The Wild & Scenic Rivers Act as Climate Adaptation Policy for Ecosystem Resilience



DR. DENIELLE PERRY, NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY

BIODIVERSITY

Riparian forest



White-tailed eagle



Stonefly



River mussel



Danube Salmon



The 2013 ANTIPODE AAG Lecture

The Environment Making State: Territory, Nature, and Value

Christian Parenti

Global Liberal Studies, New York University, New York, NY 10003, USA; christian_parenti@yahoo.com

LEGIBILITY: SURVEYING, INVENTORYING, CATALOGING, MAKING POLICIES, MANAGING

Wild and Scenic Rivers Act Nuts and Bolts

Survey, inventory, & catalog









- Free-flowing
- High quality or potential for restoration
- Outstandingly Remarkable Value (ORV)

Scenic	Recreation	Geologic	Fish
Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other

- ¼ mile protected riparian zone
- Establish Nationwide Rivers Inventory (NRI)
- Section 7 review and NEPA requirements





Perry, D.M. (In progress)."Bridging Resilience and Adaptation by Integrating Conservation Policy into Water Resource Management." Sustainability.

Water Resources Planning Act of 1965

File BASIN T

Dear Mr. Speaker:

I am proud to transmit the first annual reports of the four river basin commissions established under the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965.

Inat Act provides for the establishment of river basin commissions -if requested by the States in the appropriate area -- to plan for the
best use and development of the resources of the river and adjoining
land.

In the last few years we have become more aware than ever that the quality of American life depends to large measure on how we use -- and conserve -- our natural resources. The river basin commission system assures that the people within each area have a voice in determining how these resources are used. The success of this new approach to planning and coordination will mean more efficient use of America's great natural and man-made wealth, and more attention to preserving the beauty and vigor of our natural environment.

The four commissions that have been established to date cover areas in 21 States. They are the Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission, the Souris-Red-Rainy River Basins Commission, the Great Lakes Basin Commission, and the New England River Basins Commission.

These annual reports reflect the accomplishments of each commission during Fiscal Year 1968. They describe emerging and existing problems in the use of our river basins, as well as the vast opportunities for their sound development.

The first year's activities of these commissions, involving a great new venture in Federal-State relationships, merits your close attention.

Sincerely,

LBJ

Wild and Scenic Rivers & River basin planning

EFFECTS OF CONSTRUCTION ON ECOLOGY OF ESTUARIES

Construction activities associated with rapidly increasing population and development have a major impact in the Nation's estuaries. Navigation channels, canals, control structures, land fills, dredging, spoil disposal, intakes and outfalls of industrial and power plants, and upstream reservoirs alter the tidal regime and the ecology of shore and water areas. The Corps of Engineers is involved in these construction activities

Locker Key Number 9 Return to LBJ Library 2313 Red River Austin, TX 78705

SCENIC RIVERS AND RIVER BASIN PLANNING

The land and water resources of a dozen and a half river basins are being planned under the interagency effort coordinated by the Water Resources Council. Legislation to establish a National Wild and Scenic River System seems assured of enactment this year. Under the legislation, 27 potential additions to the system are warked for planning study by Interior and Arrivalture, and

provision is made for State-sponsored additions. Procedures to bring about a flexible but systematic meshing of the scenic river and comprehensive basin planning efforts are needed to provide best use of the Nation's rivers.

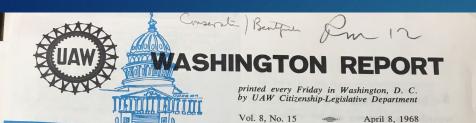
ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES IN RIVER BASIN PLANNING

Comprehensive water resources planning is undertaken to provide a rational basis for orderly satisfaction of socio-economic needs. Traditional methods for evaluating developmental opportunities to meet identified needs have favored alternatives that maximize net monetary benefits. While development planning activities have become increasingly sensitive to fish and wildlife and recreation values, environmental quality (and important tangible factors related to it) has not been treated as an explicit planning objective or development guide. The Corps of Engineers is now testing methods to assure continued focus on environmental quality throughout the planning process. The potential of the Susquehanna Easin planning effort is discussed as a precedent for future treatment of the environmental quality objective in Federal resource planning activities.

