

The Decision Making Process National Forum Journals

A "sustainable society," according to one definition, "is one that can persist over generations; one that is far-seeing enough, flexible enough, and wise enough not to undermine either its physical or its social system of support." As the government sector works hard to ensure sufficient fresh water, food, energy, housing, health, and education for the nation without limiting resources for the future generations, it's clear that there is no sufficient organization to deal with sustainability issues. Each federal agency appears to have a single mandate or a single area of expertise making it difficult to tackle issues such as managing the ecosystem. Key resource domains, which include water, land, energy, and nonrenewable resources, for example, are nearly-completely connected yet different agencies exist to address only one aspect of these domains. The legendary ecologist John Muir wrote in 1911 that "when we try to pick out anything by itself, we find it hitched to everything else in the Universe." Thus, in order for the nation to be successful in sustaining its resources, "linkages" will need to be built among federal, state, and local governments; nongovernmental organizations (NGOs); and the private sector. The National Research Council (NRC) was asked by several federal agencies, foundations, and the private sector to provide guidance to the federal government on issues related to sustainability linkages. The NRC assigned the task to an committee with a wide range of expertise in government, academia, and business. The committee held public fact-finding meetings to hear from agencies and stakeholder groups; examined sustainability management examples; conducted extensive literature reviews; and more to address the issue. Sustainability for the Nation: Resource Connection and Governance Linkages is the committee's report on the issue. The report includes insight into high-priority areas for governance linkages, the challenges of managing connected systems, impediments to successful government linkages, and more. The report also features examples of government linkages which include Adaptive Management on the Platte River, Philadelphia's Green Stormwater Infrastructure, and Managing Land Use in the Mojave.

Inhaltsangabe-Abstract: Since the adoption of the Single European Act (SEA) in 1986 more and more competencies have been transferred by EU Member States to decision makers in Brussels. Beside the objective of the completion of the Single Market the scope of Community policies has widened to political co-operation, technological development, and social policy. In addition, the powers of the European Parliament were strengthened and qualified majority voting was introduced for decisions related to the completion of the internal market. Since the summits of Maastricht and Amsterdam European integration has further gained in momentum. National governments again handed over sovereignty to the European level. Jacques Delors famous quote that 90% of regulations impacting on the economic sphere were decided in Brussels today demonstrates the shift of competency. Within the last 15 years Brussels has become an important centre of power. This transference of power to the European level also has affected the behaviour of interest groups. Before 1986 it usually was sufficient to lobby the own national administration in order to influence regulations. The main function of European peak organisations at the time was on the one hand to monitor events in Brussels and report them back to their member federations on the other hand they formed a transnational network for the exchange of information. The growing power of European institutions and the strengthening of the supranational element within the European Union required interest groups to broaden their participation in the European decision making process. In addition, the technical problems regarding the realisation of the internal market, e.g. harmonisation of services, standardisation of products etc. has triggered off an enormous demand for technical input on the side of the European institutions. Since the adoption of the SEA, thus, interest groups have proliferated. New groups with new interests have emerged. Long established organisations have increased their financial and personnel resources. After Washington D.C., Brussels has become the second biggest boomtown for lobbying activities. In 1992 the Commission has estimated that approximately 3000 special interest groups with a total of 10,000 lobbyists try to influence the institutions of the European Union. The directory of interest groups lists 891 European peak organisations. Beside these Eurogroups a myriad form of actors all trying to get [...]

