

1: Flashpoints in Environmental Policymaking : Sheldon Kamieniecki :

Presents alternative and often opposing viewpoints on the major national and international environmental controversies that will be with us well into the twenty-first century.

His research focuses on industrial ecology, including projects on regional materials flow analysis, eco-industrial park planning, lifecycle assessment, and sustainability indicators. One of his specialties is using GIS tools to improve methods used to measure the carbon footprint of many consumer products to more accurately assess their true environmental impact. Vos also has published extensively on theories and concepts of sustainability. His co-edited book, *Flashpoints in Environmental Policymaking: Controversies in Achieving Sustainability*, won the annual Lynton K. Caldwell Prize in from the American Political Science Association for the best book on environmental politics and policy. In addition, Vos teaches industrial ecology: He serves and has served as thesis advisor to numerous M. Selected Works Newell, J. O, Accounting for forest carbon pool dynamics in product carbon footprints: *Environmental Impact Assessment Review*, 37, , , doi: An A-to-Z Guide pp. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, *Journal of Chemical Technology and Biotechnology*, 82, , , doi: *Controversies in Achieving Sustainability*. State University of New York Press, If you have any additional questions, please call to speak to an enrollment advisor. Your Privacy is Protected. The University of Southern California respects your right to privacy. By submitting this form, you consent to receive emails and calls from a representative of the University of Southern California, which may include the use of automated technology. Consent is needed to contact you, but is not a requirement to register or enroll.

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Flashpoints in Environmental Policymaking: Controversies in Achieving Sustainability (SUNY series in International Environmental Policy and Theory) [Sheldon Kamieniecki, George A. Gonzalez, Robert O. Vos] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.

The EPA has acknowledged the tendency for the agency to increasingly rely on technical experts: Increasingly, the Agency has placed a premium on basing its regulations on a solid scientific foundation. Consequently, over the past 16 years the SAB has assumed growing importance and stature. It is now formal practice that many major scientific points associated with environmental problems are reviewed by the SAB. The consequence was the establishment of a statutory framework for public involvement through the Negotiated Rulemaking Act. As all FACA chartered committees, the negotiated rulemaking committee and its process is open to the public. Stakeholder representatives are selected by agency staff, the facilitator, and an initial group of stakeholders. Several agencies report that regulations drafted under this process tend to be more effective and less likely to be challenged in court. The model below is the EPA version. Evaluation The first stage includes identification of issues, mandates, and deadlines by agency staff. That is followed by the identification of as many interested parties as possible, and the establishment of initial selection criteria. Finally, the agency will select a convener, who will act as the process champion, but will not act as facilitator. Convening -- Phase 1 The second stage is to convene the initial stakeholders for the first time. The group will identify additional parties that need to be at the table. Staff must then report to the agency and obtain agency management commitment to the process. The preliminary selection of participants is finalized. Organizational meetings will occur, as will committee orientation. Negotiations The hard work of the process, of course, is the negotiation itself. To facilitate this, the statutory framework requires the establishment of explicit groundrules and protocols. Part of this includes explicitly defining what is meant by "consensus. The agency does not define groundrules and protocols apart from the stakeholder process. The committee will then begin to review pertinent information on the issues before it, and as necessary will establish work groups or subcommittees. This shared factfinding is a critical part of the process as it allows stakeholders to develop a consensus on the problem, if not on a response. Ultimately, parties will negotiate toward an agreement on draft rules, with the specific text or outline detailed if at all possible. Rulemaking Once negotiations have concluded, the agency will move toward publication of proposed rule. If a consensus is not reached the agency proceeds with rulemaking using discussions as a guide, and drafting, circulating, and publishing NPRM. This is an important point. The consensus-based process does not relieve the agency of the responsibility of moving forward with a proposed rule. In this sense, failure to achieve consensus will not result in regulatory stalemate. As with conventional rulemaking, the draft rule is subject to public comment. If necessary, the agency revises rule, and publishes final rule. The formal inclusion of stakeholder representatives, and by extension of the public at large, goes far toward resolving the primary tensions between science and policy. Formally linking policy staff and scientists with stakeholders creates an important linkage between technocrats and the public. As such, negotiated rulemaking has become the standard model from which to build. Scientists are still working from within the traditional paradigm of rational empiricism while stakeholders continue to negotiate from a narrow interest-based perspective. The original problem, then, continues to persist. Alternatives to Negotiated Rulemaking: Two of the National Marine Sanctuaries have taken on the question of Marine Protected Areas marine reserves through a process that goes much further to integrate the conflicting paradigms. They then brought in both NOAA and independent local facilitators. Tortugas used a process that had the Science Advisory Panel evaluate potential reserve utility, and make a recommendation to the Working Group, who were supported by the socio-economic panel. This highlighted a significant flaw in the process: In other words, the paradigmatic conflict quite naturally precluded interest-based stakeholders from receiving the science panel recommendation as a neutral document. The stakeholders played no part in the development of the science based recommendation, and therefore saw it as suspect. In the end, the Working Group was able to evaluate the ecological recommendation, and integrate the socio-economic implications. The Working Group

