

Anticipatory Co-Governance and a Bridge between Goods-Centric and Functional Approaches to Governance

Joseph Grossman (joseph.a.grossman@asu.edu)
Graduate Student, School of Public Affairs, ASU

Kayla Schwoerer (kayla.schwoerer@asu.edu)
Graduate Student, School of Public Affairs, ASU

Kevin Todd (kevin.a.todd@asu.edu)
Research Associate, School of Public Affairs, ASU

Derrick Anderson (derrick.anderson@asu.edu)
Assistant Professor, School of Public Affairs, ASU

Anticipatory governance (Guston) and polycentric governance (Ostrom) have alternately been proposed as methods for governing the emergence of new technologies and common pool resources, respectively. Both of these forms of governance involve a wide variety of stakeholders in which the government is but one in a network of actors. Therefore, we assert that anticipatory governance is an inherently polycentric approach, and that the anticipatory framework is key to polycentrism. In combining these two constructs, we have developed the approach of anticipatory co-governance. This approach stands in contrast to more traditional forms of governance, which are often perceived to function solely through bureaucracies in government or firms in markets. Rapid technological advancement has led to concern that this traditional form of governance is too slow and reactive to keep up with the pace of modern life. Anticipatory governance, as a system of co-governance, is a promising paradigm in which the responsibility of technological governance is born by a multiplicity of actors and stakeholders involved in the development, distribution, and use of the technology. Here, we use the case of smart home energy management systems (SHEMS) to demonstrate the potential of such a governance model.