

1: PDF Governing Technology For Sustainability Free Download | Download PDF Journalist Esdebut

"The [Economic and Social Research Council's] Sustainable Technologies Program (STP) ran from with the objective " to advance understanding of what makes technologies sustainable and the roles technological and behavioral change can play in achieving more sustainable futures.

Republic publication, offering in-depth coverage of IT case studies, emerging technologies and the implications of digital technology on the policies and management of public sector organizations. October 12, The signing of a new privacy bill was celebrated by privacy advocates and major technology companies alike. October 8, City officials are taking a new, less subjective look at their roads and how to fund them with a capital acceleration plan and a laser-equipped van geared toward removing guess work and saving money. September 29, As the number of companies testing self-driving cars on public roads rises, nonprofit Consumer Watchdog says the public should have more information about the crashes those vehicles are getting into. September 24, Several businesses and public entities have banded together to share camera feeds and sensor data in an effort to identify security threats early. July 15, The Tennessee Alcoholic Beverage Commission has signed a deal to digitize and automate the license renewal process state wide. June 10, Los Angeles, San Francisco, New York and Chicago are among a host of places attempting to process data within the same framework as water or any other natural resource " and it seems to be working. May 8, AB authorizes law enforcement to use a new device to check drivers for use of pot, cocaine and other drugs. May 1, A measure shuts two key renewable energy programs in Texas, which could stir up the regulatory environment in the state. April 17, Legislation is on the table that would expand use of programs that incentivize customers to use less power during high demand times. April 8, The Bay Area city will light-up SL Wi-Fiber in a four-block radius that encompasses the core of its downtown area this summer. March 27, Automatic vehicle location and passenger counting systems create data that can fine-tune the running of a transit system. March 13, The information is out there somewhere. Now, can governments find and use it? January 19, Yelp and Socrata have partnered to make the results of restaurant inspections public. January 13, Health IT firms are urging Congress and federal agencies to clarify and simplify several aspects of regulation, and to more frequently update their guidance. January 8, CityCamp will bring together citizens, hackers and officials from four cities to discuss ways civic tech partnerships can address community challenges. January 6, Many best practices are commonly overlooked in the development of government social media policies. December 16, The Iowa Department of Transportation expects to have a working prototype within six months. December 8, Veniam, a new civic tech startup in Mountain View, Calif. November 21, Hawaii learned a few lessons from its efforts to "gamify" government. November 20, This city and others are using the Internet of Things and sensor data to more efficiently plow the roads during winter storms. November 17, Climate change seems nearly impossible to solve. But simplifying the bureaucratic process for solar permitting is something that local and state governments can start doing today. November 12, Last week, service was disrupted for 18 voting information websites serving citizens around the nation this midterm election. But the nation may have bigger problems when it comes to voting technology. November 10, Back in the spring of , speculation was already growing about the significant impact that technology and cybersecurity might have on the midterm elections. November 6, A federally run nutrition program for women, infants and children is complex and difficult to use. October 21, A new report highlights opportunities to try to improve water management in drought-stricken Western states. October 6, Gov. October 3, The shortage of cybersecurity experts is well documented. So what are agencies doing to fill the gap? October 1, A new computer simulation foreshadows a future where 90 percent of vehicle traffic is eliminated. October 1, The Deloitte-NASCIO Cybersecurity study shows with words in pictures what many state chief information security officers already know -- the landscape is fraught with evolving challenges. September 22, As analytical tools have become more sophisticated and data sets much larger, the ability to forecast crime has grown more nuanced. September 18, Issues over insurance, enforcement and taxation spur supervisors to revise short-term rental legislation proposed. September 12, Controversy over ride-sharing companies continues as Uber allows drivers in San

