

ENVIRONMENTAL LEADERSHIP TRAINING



Unit 2: From Planning to Action



TAKING ACTION

Taking Action

- **Get organized**
- **Communication and participation**
- **Identify community values**
- **Prioritize and choose solutions**
- **Design a work plan for taking action**





Prioritize and choose solutions

Maps and data: a starting place for prioritization



- Which *landscape-scale elements* are essential for ecological function?
- Where are important *community and species scale* resources located?

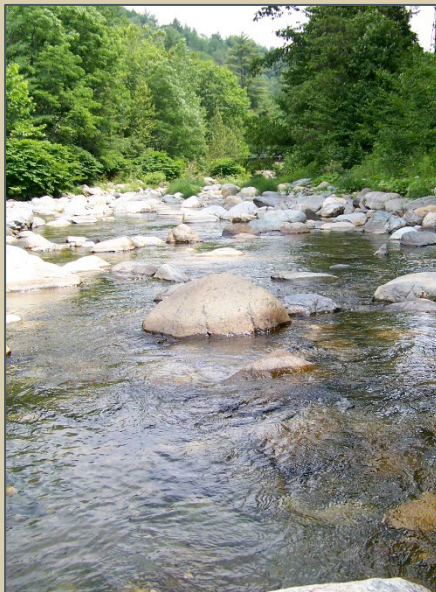
Six steps for prioritizing

DETERMINE ECOLOGICAL CONTEXT			IDENTIFY AREAS OF HIGH PUBLIC VALUE	DEVELOPING & CHOOSING OPTIONS	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Locate priorities at the landscape scale	Locate priorities at the species and natural communities scales	Identify important components within priority areas	Identify areas of high public value	Establish options	Evaluate and choose options



Step 1: Locate priorities at the landscape scale

- *What?* Physical features that are the foundation of a functional ecosystem.

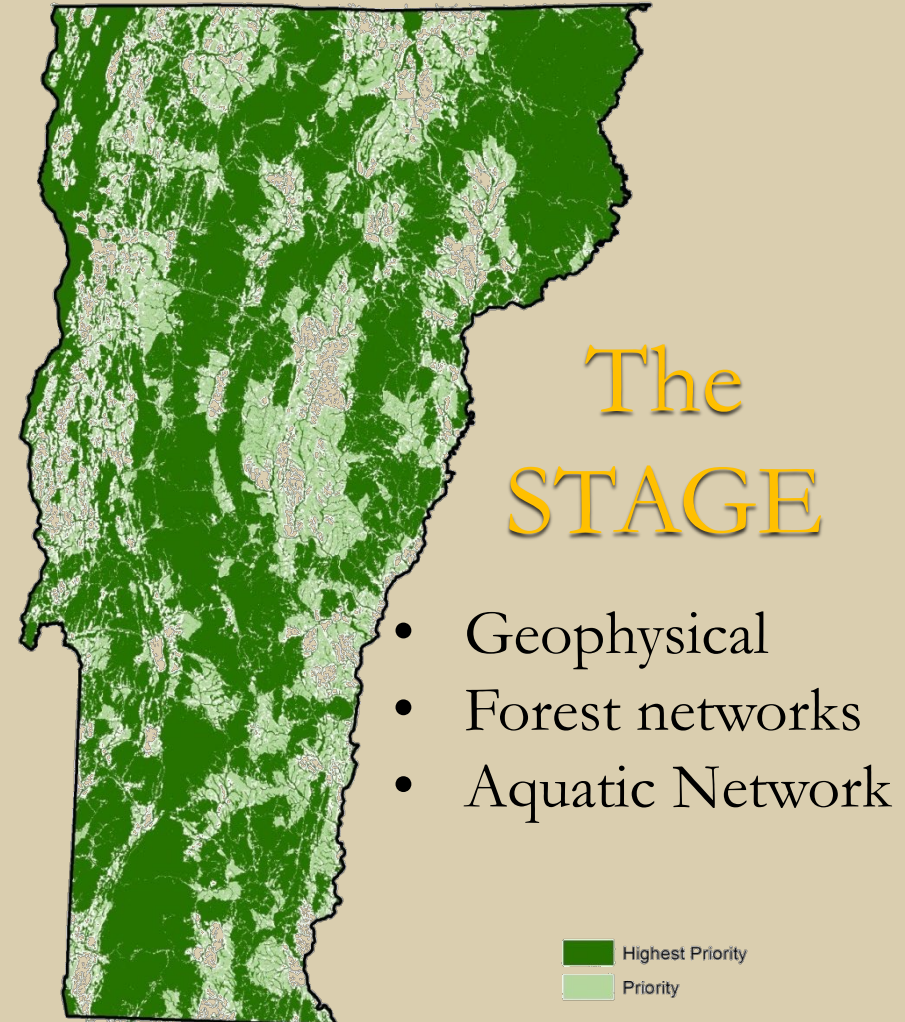


- *Why?* Foundation must be intact for ecological function to continue.

