



RFF Welcomes Three New Board Members

RFF is pleased to welcome three new members to its board of directors: Julia Carabias Lillo, president of Centro Interdisciplinario de Biodiversidad y Ambiente (CEIBA); Frank Loy, former undersecretary of state for global affairs, U.S. Department of State; and Lawrence Linden, co-chairman and chief operating officer for Goldman Sachs & Co.



Julia Carabias Lillo is a member of the science faculty and a thesis adviser at the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM). Her research areas include tropical forest regeneration, environmental restoration, natural resource management, productive systems and ecology, urban ecology, calculating the value of environmental heritage, global change, poverty and the environment, and environmental policymaking.

Carabias Lillo has held several positions in the Mexican government, including minister of the environment, natural resources, and fisheries, from 1995 to 2000, and secretary of fisheries, from 1994 to 1995. She was also president of the National Ecology Institute in 1994.

Carabias Lillo has represented Mexico in global environmental forums, such as the U.N. Environmental Programme, the Commission for Sustainable Development of the U.N. General Assembly, and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Committee on Environmental Policy. She also was a member of the Commission for Developing Countries and

Global Change, which published the report, *For Earth's Sake*, during the 1992 U.N.-sponsored Conference on the Environment and Development in Brazil.

She currently serves on the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) board of directors and until recently was a member of the board of Leadership for Environment and Development (LEAD INTERNATIONAL).

She was awarded the 2001 J. Paul Getty Wildlife Conservation Prize offered by WWF. She received a B.S. in biology and an M.S. from UNAM.



Frank Loy

Over the past several decades, **Loy** has had several careers. Most recently, from 1988 to 2001, he served as undersecretary of state for global affairs. This marked his third appointment in the U.S. State Department and the fourth time he has served in the federal government. From 1980 to 1981, he was the director of the Bureau of Refugee Programs, with the personal rank of ambassador.

In the corporate sector, Loy was president of Penn Central Transportation Co. and helped lead the company out of bankruptcy (1974–79). Before that, he was senior vice president for international and regulatory affairs for Pan American World Airways.

Loy has also been active in the nonprofit community. He was the president of the German Marshall Fund of the United States from 1981 to 1995. He is either chair or former chair of Environmental Defense, Foundation

for a Civil Society, League of Conservation Voters, and Washington Ballet. He also is a board member of the Regional Environment Center for Central and Eastern Europe, Institute for International Economics, and Population Services, International.

Loy received his LL.B. from Harvard Law School and his B.A. from the University of California, Los Angeles.

Linden became co-chairman and chief operating officer of Goldman Sachs & Co. in 2000. Before that, he was a member of the firm's Global Compliance and Control Committee, from 1992 to



Lawrence Linden

2000. Linden headed Goldman Sachs's global operations from 1994 to 2000, and was co-head of the information technology department from 1992 to 1994.

Before joining Goldman Sachs, Linden was at McKinsey & Co. from 1983 to 1994, rising to the rank of partner in 1988. From 1981 to 1983, Linden worked at the Cabot Corporation, as a senior business analyst. From 1978 to 1981, he was a senior staff member in the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy. Linden was a lecturer at the Sloan School of Management at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and a research scientist in the university's energy laboratory.

Linden is chairman of the Private Sector Advisory Task Force of the World Wildlife Fund. He also is a member of the Engineering System Division Visiting Committee at MIT. Linden holds a B.S.E. from Princeton and a S.M. and Ph.D. from MIT.



RFF Fellowship and Internship Programs

The RFF Fellowships in Environmental Regulatory Implementation

RFF will award two fellowships for 2002–2003 for the pursuit of scholarly research that documents the implementation and outcomes of environmental regulations. The objective of our new fellowship program is to develop a base of scholarship that systematically examines environmental regulations in practice and that can be used to inform regulators, industry, and others on the underlying assumptions behind environmental laws and policies.

Consideration will only be given to proposals for research that is documentary in nature—that is, research that attempts to describe objectively how a regulation and/or regulations were promulgated and implemented, reactions to the regulation(s), and the actual outcomes—without arguing in favor of any particular policy or result. Case studies of any environmental regulation implemented within the past 50 years in the United States will be considered. The research is expected to result in substantial publishable output, such as a monograph or book.

Scholars from universities and research organizations—who have a doctorate or equivalent degree, or equivalent professional research experience—are eligible to apply. Fellows will receive: an annual stipend commensurate with experience; research support; office facilities and limited support for relocation, if the recipient

chooses to conduct the project at RFF; and funding for travel and conferences. These fellowships are made possible through a generous grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation.

Gilbert F. White Postdoctoral Fellowship Program

RFF offers two resident fellowships for the 2002–2003 academic year in honor of Gilbert F. White, retired chairman of the RFF board of directors, distinguished geographer, and statesman of science. The fellowships are intended for researchers who have a doctorate and wish to devote a year to scholarly work in areas related to natural resources, energy, or the environment. Social scientists as well as natural scientists interested in policy-relevant interdisciplinary research are encouraged to apply.

