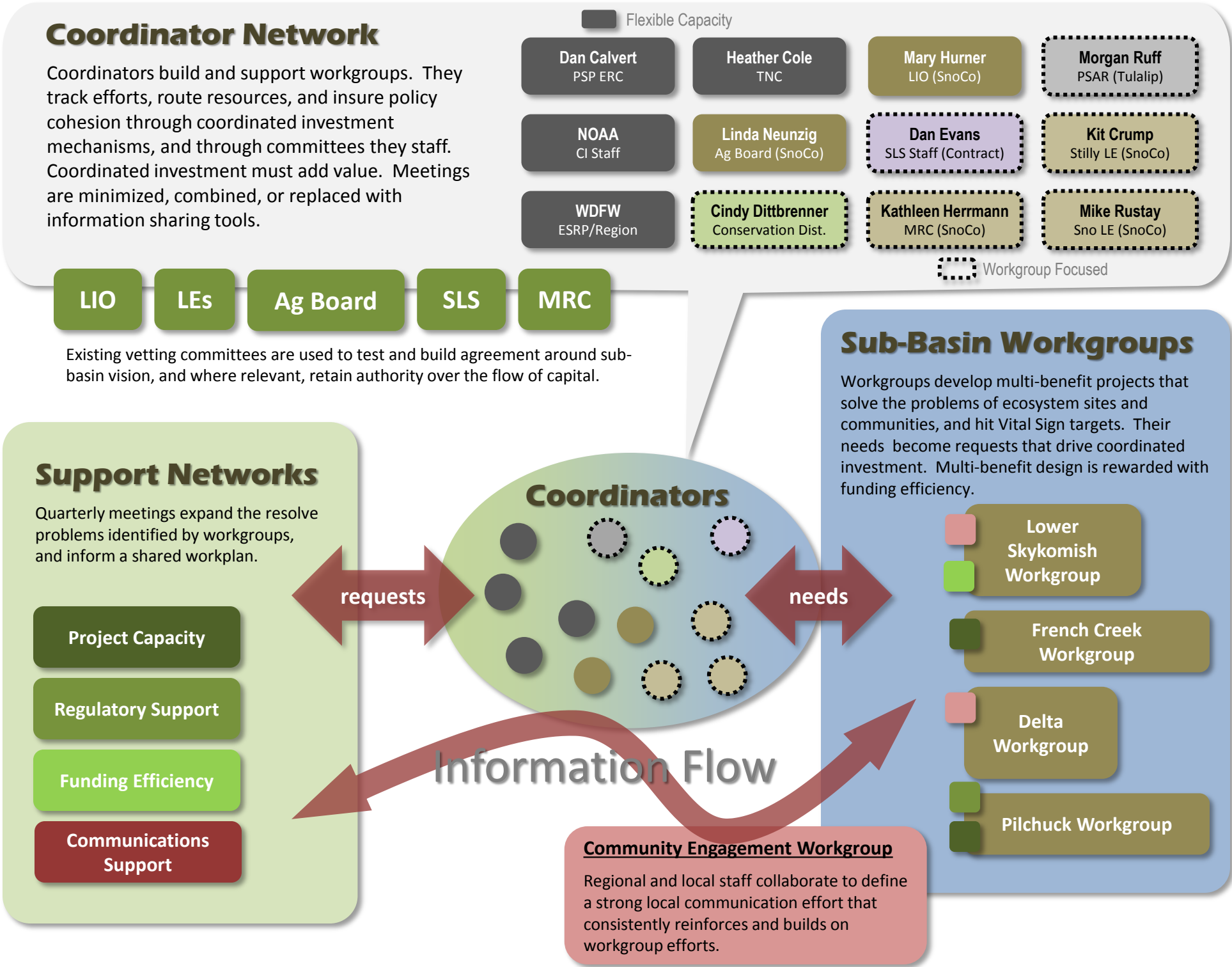


Snohomish Coordination Work Plan

Vision	Objective	Deliverable	Who (?)
A – Coordination Infrastructure Agencies develop workgroups that communicate legibly with communities about the goals and methods of ecosystem stewardship and through dialog build a shared sub-basin scale vision.	A1 – Assign Coordinator Roles – Define a lead coordinator in each ecosystem site to engage their constituencies in a forward looking multi-agency recovery effort. Support coordinators with specific agency staff that support work planning.	Coordination Network defined with landscape assignments, low cost communication methods, and a shared work plan.	NOAA, WDFW, PSP, TNC, WSCC SnoCo, Tulalip, CD
	A2 – Ecosystem Design Efforts – Each able ecosystem site develops a landscape workgroup, integrates existing plans to define a problem set and design a sequence of work for integrated multi-benefit recovery. Existing committees are used for vetting, increasing stakeholder interaction.	Ecosystem Site Gantt Chart that integrates farm, fish, flood, and water needs within a place, leading to integrated projects that increase ecosystem services.	NOAA, WDFW, PSP, TNC, WCC Coordinators
	A3 - Accelerate LIO-NEP Implementation – Use landscape workgroups and their data, plans, and designs to develop integrated strategies linked to Vital Signs and Implementation Strategy targets to secure NEP funding, and guide Coordinated Investment.	EPA Approved LIO Strategy that serves as an example of integrated planning for ecosystem service recovery.	EPA, PSP Coordinators
B - Ecosystem design capacity A shared pool of engineers, technical experts and project managers, supports the rapid deployment of workgroups, augmenting local capacity, and building shared knowledge.	B1 – Build Teams - Identify an agency pool of scientific, engineering, facilitation, regulatory and policy staff with skills that are aligned with the implementation needs of ecosystem conceptual designs. Develop the institutional mechanisms necessary that allow for requests for assistance that are of an appropriate character and duration.	Technical Assistance Registry describes potential agency assistance, in a manner that meets needs identified in Sub-basin Gantt Chart. Initial Staff Assignments test the value and efficiency of agency technical assistance programs.	All
C – Regulatory Efficiency Agencies represent well aligned county, state and federal requirements through a unified public interface, supporting a net gain of ecosystem services	C1 - French Creek Drainage Management – To develop a proactive regulatory support team, we will develop an integrated and cost effective drainage management approach for the French Creek Drainage District that increases ecosystem services and supports farm operations. This initial work becomes the basis for increasing regulatory efficiency for while increasing multiple floodplain benefits.	French Creek Drainage Management Agreement which incorporates HPA, ESA, s404 requirements, with a minimum impact of farming operations. Regulatory Support Team is assigned the task of supporting Snohomish ecosystem management.	DFW, ECY NOAA, NRCS, USACE, CD