recommendation went forward, and the agency proposed the draft rule. Several lessons from the Tortugas process were learned. First, the science panel must work with the stakeholder process. Second, stakeholders must be brought into the science based evaluation early. NOAA facilitators brought these lessons to the Channel Island process, with a plan to have the Working Group develop its own recommendation based on Science Panel and economic data. Then, the scientists would evaluate the Working Group recommendation to assess reserve efficacy. The scientists pointed out that the Working Group would not be capable of delivering an ecologically sound reserve design without affirmative direction from the scientists. In the end, agency staff developed an innovative approach to fully integrate the stakeholders with the science. The stakeholder Working Group and the science panel were convened simultaneously in order to better link the committees from the start. The socio-economic panel collected economic data, including surveying commercial fisherman in the affected areas, and made those data available to the Working Group. The process represented the best ideal of civic science, where stakeholders were integrated into the scientific process of evaluation in all areas where normative decisions exist, including: Scientists evaluated the state of the science on marine reserves, assembled appropriate datasets, and analyzed those data using theoretical modeling, case study analysis, and computer based annealing. The members of the socio-economic panel included agency economists and independent researchers. A NOAA facilitator and a local independent facilitator were brought on board to mediate the discussion. Stakeholders in the Working Group established groundrules, committed to process, and assessed committee membership to identify who else should be at the table. The MRWG defined the specific problem that is to be addressed in consultation with agency staff and the Science Panel. The MRWG is currently assessing these alternatives while integrating data from the socio-economic panel. Ultimately, the MRWG will negotiate options and make a preliminary reserve recommendation. The process would be more effective if there were a stronger negotiated rulemaking framework to encourage good faith among stakeholders. The MRWG is not cognizant of the broader rulemaking process at play, and are negotiating to some extent in a vacuum. The agency responsibility to move toward a proposed rule is not well understood, and consequently some stakeholders are not motivated to complete the process, perhaps assuming that failure to conclude would equate to failure to establish a proposed rule. Further, a clear exit strategy is needed to allow for process completion. It is clear, as well, that as convener, the agency should not be acting as a stakeholder represented by a voting member of the MRWG. This will place agency staff in an awkward position later should there be a lack of consensus among the MRWG. Finally, the socio-economic panel should be an independent panel of economists and social scientists, in the same model as the Science Panel. That would allow process consistency, and provide a more neutral dataset for MRWG consideration. There is another curious note to the NMS process. The SAC will then make a recommendation to the agency. Consequently, there is ample opportunity to degrade the quality of the regulation negotiation within the SAC discussion. It is not yet clear whether this greater flexibility provides greater effectiveness or greater vulnerability. When scientists and interest-based stakeholders are successful at linking their analytic approaches a truly civic-science based rulemaking process will have emerged. This can only occur in a well facilitated process where agency staff recognize the primary role they play in working through the paradigmatic tensions. There are several practical issues to work through, though preliminary experiences like those in Channel Islands suggest that the effort will be well rewarded. Norman Vig and Michael Kraft, editors. *Thinking About Program Evaluation*. Cohen, Steven and Sheldon Kamieniecki. *Environmental Regulation Through Strategic Planning*. Democracy and the Policy Sciences. State University of New York Press. *Overcoming Obstacles in Environmental Policymaking*. Implementation Theory and Practice: Toward a Third Generation. Democratic Politics and Policy Analysis. Flashpoints in Environmental Policymaking. The Structure of Scientific Revolutions. Mazmanian, Daniel and Paul Sabatier. *Implementation and Public Policy*. University Press of America. *Sustaining Fishery Populations and Marine Ecosystems*. Protecting Our National Marine Sanctuaries. Ecology and the Politics of Scarcity. Sabatier, Paul and Hank Jenkins-Smith. *Policy Change and Learning: An Advocacy Coalition Approach*. A Critical Analysis and Suggested Synthesis.

