

THE VOLUNTARY STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

AN INTRODUCTION FOR STATE AGENCY STAFF



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State Conservation Commission
State Agency Staff Training
October 3, 2019

LOGISTICS

- All webinar attendees muted
- Use the questions tab on your dashboard to type in questions during the presentation
- We will take questions after the presentation
- Webinar is being recorded and will be posted to Commission's elections web page

AGENDA

- Objective: An introduction to the Voluntary Stewardship Program (VSP)
 - Why was the VSP developed?
 - What is the relationship to GMA?
 - County requirements for opting-in and accepting funds
 - Developing a work plan
 - Local work plan implementation
 - Monitoring, evaluation, and consequences
 - Reporting requirements and roles
 - Resources available and questions
- *Focus on state agency involvement*



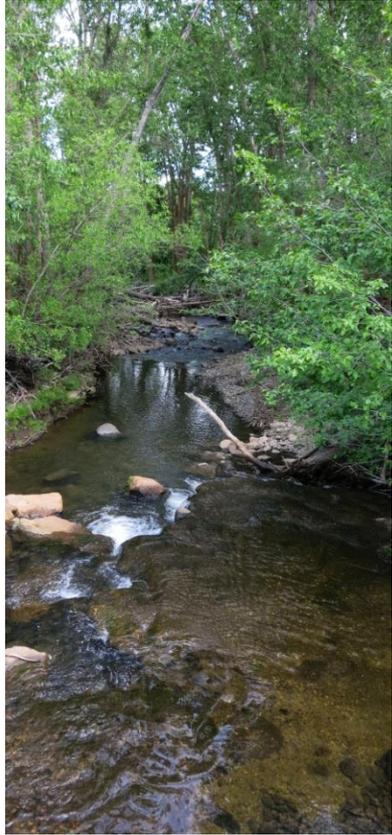
WHY WAS VSP CREATED?

BACKGROUND



- Under the Growth Management Act (GMA), all counties must adopt a Critical Areas Ordinance (CAO) protecting critical areas
- Ongoing and existing agriculture is exempt from the Shoreline Management Act (SMA)
- Several counties exempted agriculture from CAO
- Trend in court decisions in early 2000's - agriculture not exempt from CAO requirements

CONCERNS

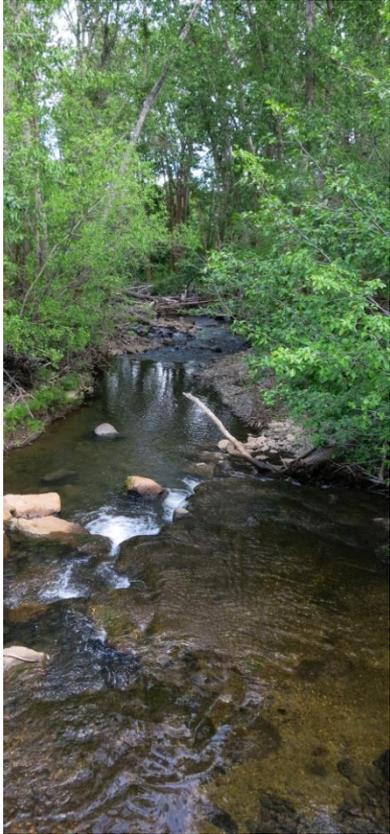


- Agriculture community -
 - Regulation impacting agriculture value

- Environmental community –
 - Agriculture impact to critical areas – both ongoing and future agriculture

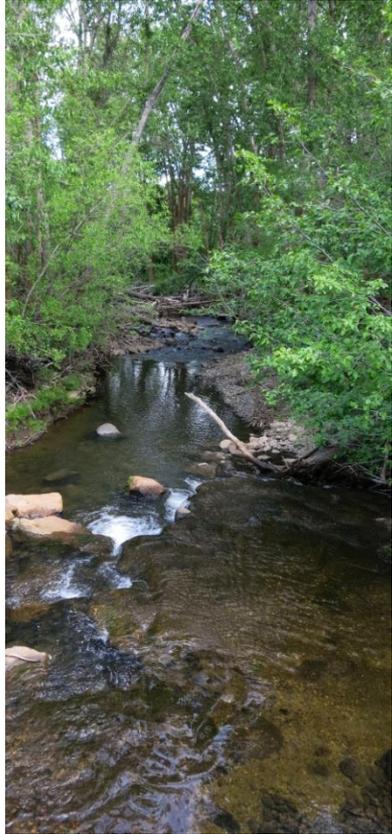
- Counties –
 - Costs of litigation

HISTORY LEADING TO CREATION



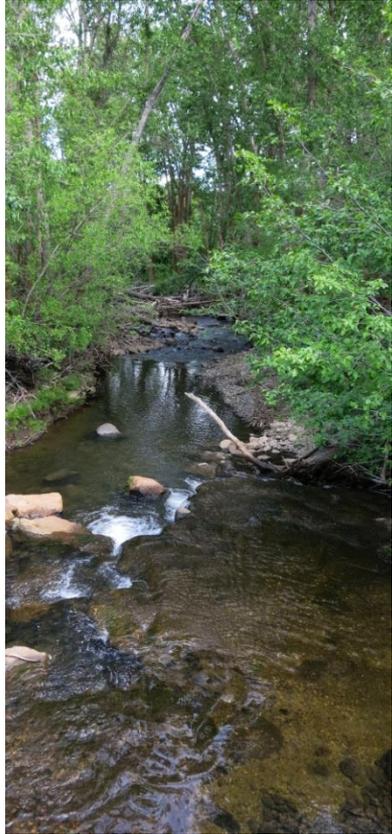
- 2006 – Initiative 933 addressing taking of agricultural lands due to regulations. Fails by 60%.
- 2007 – State Supreme Court Case *Swinomish v. Skagit Co.* – Agriculture not exempt from critical areas requirements of GMA. Counties must regulate agriculture in CAO.
- 2007 - Legislature directed the Ruckelshaus Center to examine the conflict between protecting agricultural land and protecting critical areas in local ordinances adopted under the GMA.
- 2010 – Agreement is reached and legislation introduced in 2011 – ESHB 1886 – but no funding until 2015.
- Under the VSP statute, counties are not obligated to implement VSP until funding is provided.

CREATION



- The Voluntary Stewardship Program (VSP) is created July 22, 2011 & codified in RCW Chapter 36.70A
- *Alternative* to GMA regulation for counties to meet GMA requirement to
 - protect critical areas and
 - maintaining agricultural viability

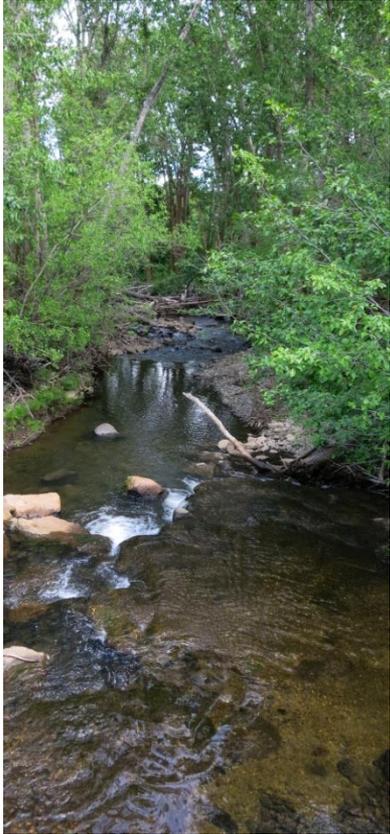
CREATION



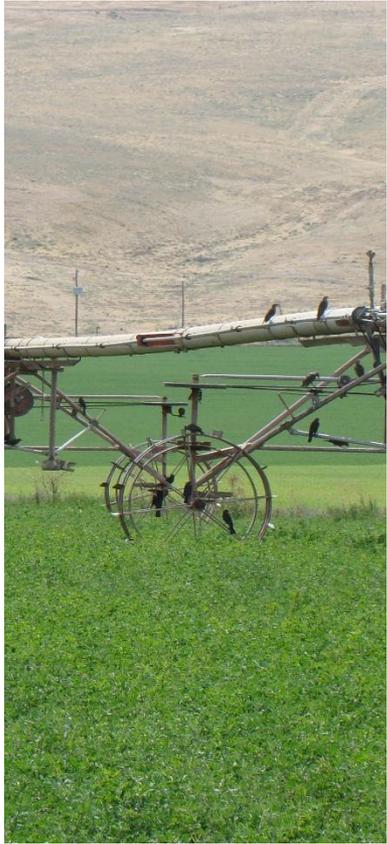
- Local program implementation is the responsibility of the county
- The county may delegate to another entity to implement locally
- Administered by the State Conservation Commission (Commission)
- Focused on *agricultural activities* rather than agricultural land designations

“AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES”