The award is open to individuals in any discipline who have completed their doctoral requirements by the beginning of the 2002–2003 academic year.

Joseph Fisher Fellowships

In honor of the late Joseph L. Fisher, president of RFF from 1959 to 1974, RFF will award fellowships for the 2002–2003 academic year in support of doctoral dissertation research on issues related to the environment, natural resources, or energy.

This fellowship is intended to be the principal source of support for graduate students in the final year of their dissertation research.

Walter O. Spofford Memorial Internship

The Walter O. Spofford Jr. Memorial Internship was established to honor the important contributions of the late RFF researcher. He worked with Chinese officials to establish environmental standards compatible with sustainable economic growth; assisted in the development of environmental master plans for Beijing, Chungjing, and Shandong; and helped to establish the Beijing Environment and Development Institute (BEDI). To build on his legacy, RFF is offering a paid internship for graduate students with a special interest in Chinese environmental issues to spend time at RFF. If necessary, support for travel expenses and visa assistance can be provided.

Summer Internships

RFF has several paid summer internships for graduate and outstanding undergraduate students, beginning in June and ending in late August. Some flexibility in the beginning and ending dates is possible to meet particular student needs. Students will earn a stipend. The program is open to both U.S. and non-U.S. citizens, provided the latter have proper work and residency documentation.

Contact Information

For more information about all of these programs as well as the application process and requirements, please visit www.rff.org/about_rff/fellowships_internships.htm.



INSIDE RFF

A Press Update...

RFF Press published five new books during the spring and summer:

Climate Change Economics and Policy: An RFF Anthology, is edited by Michael A. Toman, a senior fellow in RFF's Energy and Natural Resources Division.

Regulating from the Inside: Can Environmental Management Systems Achieve Policy Goals? is edited by Cary Coglianese and Jennifer Nash, two scholars with Harvard's Kennedy School of Government.

People Managing Forests: The Links Between Human Well-Being and Sustainability, edited by Carol J. Pierce Colfer and Yvonne Byron, is one of several planned copublications between RFF and the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), a research organization focused on sustainable management and human welfare in tropical forests.

Superfund's Future: What Will It Cost? by Katherine N. Probst (RFF) and David M. Konisky (RFF), with Robert Hersh (RFF), Michael B. Batz (RFF), and Katherine D. Walker.

Improving Regulation: Cases in Environment, Health, and Safety, is edited by Paul S. Fischbeck and R. Scott Farrow (both of

Carnegie Mellon University).

The Press has signed agreements for a Chinese-language version of *The Measurement of Environmental and Resource Values*, by A. Myrick Freeman III, and an Indonesian-language version of its forthcoming *Which Way Forward? People, Forests, and Policymaking in Indonesia*, edited by Carol J. Pierce Colfer and Ida Aju Pradnja Resosudarmo (CIFOR).

In June, the Press cosponsored a workshop on "Private Initiatives in



Environmental Management." Other sponsors included the Environmental Law Institute, the Regulatory Policy Center at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government, and the National Academy of Public Administration. The agenda was organized around themes from RFF's recently published book, *Regulating from the Inside*. There were approximately 150 attendees from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), private industry, and local environmental organi-

zations. Participants included James Boyd (RFF), Cary Coglianese (Harvard), Jennifer Nash (Harvard), James W. Conrad, Jr. (American Chemistry Council), Daniel J. Fiorino (EPA), Al Iannuzzi (Johnson & Johnson), and Suellen Terrill Keiner (National Academy of Public Administration).

Press Director Don Reisman attended a conference on China's forest policy in Sichuan, China. The Press will be working on a book and possibly a book series with CIFOR and several China-based researchers. The initial book will provide an independent, detailed assessment of the current state of China's forests. It will then examine various market-oriented policy options to increase forest cover, protect biodiversity, and aid efforts in sustainable economic development.

The above books include the first outside acquisitions of RFF's revised publishing program. During the next six months, RFF Press plans to publish 8 to 10 new books, including works by RFF staff, university faculty, and researchers at other nongovernmental organizations. To order books or request a copy of our Fall 2001 catalog, call RFF Customer Service, at 1-410-516-6955.

Center for Risk Management Gets New Name, Broader Scope

Fifteen years after its creation, RFF's Center for Risk Management is changing its name to the Risk, Resource, and Environmental Management Division. "The problems we created the Center to address are still receiving great attention at RFF," says RFF President Paul Portney. "At the

same time, researchers in the Center have broadened their reach to examine the management of government programs ranging from Superfund to food regulation, and from water markets to public participation. Accordingly, it is appropriate that we change the name of the Center to reflect

this evolution." Portney hopes to soon announce the creation of an endowed chair and fellowship program to help advance the discipline of risk analysis in regulatory policymaking.



