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!