Shoreline Management Act (RCW 90.58.065 (2) (a)):
"Agricultural activities" means agricultural uses and practices including, **but not limited to**: Producing, breeding, or increasing agricultural **products**; rotating and changing agricultural **crops**; allowing **land** used for agricultural activities to lie fallow in which it is plowed and tilled but left unseeded; allowing land used for agricultural activities to lie dormant as a result of adverse agricultural market conditions; allowing land used for agricultural activities to lie dormant because the land is enrolled in a local, state, or federal conservation program, or the land is subject to a conservation easement; conducting agricultural **operations**; maintaining, repairing, and replacing agricultural **equipment**; maintaining, repairing, and replacing agricultural **facilities**, provided that the replacement facility is no closer to the shoreline than the original facility; and maintaining agricultural lands under production or cultivation;



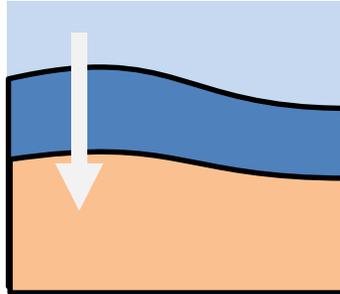
5 CRITICAL AREAS



Wetlands



Frequently flooded areas



Critical aquifer recharge areas



Geologically hazardous areas



Fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas

PURPOSES OF VSP

- Encourage & foster a spirit of **cooperation & partnership** among county, tribal, environmental & agricultural interests
- Rely on **voluntary stewardship practices** as the primary method of protecting critical areas & not require the cessation of agricultural activities



PURPOSES OF VSP

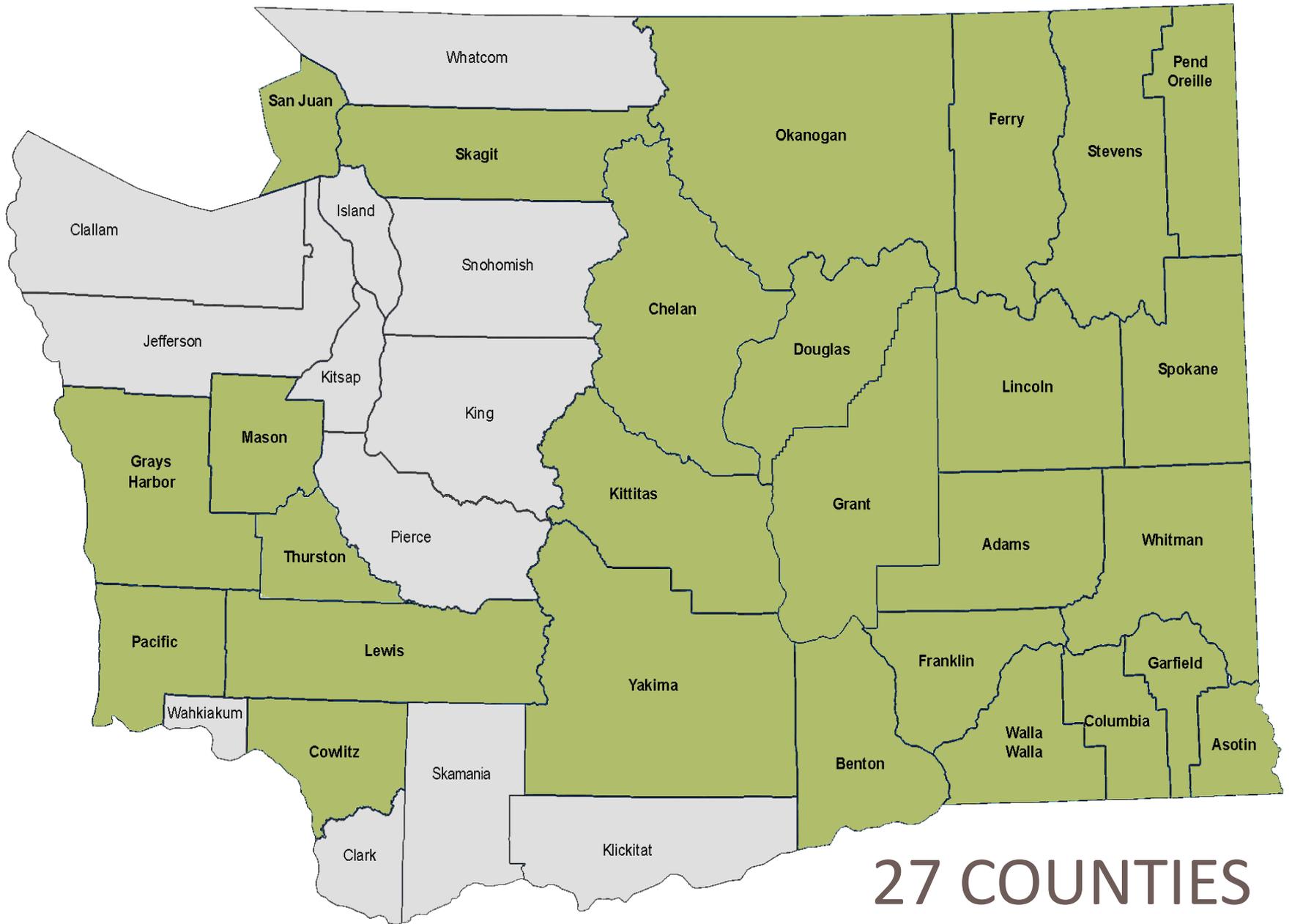
- Promote plans to **protect & enhance critical areas** where **agricultural activities** occur, while maintaining & improving the **viability of agriculture**
- **Focus and maximize voluntary incentive programs** as an alternative to critical area protection
- **Leverage existing resources**



COUNTY RESPONSIBILITIES

- Counties were given two options:
 - Opt-in to the VSP, or
 - Continue under existing law in GMA to protect critical areas on agricultural lands.
- Counties had 6 months from the effective date to select if they wanted to opt-in to the program.
- By the opt-in date of January 21, 2012 – 28 of 39 counties opted-in; one dropped out before receiving funds. 27 remain in.





27 COUNTIES

COUNTY RESPONSIBILITIES

- Counties that chose not to participate:
 - Have an existing CAO listed in the VSP statute
 - Clallam, Clark, Whatcom, and King
 - Have a separate program
 - For example: Snohomish County is implementing its *Sustainable Lands Strategy* to enhance agricultural land and restore habitat for threatened salmon
 - Have chosen to follow the traditional path provided for in GMA
 - For example: Kitsap County has limited agriculture and will be using its existing CAO, reviewing and revising as necessary



COUNTY RESPONSIBILITIES

- Designate who will administer funds
- Acknowledge receipt of funds
- Created a watershed work group
 - Plan, implement and guide VSP in their county



COUNTY STAFFING

- In-house approach –
 - Use present staff
- Consultant approach –
 - Hire consultants to facilitate meetings and prepare plan
- Ask another local agency to staff –
 - Conservation Districts
 - Other local entity



WORK GROUP TIMELINE

1. Create a VSP work plan
2. Implement the work plan

Initial funding of counties – 2015 / 2016

+ 3 years – work plan in place, begin implementation

+ 5 years – review & evaluate the work plan, continue implementation

+ 10 years – review & evaluate, etc.



WATERSHED WORK GROUP

DESIGNATION OF WORK GROUP

- Must be designated when funds are made available.
- The Watershed Group must include a **broad representation of key watershed stakeholders** and, at a minimum, representatives of agricultural and environmental groups, and tribes that agree to participate.
- County should encourage existing lead entities, watershed planning units, or other integrating organizations to serve as the watershed group.
- **State and federal agencies** can be very useful work group participants.



WORK GROUP PURPOSE

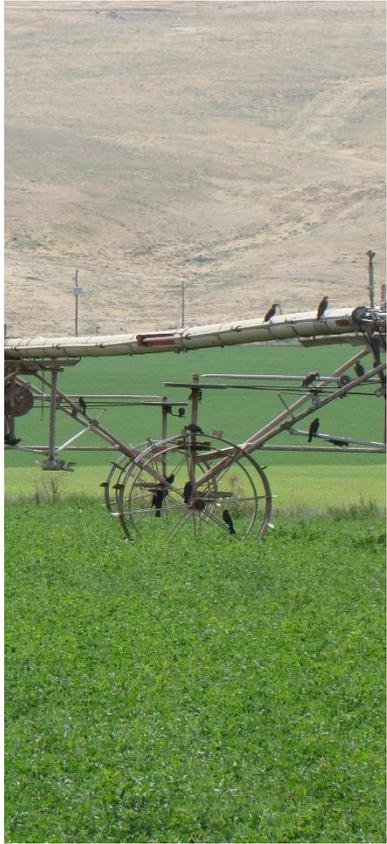
- The Watershed Group must develop a work plan to protect critical areas while maintaining the viability of agriculture in the watershed.
- Watershed Group remains responsible for the implementation of the work plan, and for reporting requirements to the Commission.
 - Meets as needed to accomplish the goals of the work plan.



