



# Policy and Legal Options for Implementation: Governance Models

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## Outline

- Three basic models of governance
  - Command and control or hierarchical systems
  - Economic incentives and scope-based institutions
  - Collaborative governance or network governance
- The importance of institutional fit and robust governance



## Command and control

- Top down or hierarchical systems of laws, rules, and policies
- Typically restricts actions and may also require actions
- Examples:
  - Urban development zoning and other land use regulations
  - Building codes and permitting



## Economic Incentives and Scope Institutions

- Leverage the power of economic self-interest to motivate desired behaviors/outcomes
- May be initiated by government or civil society – formal authority is not necessarily required (but helps!)
- Examples:
  - Cap and trade (carbon, nutrient emissions from ag., CFCs)
  - Transfer of development rights





## Collaborative Governance

- Formal or informal structures that leverage common interests
- Especially useful for collective action and common pool resource challenges
- Examples
  - Cooperative weed management areas
  - Fire protection associations
  - Collaborative conservation groups

## Institutional Fit and Robustness

- The same model/approach will not work everywhere
  - Local beliefs, attitudes, and preferences are critical for selecting the right approach/mix of approaches
  - May take more than one!
- Robustness – building monitoring and redundancy in the system
  - Monitoring strategies for maintenance are critical
  - Don't rely on a single regulation/approach/metric





Thank you for  
your  
attention!