(Macy, n.d.)

Authorities and Classifications

DESIGNATING AUTHORITY	ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY	CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL
Secretary of Interior Section 2(a)(ii)	States with NPS oversight	Wild, Scenic,	19
Congress Section5(a)	Federal or partnership with state, local, tribal, and/or NGO entities	Recreational, or any combination of these three	190



United Automobile, Aerospace, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, UAW, AFL-CIO

"Ecology" - -a strange new word, asks what are gy?" Mrs. Mc Gillicuddy asks, "is ecol- we doing to

"That," replied The Processor, "is a very good OUrselves question.'

Ecology is a new word we're going to ing more of until it comes running out of our ears.

It's a word like automation or cybernetics coined to explain modern ways and happenings. Ecology is here to stay. It's a real question, however, whether we, the human race, are here to stay. And that, Mrs. McGillicuddy, is what "ecology" is all about.

The fourth of the U.S. Department of Interior's provocative conservation yearbooks asks in the title: "Man—An Endangered Species?" It's a question we must all ask ourselves.

Air and water pollution control are such popular political issues these days that bills to improve the quality of air and water go breezing through Congress with rarely a dissenting vote or even the flicker of a conservative's eye. Of course, we still have plenty of foul air and dirty water to contend with-and it's going to be that way for some time despite strong laws to combat pollution. The rub is often lack of money to pay for what science can do to undo damage science did in the first place. That, and government foot-dragging.

But pollution itself is merely a symptom of deeper, much more complex and serious trouble which most of us are just now waking up to.

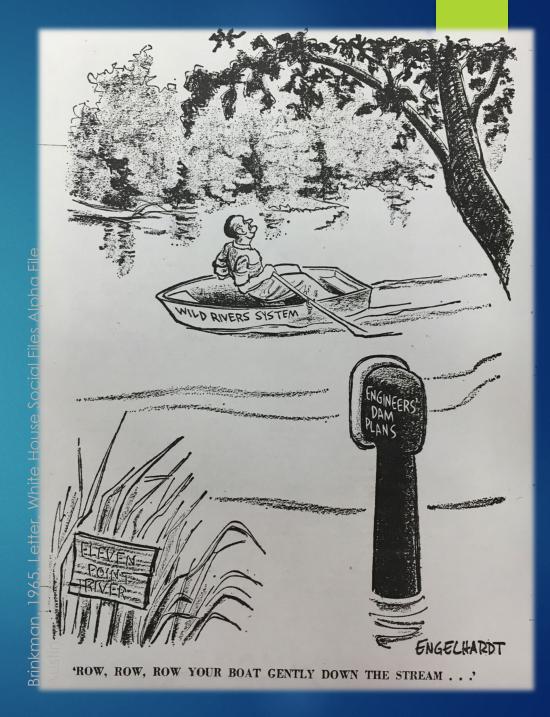
Ecology is more than dirty air and water.

Boiled down to some over-simplified language, "ecology" is what we do to our surroundings, our environ-