WORK PLAN

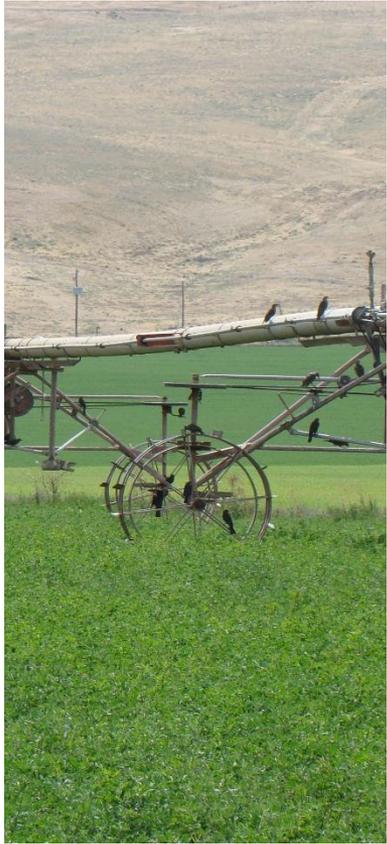
VSP WORK PLAN

- *Protect critical areas while maintaining agricultural viability*
 - Must be approved by the Technical Panel
 - Periodic evaluation of that work plan once approved
 - Monitoring & adaptive management of the work plan
- Elements
 - Identify critical areas, agricultural activities, agriculture viability
 - Outreach and assistance to landowners
 - Goals & benchmarks



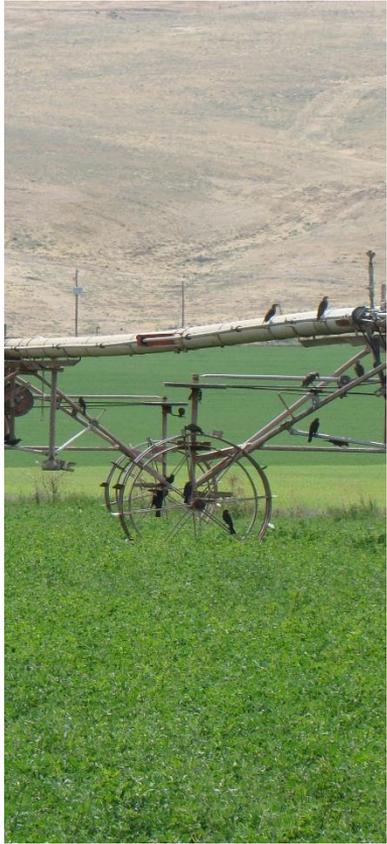
WORK PLAN DEVELOPMENT

- Watershed work groups had 2 years 9 months from receipt of funds to prepare and submit a work plan.
- All counties completed the work plan and submitted it to the Commission for approval.
- The State Technical Panel reviewed each work plan, worked closely with each county on corrections or changes, and approved the work plans with comments.
- All VSP counties have approved work plans.



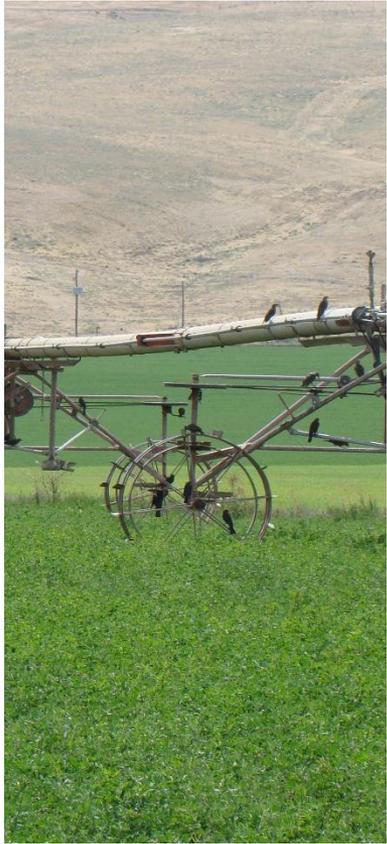
TOPICS ADDRESSED IN THE WORK PLAN

- The work plan must identify:
 - Critical areas and ag activities.
 - Economic viability of agriculture in county.
 - Outreach plan to contact landowners.
 - The entity to provide landowner assistance.
 - Measurable programmatic and implementation goals and benchmarks.



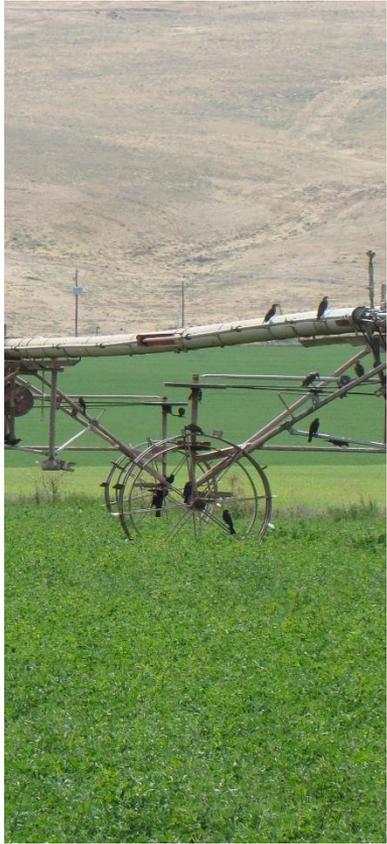
VSP WORK PLAN ELEMENTS – RCW 36.70A.720 (1) (A-L)

- a) Review and incorporate applicable water quality, watershed management, farmland protection, and species recovery data and plans;
- b) **Seek input from** tribes, **agencies**, and stakeholders;
- c) Develop goals for participation by agricultural operators necessary to meet the protection and enhancement benchmarks of the work plan;
- d) Ensure outreach and technical assistance is provided to agricultural operators in the watershed;



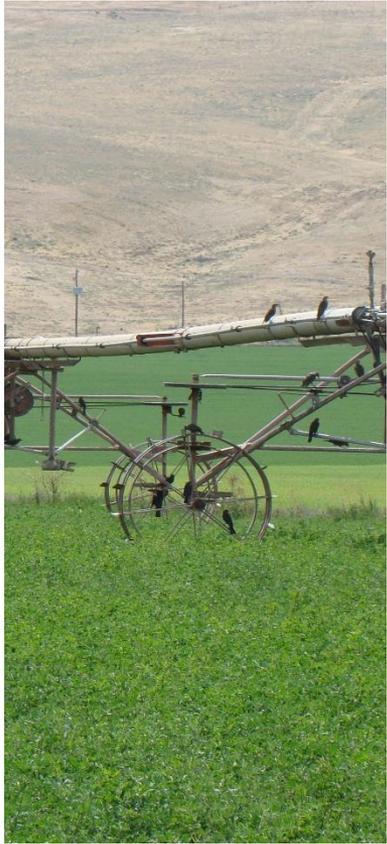
VSP WORK PLAN ELEMENTS – RCW 36.70A.720 (1) (A-L)

- e) Create measurable benchmarks that, within 10 years after receipt of funding, are designed to result in the protection and enhancement of critical areas functions and values through voluntary, incentive-based measures;
- f) Designate the entity that will provide technical assistance;
- g) Work with the entity providing technical assistance to ensure individual stewardship plans contribute to the goals and benchmarks of the work plan;



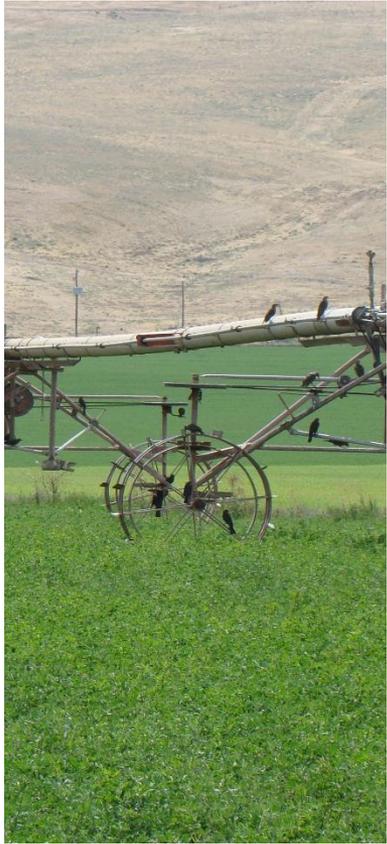
VSP WORK PLAN ELEMENTS – RCW 36.70A.720 (1) (A-L)

