**ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE 2018-19 Mini-Project**

**APES Major US Environmental Laws**

http://www.epa.gov/epahome/laws.html

***DIRECTIONS: Use the given website to answer the following questions for each major environmental law.***

***DUE: April 5, 2019***

**(NEPA)  National Environmental Policy Act of 1969**1.    What two things did NEPA establish?
2.     In general, NEPA proposes to accomplish 3 or 4 things.  What are they?
3.      As of July 1st, 1970 the President of the United States (POTUS) must submit an annual environmental
     quality report to the Congress.  Summarize the five points that this report must contain?

**(CAA)  Clean Air Act 1970**5.      The CAA regulates emissions from what three sources?
6.      What does NAAQS stand for?  In what year were these standards supposed to be achieved?
7.      Are these maximum or minimum standards?
8.      What are these standards for?
9.      What did CAA require individual states to do?
10.      In what years was the CAA amended?  What was the purpose of each amendment?

**(CWA)  Clean Water Act 1972**11.      What six things do the CWA set-forth to accomplish?
12.      What does the 1981 amendment of the CWA change?

**(SWDA)  Safe Drinking Water Act 1974**13.      What is the purpose of the SWDA?
14.      What water sources does it cover?
15.      What did the SWDA accomplish concerning primary (health-related) drinking water issues?
16.      What did the SWDA accomplish concerning primary (nuisance-related) drinking water issues?

**(ESA)  Endangered Species Act 1973**17.      What three things does the ESA protect?
18.      What agency is responsible for listing threatened and endangered species?
19.      What department does this agency fall under?
20.      What two things does the ESA prohibit?

**(FIFRA)  Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act 1972**21.      What is the purpose of FIFRA?
22.      What two authorities are granted to the EPA under FIFRA?
23.      All pesticides used in the US must be registered with the EPA.  What 2 things does the registration
     process ensure?

**(FQPA)  Food Quality Protection Act 1996**24.      FQPA is an amendment to what two laws under which the EPA has the authority to regulate pesticides?

**FQPA Background**25.      What does FFDCA stand for and what does it establish?
26.      What are the five general mandates of FQPA?

**Chemical Safety Information, Site Security and Fuels Regulatory Relief Act 1999**25.What laws is this an amendment of?

 **From the FBI/EPA fact sheet**26.      What does OCA sections of RMPs mean?
27.      Under section 112r of the CAA who is required to submit a RMP to the EPA?
28.      Under the Chemical Safety Information, Site Security and Fuels Regulatory Relief Act,
      why did the federal government limit public access to the OCA sections of the RMPs?

**(FOIA)  The Freedom of Information Act 1966**

29.      What does the FOIA specify?
30.      Are citizens required to ID themselves and explain why the want information?
31.      Who must adhere to the FOIA?
32.      What material is exempt from FOIA?

**(OSHA)  Occupational Safety and Health Act  1970**33.      What does OSHA ensure?
34.      OSHA requires employers to provide their workers an environment free of what five hazardous conditions?
35.      What did OSHA create in order to establish workplace safety standards?
36.      OSHA is a division of the …?

**(OPA)  Oil Pollution Act 1990**37.      The OPA streamlined and strengthened the EPA’ ability to …?
38.      What finances the oil spill trust fund?
39.      What do oil storage facilities and transport vessels have to submit to the federal government?
40.      Who publishes regulations for aboveground oil storage facilities?
41.      Who publishes regulations for oil transport vessels?

**(PPA)  The Pollution Prevention Act 1990**42.      What is the goal of the PPA?
43.      \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is more desirable the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
44.      The PPA increases the efficient use of what three things?
45.      What three practices are cited to improve the efficiency?

**(RCRA)  The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act 1976**46.      What authority does RCRA give the EPA?
47.      What does the term “cradle-to-grave” encompass?
48.      What sites does RCRA focus on?
49.      What sites does RCRA not
50.      What is HSWA? What year was it enacted? What does it phase out?

**(CERCLA)  Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act**51.      What is CERCLA more commonly referred to as?
52.      What two general things did CERCLA establish? (from the paragraph)
53.      3 bullet points describing what CERCLA establishes or provides?
54.      What two actions does CERCLA authorize?
55.      What sites can obtain long-term remediation?

**(SARA)  The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act 1986**56.      SARA is an amendment of what law?
57.      Bullet points listed for SARA?
58.      SARA also revised the …?

**(EPCRA)  The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act  1986**59.      EPCRA is title III of what law?
60.      How does EPCRA help local communities?
61.      EPCRA required each state to appoint a SERC.  What does SERC stand for and what is a SERC required to do?

***Assignment:* (For AP Students) –** in addition to responding to the questions above, complete the following:

**Explain which laws would be associated with the following issues in environmental science—air pollution, water pollution, toxic waste, acid rain & oil spills.  You may want to create a table relating environmental issue, law/act associated and how this law/act has impacted our society today.**

**\*\*\*BE PREPARED FOR A QUIZ ON THE MONDAY FOLLOWING THE SUBMISSION OF THE MINI-PROJECT\*\*\***