Name: Martin Simonson Grade: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/100

**Quiz 1: Natural Resource Policy (NREM 385/585)**

1. Define policy and list the three key elements of policy. (8 points)

**Make-up Note:** In addition to providing the information above, provide an example of each of the three elements of policy.

Policy is a relatively stable course of action or inaction to meet defined objectives and goals.

* Purposive, and directional. Ex: Setting maximum total maximum daily loads
* Reflects social choices. Ex: political controversy over climate change.
* Patterns to reach objectives. Ex: Conservation Reserve Program

1. Fill in the policy process model by writing the steps in their appropriate rectangles. Match each step with its definition by writing the letter (A-F) associated with the step in the circle adjacent to each rectangle. (18 points)
2. Occurs when policy issues are acknowledged by policy makers and receive attention.
3. Occurs when policy makers accept a specific solution or course of action to a policy issue.
4. Occurs when problems become large enough to be recognized by stakeholders; recognition of a policy problem and issue.
5. Occurs when of acceptable and/or alternative courses of action are developed in response to a policy issue.
6. Occurs when specific solutions or courses of action to a policy issue take place and are carried out.
7. Occurs to quantify the social impacts of policy action(s) and the extent to which stated objectives are met.
8. Describe the difference between governance and government, and relate the difference to how policy has shifted from colonial America to present. (9 points)

1. Match each conflicting social objective with its correct definition, and provide a strategy for overcoming one of the conflicting social objectives. (8 points)

**Make-up Note:** In addition to matching and providing the information about overcoming a conflicting social objective, provide an example of each one of the conflicts below.

\_\_\_\_\_ Interest Conflict \_\_\_\_ Structural Conflict

\_\_\_\_\_ Value Conflict \_\_\_\_ Data Conflict

\_\_\_\_\_ Relationship Conflict

1. Emotions, stereotypes, and poor communication that reinforces conflict among groups.
2. Distribution of power, allocation of resources, and geographic location creates conflict among groups.
3. Perceived or actual conflict occurring over substantive, procedural or psychological interests between groups.
4. Conflict that arises over differences in evaluating ideas, behaviors, and resource allocation between groups.
5. Insufficient information or differing views on what information is relevant information creates conflict among groups.

Strategy for overcoming \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ conflicting social objective:

1. For the following statements, please indicate (T) true or (F) false. (10 points)

**Make-up Note:** For each F answer, identify what’ wrong with the statement. For each true statement, indicate why the statement is accurate.

* 1. \_\_\_\_\_ Distributive policies relate to the structure and composition of government, and

they divide power among government jurisdictions.

* 1. \_\_\_\_\_ The environmental impact statement (EIS), as required by the National

Environmental Policy Act of 1969, can best be characterized as a constituent policy.

* 1. \_\_\_\_\_ Redistributive policies, which involve deliberate efforts by the government to

shift allocations of wealth and assets, have been largely unsuccessful in the U.S.

* 1. \_\_\_\_\_ Examples of regulatory policy include the host of government natural resource

programs like farm subsidies, fire protection, and river and harbor improvements.

* 1. \_\_\_\_\_ Certifications (e.g., organic agriculture, sustainable forestry, etc.) are examples of

self-regulatory policy.

1. What is the difference between a natural resource policy problem and a natural resource policy issue? Provide an example of each from a case study, illustration, etc. (6 points)
2. Describe how the agenda-setting process differs for an influential, established and well-organized group vs. an uninfluential group. Use examples from a case study of choice. (10 points)
3. Diagram the difference between weak sustainability and strong sustainability. Describe how policy analysis criteria would be analyzed differently in the context of weak sustainability vs. strong sustainability. (9 points)
4. For the following statements, please indicate whether the statement most closely aligns with a (TD) top-down implementation or (BU) bottom-up implementation. (8 points)
   1. ­­\_\_BU\_ Policy goals are ambiguous and lack clear boundaries
   2. \_\_TD\_ Clearly defined goals against which performance can be measured
   3. \_\_TD\_ There are clear policy tools to achieve goals and outcomes
   4. \_\_BU\_ Goals may conflict with other policies and norms of low-level administrators
   5. \_\_\_\_\_ Approach follows patterns associated with classic incrementalism or muddling through
   6. \_\_TD\_ Policy designers have a good knowledge of the capacity, commitment of implementers
   7. \_\_\_\_\_ Often neglects key stakeholders in the approach and implementation
   8. \_\_\_\_\_ The Endangered Species Act and Air Pollution Acts
5. What are two factors associated with policy program implementation success? For each factor, provide a brief explanation using one example. (8 points)
6. Why is monitoring and evaluation an important component of the policy process? List two challenges associated with successful monitoring and evaluation in natural resource policy. (6 points)