RFF Council Explores Balancing U.S. Energy Needs and Environmental Protection

President Bush came to office calling for a new energy policy, one that would address this country's reliance on imported oil. The tragic events of September 11 have dramatically heightened the public's awareness of this imbalance and added a new perspective to the ongoing debates over possible solutions. At the recent RFF Council meeting, held here in Washington, RFF scholars and policy experts from industry and the environmental advocacy community debated the right role for the federal government to play in establishing domestic energy security as well as the potential costs to the environment.

The panelists focused on three issues that are at the heart of the comprehensive energy bill passed by the House late this summer (H.R. 4): opening the Arctic National Wildlife Reserve (ANWR) to exploration, adjusting the Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards, and supporting research and development into cleaner energy technologies. The first two

issues were the subject of rancorous debate, with an amendment to block exploration in ANWR being narrowly defeated.

Roger Herrera—a consultant with Arctic Power, a grassroots organization supporting responsible oilfield development—challenged federal government estimates about the total amount of recoverable oil, calling them extraordinarily conservative and dated. “Today, with new technologies, we can recover between 65–70% of oil in an average field,” compared to the government's figure of 37%, he said.

The coastal plain area of ANWR could yield over 10 billion gallons of oil, making it the largest new field to be found in 25 years, with the exception of the Caspian Sea, Herrera said. It also is located within 25 miles of an existing oil pipeline, which means that oil could come on line within 18–24 months following the first lease sale, he said.

Patricio Silva, a national activities coordinator in the Natural Resources Defense Council's air and energy program, said he concurred with Herrera's assessment of the volume of oil in the coastal plain field but sharply disagreed with his estimate of when and just how quickly oil could be available. It could take two to three years just to thoroughly evaluate the area and between seven to ten years before oil could flow, he said.

The administration's position on ANWR focuses on two erroneous assumptions, Silva said: first, the coastal plain is worth developing because the United States needs the oil and second, there's no other place to get it. The United States is not going to become energy independent just by opening ANWR, he said. Besides, there are other, less environmentally sensitive oil fields in the western United States and the Gulf of Mexico that should be considered, he said.

The CAFE debate

In the second panel, Josephine Cooper, president of the Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers, and Daniel Becker, global warming and energy director for the Sierra Club, debated the merits of adjusting the corporate average fuel economy (CAFE) standards.

According to Cooper, consumers consistently rank performance and safety criteria well above fuel efficiency in the factors they consider when they are buying cars, Cooper said. Automakers closely monitor consumer preferences not only to improve their market share but also to measure their rate of compliance with the CAFE standards, which is determined by the number of cars sold, she said. And what Americans clearly want are sport utility vehicles, minivans, and pickup trucks, which account for roughly 50% of all vehicles sold in the United States today, she said. Improving their fuel efficiency will take time and must be balanced against competing interests, such as safety.

Becker said that while consumers may place a low priority on improving fuel effi-



Howard Gruenspecht, RFF, Roger Herrera, Arctic Power, and Patricio Silva, Natural Resources Defense Council



Gruenspecht, Josephine Cooper, Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers, and Daniel Becker, Sierra Club



INSIDE RFF

ciency, it is one of the cheapest, most effective ways to curb greenhouse gas production in the short term. Asking people to cut the miles they travel or retrofitting close to 180,000 gas stations to handle cleaner fuels would be challenging to say the least, while getting close to a dozen car companies to retool would be easy, he said. The technology to do so exists, in the form of more efficient engines, improved transmission systems, and more aerodynamic designs. Raising the CAFE standards would be a powerful tool for spurring change, he said.

Energy Technology R&D

In the third panel, John Wise, vice president for research (retired) of Mobil Research and Development Corporation, and Jerry Taylor, director of natural resource studies

at the Cato Institute, fundamentally agreed that the government's role in funding research into new energy technologies was of limited value in terms of enhancing commercial productivity.

Citing a recent National Research Council study on the effectiveness of U.S. Department of Energy-funded research into energy technologies, Wise said there was evidence that government support was key in the development of several research efforts with important energy efficiency and environmental benefits. However, he said, the question of whether these projects were simply "low-hanging fruit that was easy to harvest" must be considered.

Overall, Wise said, government serves the public best when it supports research into technologies that support environmental remediation; development of

domestic energy sources; fragmented, low-tech industries such as homebuilding; and technologies that generate high risks for the developer but high potential rewards to society.

Taylor said that while there have been a handful of success stories, the government's overall track record on supporting energy R&D has been terrible. There are two fundamental reasons for this, he said: incompetent programming, in the form of narrowly focused research initiatives, and political, rather than economic, motives influencing the funding process.

Members of the RFF Council include corporations, private foundations, and individuals who combine an active interest in environmental and natural resource policy with a concern for RFF's financial well-being.

Shipwrecked or not, I never miss sending out my annual contributions!

Courtesy of the *Chronicle of Philanthropy*, by Joseph Brown

