Sandra Lee Pinel, PhD, AICP

**Expertise:**
Community, indigenous, and regional planning, applied anthropology, comprehensive local and regional planning, conflict management, case studies, strategic and participatory methods, and program development for Western US and Andean Latin America

**Leadership and Service:**
Academic planning program, APA divisions, diversity committees, interdisciplinary and engaged collaborative research teams and development of financed studio partnerships

**Professional Practice:**
Local physical and regional planning and intergovernmental program administration with Native American tribal governments, metropolitan agencies, State of New Mexico, and national programs

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**Context Matters!**
The Application of Ethnography to Appropriate Planning and Design

**Hyde Lecture**
Sandra Pinel, Ph.D., AICP
Friday, January 17, 2014
4:30 PM
Mary Riepma Ross Media Arts Center
University of Nebraska–Lincoln
13th & Q Streets, Lincoln, NE

- 1.0 CM has been approved for American Institute of Certified Planners members.
- A welcoming reception for Dr. Pinel will take place in the adjacent Van Brunt Visitors Center following the lecture.

Dr. Sandra Pinel, AICP, is the Hyde Chair of Excellence in the Community and Regional Planning program, College of Architecture, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, during spring semester 2014.

Dr. Pinel holds M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in Urban and Regional Planning from the University of Wisconsin–Madison and a B.A. in Anthropology from Brandeis University. Most recently on the faculty of the College of Natural Resources at the University of Idaho, Dr. Pinel coordinated the Bioregional Planning and Community Design graduate program. While at UNL in spring semester, Dr. Pinel is teaching a course on Regional and Collaborative Planning and conducting research with UNL planning faculty and students.

**Dr. Pinel’s lecture** will illustrate the application of cultural anthropology and ethnographic methods to planning, design, and community development. The talk will highlight how participant observation, semi-structured interviews, and participatory mapping have been used to address three common professional practice challenges: (1) finding and documenting the values and concerns of stakeholders; (2) evaluating the feasibility and appropriateness of alternative courses of action; and (3) designing collaborative approaches to managing cultural landscapes.
Interests

How can we teach planners and administrators to understand diverse contexts, cultures, and impacts when designing community development and conservation plans?

How can we develop institutions to address indigenous rights and conflicting interests across complex cultural, political, and natural boundaries while supporting local community identities?

How do we engage actors in research design to make knowledge useful for decision making?
Scholarship

Regional Planning as Mediation: Inside Minnesota’s Metropolitan Twin Cities Regional Plan Implementation

SANDRA LEE PINE
Conservation Social Scientists and Bioregional Planning, University of Idaho, Moscow, USA, USA

Abstract Regional planning has long struggled with how to address problems that extend across jurisdictional boundaries. With reduced political support in the USA for regional governance since the 1980s, studies of collaborative and voluntary approaches emerged with little reference to the literature on regional governance traditions such as the well-known case of the Twin Cities, Minnesota Metropolitan Council. This paper uses interviews and a first-person narrative to tell a more complex story of an institution known for strong regional governance powers. The Council institutionalized communication planning and new regionalism undergirded by city coalitions, government incentives, institutional power, and the strategic opportunities provided by legal ambiguity. This paper argues for further understanding of how imperfect power combined with direct provisions at infrastructure services may provide conditions for more effective regional and collaborative planning practice than might be possible through either regulatory or voluntary approaches alone.

Keywords Regional planning, regional governance, communicative planning, growth management, USA, politics

Generating Co-Management at Kashu Katwe Tent Rocks National Monument, New Mexico

Sandra Lee Pined - Jacob Pocs

Abstract Collaborative planning theory and co-management paradigms promise conflict resolution and the incorporation of indigenous knowledge into plans. Cities argue that without devoted power to culturally legitimate institutions, indigenous perspectives are marginalized. Co-management practice in South America is largely limited to treaty-protected fish and wildlife because federal agencies cannot devolve land management authority. This paper explores why the Pueblo de Cochiti, a federally recognized American Indian tribe, and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management maintained a rare joint management agreement for the Kashu Katwe Tent Rocks National Monument in New Mexico despite a history of conflict over federal control of customary tribal lands that discouraged the Pueblo from working with federal agencies. Based on the participant interviews and documents, the case suggests that clear agreements, management attitudes, and the direct representation of indigenous forms of governance helped achieve institutionalized co-management benefit. However, parties enter these agreements strategically. We should study, not assume, participant goals in collaborative processes and co-management institutions and pay special attention to the opportunities and constraints of federal laws and institutional culture for collaborative resource management and tribal local communities.

