

Citizen Participation In The Regulatory Process Especially Utility Rate Proceedings A Selected Bibliography

'Citizen participation' includes various participatory techniques and is frequently viewed as an unproblematic and important social good when used as part of the regulation of the innovation and implementation of science and technology. This is perhaps especially evident in debates around 'anticipatory governance' or 'upstream engagement.' Here, we interrogate this thesis using the example of the European Union's regulation of emerging health technologies (such as nanotechnology). In this case, citizen participation in regulatory debate is concerned with innovative objects for medical application that are considered to be emergent or not yet concrete. Through synthesising insights from law, regulatory studies, critical theory, and science and technology studies, we seek to cast new light on the promises, paradoxes, and pitfalls of citizen participation as a tool or technology of regulation in itself. As such we aim to generate a new vantage point from which to view the values and sociotechnical imaginaries that are both 'designed-in' and 'designed-out' of citizen participation. In so doing, we show not only how publics (do not) regulate technologies, but also how citizens themselves are regulated through the techniques of participation. Public activities from all levels of government increasingly turn to Citizens' Assemblies, Juries, Panels and other representative deliberative processes to tackle complex policy problems ranging from climate change to infrastructure investment decisions. They convene groups of people representing a wide cross-section of society for at least one full day – and often much longer – to learn, deliberate, and develop collective recommendations that consider the complexities and compromises required for solving multifaceted public issues.

Transparency and integrity are key factors in consolidating democratic governance and deepening the modernization of the state. The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) has been supporting country efforts to achieve open government, providing technical support and knowledge on transparency in the LAC region. With the support of the Norwegian government, the IDB created the Anticorruption Activities Trust Fund (AAF), aimed at strengthening the institutional capacity of the Bank's borrowing countries in their efforts to prevent and control corruption. After four years in operation, the fund has gained recognition, both inside and outside the Bank, as a source of innovation and best practices in terms of access to information and targeted transparency. This publication compiles some of the experiences and lessons learned from five different countries (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Guatemala), with direct support from the AAF.

Governing Shale Gas

A Selected Bibliography

A Study Paper

What a Ten Year Hydroelectric Relicensing Process Demonstrates About Public Participation and Administrative Regulation Theories

The Impact of Urban E-government Initiatives on the Performance of Environmental, Policy-making, Citizen Participation, and Regulatory Enforcement in Korea

Energy, Education, Health and Urban Issues in the U.S. and Germany

Stakeholder Engagement in Regulatory Policy

Ortwin Renn Thomas Wehler Peter Wiedemann In late July of 1992 the small and remote mountain resort of Morschach in the Swiss Alps became a lively place of discussion, debate, and discourse. Over a three-day period twenty-two analysts and practitioners of public participation from the United States and Europe came together to address one of the most pressing issues in contemporary environmental politics: How can environmental policies be designed in a way that achieves both effective protection of nature and an adequate representation of public values? In other words, how can we make the environmental decision process competent and fair? All the invited scholars from academia, international research institutes, and governmental agencies agreed on one fundamental principle: For environmental policies to be effective and legitimate, we need to involve the people who are or will be affected by the outcomes of these policies. There is no technocratic solution to this problem. Without public involvement, environmental policies are doomed to fail. The workshop was preceded by a joint effort by the three editors to develop a framework for evaluating different models of public participation in the environmental policy arena. During a preliminary review of the literature we made four major observations. These came to serve as the primary motivation for this book. First, the last decade has witnessed only a fair amount of interest within the sociological or political science communities in issues of public participation.

Comparative Public Policy and Citizen Participation: Energy, Education, Health, and Urban Issues in the U.S. and Germany focuses on the processes involved in policy formulation and the functions of citizens in such activity. Concerns include education, energy and environmental policies, decision making, and delivery of human services. The selection first analyzes the policy-making procedures in the United States, including participation of the poor in poverty programs, welfare reform, energy legislation, and federal aid to elementary and secondary education. The book then discusses the participation of citizens in decision-making processes in energy and environmental policy. The necessity of citizens' participation, failure of political parties, local decision making, and approval procedures for the federal emissions protection act are elaborated. The publication underscores citizens' participation at government expense, including federal experience with intervenor funding, congressional activities, and signs of change in the public sector. The text also takes a look at education as loosely coupled systems in West Germany and the United States; experiences with participation in the continuing education of teachers in West Germany, and participation of citizens in the delivery of human services. The book is a dependable reference for readers interested in the processes involved in policy formulation and the role of citizens in such undertaking.

