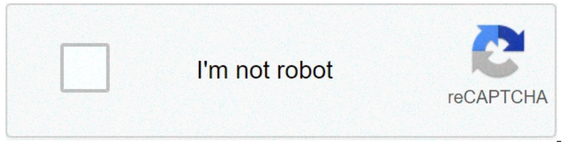

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tively appropriate in that it provides a broader range of expertise than would be available if decisions were made with input only from scientists and managers. The perspectives of scientists and managers are essential, but other interested parties can offer additional information needed for good decisions, particularly about values. Finally, analytic deliberation processes are instrumentally appropriate in that such a process can help to build trust and understanding and, even when disagreement persists, clarifies the basis of disagreement. Bagley CB 1916. History of Seattle from earliest settlement to the present time. Chicago IL: SJ Clarke. Chess C, Dietz T, Shannon M. 1998. Who should deliberate when? Hum Ecol Rev 5:45–8. Chess C, Hance BJ. 1994. Communicating with the public: ten questions environmental managers should ask. New Brunswick NJ: Center for Environmental Communication, Rutgers University. Chess C, Purcell K. 1997. 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Resource-management decisions in nearly all cases are incremental. A manager's decisions are limited in space by agency mandates and geographical constraints. They are usually limited in time by the ability to forecast conditions and human needs. But concerns extend beyond those boundaries. Although a manager's actions are local and immediate, the management perspective must be broad enough to recognize a range of values, as well as the implications of decisions for survival of larger ecosystems. A series of decisions, no one of which has major effects, can have major cumulative effects. This report contains several case studies that are intended to show how a variety of management situations involving biodiversity conservation were or might be resolved. They include President Clinton's decision to reserve some 7 million acres of Pacific Northwest forests to protect the northern spotted owl and a local decision to protect open space in the city of Boulder, Colorado. Somewhere on that scale is the situation at Camp Pendleton, a military base along the coast of southern California that contains habitat for several endangered species but also has potentially high residential values if it were to be decommissioned by the Department of Defense. The latter case is representative of the potential for biodiversity conservation on the 25 million acres of Department of Defense lands, some of which are scheduled for decommissioning. The conflicts over biodiversity and competing values in the case studies are substantial. Some are driven by the strictures of the Endangered Species Act, which includes only some of the values of biodiversity. The cases also show the limits placed on solving the broader problems of biodiversity conservation by the limits on the manager's decision space. In the face of those limits on a resource manager's ability to deal with the issues surrounding conservation of biodiversity, what help can this report provide? A limitation of the case studies is that they illustrate decisions that were or are to be made in the absence of an overall strategy for conserving biodiversity. The Pacific Northwest forests case study led to a balanced regional decision to protect some species that depend on old-growth forests. Although important regionally and in itself, the impact of the decision neither extends beyond the boundaries of the Pacific Northwest nor fits into a broader national strategy for conserving biodiversity. The intent of this report is to consider the many approaches to valuing biodiversity for broadening the resource manager's perspective. The task assigned to the committee that wrote this report was to examine "how current scientific knowledge about the economic and noneconomic value of biodiversity can best be applied in the management of biological resources." To do that, the committee reviewed the relevant scientific literature on biodiversity, its values, concerns about its status, and its treatment in analyses of its value. Page 3 Page 145 Share Cite Suggested Citation:"A: Statement of Task." National Research Council. 1999. Perspectives on Biodiversity: Valuing Its Role in an Everchanging World. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. doi: 10.17226/9589. × AStatement of Task The committee will perform a study to examine how current scientific knowledge about the economic and noneconomic value of biodiversity can best be applied to the management of biological resources. The committee will include the following areas of expertise: the biodiversity sciences (ecology, population biology, conservation biology, and systematics), resource management, economics, sociology, and philosophy). The report of the committee will Review the current state of scientific knowledge about the noneconomic and economic values and benefits of biodiversity, including the relative utility of economic cost-benefit analyses and noneconomic approaches; included in the review should be a characterization of the various kinds, aspects, and dimensions of value and benefits that need to be taken into account by managers and decision-makers, an evaluation of the