# Eco Managerialism K Answers

### The USFG environmental management effort are transformative.

Michael E. Colby 2002

Environmental management and its relationship to human development are in a period of dramatic change. Societies are now beginning to have serious discussions about ‘sustainable development’, but there is still a great deal of confusion over what this means and how to achieve it. Conceptions of what is economically and technologically practical, ecologically necessary, and politically feasible are rapidly shifting. Implicit in changing strategies are differing philosophies of human—nature relationships. Five fundamental paradigms of environmental management in development, of human—nature relationships, are described. From the primordial dichotomy of ‘frontier economics’ versus ‘deep ecology’, paradigms of ‘environmental protection’, ‘resource management’, and ‘eco-development’ are evolving, in a progression which involves increasing integration of economic, ecological, and social systems into the definition of development and the organization of human societies. Each perceives different evidence, imperatives, and problems, and prescribes different solutions, strategies, technologies, roles for economic sectors, culture, governments, and ethics, etc. Each actually encompasses several schools of thought, not always in complete agreement, and there are also areas of overlap. The paper explores the distinctions, connections, and implications of these five paradigms for the future of environmental management in development.

### **Corporations attempting to reform the environment.**

John Morelli and Kelley Lockwood, Rochester Institute of Technology

Seventh International Environmental Management Leadership Symposium

The notion of sustainability is increasingly discredited as a useful concept without a preceding delineating modifier like “ecological” or “agricultural” or, perhaps, “corporate.” Not surprisingly, environmental managers have identified “environmental sustainability” as a concept that has a professional meaning for them. Their ability to act in accordance with this meaning is influenced in part by the perceptions of others with which they work in the organizations that employ them. This paper discusses the findings of a survey of professionals in the various functional units of US companies. It reports on the related areas of responsibility for which both environmental managers and health and safety managers claim to be appropriately prepared and well positioned to help move the organization toward a more environmentally sustainable future and assesses the extent to which other professionals in the organization concur with these claims. Areas of responsibility for which EHS professionals do not claim responsibility, yet are perceived by others as appropriate for them are identified and assessed. Finally, opportunities for collaborations among functional areas are explored.

### **Management is transformative and key to prevent the exploitation of resources**

RONALD A. WILLIAMS, Consulting Environmental Engineer, Port of Spain Caribbean Water and Wastewater Association 9th Annual Conference & Exhibiti at Chaguaramas, Trinidad, 2000

Land-use planning is a complex process involving development of a land-use to include a statement of land-use issues, goals, and objectives; summary of data collection and analysis; land-classification map; and report describing and indicating appropriate development in areas of special environmental concern. Because land use decisions are critical determinants of environmental quality it is imperative that land use controls be effectively practiced to combat such problems as pollution, the occupation of hazard-prone areas, the degradation of wetlands and other coastal resources, and the loss of open space and other cultural resources. The ways to accomplish these are: Land Use and Maintenance: Ecological land-use planning, building/area restoration, open space preservation, tree planting, community gardens, etc. Energy Efficiency: Energy efficient buildings and energy conservation in general Water: Water conservation, and wastewater reuse. · Food: Increased food growing using less synthetic chemicals. Pollution Control: Recycling of food and other solid wastes, reduction of indus trial wastes, enforcing air/noise pollution control. Economic Development: Increases in investment and social services in rural areas to reduce the move into urban areas. Population Growth: Reduction in national population growth rate.

### Sustainable development is key to ensure future resources

RONALD A. WILLIAMS, Consulting Environmental Engineer, Port of Spain Caribbean Water and Wastewater Association 9th Annual Conference & Exhibiti at Chaguaramas, Trinidad, 2000

Sustainable development, on the other hand, is development that lasts, because in addition to an economic component, there are social and environmental components. So that sustainable development must be a pro-active strategy to develop sustainability. As it was proposed initially by the World Commission on Environment and Development (1987) sustainable development must meet "the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." Sustainable development requires mobilizing governments, the private sector, and the general public toward sustainable communities. And "sustainable urban development is ultimately a cultural statement about ourselves, how we want to live, and our ability to manage our needs, desires, and dreams in ways that are effective and caring."

