The 1970 Clean Air Act was a national-level response to environmental concerns. For environmental activists, this national approach addressed the fears that states would compete by lowering their environmental standards. For industries operating across states, it addressed the fear of facing a multitude of state-level mandates. This law, only 24 pages in length, gave the Environmental Protection Agency considerable discretion and authority to set and change regulations and to enforce compliance. Under the Administrative Procedure Act of 1946 (Pub. L. 79-404, 60 Stat. 237), EPA is required to publish proposals for major changes in regulation and to take public comments into account in the final versions. Its compliance with provisions of the Clean Air Act and the Administrative Procedure Act can be reviewed by federal courts. In addition, because EPA is an Executive Branch agency, since the Reagan administration its major regulatory proposals have been required to pass a benefit- cost test administered by the Office of Management and Budget (for discussion, see Copeland 2009). A key part of the process is submission of a Regulatory Impact Analysis that compares the benefits and costs of the proposal.