Balancing the Bayou



Clean Air and Water

Louisiana's wetlands and coastlines are vital to both its culture and economy. Yet industrial runoff, coastal erosion, and pollution threaten the right to clean air and water for its citizens. Protecting these resources demonstrates how federalism—the shared power between state and federal governments—safeguards public health and the environment.

💬 Advocacy for Change

To protect Louisiana's wetlands and communities, I advocate for expanded coastal restoration funding, stronger oversight of industrial emissions, and greater community participation in environmental monitoring. Strengthening cooperation between the state and federal government ensures that every citizen's right to clean air and water is upheld



100% Commitment to Cleanliness

Environmental Commitment

The Clean Air Act (1970) and Clean Water Act (1972) set national environmental standards enforced by the EPA, ensuring consistency among states while allowing local flexibility. Additionally, the First Amendment empowers citizens to advocate for environmental justice by supporting efforts for cleaner air and water.

The Louisiana Constitution mandates the protection of natural resources, including air and water (Article IX, Section 1). This constitutional duty is enforced by the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) through regulations, monitoring, and community programs aimed at ensuring clean air and water for residents.

References (APA)

Environmental Protection Agency. (2024). Clean Air Act overview. https?/www.epa.gov/clean—air-act—overview

Louisiana Constitution art. IX, § 1 (1974).

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (2024). Clean Water Act compliance monitoring. https://www.epa.gov/compliance/clean—water-act

U.S. Constitution amend. I.