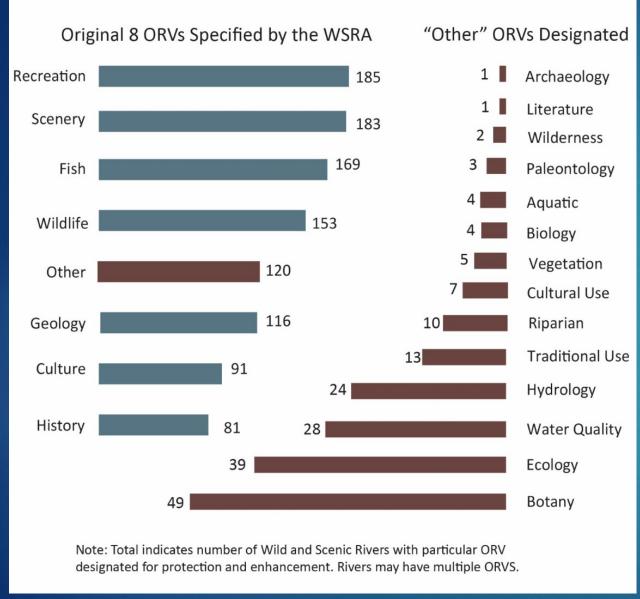
nuclear bombs that rained down strontium 90 that contaminated our milk and damaged the genes of future generations of people.

ment, in so many, many ways. It's what we once did to ourselves when we exploded





Total Rivers Designated per ORV



The adjectives Wild and Scenic Outstandingly Remarkable Values just don't get politicians on your side (IV11, 2016).

Perry, D. (2017). Reframing the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act: Ecosystem-based Resilience and Adaptation. *International Journal of Wilderness*, 23(2), 41–48.