D – Funding Efficiency Workgroups develop multi-benefit projects that petition for funding from multiple sources through a single application, resulting in streamlined contracts that elegantly resolve match and reporting issues.	D1 - Whole Project Budget Template – Work between the Water and Salmon Grant Coordination group and Snohomish coordinators to develop a “full project budget template” that can be used to apply for and manage multiple grants and phases within a single shared project scope, schedule and budget.	Whole Project Template that includes standard phasing strategies, supported by grant programs.	ECY, RCO, WCC, NOAA Coordinators
	D2 - Single Schedule – Federal grant managers collaborate with the Water and Salmon Coordination Group (WSC) to provide Snohomish coordinators with a single updated schedule of different grant funding opportunities.	Grant Schedule adding federal opportunities to the draft state schedule to provide basic information about funding type, timing, and target, and is updated by CI partners.	NOAA, USFWS, NRCS/FSA, FEMA, EPA
E – Integrated Landscape Protection Agencies and private partners protect land at risk of development to build a durable multi-function ecosystem service land base.	E1 - Integrated Farmland Protection – Building from NEP riparian easement efforts, collaborate with land trusts and acquisition programs to increase acquisition/easement effectiveness. Initial work will look at how public value is delivered, and look for places to reduce waste, support multi-benefit efforts, and leverage the local PDR/TDR systems to maximize benefits for fish, flood, farm, and water supply within agricultural landscapes. Work will coordinate with the Conservation Futures Board, and consider strategies for efficient ownership and stewardship at an appropriate scale.	Action Plan - includes existing grant program schedule, definition of acquisition scenarios, a program resource gap analysis, and recommendations for system improvement, delivered to state and federal leadership.	PCC Farmland Trust, Forterra, FEMA, NRCS, ECY, EPA, NOAA, RCO, USFWS
F – Ecosystem Observation	Ecosystem observation follows A2	TBD	TBD
G – Knowledge Management	Knowledge management follows A2		
H – Resilience Planning Agencies identify and resolve flood and landslide hazards through planning and multi-benefit projects that combine hazard mitigation and natural resource investments that anticipate climate change.	H1 - Sea Level Rise Prediction – Leveraging April 26-27 NOAA-Tulalip workshop, develop an inter-agency consensus that provides local jurisdictions with the basis for consistent and effective vulnerability assessment. Identify where existing planning and regulatory strategies may need to be evaluated in relations to specific sea level rise risk parameters.	SLR Vulnerability Evaluation Strategy – Identifies basis for assessment, and evaluates where local, regional, and national policy connects to sea level rise vulnerability assessment.	Tulalip, NOAA-CIRC/NOS, USGS, UW-CIG



DRAFT FOR DISCUSSION (03-31-2016)

What is Coordinated Investment in Ecosystems?

