**(AP) ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE 2022-23 April 21, 2023**

**Today’s Agenda (Day 149)**

1. Housekeeping Items

🡪 BRING:

1. Homework Check:

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1. Class Activity:

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🡪 “Earth Day Plogging”

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HOMEWORK:

* READ: Chapter 20 – Environmental Policy and Decision Making
* COMPLETE:
* **STUDY**: APES FINAL EXAM – May 17

REMINDER**~~:~~**

* **~~TEST: Ch 19 🡪 April 20~~**
* Chapter 20 Reading Guide – May 5

**(AP) ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE 2022-23 READING GUIDE**

**CHAPTER 20**

**Review Questions [FOR NON-APES ONLY]**

1. What are the major responsibilities of each of the three branches of the U.S. government?

2. What are some of the enforcement options in U.S. environmental policy?

3. What role does administrative law play in U.S. environmental policy?

4. What are some of the criticisms of U.S. environmental policy?

5. In the past ten years, how has public opinion in the United States changed concerning the protection of the environment?

6. Why is environmentalism a growing factor in international relations?

7. Give some examples of international environmental conventions and treaties.

8. What role does lobbying play in the development of environmental policy?

9. What is the role and function of the Environmental Protection Agency?

**Critical Thinking Questions [FOR NON-APES ONLY]**

1. Does chapter 20 have an overall point of view? If you were going to present the problems of environmental policy making and enforcement to others, what framework would you use?

2. The authors of this text say that “we are progressing from an environmental paradigm based on cleanup and control to one including assessment, anticipation, and avoidance.” Do you agree with this assessment? Are there environmental problems that are harder to be proactive about than others?

3. Does a command-and-control approach to environmental problems, an approach that emphasizes regulation and remediation, make sense with global environmental problems such as global climate change, habitat destruction, and ozone depletion?

4. How is it best, as a global society with many political demarcations, to preserve the resources that are held in common? What special problems does this kind of preservation entail?

5. Do you agree with William Ruckelshaus that current environmental problems require a change on the part of industrialized and developing countries that would be “a modification in society comparable in scale to the agricultural revolution . . . and Industrial Revolution”? What kinds of changes might that mean in your life? Would these be positive or negative changes?

6. New treaties regarding free trade might enable some nations to argue that other nations’ environmental legislation is too restrictive, thereby imposing a barrier to trade that is subject to sanction. What special problems and possibilities might the new global economy present for environmental preservation? What do you think about that?