

Turnitin Report of Environmental Health Law.

by Tutor Billy

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Environmental Health Law

Environmental law is a set of policies, principles, and directives enforced by governments to control the human treatment to the nonhuman world (Koren & Bisesi, 2019). The law brings about a wide array of topics of varied legal practices like plastic recycling acts, regulation standards for emissions, and the need to restore and maintain a greener environment that not only favors the quality of human life but also obeys the law of nature. Koren and Bisesi strongly assert that human actions have led to the emergence of varied environmental problems that much threaten the continued ability of both natural. The critical environmental issues of global warming, pollution, water scarcity, as well as increased biodiversity loss, are perhaps the leading challenges to the wellness of our environment. For that reason, this study is geared towards examining 'The Clean Air Act of 1963' as a prominent environmental health law.

The Clean Air Act, commonly known as CAA, is a federal law created to control air pollution on a national level (Schmalensee & Stavins, 2019). Since its inception, the CAA has been among the most prominent environmental laws in the U.S, whose impacts have gone beyond national boundaries to influence the comprehensiveness of air quality laws in the entire world. Schmalensee and Stavins (2019) contents that the CAA was designed to address growing threats affiliated with the deteriorating quality of air to reduce and possibly control air pollution and hence promote public health and protecting the ozone layer. According to the EPA, the CAA brought about the needed power to initiate practical actions to fight environmental hazards.

The CAA of 1963 is characterized by varied amendments that aim to not only improve the quality of air but also maintain the wellness of the global environment (Schmalensee & Stavins, 2019). The CAA major amendments include the Clean Air Act of 1970 amendment, which defined the bedrock of the U. S air pollution control policy. Gross and Birnbaum (2017)

take the view that the 1970 CAA modification aimed to restore and safeguard both human health and the environment. The EPA paid attention to these standards and hence changing their concerns to air pollution chemicals. Another reform is that the EPA was put in place the performance standards to estimate pollution that needed to be permitted for industries in varied areas (Gross & Birnbaum, 2017). The 1970 CAA amendment also called for specified standards for regulating auto-emissions, leading to a more significant reduction to volume greenhouse gas emissions by a higher proportion. Gross and Birnbaum contend that the 1970 CAA amendment encouraged the nation (in conjunction with states) to establish plans to attain the set standards through enforcement. Over the decades, the EPA, through the 1970 CAA amendment, all states have been mandated to enforce the Clean Air Act for universal benefits.

Other critical amendments to the CAA were made in 1977. The amendments posed reputable concerns with the many states that depicted little to no attention to the importance of enforcing the CAA. According to Daniels, Follett, & Davis (2019), some states were not committed to attaining the national objectives through controlling auto-emissions in addition to preventing air quality deterioration, mostly in urban areas. The 1977 CAA amendment demanded unified effort from all states through environmentally friendly practices.

The Clean Air Act was lastly reformed in 1990. Greenbaum (2018) observes that the amendment deployed a growing concern to the need to address the alarming challenges with toxic pollutants, acidic rain, ozone layer depletion, and some metropolitan areas that do not meet the regulation standards. The amendment called massive reduction of some specific pollutants to reduce issues of acidic rain, initiation of deadlines into the noncompliant areas and increased control of toxic pollutants.

According to the Air Pollution Control Act of 1960, industrialization had increased at a higher rate with its effects on the global environment remaining uncontrolled. In 1963, automobiles had become the cornerstone of dangerous air pollutants. In this regard, both state and local governments had raised concerns about the risks of emissions, which made air pollution a national issue. In this regard, there was a need to notify the nation about the growing environmental hazards as well as setting standards that were enforceable by law to reduce the emission and widespread air pollutants (Greenbaum, 2018). The government was also mandated to define accurate deadlines for organizations to comply by acting per air pollution permits. Greenbaum underscores that the CAA was established to set comprehensive standards for automobile emissions, pave the way for defining air quality control programs, and reform the local air quality control programs while incorporating environmentally friendly options.

Schmalensee and Stavins (2019) strongly argue that the CAA has had tremendous impacts not only on the environment but also on the quality of human life. The CAA has been able to reduce the primary air pollutant, which are critical facilitators of acidic rain (Greenbaum, 2018). The Act has also impacted the environment by phasing out the production as well as the utilization of chemicals that cause damages to the Ozone layer. Companies have been able to stand for the need to protect the quality of air by meeting the set standards and air pollution permits. More importantly, the law has spurred important innovations in major industries since firms have been able to adopt cutting-edge solutions to minimize and possibly eradicate pollution for plants and automobiles and thereby to strengthen our environment. According to Daniels et al. (2019), the CAA has more than a 50-year record of mitigating as well as preventing disastrous air pollutions, and hence it has prevented more than 500,000 premature deaths.

In simple language, the CAA is an all-inclusive environmental policy developed to control and possibly deter all sources of air emissions (Schmalensee & Stavins, 2019). Since its inception, the CAA has undergone varied adjustments to protect public health and the environment. The CAA also directed all states to abide by developing state-based implementation plans whose main components included but not limited to accurate emission eradication strategies and the desired air quality standards. In more substantial parts, the CAA aimed at controlling harmful air emissions on a national level and paved the way for federal programs within the USA public health services. It has also authorized the research into techniques for addressing air pollution.

The CAA is still effective today. Daniels et al. (2019) conclude that the CAA continues to regulate air pollution as intended. The law has maintained a reputable focus on the need for protecting the public health of Americans in varied settings. Automobile emissions and firm emissions are still required to meet pollution permits. As Greenbaum (2018) states, the law remains to be an icon in the context of technology and research, and it has paved the way for mighty innovations in ensuring ambient air quality standards. In the contemporary scenario, the nation encounters significantly reduced premature deaths and illnesses, sharing an implication that Americans can now enjoy longer lives, improved quality of life, improved worker productivity, and reduced medical expenses (Koren & Bisesi, 2019). There is no doubt that the CAA has been effective; however, further amendments need to be done to address the growing effects of air pollution and the greenhouse effect at global levels.

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PAGE 1

PAGE 2

PAGE 3

PAGE 4