The United States has long recognized and honored the service and sacrifices of its military and veterans. Veterans who have been injured by their service (whether their injury appears during service or afterwards) are owed appropriate health care and disability compensation. For some medical conditions that develop after military service, the scientific information needed to connect the health conditions to the circumstances of service may be incomplete. When information is incomplete, Congress or the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) may need to make a "presumption" of service connection so that a group of veterans can be appropriately compensated. The missing information may be about the specific exposures of the veterans, or there may be incomplete scientific evidence as to whether an exposure during service causes the health condition of concern. For example, when the exposures of military personnel in Vietnam to Agent Orange could not be clearly documented, a presumption was established that all those who set foot on Vietnam soil were exposed to Agent Orange. The Institute of Medicine (IOM) Committee was charged with reviewing and describing how presumptions have been made in the past and, if needed, to make recommendations for an improved scientific framework that could be used in the future for determining if a presumption should be made. The Committee was asked to consider and describe the processes of all participants in the current presumptive disability decision-making process for veterans. The Committee was not asked to offer an opinion about past presumptive decisions or to suggest specific future presumptions. The Committee heard from a range of groups that figure into this decision-making process, including past and present staffers from Congress, the VA, the IOM, veterans service organizations, and individual veterans. The Department of Defense (DoD) briefed the Committee about its current activities and plans to better track the exposures and health conditions of military personnel. The Committee further documented the current process by developing case studies around exposures and health conditions for which presumptions had been made. Improving the Presumptive Disability Decision-Making Process for Veterans explains recommendations made by the committee general methods by which scientists, as well as government and other organizations, evaluate scientific evidence in order to determine if a specific exposure causes a health condition.

Decision Making in Engineering Design

Decision-Making in American Foreign Policy

Public Involvement in the Decision-making Process of the National Park Service: Western Region

Perspectives and Research

The Decision-making Process for National Defense Policy

Studies in National, Comparative, and Intergovernmental Politics

The Continuing Social and Technical Challenges

This foreign policy analysis textbook is written especially for students studying to become national security professionals. It translates academic knowledge about the complex influences on American foreign policymaking into an intuitive, cohesive, and practical set of analytic tools. The focus here is not theory for the sake of theory, but rather to translate theory into practice. Classic paradigms are adapted to fit the changing realities of the contemporary national security environment. For example, the growing centrality of the White House is seen in the 'palace politics' of the president's inner circle, and the growth of the national security apparatus introduces new dimensions to organizational processes and subordinate levels of bureaucratic politics. Real-world case studies are used throughout to allow students to apply theory. These comprise recent events that draw impartially across partisan lines and encompass a variety of diplomatic, military, and economic and trade issues.

This monograph analyzes the military decision making process in terms of time management in order to determine if a timeline will expedite the process. The monograph begins by establishing the importance of time and time management in planning. This section provides a general discussion of time, an explanation of the Army's 1/3 - 2/3 rule, and a synopsis of the deficiencies and recommendations for improvement of units' execution of the military decision making process during rotations to the National Training Centers. Next an analysis is made of how the US Army's current publications address time. The documents reviewed include FM 100-5, FM 101-5, FC 71-6, FC 101-55, FC 71-100, FM 71-100, and ST 100-9. The purpose of the next section is to examine how the British, Germans, and Russians manage time as part of their military decision making process. Finally a timeline for the brigade military decision making process is proposed as a technique to manage time. This timeline has been undergoing field testing since 1988 and has been reviewed by numerous agencies and individuals. The monograph concludes with the advantages and disadvantages of utilizing a timeline. The end result is that the advantages of a timeline far outweigh the disadvantages. Over 70% of the rotations to the National Training Centers in Fort Irwin, California and Fort Chaffee, Arkansas fail to manage time. A technique must be developed to assist the units in accomplishing their missions in a timely manner. Perhaps using some of the techniques that other armies use will facilitate time management ... Time management, Decision making, Timeline, Mission analysis, Wargaming, Courses of action, OPORD, Brigade OPS.

Focused attention by world leaders is needed to address the substantial challenges posed by disposal of spent nuclear fuel from reactors and high-level radioactive waste from processing such fuel. The biggest challenges in achieving safe and secure storage and permanent waste disposal are societal, although technical challenges remain. Disposition of radioactive wastes in a deep geological repository is a sound approach as long as it progresses through a stepwise decision-making process that takes advantage of technical advances, public participation, and international cooperation. Written for concerned citizens as well as policymakers, this book was sponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and waste management organizations in eight other countries.

Translating Theory into Practice

Potential for a Revolution in American Diplomacy

Models and the Decision Making Process

Sustainability Concepts in Decision-Making

End-of-life Decision Making

Resource Connections and Governance Linkages

Environmental Health Sciences Decision Making

Based on careful analysis of burden of disease and the costs of interventions, this second edition of 'Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries, 2nd edition' highlights achievable priorities; measures progress toward providing efficient, equitable care; promotes cost-effective interventions to targeted populations; and encourages integrated efforts to optimize health. Nearly 500 experts - scientists, epidemiologists, health economists, academicians, and public health practitioners - from around the world contributed to the data sources and methodologies, and identified challenges and priorities, resulting in this integrated, comprehensive reference volume on the state of health in developing countries.