- h) Incorporate into the work plan existing development regulations relied upon to achieve the goals and benchmarks for protection;
- i) Establish baseline monitoring for:
 - (i) participation and implementation of the voluntary stewardship plans and projects;
 - (ii) stewardship activities; and
 - (iii) the effects on critical areas and agriculture relevant to the protection and enhancement benchmarks developed for the watershed;



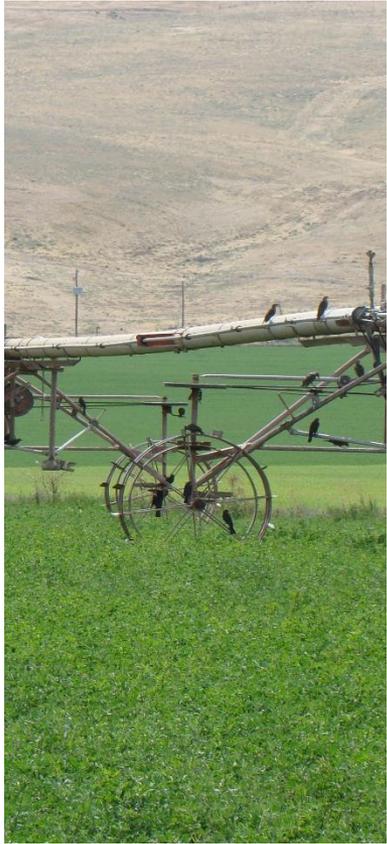
VSP WORK PLAN ELEMENTS – RCW 36.70A.720 (1) (A-L)

- j) Conduct periodic evaluations, institute adaptive management, and provide a written report of the status of plans and accomplishments to the county and the Commission within 60 days after the end of each biennium;
- k) Assist state agencies in their monitoring programs; and**
- l) Satisfy any other reporting requirements of the program.



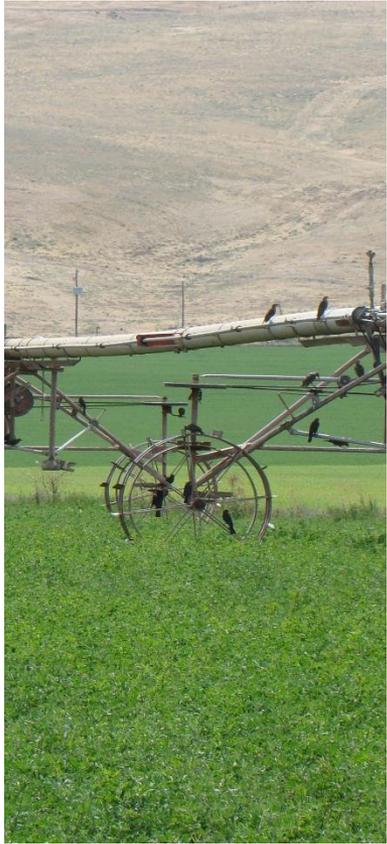
VSP WORK PLAN GOALS

- *Programmatic* Goals – Those measuring progress on implementation of the work plan. Include landowner participation and stewardship plan implementation
- *Natural Resource* Goals – Are the identified critical areas being protected; is enhancement occurring on available funds
- *Economic Resource* Goals – Is the viability of agriculture being protected and enhanced
- Each county work group must ensure the work plan goals and the statutory goals are being met



WORK PLAN APPROVAL PROCESS

- Completed work plan submitted to Commission Executive Director for approval.
- The Technical Panel had 90 days to review and make a recommendation to the Director. Director worked with the local work group and Statewide Advisory Committee (SAC) for revisions.
- Once final approval, must implement.
- Every 2 years, work group provides a status report to the county and Commission.
- Every 5 years, work group provides a report on progress that is reviewed and evaluated by the Technical Panel, SAC, and Commission.
- If not making progress, must correct or be kick back into “traditional GMA approach.”



TECHNICAL PANEL

- "Technical panel" means the directors or director designees of the following **agencies**:

WDFW
Ecology

WSDA
Commission

- The Technical Panel is to review the work plan and assess whether the plan, in conjunction with other plans and regulations, will protect critical areas while maintaining and enhancing the viability of agriculture in the watershed.
- If the Technical Panel determines the plan will accomplish its goals, the Commission director must approve the plan.
- If the Technical Panel determines the plan will not accomplish its goals, the Commission Director must advise the watershed group the reasons for the disapproval.



STATEWIDE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

- Two persons each -
 - County government
 - Agricultural organizations
 - Environmental organizations
- The Commission, in conjunction with the Governor's Office, shall also invite two tribal representatives
- The Commission Director is required to appoint & in certain circumstances, consult with the SAC



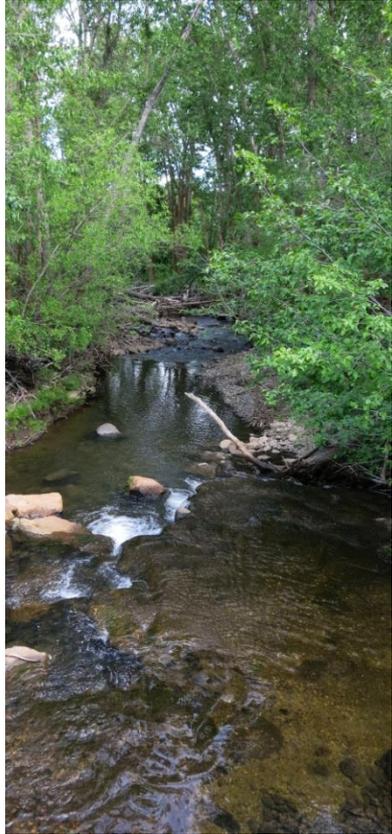
VSP TECHNICAL PANEL & SAC

- Work plan approval process: April 2017 - November 2018
 - 18 months
 - 38 meetings
 - 5,330 work plan pages
 - Excluding appendices & etc.
~7,000 pages
 - 51 meetings going back to September 2016 (26 months)

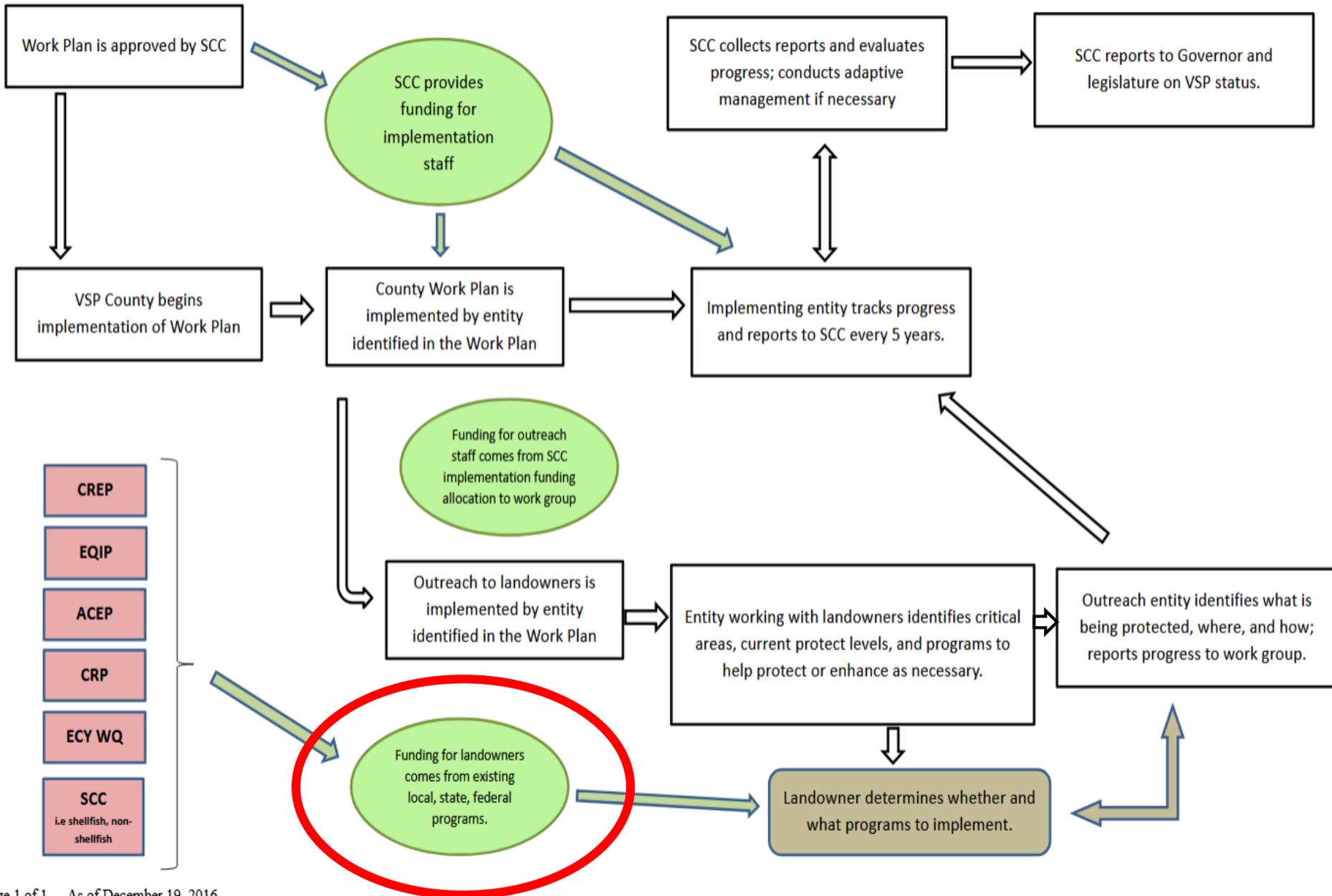


“LEVERAGE EXISTING RESOURCES”

