

should also expect I will stimulate lively and civil discussion and always respect your participation. I will expect you to engage with an open mind that is curious and willing to cast aside preconceived notions. My goal is that you will leave the class with more questions than when you arrived.

Grading: You are responsible for one paper that is well written and well cited. It will be completed

Week 3 September 15

Environmental Experts

Those engaged with the development and implementation of environmental policy draw on

challenged, first administratively and then in court; an increasingly popular strategy used by both environmental and corporate interests. Thus, flawed policy may ultimately be returned to legislatures for repair.

PAPER DUE NOVEMBER 2 (noon)
INSTALLMENT

SECOND

Week 10 November 3

Climate Change

The industrial age was propelled by the ability of man to efficiently convert energy from carbon sources. Today those same sources are identified as contributing over 85% of man-made CO₂ into the atmosphere. Moreover, industrial and human activities have interfered with natural carbon sinks thus adding to the amount of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases now altering climate. In response, industry has heralded a new energy renaissance with the availability of alternative fuel sources, and large domestic sources of clean natural gas extracted through new hydrogeological technologies. Yet each of the alternative fuels, from wind to solar to fracking have stirred their own controversies. We will examine why, with the climate crisis upon us, the rhetoric seems to outweigh actionable steps towards mitigating GHG reduction.

Readings:

Brookings Institute, The Potential Role of a Carbon Tax in U.S. Fiscal Reform

Nathaniel Rich: Losing the Earth: The Decade We Almost Stopped Climate Change

Robin Attfield, *Environmental Ethics*, Chapter 8

Stephen Smith, *Environmental Economics*, Chapter 5

Week 11 November 10

Conservation

Aldo Leopold argued, "We abuse land because we regard it as a commodity belonging to us. When we see land as a community to which we belong, we may begin to use it with love and respect." Leopold's notion of the commons helped drive early twentieth century conservation movement. Yet conservation efforts struggled against the founder's Enlightenment notion of private property. Indeed so central is the property rights argument to our underlying laws that in the development of a public lands policy, Teddy Roosevelt and his conservationist allies were careful to insert the doctrine of "multiple use" into public lands policy. We will discuss whether our public lands laws need to be revamped to address new developmental realities. We will discuss how best to determine which natural spaces to preserve and how much room should be allowed for market based approaches in the preservation debate?

Readings:

Robert Keiter, Keeping Faith with Nature

Aldo Leopold, The Land Ethic

Mark Lubell and Brian Segee, Conflict and Cooperation in Natural Resource Management

Week 12 November 17

Sustainability

As environmental policy has evolved, policy makers have increasingly made the argument that environmental values should not be seen as separate and apart from economic values. This inseparability emerged in early discussions regarding waste minimization, then pollution prevention, and eventually the precautionary principle. Currently, the vocabulary of "sustainability" tries to express the inseparability of the economic and the environmental with concepts such as "the triple bottom line." Are we now leaving it to multinational corporations and their sustainability policies to advance our environmental future?

Readings:

Carter Roberts, Next Generation Corporate Responsibility

Carolyn Hee, Beyond Corporate Sustainability

Andrew Dobson, *Environmental Politics*, Chapter 5

Elizabeth Fisher, *Environmental Law*, Chapter 1 and 2

Week 13 November 24

Environmental Justice

The pattern of industrial development in the U.S. encouraged workers to live in proximity to the factories where they worked. But in post-World War II America white flight to new and expanding suburbs left many cities to confront what became an "urban crisis," with neighborhoods surrounding abandoned industrial facilities and often exposed to the legacy of earlier unregulated pollution. It was not until the 21st century that the underrepresented, predominantly communities of color brought attention to their disproportionate exposure to this legacy pollution. They also called attention to the deliberate siting of polluting activities in these neighborhoods, or in rural areas with similar demographics. Such practices raise issues of environmental equity. We shall examine the insidious nature of environmental racism and discuss whether existing environmental justice policies truly addresses the issue.

Readings:

Elizabeth Fisher, *Environmental Law*, Chapter 9 and 10

Alice Kaswan, Environmental Justice and Environmental Law

Jerry Prout, Coming to Terms with Environmental Justice

PAPER DUE DECEMBER 3

FINAL

We all should follow without exception the Marquette Honor Code:

<http://bulletin.marquette.edu/undergrad/academicregulations/#attendance>