Choice of the Best Alternatives: Processes will be of interest to students and specialists in foreign policy and international relations theory.

Environmental health decision making can be a complex undertaking, as there is the need to navigate and find balance among three core elements: science, policy, and the needs of the American public. Policy makers often grapple with how to make appropriate decisions when the research is uncertain. The challenge for the policy maker is to make the right decision with the best available data in a transparent process. The Environmental Health Sciences Decision Making workshop, the first in a series, was convened to inform the Roundtable on Environmental Health Sciences, Research, and Medicine on emerging issues in risk management, "weight of evidence," and ethics that influence environmental health decision making. The workshop, summarized in this volume, included an overview of the principles underlying decision making, the role of evidence and challenges for vulnerable populations, and ethical issues of conflict of interest, scientific integrity, and transparency. The workshop engaged science interest groups, industry, government, and the academic sector.

Congress Eventually Makes a Law: a Study of the Decision-making Process in the National Government

President Nixon's National Security Affairs Decision-making Process

Implications for Prevention Programs: Summary of a Workshop

A Framework for Improving Performance

Groupthink Versus High-Quality Decision-making in International Relations

A Pilot Study of High-stakes Decision-making for Crisis Leadership

National Security Policy

In the role of the decision making plays in adolescents' involvement in high-risk behaviors led the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Planning and Evaluation of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to request the Board on Children, Youth, and Families to convene a workshop on adolescent decision making. The Board on Children, Youth, and Families is a joint activity of the National Research Council (NRC) and the Institute of Medicine. A workshop was held on January 6-7, 1998, to examine what is known about adolescents' decision-making skills and the implications of that knowledge for programs to further their healthy development.

Resource-management decisions, especially in the area of protecting and maintaining biodiversity, are usually incremental, limited in time by the ability to forecast conditions and human needs, and the result of tradeoffs between conservation and other management goals. The individual decisions may not have a major effect but can have a cumulative major effect. Perspectives on Biodiversity reviews current understanding of the value of biodiversity and the methods that are useful in assessing that value in particular circumstances. It recommends and details a list of components-including diversity of species, genetic variability within and among species, distribution of species across the ecosystem, the aesthetic satisfaction derived from diversity, and the duty to preserve and protect biodiversity. The book also recommends that more information about the role of biodiversity in sustaining natural resources be gathered and summarized in ways useful to managers. Acknowledging that decisions about biodiversity are necessarily qualitative and change over time because of the nonmarket nature of so many of the values, the committee recommends periodic reviews of management decisions.

Federal agencies have taken steps to include the public in a wide range of environmental decisions. Although some form of public participation is often required by law, agencies usually have broad discretion about the extent of that involvement. Approaches vary widely, from holding public consultations with interested parties to actively including citizens in making and implementing decisions. Proponents of public participation argue that those who must live with the outcome of an environmental decision should have some influence on it. Critics maintain that public participation slows decision making and can lower its quality by including people unfamiliar with the science involved. This book concludes that, when done correctly, public participation improves the quality of federal agencies' decisions about the environment. Well-managed public involvement also increases the legitimacy of decisions in the eyes of those affected by them, which makes it more likely that the decisions will be implemented effectively. This book recommends that agencies recognize public participation as valuable to their objectives, not just as a formality required by the law. It details principles and approaches agencies can use to successfully involve the public.

