



Resources, Knowledge, and Power

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Take Home Points

- There are multiple types of knowledge that are legitimate inputs into natural resource decision-making
- Certain types of knowledge are privileged by structural aspects of decision-making processes
- Knowledge and power are highlighted in policy debates
- There are best practices for integrating multiple types knowledge into resource decision-making



**Boca Raton, FL Inlet
Local Knowledge Required!**

STRENGTHENING THE USE OF SCIENCE IN ACHIEVING THE GOALS OF THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT: AN ASSESSMENT BY THE ECOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA¹

ECOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA
AD HOC COMMITTEE ON ENDANGERED SPECIES

RONALD CARROLL (Chair), *University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia*

CAROL AUGSPURGER, *University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois*

ANDY DOBSON, *Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey*

JERRY FRANKLIN, *University of Washington, Seattle, Washington*

GORDON ORIANS, *University of Washington, Seattle, Washington*

WALTER REID, *World Resources Institute, Washington, D.C.*

RICHARD TRACY, *University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada*

DAVID WILCOVE, *Environmental Defense Fund, Washington, D.C.*

JOHN WILSON, *U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C.*

PREFACE

The Ecological Society of America is the nation's leading professional society of ecologists representing 7500 ecological researchers in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and 62 other nations. Founded in 1915, ESA seeks to promote the responsible application of ecological principles to the solution of environmental problems through ESA reports, journals, research, and expert testimony to Congress.

In March of 1992, then President of the Ecological Society of America, H. Ronald Pulliam, established an Ecological Society of America ad hoc Committee on Endangered Species. The primary charge to this committee, made up of nine distinguished ecologists, was to produce a report addressing the ecological issues relevant to reauthorization of the Endangered Species

Act. The Society's goal in this endeavor was to provide legislators with scientifically credible information.

The Ecological Society of America has produced other reports focusing on possible ecological consequences of the release of genetically modified organisms, delineation of wetlands, and ecological research priorities. These reports have been favorably received and viewed as credible because of the Ecological Society's reputation and because the reports focused on science in a policy context.

The following document is based on an exhaustive effort on the part of the ad hoc Committee that included soliciting comments on earlier drafts from some 30 academic, public, and private agency biologists, open discussions on the topic during annual meetings of the Ecological Society of America, and external review by 20 other biological scientists. It is our hope that this report will prove useful as Congress considers reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act.

¹ For a copy of the report or further information contact: The Ecological Society of America, 2010 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Suite 400, Washington, DC 20036. Ph: (202) 833-8773; Fax: (202) 833-8775.

Energy Effects

This final rule has been analyzed under Executive Order 13211, Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use. It has been determined that this rule does not constitute a significant energy action as defined in the Executive order.

Civil Justice Reform

This final rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform. The Department has not identified any State or local laws or regulations that are in conflict with or that would impede full implementation of this rule.

Unfunded Mandates

Pursuant to Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531-1538), which the President signed into law on March 22, 1995, the Department has assessed the effects of this final rule on State, local, and Tribal governments and on the private sector. This rule does not compel the expenditure of \$100 million or more by any State, local, or Tribal government, or anyone in the private sector. Therefore, a statement under section 202 of the act is not required.

Federalism

The Department has considered this final rule under the requirements of Executive Order 13132, Federalism. The Department has made an assessment that this rule conforms with the federalism principles set out in this Executive order; would not impose any significant compliance costs on the States; and would not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Therefore, the Department concludes that this rule does not have federalism implications.

Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments

This final rule does not have Tribal implications as defined by Executive Order 13175. Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, and, therefore, advance consultation with Tribes is not required.

Controlling Paperwork Burdens on the Public

This final rule does not contain any record keeping or reporting requirements or other information collection requirements as defined in 5 CFR part 1320 and, therefore, imposes

no paperwork burden on the public. Accordingly, the review provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.*) and implementing regulations at 5 CFR part 1320 do not apply.

Government Paperwork Elimination Act Compliance

The Department is committed to compliance with the Government Paperwork Elimination Act (44 U.S.C. 3504), which requires Government agencies to provide the public the option of submitting information or transacting business electronically to the maximum extent possible.

List of Subjects in 36 CFR 219

Administrative practice and procedure, Environmental impact statements, Indians, Intergovernmental relations, Forest and forest products, National forests, Natural resources, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Science and technology.

■ Therefore, for the reasons set forth in the preamble, amend chapter II of title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

PART 219—PLANNING

Subpart A—[Removed and Reserved]

■ 1. In part 219, remove and reserve subpart A.