Regulatory policy has traditionally been tackled from the top down, that is to say, from the perspective of regulators (bureaucrats, officials, politicians) rather than from the perspective of the regulatees (citizens, businesses, consumers). Amid contemporary challenges of representative democracies, such as civic disaffection and increased distrust of political parties, OECD countries are progressively recognizing the importance of public engagement in policymaking. In particular, a process of communication, consultation and participation that allows for the public engagement of stakeholders in different phases of the policy cycle is increasingly perceived as fundamental in understanding citizens' and other stakeholders' needs and improve trust in government. While the rationale underpinning stakeholder engagement varies among countries, this is generally pursued to help policymakers to collect more information and resources - thus enhancing the evidence base of regulations, - increase compliance and render more legitimate the outcome of the regulatory process. As a result new forms of public participation and engagement are emerging - within the framework of our representative democracies - that open new avenues for citizens to participate more fully in policymaking. Despite some notable achievements resulting from this new impetus, evaluations of current practices suggest that public engagement has not yet become part of the policy process. Traditional engagement mechanisms, such as consultation, coexist with new initiatives that have not yet turned into mainstream policymaking. Enabling citizens and other stakeholders to become progressively more involved in the regulatory process does not automatically lead to a renaissance of citizen participation in governmental affairs. Lack of awareness, low participation literacy and information overload represent major obstacles to effective public participation and engagement. Given its potential in democratizing civic involvement in policymaking, the rapid advancement of information and communication technology might help overcome these flaws. However, the current practices of digital engagement have not changed the landscape of public participation. With a few exceptions, policymakers have not embraced digitally enabled technologies to promote new forms of public engagement, but have rather turned to digital technologies to make pre-existing procedures more efficient. Even though digital engagement is a complement not a substitute of conventional practices, it might assist in developing a participatory model of policymaking in which governments not only recognize but also capture the value of public opinion in helping to identify problems and identify solutions so as to turn citizens in valued partners in the policymaking process. In order to do so governments must design cost effective and participatory, bottom-up public engagement mechanisms tailored not only to their needs but also to those of all stakeholders, especially those who lack expertise and who have limited government literacy. It is indeed becoming increasingly clear that if governments want to regain the trust of their societies, they must capture, then listen to, the perception of regulation by its users all along the policy cycle. Yet genuine co-production and co-evaluation of policy require major shifts in the culture and engagement of both policymakers and citizens. While civil servants need to acquire new skills so as to actively channel, engage and moderate public inputs, the public must develop a new orientation towards the public good. In sum, both systemic and cultural barriers to meaningful engagement must be addressed. At the time in which it appears increasingly clear that regulatory policy needs to be shaped by users as much as by officials and politicians, this report provides a comparative analysis of the policies, institutional mechanisms and structures as well as methodologies and examples of stakeholder engagement in regulatory policy. It reflects the current situation of the practices in stakeholder engagement in regulatory policy in OECD and provides some insights for the future.

A Survey

Comparative Public Policy and Citizen Participation

Citizen Involvement in Land Use Governance

A Study of the Seneca Army Depot RAB

A Long Slog

Citizen Participation in the Age of Contracting

Digital Governance

Administrative law scholars and governmental reformers argue that advances in information technology will greatly expand public participation in regulatory policymaking. They claim that e-rulemaking, or the application of new technology to administrative rulemaking, promises to transform a previously insulated process into one in which ordinary citizens regularly provide input. With the federal government having implemented several e-rulemaking initiatives in recent years, we can now begin to assess whether such a transformation in the works - or even on the horizon. This paper compares empirical observations on citizen participation in the past, before e-rulemaking, with more recent results on citizen participation after the introduction of various types of technological innovations. Contrary to prevailing predictions, empirical research shows that e-rulemaking makes little difference: citizen input remains typically sparse, notwithstanding the relative ease with which individuals can now learn about and comment on regulatory proposals. These findings indicate that the more significant barriers to citizen participation are cognitive and motivational. Even with e-rulemaking, it takes a high level of technical sophistication to understand and comment on regulatory proceedings. Moreover, even though information technology lowers the absolute cost of submitting comments to regulatory agencies, it also dramatically decreases the costs of a wide variety of entertainment and commercial activities that are much more appealing to most citizens. Given persistent opportunity costs and other barriers to citizen participation, even future e-rulemaking efforts appear unlikely to lead to a participatory revolution, but instead can be expected generally to deliver much the same level of citizen involvement in the regulatory process. Posted paper, uploaded January 2010, is the published version of the working paper originally posted July 2006.

