Eventually, you will discover a new experience and carrying out by spending more cash. Still when? Do you consent that you require to get those every needs next having significantly cash? Why don’t you attempt to get something based in the beginning? That's something that will guide you to comprehend even more on the subject of the globe, experience, some places, taking into consideration history, amusement, and a lot more?

Environmental Federalism-Luke Fowler 2020-06-22 In Environmental Federalism, Luke Fowler helps to refocus much-needed attention on the role of state governments in environmental policy creation and implementation in the United States. While the national government receives most of the attention when it comes to environmental policy, state governments play a vital role in protecting our natural resources. Legacy problems, like air, water, and land pollution, persist long after federal policy has been enacted and new pollutants present a result of climate change further test the bounds of federal institutions. Examining patterns of pollution and case studies like the Chesapeake Bay, Fowler explains how federalism has worked in managing legacy environmental problems, and can it work to manage climate change? In order to answer these questions, Fowler extends James Lester’s typology using political incentives and administrative capacities to identify four types of states (progressive, dozers, stragglers, and regressive), and assesses how they are linked to the success of federal environmental programs and conflicts in intergovernmental relations. It then considers what lessons we can learn from these programs and whether those lessons can help us better understand climate policy and multilevel institutions for environmental governance. This timely read will be valuable contribution to students, researchers and scholars of political science, public policy, public administration, and environmental studies.

Regulating Wetlands Protection Ronald Keith Gaddie 2001-01-01 Wetlands are a valuable natural resource, yet over 25,000 acres are lost each year. This book examines whether states should assume the role of protecting wetlands rather than the federal government.

Environmental Federalism-Terry Lee Anderson 1996 Provides a comprehensive examination of the legal framework in which environmental policy is fashioned in the major English-speaking federations. Professionals and policymakers working in disciplines such as law, economics, environmental science, philosophy and political science will also find this a comprehensive and critical reference.

Environmental Health and the U.S. Federal System -Michael R. Bloomberg 2013-09-09 This book explains how the U.S. federal system manages environmental health issues, with a unique focus on risk management and health impacts. Building on a prescriptive, normative approach to understanding health risk, this book shows how federalism has evolved in response to environmental health problems, political and ideological variations in Washington D.C., as well as in-state and local governments. It examines laws, rules and regulations, showing how they interplay to adapt to political climate change challenges. Emphasis is placed on human health and safety risk and health risk and how decisions have been influenced by environmental health information. The authors review different federal agencies, departments, and agencies to highlight the strengths and weaknesses of each.

Beyond “Trading Up”: Environmental Federalism in the European Union -Denise Scheberle 2004-03-17 Giving particular attention to working relationships within the EU, this revised edition of Federalism and Environmental Policy has been significantly updated to reflect the changes that have taken place since the highly praised first edition. Denise Scheberle examines reasons why environmental laws seldom work out exactly as planned. Casting federal-state working relationships as “pulling together,” “coming apart,” or somewhere in-between, she provides dozens of observations from federal and state officials. This study also suggests that implementation of environmental policy will continue to be a major challenge for the federal and state governments.

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Federalism and the Environment-Kenneth M. Hollander 1996 Provides a comprehensive examination of the legal framework in which environmental policy is fashioned in the major English-speaking federations. Professionals and policymakers working in disciplines such as law, economics, environmental science, philosophy and political science will also find this a comprehensive and critical reference.

The Law and Policy of Environmental Federalism-Kalhobibon Jonathan 2012-12-18 How should we strike a balance between the benefits of the federal government’s role in environmental protection and the rights of individual states to pursue their own environmental goals? This book provides an introduction to the right policy tools? This uniquely broad overview of the field illuminates our understanding of environmental federalism. It presents an overview of the various institutional frameworks that form our national system of environmental protection and sets forth basic theoretical analyses of the interactions among those frameworks. First, we outline a working definition of environmental federalism scholars to provide a collection of chapters, each focused on a different regime. This review of many varied approaches, including substantial theoretical material, culminates in a comprehensive analysis of the institutional arrangements and consequences that each system might learn from the others. The Law and Policy of Environmental Federalism includes clear descriptive portions that make it a valuable resource for both students and practitioners of environmental law.

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Building a theoretical model that demonstrates the relationship between state and federal governments, Lowry offers a comprehensive introduction to the legal, economic, and philosophical concerns involved in pursuing environmental policy. In contrast to previous studies, it is found that constituent interest and ideology are both important determinants of the formation of state policy towards environmental protection. It is also found that states act strategically when choosing policies. This result also persists for state-level environmental stringency. We use unstructured matrix specifications in the estimation of state stringency to account for the endogeneity of spending on pollution-related activities. It is also shown that higher marginal damages of pollution limit strategic behavior.

