Environmental Politics and Law
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PS 215b/EVST255b

Lecture 2: Principles and Strategies

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Problem Definition

- Air Pollution
- Water Quality
- Hazardous Lands
- Food Safety
- Consumer Product Safety
- Fossil Fuel Scarcity
- · Loss of Biodiversity
- Climate Change

CENTRAL QUESTIONS IN ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

- 1. Level of Government Appropriate to Problem?
- 2. Branch of Government to Establish Law?
- 3. Level of Monitoring & Surveillance?
- 4. Access to Data: IPR, Secrecy, and Confidentiality?
- 5. Should Preemption Be Allowed?
- 6. Administrative Discretion vs. Statutory Criteria
- 7. Risk Averaging?
- 8. Burden of Proof & Standard of Proof
- 9. National Sovereignty to Regulate Foreign Hazards?
- 10. Choice Among Legal Tools & Strategies

Imagine a Society With No Environmental Law...

How Would You Design It to Assure a Healthy, Productive and Sustainable Future?

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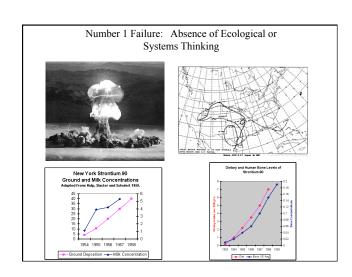
Now Imagine a Society With Elaborate Environmental Law

- > Fractured by Problem and Media (Air, Water, Food)
- > Fractured by Level of Government Responsibility
- > Little Surveillance at Scale Relevant to Individual
- > Evolves at a Snail's Pace in Response to New Evidence
- > Provides False Sense of Security
- > Difficult and Costly to Measure Effectiveness
- ➤ Highly Specialized in Sciences
- > Highly Politicized in Implementation
- ➤ Poorly Supported by Non Profits
- > Costs are Well Recognized v. Benefits Poorly Valued
- > Trivialized by International Security and Terrorism

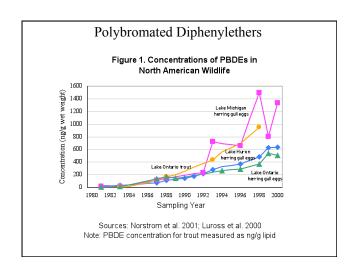
Cost of US Environmental Law? \$300-400 Billion Per Year

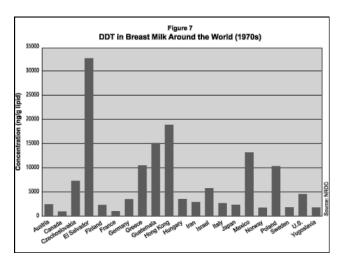
Knowledge and Power Secrecy and Security

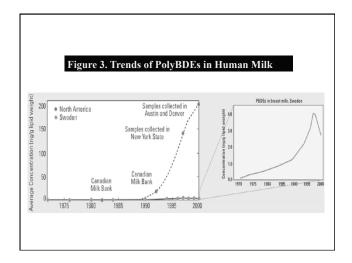
What You Don't Know Can Hurt You....

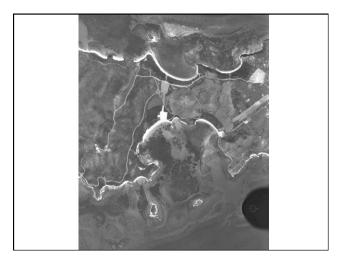


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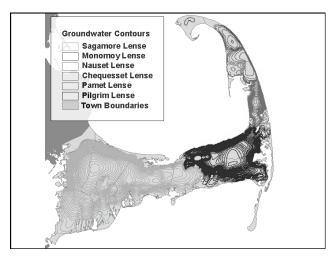


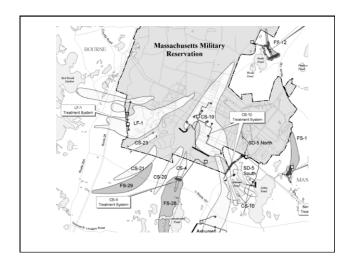


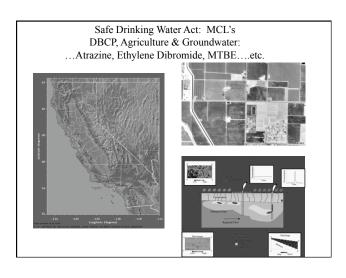


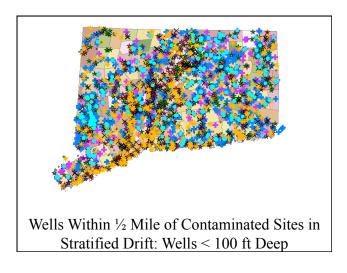






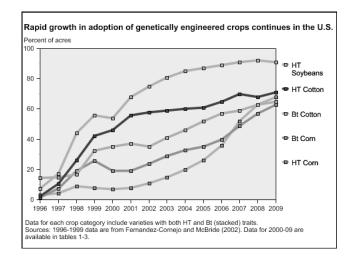


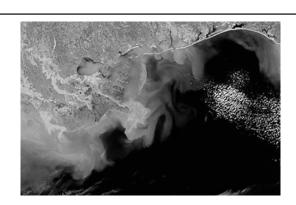




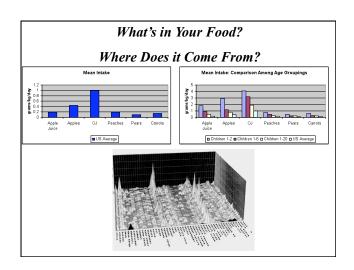


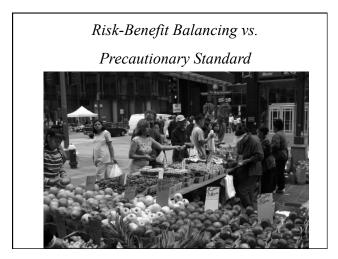
85 Million Acres in US

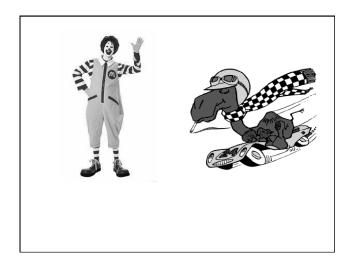




Mississippi River Delta Dead Zone: 8,500 square miles 2008. NASA Photo Credit.

