



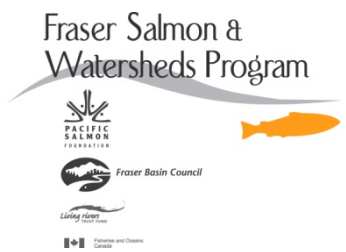
# Potential Governance Options

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- Governance Defined
- Why do we need a governance structure?
- Types of Governance Models
- Governance Model Examples
  - Chilliwack River Watershed Strategy
  - Nisqually River Council

# Governance Defined



- “Exercise of authority, control”

The New Lexicon Webster’s Dictionary

- Its need exists anytime a group of people come together to accomplish an end
- Central importance: Decision making
- “The art of steering societies and organizations”
- More about the strategic aspects of “steering”

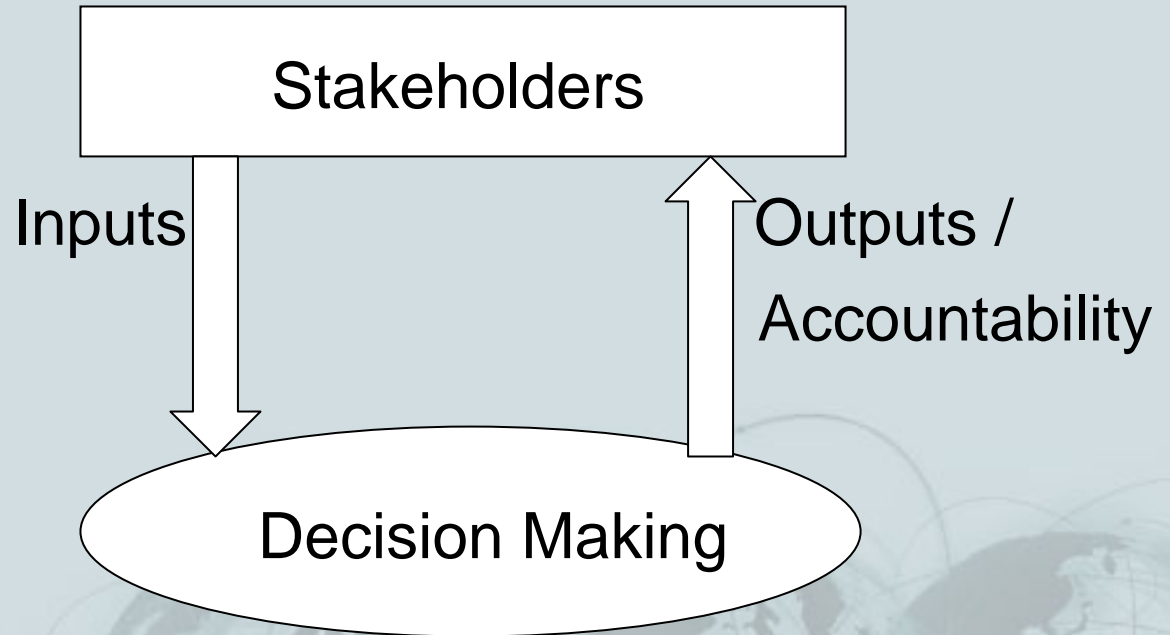


# Why do we need a Governance Structure?

- Functions of a typical watershed governance structure
  - Act as an umbrella organization
  - Operate as a forum for stakeholder input
  - Advocate for greater funding and support
  - Ensure long-term implementation of the plan



# Basic Governance Model



# Types of Governance Models

- Government Directed Model
- Citizen Directed Model
- Hybrid Model

# Government - Directed Model

## ➤ Pros

- Has legal authority
- Has secure funding sources
- Consistent staffing

## ➤ Cons

- May not incorporate all interests
- Citizens may not feel ownership of plan

# Citizen – Directed Model

## ➤ Pros

- Local community has ownership
- No stakeholders are forced to participate
- Less intimidating to residents

## ➤ Cons

- May be more difficult to secure stable funding
- May not be able to produce a plan in a timely manner
- The most vocal groups may be over-represented



# Hybrid Model

## ➤ Pros

- Has partial legal authority
- Incorporates both public and private stakeholders
- Usually has some stable funding sources
- Broad technical expertise can be utilized

## ➤ Cons

- Demands significant input from both citizens and government

# Watershed Governance Model Examples

- Chilliwack River Watershed Strategy
- Nisqually River Council



Off-channel coho habitat created at Pierce Creek, October 2007.