Data Needs for Informed Decision Making

Sustainability for the Nation

Proceedings of the National Workshop on Research, Planning, Policy Formulation and Decision-making Process, Held at Manchinch Bay Lodge, Siavonga, Zambia, 24th-25th June, 2002

A Cross-national Study

An Examination of Decision-Making Biases on Fourth Down in The National Football League

Adolescent Decision Making

A Case Study of the European Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Eurochambres)

The recent developments in the field of sport analytics have given researchers the tools to examine an increasingly diverse set of topics within the world of sport in ways not previously possible (Alamar, 2013; Fry and Ohlmann, 2012). This study analyzes the decision-making processes of high level coaches under different contexts and then determines whether or not a specific subconscious psychological bias, known as the representativeness heuristic, caused the individual to make the choice they did. Past empirical research has examined people's decisions in different contexts and, from those con-texts, made inferences about how those individuals make their decisions and what errors in their decision-making processes could have led to their suboptimal choices (Kahneman and Tversky, 1979; Kobbering and Wakker, 2005; Tom et al, 2007; Tversky and Kahneman, 1992). The representativeness heuristic explains that errors in people's judgment occur because their mind places too much emphasis on the current situation (new information) and not enough on the original odds (prior information). Previous researchers have been unable to separate the new and prior components of people's decision-making when studying real-world scenarios in a sport context (Carter and Machol, 1978; Carroll, Palmer, and Thom, 1989; Carroll et al, 1989; Patel, 2012; Romer, 2006). This research is different than the previous related research in that we utilize statistical models to gauge how people weight different information when making high-pressure decisions in sport. We hypothesize that coaches are disproportionately weighting new information against prior information when making decisions, and thus, yielding to the representativeness heuristic. To test our hypothesis, we conducted numerous Bayesian updating models to represent the impact of National Football League (NFL) coaches' decision-making on the likelihood of winning games. Utilizing a Bayesian approach enables us to keep the new and prior odds of winning the game separate, and thus, keep the two components of the representativeness heuristic separate.

Regression analysis is then used to directly test for the representativeness heuristic in NFL coaches' decision-making by estimating the effect each component has on the coaches' decisions. These estimates form the basis of our hypothesis tests. Quality of life (QoL) is defined as the extent to which an individual is able to enjoy the goods and services available to them, as well as the extent to which they are able to enjoy the goods and services available to them. The book explores: Livability as an ensemble concept, embracing notions such as quality of place and sustainability. It strives how to measure the & € catrine legs & € of livability (social, economic, ecological) while accounting for politics and personal values. And the book examines how to translate broad ideas about livability into guidelines for policymaking. Place as more than location, including the natural, human-built, and social environments. The book discusses the impact of population changes over time, the links between regional and local identity, and other issues. Tools for decision making in transportation and community planning. It reviews a variety of decision models and tools such as geographic information systems (GIS) & € as well as public and private sources of relevant data. Including several case examples, this book will be important to planners, planning decision makers, planning educators and students, social scientists, community activists, and interested individuals.

Experts analyze death-related issues and policies in twelve countries, discussing health care costs, advance directives, pain management, cultural, social, and religious factors, and other topics.

Valuing its Role in Ever-changing World

Decision Making for the Environment

Soviet Decisionmaking for National Security

An Inquiry Into His Unique Role in the National Security Decision-making Process

The Hudson River Power Plant Case

Tools and Approaches for the US Environmental Protection Agency

Risk and Decision Making

Whether you are an engineer facing decisions in product design, an instructor or student engaged in course work, or a researcher exploring new options and opportunities, you can turn to Decision Making in Engineering Design for: Foundations and fundamentals of making decisions in product design; Clear examples of effective application of Decision-Based Design; State-of-the-art theory and practice in Decision-Based Design; Thoughtful insights on validation, uncertainty, preferences, distributed design, demand modeling, and other issues; End-of-chapter exercise problems to facilitate learning. With this advanced text, you become current with research results on DBD developed since the inception of The Open Workshop on Decision-Based Design, a project funded by the National Science Foundation.

