

CHAPTER 3

Environmental Policy: Decision Making and Problem Solving

VOCABULARY/TERMS TO IDENTIFY OR DEFINE AS RELATED TO E.S.

public policy	environmental impact statement (IES)
environmental policy	subsidy
Garrett Hardin	green taxes
free riders	marketable emissions permit
regulatory taking	risk assessment
Homestead Act of 1862	lobbying
Mineral Lands Act of 1866	revolving door
Cuyahoga River	conventional law
NEPA	customary law
EPA	World Bank
Timber Culture Act of 1873	European Union (EU)
Yellowstone National Park	World Trade Organization (WTO)
Rachel Carson/ <u>Silent Spring</u>	trade barrier
command and control approach	

CRITICAL CONCEPTS AND SKILLS

1. Be able to recognize examples of free riders, tragedy of the commons, external costs.
2. Be able to describe the general waves of policy change that have occurred over U.S. history with regard to the environment. Be able to cite examples. Ex. In the first wave: As we settled the west, laws such as the Homestead Act encouraged rapid movement in that direction and made it easier for people to settle what had previously been mostly frontier.
3. Understand the general differences among approaches to environmental policy. Recognize we do not have this figured out yet!
4. Be able to identify examples of market incentives.
5. Reminder: Don't overlook the insets, such as the one on page 78-79. These are in every chapter and are phenomenal examples of case studies which demonstrate how the chapter's concepts apply to real-world situations. My goal is not to test on random details, but if you can *apply* concepts then you are prepared to handle any hypothetical I throw at you! Practice identifying the chapter concepts in these case studies.
6. Compare and contrast major world organizations (as listed in vocabulary, above). Know the role of each.