A Very Brief Introduction
LCCs are management-science partnerships that:

- Identify conservation goals and associated science information needs.
- Inform landscape-scale conservation and management decisions.
- Develop improved understanding of habitat and population response to changes in climate and ecosystem processes.
The Western Alaska Landscape Conservation Cooperative promotes coordination, dissemination, and development of applied science to inform landscape level conservation, including terrestrial-marine linkages, in the face of landscape scale stressors, focusing on climate change.
Inventory Existing projects
Conceptual modeling workshop
Request for Proposals (RFP)

four themes:

- Shore-fast ice dynamics,
- Local involvement in monitoring coastal dynamics
- Effects of changes in coastal storms on coastal biological resources (including subsistence resources and habitats)
- Opportunities to leverage deployment of instrumentation or data collection

www.arcus.org/western-alaska-lcc
What Do LCCs Not Do?

- Replace agency or Tribal responsibilities
- Supersede existing decision making authority
- Initiate Regulatory actions
- Engage in sovereignty or co-management discussions
- Make any resource management decisions
- Favor one partner resource agency or entity over another

For example, NPFMC, NMFS and ADF&G manage the Bering Sea commercial fisheries. The LCC will not engage in the regulatory aspect of the fishery but scientific information from the LCC may be useful to NOAA-NMFS, NPFM Council and ADF&G.
- DOI Climate Change Strategy built upon: (Secretarial Order 3289)
- Landscape Conservation Cooperatives (LCCs)
- Climate Science Centers (CSCs)
- NOAA Climate services
- State climate change plans and strategies
- Build upon existing conservation partnerships
Collaborative
- Science Planning
- Data Management Planning

CSC observer on LCC Steering Committees

LCCs are CSCs’ primary customer.