# Chilliwack River – Project Team

## ➤ Federal

- DFO

## ➤ Provincial

- Ministry of Environment
- Ministry of Forests and Range
- Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure
- Integrated Land Management Bureau

## ➤ First Nations

- Skwah First Nations
- Ch-ihl-kway-uhk Tribes
- Soowahlie First Nation
- Sto:lo First Nation



# Chilliwack River – Project Team

## ➤ Local Government

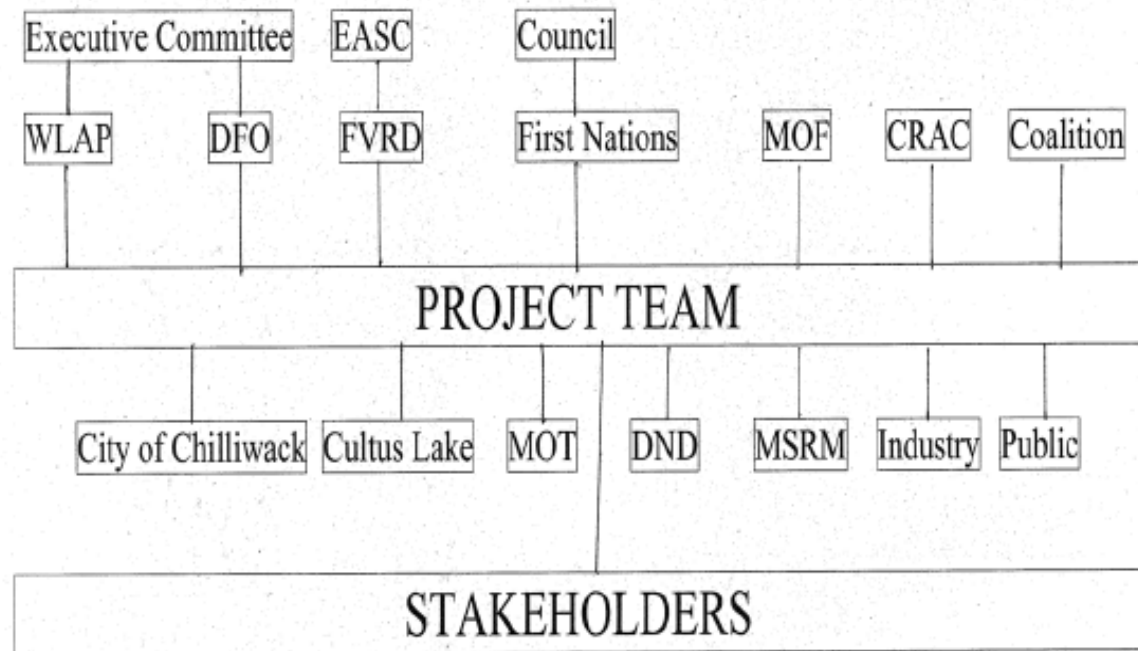
- Fraser Valley Regional District
- City of Chilliwack

## ➤ Non-Profit and Community

- Chilliwack River Action Committee
- Community Mapping Network
- Fraser Basin Council
- Fraser Valley Regional Watershed Coalition
- Great Blue Heron Reserve
- Pacific Salmon Foundation
- University College of the Fraser Valley



# Conceptual Design – Stakeholder Participation



# Nisqually Watershed Example



Figure 2. Location of the Nisqually watershed.

