## ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

## Northwestern School of Law of Lewis & Clark College

VOLUME 30 SUMMER 2000 Number 3

| ARTICLES   |
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| A Game of Climate Chicken: Can EPA Regulate Green Gases Before the U.S. Senate Ratifies the Kyoto Protocol?  |
| Ms. Bugnion and Mr. Reiner explore the various scientific, political, and legal debates regarding the action necessary to reverse the negative effects of global warming. They also discuss the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) ability to use provisions of the Clean Air Act (CAA) to promulgate and implement emissions standards addressed by the Kyoto Protocol. Finally, the authors conclude that, although EPA's authority to implement such standards is unclear, Congress could amend the CAA to explicitly authorize EPA to promulgate standards for limiting greenhouse gas emissions. |
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| Idaho Sporting Congress v. Thomas and Sovereign Immunity: Federal Facility Nonpoint Sources, the APA, and the Meaning of "In the Same Manner, and to the Same Extent as Any Nongovernmental Entity"  |
| Robin Kundis Craig   |
| Professor Robin Craig discusses <i>Idaho Sporting Congress v. Thomas</i> and the Ninth Circuit's interpretation of sovereign immunity for federal facility nonpoint sources under the Clean Water Act. She argues that, contrary to the Ninth Circuit's approach, courts should instead focus on the relevant state's nonpoint source management program rather than generally requiring federal facility nonpoint sources to comply with the state's water quality standards.   |
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| Mr. Lacy discusses the Ninth Circuit's defeat of Oregon Natural De Association's attempt to classify runoff from livestock grazing as a point sou of pollution. Although Mr. Lacy describes the Ninth Circuit's decision a significant environmental defeat because federal environmental legislation to provide adequate controls for nonpoint source pollution, he suggests alternative remedies under the Clean Water Act for solving the problem pollution from nonpoint sources.   | irce<br>is a<br>fails<br>two |
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| United States through the experimental population provision of the Endange Species Act (ESA). The Ninth Circuit upheld the current recovery program <i>United States v. McKittrick</i> ; however, she argues that limitations within experimental population provision and applicable agency regulations may insufficient to bring about long-term recovery as mandated by the ESA.   | ered<br>n in<br>the          |
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| The Federal Indian Trust Doctrine and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act: Could Application of the Doctrine Alter the Outcome in U.S. v. Hugs? Matthew Perkins  | 701                          |
| Mr. Perkins discusses the Ninth Circuit's recent affirmation of the crim convictions of Frank and William Hugs, members of the Crow Indian Tribe, violating the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act even though the transfer claimed their actions were protected by the First Amendment's exercise of religion. Mr. Perkins outlines the history of Native American religinging rights and suggests that the federal Indian Trust Doctrine is a viable basis unwhich Native American religious freedom arguments may be asserted. | for<br>ribe<br>free<br>ious  |
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