INTRODUCTION

The Long-Term Ecological Research (LTER) Network fundamentally is focused on change over time and understanding the dynamics within ecological systems. Beginning in the 1990s there was a shift toward incorporating "human" elements within systems most notably with the inclusion of two urban sites, Baltimore and Phoenix, in the network. Internationally, the term social has been added (Redman et al., 2004) explicitly to some of the international work (Long Term Social Ecological Research) in 2005, and then the network adopted a social-ecological framework, which motivated study across all 28 sites in the US.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this study is to explore governance (using broad institutional perspective) within the socio-ecological and technical systems (SES/SETS) context of LTER. We will use literature from the LTER network to set the stage and possibly focus on CAP contributions to the dynamics of the urban system. A key goal is to understand better the effectiveness of governance in managing socio-ecological-technical systems in the 28 LTER sites. After that, we aim to bring a novel approach to governance feedback mechanism through identifying feedback discrepancies between formal rules/actors, and local knowledge and actual practices.

METHODOLOGY

We are searching online databases and websites to locate potentially eligible articles. The meta analysis also involves reviewing bibliographies in the annual reports and site reviews covering each individual LTER site.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Instead of finding a single authority with great influence on a system, it is more common that multiple overlapping authorities interact, which from the standpoint of a researcher makes untangling governance in SETS especially challenging. There are LTER works that capture the intersections of formal and informal frameworks together. As can be seen in CAP framework (see Figure 1), governance is conceptualized as either static or descriptive. Within this study, we aim to capture dynamic way of interactions and feedback mechanism in governance structures through formal and informal settings (see Figure 2).

REFERENCES