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Available as a Google eBook for other eReaders and tablet devices. Summary Presents alternative and often opposing viewpoints on the major national and international environmental controversies that will be with us well into the twenty-first century. Although considerable progress has been made in improving environmental quality in parts of the United States, many localities have yet to meet federal air and water quality standards and many hazardous-waste sites remain to be cleaned up. At the international level, the U. As a contribution to the literature on public policy and to help educate students about natural resource issues, this book identifies the likely "hot spots" of environmental policy and presents alternative and often opposing points of view on the major controversies that are likely to be with us well into the next century. Among the topics covered are comparative risk assessment; market incentives in environmental regulation; environmental justice; public versus private management of public lands; international trade and sustainable development; and the relationship between national security and environmental protection. The editors and contributors are to be commended. The editors have lined up some very competent and prominent people who study environmental politics and policy, among them Professors Walter Rosenbaum, Gary Bryner, Steven Cohen, Sheldon Kamieniecki, Ann Bowman, John Baden, and Charles Davis, as well as graduate students and newly emerged assistant professors. That mix of established scholars and junior people is an asset Sustainability is the current catch word among natural resource managers and environmentalists, yet the meaning of the term is unclear. This book goes a long way toward explaining the debates surrounding sustainability. It is a useful text for upper division environmental policy courses and graduate seminars. Gonzalez and Robert O. Table of Contents Introduction: Competing Approaches to Sustainability: Dimensions of Controversy Robert O. Alternative Regulatory Approaches 3. Environmental Equity and Environmental Justice 5. Public versus Private Control over Federal Lands 7. Bringing Private Management to the Public Lands: Environmental and Economic Advantages John A. This Land is "Our" Land: Trade and Sustainable Development 9. Trade Liberalization and the Natural Environment: Environmental and National Security Obstacles to Achieving Sustainability George A.

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6: Robert O. Vos - USC GIS Online

Sheldon Kamieniecki is Professor of Political Science and Director of the Environmental Studies Program at the University of Southern California. He is the editor of Environmental Politics in the International Arena and coeditor of Controversies in Environmental Policy, both published by SUNY Press.

7: Flashpoints in Environmental Policymaking

His edited books include Controversies in Environmental Policy (), Environmental Politics in the International Arena (), and Flashpoints in Environmental Policymaking (), winner of the Lynton K. Caldwell Award.

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*His co-edited book, *Flashpoints in Environmental Policymaking: Controversies in Achieving Sustainability*, won the annual Lynton K. Caldwell Prize in from the American Political Science Association for the best book on environmental politics and policy. He also is the recipient of the Sustainability Award for the SmartPackaging.*

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