

U.S. Constitutional Principles

- States created federal Government
- Federal government has limited powers
- All other powers reside in the states
- Federal government cannot force states to act
- Other areas of authority
 - treaty
 - defense
 - federally owned lands

The Commerce Clause

Environment generally regulated by commerce clause

Pre-emption

- Where federal government has authority, it may pre-empt regulation by state or local government States have same authority over local government
- General Enforcement Concepts
 - Federal government can encourage state cooperation
 - Denial of funding
 - Federal government can enforce federal laws

Environmental Protection/ Resource Management

- Environmental Protection = reduction of pollution of air, water, or ground
- Resource Management= value judgment about how to best use natural resources (energy; parks; public lands; fish & game; forests; coast; special areas)
- Federal approaches are quite different to EP and RM

General concepts for federal

- Environmental Protection
 - Federal facilities must follow state and local environmental laws
- Freedom of Information Act
- Citizen suits
- Protection standards
 - Health v. Cost/Benefit
- US EPA regulations subject to Presidential oversight process

Major Federal Laws

- Clean Air Act- 1970
- Clean Water Act- 1972

- Ground Pollution
 - RCRA (Resource Conservation & Recovery Act)- 1976
 - CERCLA (Superfund)- 1980

Hierarchy of Intergovernmental Regulation

- → Congress— Passes Law
- **→ US EPA- Regulations, Approves Plans**
- → California Write and implements Plans
 - → State Implementation Plans (SIP)
- → Local/ Regional- Writes Permits, Enforcment

Ground Pollution

- Toxic
 - California Department of Toxic Substance
 - 4 Local regional offices
- Municipal Solid Waste
 - CA Integrated Waste Management Board CIWMB
 - Local Enforcement Authority- County Health Agencies

Federal Enforcement in Practice

- US EPA enforces in half of states
- Consistent during Nixon, Ford, & Carter Party dependent since 1981
 - -Republican- no enforcement; lots of environmental citizen suits
 - -Democrat- enforcement; lots of industry suits to attach new regulations

California's Unique Approach to Environmental Protection

- Many independent boards/commissions
 Multiple state/regional/local entities
 - 31 Air Districts
 - Governing Regional Water Districts 10
 - Toxics Substance ~500
 - Non-toxic 59

Special California Rules



Cal EPA-

Air and Water

- Water pollution control
 1. California Water Resources Control Board*(also manages water rights)
 Regional Water Quality Control Boards* (9- handle water pollution permitting and enforcement; not involved in water rights)
- Air pollution control
 2. California Air Resources Board* (ARB) about 35 separate air pollution control districts*

Cal EPA- Toxics on Land

- Department of Toxic Substances Control 3 regional enforcement offices for treatment & disposal facilities Local Fire Departments enforce for users of toxics
- Office of Pesticide Regulation
- Office of Environmental Health Hazards Assessment (OEHHA)

Environmental Protection as a Resources Agency

- Non-toxic land pollution
- Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (Cal Recycle)
 - 58 county enforcement agencies* (typically County Environmental Health office)

California Resources Agency

- Energy agencies
- Puc and energy commission differences

California Approach-Advantages

Openness

Continuity

Distancing from political influence

California- Disadvantages

Lack of responsibility

Appointments for political reasons

Little oversight of appointee behavior

Overall comments

Approaches made by media

Some conceptual similarity

Discouraging decline into partisanship



