

Abstrak

Pengelolaan limbah bahan berbahaya dan beracun (B3) merupakan salah satu upaya penting dalam perlindungan dan pengelolaan lingkungan hidup guna mencegah terjadinya pencemaran lingkungan serta dampak negatif terhadap masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bentuk implementasi Pasal 3 Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor 6 Tahun 2021 tentang kewajiban pengelolaan limbah bahan berbahaya dan beracun (B3) di Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kota Cilegon serta faktor pendukung dan faktor penghambat implementasinya. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian hukum empiris dengan pendekatan fakta (*fact approach*) melalui pengumpulan data primer berupa wawancara dan data sekunder berupa bahan hukum primer, sekunder, dan tersier. Analisis penelitian menggunakan teori implementasi kebijakan dari George C. Edwards III yang meliputi aspek komunikasi, sumber daya, disposisi, dan struktur birokrasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa implementasi pengelolaan limbah B3 di Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kota Cilegon dianalisis melalui pendekatan Kajian Lingkungan Hidup Strategis (KLHS) berbasis zonasi, penataan ruang berdasarkan Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah (RTRW), serta pendekatan *Triple Helix* yang melibatkan pemerintah, pelaku usaha, dan masyarakat. Implementasi tersebut diwujudkan melalui pengawasan lingkungan, inspeksi lapangan, pembinaan, sosialisasi, pemeriksaan dokumen, pelaporan limbah B3, serta pengendalian aktivitas industri sesuai ketentuan pengelolaan limbah B3. Faktor pendukung implementasi meliputi komunikasi kebijakan, komitmen aparat pelaksana, koordinasi antar pihak, dan struktur birokrasi yang mendukung pengawasan lingkungan. Adapun faktor penghambat implementasi meliputi keterbatasan sumber daya manusia pengawas, tingginya jumlah industri penghasil limbah B3, keterbatasan sarana pendukung pengawasan, serta tingkat kepatuhan pelaku usaha yang belum sepenuhnya optimal. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan peningkatan efektivitas pengawasan, penguatan kapasitas sumber daya manusia, dan peningkatan kepatuhan pelaku usaha guna mewujudkan pengelolaan limbah B3 yang lebih efektif dan berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: Implementasi Kebijakan, Limbah B3, Dinas Lingkungan Hidup, Pengelolaan Lingkungan, Kota Cilegon.

ABSTRACT

The management of hazardous and toxic waste (B3 waste) is one of the essential efforts in environmental protection and management to prevent environmental pollution and negative impacts on society. This study aims to determine the form of implementation of Article 3 of the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number 6 of 2021 concerning the obligation of hazardous and toxic waste (B3 waste) management at the Environmental Agency of Cilegon City and to identify the supporting and inhibiting factors in its implementation. This research employs an empirical legal research method using a fact approach through the collection of primary data in the form of interviews and secondary data consisting of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. The analysis uses the policy implementation theory of George C. Edwards III, which includes aspects of communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. The results of this study indicate that the implementation of hazardous and toxic waste management at the Environmental Agency of Cilegon City is carried out through a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)-based zoning approach, spatial planning based on the Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW), and a Triple Helix approach involving the government, business actors, and the community. The implementation is realized through environmental supervision, field inspections, guidance, socialization, document examination, hazardous and toxic waste reporting, and industrial activity control in accordance with hazardous and toxic waste management regulations. The supporting factors include policy communication, the commitment of implementing officials, inter-party coordination, and a bureaucratic structure that supports environmental supervision. Meanwhile, the inhibiting factors include limited human resources of environmental supervisors, the large number of industries producing hazardous and toxic waste, limited supporting facilities for supervision, and the level of compliance of business actors that has not yet been fully optimal. Therefore, improving the effectiveness of supervision, strengthening human resource capacity, and increasing business actors' compliance are necessary to achieve more effective and sustainable hazardous and toxic waste management.

Keywords: Policy Implementation, Hazardous and Toxic Waste (B3 Waste), Environmental Agency, Environmental Management, Cilegon City.