- Existing incentive programs are available to fund management practices identified in landowner stewardship plans & work plans (examples):
 - State
 - CREP – Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program
 - Conservation District programs
 - Ecology water quality grants
 - Federal
 - EQIP – Environmental Quality Incentive Program
 - CSP – Conservation Stewardship Program



Flow Diagram for VSP Funding After Work Plan Approval



LANDOWNER PARTICIPATION



- Primarily through Individual Stewardship Plans (ISP's)
 - Landowner participants engage with the VSP through ISP's which detail which management practices will be installed that will meet critical area protection needs identified in the work plan while maintaining agriculture viability.
 - VSP participation by landowners is voluntary – the “V” in VSP.

**WHAT IS VSP'S RELATIONSHIP
TO THE GMA?**

HOW DOES VSP FIT WITH EXISTING REGULATORY PROGRAMS?



- Engagement in VSP is voluntary – for the county to opt-in, and for the landowner to participate.
- For an opt-in county, protection of critical areas from ag activities must be done through work plans.
- Landowner in VSP county not doing an ISP is not subject to the county's critical areas ordinance.
- But – other laws and regulations do still apply. State water quality laws, local clearing and grading ordinances, etc.

VSP COMPARED TO GMA



- “Traditional GMA” uses a regulatory approach – required buffers on each parcel with critical areas.
- VSP uses a voluntary approach – landowners use stewardship plans and voluntary programs.
- Voluntary programs have provisions for standards and practices for best management practices.
- Agricultural operators implementing an individual stewardship plan consistent with a work plan are presumed to be working toward the protection and enhancement of critical areas. RCW 36.70A.750(1).

VSP COMPARED TO GMA



- If the watershed group determines that additional or different practices are needed to achieve the work plan's goals and benchmarks, the agricultural operator may not be required to implement those practices but may choose to implement the revised practices on a voluntary basis and is eligible for funding to revise the practices. RCW 36.70A.750(2).
- An agricultural operator participating in the program may withdraw from the program and is not required to continue voluntary measures after the expiration of an applicable contract. RCW 36.70A.760.
- The watershed group must account for any loss of protection resulting from withdrawals when establishing goals and benchmarks for protection and a work plan. RCW 36.70A.760.

VSP COMPARED TO GMA

- Key distinction between “traditional GMA” approach to protection of critical areas, and VSP approach:
 - “Traditional GMA” approach – must be able to demonstrate protection of critical areas at the parcel scale. Demonstration typically done through regulatory buffers combined with enforcement program. Efforts to use landowner plans have been questioned because of challenges related to being able to demonstrate protections are met.
 - VSP approach – relies on evaluation at a watershed scale. Demonstrate progress on work plan goals every 5 years. Focus is on critical area function rather than per parcel.



VSP COMPARED TO GMA

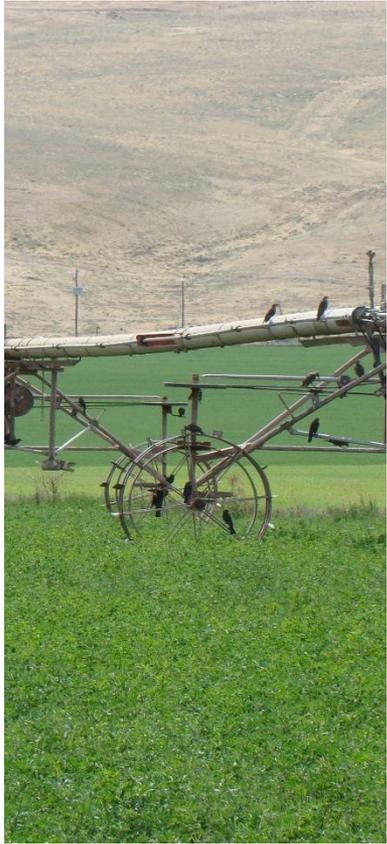


- Reporting: another key distinction between “traditional GMA” approach to protection of critical areas, and the VSP approach:
 - VSP approach – Requires reporting to the Commission on progress for achieving the goals of protection of critical areas, with protection and enhancement of viability of agriculture.
 - State agency (Commission) evaluation of progress and may disagree with watershed group.
 - Watershed group, and thus the county, may be kicked out of VSP if not achieving or adaptively management to get to goals.

ROLES DURING IMPLEMENTATION

CONSERVATION COMMISSION

- Review & evaluate program success & effectiveness
 - Technical Panel
 - Statewide Advisory Committee
- Make appropriate changes to policies & procedures for implementation
- Review & evaluate 5 year reports
- Report to the Legislature



VSP TECHNICAL PANEL

- Four state agency representatives:
 - WDFW – Mary Huff
 - WSDA – Kelly McLain
 - ECY – Rick Mraz
 - Commission – Brian Cochrane
- Approved VSP work plans
- Review & evaluate 5 year reports for work plan performance



STATEWIDE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

- Assist the Commission with policy and program administration
- Advise the Director during the 5 year report review and evaluation process



OTHER STATE AGENCIES

- Four state agency representatives on the Technical Panel (WDFW, WSDA, ECY, SCC) + Commerce:
 - (a) Cooperate and collaborate to implement the program; and
 - (b) Develop materials to assist local watershed groups in development of work plans.
 - 5) Assist work groups with monitoring which must focus on the goals & benchmarks of the plan

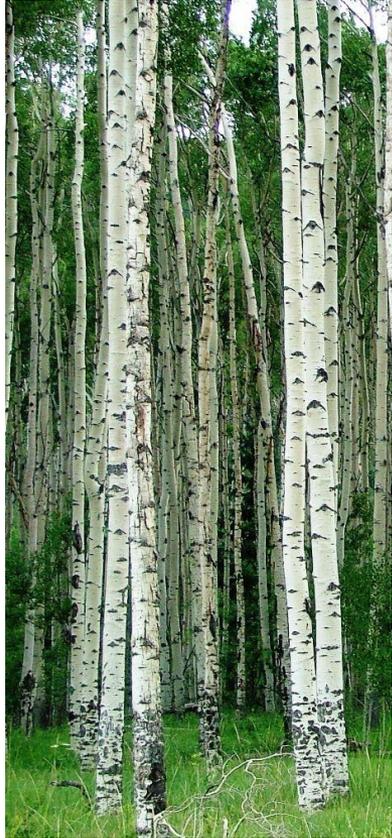
RCW 36.70A.705 (4) (a) & (b); (5)

- Department of Commerce
 - WAC Chapter 365-191



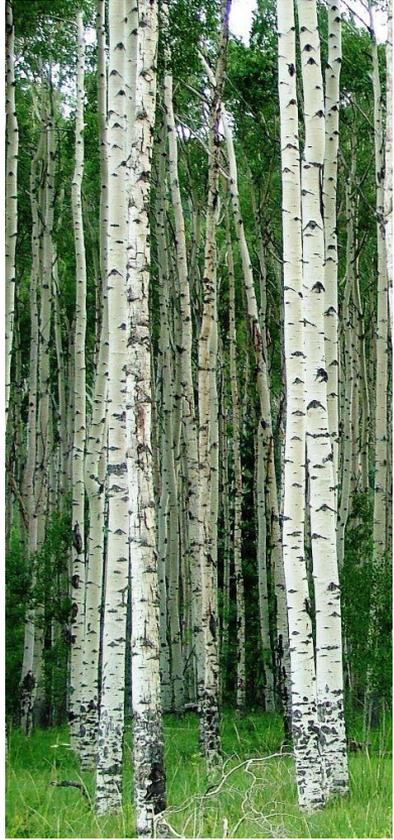
WATERSHED WORK GROUP

- Oversees implementation
- Provides leadership at the local level
- Meets regularly
- Participates in outreach efforts
- Fosters & builds partnerships with other natural resource entities
- Provides direction & oversight to the VSP Technical Service Provider (TSP)
- Establishes a succession plan
- Continue to seek broad representation of key watershed stakeholders to serve