Coordinated investment is attempting to build on our best examples of ecosystem management. We ask field staff about what makes ecosystem management work, and how innovative projects happen. What they describe is what we are calling coordinated investment.

Our challenge is to make collaboration, communication, transparency, and accountability the DNA of how communities and their governments solve problems.

Coordinated investment is when agencies empower workgroups and communities to restore ecosystem services in landscapes.

Teams Develop an Integrated Vision for Ecosystem Services at the Sub-basin Scale

We solve problems at a scale large enough to get the work done, but small enough to avoid unnecessary conflicts. We can recover both cold and clean flowing streams and protected economical farmlands.

Teams are Empowered and Engaged in the Community

The ability to implement ecosystem recovery requires small teams of people who know the social and ecological details of a place. Teams are built to rebuild ecosystem services in collaboration with their communities, integrating scientific and traditional sources of knowledge.

Teams Focus on Implementation, Value Innovation and Accountability

Coordinated investment is about designing and building rather than more planning. We need to find creative ways to get the work done, guided by both local and traditional ecological knowledge, community resources, and scientific inquiry. Ultimately we must monitor the bottom line and require success.

Ecosystem Services

Agencies are broadly authorized to provide four highly valued ecosystem services through ecosystem management

Water Supply

How a watershed captures rain and provides abundant clean water for multiple uses

Hazard Reduction

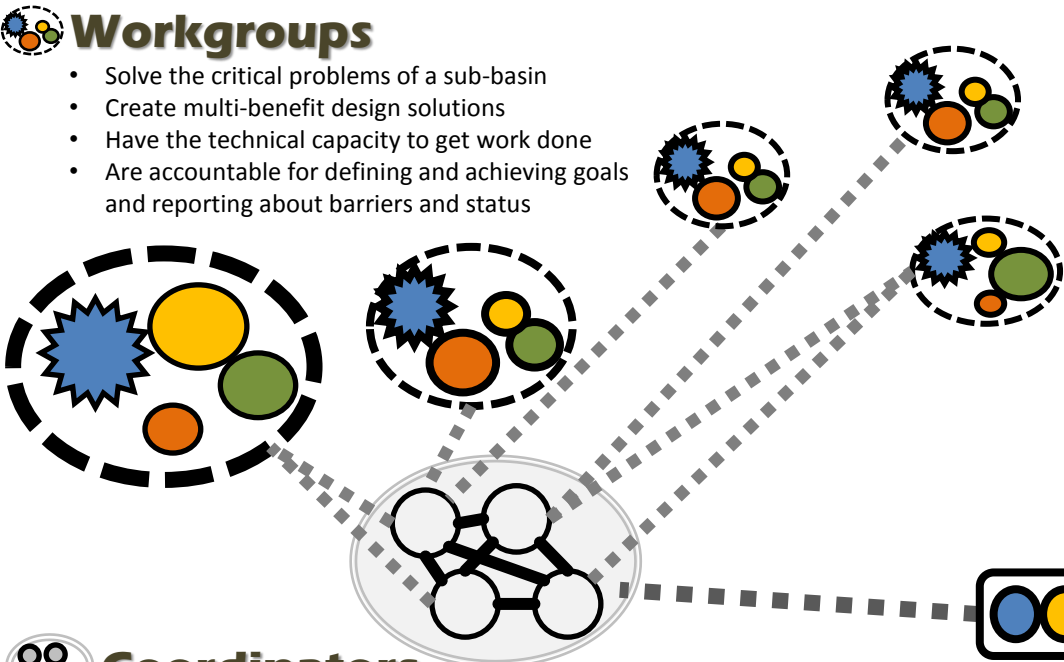
How we manage landscapes to reduce risk and damage from floods, landslides, drought and other hazards

Sustained Agriculture

How soils and their health are protected so they can provision our communities with food, fuel and fibers