# Nisqually Watershed - Land Use Management

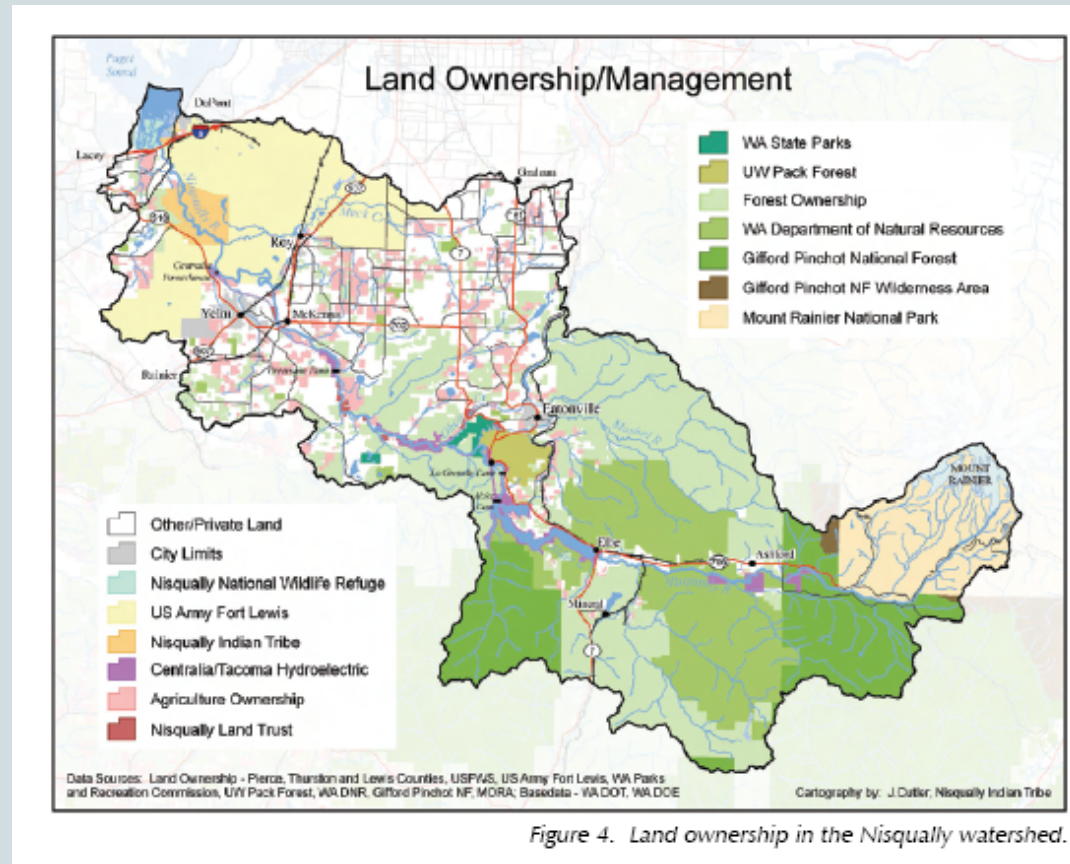


Figure 4. Land ownership in the Nisqually watershed.

# Nisqually Watershed- Planning Process



Figure 1. Plan process.



# Nisqually River Council

## ➤ Executive Committee

- Lewis County
- Pierce County
- Thurston County
- WA Department of Fish & Wildlife
- WA Parks and Recreation Commission
- WA Dept of Natural Resources
- Nisqually Tribe
- Citizen's Advisory Council