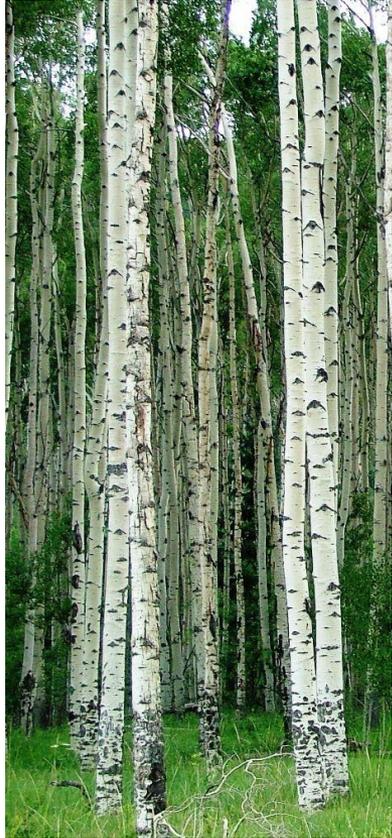
WATERSHED WORK GROUP

- Budget coordination with the other entities implementing VSP
- Every 2 years, periodically evaluates (programmatic, economic, and resource) & reports on the VSP
- Adaptively manage implementation if not meeting the established goals & benchmarks
- Every 5 years, report to the Commission & the county on whether the work plan's protection & enhancement goals & benchmarks have been met



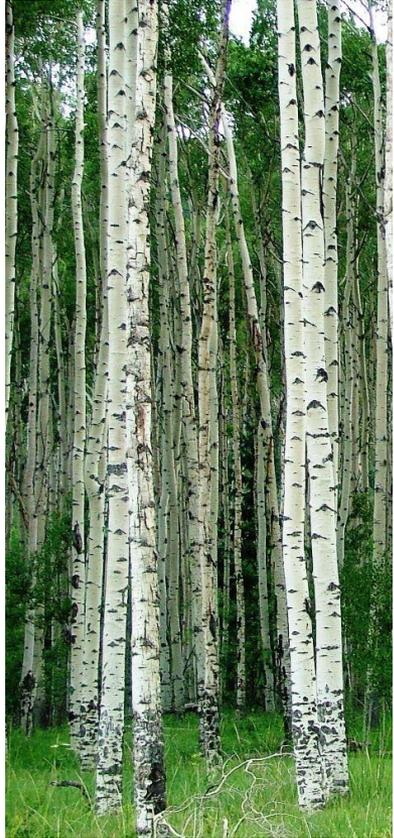
WATERSHED WORK GROUP

- Success depends on on-going communication, cooperation, understanding, & drive to achieve the goals & objectives of the VSP by all the participants –
 - Productive, supportive & clear relationships
 - Contracts or agreements covering all deliverables or requirements
 - Clear, continuous, regular and meaningful communication
 - County, Watershed work group, TSP & county staff **and state agency staff as needed**



INDIVIDUAL GROUP MEMBERS

- Be familiar with the county's work plan
- Obtain training on VSP –
 - Background
 - History
 - Watershed work group functions & governance
- Ensure that the duties & timelines of the work plan & VSP are being met either by
 - Their own actions
 - The actions of the county
 - The actions of the TSP



COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

- Ensure that they understand the background, history, & reason for VSP in their county
- Provide the proper guidance & oversight to the county staff responsible for administration & fiscal requirements
- Provide information & education to the public & their constituents on VSP
- Ensure that the county watershed workgroup has the resources necessary to meet their obligations under the plan



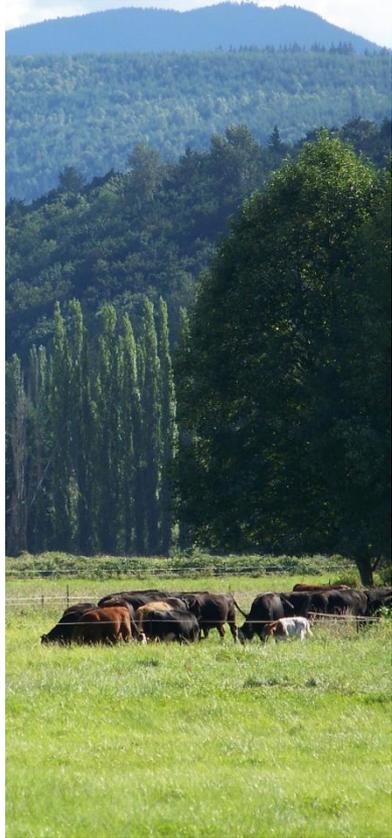
COUNTY STAFF – SCC CONTRACT

- Coordinate with county financial staff
- Ensure all deliverables are being met -
 - Identify needed resources
 - Designate staff to implement
 - Designate staff to interact with the work group & TSP
- Ensure new county staff & work group members have VSP training
- Read & understand the work plan



TECHNICAL SERVICE PROVIDER

- Designated in the work plan
- Read the plan, extract -
 - Deliverables
 - Timelines
 - Project management pieces
- Create a project management plan
- Coordinate with county financial staff on the implementation budget
- If acting as the responsible party for implementation on behalf of the county, assume all the duties of the county financial staff & Commission contract



REPORTING AND EVALUATION

REVIEW AND EVALUATION

At the County Level:

- VSP includes several elements for review and evaluation of the implementation of a work plan.
- VSP also includes consequences when progress is not being made towards the goals and benchmarks.
- Under the VSP, watershed groups are required to, in their work plan, establish baseline monitoring for:
 - Participation activities and implementation of the voluntary stewardship plans and projects;
 - stewardship activities; and
 - the effects on critical areas and agriculture relevant to the protection and enhancement benchmarks developed for the watershed.



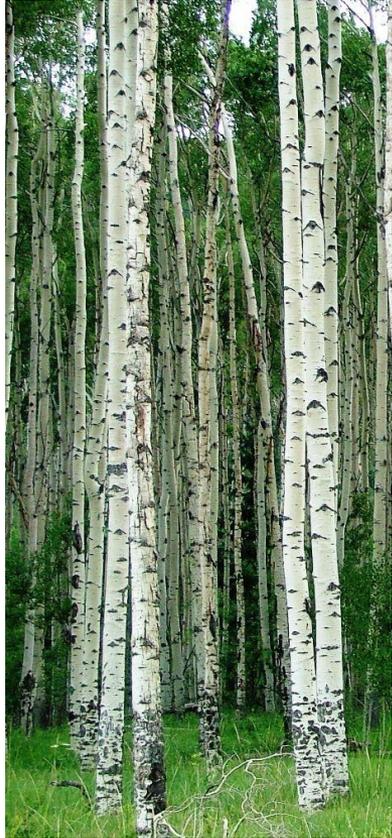
2 YEAR STATUS REPORTS

- Within 60 days of the end of each biennium (August 30), the work group must
 - *Conduct periodic evaluations, institute adaptive management, & provide a written report of the status of plans & accomplishments to the county & to the commission*



5 YEAR REVIEW & EVALUATE REPORTS

- *Report to the SCC and the county on whether the work plan's protection and enhancement goals and benchmarks have been met*
 - RCW 36.70A.720 (2) (b) & (c)
- Commission evaluation of progress may disagree with the watershed group
- The watershed group, and thus the county, may be kicked out of VSP if not achieving or successfully adaptively managing to achieve goals



5 YEAR REPORT DUE DATES

COUNTY	RECEIPT OF FUNDING DATE	5 YEAR	10 YEAR
Chelan*	January 20, 2014	7.20.19	7.20.24
Thurston*	January 20, 2014	7.20.19	7.20.24
Kittitas	November 17, 2015	11.17.20	11.17.25
Mason	November 24, 2015	11.24.20	11.24.25
Garfield	November 30, 2015	11.30.20	11.30.25
Asotin	December 14, 2015	12.14.20	12.14.25
Grant	December 14, 2015	12.14.20	12.14.25
San Juan	December 21, 2015	12.21.20	12.21.25
Cowlitz	December 22, 2015	12.22.20	12.22.25
Pacific	December 22, 2015	12.22.20	12.22.25
Okanogan	December 28, 2015	12.28.20	12.28.25

5 YEAR REPORT DUE DATES

COUNTY	RECEIPT OF FUNDING DATE	5 YEAR	10 YEAR
Benton	January 12, 2016	1.12.21	1.12.26
Skagit	January 19, 2016	1.19.21	1.19.26
Whitman	January 19, 2016	1.19.21	1.19.26
Columbia	January 20, 2016	1.20.21	1.20.26
Yakima	January 21, 2016	1.21.21	1.21.26
Douglas	January 22, 2016	1.22.21	1.22.26
Pend Oreille	February 2, 2016	2.2.21	2.2.26
Franklin	February 24, 2016	2.24.21	2.24.26
Walla Walla	March 7, 2016	3.7.21	3.7.26
Stevens	March 10, 2016	3.10.21	3.10.26
Ferry	March 14, 2016	3.14.21	3.14.26
Grays Harbor	March 21, 2016	3.21.21	3.21.26
Lincoln	March 21, 2016	3.21.21	3.21.26
Lewis	April 18, 2016	4.18.21	4.18.26
Spokane	April 22, 2016	4.22.21	4.22.26
Adams	May 23, 2016	5.23.21	5.23.26

