

CHAPTER 24--POLITICS, ENVIRONMENT, AND SUSTAINABILITY

Student: _____

1. For most people, Denis Hayes' best known project was
 - A. pushing legislation for the Environmental Protection Agency
 - B. starting the Environmental Defense Fund
 - C. organization of the first Earth Day
 - D. cleaning up the Cuyahoga River
 - E. being elected to the U.S. Senate from Hawaii
2. Development of public policy follows a four-stage policy life cycle. Which of the following is *not* one of those four stages?
 - A. recognition
 - B. simplification
 - C. formulation
 - D. implementation
 - E. control
3. In a constitutional democracy, which of the following is *not* a function of the constitution or its political institutions?
 - A. provides for free elections
 - B. guarantees free speech
 - C. provides for a basis of governmental authority
 - D. allows for gradual change
 - E. establishes implementation of policies
4. In the United States, the three branches of government serve what important purpose?
 - A. curbing of rapid and destabilizing change
 - B. establishment of future priorities
 - C. oversight of regulations
 - D. implementation of detailed budgets
 - E. encouragement of free enterprise

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5. Committing civilization to storing deadly radioactive wastes for up to 240,000 years is a failure of the
 - A. humility principle
 - B. reversibility principle
 - C. precautionary principle
 - D. prevention principle
 - E. human rights principle
 6. Motor vehicle drivers paying for the full cost of the harmful effects of fossil fuel use is the application of the
 - A. precautionary principle
 - B. public access principle
 - C. human rights principle
 - D. polluter-pays principle
 - E. environmental justice principle
 7. Future reliance on energy technologies such as tar sands, shale oil, and nuclear power, would be a violation of which of the following?
 - A. reversibility principle
 - B. net energy principle
 - C. precautionary principle
 - D. prevention principle
 - E. humility principle
 8. Which branch of government is responsible for overseeing the agencies that carry out government policies?
 - A. judicial
 - B. executive
 - C. legislative
 - D. administrative
 - E. military
 9. The government of the United States manages what percentage of the country's land?
 - A. 5%
 - B. 15%
 - C. 25%
 - D. 35%
 - E. 45%

10. Which of the following activities would *not* be permitted in a National Wildlife Refuge?
- A. home construction
 - B. hunting and fishing
 - C. military activities
 - D. farming and grazing
 - E. logging
11. Which of the following is *not* one of the principles that should govern use of public lands, according to free-market economists and conservationists?
- A. They should be used primarily to protect biodiversity.
 - B. Government subsidies should not be used for extracting resources.
 - C. Sale of the properties should be at fair market value.
 - D. American people deserve fair compensation for use of the properties.
 - E. Those that extract resources are responsible for environmental damage.
12. Recent proposals from developers and resource extractors concerning federal land use include all of the following, *except*
- A. Sell public lands to corporations at less than market value.
 - B. Increase federal funding for administration of regulations.
 - C. Cut old-growth forests and replace with tree plantations.
 - D. Open national parks and wilderness areas to oil drilling and mining.
 - E. Allow private firms to build theme parks and concessions in national parks.
13. The public lands with the most restrictions on how they can be used are
- A. National forests and grasslands
 - B. Bureau of Land Management lands
 - C. National parks
 - D. National recreation areas
 - E. National wilderness areas
14. All of the following are things each of us can do to exercise our environmental leadership, *except*
- A. Lead by example.
 - B. Work within existing economic and political structures to bring change.
 - C. Run for local office.
 - D. Propose and work for better solutions to environmental problems.
 - E. Hire lobbyists to promote our agenda in Washington.
15. How much of the population must be involved in order to bring about change?
- A. 5-10%
 - B. 20-35%
 - C. 45-60%
 - D. 65-75%
 - E. more than 75%

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16. The body of statements defining what is acceptable environmental behavior for individuals and groups, according to the larger community, is
- A. common law
 - B. administrative law
 - C. statutory law
 - D. environmental law
 - E. civil law
17. Most environmental lawsuits are
- A. administrative suits
 - B. regulatory suits
 - C. civil suits
 - D. statutory suits
 - E. criminal suits
18. Many things limit the effectiveness of an environmental lawsuit, including all of the following, *except*
- A. Plaintiffs must have legal standing.
 - B. The government is always on the side of businesses.
 - C. Lawsuits are very expensive.
 - D. Public interest law firms can not recover fees unless Congress has agreed.
 - E. Proving significant harm is time consuming and expensive.
19. The story of Diane Wilson reminds us of one very important point, which is...
- A. chemical companies may release water pollutants
 - B. challenging one or more major companies is easier than you expect
 - C. you really need to be someone important to succeed in challenging polluters
 - D. in environmental issues, individuals matter
 - E. correcting an environmental problem doesn't take long
20. A lawsuit filed by a corporation or developer against citizens who publicly criticize a business for an activity is called
- A. a frivolous lawsuit
 - B. a common law suit
 - C. a criminal suit
 - D. a regulatory suit
 - E. a SLAPP

