> <li>- Mejorar de la coordinación para el seguimiento y el intercambio de información</li> <li>- Sanidad de la fauna silvestre</li> </ul>

	<p>- Enfermedades zoonóticas</p> <p><b>COLABORADORES Y CONTACTOS:</b></p> <p>Proponentes: Tivú AC (MVZ Elsy Cabrera Baez) y Pronatura Sur AC (Biól. Claudia Macías Caballero)</p> <p>Colaboradores en implementación: CPA - Comisión México-Estados Unidos para la Prevención de la Fiebre Aftosa y otras Enfermedades Exóticas de los Animales, SENASICA - Servicio Nacional de Sanidad, Inocuidad y Calidad, ZOOMAT - Zoológico Miguel Alvarez del Toro; Amazilias Red de Mujeres Observadoras de Aves, Programa de Aves Urbanas CONABIO, UAQ-FMVZ (Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro), otros a invitar a nivel nacional.</p> <p><b>DESCRIPCIÓN:</b></p> <p>Según la Organización Mundial de la Salud, las enfermedades de etiología infecciosa son la tercera causa de muerte prematura en el mundo. En nuestro medio encontramos enfermedades infecciones emergentes y reemergentes, así como un optimismo generalizado en torno a la lucha contra las enfermedades infecciosas, con una falsa creencia de seguridad y victoria. La globalización y las corrientes migratorias, tanto de las personas como la fauna silvestre (i.e. aves migratorias) juegan un gran papel en su propagación.</p> <p>Las enfermedades zoonóticas y en general enfermedades que afectan a los seres humanos cambian lentamente y una vez que se establecen se mantienen por largo tiempo. Actualmente vivimos circunstancias que hace necesario diseñar estrategias que permitan prever riesgos hacia la salud de las personas como de la fauna silvestre, desde un punto de vista integral, en favor de una sola salud.</p> <p>El promover y desarrollar estrategias de vinculación para la acción, es fundamental. Por lo que proponemos, con el apoyo de los países de Norteamérica, la creación de la <b>RED DE CENTINELAS TOT</b>.</p> <p>A través de capacitación y formación de redes regionales y una red nacional en México, buscamos vincular a los observadores de aves organizados del país a través de las autoridades sanitaria (CPA, SENASICA), asociaciones, programa de aves urbanas (PAU), universidades, redes y clubes de observadores de aves, entre otros interesados y convocar a las personas a participar de forma activa en el reporte de casos sospechosos, enfermos o muertes masivas súbitas de aves, para coadyuvar en un actuar más expedito de las autoridades competentes a estos casos, evitar muertes masivas de aves y posibles afectaciones económica a aves de corral, por ejm, así como hacer frente de manera eficaz y eficiente a posibles enfermedades zoonóticas.</p> <p>La capacitación de los interesados en ser parte de la red podría darse por medio de reuniones virtuales y/o presenciales en sitios estratégicos, con el apoyo de las autoridades competentes, así como de investigadores de campo. Se haría una</p>
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	<p>evaluación de los interesados con la finalidad de estandarizar conocimientos, registro de éstos en una base de datos, carta compromiso, y el desarrollo de una certificación oficial específica para esta red. Todo esto con participación de las autoridades nacionales y de Norteamérica (en el marco de la Trilateral).</p> <p>Es necesario esperar lo inesperado y estar preparado para responder cuando ocurre lo inesperado. El desafío es realmente perpetuo. Nuestra respuesta a este desafío también debe ser así.</p> <p><b>ANTECEDENTES:</b></p> <p>El concepto de enfermedades nuevas incluye a enfermedades de reciente aparición, no conocidas anteriormente. El rótulo de “nuevas” no necesariamente implica que esta enfermedad no existiera previamente sino que se refiere fundamentalmente a su reciente identificación, conocimiento, extensión o gravedad. Es por lo anterior que al considerar a las nuevas enfermedades ello se hace en el contexto de enfermedades emergentes o re-emergentes. Así, la definición de “enfermedades emergentes” considera tanto a padecimientos relacionados a nuevos agentes, como también a enfermedades con factores causales ya conocidos, pero que recientemente han adquirido carácter epidémico, se convierten en amenaza y ocurren en regiones en las que antes no existían. Las “enfermedades re-emergentes” incluyen a enfermedades anteriormente conocidas y controladas o tratadas eficazmente y cuya frecuencia y/o mortalidad se encuentra en la actualidad en constante aumento. Un ejemplo muy reciente es la Influenza aviar que ocasionó hace tan solo unos meses, mortandades preocupantes de aves migratorias a lo largo del Continente Americano. De ahí la importancia de una estrategia que aborde estas situaciones desde una perspectiva integral. Ya hemos explorado la idea con la Red Amazilia y PAU en México y han manifestado interés en involucrarse.</p> <p><b>RESULTADOS ESPERADOS:</b></p> <p>Establecer una red de apoyo con miembros distribuidos en todo el país, con habilidades de observación y registro de datos, capacitados para la detección oportuna de situaciones de riesgo para las aves y otra fauna silvestre, así como los humanos, ya sea intoxicaciones por contaminación, mortandades por causas desconocidas, enfermedades emergentes o reemergentes a nivel nacional e internacional. Planteamos la formación de personas con capacidades básicas para la toma de muestras, reporte y/o traslado de ejemplares de importancia sanitaria, bajo protocolos estandarizados y validados por las autoridades competentes. Detección temprana de enfermedades de importancia en salud pública, salud de la vida silvestre y de la industria de producción animal.</p>
<p><b>2:00-2:15</b> (12:00-12:15)</p>	<p><b><i>BREAK</i></b></p>
<p><b>2:15-3:15</b> (12:15-1:15)</p>	<p><b><u>AGENDA ITEM 31:</u></b> ET Joint Session Prep – Co-Chairs Only</p>

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<b>3:15-3:30</b> <i>(1:15-1:30)</i>	<b><i>BREAK</i></b>
<b>3:30-4:30</b> <i>(1:30-2:30)</i>	<b><u>AGENDA ITEM 32:</u></b> Joint Session – ET and Working Tables
<b>4:30-5:00</b> <i>(2:30-3:00)</i>	<b><u>AGENDA ITEM 33:</u></b> Post ET Joint Session Follow-up – Co-Chairs Only