

7. Federal administrative agency powers are limited because there is no provision in the Constitution for agencies, they are not part of the system of checks and balances, and they are not subject to the political process (they are not elected).
 - a. Legislative: Congress limits agency powers through creation of the agency's enabling legislation. Also Congress actively oversees each agency and has the power to rescind any agency regulation under the Congressional Review Act. Congress also approves agency funding.
 - b. Executive: The executive branch influences the budget through the OMB and is empowered with appointing heads and key people in the agency. The executive may issue Executive Orders that expand or restrict agency powers. Enforcement of agency regulations is also a critical executive function.
 - c. Judicial: The judiciary limits agency powers since all agency action is subject to judicial review.
8. An EIR is required if the project is:
 - a. Federal: Direct or indirect funding by a federal agency or requirement of a federal license.
 - b. Major: Requires allocation of substantial resources.
 - c. Significantly Impacts the Environment. For example, changes the character of the neighborhood or entails endangered species habitat destruction
9. The EPA is required, under the CAA, to set NAAQS. These are health-based air quality standards set for each of the six Criteria Pollutants. NAAQS are reviewed on a regular basis to ensure conformance with current air quality science. States are required to establish and enforce SIPs that bring their air quality into conformance with the NAAQS. States have flexibility in developing SIPs as long as they achieve compliance with NAAQS.
10. Nonattainment areas are regions in which one or more of the criteria pollutants exceed the NAAQS. The purpose of establishing nonattainment areas is to inform citizens, states, and the EPA of problem areas and so that air pollution control policies can be strengthened in those regions. Consequences of nonattainment include EPA assistance in creating an intermediate plan. If the EPA does not approve the plan, it can take over the state's SIP process and it can impact that state's federal highway funding.
11. The CWA:
 - a. Sets up the NPDES permit system to require permits of wastewater dischargers
 - b. Funds construction and operation of POTWs
 - c. Creates technology-based water standards in order to limit pollution discharges
 - d. Requires nonpoint source control plans to deal with surface water runoff
12. The SDWA establishes regulations to require water purveyors to provide clean drinking water to the public free from biological, chemical or physical contamination. Water purveyors are required to analyze water samples regularly to determine whether these samples are in compliance with MCLs, which are enforceable technology-based standards that attempt to be protective of human health. MCLGs are non-enforceable health-based standards that are fully protective of human health. Water purveyors are required to provide annual water quality reports, including MCLs and MCLGs, and to report violations of water quality standards to their customers and the EPA when they occur.