

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND CONTRASTING IDEAS OF NATURE

Law's ideas of nature appear in different doctrinal and institutional settings, historical periods, and political dialogues. Nature underlies every behavior, contract, or form of wealth and, in this broad, sense influences every instance of market transaction or governmental intervention. Recognizing that law has embedded discrete constructions of nature helps in understanding how humans value their relationship with nature. This book offers a scholarly examination of the manner in which nature is constructed through law, both in the "hard" sense of directly regulating human activities that impact nature and in the "soft" manner in which law's ideas of nature influence and are influenced by behaviors, values, and priorities. Traditional accounts of the intersection between law and nature generally focus on environmental laws that protect wilderness. This book builds on the constructivist observation that, when considered as a culturally contingent concept, "nature" is a self-perpetuating and self-reinforcing social creation.

Keith H. Hirokawa is an associate professor of law at the Albany Law School. His scholarship has explored convergences in ecology, ethics, economics, and law, with particular attention given to local environmental law, ecosystem services policy, watershed management, and environmental impact analysis. He has authored dozens of professional and scholarly articles in these areas and has coedited (with Dean Patricia Salkin) *Greening Local Government* (2012).





Environmental Law and Contrasting Ideas of Nature

A CONSTRUCTIVIST APPROACH

EDITED BY

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To my boys, Owen and Ethan, and their insatiable curiosities





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Professor Arnold received his JD with distinction from Stanford Law School, where he was the founding executive editor of the *Stanford Law & Policy Review* and graduate student Fellow in the Center for Conflict and Negotiation. He received his BA with highest distinction from the University of Kansas, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and earned two national honors, the Harry S. Truman Scholarship and the *TIME Magazine* College Achievement Award. He currently chairs the advisory board for the University of Kansas College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

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Michael Burger teaches environmental and marine law at Roger Williams University School of Law. Prior to his arrival there, he was assistant acting professor of lawyering at New York University School of Law. He is a graduate of Columbia University School of Law, where he was a Harlan Fiske Stone Scholar and an articles editor for the Columbia Journal of Environmental Law; and of Brown University, where he graduated magna cum laude and received the Ratcliffe Hicks Prize for highest standing in language and literature. He also holds a Master of Fine Arts degree from the Graduate Creative Writing program at NYU. Between college and law school, Professor Burger worked as



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Professor Owley's teaching interests are in the areas of property, environmental law, administrative law, and Indian law. While her general research is on land conservation and property rights, her current scholarship focuses on using property tools for conservation in the context of climate change.



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Rik Scarce is chair of the sociology department at Skidmore College, where he teaches Environmental Sociology, Social Theories of the Environment, Environmentalisms, Sociological Perspectives, Development of Sociological Thought, Contemporary Social Theory, Social Movements and Collective Behavior, and Political Sociology. Previously, he taught at Michigan State University and Montana State University.

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Foreword

Law touches many subjects that are important to our daily lives. What we eat and how we get it, what our children learn in school, the things that we look at as we gaze out of our windows – all are at some point influenced by a standard in law. Importantly, when we engage the law with these many subjects, we usually do so because we think the proposed laws are right, or justified, or compelled. As such, it is sometimes difficult to second-guess our laws and the ideas represented in our laws. Laws addressing nature illustrate this point.

The trailblazing work of Professor Keith H. Hirokawa and the contributing authors to this compendium of essays causes readers to question traditional norms of legislative and administrative decision making when it comes to critical land use and environmental actions. These essays expand the framework of possibilities for appropriate assessment of human impacts on the natural environment, which in turn directly impacts human health and sustainability. The rich lessons from each chapter provide a platform for robust discussion among all stakeholders about the role of government in approaching the challenges of envisioning a sustainable built environment.

Environmental advocates, regulators, applicants, and community members alike will benefit from the suggestions of how to view ideas advanced today against uncertain or nonstatic future events that may alter the original intent in ways decision makers have failed to consider. Despite the fact that scientific evidence may not always be available to prove or disprove perceived potential harms, this book demonstrates that our socio-legal history and experience with balancing demands between the built and natural environments offer perspective and quantitative compelling evidence that the force of nature must be a part of our conscious decision-making rubric. The theory of nature through law that is developed in these pages changes the narrative about the dynamics of the built environment.

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xviii Foreword

Above all, today's most pervasive threat – climate change and its far-reaching impacts – compels us to question the value we place on nature and the human relationship with it. Recurring natural disasters – from wildfires to hurricanes, tornados, and earthquakes – demand more thoughtful and creative approaches to how we value the natural environment and what trade-offs society is willing to make in the name of economic development or community amenities. Reliance on old and outdated legal structures, such as property rights, should be seen for the hurdles they raise against progressive problem solving. The insights on lessons from the social justice movement that should be employed to ensure sustainability provide a critically important lens for policy makers and anyone with the power to decide whether and how land should be used. Legal impediments to collaboration, as well as legal constructions of nature that encourage cooperation, should be scrutinized to determine their effects on natural processes. In short, this book is a must-read for all who have a responsibility to ensure sustainability.

Patricia E. Salkin Dean and Professor of Law Touro Law Center August 2013