

LCC Staff Meeting March 26, 2012
NFWPCA Strategy Attachment 2

Actions from the *National Fish, Wildlife, and Plants Climate Adaptation Strategy*

The below abbreviated Actions may be particularly relevant to LCCs. The Strategy is divided into 7 Goals, each with several Strategies, and sub-Action items. Thus, “2.1.3” refers to Goal 2, Strategy 1, Action 3 in the larger Strategy document.

- 1.1.1: Identify and map high priority areas for conservation using information on species distributions (current and projected), habitat classification, land cover, and geophysical settings (including areas of rapid change and slow change).
- 2.1.3: Identify species and habitats particularly vulnerable to transition under CC (e.g., cool-water to warm-water fisheries or cool season to warm season grasslands) and develop management strategies and approaches for adaptation.
- 3.1.1: Build on existing needs assessments to identify gaps in CC knowledge and technical capacity among natural resource professionals.
- 3.2.1: Use regional venues such as LCCs to collaborate across jurisdictions and develop conservation goals and landscape/seascape scale plans capable of sustaining fish, wildlife, and plants.
- 3.2.3: Integrate individual agency and state CC adaptation programs and State Wildlife Action Plans with other regional conservation efforts, such as the National Fish Habitat Action Plan (NFHAP), LCCs, JVs, and the Northeast AFWA regional application of State Wildlife Grant funds to foster collaboration.
- 3.2.5: Engage with international neighbors, including Canada, Mexico, Russia, and nations in the Caribbean Basin, Arctic Circle, and Pacific Ocean to help adapt to and mitigate CC impacts in shared trans-boundary areas and for common migratory species.
- 4.1.2: Develop consensus standards and protocols that enable multi-partner use and data discovery, as well as interoperability of databases and analysis tools related to fish, wildlife, and plant observation, inventory, and monitoring.
- 4.1.8: Promote a collaborative approach to acquire, process, archive, and disseminate essential geospatial and satellite-based remote sensing data products needed for regional-scale monitoring and land management.

- 4.2.4: Conduct vulnerability and risk assessments for priority species (threatened and endangered, of greatest conservation need, of socioeconomic and cultural significance).
- 4.2.5: Synthesize vulnerability assessments across jurisdictions to provide regional assessments.
- 4.2.7: Ensure the availability of and provide guidance for decision support tools that assist federal, state, local, and tribal resource managers and planners in effectively managing fish, wildlife, and plants in a changing climate.
- 5.1.1: Increase coordination and communication between resource managers and researchers through existing forums (e.g., CSCs, LCCs, JVs, RISAs) to ensure research is connected to management needs.
- 5.1.2: Bring managers and scientists together to prioritize research needs that address resource management objectives under CC.
- 5.1.5: Based on priority conservation needs identified by resource managers, develop a national research agenda identifying key high level questions for which more fundamental research is needed to enable development of applications or decision support tools; and facilitate consultation among major science funding agencies to maximize incorporation of these needs into funding opportunities and work plans.
- 5.3.3: Develop models that integrate the potential effects of climate and non-climate stressors on vulnerable species.
- 6.2.3: Make research and monitoring information regarding climate impacts to species and natural systems accessible to the public and other partners.
- 6.3.2: Engage employees from multiple agencies in key CC issues by expanding existing forums for information sharing and idea exchange like the LCCs, and create new forums and channels as needed.
- 6.3.3: Provide access to tools that promote improved collaboration, interactive dialogue, and resource sharing to minimize duplication of effort across jurisdictions.
- 7.2.1: Work with local and regional land-use, water resource, and coastal and marine spatial planners to identify potentially conflicting needs and opportunities to minimize ecosystem degradation resulting from development and land and water use.
- 7.3.3: Apply risk assessment and scenario planning to identify actions and prioritize responses to invasive species that pose the greatest threats to natural ecosystems.