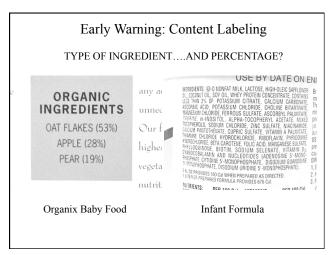


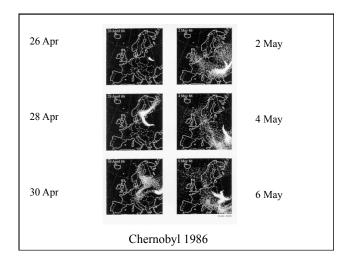


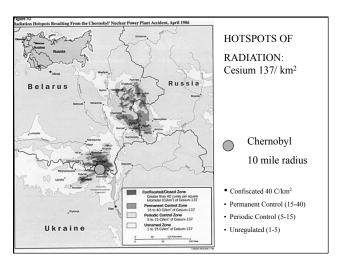


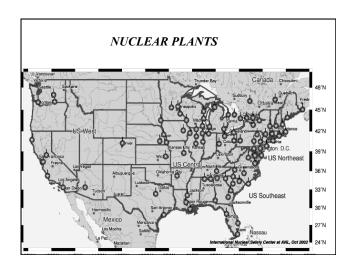




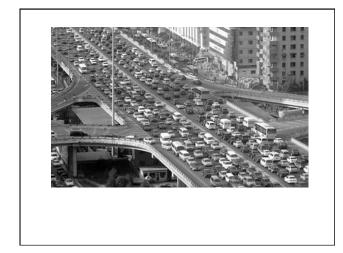




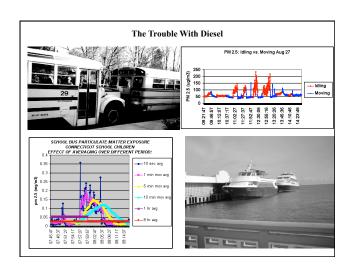


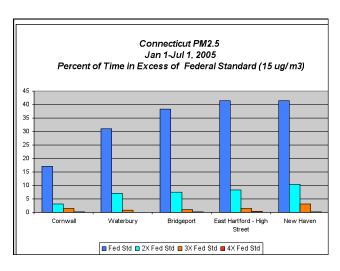


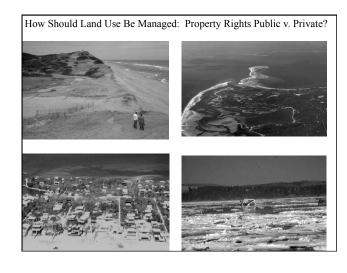


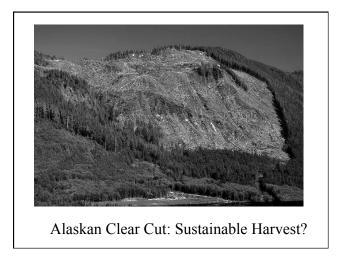


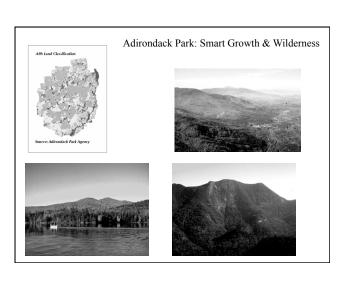














Strategies to Effect Environmental Protection

- > Negligible Risk: "Reasonable Certainty of No Harm": FQPA
- > Risk Ceilings: Acceptable Risks (Delaney Interpretation)
- ➤ Risk Benefit & Cost Benefit Balancing: FIFRA, OMB ORA
- > Risk-Risk Trade Offs: Malaria/Pesticides
- Pollution/Development Rights Trading:
- > Sustainable Yield Definition: MUSYA, Water Rights
- > Public Domain Access Restrictions: Wilderness Permits/Carrying Capacity
- > Density Restriction: Traditional Zoning
- $\blacktriangleright \quad \text{Land Use Segregation: Adirondack Park, California Coastal Commission}$
- $\,\blacktriangleright\,\,$ Disclosure and Transparency: NEPA, FOIA
- > Product Certification: Food Production Act, Tropical Timber
- ➤ Technology Forcing: Delays: CAA
- > Restricting False Claims of Benefit: FFDCA
- $\blacktriangleright \ \ \text{Tax Incentives: Discourage Consumption or Encourage Investments}$
- ➤ Labeling: Fair Warning?

Imagine a New Form of Law....

- a. Right to Know: Knowledge as Common Property
- b. Precautionary Principle: Reasonable Certainty of No Harm
- c. Protection of the Most Vulnerable: Children, Elderly, Poor
- d. Riskiest First: Strategic Attention to Highest Risk
- e. Standards of Proof: What Certainty of harm/safety demanded?
- f. Burden of Proof: Public/harm or private sector/safety

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