

Law/Policy	Rule
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passed by the Legislature • A broad policy mandate • Assigns an Agency to make rules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agency (in executive branch usually) adds more detailed scientific, economic, or industry expertise to a policy
<p>Examples:</p> <p>Law passes legislature mandating the establishment of safe drinking water standards. Legislation assigns agency to draft regulations</p>	<p>Examples:</p> <p>Agency develops list of contaminants and safe levels through rule-making to implement the policy passed</p>
<p>Legislation on auto fuel efficiency</p>	<p>Development of the actual engine tests used to calculate 'city mileage' and 'highway mileage'</p>
<p>Renewable Portfolio Standard</p>	<p>Energy department develops how utilities calculate compliance</p>
<p>Clean Air Act</p>	<p>Air agencies develop State Implementation Plans (SIPs) for achieving standards for criteria air pollutants</p>

References:

www.leg.state.mn.us/leg/faq/faqtoc?subject=7

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rulemaking

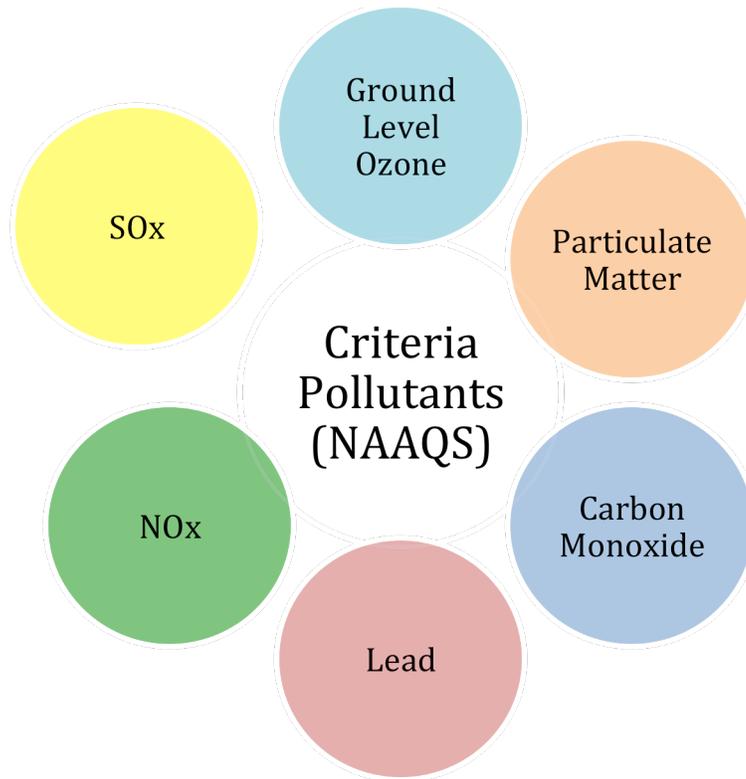
www.raonline.org/document/download/id/508

<http://www3.epa.gov/region02/air/sip/>



What is a SIP?

SIPs have been developed by the EPA as a way of “delegating” implementation of standards since 1972, when the first SIP was developed. SIPs have been used to develop plans for meeting the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for the following “Criteria” pollutants:



According to the Regulatory Assistance Project:

A SIP is a collection of emission reduction regulations, policies and programs developed by state air quality agencies that together are expected to enable the state to meet a standard by a certain date. SIPs must be submitted to and approved by the EPA.

SIPs are not “plans” in the traditional sense; there is no three-ring binder at the front desk of the Department of Environmental Protection containing “the SIP.” Rather, a nonattainment state’s SIP filings typically span thousands of pages reflecting federal obligations, adopted regulations, modeling, data sets, assumptions, public comments, information about emission inventories, monitoring networks, air quality analyses, modeling assumptions and results, attainment demonstrations, enforcement mechanisms, and the adopted regulations. The finished SIP is submitted to the EPA for approval, revision, or rejection.