Using Federalism to Improve Environmental Policy-Henry N. Butler 1996 This book explores the effects of current regulatory policies and proposes a radical restructuring of the regulatory authority.

Environmental Justice and Federalism-Dennis C. Cory 2012-01-01 Within the United States, minority and low-income communities currently bear a disproportionate amount of pollution and other harmful environmental impacts. The ever increasing cost of pollution has put pressure on environmental justice concerns to become a major focus of concern in the United States. This book explores the role of federal environmental policy in addressing these concerns and how it can effectively be used to improve the environment for people of color.

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Environmental Federalism and Effective Regulation of Nanotechnology—David Andrew Strifling 2010

Navigating Climate Change Policy—Edella Schlager 2011 This timely volume challenges the notion that because climate change is inherently a global problem, only coordinated actions on a global scale can lead to a solution. It considers the perspective that since climate change itself has both global and local causes and implications, the most effective policies for adapting to and mitigating climate change must involve governance at many different levels. Federalism—the system of government in which power is divided among a national government and state and local governments—is well suited to address the challenges of climate change because it permits distinctive policy responses at a variety of scales. The chapters in this book explore questions such as what are appropriate relationships between states, tribes, and the federal government as each actively pursues climate-change policies? How much leeway should states have in designing and implementing climate-change policies, and how extensively should the federal government exercise its preemption powers to constrain state activity? What climate-change strategies are states best suited to pursue, and what role, if any, will regional state-based collaborations and associations play? This book examines those questions from a variety of perspectives, blending legal and policy analyses to provide thought-provoking coverage of how governments in a federal system cooperate, coordinate, and accommodate one another to address this global problem. Navigating Climate Change Policy is an essential resource for policymakers and judges at all levels of government who deal with questions of climate governance. It will also serve as an important addition to the curriculum on climate change and environmental policy in graduate and undergraduate courses and will be of interest to anyone concerned with how the government addresses environmental issues.

Heterogeneous Harm Vs. Spatial Spillovers: Environmental Federalism and US Air Pollution - 2010

Does Nature Limit Environmental Federalism?—Vincent Kerry Smith 1997

Heterogeneous Harm Vs. Spatial Spillovers: H. Spencer Banzhaf 2010 “The economics of environmental federalism identifies two end-game departures from the first-best, which equate marginal costs and benefits in all local jurisdictions. Local governments may respond to local conditions, but ignore inter-jurisdictional spillovers. Alternatively, central governments may internalize spillovers, but impose uniform regulations ignoring local heterogeneity. We provide a simple model that demonstrates that the choice of policy depends crucially on the shape of marginal abatement costs. If marginal costs are increasing and convex, then abatement cost elasticities will tend to be higher around the local policies. This increases the deadweight loss of those policies relative to the centralized policy, ceteris paribus. Using a large simulation model, we then empirically explore the tradeoffs between local versus second-best uniform policies for US air pollution. We find that US states acting in their own interest with second-best uniform policies lose only 0.2 % of benefits. The centralized policy outperforms the state policy for two reasons. First, inter-state spillovers are simply more important that inter-state heterogeneity in this application. Second, welfare losses are usually small under the uniform policy because elasticities are much higher over the relevant range of the cost functions”.

Federalism of Wetlands—Ryan W. Taylor 2014-07-17 This book investigates the consequences of redundant state and federal environmental regulations in the United States. Drawing on the most exhaustive statistical analysis of inter-state spillovers ever constructed, the book uncovers the disjointed world of wetland regulation. The book goes on to demonstrate that states have more power in federal environmental programs than US federal wetland permits ever constructed, the book uncovers the disjointed world of wetland regulation. The book provides relevant context to wider regulation by rejecting the traditional approach of picking winners and losers in favour of a nuanced regulatory program performance. The book goes on to demonstrate that states have more power in federal environmental programs than

All it Takes is a Nudge: Pushing Environmental Federalism to Tackle the Massive Non-point Source Pollution Problem—Matthew Arthur Walker 2016