tools available to assess them, and an examination of the ways in which such assessments are currently used in helping to make decisions about the management of biological resources. Examine, with the aid of case studies involving Department of Defense and other lands as appropriate, how this knowledge can be synthesized and applied to protection, use, and management of ecosystems and biodiversity—especially, taking into account that much of the value may be noneconomic in nature, how the various aspects of value can and should be weighed in making management decisions, and the limits to such comparisons. Identify weaknesses in the current understanding of economic and noneconomic value and limits to its utility as it relates to management of biodiversity, questions that must be addressed to enhance its utility for managers, and research and development needed to address the needs identified. Page 4 Page 148 Share Cite Suggested Citation:"B: Biographical Sketches." National Research Council. 1999. Perspectives on Biodiversity: Valuing Its Role in an Everchanging World. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. doi: 10.17226/9589. × president of the Council of the Cooper Ornithological Society, a 30-year member of the Ecological Society of America, and a trustee of the Colorado Nature Conservancy. Thomas Dietz is professor of sociology and environmental science and public policy at George Mason University. He received a PhD in Ecology from the University of California, Davis in 1979 and a bachelor's degree in general studies from Kent State University in 1972. He is past president of the Society for Human Ecology, a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a Danforth Fellow (Class of 1972), and the 1997 recipient of the Distinguished Contribution Award by the American Sociological Association's Section on Environment, Science and Technology; he has been a Fellow at the Swedish Collegium for Advanced Study in the Social Sciences. He has been coeditor or coauthor of The Handbook for Environmental Planning (Wiley, 1972), The Risk Professionals (Russell Sage Foundation, 1987), Human Ecology: Crossing Boundaries (Society for Human Ecology, 1993), Environmentally Significant Consumption: Research Directions (National Academy Press, 1997), and over 60 refereed papers and book chapters. His current research interests include environmental values and valuation, human driving forces of environmental change, and cultural dynamics. He has served on the National Research Council's Committee on Human Dimensions of Global Change. Perry R. Hagenstein has been an independent consultant on natural-resources economics and policy since 1976 in Wayland, MA. He is president of the Institute for Forest Analysis, Planning, and Policy, a nonprofit research and education organization, and chairman of the Board of Trustees of the New England Natural Resources Center, a nonprofit trust that works with other organizations on interstate natural-resources issues in New England. He was research forester, Fordyce Lumber Company, Arkansas; principal economist, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, USDA Forest Service; senior policy analyst, US Public Land Law Review Commission; research fellow, Harvard University; and executive director, New England Natural Resources Center. He has served on numerous committees and boards of the National Research Council that concern natural resources and is now a member of four such committees. He is a former president and long-time board member of American Forests, the nation's oldest national citizens conservation organization. Anthony J. Krzysik is senior research ecologist at US Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratories. He received a BS in chemistry from Carnegie Mellon University, and an MS in physical chemistry and a PhD in biology-ecology from the University of Pittsburgh. His research focuses on practical applications of quantitative and theoretical ecology to a broad range of natural-resource management problems. His current research includes statistical sam- Page 5 CAcknowledgments The committee acknowledges with appreciation presentations made at meetings of the committee and personal communications by the following: Greg Aplet, The Wilderness Society Lupe Armas, US Marine Corps Gary Bell, The Nature Conservancy L. Peter Boice, US Office of the Under Secretary of Defense, Environment A. Gordon Brown, Office of the Secretary of the Interior Slader Buck, US Marine Corps Dana Clark, Center for International Environmental Law Virginia Dale, Oak Ridge National Laboratory John Dennis, US National Park Service Jon Doggett, American Farm Bureau Association Robert Evenson, Yale University Allan Fitzsimmons, Balanced Resource Solutions Richard Forman, Harvard University William R. Hansen, US Army Corps of Engineers Dave Harpman, US Bureau of Reclamation Anne Heissenbuttel, American Forest and Paper Michael Kaplowitz, Michigan State University Ross Kiester, USDA Forest Service Keith Knoblock, National Mining Association Michelle Leslie, The Nature Conservancy Herb Manig, American Farm Bureau Rev. James A. Nash, Wesley Seminary

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