There are many ways for the average citizen to become involved in energy regulation. Citizens have little input into any utility docket process; moreover, because the process is so difficult for the average citizen to understand, there is little oversight provided by the public in regular, everyday utility matters. However, one place where citizens have become more involved in regulatory matters is in dockets before the federal government, specifically nuclear and hydroelectric relicensing proceedings. Some theories of administrative regulation would find the increased participation a positive, while others discount the public interest potentially present in regulators' actions. Finding that an empirical study of citizen input into these proceedings may enlighten whether "enhanced" public participation actually leads to a potentially better outcome for the public, this article summarizes three administrative regulation theories, provides an overview of the consultation process required for hydroelectric licensing, and analyzes the Catawba-Wateree relicensing as a case study. The piece finishes with an analysis of whether the general interests of the public were served by the "enhanced" process used and what can, therefore, be gleaned from the administrative regulation theories. The conclusion indicates how this analysis is relevant to other hydroelectric systems.

"This book brings together academics as well as practitioners to give a forward-looking, holistic view of the realities of EU citizen participation across the spectrum of participatory opportunities"--

A Cross-National Analysis

EU Law, Regulation and Biopolitics

Issues and Methods

Government is Us 2.0

Past, Present, and Future

Citizen Participation in Democratic Europe

Internet Regulation, Social Media Use, and Online Civic Engagement

Drawing on comparative and interdisciplinary research in the regulation of science and technology, this book offers a critical examination of participatory governance in legal procedure and an inquiry in the institutional and procedural possibilities of democratic participation in law.

This book contributes towards EU studies and the growing discourse on law and public health. It uses the EU's governance of public health as a lens through which to explore questions of legal competence and its development through policy and concrete techniques, processes and practices, risk and security, human rights and bioethics, accountability and legitimacy, democracy and citizenship, and the nature, essence and 'future trajectory' of the European integration project. These issues are explored first by situating the EU's public health strategy within the overarching architecture of governance and subsequently by examining its operationalisation in relation to the key public health problems of cancer, HIV/AIDS and pandemic planning. The book argues that the centrality and valorisation of scientific and technical knowledge and expertise in the EU's risk-based governance means that citizen participation in decision-making is largely marginalised and underdeveloped – and that this must change if public health and the quality, accountability and legitimacy of EU governance and its regulation are to be improved. Subsequently the book goes on to argue that the legitimating discourses of ethics and human rights, and the developing notion of EU (supra-)stewardship responsibility, can help to highlight the normative dimensions of governance and its interventions in public health. These discourses and dimensions provide openings and possibilities for citizens to power 'technologies of participation' and contribute important supplementary knowledge to decision-making.

This book examines the key issues for consideration when evaluating information, consultation and public participation.

Environmental Democracy and Law

The NAPCA-EPA Citizen Participation Program

Citizen Participation in the Regulatory Process, Especially Utility Rate Proceedings

Regulatory Or Regulating Publics? The European Union's Regulation of Emerging Health Technologies and Citizen Participation

Funding Public Participation in Department of Energy Proceedings

Opportunities for Citizen Participation in North Dakota's Surface Coal Mining Regulatory Program

Study on Federal Regulation: Public participation in regulatory agency proceedings

In light of the increased utilization of information technologies, such as social media and the "Internet of Things," this book investigates how this digital transformation process creates new challenges and opportunities for political participation, political election campaigns and political regulation of the Internet. Within the context of Western democracies and China, the contributors analyze these challenges and opportunities from three perspectives: the regulatory state, the political use of social media, and through the lens of the public sphere. The first part of the book discusses key challenges for Internet regulation, such as data protection and censorship, while the second addresses the use of social media in political communication and political elections. In turn, the third and last part highlights various opportunities offered by digital media for online civic engagement and protest in the public sphere. Drawing on different academic fields, including political science, communication science, and journalism studies, the contributors raise a number of innovative research questions and provide fascinating theoretical and empirical insights into the topic of digital transformation.

