

## Two Faces of American Environmentalism: The Quest for Justice in Southern Louisiana and Sustainability in the Sonoran Desert

### *Acronyms and Timeline*

#### Acronyms

ACC	Arizona Corporation Commission
ACF	American Communities Fund
BARA	Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology
CAP	Central Arizona Project
gpcpd	gallons per capita per day
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DNR	Department of Natural Resources
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
E&P	Exploration and Production
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
HOA	Homeowners Association
IMPACT	Integrated Methods of Performance and Cost Tracking
LDEQ	Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
MEC	Metropolitan Energy Commission
MSHCP	Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan
NORM	Naturally occurring radioactive materials
IOCC	Interstate Oil Compact Commission
IOGCC	Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

#### Timetable of Relevant Laws, Policies, and Regulations

##### Louisiana

- 1939 Statewide Order No. 29-B regulates the drilling and production of oil and gas in the state of Louisiana.
- 1965 Solid Waste Disposal Act adopted to initiate research and development programs for improved methods of solid waste disposal
- 1976 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) establishes the federal programs regulating both solid and hazardous waste management.
- 1980 Congress exempts oilfield waste from the RCRA.
- 1990 Louisiana adopts “zero discharge” rules banning produced water discharge into surface waters
- 1992 Zero discharge rule struck down by new state administration.

- 1994 Class action suit filed against Campbell Wells by the residents of Grand Bois. The suit was amended the same year to include Exxon and US Liquids.
- 1998 US Liquids and Campbell Wells decide to settle out-of-court.
- 1998 Exxon found not liable in most of the charges against it in the Grand Bois case.
- 2000 Exxon settles out-of-court during appeal procedure.
- 2001 New regulations for the handling and storage of oilfield waste presented by LA Office of Conservation to the state House Committee on Natural Resources. The rules address specific issues highlighted in the Grand Bois case

## Arizona

The Civano project was developed over a nineteen-year period – from the inception of the idea in 1980 until the Grand Opening of Civano in 1999 -- during which time multiple debates on sustainable development were taking place in Arizona. Ranging from issues over desert conservation and species conservation to water quality and quantity, to the equitable distribution of resources, these conflicts underscored the difficulties in reconciling the goals of growth and environmental protection. This timeline places the development of Civano in the context of the legal developments surrounding environmental protection in the Sonoran Desert and in Arizona.

- 1968 Central Arizona Project (CAP) approved to deliver Colorado river water to the arid central portion of Arizona.
- 1973 Arab oil embargo. The oil crisis leads to the introduction of conservation measures and the birth of the modern solar industry.
- 1975 Arizona Solar Energy Commission created. Tucson emerges as prime location for the development and testing of solar products.
- 1980 “Tucson solar village” idea emerges.
- 1992 Pima County adopts the Comprehensive Plan on land use. The plan includes the concept for a Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan to address issues such as ranch conservation, historical and cultural resource preservation and riparian restoration. The plan provokes strong opposition, as it would further limit the land open to development.
- 1992 Master Development Plan for the solar village unveiled; the development is renamed “Civano.”
- 1994 Integrated Methods of Performance and Cost Tracking (IMPACT) propose new standards on sustainable development in Civano.
- 1995 David Butterfield is hired as the developer of Civano, introducing into the project the principles of [New Urbanism](#).
- 1997 The cactus ferruginous pygmy owl receives federal protection under the Endangered Species Act. The decision provokes a conflict among competing interests on growth in Pima County.
- 1998 Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan (SDCP) planning process initiated. The aim of the plan is to reconcile the goals of conservation and growth. The first actions include the preparation of an endangered species protection plan.
- 1999 Civano Grand Opening.

- 2000 The Arizona Corporation Commission adopts measure mandating that by 2007 utilities generate 1.1 percent of their electricity from renewable sources with at least fifty percent of that from solar.
- 2000 Residents file a formal petition to the City Council to maintain the Civano energy standards. After a Council verbal statement in support of the standards, mega-developer, Don Diamond, withdraws from the negotiations to purchase Civano.
- 2001 Pima County passes interim guidelines to protect a proposed 1.2 million acre biological reserve.
- 2002 Civano Neighbors, a neighborhood association, formed to defend the interests of Civano residents.
- 2004 Pima County releases first draft of SDCP. Voters approve a \$174.3 million “open space” bond with two thirds to be spent on implementing the plan
- 2006 The Multiple Species Protection Plan The Multiple Species Conservation Plan, which covers the conservation goals of the overall SDCP, to be submitted to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service i as part of an application for a federal permit under Section 10 of the Endangered Species Act.