Nature of Congressional Process

- Attitude
 - -- If it is not prohibited, it is permitted
- Local unhappiness affecting "critical mass" of constituencies
- Action in individual states
- Congressional action
 (with or without executive leadership)
 (Congressional politics)
- "Riders"
- Resulting Federal law affects implementation slowly (Administrative politics)
- Citizen action to enforce and implement law; industry lobby to not enforce the law

(Administrative politics; courts)

- Possible extrapolation to state imitative actions
- Issues of Federal pre-emption, US State initiative
- Possibility of Congressional clarification of law
- Local grass-roots advocacy is the essential building block
- Science; education; media; power of producers

1956 - Interstate

1966 - 4f

1969 - NEPA

1970 - CAA

Difference Between NEPA and 4f; CAA

NEPA "balances"

- 1) define the problem; "scope"
- 2) consider alternatives
- 3) predict outcomes, including environmental impact
- 4) identify mitigation of impacts
- 5) citizen right of action
- 6) no ex-post enforcement by EPA

Difference Between NEPA and 4f; CAA (cont'd)

Section 4(f) is outcome-oriented

- if a Federally-funded transportation facility "uses" a park in such a way as to diminish its value
- if a "feasible and prudent" alternative exists
- you must choose the alternative
- court ruling that no-build is feasible and prudent
- citizen right of action
- opinion of owner of the park is important

Clean Air Act, 1970-1990

- Outcome-oriented (public health)
- Context

-- lead, CO Local

-- HC, NO_x Metropolitan

-- CO₂ Global

- Regional approach vs non-degradation
- Decentralize to states, but Federal enforcement

Pollution

Pollution =

Pollution . Fuel . VMT . VEH
Unit of Fuel VMT VEH

Tailpipe Demand Restraint

Cafe

Fuel Tax (Fuel Tax?)

Technology Change

Big firm/Small firm

US vs International

Labor and Industry

California car

CO₂ as pollutant

Tax as "price" pay to pollute

Tax to raise money constituency for pollution