###Why are identities so important in understanding environmental disputes?

Identities are so important to understanding environmental disputed because environmental disputes are non-tangible. People who have an identity towards the environment can have different perceptions and social categories.  If people feel that these perceptions are disregarded or threatened then a conflict can arise.  When people's identities are threatened, they can become defensive and want to take action to make sure their identity to the environmental issue is heard.  Every person has a unique identity with the environment, but many people share similar overall perceptions. These people can rally and join together to have their voices her and to make sure that the other party (the conflict party) does understand and hear their concerns.

###In the video on mountain top removal, how are activists and concerned stakeholders framing the issue? Do you think these frames contribute to the conflict’s intractability?

Activists in the video are concerned that stakeholders are framing the conflict inappropriately.  The stakeholders are framing their side of the conflict by saying that they are doing everything in their power to satisfy the concerns of the people, such as keeping the veteran cemetery intact.  This is inappropriately framed because the family members of the deceased are not able to go to see their relatives since the cemetery is surrounded by the coal mining company.  The coal mine company is saying they are doing everything to comply with the locals, but in reality the real conflict is to stop this kind of coal mining, and then there will be no issues.

###Using information / understanding from your readings, give a few examples of potential frames in your case study (based on what you have read in local paper articles, tv, internet, or heard).

* Give examples of two types of frames as discussed in your readings (e.g., Identity Frame, Characterization Frame, Conflict Management Frame, Power Frame, Risk Frame, Gain versus Loss Frame, etc.).  This example should come from your case study but can be hypothetical if you cannot find a real example (e.g., what you can envision a stakeholder side using).  These should be statements or words that you would categorize into these various frames.  Define what each frame type is along with your example.
* Then, re-frame these statements into positive or neutral statements yourself. As discussed in the reading, stakeholders typically use positional language to present their frames, stating what their preferred outcomes are.  Reframing puts these interests and concerns in a positive or neutral light and in a way that encourages resolution.  There are several examples in the book chapter you read if needed as a guide.