

AP Environmental Science Laws

Directions: For the **BOLDED** and underlined laws (there are 11), identify the following:

1. Who made the law?
 2. What was the law intended to do?
 3. Where was the law enacted?
 4. When was the law enacted?
 5. Why was the law enacted? What history led to the law being enacted?
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- Atomic Energy Act (AEA)
 - Provides for the development and regulation of the uses of nuclear materials and facilities in the US.
 - **1963 Clean Air Act (CAA)**
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 - **1972 Clean Water Act (CWA)**
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 - **1980 Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation Liability Act (CERCLA Superfund)**
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 - Consumer Product Safety Act (CPSA)
 - Purpose is to protect the public against unreasonable risks of injury associated with consumer products.
 - **1973 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)**
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 - Emergency Planning & Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA)
 - Requires reporting of toxic releases: the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI); Encourages response for chemical releases
 - **1973 Endangered Species Act (ESA)**
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 - **COP 26**
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 - Energy Policy Act (EPA)
 - The Act originally publicizes radiation protection standards for the Yucca Mountain repository.
 - Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA)
 - Authorizes the president to draw from the petroleum reserve as well as established a permanent home-heating oil reserve in the Northeast. Clarifies when the president can draw from these resources.
 - Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FDA)
 - Assures the safety, wholesomeness, efficacy, and truthful packaging and labeling of food, drugs, cosmetics, and medical devices.
 - Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)

- Requires that all pesticides are registered and approved by the FDA and creates a pesticide registry
- Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA)
 - Authorized the surgeon general of the Public Health Service, with others, to prepare comprehensive programs for eliminating or reducing the pollution of interstate waters and tributaries and improving the sanitary condition of surface and underground waters.
- Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA)
 - Set pesticide limits in food, & all active and inactive ingredients must be screened for estrogenic/endocrine effects
- Hardrock Mining and Reclamation (HMA)
 - The bill provides that the secretary of the interior will establish a royalty rate of from 2% to 5% of the value of locatable mineral production from any new mines on federal mineral lands.
- Hazardous Material Transportation Act (HAZMAT)
 - Governs the transportation of hazardous materials and wastes
- International Environmental Protection Act (IEPA)
 - Authorized the president to assist countries in protecting and maintaining wildlife habitat and provides an active role in conservation by the Agency for International Development
- **1997 Kyoto Protocol**
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- Lacey Act
 - A conservation law prohibiting the transportation of illegally captured or prohibited animals across state lines. It was the first federal law protecting wildlife, and is still in effect, though it has been revised several times. Today the law is primarily used to prevent the importation or spread of potentially dangerous non-native species
- Law of the Sea Convention (LOSC)
 - International agreement that sets rules for the use of the world's oceans, which cover 70 percent of the Earth's surface.
- Low Level Radioactive Policy Act (LLRPA)
 - All states must have facilities to handle low level radioactive wastes
- Madrid Protocol
 - Moratorium on mineral exploration for 50 years in Antarctica
- Marine Plastic Pollution Research and Control Act (MPPRCA)
 - Regulates the dumping of wastes into oceans and coastal waters
- Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act (MBHSA)
 - Requires purchase of a stamp by waterfowl hunters. Revenue generated is used to acquire wetlands. Since its inception, the program has resulted in the protection of approximately 4.5 million acres (18,000 km²) of waterfowl habitat.
- Mining Act of 1872 (MA)
 - United States federal law that authorizes and governs prospecting and mining for economic minerals, such as gold, platinum, and silver, on federal public lands
- **1987 Montreal Protocol (MP)**

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- National Appliance Energy Act (NAEA)
 - Set minimum efficiency standards for numerous categories of appliances
- **1970 National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)**
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- National Park Act (NPA)
 - Created Yosemite and Yellowstone National Parks.
- Noise Control Act (NCA)
 - Promotes a national environment free from noise that jeopardizes health and welfare. Establishes research, noise standards, and information dissemination
- Nuclear Waste Policy Act (NWPA)
 - Established a site to identify for, and construct, an underground repository for spent nuclear reactor fuel and high-level radioactive waste from federal defense programs.
- Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA)
 - Created to protect worker and health. Its main aim was to ensure that employers provide their workers with an environment free from dangers to their safety and health, such as exposure to toxic chemicals, excessive noise levels, mechanical dangers, heat or cold stress, or unsanitary conditions.
- Ocean Dumping Act (ODA)
 - Makes it unlawful for any person to dump or transport for the purpose of dumping sewage, sludge, or industrial waste into ocean waters.
- Oil Pollution Act (OPA)
 - It states "A company cannot ship oil into the United States until it presents a plan to prevent spills that may occur. It must also have a detailed containment and cleanup plan in case of an oil spill emergency."
- Pollution Prevention Act (PPA)
 - Requires facilities to reduce pollution at its source. Reduction can be in volume or toxicity.
- Quiet Communities Act (QCA)
 - Provides for the coordination of federal research and activities in noise control. Authorized FAA funds for development of noise abatement plans around airports.
- **1976 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)**
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- **1974 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)**
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- Soil and Water Conservation Act (SWCA)
 - Provides for a continuing appraisal of US soil, water, and related resources, including fish and wildlife habitats, and a soil and water conservation program to assist landowners.
- Soil Conservation Act (SCA)
 - Established the soil conservation service, which deals with soil erosion problems, carries out soil surveys, and does research on soil salinity.
- Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA)

- To find better and more efficient ways to dispose of solid waste; promotes shredding and separation of waste and burning of remaining materials to produce steam or generate electricity; promotes recycling.
- Stockholm Declaration (SD)
 - United Nations Conference on Human Environment having considered the need for a common outlook and principles to inspire and guide the peoples of the world in the preservation and enhancement of the human environment.
- Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA)
 - Requires restoration of abandoned mines.
- Taylor Grazing Act (TGA)
 - A United States federal law that regulates grazing on federal public land. The Secretary of the Interior has the authority to handle all of the regulations, and he became responsible for establishing grazing districts. Before these districts are created there must be a hearing held by the state.
- Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
 - EPA is given the ability to track the 75,000 industrial chemicals currently produced or imported into the United States. EPA repeatedly screens these chemicals and can require reporting or testing of those that may pose an environmental or human-health hazard. EPA can ban the manufacture and import of those chemicals that pose an unreasonable risk.
- Water Resources Planning Act (WRPA)
 - Provides for a plan to formulate and evaluate water and related land resources.
- Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (WSRA)
 - Selected rivers in the United States are preserved for possessing outstandingly, remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values.
- Wilderness Act (WA)
 - Allowed congress to set aside federally owned land for preservation.