#### **We can already focus on the environment as a whole not just management. Western Daily Press,** **,** Edition 1; National Edition Productivity good, managerialism bad; Letters

The remedy all political parties go on about is more "growth" which is exactly the same as saying that a little more of what one fancies does one good. It is a wraith: one can imagine growth in all sorts of industries - fashion, media, sex industry, leisure... myriads of activities which bid for surplus spendable income to come their way rather than fall into competitor's hands, but everything hangs upon that income being "surplus". At base, surplus comes from producing goods and services in essential demand which are, for the purchaser anyway, providing him with more benefits than the sacrifices he has had to make in order to purchase those benefits. He in turn is an instrument in providing someone else with a surplus on similar conditions and so on and so on. The most fundamental surpluses arise out of food production, supply of clothing, shelter, mobility, energy and much else, and inevitably as world population rises while resources are said to be finite, the sacrifices one has to make to have the use of those benefits must get larger: we are all under a press to perform as productively as we can. Meantime... productivity of the super-essential kind (and also that of the frivolous kind) are heavily set upon by Government edict or even destroyed completely under the impact of taxes and regulations. Wherever one looks nowadays one sees one's fellows devoting enormous amounts of time to merely obeying protocols meant to be for the better management of the human race, but which cost far more in terms of useful productive time and effort being gobbled up than they can expect to generate. Increasingly, where these constructions do not apply elsewhere in the world, we find that the price of the imported product undercuts by a large margin whatever we attempt to do in the same field for ourselves and that is the nub of the problem we face. The problem has been reinforced by a huge number of the working population becoming directly dependent upon Government for their employment and dependent for their pay upon the taxes which the Government can successfully raise from those who are productive. I see no way out of this one other than years of patient transition to a more productivity-oriented society and the restoration of enterprise alongside the relaxation, if not extinction, of managerialism, Gover nment-inspired. Philip Binding Winscombe, Somerset

### GDP big part of environmental decline

TRACY FERNANDEZ RYSAVY, Providence Journal, 2009

GDP growth is mostly a measure of growth in consumption, which is the driving cause of environmental decline, writes Positive Futures Network chair David Korten in his new book, Agenda for a New Economy. Human health and well-being depend on a great many things that do have market value: food, housing, transportation, education, health care, and many other essentials of a healthy life. These, however, are means, not ends, and their real value is a function of how they contribute to improving human and natural health and vitality. Because the GDP measures quantity of consumption only, rather than quality of that consumption (and its costs to society or the environment), relying on such a measurement suggests an underlying assumption that material growth and wealth accumulation are the greatest goods. In actuality, the GDP remains largely silent on societal well-being. For example, the GDP counts economic activity that produces horrific pollution alongside the economic activity required to clean up that pollution as if there were no difference for society between the two.

### Consumption is the reason for decline

Matt Wade, Sydney Morning Herald, 2005,

Danger of excess in our throwaway culture strategies such as recycling to limit the growth of waste have reached their capacity, the institute's executive director and report co-author, Clive Hamilton, said. This has forced authorities to confront the fundamental cause of environmental decline - overconsumption. "Governments cannot continue to avoid the nexus between growing waste generation and rising consumption expenditure if programs aimed at reducing waste are to achieve their stated goal," Dr Hamilton said. "Recycling has a role to play in reducing waste, but will not deal with the root cause." The survey shows households waste more than $10 billion a year on goods and services they do not use - more than 1 per cent of Australia's economy. The figure exceeds what governments spend on both universities and roads each year and is equivalent to 73 per cent of the annual defence budget. However, a sustained reduction in consumption would have significant economic implications.

### Adaptive management solves human poverty.

Lee, K. N. 1999. Appraising adaptive management. Conservation Ecology 3(2): 3. [online] URL:

http://www.consecol.org/vol3/iss2/art3

Adaptive management is learning while doing. Adaptive management does not postpone action until "enough" is known but acknowledges that time and resources are too short to defer some action, particularly actions to address urgent problems such as human poverty and declines in the abundance of valued biota. Adaptive management emphasizes, moreover, that our ignorance of ecosystems is uneven. Management policies should accordingly be chosen in light of the assumptions they test, so that the most important uncertainties are tested rigorously and early. This too is a criterion that managers have not valued. Management responds to problems and opportunities, and that is different from an experimental scientist's desire to explore a phenomenon systematically.

