*Where is the Scientist's Place at the Table?

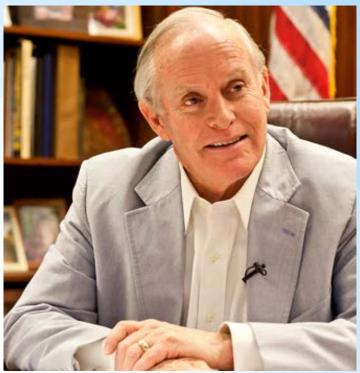
Or, is science used in making policy?



*Arizona Capitol

*Knowledge by itself is generally not sufficient for policy action



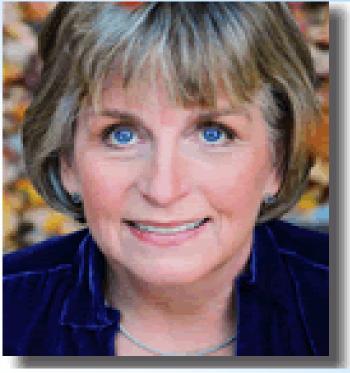


Bob Worsley

Steven Pierce

*Department of Water Resources takes lead





Frank Pratt

Kate Brophy McGee

*Executive Branch takes lead, or not.

*Public provides the lead



Ken Clark

Issues emerge from a 'policy primeval soup' to occupy a place on the public agenda.

(Kingdon, 1984).

Social environments also have a "carrying capacity" which limits the number of issues that can be considered at one time.

(Hilgartner and Bosk, 1988)

Lobbyists



Sandy Bahr - Sierra Club



Lyn Harry White - mines

* Keep it simple, but need a complete package

- 1.The threat must be demonstrated (i.e., the problem must be defined).
- 2. Potential responses must be shown to have a significant likelihood of being effective.
- 1.Policy options must not be viewed to impose excessive costs or changes on the community.

Mayor of Sierra Vista Rick Mueller



Upper San Pedro Basin

*Scientific research used to support existing policies and actions. *Yet, studies indicate that neither improved awareness of hazards nor previous experience with hazards are sufficient to compel people to take actions to reduce their vulnerability.