Francisco, Boston and Charlotte to use their own smartphones instead of company-provided devices. September 3, The Digital States Survey grades states on how well they use technology to serve their citizens. August 28, A measure that regulates law enforcement use of drones was passed by California lawmakers and now awaits the decision of Gov. August 26, Inspired by recent events in Ferguson, Mo. In a response to a Los Angeles RFI for citywide broadband, Dutch start up Angie Communications said it would also build and operate a nationwide 4G network and a Wi-Fi network that reaches 90 percent of the population. But some are skeptical of the ambitious plan. July 25, Wilson, N. June 18, Governments could improve by pushing more information to constituents, entering into strategic partnerships with industry more easily and cooperating more broadly for the betterment of society, to name a few things. June 16, Officials in the Long Island town will restrict what information employees and vendors can release without official consent. June 16, A report from the Information Technology and Innovation Foundation has ranked states based on economic and technological trends. June 16, Which places have chief data officers? Ranks of government CDOs grow as agencies implement analytics. June 12, San Francisco becomes the first U. June 10, An upgrade to gigabits will benefit state agencies and schools and is supposed to act as a catalyst for economic growth and development. June 2, Eight Governors Sign and agreement that could boost deployment of charging stations and other EV infrastructure. May 30, The Golden State may restrict state cooperation with federal agencies seeking data on Californians without a valid warrant. May 21, As governments learn to do new things with their data, new solutions to old problems are found -- and the public wonders if having a Big Brother might not be entirely a bad thing. May 19, State agencies, local governments and the companies that provide services to Florida are waiting to see what will emerge from new legislation that aims to create an agency to replace the defunct Agency for Enterprise Information Technology. May 14, As the City of Angels prepares to lose 60 percent of its IT staff within the next five years, management looks for new ways to fill the gap. May 6, In response to the Cover Oregon health exchange fiasco, the Beaver State has placed tighter restrictions on outsourcing IT projects. The effort could signal the start of a national trend. May 1, Police departments recover all sorts of stolen goods. Increasingly, officials use image hosting services to get the property back to its owners instead of just auctioning it off. April 28, The White House is leading efforts for a new authentication system that would have users prove their identity with a single ID across the Web. And states are starting to pilot the system. April 21, Bills have popped up in 5 state legislative sessions that would both restrict and expand certain aspects of broadband connectivity and infrastructure. April 16, Officials put building permits and inspection process online using a civic cloud platform and innovative apps. April 11, Some government officials are finding Twitter a fast, cheap and easy method of advertising new job openings in their agencies. April 9, The Economic Development Corp. April 7, One Washington, D. March 31, The city has published an online scorecard to promote better transparency.