Key Words Pueblo de Cochiti, co-management, and diverse actors apply different cultural rules, policies, and laws to achieve public and private goals for cultural and natural landscapes that cross multiple cultural and political boundaries.

Studying “the fine grained governance practices for inclusive, just, and sustainable places” (Patsy Healey 2006)
Pedagogy:

I support and deeply challenge students to create processes and plans that engage communities in reflection and strategic action. This means cultivating their ability to link theory with practice in the context of global and local dynamics, cultures, values, possibilities, sources of disciplinary and community knowledge, capacities, law, and resources.

Inductive and integrative

Reflective and critical

Experiential and imaginative

Rigorous and transformative

Clearwater County Studio 2012

- Future land use map that shows high risk areas, protect forest and agricultural economy, reduce public service
- Permit review process for Planning Commission and staff
- Tool for SWCD incentives to reduce erosion
- Targeted and simpler subdivision ordinance
This project will stress collaboration and integration of socio-economic and biophysical sciences, building upon and expanding existing partnerships to improve social and ecological resilience and sustainability. The photos below show some examples of this gradient of land use.

**Complex Mountain Landscapes RCN-SEES: Advancing Our Social and Environmental Understanding of Complex Mountain Landscapes and their Vulnerability to Environmental Change**

*This project is funded by National Science Foundation (NSF); Award No. DEB-1231233*

This RCN is open to all interested parties. We encourage scientists and natural resource managers who want to participate to contact any of the Co-PIs.

**Figure 1.** The initial focus region of the Complex Mountain Landscapes RCN contains replicates of the urban-to-wilderness gradient, which include roadless areas, private, state and federal managed forests, agricultural dominated cropland and rangeland, and urban-wildland transitions surrounding cities and towns. Field research sites shown (#s) provide the initial information to be used in the RCN.

**Figure 2.** Looking across the floodplain of the corner of Glacier National Park, Bowman Lake is prominent to right of center. Habitats change with changes that interact with disturbances (fire, insect/disease outbreak, etc.) across elevation from floodplain mosaics to montane forests mountain landscapes and human-environmental well-being?

**Figure 3.** Looking south up the Bitterroot Valley showing typical intermontane valleys in the northern Rockies with agricultural lands mixed with riparian mosaics and rangelands on the lower mountain to subalpine mosaic to alpine zones.

**Perth III: Mountains of Our Future Earth**

**Abstract Submission**

**Title:** Why Local Is Not Enough in Climate Change Adaptation Planning: Comparing the Role for Regional Institutions in America’s Urban and Rural Mountain Systems

**Abstract**

The climate change adaptation literature recognizes human vulnerability and other challenges of climate-adaptation strategies, especially in the socially sensitive mountain systems where high poverty, complex biophysical environments and rapidly changing social conditions characterize the communities. In these areas, research and management agencies are recommending a stronger role for local governments that can presumably involve citizens in decision making for infrastructure, equity, and land-use, education. As well the earlier international conservation and development adaptation strategies, local governments are acquiring the role of adaptive and effective ways to address local and international climate change policy to and to implement adaptation strategies. However, local government capacity and authority to address climate-threatend vulnerability is limited in rural mountain systems and urban areas that extend across political jurisdiction and spatial scales (Shaw 2013). This paper argues for stronger reliance on community-based, multi-sectoral planning and multi-scale strategies to address local and international climate change adaptation decision-making in mountain systems. We show how regional planning and local planning then, can guide specific research questions.

**Keywords:** Land-use and water resource systems to improve the effective response to climate and land-use changes that interact with disturbances (fire, insect/disease outbreak, etc.) to alter connectivity across mountain landscapes?

**Friedmann 1987**

*http://www.fs.fed.us/paw/mtnclim/*