Scenery/ Botany/Vegetation



Recreation



Fish



Water quality



Archeology



Geology



Traditional use



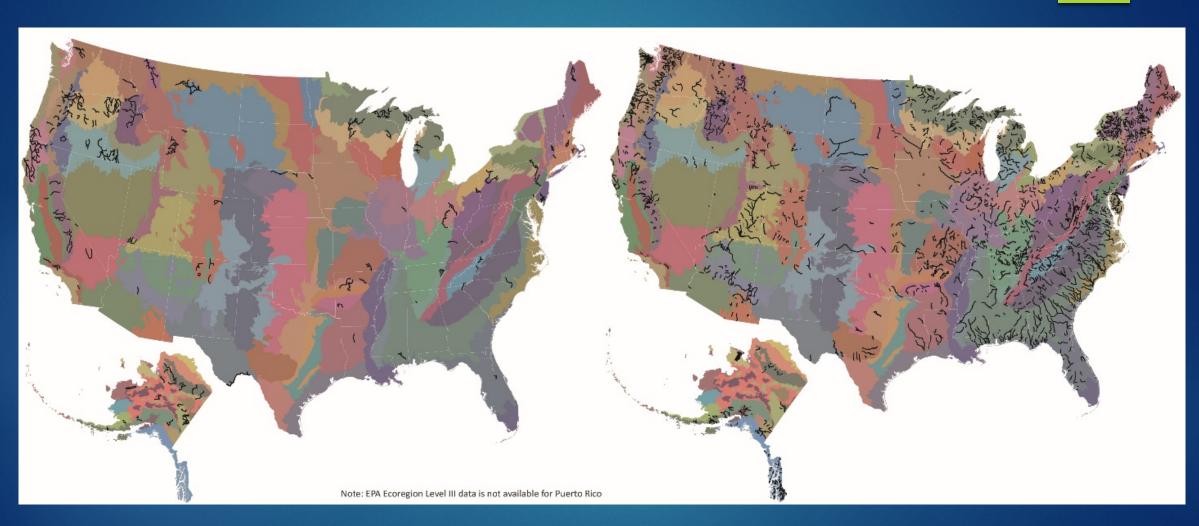
Wildlife



Biodiversity



	PROVISIONING	REGULATING	SUPPORTING	CULTURAL
SERVICE	Food, Fresh Water, Fiber and Fuel, Biochemical products, Genetic materials	Climate Regulation, Hydrological regimes, Pollution control and detoxification, Erosion protection, Natural Hazards	Biodiversity, Soil formation, Nutrient cycling, Pollination	Spiritual and inspirational, Recreational, Aesthetic, Educational
ORVS	Fish, Wildlife, Riparian, Biology, Hydrology, Botany, Ecology, Traditional Use, Water Quality, Vegetation, Aquatic, Wilderness	Geology, Riparian, Biology, Hydrology, Botany, Ecology, Water Quality, Riparian, Vegetation, Aquatic, Wilderness	Fish, Geology, Riparian, Biology, Hydrology, Botany, Ecology, Riparian, Water Quality, Vegetation, Aquatic, Wilderness	Cultural, Fish, Geology, History, Recreation, Scenery, Wildlife, Riparian, Biology, Hydrology, Botany, Ecology, Traditional &Cultural Uses, Water Quality, Aquatic, Paleontology, Vegetation, Wilderness, Literature, Archeology
BENEFITS	Food security, national security, resource management, <u>public</u> <u>health</u> , economic security, <u>resilience</u> , sustainability	Natural infrastructure, resilience, flood mitigation, drought mitigation, public health, national security	Food security, climate refugia, resilience, sustainability, flood recession agriculture	Tourism industry, <u>cultural</u> <u>renewal</u> , mental health, <u>scientific study, economic diversity</u> (Perry, 2017)



Perry, D. (2017). Reframing the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act: Ecosystem-based Resilience and Adaptation. *International Journal of Wilderness*, 23(2), 41–48.

Thank you ~ Gracias

















Barnaud, C., & Antona, M. (2014). Deconstructing ecosystem services: Uncertainties and controversies around a socially constructed concept. Geoforum, 56, 113–123.

Brinkman, William. 1965. Letter. White House Social Files Alpha File. Austin.

Burce, S. B. (2008). Wild rivers and the boundaries of cooperative federalism: the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and the Allagash Wilderness Waterway. Environmental Affairs, 35(77), 77-110.

Dempsey, J., & Robertson, M. M. (2012). Ecosystem services: Tensions, impurities, and points of engagement within neoliberalism. *Progress in Human Geography*, 36(6), 758–779.

Henstra, D. (2015). The tools of climate adaptation policy: analysing instruments and instrument selection. Climate Policy, 1–26.

Joyce, L.A., Griffith, B., Kareiva, P., Keller, B.D., Palmer, M., Peterson, C., Scott, J.M. (2008, June). Preliminary review of adaptation options for climate-sensitive ecosystems and resources. Environmental Protection Agency.

Katz, C. (1998). Whose Nature, Whose Culture? Private Productions of space and the "preservation" of nature. In B. Braun & N. Castree (Eds.), Remaking Reality: Nature at the Millennium (First, pp. 46–63). New York: Routledge.

Kull, C. A., Arnauld de Sartre, X., & Castro-Larrañaga, M. (2015). The political ecology of ecosystem services. Geoforum, 61, 122–134.

Liu, S., Costanza, R., Farber, S., & Troy, A. (2010). Valuing ecosystem services: Theory, practice, and the need for a transdisciplinary synthesis. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1185, 54–78.

MEA (Millennium Ecosystem Assessment). 2005. Summary for decision makers. In Ecosystems and Human Well-Being: Synthesis. Washington, DC: Island Press, pp. 1-24

Parenti, C. (2014). The 2013 ANTIPODE AAG Lecture The Environment Making State: Territory, Nature, and Value. Antipode, 47(4), 829–848.

Rivers. (2014, May A compendium of Questions & Answers Relating to Wild & Scenic Rivers.

Robertson, M. M. (2004). The neoliberalization of ecosystem services: wetland mitigation banking and problems in environmental governance. Geoforum, 35(3), 361–373.

Scott, J. (1998) Seeing Like a State: How Certain Schemes to Improve the Human Condition Have Failed. New Haven, CT: Yale Press.

Tickner, D., & Acreman, M. (2013). Water Security for Ecosystems, Ecosystems for Water Security. In B. Lankford, K. Bakker, M. Zeitoun, M. (2013). The Web of Sustainable Water Security. In M. Zeitoun, B. Lankford, K. Bakker, & D. Conway, Water Security Principles, Perspectives and Practices (pp. 11-25). New York: Routledge.