Step 1: Locate priorities at the landscape scale

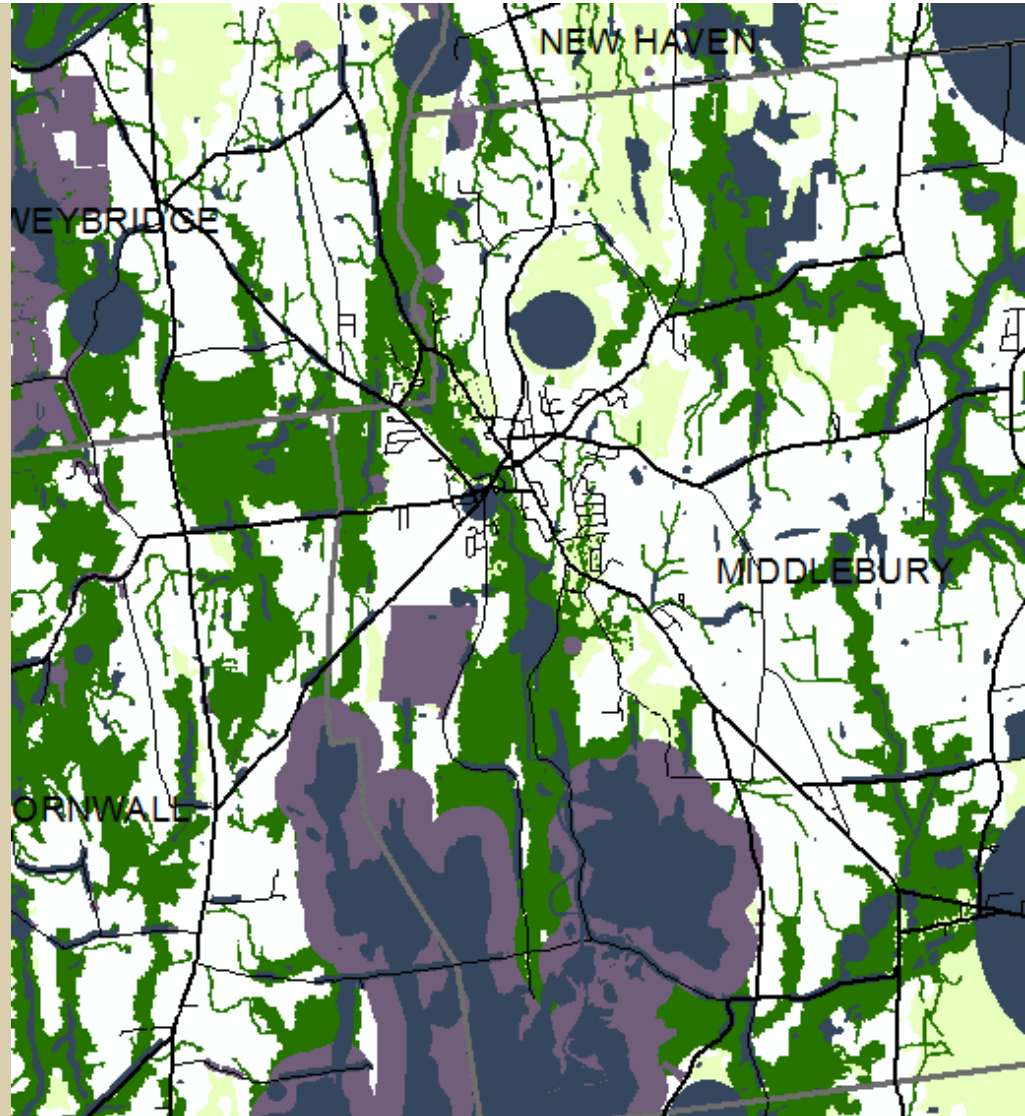
□ How?

- ▣ BioFinder
- ▣ Divides Vermont into “highest priority” and “priority” locations
- ▣ These will be areas for avoiding fragmentation and protecting water quality.



Step 2: Locate priorities at species and natural communities scales

- *Why?*
 - ▣ Smaller acreage, more vulnerable
- *How?*
 - ▣ Look at this layer for your town.
 - ▣ Focus actions in high priority and priority areas