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21. Concerned citizens have persuaded Congress to enact important environmental and resource protection laws, including all of the following, *except*
- A. establishment of fossil fuel import levels
 - B. standards for pollution levels
 - C. requirements to screen new substances for safety
 - D. protection for certain species, resources, and ecosystems
 - E. requirement for environmental impact statements
22. The Natural Resources Defense Council is working to protect the Canadian spirit bear whose places to hibernate are threatened by which of the following?
- A. Overfishing
 - B. Damming of rivers
 - C. Mineral extraction
 - D. Nuclear power plants
 - E. Logging
23. All of the following are examples of environmental nonprofit, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), *except*
- A. World Wildlife Fund
 - B. Natural Resources Defense Council
 - C. Independent Petroleum Association of America
 - D. The Nature Conservancy
 - E. Greenpeace
24. Countries whose environment has been severely degraded may be characterized by any of the following, *except*
- A. deterioration of vital infrastructure
 - B. increased immigration
 - C. allegiance to warlords
 - D. breakdown of law and order
 - E. violent internal conflict or civil war
25. Economist Jeffrey Sachs argues that the situation in which conflict country in Africa is a result of an ecological crisis?
- A. Nigeria
 - B. Egypt
 - C. Libya
 - D. Darfur
 - E. South Africa

26. Which of the following countries did not adopt Agenda 21, the global agenda for sustainable development in the 21st century?
- A. Russia
 - B. England
 - C. United States
 - D. Australia
 - E. Canada
27. Shifting to more equitable and environmentally sustainable global and national societies will require all of the following except
- A. Sustainable forestry
 - B. Increased water resource use
 - C. Sustainable energy use
 - D. Educating the public about the need
 - E. Slowing projected climate change
28. Guidelines have been suggested in order to foster cooperation instead of confrontation. Which of the following is *not* one of those guidelines?
- A. Seek government intervention whenever possible.
 - B. Emphasize preventing environmental problems.
 - C. Use well-designed and monitored marketplace solutions.
 - D. Find win-win solutions or tradeoffs.
 - E. Be honest and objective.
29. How much money would be required, on an annual basis, for the world to meet basic social and health goals and to provide environmental security?
- A. \$125 billion
 - B. \$240 billion
 - C. \$500 billion
 - D. \$750 billion
 - E. \$1 trillion
30. One of the most important lessons that Denis Hayes has learned after decades of environmental work is that democracy works when people are paying attention to the facts!
- True False
31. Free enterprise is always good^{3/4}government intervention is always bad.
- True False
32. Applying the Environmental Justice Principle would mean no group of people would bear an unfair share of environmental pollution or degradation.
- True False

33. The roles played by a government are determined by its policies.

True False

34. Once a law has been passed and funded, the appropriate department or agency must first develop regulations and rules for implementing it.

True False

35. Businesses facing environmental regulations often try to have people from the business appointed to high positions in the agencies regulating the business.

True False

36. Many nations have set aside more land for public use than the United States.

True False

37. Oil and gas drilling are allowed in National Parks.

True False

38. Between 2002 and 2009 the U.S. Congress has expanded the extraction of mineral, timber, and fossil fuel resources from public lands.

True False

39. The opportunity to lobby elected representatives is an important right for everyone in a democracy.

True False

40. By law, the U.S. Forest Service must sell timber for no less than the cost for reforesting the land.

True False

41. Four hundred thousand miles of roads have been cut through national forests at taxpayer expense to facilitate logging.

True False

42. Environmental lawsuits are not difficult to win.

True False

43. Most SLAPPs are not expected to be won.

True False

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44. U.S. environmental laws have been highly effective, especially in controlling pollution.
- True False
45. No well-organized movement has opposed the strong environmental laws passed in the 1970s.
- True False
46. Most U.S. citizens do not realize that since 2000 efforts to weaken environmental laws and regulations have escalated and been successful.
- True False
47. Polls show that more than 80% of the U.S. public strongly supports environmental laws and regulations and do not want them weakened.
- True False
48. Environmental lawsuits are easy to win.
- True False
49. After 2 years of pressure, Home Depot agreed to sell only wood products made from certified sustainably grown timber.
- True False
50. In 2008, Sierra Magazine rated Michigan State University as the nation's greenest college.
- True False
51. Since 2007, 458 college and university presidents have signed an agreement to make their schools carbon neutral.
- True False
52. Julia Butterfly Hill sat on a platform on a giant redwood tree in California for two years to protest the clear-cutting of ancient trees.
- True False
53. The 1992 Rio Earth Summit led to agreements that were nonbinding.
- True False
54. In 2008 environmental leader Gus Speth argued that global environmental problems are getting worse, but international efforts to solve them are adequate.
- True False