2: Governing Technology for Sustainability - CORE

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Transportation departments in more than a dozen states, from Oregon to North Carolina, are using renewable energy technologies on highway rights of way. Solar panels at Michigan rest areas and along Massachusetts highways are generating energy and saving the states money. Like The Ray, some states also are experimenting with embedding technology in the road. In Colorado, a Transportation Department pilot program will test technology that would shift stored energy from the road to electric trucks driving on it so they could charge their batteries as they drive at full speed. The California Department of Transportation is planning to test technology that embeds photovoltaic cells in the pavement to generate power. It will be installed at exit and entrance ramps of a freeway rest area north of Los Angeles by mid California also is experimenting with kinetic energy. Wires in the road would connect to a transformer that collects the electricity, which could be added to the grid or used to power roadside lights and signs. The more cars that travel over the sensors, the more electricity would be generated. Some experts are skeptical about putting wiring in the pavement, saying it could cause maintenance problems. The potential is huge. Little has changed from those early days, other than lanes being added and signs updated, except that highways have gotten dirtier as more emissions from cars and trucks have polluted the air, and more stormwater runoff has tainted rivers and streams. The goal of The Ray is to reinvent the highway so it can restore ecosystems, generate new ones, and provide the energy that moves people and goods. It was named after the late Ray C. So it began using largely recycled or renewable materials, reduced its use of petroleum and cut pollution. At first the goal was beautification, said Langford, a trustee of the foundation and the president of The Ray, the nonprofit it created. But then the foundation and Interface asked Georgia Tech to do a study of the memorial highway, later branded The Ray as well, that could serve as a blueprint on how to make it a national model of sustainability and innovation. It has 12 large photovoltaic panels attached and was installed by Kia Motors Manufacturing Georgia, a partner in the project that operates a huge manufacturing plant just up the road. In the middle of the parking lot is the Wattway, a drivable solar pavement developed by a French company that is being tested outside of France for the first time. The testing strip is 52 feet long and made of thin, skid-resistant solar panels with glass overlay. It generates clean energy from the sun when not obscured by cars, and feeds into the grid, helping to power the visitors center. If the project moves out of the pilot stage, she said, The Ray could use American or Chinese solar panels, which cost less. Cars drive slowly over the black-and-yellow striped pavement, where sensors take measurements. Drivers then stop at a touch screen kiosk that spits out a printed sheet or sends a text message within 20 seconds showing tire pressure and tread depth. Underinflated and overinflated tires can lead to skidding and blowouts, increasing the chance of crashes, injuries and deaths. Every year, there are about 11, tire-related crashes and nearly fatalities, according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. The Ray also is focused on restoring the environment along the highway. The state transportation agency helped with the projects. At exit 14, a planned 5-acre, 3,panel solar farm will generate energy for the grid and nearby businesses. The Ray, the transportation department, the Georgia Public Service Commission and Georgia Power are working on the project, and ratepayers will foot the bill. Vision for the Future The Ray is planning to test other futuristic ideas. One is technology that it patented that would use solar road studs with sensors to collect data from the surface, such as whether ice is forming or a deer is crossing ahead. That information would be sent to drivers through the cloud or via flashing colored lights on the road. Other ideas include sound barriers made of solar panels and a wind turbine that could turn traffic flow into energy.

3: Governing Agricultural Sustainability: Global lessons from GM crops - STEPS Centre

*Governing Technology for Sustainability [Joseph Murphy] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. In a world of growing complexity and dwindling resources, the relationship between technology and sustainability is a pressing issue of concern at the highest levels.*

Members explored ways of linking people, technology and governance in the context of sustainable development. Meetings were held at the Open University, Edinburgh University and Sussex University, leading to the publication of this book. As organizer of the network I accumulated many debts of gratitude along the way. David Wield helped to launch the network and provided invaluable support throughout. I am very grateful for his help on this and other projects. Obviously, I am particularly indebted to members of the network. A large number of obstacles are being placed in the way of collaborative and speculative efforts like this one. In this case, however, a group of enthusiastic scholars responded to my invitation to take part in a series of discussions. All the meetings were very enjoyable and constructive. I hope they feel that this book is a faithful and worthwhile outcome. In addition to the contributors I would like to thank Adrian Monaghan for his contribution. Finally, I would like to thank Marlene Gordon for administrative support. This was offered with enthusiasm and understanding, even when I scheduled a meeting of the network in Brighton that clashed with the Labour Party conference. Projects Results from the following projects, funded by the Economic and Social Research Council under its Sustainable Technologies Programme, are given in this book: In addition, results from the following project, funded by the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council in partnership with others, are given: It attracted media attention because it identified a date when the average UK citizen begins to live off the rest of the world. The moment we begin living beyond our natural means is what we call our ecological debt day. At current levels of natural resource use in the UK, the average person goes into ecological debt on 16 April. As our total consumption grows, it moves ever earlier in the year. In it was 9 July, advancing to 14 May in Simms et al, , p2 Using reports like this one, non-governmental organizations NGOs and others are increasingly trying to make consumption and lifestyles in the richest countries a core concern for sustainable development. There can be little doubt that lifestyles in the richest countries represent a profound challenge for sustainability, but after making this observation we encounter different ways of defining the problem. For example, are we consuming too much or just producing it in a wasteful and inefficient way? Questions like this are important because different ways of defining problems imply different solutions and ways of allocating scarce resources in an effort to bring about change. Winners and losers will also emerge in relation to different strategies and policy agendas. Scholars can help society to understand and define problems and, in doing so, influence what constitutes solutions. They can also critique the ways in which other stakeholders, such as NGOs, businesses and governments, seek to do the same, perhaps to support policy agendas other than or in addition to sustainable development. The accounts that will emerge from the social sciences are likely to be more complex and nuanced but this should be understood as their strength and not as a weakness. This book makes a contribution along these lines by focusing on people, technology and governance in the richest countries. It is important to focus on these aspects because they are regularly simplified and caricatured in sustainable development debates, often in a way that co-opts them to other policy agendas. For example, people are regularly reduced to being only self-centred consumers, and technology is cast simplistically as a solution to environmental and social problems. Governance is naively portrayed as multi-stakeholder cooperation to solve problems based on an unlikely consensus over how they should be understood and addressed. In this chapter I explore more complex and accurate accounts and map out the terrain for the following chapters. The first section draws on sustainable consumption, environmental justice and environmental decision-making research to understand people in relation to sustainable development. The second section focuses on technology and draws on ideas from the alternative technology movement, social shaping of technology and socio-technical transitions. The third section explores governance through research on environmental governance, ecological modernization and new environmental policy instruments. Motivation, justice and participation Policy documents and public debates regularly simplify and