Chelan & Thurston - July 20, 2019

Kittitas - November 17, 2020
Mason - November 24, 2020
Garfield - November 30, 2020

Asotin & Grant - December 14, 2020
San Juan - December 21, 2020
Cowlitz & Pacific - December 22, 2020
Okanogan - December 28, 2020

Benton - January 12, 2021
Skagit & Whitman - January 19, 2021
Columbia - January 20, 2021
Yakima - January 21, 2021
Douglas - January 22, 2021

Pend Oreille - February 2, 2021
Franklin - February 24, 2021

Walla Walla - March 7, 2021
Stevens - March 10, 2021
Ferry - March 14, 2021
Grays Harbor & Lincoln - March 21, 2021

Lewis - April 18, 2021
Spokane - April 22, 2021

Adams - May 23, 2021

REVIEW AND EVALUATION

At the State Level:

The Commission is to review and evaluate the program's success and effectiveness and make appropriate changes to policies and procedures for implementing the program, in consultation with the SAC and other affected agencies.

The Commission is also to:

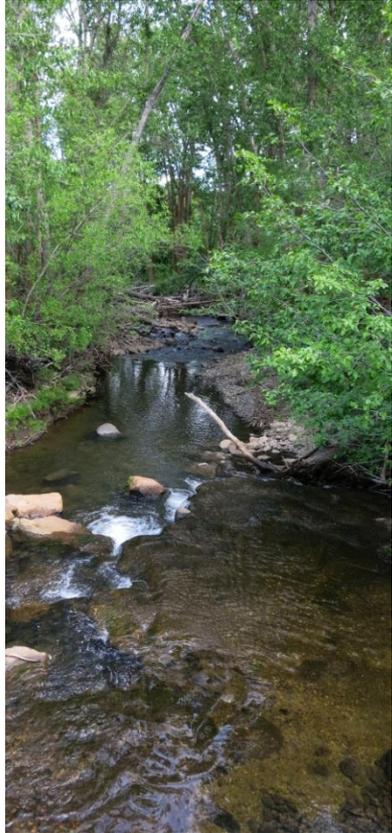
- Report to the legislature on the general status of program implementation;
- Conduct a review of the program, in conjunction with the SAC, beginning in 2017 and every five years thereafter, and report its findings to the legislature by December 1st; and
- Report to the appropriate committees of the legislature as required.



BUDGET

BUDGET

- Legislature → State Conservation Commission (SCC) → Counties
- State fiscal year (FY) Cycle:
 - FY 15-17
 - \$270,000 per county (\$135,000 per year)
 - FY 17-19
 - \$220,000 per county (\$110,000 per year)
 - FY 19-21
 - \$240,000 per county (\$120,000 per year)



BUDGET - COUNTIES

- \$6.48M (\$240K x 27 counties)
 - 1 FTE for implementation –
 - Staff work group
 - Outreach & education
 - Monitoring
 - Recording & processing data
 - 2 year & 5 year reporting
 - **Seek project funding**
 - Ensure statutory compliance



BUDGET - COMMISSION

- \$500K SCC VSP administration
 - 1 FTE + % of 4 other FTE's
 - Tech Panel – staff serve
 - Statewide Advisory Committee
 - Administration, policy, procedure
 - Outreach & education
 - Reporting
 - VSP web page



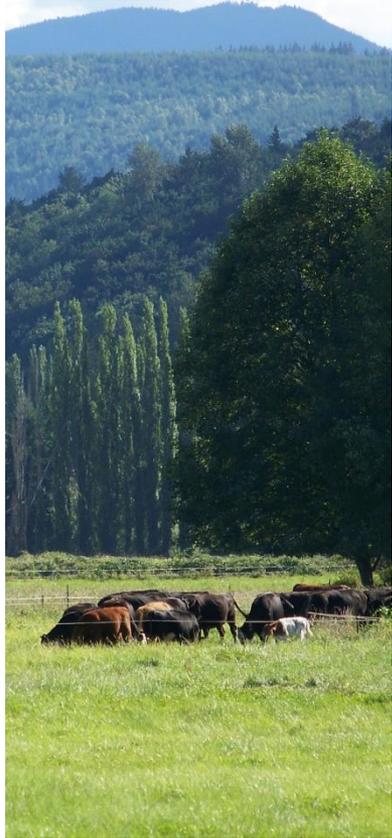
BUDGET – OTHER STATE AGENCIES

- \$600K Other Agencies (WDFW, WSDA, ECY)
 - % of 3 FTE's
 - Tech Panel
 - Staff serve
 - Review & evaluate work plans
 - Monitoring in the field



BUDGET – WDFW HRCD

- \$575K WDFW High Resolution Change Detection ([HRCD](#))
 - 0.5 FTE & data analysis
 - Based on average cost to develop the data (\$18,5K per county)
 - Outreach & education to VSP groups



FAILURE OF THE WORK PLAN

WORK PLAN FAILURE

- Fail-out –
 - When the goals & benchmarks of the work plan are not being met & the watershed group fails to adaptively management to get back on track
- Insufficient funding –
 - *Commission's determination*
 - *“Not received adequate funding to implement”*
 - *Applies to county, **departments** & watershed*



WORK PLAN FAIL-OUT

- When the Commission Director concludes failure to meet goals & failure to develop adaptive management plan –
 - Work with the work group
- If, after 6 months, no progress, county & watershed group notified of work plan failure
- *After notice, county has 18 months to take action – county, not watershed group must act*



WORK PLAN FAIL-OUT ACTIONS

- County has 18 months to choose one of the following –
 1. Develop, adopt & implement a work plan approved by Commerce
 2. Adopt development regulations previously adopted by another (Clallam, Clark, King, Whatcom)
 3. Adopt development regulations certified by Commerce
 4. Review & if necessary, revise development regulations adopted under this chapter



APPEALS OF VSP DECISIONS

- One of the key principles in the original negotiations leading to the creation of the VSP was the desire of the counties to address the burden of appeals of county GMA decisions.
- VSP legislation accomplishes this by shifting the decision points for appeal from the county to the Commission.
- This is done by function of the point at which final decisions are made in approving the work plan.
- Also, a final decision that a work group is meeting the requirements in the five-year review.



**AVAILABLE ON-LINE
RESOURCES**

VSP WEB PAGE



Voluntary Stewardship Program (VSP)

Washington State's Voluntary Stewardship Program (VSP) provides an alternative approach for counties to address our state's [Growth Management Act](#) requirements. The program uses a watershed-based, incentive-based process to protect critical areas, promote viable agriculture, and encourage cooperation among diverse stakeholders. [Learn more background about VSP.](#)

What's new?

- VSP Regional Meetings – December 4th in Chehalis or December 11th in Moses Lake
 - [Agenda](#)
 - [Presentations](#)
 - [Speaker and Presenter contact list](#)
- [Spokane County's VSP work plan](#) was approved by the Technical Panel on Friday, November 30, 2018. Congratulations to Spokane County's work group! All 27 VSP counties now have approved work plans.
- Read the [December 2018 VSP Newsletter](#)
- [Policy Advisory 03-18](#) – Roles and Responsibilities during VSP implementation – *Amended*
- [Policy Advisory 05-18](#) – VSP Implementation Reporting – 2 year and 5 Year Reports

COUNTIES USING VSP

Click on one of the 27 counties participating in VSP (in green) for local program information.

As of December 2018, all county VSP work plans have been approved by the state.



