

Island Local Integrating Organization
Gaps, Barriers & Needs Assessment

Gap	Detailed Description	Resources Needed to Fill (technical, capacity, political)
Funding		
Community Engagement	The ILIO recognizes the importance of community engagement in the development stage of the Ecosystem Recovery Plan and will work to incorporate this element into future iterations of the ERP.	Capacity and political support are needed for community engagement in the ERP planning process.
Nearshore Indicator Monitoring	To establish meaningful targets and goals, the ILIO partners need sustainable funding for local monitoring.	Funding for local monitoring and for better collaboration with regional partners on data sharing. Assessments should be included as funded elements of grants for all projects.
Process, planning and reporting requirements	Capacity to implement actions is limited by process, planning and reporting requirements.	Lessen burden on process, planning and reporting requirements to allow for more project implementation. Stay consistent with a process to allow strategic planning and adaptive management.
Research		
Chinook component	Biennial Science Work Plan should include nearshore metrics for juvenile Chinook.	Technical support for regional criteria for nearshore monitoring.
Pocket estuaries & Estuarine Wetlands Components	Both are contributing to the health of the estuary vital sign, but not to the target for Estuaries. The Estuary target is for major river deltas (“land returned to tidal flooding in deltas”).	Estuaries target should be more inclusive to support smaller estuarine wetlands which are important to the survivability and abundance of salmonids.
NTA proposal information	Encourage presentations and/or site visits for NTA projects (ex. SRFB project proposal site visits/presentations)	Funding & support needed.
Recovery Planning		

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Regional NTA development	2016 NTA development process failed to integrate lead agencies and larger regional NTA projects into local processes. This led to missed opportunities for fruitful collaboration and a misunderstanding of real versus envisioned partnerships.	Regional and local project integration, efforts to combine similar projects under regional partnerships could be more efficient and mutually beneficial to both large and small stakeholders.
Effects of Climate Change	This pressure was identified by the PSPA as a high pressure with changing ocean condition, altered peak and/or low flows in freshwater systems, and sea level rise as the main stressors to all of the ILIO ecosystem components. The ILIO distinguished this pressure, Effects of Climate Change; as opposed to the PSP pressure source Airborne Pollutants. The partners determined that the pressure on our priority components was actually a result of the stressors from the effects of climate change, as opposed to the airborne pollutants themselves (including acid rain, excess nitrogen deposition and radioactive fallout).	Consider taxonomy revision around Climate Change impacts including strategies for community resilience (especially for coastal communities). Support for community engagement in climate change impact mitigation especially coastal community resilience.
Cost Effectiveness	Criteria for ranking NTAs are qualitative, rather than quantitative and encourage the selection of projects which are feasible and politically acceptable but which may not deliver the best return in terms of ecosystem recovery for dollars spent.	Support monitoring and data gathering and adjust criteria to include a quantitative measures.

Barrier	Detailed Description	Resources Needed to Fill (technical, capacity, political)
Regional support for Oil and Hazardous Spills	Oil and hazardous spills was selected as a high pressure by the ILIO because of the severe effects these spills can have on Chinook, shellfish, herring, estuaries, eelgrass, and marine water quality. The ILIO strategies for this pressure are focused on oil spill response to minimize the impacts to our nearshore and marine habitats from large spills.	Technical, capacity and political support needed including support for maintaining and enforcing the Magnuson Amendment http://www.seattletimes.com/opinion/the-salish-sea-is-still-not-safe-from-oil-risks/ Regional support to assure that WA

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		Departments with responsibilities and/ or opportunities to participate in addressing oil spills coordinate their mandates, take advantage of local knowledge and leverage PSP archives and policies to advance the work.
Marine Water Quality	The PSP target for the Marine Water Quality vital sign is related to dissolved oxygen levels	DOH dissolved oxygen data. Technical support is needed to establish a better metric for this target.
Herring	The ILIO goal to maintain, or measurable increase, in forage fish species (herring, surf smelt & sand lance) is for presence/absence since the species are influenced by outside factors. To adaptively manage the ecosystem recovery plan, regional monitoring would be more effective.	Regional support for forage fish monitoring.
Chinook	ILIO targets for chinook are in support of juvenile salmonid abundance. The PSP vital sign for chinook is not supportive of the local actions to protect habitat for juvenile salmonids although this habitat is critical for Chinook abundance.	Biennial Science Work Plan should include nearshore metrics for juvenile Chinook.