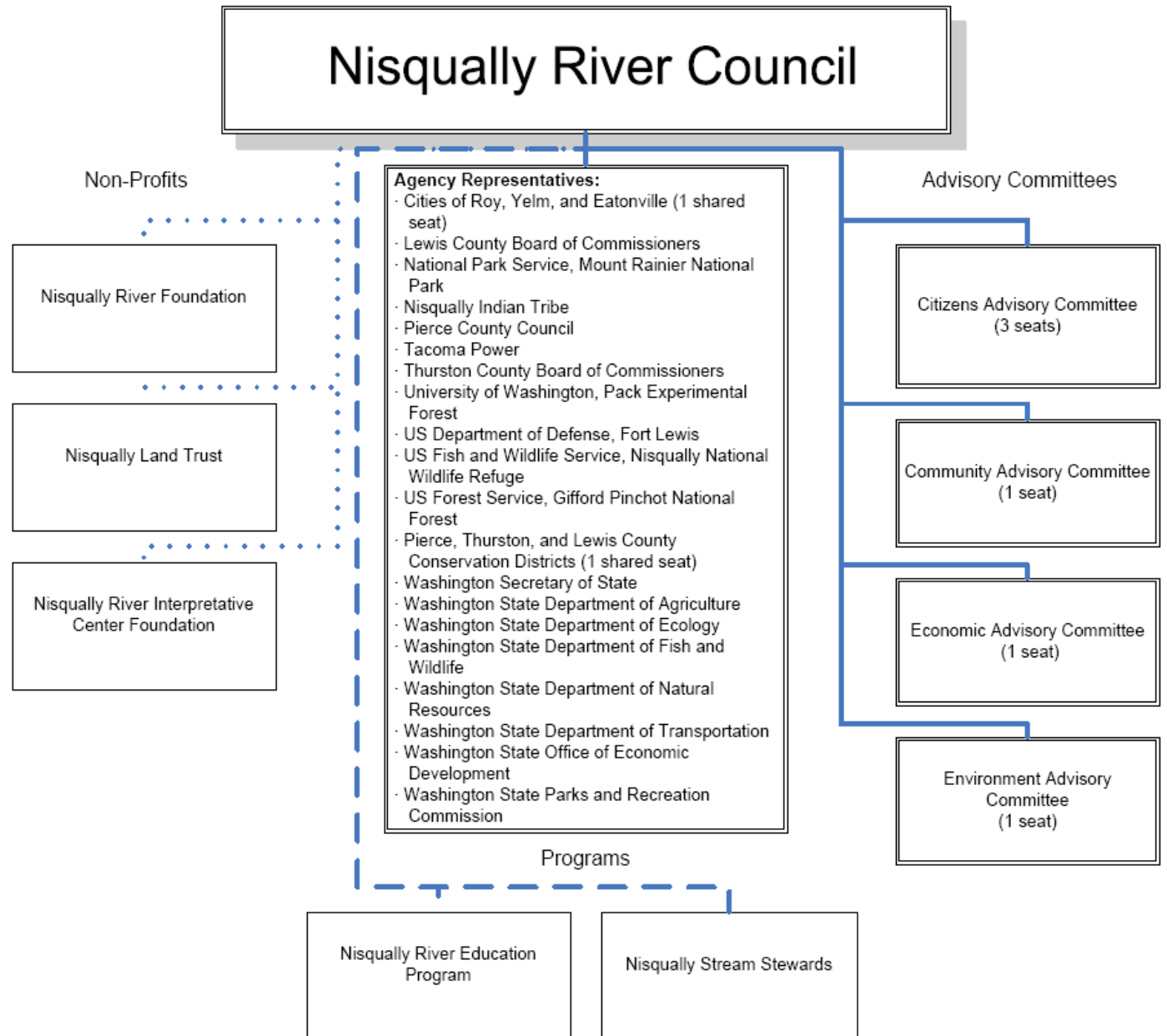
# Nisqually River Council

## ➤ Other Members

- WA Department of Ecology
- WA Conservation Commission
- UW Pack Research Forest
- US Army at Fort Lewis
- Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge
- Mount Rainier National Park
- Tacoma Public Utilities
- Gifford Pinchot National Forest
- Citizen's Advisory Committee (3)



# Nisqually River Council - Governance



## Top 10 List: Watershed Planning Lessons Learned (EPA)

- The best plans have clear goals, visions and action items
- Good leaders are committed and empower others
- Having a coordinator at the watershed level is desirable
- Environmental, economic and social goals can be compatible
- Plans only succeed if implemented



## Top 10 List: Watershed Planning Lessons Learned (EPA)

- Partnerships = Power
- Good tools are available
- Measure, communicate and account for progress
- Education and involvement drive action
- Build on small successes



# Questions???

“When all parties agree to the facts, the policies generally flow freely”

From: Land Stewardship in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century  
The Contributions of Watershed Stewardship  
Conference, March 2000