### Adaptive management establishes reliable knowledge.

Lee, K. N. 1999. Appraising adaptive management. Conservation Ecology 3(2): 3. [online] URL:

http://www.consecol.org/vol3/iss2/art3

Adaptive management is a mode of learning. It is one attractive to natural scientists, drawn to the trustworthiness of experimentation as a way to establish reliable knowledge. Practitioners of adaptive management are moving the method toward the pragmatics of trial and error learning, while seeking to preserve the rigor of scientific logic. If there is a lurking consensus, however, the careful thought demanded by adaptive management may be a way to elicit agreement.

### **Adaptive management can create feasible accommodations for people.**

Lee, K. N. 1999. Appraising adaptive management. Conservation Ecology 3(2): 3. [online] URL:

http://www.consecol.org/vol3/iss2/art3

As in the spectrum from Truth to Power, I do not propose that single individuals embrace all these qualities. The unifying idea is the dream of humans living in harmony with nature. For the first time, humans are seeking to govern themselves so as to preserve something they cannot see -- the web of life upon which all depend. But it is far from the only time that humans have tried to govern themselves according to invisible ideals; indeed, the influence of ideas and ideals is usually thought to be a distinctive and (sometimes!) admirable trait of our species. To paraphrase Walters (1997), the need now is not so much better ammunition for rational debate but creative thinking about how to make adaptive management and social learning an irresistible opportunity, rather than a threat to various established interests. Adaptive management can create feasible accommodations for those who gain their livelihood from the land and waters, property owners, public officials, and environmental activists -- as well as scientists.

### **Sustainable management of the environment solves poverty.**

Bernama, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Malaysia, “We manage the environment, sustainably.” April 2011. http://my.news.yahoo.com/manage-environment-sustainably-074718841.html

In a response to an article published in Free Malaysia Today (FMT) on government’s effort in the forest in line with the practices of Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) and strongly uphold government’s commitment to improve the livelihood of the people while fulfilling the obligation in eradicating poverty. As of 2010, total land area under forests in Malaysia is 18.48 million or 56.4 percent of its total land area. Of the total forested areas, Malaysia has designated a total of 14.61 million ha as Permanent Reserved Forests (PRFs) which is under sustainable management. Out of these, approximately 11.38 million are production forests with the remaining 3.23 million are protection forests. In addition, 2.04 million is State land and alienated forest areas which have been identified for future use. On the other hand, forest conversion rate in Malaysia from the year 2005 to 2010 comprising state land is minimal at 0.34 percent annually which is much below the rate compared to other Southeast Asia countries. With regards to a claim that Malaysia is losing 0.42 percent of forest area every year is baseless since it actually refers to natural forest, forest plantation and rubber plantation as defined by Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). It is important to note that this figure does not indicate the accurate picture whereby forest in Malaysia defined as natural forest and forest plantation. In order to enhance conservation efforts, production forests are selectively logged according to the allowable annual coupe that will be determined every 5 years by the National Land Council (NLC). To ensure our forests are managed sustainably and to meet the demand for certified products, the Malaysian Timber Certification Council (MTCC) was established as an independent organisation to develop and operate a voluntary national timber certification scheme in Malaysia. As at January 2011, 9 Forest Management Units hold Certification for Forest Management which covers 4.83 million hectares of natural forests or 33% of the total Permanent Reserved Forests in Malaysia. Meanwhile, in a bid to strengthen the enforcement efforts, a memorandum of understanding (MoU) was signed between Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia (FDPM) and Remote Sensing Agency of Malaysia (RSAM) to use satellite imagery system to detect illegal logging. The government has policies and related laws in place to manage the forest sustainably. In view of this, the Ministry has initiated amendments to the National Forestry Act 1984 incorporating several provisions such as heavier penalties for forest offences, simplification of investigation and prosecution procedure, new provision to allow law enforcement officers equipped firearms for security and law enforcement, application the principle of strict liability at trial in the court and a new provision on offences of forged documents. As an effort to ensure that at least 50 percent of its land area under forests and tree cover in accordance with Malaysia’s commitment made at the Earth Summit 1992, a national tree planting campaign called 26 Million Tree Planting Campaign was launched on April 22, 2010 in conjunction with the Earth Day Celebration by the Ministry. The Earth Day is celebrated on 22 April every year. Through this campaign, a total area of about 9,611 hectares have been planted with 8.5 million trees as of March 2011. The government is also concerned with the biodiversity and has dedicated a total of 1.83 million as the network of protected areas for the conservation of biological diversity which includes reserve forests, national parks, wildlife reserves and sanctuaries, nature reserves, bird sanctuaries and marine parks. Forests also play important role as water catchment area by increasing water retention effects, increasing water absorption into the ground, delaying surface run-offs while reducing land erosion as well as providing clean water for domestic and industrial usage. As of today 750,923 hectares of permanent reserved forest has been gazetted as water catchment areas in Peninsular Malaysia alone. Since the Prime Minister’s announcement in Copenhagen that Malaysia is adopting voluntary reduction of up to 40% in terms of emissions intensity of GDP by the year 2020 compared to 2005 levels, the Ministry has launched two initiatives to achieve this objective. The first initiative is a short term road map which has identified as low hanging fruits or low implementation costs comprising the energy efficiency (EE), renewable energy (RE) and waste management sectors that could quickly contribute to the achievement of the voluntary 40% emissions intensity of GDP by the year 2020. Under this initiative, the Ministry has compiled current voluntary EE, RE and waste management measures by all relevant agencies for the purpose of acknowledging and tracking their contribution to our Prime Minister’s pledge. In this regard, we have achieved 62% of the targeted emission reduction or 23.5 million tonne of carbon dioxide (CO2) or equivalent. The second initiative is a long term-comprehensive economy-wide roadmap which will involve all sectors to be completed by year 2012. The inception road map which identifies potential areas of mitigation has already been completed and will be tabled in the next Green Technology and Climate Change Council (GTCCC) meeting. As a developing country, the government is committed to mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable management of our biodiversity and forests in our socio-economic development agenda.