The application of digital information and communication technologies (ICTs) to reform governmental structures, politics, and public administration is widely and perhaps naively viewed as the twenty-first century "savior," the enlightened way to reinvent democracy and improve the quality of citizen services. In this timely and thorough analysis, Michael Milakovich examines the assumptions underlying the "e-government revolution" in light of the financial exigencies facing many commercial enterprises, governments and other organizations. Computer-driven information and communications technologies are impacting all aspects of public sector service delivery worldwide and many governments are moving away from an agency-centric toward a more citizen-centric approach to offering online services. This book explores the transition from electronic government (e-gov) to digital or e-governance, emphasizing the importance of citizen participation and information technology to accomplish the change. The chapters concentrate on strategies for public administration organizational transformation and their implications for improved and measurable government performance. Digital self-governance is a broader umbrella-term referring to the networked extension of ICT relationships to include faster access to the web, mobile service delivery, networking, teleconferencing and use of digital channels for the average citizen to become involved in energy regulation. The shift from bureaucracy-centered to customer-centric service orientation is viewed as a means to restore public trust and improve service quality. Digital governance is the next step for governments at all levels to reduce costs, meet citizen expectations, and achieve economic recovery goals.

Chapter 17. Public Participation in European Energy UtilizationBibliography, Table of Cases, Table of Legislation and Other Regulatory Instruments

Public Participation and Legitimacy in the WTO

Political Participation and Government Regulation

Administrative Rule Making

Public Participation in the Administrative Process

Open Government and Targeted Transparency

Democratic Transgressions of Law

Governing Technology through Public Participation

The early stages of geothermal resource development in the Imperial Valley have been characterized by an emphasis on the technological expertise of private developers and government officials. Government officials have created a complex array of Federal, state and county regulations to monitor the development. Local control is under the jurisdiction of the Imperial County government. The County has as its responsibility the protection of the general welfare of its residents, including any potentially adverse social, economic, or environmental impacts caused by geothermal resource development. Private developers and government officials are interested in the resources as a source of water desalination and electric power generation. An assessment of the interests and concerns of the public was made early in the development stage. In view of all these interests, it is essential in a democratic society that the various interests be identified so government can be representative of, and responsive to, those interests. Therefore, the four issues discussed in the paper are: (1) regulatory problems faced by local government officials in determining the course of development; (2) the social and political context in which the development is taking place; (3) the potential of geothermal development as perceived by community leaders and local government officials; and (4) the desirability of expanding citizen participation in geothermal decision-makingduring a period in which, as public opinion polls indicated, many citizens feel separated from government actions which may significantly affect their lives. Recommendations for regulations of geothermal resources and recommendations for improving public input into geothermal regulation are summarized in depth. (MCW).

Shale energy development is an issue of global importance. The number of reserves globally, and their potential economic return, have increased dramatically in the past decade. Questions abound, however, about the appropriate governance systems to manage the risks of unconventional oil and gas development and the ability for citizens to engage and participate in decisions regarding these systems. Stakeholder participation is essential for the social and political legitimacy of energy extraction and production, what the industry calls a 'social license' to operate. This book attempts to bring together critical themes inherent in the energy governance literature and illustrate them through cases in multiple countries, including the US, the UK, Canada, South Africa, Germany and Poland. These themes include how multiple actors and institutions – industry, governments and regulatory bodies at all scales, communities, opposition movements, and individual landowners – have roles in developing, contesting, monitoring, and enforcing practices and regulations within unconventional oil and gas development. Overall, the book proposes a systemic, participatory, community-led approach required to achieve a form of legitimacy that allows communities to derive social priorities by a process of community visioning. This book will be of great relevance to scholars and policy-makers with an interest in shale gas development, and energy policy and governance.

In this book Pragati Rawat and John C. Morris identify and evaluate the impact of factors that can help explain the difference in e-participation, public participation using information and communication technology, in different countries. While cross-sectional studies have been covered, few have taken an in-depth look at cross-national studies. This book attempts to fill the gap using quantitative panel data to explore the influence of technology and institutions, and the impact of their complex relationships in a mediation and moderation analysis, on e-participation. The current study reviews the scholarly work in the field of " offline " and " online participation " to identify a set of antecedents that influence e-participation. A conceptual framework is developed, supported by the theories from the public policy and socio-technical premise. The authors utilize secondary data, primarily from the UN and World Economic Forum, for 143 countries from three waves of surveys to measure the dependent and explanatory variables. The panel data is statistically analyzed and findings reveal the role of technology as a mediator as well as a moderator for institutions' impact on e-participation. The Effects of Technology and Institutions on E-Participation provides a groundbreaking country-level analysis that will appeal to academics and students of e-government and Digital Government, Public Policy, Public Administration, Public Sector Innovation, and Public Participation.