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55. Chief Executive Officers of corporations have learned there is a lot of money to be made providing environmentally friendly goods and services.
- True False
56. The economies of all countries are supported by the earth's natural capital.
- True False
57. The world does not possess the technology, knowledge, or financial resources to end poverty, malnutrition, and illiteracy.
- True False
58. Unfortunately, the world does not have the knowledge, technologies, and financial resources to eradicate poverty and protect the earth's natural capital.
- True False
59. According to Denis Hayes, "Democracy works when _____ are paying attention to the _____."
- _____
60. The exact role played by a government is determined by its _____.
- _____
61. One of our greatest challenges is to place more emphasis on _____ thinking.
- _____
62. Groups that advocate passing laws favorable to their causes and repealing laws unfavorable to their positions are called _____.
- _____
63. Using government subsidies to pay for inefficient energy alternatives is a violation of the _____ principle.
- _____
64. Decisions made by various courts make up a body of law known as _____.
- _____
65. _____ is an important process, in which individuals or groups use public pressure, personal contacts, and political action to persuade legislators to vote in their favor.
- _____

66. Adopting a(n) _____ is the most important and controversial activity of the executive and legislative branches of government.

67. At a fundamental level, all politics is _____.

68. The legal concept of _____ occurs when people use their property in a way that causes annoyance or injury to others.

69. Common law cases may involve _____, in which a party causes damage by knowingly acting in an unlawful or unreasonable manner.

70. _____ is a formal effort, somewhat similar to a trial, to resolve a dispute.

71. Less than _____% of the U.S. public considers the environment to be one of the nation's most pressing problems.

72. More than _____% of the U.S. public strongly supports environment laws and regulations and does not want them weakened.

73. Recreation, hunting, and fishing in national forests add ten times _____ money to the national economy than does extraction of timber and other resources.

74. One of the most important trends influencing environmental decisions and policies is the growing influence of _____.

75. NGOs working together worldwide serve as an emerging citizen-based _____.

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76. Many environmental groups on college campuses have made _____ of their campuses, gathering data on practices affecting the environment.
- _____
77. Environmental security is as important as military and economic security because all _____ are supported by the earth's natural capital.
- _____
78. Scarcity of resources can be correlated to the spread of civil violence and dysfunction in government, which can cause countries to become _____.
- _____
79. Many experts point out that _____ security, _____ security, and _____ security are interrelated.
- _____
80. Protocols for protecting the _____ are the most successful examples of the global community working together to solve environmental problems.
- _____
81. Countries such as the Netherlands and New Zealand are involved in _____, the creation of long-term environmental strategies.
- _____
82. A study of nature reveals that all parts of the _____ are ecologically interdependent.
- _____
83. The author describes politics as concern "with who has power over the distribution of resources^{3/4}who gets what, and when and how they get it." (Core Case Study) Assuming this is an accurate description, what does this description imply in addressing environmental issues?

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84. The public policy life cycle given in the text consists of four stages. Choose an environmental issue covered in the book and describe where you think the issue is in the cycle. What is the next step in the cycle for your chosen issue? What do you think will happen when the cycle is complete?
85. Lobbying is an important part of the legislative process in our society. Lobbyists, though, have become an easy scapegoat in our public conversations. Do lobbyists play an important role in the development of legislation, or could they be abolished? Explain.
86. Explain the function of a SLAPP. Do you think this is an appropriate way to influence persons to not sue a company? Is there a balance that must be maintained, where neither companies nor citizens should be harassed by the other?

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87. The U.S. Forestry Service (USFS) is, by law, required to sell timber for logging at no less than the cost of reforesting the land from which the timber will be cut. However, the revenue from the sale of the timber does not cover the use of tax payer money used to cover overhead expenses such as road building to get at the timber. As a result the USFS timber-cutting program loses money each year. Do you think programs such as the USFS timber-cutting program should subsidize private industry by covering overhead expenses? Why or why not?
88. In the midst of all the competing interests a student has, you might not be inclined to help with a campus environmental audit. Does the fact that the environment will likely have a significant impact on your future make any difference in your deliberations about working on an audit? Why or why not?
89. Violent conflicts are often in the news. Seldom do the environmental consequences of such conflicts make the news. As new weapons become more and more toxic, should the environmental consequences play a role in decision-making? Why or why not? The World Trade Center collapse had a devastating effect on the city of New York and its people. Does an event like that make a difference in your thinking? Why or why not?