caricature people in relation to sustainable development. They are often, for example, cast as heavy consumers of unsustainable products, or as a barrier that needs to be overcome so that technology can run efficiently. This means that specific assumptions are in widespread use – for example, people can act only as egoistic self-centred welfare maximizers – and these assumptions underpin sustainable development policies (Murphy and Cohen, ; Paavola,). In this section I discuss different ways of thinking about people and sustainability, beginning with refinements to the conventional consumer perspective.

Understanding People, Technology and Governance

5 Sustainable consumption: This work has involved close examination and questioning of widely accepted ideas, such as: Research in areas as diverse as ethics, psychology, anthropology, sociology and cultural studies has been drawn together to produce alternative or additional insights. The values and motivations that underpin consumption in practice are a useful starting point. This suggests that consumers are rational actors interested only in maximizing personal welfare within the constraints of a fixed budget. However, as Paavola argues, consumption in practice involves other value positions as well. People may indeed be concerned about the future implications of consumption but not necessarily in relation to their own welfare. Outcomes other than improvements in personal welfare may be important. In addition, consumers can put personal welfare and other future consequences to one side, to some extent, in order to consume in a way that is consistent with their beliefs. Psychologists and social psychologists have contributed to this debate by exploring identity and lifestyle choices. In research on the voluntary simplicity movement, Zavestoski makes an important distinction between environmental and quality of life motivations behind changing consumption. The choice to adopt a simpler lifestyle, and to consume less, happens as people begin to question the positive relationship between consumption and happiness, and in fact begin to see a negative one. This might be linked to the overburdening of the individual by modern lifestyles and existential crisis. Such research reaches beyond the welfare aspects of consumption, with important implications. It suggests, for example, that environmental policy proposals that ignore the role of material goods in satisfying

6 Introduction non-material human needs, such as status and group membership, should be viewed with at least as much scepticism as those policies that assume that consumers are only self-centred welfare maximizers. The sustainable consumption debate, therefore, has done a great deal to refine the understanding of the relationship between consumption and sustainable development. Perhaps the most significant problem, however, is that it continues to engage with people primarily as consumers, although in more sophisticated ways. If it is a problem that people are only understood as consumers, as is the case in a consumer society, a limited amount is achieved by trying to inform debates with a better understanding of this aspect. To avoid this trap I will discuss other perspectives on the relationship between people and sustainability – people as sufferers of injustice and bearers of useful knowledge. Environmental justice and intergenerational equity