A Report

Participatory Governance

Public Participation in National Biotechnology Policy and Biosafety Regulation

Trends and Challenges for Latin America and the Caribbean

Public Participation in Europe

Some Issues Regarding Regulatory Policy, Political Participation, and Social Implications of Geothermal Resource Development in the Imperial Valley

Political and Social Implications

Introduction:Part One: Political Participation1. Constituent Interest and Congressional Voting (1984)2. An Economic Interpretation of the History of Congressional Voting in the Twentieth Century (1985)3. Economic Conditions and Gubernatorial Elections (1987)4. How Efficient Is the Voting Market? (1990)5. Voters as Fiscal Conservatives (1992)Part Two: Government and Regulation6. Toward a More General Theory of Regulation (1976)7. The Growth of Government (1980)8. Current Developments in the Economics of Regulation (1981)9. The Economic Theory of Regulation after a Decade of Deregulation (1989)10. George Stigler's Contribution to the Economic Analysis of Regulation (1993)Index Copyright © Libri GmbH. All rights reserved.

When this seminal work was originally published, the focus was on whether or not citizens should be involved in administrative governance. Today that question has been replaced by concerns about how and how much they should be involved. Currently relationships between citizens and their governments remain as, or more, complicated as they were then. Government Is Us 2.0 picks up where the previous edition left off. It addresses the bigger questions that are being asked and discussed about the relationships among and between citizens and their governments, how individuals and agencies govern, and the institutional elements that keep us from engendering long-term, socially just participatory change.

Citizen Participation in the Age of Contracting is based on a simple premise: in democracies, power originates with citizens. While citizen participation in government remains a central tenet of democracy, public service delivery structures are considerably more complex today than they were fifty years ago. Today, governments contract with private organizations to deliver a wide array of services. Yet, we know very little about how citizens influence government decisions and policies in the "hollow state." Based on nearly 100 interviews with public and private managers, our findings about the state of citizen participation in contract governance are somewhat disheartening. Public and private organizations engaged citizens in a number of ways. However, most of their efforts failed to shift the power structure in communities and did not give citizens a chance to fundamentally shape local priorities and programs. Instead, elected officials and professional staff largely maintained control over significant policy and administrative decisions. Widespread, but narrow in their forms and impact, the participation practices we uncovered did not live up to the ideals of democracy and self-governance. Citizen Participation in the Age of Contracting is suitable for those who study public administration, as well as in other closely related fields such as nonprofit management and organizational behavior.

Toward a Legal Framework for Civil Society Organizations

The Effects of Technology and Institutions on E-Participation

New Technologies for Improving Public Service and Participation

What Next for the EU?

Citizen Participation Mechanisms and Weather Modification Policy

Development, Citizen Participation and Decision Making in the US, Canada, Australia and Europe

Digital Democracy in a Globalized World

W ä hrend der Governance-Begriff wissenschaftlich als konsolidiert gelten d ü rfte, gibt es Probleme bei der praktischen Umsetzung der mit ihm verbundenen Idee. Das englischsprachige Buch misst einige der im "Whitebook on Governance" der EU-Kommission angesprochenen Problemfelder aus und tr ä gt so zur Operationalisierung des Begriffes bei.

Yves Bonzon describes the limits and potential of further formalizing public participation in WTO decision-making.

Whether within or beyond the confines of the state, digitalization continues to transform politics, society and democracy. Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) have already considerably affected political systems and structures, and no doubt they will continue to do so in the future. Adopting an international and comparative perspective, Digital Democracy in a Globalized World examines the impact of digitalization on democratic political life. It offers theoretical analyses as well as case studies to help readers appreciate the changing nature of democracy in the digital age.

Catching the Deliberative Wave

Evaluating Citizen Participation in a Military Base Cleanup Context

A Guide to Citizen Participation in Government

Managing Democracy in the Digital Age

California State Guide to Public Participation in the Regulatory Process

Social Movements and Regulatory Agencies

Governing Public Health