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90. The author lists four guidelines to foster cooperation instead of confrontation as we move toward solutions to environmental problems. Summarize those guidelines. Do you think the guidelines are realistic in the very competitive world of business? Why or why not?

CHAPTER 24--POLITICS, ENVIRONMENT, AND SUSTAINABILITY **Key**

1. C
2. B
3. E
4. A
5. B
6. D
7. B
8. B
9. D
10. A
11. C
12. B
13. E
14. E
15. A
16. D
17. C
18. B
19. D
20. E
21. A
22. E
23. C
24. B
25. D
26. C
27. B
28. A
29. B

30. TRUE www.gust.com - @gustkwt

31. FALSE

32. TRUE

33. TRUE

34. TRUE

35. TRUE

36. FALSE

37. FALSE

38. TRUE

39. TRUE

40. TRUE

41. TRUE

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43. TRUE

44. TRUE

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46. TRUE

47. TRUE

48. FALSE

49. TRUE

50. FALSE

51. TRUE

52. TRUE

53. TRUE

54. FALSE

55. TRUE

56. TRUE

57. FALSE

58. FALSE

59. people, facts

60. policies

61. long-term

62. special-interest groups

63. net energy

64. case law www.gust.com - @gustkw

65. Lobbying

66. budget

67. local

68. nuisance

69. negligence

70. Arbitration

71. 10

72. 80

73. more

74. non-governmental organizations or NGOs

75. global sustainability movement

76. environmental audits

77. economies

78. failed states

79. environmental, economic, national

80. ozone layers

81. green planning

82. biosphere

83. Answer is somewhat subjective. A reasonable answer would need to include a discussion of becoming involved in the political state of affairs at all levels. Lobbying for an ecological/environmental view with current power brokers would be a starting place. Electing persons who are more favorable to environmental issues would be a second step. Perhaps it would be necessary for the individual to consider running for office at some point and at some level. It would also be important to recognize that environmental issues would be present and important in local politics as well as national and international levels.

84. (page 636) Answer is highly subjective. The answer should indicate an awareness of the steps in the cycle and what part of society would be involved in the steps.

85. Answer is somewhat subjective. Lobbyists play an important role in educating politicians on subjects the politicians may not know anything about. However, when education turns to providing favors or money for votes, the system breaks down. Attempting to persuade a policy maker of a particular point of view on a subject is quite legitimate. Regulation needs to assure that the line between appropriate and inappropriate persuasion is not crossed.

86. Answer is somewhat subjective. SLAPPs are a form of harassment that companies apply when they do not want to take the chance of losing in court, or do not want to change practices that may be questionable. Since plaintiff companies usually have more resources for such legal maneuvers, the citizen may lose the right to seek redress in court. On the other hand, citizens sometimes sue companies hoping that the company will settle out of court. A balance needs to be found protecting companies from needless lawsuits and protecting the right of citizens to seek remedy in court.

87. The intent of Congress seems to have been to have programs such as the USFS timber cutting program do no worse than break even. By not selling the timber for the full cost of extracting it, the USFS is not fulfilling the intent of Congress. In addition, covering the overhead costs from tax-payer funds amounts to a subsidy to the industry itself. Such expenditures are not likely considered subsidies, even though they are, when the budget making process is underway.

88. Answer is highly subjective. Students, like everyone else, allocate their time according to necessities and interests. The environment is not likely to be high on the priorities list for most students, as the problems seem distant and uncertain. An examination of where the environment is on his/her priorities list, and why, would be a useful exercise.

89. Answer is highly subjective. A useful approach would be to consider what remains on a battlefield, rendering the environment hazardous and/or toxic. The reality that people have to try to reconstruct their lives in such situations may provide insight into the problem. Except for the WTC, conflicts have been distant events for most U.S. citizens. If it was our environment we might be more interested in what remains.

90. (page 656)

- 1) Emphasize preventing or minimizing environmental crises.
- 2) Use well-designed and monitored marketplace solutions.
- 3) Work to find "win-win solutions" and tradeoffs.
- 4) Establish trust between groups by being honest and objective in interactions.

These guidelines may be difficult to implement in today's economic-political climate. The key may be in convincing all parties it is in their best self-interest to move to cooperation in order to prevent an even worse situation.