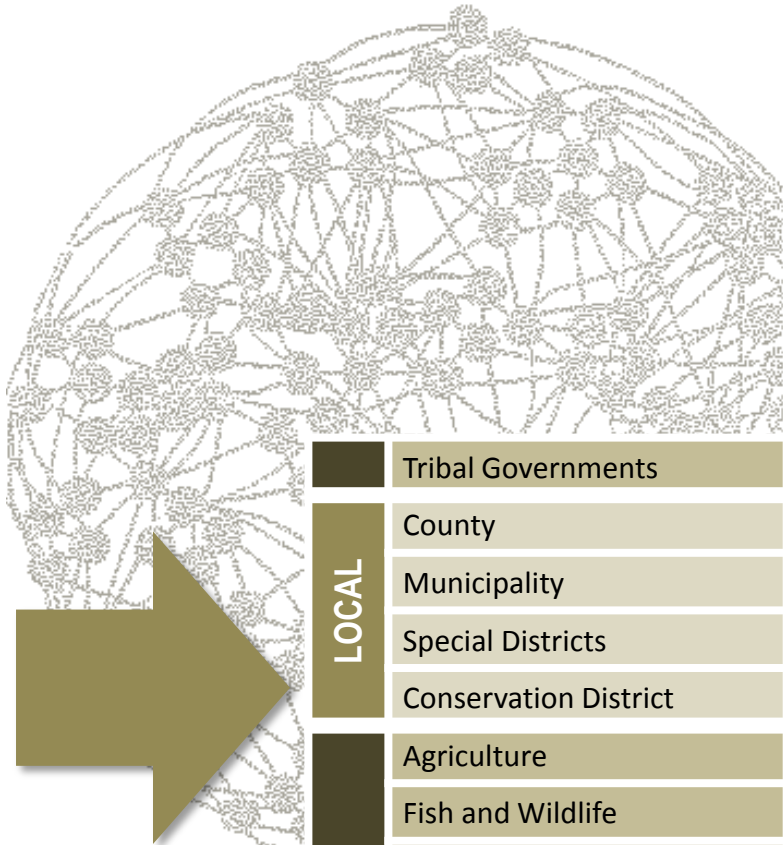
Fisheries & Wildlife

How our aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems sustain wild game, fish, shellfish, plants and tribal cultures.



- Coordinators**
- Aggregate and route requests for support
 - Track implementation sequence and status
 - Support watershed communications and vision
 - Support teams with coaching and networking

- Support Network**
- Deliver agency capacity and authority
 - Temporarily increase team capacity
 - Provide access to agency leadership



		Services			
		Water Supply	Hazard Mgmt.	Agriculture	Wild Harvest
LOCAL	Tribal Governments	●	○	○	●
	County	●	●	●	●
	Municipality	○	●	○	
	Special Districts	●	●	●	
	Conservation District	○		●	○
STATE	Agriculture	○		●	
	Fish and Wildlife	○	*	*	●
	Ecology	●	●	*	
	RCO			○	●
	Natural Resources				○
	Puget Sound Partnership	○	○	○	●
	Health	●		○	
	Commerce	○	○	○	
FEDERAL	Conservation Commission	○		●	○
	Military/ERD		●		
	FEMA		●		○
	NOAA	○	*	*	●
	EPA	●		*	○
	NRCS	○		●	○
	USGS	○			○
	USFWS	○	*	*	○
	USACE	○	●		○

● Leading Actor
○ Supporting Actor
* Regulatory Actor

DRAFT FOR DISCUSSION (03-31-2016)

How do we Develop Coordinated Investment

How can agencies better organize their efforts to help sub-basin workgroups? Our interviews suggest eight functions that should be considered as we improve agency collaboration. The needs of each place would suggest how we focus development efforts.



The following sequence best fits the needs of our Snohomish lowlands target area:

PHASE 1
(A) Coordination Infrastructure and (B) Ecosystem Design Capacity are needed immediately to turn our vision into actions. This work focuses on delivering existing fish, flood and farm projects with willing partners in a way that builds community understanding and effective workgroups.

PHASE 2
(C) Regulatory Efficiency, (D) Funding Efficiency, and (E) Integrated Landscape Protection are three tools that we need to improve our efficiency and effectiveness. These tools are best designed in response to the needs of workgroups developed in Step 1.

PHASE 3
(F) Ecosystem Observation, (G) Knowledge Management, and (H) Resilience Planning, are the tools that build our knowledge base, ask critical new questions about the landscape, and help us anticipate the future. These emerge to solve problems identified through implementation.