Legal scholars respond to novel risks and technologies such as hydraulic fracturing with a wide range of governance claims. What these claims lack is an account of how governance emerges in response to a new policy context. Macey recasts unconventional oil and gas development as a landscape conservation problem. The parallel development of peer-reviewed research and the design of restrictions and controls in states such as Wyoming and Colorado occurred as governance emerged among unique assemblages of scientists, department officials, operators, and other groups. Macey suggests that before we consider normative governance claims such as state primacy in tailoring or testing knowledge, or the federal role in collecting or dispersing knowledge, we study these interactional responses that co-produce governance of a policy problem such as unconventional energy.