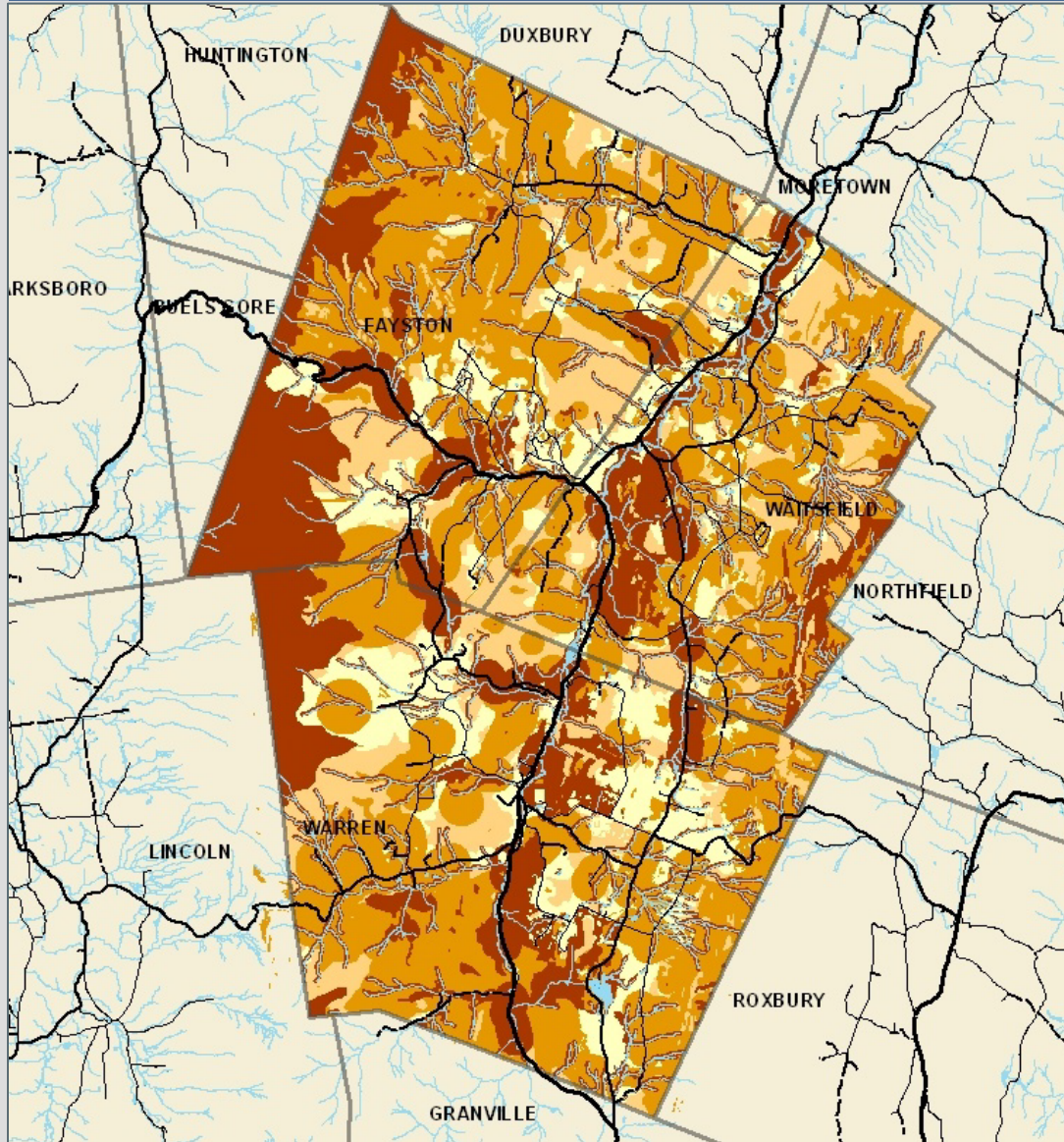
Step 3: Identify components within priority areas

- *What*: Priority layers are made of “components”
- *Why*: Different components, different strategies.
- *How*: BioFinder Component Map



Example: prioritizing local resources

Mad River Valley, VT



**Tiered Ecological
Priorities**
show how vulnerable
different parts of the
landscape are

Step 4: Identify areas of high public value

Areas of High Public Value =
Areas of High Ecological Value
(OR)
Areas of High Community Value



Aligning community values and natural resource needs

- Highlight science up front
- Recognize what's guiding your decisions
- Incorporate and be sensitive to local climate, needs



Step 5: Based on priorities, brainstorm a list of possible options





Step 6: Evaluate options & make choices

For each strategy, consider...

- Does it help the natural resource?
- Does it align with community values?
- How much effort will it take?
- Do you have capacity?
- Cost?
- Who else can help? Opportunity to build on existing efforts?

Tools	Does It Help the Resource?	Cost	Internal Capacity	Effort	Align with Comm. Values?	Potential Partners	Build on Existing Efforts?
Walks/Talks Series	Low/Med	Low	Low	Low	Yes	ANR, Master Naturalist	Yes
Outreach to Landowners	Low/Med	Low	Med	Med	Yes	Coverts, Audubon	Yes
Natural Resources Inventory	Med	High	Med	Med	Yes	FWD, ACCD, Consult.	Yes
Establish Town Forest	Low	High	High	High	Yes	TPL, Co. Foresters, ANR	No
Zoning	High	Low - High**	High	High	Depends	RPC, ANR	No
Subdivision	High	Low - High**	High	High	Depends	RPC, ANR	No
** Depending on if you hire consultant							

Work with public to develop and evaluate options



- Recap project, share priorities, get ideas
- Build on *values* – the why
- Brainstorm for ideas around those values
- Finalize recommendations
 - ▣ Communicate
 - ▣ Say how suggestions were handled and why – transparency
 - ▣ Be open to ongoing feedback



Questions?