Dated: December 22, 2004.

Mark Rey,
Under Secretary, Natural Resources and Environment.

[FR Doc. 05-20 Filed 1-4-05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-11-P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

36 CFR Part 219

RIN 0596-AB86

National Forest System Land Management Planning

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule describes the National Forest System land management planning framework; establishes requirements for sustainability of social, economic, and ecological systems and developing, amending, revising, and monitoring land management plans; and clarifies that land management plans under this final rule, absent extraordinary circumstances, are strategic in nature

and are one stage in an adaptive cycle of planning for management of National Forest System lands. The intended effects of the final rule are to streamline and improve the planning process by making plans more adaptable to changes in social, economic, and environmental conditions; to strengthen the role of science in planning; to strengthen collaborative relationships with the public and other governmental entities; and to reaffirm the principle of sustainable management consistent with the Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act and other authorities.

Elsewhere in this part of today's **Federal Register**, the Department of Agriculture is simultaneously publishing another final rule to remove the planning regulations adopted on November 9, 2000.

DATES: Effective Date: This rule is effective January 5, 2005.

ADDRESSES: The following information is posted on the World Wide Web/Internet at <http://www.fs.fed.us/emc/nfma/>: (1) This final rule; (2) supplemental responses to substantive public comments and a description of the changes, if any, made in response to those comments and the reasons for those changes to the 2002 proposed rule; (3) the Civil Rights Impact Analysis for this final rule; (4) the cost-benefit analysis for this final rule; (5) the business model cost study done to estimate predicted costs to implement the 2000 planning rule and the 2002 proposed rule, and (6) the notice of proposed National Environmental Policy Act implementing procedures; request for comment. This information may also be obtained upon written request from the Director, Ecosystem Management Coordination Staff, Forest Service, USDA, Mail Stop 1104, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20250-1104.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dave Barone, Acting Assistant Director for Planning, Ecosystem Management Coordination Staff (202) 205-1019, or Regis Tenney, Planning Specialist, Ecosystem Management Coordination Staff (202) 205-1552.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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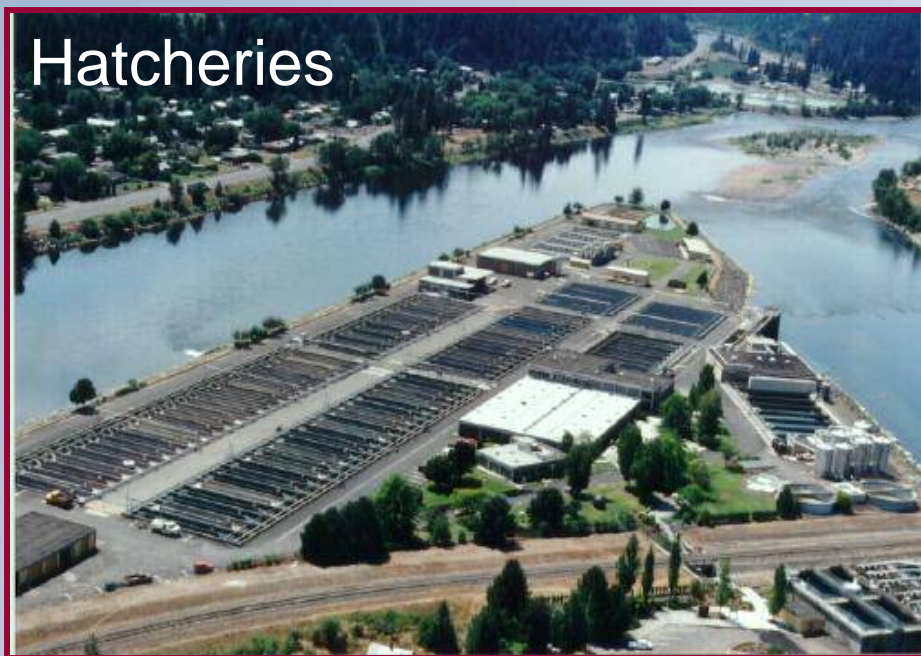
1. Forest Service Directives
2. Events Since Publication of the 2002 Proposed Rule
3. Overview of the Final 2004 Rule
 - Major themes and areas of public comment in the final rule.
 - The strategic nature of land management plans.
 - Role of science in planning.
 - Public involvement.
 - Sustainability.



Harvest



Hydropower



Hatcheries



Habitat



DCDC WaterSim in the ASU Decision Theater
<http://www.decisiontheater.org/>
<http://watersim.asu.edu/>



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