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**White House Conference on Cooperative Conservation**
**Day 2 Breakout Session Compilation**

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**Topic:** Using Science and Technology to Reach Cooperative Conservation Goals
**Session number: 43**                                   **Morning**
**Facilitator:  Dave Ceppos**                            **Location:  226**
*This summary cannot be more than two pages; allocate space as needed among the categories.*

A.  **Major Repeated Themes Raised in the Discussion.**  *A grouping of ideas repeated with some frequency in the session and brought up again during the group summation process.  Also includes diverging views and/or questions about the topic.*

Find a way to address institutional and statutory inertia that will allow stakeholder communities to apply flexibility effectively to:
- Use technology more efficiently
- Address and accept uncertainty
- Improve creativity
- Facilitate partnerships
- Shift dynamics of influence and control

Create a pilot project to reduce redundancy in resource regulations such that stakeholders can attempt to be creative in the use of science and technology to create solutions while not risking statutory retribution.

Better data quality is critical and we need assurance systems to ensure that data quality is effectively screened by neutral peers, is accessible to all stakeholders, and acceptable to all parties.

Use community networks to expand opportunities to implement solutions and long-range evaluation.  Use of community networks enhances collective ownership of process and results.  For example, using citizen scientists for monitoring, for implementation, captures the intent of most stakeholders to do the right thing and further allows us to enjoy results with likely cost savings.
- This topic is linked to the need for enhanced quality and accessibility of data.

Involve and integrate all sciences, e.g., hard science and social science, as early as possible and maintain throughout.

Improve our understanding and subsequent value that we place on effectively designed stakeholder processes.  Process is not a bad thing.  Good process is a really good thing.

We need to reframe our beliefs on when science is integrated.  It needs to be more acceptable to apply science at many points in a process to be less prescriptive about when those points are, and to allow the cooperative dialogue of all stakeholders, e.g., social

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scientists, natural scientists, citizens to think of their cooperative effort and to use science as a process of discovery.

    *B.* **National-level Practical Actions** *that could be taken by the Federal government, national NGO's, and other national organizations. Diverging views and/or questions are also noted.*

    C.   **Local-level Practical Actions** *that could be taken at the local or community level by Tribes, state and local communities, private citizens, and local organizations. Diverging views and/or questions are also noted.*

Incorporation of local/indigenous knowledge is a critical aspect of this social dimension.

    D.   **Particularly insightful quotes from participants** that capture the essence of key points made during the group's discussion.

**If you always did what you've always done you'll always get what you always got.**
**Don't let scientific uncertainty be an excuse for paralysis.**
**Too much Cadillac science and not enough Chevy science**.

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