### **Companies are pursuing sustainability.**

Marc Epstein, Research Professor Rice University, “Making Sustainability Work: Best Practices in Managing and Measuring Corporate Social, Environmental, and Economic Impacts”, 2009. http://www.bkconnection.com/static/Making\_Sustainability\_Work\_EXCERPT.pdf

Because of their impact on environment and society, companies have a responsibility to manage sustainability. A personal concern for social and environmental impacts and their social and moral obligations has led executives and corporations to include sustainability in their strategies. Leadership organizations recognize the relationship between business and society and are redefining their economic, environmental, and social responsibilities around the concept of sustainability. Corporate leaders have adopted sustainability for each of the reasons listed above. Yvon Chouinard, founder of Patagonia, an outdoor clothing and equipment company, always wanted to put the environment first in his business. Patagonia was one of the first companies to reuse materials and it used its mail-order catalog as a platform to speak out on environmental issues such as genetically modified foods and overfishing.

### **Adaptive management solves for the environmental harms associated with managerialism**

Nick Salafsky, PhD Environmental Studies, Founders of Success, author of “Adaptive Mangement: A Tool for Conservation.” “What Is Adaption?” 2001. http://www.fosonline.org/what-we-do/what-is-am

Conservation takes place in complex systems. Over the past few decades, different disciplines dealing with complex systems have developed similar approaches to using applied science to take action in the face of uncertainty. As shown in the following diagram, examples of these approaches include “social learning,” “reflective practice,” “learning organizations,” and “adaptive management.” FOS uses the term “adaptive management” to refer to the approach that we use. Adaptive management has been gaining popularity in the mainstream conservation community in recent years. But what exactly is it? Some people may ask, “Isn’t adaptive management simply good management? Doesn’t it merely involve trying something and then if it doesn’t work, using your common sense to adapt and try something else?” We believe that adaptive management is good management, but that not all good management is adaptive management. We also believe that adaptive management requires common sense, but it is not a license to just try whatever you want. Instead, adaptive management requires an explicitly experimental or “scientific” approach to managing conservation projects as outlined in the following definition: Adaptive management incorporates research into conservation action. Specifically, it is the integration of design, management, and monitoring to systematically test assumptions in order to adapt and learn.

### **Ownership is key to conservation.**

Igoe, Dept. of Anthropology, “How to Build An Eco-Functional Planet.” 2007 http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/G02527.pdf

Only as legal owners can local people zone and/or sell land for conservation purposes. Only as legal owners can they enter into conservation easement agreements. Ownership is also putatively the only arrangement whereby local people will be able to see the natural value of their assets by entering into conservation-oriented business ventures and becoming purveyors of ecosystem services. As owners they will directly experience the value of those assets and thus take responsibility for the continued value of those assets by taking care of them (Igoe and Brockington 2007; Igoe and Croucher 2007).

