

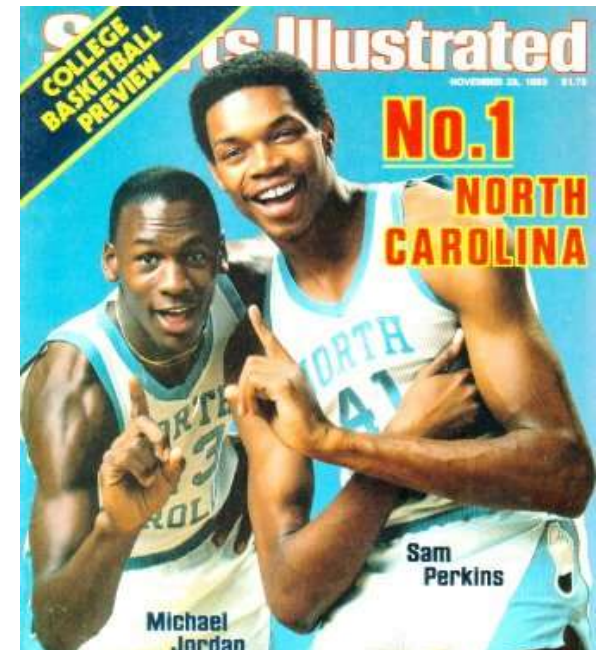
# Examples of Cooperation of American NGOs in North Carolina

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# North Carolina :brief overview



- ▶ Population – around 10 million
- ▶ Gross State Product– around \$400 billion
- ▶ Economic Sectors
  - Manufacturing–Textiles/Furniture
  - Agricultural –Tobacco/Hogs/Cotton
  - Research –Universities, Research Triangle Park, Green Energy
- ▶ Investor Owned Public Utilities
- ▶ Most Famous Citizen– Michael Jordan
- ▶ Geographic Diversity
  - greatly effects environmental and political issues.



# Geographic Diversity

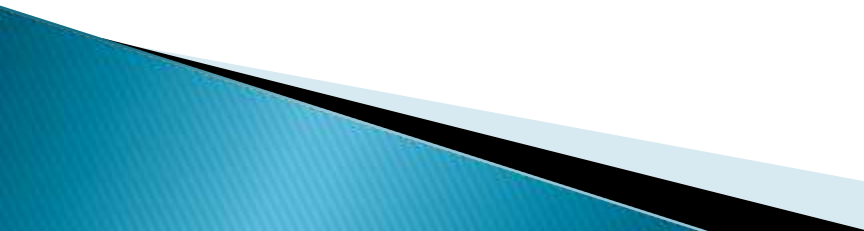


# Layout of Environmental Organizations in North Carolina


Wide Range of organizations --Over 120 different ones in the State

- National Organizations –
  - Ex: Sierra Club, Environmental Defense Fund
- State Level Environmental Organizations
  - Ex: Environment NC, Conservation Council of NC
- Issue Specific/Regional Organizations
  - Ex: Nature Conservancy, NC Coastal Federation, NC Sustainable Energy Association.
- Local Organizations
  - Ex: Clean Energy for Durham; Neuse Riverkeeper

# Industry/Other is Unified

- ▶ 2 Investor Owned Public Utilities are in lock step with one another
  - ▶ Industrials have a unified organization to serve as their voice
  - ▶ Developers/Real Estate have unified organization to serve as their voice
  - ▶ Cities and Municipalities may vary more.
  - ▶ Agricultural interests vary more
    - Industry
    - Sustainable farms/organics
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# Pros and Cons for Environmental Groups

- ▶ Pro: Large number of groups = larger amounts of resources and expertise
  - ▶ Con: Less organization/efficient use of resources.
  - ▶ Con: Organizations all need to claim their own victories for funding purposes.
  - ▶ Con: Organizations may take different stances on issues.
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# Solutions

- ▶ NC Conservation Network – created 10 years ago by the Environmental Organizations to coordinate them
  - Track issues/policy support
  - Coordinate lobbyists
  - Coordinate grassroots organizations
  - Coordinate by issue:
    - Watershed Alliance, Air and Energy Roundtable
- ▶ Inherent issues:
  - No authority– only advisory
  - Groups act on their own

# Solutions Cont.

- ▶ Common Agenda: a unified set of goals set as priorities for the community each legislative session
  - Identifies key issues and sets the communities stance
  - Inherent issues:
    - Does not represent all groups
    - All groups not working on those issues
    - Selection process
    - Same issues dominate

# Examples of Coordination in Real Practice

## ▶ Bad Coordination:

- Senate Bill 3 – Renewable Portfolio Standard
  - History – Passed in 2007
  - What the Bill does – REPS/Baseload Financing
    - good and bad tradeoffs were made
  - What the coordination issues were:
    - Who negotiates?
    - Where to take a hardline stance?
    - Stakeholder process
  - The end result: The bill passes with some groups happy others unhappy resulting in mistrust
    - Could the bill have been better with better coordination?

# Examples of Coordination in Reality cont.

- ▶ Good Coordination: (thus far)
  - Senate Bill 1068– Permitting of Wind Energy Facilities
    - History – Passed the Senate yet to pass the House
    - What the Bill does/could do.
    - What the coordination issues are:
      - Geographic Issues
      - Political Issues
      - Opposition
      - Groups Split on Policy
    - The end result – to be determined
    - Groups starting to splinter off?

# Contact Info

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- ▶ I will be in Prague for the next two days if anyone is interested in further discussion of this or specific air and energy policy matters please let me know, Thanks.