Heterogeneous Harm Vs. Spatial Spillovers: H. Spencer Banzhaf 2008

The Rules of Federalism: Daniel Kelemen 2009-06-30 This book examines patterns of environmental regulation in the European Union and the four federal polities—the United States, Germany, Australia, and Canada. Daniel Kelemen develops a theory of regulatory federalism based on his comparative study, arguing that the greater the fragmentation of power at the federal level, the less discretion is allotted to component states. Kelemen's analysis offers a novel perspective on the EU and demonstrates that the EU already acts as a federal policy in the regulatory arena. In The Rules of Federalism, Kelemen shows that both the structure of the EU's administrative boundaries within a federalist system of governance and the control these institutions exert over member states closely resemble the American federal system, with its separation of powers, large number of veto points, and highly detailed, judicially enforceable legislation. In the EU, in the United States, a high degree of fragmentation in the central government yields a low degree of discretion for member states when it comes to implementing regulatory statutes. Table of Content Acknowledgments 1. Regulatory Federalism and the EU 2. Environmental Regulation in the EU 3. Environmental Regulation in the United States 4. Environmental Regulation in Germany 5. Environmental Regulation in Australia and Canada 6. Food and Drug Safety Regulation in the EU 7. Institutional Structure and Regulatory Style Notes References Case Studies Index R. Daniel Kelemen’s The Rules of Federalism is an important contribution to both the literature on federalism and on the European Union. It may serve as an original and empirical contribution to our understanding of regulatory federalism and sheds new light on the federal systems which it compares. It will open up new avenues of inquiry—Alberio Strega, University of Pittsburgh The Rules of Federalism makes a significant contribution to the literature on regulatory federalism. Kelemen’s original theoretical perspective is made plausible through a series of fascinating case studies. The book will be of interest to scholars of federalism, constitutional design, environmental policy, and the European Union.

Traum, the Administrative Presidency, and Federalism—Frank J. Thompson 2020-09-29 How Trump has used the federal government to promote conservation policies. The presidency of Donald Trump has been unique in many respects—most obviously his flamboyant personal style and disregard for conventional niceties and factual information. But one area hasn’t received as much attention as it deserves: Trump’s use of the “administrative presidency,” including executive orders and regulatory changes, to reverse the policies of his predecessor and advance positions that lack widespread support in Congress. This book analyzes the dynamics and unique qualities of Trump’s administrative presidency in the important policy areas of health care, education, and climate change. In each of these spheres, the arrival of the Trump administration represented a hostile takeover in which White House policies replaced longstanding liberal policies with more “liberal” ideologies and objectives of key agencies, which had been embraced by the Obama administration. These expert authors show how Trump has continued, and even expanded, the rise of executive branch power since the Reagan years. The authors interpret this focus with an in-depth examination of how the Trump administration’s hostile takeover has drastically changed key federal policies—and reshaped who gets what from government—in the areas of health care, education, and climate change. Readers interested in the institutions of American democracy and the nation’s progress (or lack thereof) in dealing with pressing policy problems will find deep insights in this book. Of particular interest is the book’s examination of how the Trump administration’s actions have long-term implications for American democracy.


Environmental Policy and Fiscal Federalism—Wallace E. Oates 2004-01-31 Wally Oates is one of the most important scholars in both environmental economics and public finance and this new volume of his essays collects together some of his recent research on the fiscal and regulatory aspects of environmental policy. The book includes papers on the political economy of environmental policy, the analysis of environmental regulation and environmental federalism. The second half deals with fiscal and regulatory competition, state and local government finance and fiscal federalism. This new collection will be essential reading for scholars and students in both environmental economics and public finance.

The Greening of Canada—G. Bruce Doern 1994-12-15 Environmental matters have become increasingly important in Canadian and world policy agendas. In this study, G. Bruce Doern and Thomas Conway trace the development of Canadian environmental policy, giving an in-depth account of twenty years of environmental politics, politicians, institutions, and decisions as seen through the evolution of Ottawa’s policy agency, Environment Canada. The Greening of Canada is an extensively researched look at the entire period from the early 1970's to the present and is the most complete and integrated analysis yet of federal environmental institutions and key decisions. From Great Lakes pollution to the Green Plan, from the Stockholm Conference to the Kyoto protocol, from the rise of environmental politics to the current state of environmental policy, this book provides a detailed and coherent narrative of Canada-U.S. relations. It also examines important topics from acid-rain policy to the politics of establishing national parks, and from the Green Plan to the realities of environmental employment. Employing a framework called 'the regulatory imagination,' the book makes an important contribution to our understanding of the management of power among key institutions and the need to accommodate a biophysical realm characterized by increased uncertainty as well as scientific and technological controversy.

Environmental Federalism Per G. Fredriksson 2012 This paper provides new empirical evidence to the debate on the optimal locus of power over environmental policymaking in developing countries. The authors develop a simple policy group model with mobile capital. The model predicts that a decentralized institutional structure leads to weaker environmental policy due to more intensive lobbying by capital owners and workers. They test this prediction using novel cross-sectional developing country data. The results are consistent with the predictions of the model, in particular for air pollution policies. The authors also find that the effect of decentralization declines with a greater degree of trade openness. They believe this is the first developing country evidence on the environmental policy effects of federalism.

Federalism and Environmental Protection—Terry Disan 1997

The Law and Policy of Environmental Federalism—Ackerman, Yale Law School

All It Takes is a Nudge: Pushing Environmental Federalism to Tackle the Massive Non-point Source Pollution Problem—Matthew Arthur Walker 2016