### **Solve environmental problems by buying and selling.**

Igoe, Dept. of Anthropology, “How to Build An Eco-Functional Planet.” 2007 http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/G02527.pdf

People will take care of anything that is valuable to them, and the best way to make something valuable to somebody is by giving it a cash value. Dark-skinned rural people, commonly portrayed as the most direct threat to the environments most essential to our ecological future, will only stop if they can see that it is in their immediate interest to do so (Igoe forthcoming). The best solution to global warming is to make carbon offsetting a new commodity that people can buy, invest in, and give to other people as presents. In this perspective, the role of people in solving environmental problems revolves around buying, selling, investing, and exchanging. (which these days is more often what we do with gifts that giving and receiving them).

### **Environmental management solves health problems.**

Monfreda & Zaks, Center for Sustainability and the Global Environment, “Protecting the environment, protecting our health.” 2006. http://www.worldchanging.com/archives/004589.html

In places where the environment is stressed, people become less healthy. An unhealthy environment is responsible for one-quarter of the global disease burden and one-third of the burden among children. (Broadly speaking, the environment includes everything, so the study restricted itself to risk factors amenable to environmental management. Therefore things like air pollution, housing, and land-use patterns are considered; smoking, diet, and natural biological agents are not.) Environmental management can decrease the risk of malaria by reducing the amount of habitat for mosquitoes, reducing mosquito populations, or even breeding mosquitoes that are immune to the malaria parasite. Not only are there health benefits from effective environmental management, but there are economic benefits as well. These benefits include gains in economic productivity as well as savings in health-care costs and healthy life years lost. The benefits of taking action to improve health were estimated to outweigh costs by an 8:1 ratio. Health is a crucial component in sustainable development. A sick child cannot obtain a proper education, a mother with respiratory disease cannot care for her children, and a family too sick to work cannot provide for itself. This report highlights the intersection of environment and health, and how it can act as a wedge in poverty alleviation in the global South.

### **Policy solves destroying of the environment**

Monfreda & Zaks, Center for Sustainability and the Global Environment, “Protecting the environment, protecting our health.” 2006. http://www.worldchanging.com/archives/004589.html

Normally, rising scarcity tends to move goods up a “property-rights hierarchy”, that is, free goods are first made subject to a common-property regime, and then, eventually, turned into private goods. Environmental policy aims at putting environmental resources such as land, water, air, the atmosphere and specific habitats under a common property regime, with clear and enforceable rules. The tools at the environmental policymaker’s disposal are various forms of restriction on activity: access to these resources may be limited (for example, by placing limit values on emissions), or their use may be limited (by restricting the kind of activities allowed in natural habitats or drinking-water reservoirs) or made subject to specific conditions (such as paying a tax or an environmental levy or the obligation to clean or recycle them after use). The theory of the property-rights hierarchy has been borne out in practice. Rising incomes and rising pollution have brought with them a rising demand for environmental protection (policies). Market forces themselves have led to a reduction in the pollution intensity of economic activity in Europe, both because of the dynamic growth of the ”cleaner” services sector, and because the private rates of return for local and regional pollution are closer to social rates than for global commons. However, strong policy action has nevertheless been needed to decouple economic activity and emission levels. These policies have been most successful in the context of ambient air pollution and acidification, while progress still needs to be made on cutting back greenhouse gas emissions.

### **Protecting the environment solves economy, death, and suffering.**

Richardson, writer for The Guardian, “Environmental Protection Good For People Too.” 2011. http://www.care2.com/greenliving/environmental-protection-good-for-people-too.html

Due mainly to the tough economic conditions, there has been a fair amount of frustration expressed by some politicians about environmental regulations. They say protecting the environment is only bad for the economy. They are incorrect though, and are oversimplifying the economic situation, to scapegoat environmental protection. In fact, a proposed EPA air pollution regulation was studied and found likely to create billions in revenues and over 100,000 jobs. It was also predicted that if the toxics utility proposal is made into law, the pollution reductions could prevent 6,000-17,000 premature deaths, 11,000 heart attacks, 120,000 asthma attacks, and 850,000 missed work days. So it wouldn’t only generate revenues and jobs, it would prevent death and suffering. One of the main reason for creating environmental regulations decades ago was to stop out of control industries from polluting our air, water and soil so much it was making people sick and even killing some of them. The EPA’s first administrator said this of the problem then. Until 1970, most regulation of industry was done by the states, which competed so strongly for plants and jobs that regulating companies to protect public health was difficult.