[Program Background](#)

[Resources for VSP Administrators:](#)

[Implementation](#)

[Newsletters](#)

[Statewide Advisory Committee](#)

[Technical Panel](#)

Contact:

Bill Eller, VSP Coordinator
State Conservation Commission
509.385.7512



CONSERVATION DISTRICTS
OF WASHINGTON STATE

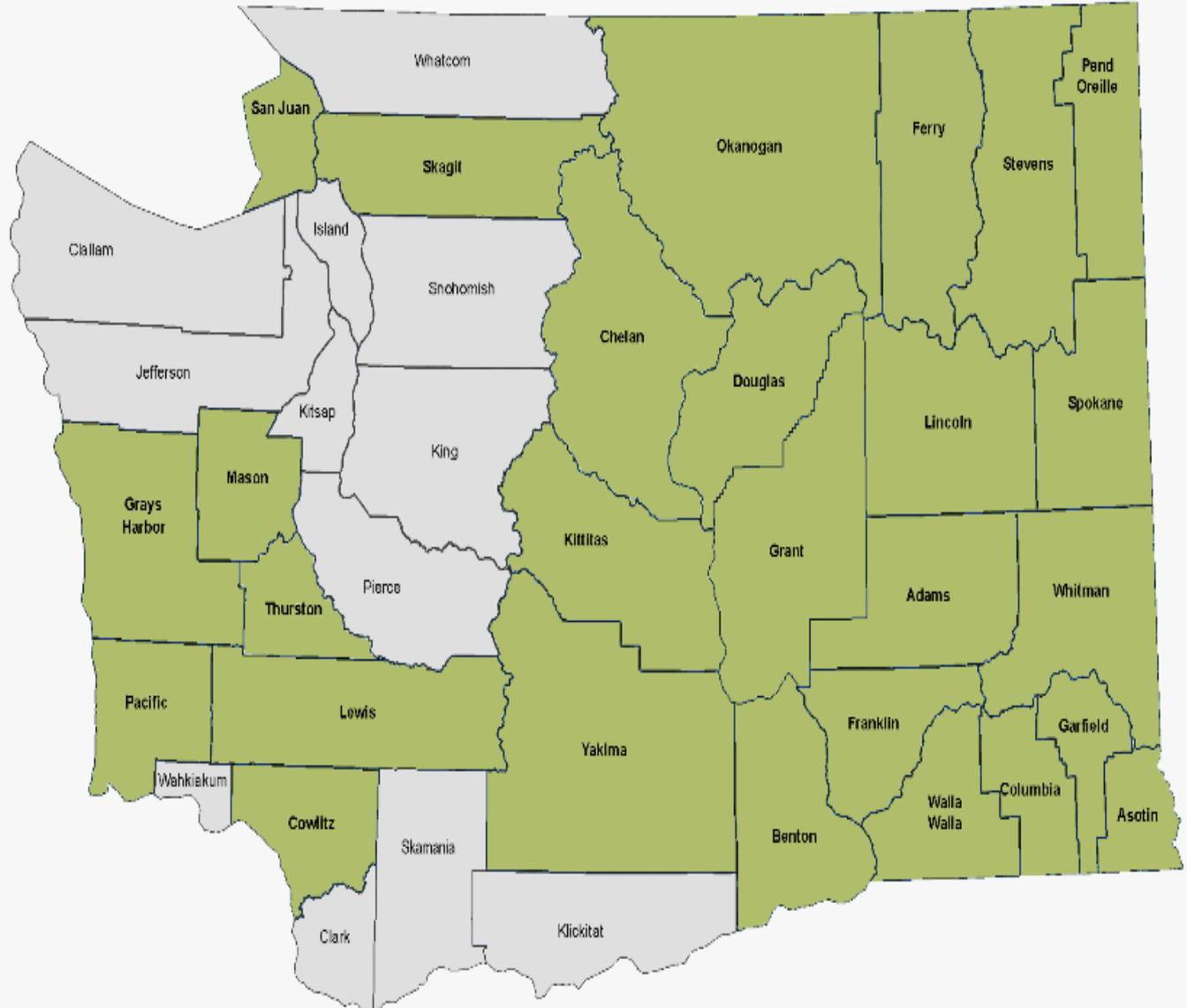
your window to healthy lands

HOW TO FIND A VSP WORK PLAN

COUNTIES USING VSP

Click on one of the 27 counties participating in VSP (in green) for local program information.

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VSP WEB PAGE

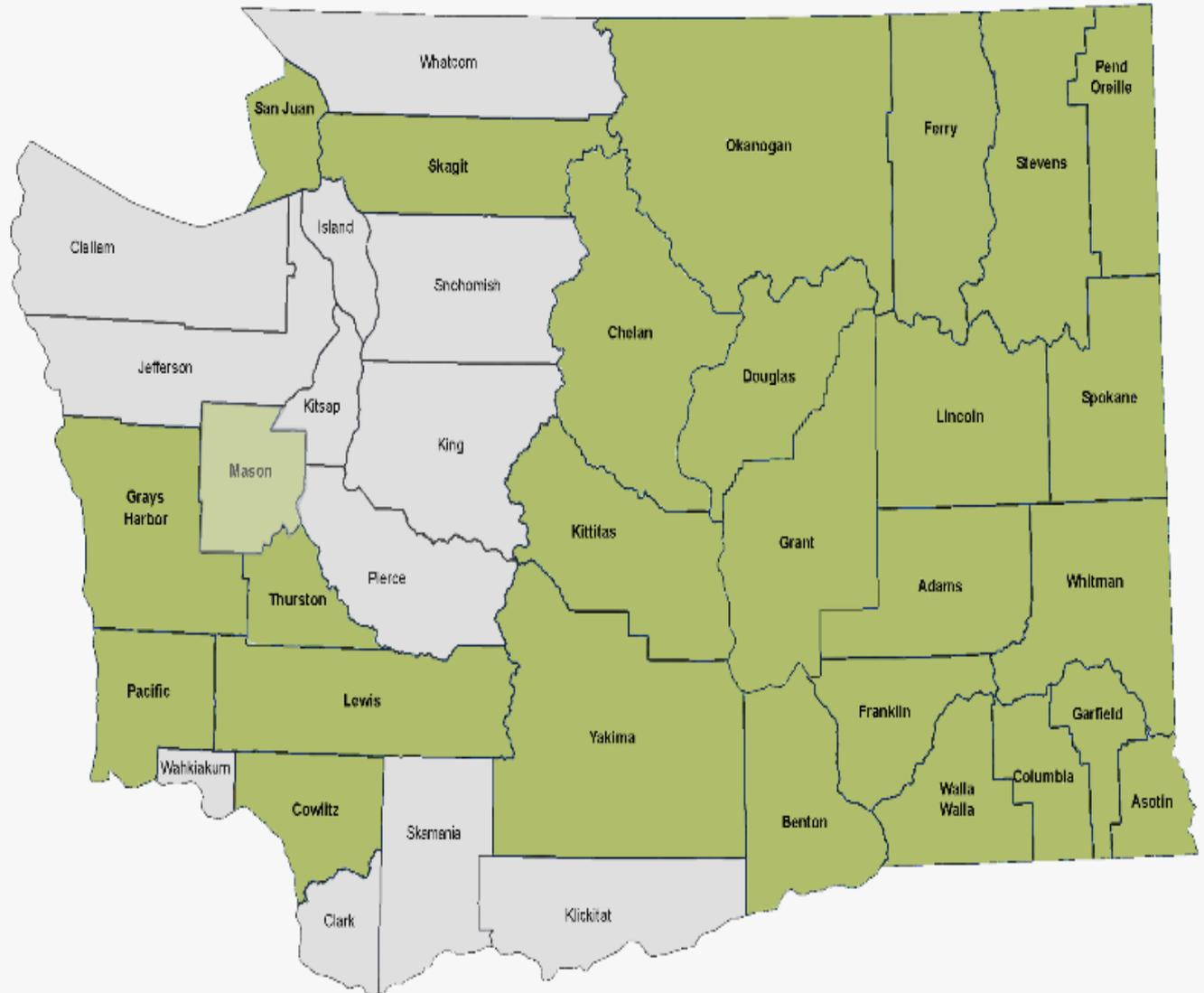
MASON

VSP Work Plan:

- [Mason County work plan](#)
- approved June 20, 2018
- [Reports](#)

Contacts and information:

- [Mason County VSP website](#)
- Contact: [Barbara Adkins](#),
Mason Conservation
District, 360-427-9436, ext.
104
- [VSP Resolution 07-12](#)



VSP NEWSLETTER



October 2018 VSP Newsletter

This is the monthly installment of a Voluntary Stewardship Program (VSP) newsletter. Please sign up to receive the newsletter [here](#). Feedback is welcome – please direct it to [Bill Eller](#).

VSP OUTREACH TOUR – STEVENS COUNTY: On Saturday, September 8, 2018, the Stevens County VSP work group, together with the Stevens County Conservation District, [sponsored a VSP outreach and education tour](#).

The tour focused on the kinds of voluntary practices that could be installed through the VSP to protect critical areas while maintain agricultural viability.

The tour had over 20 participants and included many new agriculturalists who had no previous contact with the conservation district or voluntary stewardship.

Congratulations to Stevens County and their Conservation District for a highly successful outreach event!



Stevens County VSP Project Outreach Tour, September 8, 2018 - Streambank Stabilization and Fencing



Stevens County VSP Project Outreach Tour, September 8, 2018 - Riparian Planting and Streambank Stabilization

- Monthly, statewide
- Sign up on [SCC's VSP web page](#)
- Make sure to choose “*Voluntary Stewardship Program (VSP)*” under the *Programs and Policy* tab



Questions?

Bill Eller

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Washington State Conservation
Commission

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509-385-7512



Washington State
Conservation Commission