The environmental justice debate takes us beyond consumption and offers an alternative way of linking people and sustainability. In doing so it draws attention to issues that are often marginalized or lost entirely. The origins of environmental justice research are found in the backlash against landfill sites and polluting industries in the US in the s. In the s the environmental justice agenda spread beyond the US. Social scientists and policy actors in the UK, amongst others, contributed to the debate. This wider adoption was accompanied by more critical reflection on causal claims. Been , for example, suggested that in the US poorer people migrate to areas where land and property prices are depressed by industrial and waste facilities. This argument challenges the view that city planners and others impose polluting facilities on poor communities. Weinberg acknowledged the value of documenting injustice whilst arguing that if researchers want to make causal claims they must study social processes and not outcomes. What are the links between environmental justice and sustainability? Agyeman et al argues that there are at least two. First, justice is a desirable characteristic of any future society, particularly a developed and sustainable one. Second, and more practically, environmental injustice is often associated with environmental degradation. As Agyeman et al state: Our interpretation of [sustainable development] places great emphasis upon the need to ensure a better quality of life for all, in a just and equitable manner, whilst living within the limits of supporting ecosystems. Agyeman et al, , p1

Sustainability: Understanding People, Technology and Governance

7 This research, therefore, makes justice and equity, at individual and community levels, a central

concern for how people and sustainable development are linked. Knowledge, participation and power A third perspective on the relationship between people and sustainability is provided by environmental decision-making research. Much of the work in this area has been done in the UK, where at least two developments in the s drew attention to processes of inclusion and exclusion in policy making. The first was the implementation of Local Agenda 21 LA21 with LA21 plans being seen as an opportunity to include people in planning for sustainability at the local level. The second was conflict and protest around various infrastructure projects, particularly roads, which highlighted tensions between national policymaking processes and local or alternative perspectives. At the centre of much environmental decision-making research is the problem of knowledge and participation in decision-making processes Evans, This concern has led researchers to draw on a wide range of social theorists, particularly Jurgen Habermas and his work on deliberative democracy Doganay, Implicitly and explicitly, scholars have explored participation in politics as a way of extending the public sphere, and deliberation as the desirable normative basis of democracy. There is critical reflection on the practical and theoretical problems associated with the ideal of deliberative democracy, but there is also a broad consensus that democracy can be renewed by transforming existing institutions along more deliberative lines e. Barrett and Usui, Perhaps the most difficult challenge that scholars have taken up in this area is analysing and critiquing decision making that is based on scientific and other technical knowledge. Strategies of this kind, which lead away from democracy and deliberation to technocracy, can and do have unforeseen consequences. Not least of these is public protest that targets new technologies and infrastructure developments, including those that might increasingly be justified in relation to the policy agenda of sustainable development. Environmental decision-making research, therefore, gives us a third perspective on people and sustainability. It suggests that sustainability in practice is 8 Introduction intimately associated with processes of decision making and how such processes treat knowledge of different kinds. More generally this research sensitizes us to the way in which the imperative of sustainable development might be exploited in various ways, particularly using scientific and technical data to justify decisions, thereby masking the political choices involved. Alternatives, shaping and transitions The relationship between technology and sustainability attracts great deal of attention. In most debates technology is understood to mediate between resources and our goals and objectives. This leads us to a focus on energy and material efficiency. The emphasis on efficiency, for example, prevents questions being raised about goals and objectives and aggregate impacts. The replacement of old and inefficient technologies can also be presented as an apolitical process that leaves society largely untouched. This is attractive but not realistic. In this section I outline more accurate and subtle accounts of technology and sustainability. The alternative technology movement The idea of alternative or appropriate technology AT is a useful starting point.

4: Building a Sustainable 'Highway of the Future'

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In a world of growing complexity and dwindling resources, the relationship between technology and sustainability is a pressing issue of concern at the highest levels. This book improves our understanding by examining the ways that people, technology and governance shape each other with implications for sustainability.

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