### **Eco design key to happiness and sustainable economic growth.**

Birkeland, Janis, Agent of world benefit, “Eco-retrofitting - from managerialism to design.” In The Proceedings of Global Forum 2009 http://eprints.qut.edu.au/29052/

As all environmental problems are caused by human systems of design, sustainability can be seen as a design problem. Given the massive energy and material flows through the built environment, sustainability simply cannot be achieved without the re-design of our urban areas.

‘Eco-retrofitting’, as used here, means modifying buildings and/or urban areas to create net positive social and environmental impacts – both on site and off site. While this has probably not been achieved anywhere as yet, myriad but untapped eco-solutions are already available which could be up-scaled to the urban level. It is now well established that eco-retrofitting buildings and cities with appropriate design technology can pay for itself through lower health costs, productivity increases and resource savings. Good design would also mean happier human and ecological communities at a much lower cost over time. In fact, good design could increase life quality and the life support services of nature while creating sustainable‘economic’growth. The impediments are largely institutional and intellectual, which can be encapsulated in the term ‘managerial’. There are, however, also systems design solutions to the managerial obstacles that seem to be stalling the transition to sustainable systems designs. Given the sustainability imperative, then, why is the adoption of better management systems so slow?

### **Putting a price on the environment helps the economy.**

Shindell, Space Studies, “protecting the environment can boost the economy.” 2009. <http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v459/n7245/full/459321b.html>

In attempting to sustain natural ecosystems, we should not assume that imposing a price on goods and services that adversely affect the environment will also have a negative effect on the economy. Placing a value on ecosystem services certainly changes the relative cost of various actions, but approaches being developed in other areas indicate that not all costs must necessarily rise. Take the case of carbon emissions. Revenues from the sale of emissions permits to power-generating companies can be returned to the economy through funding of research into clean-energy technologies, say, or by returning money to the consumer — for example, under a 'cap-and-dividend' system that pays dividends to all taxpayers (whose environment is being damaged). This would alleviate the regressive nature of increased energy costs being passed on to consumers. For those purchasing 'green' power (wind, solar and hydro) generated with minimal carbon emissions, net costs would decrease. Likewise, vehicle purchases could be governed by a 'feebate' system: those producing above-average emissions would cost more, the extra 'fee' being used to provide rebates to buyers of less-polluting vehicles. There is no reason why ecosystem services could not be priced using comparable systems. For example, the fees paid for new development projects might be based on their environmental impact relative to some average, making developments cheaper if they can preserve valuable ecosystems or sequester carbon, and charging more to those that do not. Although goods and services having large adverse effects on the environment would increase in cost, those with minimal adverse effects would become relatively, or even absolutely, less expensive. And that, of course, is the whole point.

### **Clean energy solves for jobs and a strong economy.**

Eberhard, NRDC member, “Yale poll show strong public support for protecting the environment.” 2012. http://switchboard.nrdc.org/blogs/kgrenfell/new\_yale\_poll\_shows\_strong\_pub.html

Together, these various surveys appear to conflict with some of the conclusions reached in a report released in April by the AB 32 Implementation Group, which claims opposition is increasing for AB 32 and its cap-and-trade auction due to a variety of concerns -- including a potential for lost jobs and higher energy bills for consumers. Even so, more than half the respondents in the lobbying group’s survey said they support AB 32 and believe global warming “needs to be seriously addressed.” Furthermore, when provided with a basic description of cap-and-trade, 56 percent favor the program. (Some small business owners have responded to the poll by reiterating their support for AB 32 and the idea that “a clean environment and a healthy economy go hand-in-hand”). The Yale-George Mason survey and other polls provide insight into how voters view climate change and its related issues. What’s most encouraging is that these polls show that there is growing public support for clean energy and voters are realizing the benefits that come along with investing in it – jobs and a strong economy.