Economic evaluations are used to inform decision makers about the efficient allocation of scarce healthcare resources and are generated with the direct intent to support decisions in healthcare. Producing guidelines is a complex process and the inclusion of health-economic aspects in the formulation of the Swedish national guidelines as a basis for the written recommendations (priority gradings), distinguishes them from their European counterparts. Despite the increased use of cost-effectiveness data in decision-making, little is known about the actual use of such data. This thesis covers issues concerning how economic evaluations matter in health policy decision-making. The thesis includes four papers based on the Swedish national guidelines for heart diseases, one of the most prominent examples in Sweden of following the notion of evidence-based policy (EBP), in order to inform explicit priority setting. Both Papers I and II followed a qualitative case study design, based on the same data set. Paper I explored how a specific working group, the Priority Setting Group (PSG), handled the various forms of evidence and values when producing the national guidelines. Two themes were identified in reaching collective agreement in priority gradings: group facilitation activities and avoiding deadlock in the discussion. The work process involved disagreement and negotiation as part of that task. Paper I contributes to the theoretical and practical debate on EBP. Paper II focused on the use of cost-effectiveness data as decision support in the PSG work process. The paper addressed availability of cost-effectiveness data, evidence understanding, interpretation difficulties, and the reliance on evidence. Three themes were identified. The paper contributes to knowledge on how cost-effectiveness evidence was used in actual decision-making. The use of cost-effectiveness evidence was one of many tools employed to avoid deadlock in discussion and to reach a priority grading, when the overall evidence base was weak, in lines of uncertainty and on the introduction of new expensive medical technologies. Quantitative research methods were used for both Papers III and IV. Paper III explored how the PSG was presented with cost-effectiveness evidence as decision support and as a basis for their priority gradings. Cost-effectiveness ratios (ICERs) were provided, based on a systematic literature review, as well as how the results may be conveyed and communicated, for the treatment of heart diseases using a cost-effectiveness ranking or league and providing valid information within a limited space, aiding decision makers on the allocation of healthcare resources. The thesis also includes decision support in the form of cost-effectiveness analysis on catheter ablation treatment. Paper IV provides an example of presenting evidence in the form of a decision-analytic model. The modelling approach provides an analytic framework for decision-making, specifically under conditions of uncertainty as in the introduction of new medical technology. Catheter ablation was associated with reduced cost and an incremental gain in quality adjusted life years (QALYs), and was considered a cost-effective treatment strategy compared to the medical treatment strategy in a lifetime perspective.

"Sustainability Concepts in Decision-Making: Tools and Approaches for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency examines scientific tools and approaches for incorporating sustainability concepts into assessments used to support EPA decision making. Using specific case studies, this report considers the application of analytic and scientific tools, methods, and approaches presented in the 2011 NRC report Sustainability and the U.S. EPA. This report examines both currently available and emerging tools, methods, and approaches to find those most appropriate for assessing and/or evaluating potential economic, social and environmental outcomes within an EPA decision context. Sustainability Concepts in Decision Making also discusses data needs and post-decision evaluation of outcomes on dimensions of sustainability. A broad array of sustainability tools and approaches are suitable for assessing potential environmental, fiscal, and economic outcomes in EPA's decision-making context."--Publisher's description.

Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife, and Oceans of the Committee on Resources, House of Representatives, One Hundred Fifth Congress, First Session, July 24 and August 15, 1997--Washington, DC.

The Influence of Business Associations in the European Decision Making Process

National Choices and International Processes

The Decision-making Process of Political Interest Groups

Improving the Presumptive Disability Decision-Making Process for Veterans

A Case Study of the National Urban League

An Experimental Model for the Swedish National Civil Service

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) recognized that people with disabilities should have the right to exercise their legal capacity and identified 'supported decision-making' as a means by which people with disabilities can be directly involved in decisions that impact their lives. Offering an overview of its emergence in the disability field and highlighting legal, psychology, education, and health fields, this volume provides a much-needed theoretical and evidence base for supported decision-making. Evidence and strengths-based frameworks for understanding disability, supports, and their roles in promoting supported decision-making are synthesized. The authors describe the application of a social-ecological approach to supported decision-making of supports based on current environmental demands. This volume introduces and explains empirical research on critical elements of supported decision-making and the applications of supported decision-making that enhance outcomes, including self-determination and quality of life.

Model regulations issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) are based on the results of computer models. Models help EPA explain environmental problems and help citizens understand the effects of agency policies on the environment, human health and the economy. Given the critical role played by models, the EPA asked the National Research Council (NRC) to examine the results of computer models used in EPA's decision-making process. The NRC was asked to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the models used in EPA's decision-making process. The NRC was also asked to identify the effects of agency policies on the environment, human health and the economy. Given the critical role played by models, the EPA asked the NRC to examine the results of computer models used in EPA's decision-making process. The NRC was asked to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the models used in EPA's decision-making process. 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