

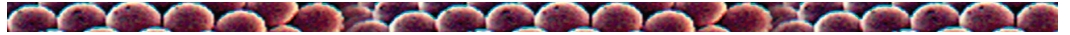
## #2 Presidents and Environmental Legislation

Date	Title	Description	President
1849	U.S. Department of Interior	Established to manage national park lands.	
1898	U.S. Division of Forestry	Created, headed by Gifford Pinchot.	
1899	Refuse Act	A section of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, prohibited dumping of refuse or garbage into navigable waters, except by permit.	
1900	Lacey Act	Made the interstate transportation and sale of wildlife, illegally taken under state law, a federal offense.	
1906	Antiquities Act	To preserve Indian artifacts; extended to protection of national monuments which included, among others, the Grand Canyon.	
1908	Inland Fisheries Treaty	Signed with Great Britain (for Canada) to regulate the fisheries along their common border.	
1911	North Pacific Fur Seal Convention	U.S., Great Britain, Japan, and Russia enacted a ban on pelagic (open oceans or seas rather than waters adjacent to land or inland waters) sealing.	
1916	National Parks Service	Established and included in the Department of the Interior.	
1918	Migratory Bird Treaty	Implemented the 1916 agreement signed with Great Britain (for Canada) to prohibit taking of migratory birds. This was the first of four treaties.	
1948	Federal Water Pollution Control Act	Protected the quality and value of water resources and established a national policy for the prevention of water pollution. First of the Clean Water Acts.	
1955	Air Pollution Control Act	Declared that air pollution was a danger to public health and welfare, but left it to the states and local governments to control air pollution. First of the Clean Air Acts.	
1963	Clean Air Act	Began process of establishing national standards for air pollution control.	
1965	Solid Waste Disposal Act	Authorized research and federal grants on waste disposal.	
1965	Motor Vehicle Act	Established and mandated emission standards for new cars.	
1965	Water Quality Act	Required that states set water quality standards.	
1967	Air Quality Act	An amendment to the Clean Air Act of 1963. Still delegated control of air pollution to regions of the United States.	
1969	National Environmental Policy Act	Required that every federal agency submit an environmental impact statement (EIS) with every legislative recommendation or program proposing major federal projects that will most likely affect the quality of the surrounding environment.	

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1970	Clean Air Act	Required the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to develop and enforce regulations to protect the general public from exposure to hazardous air pollution.	
1972	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act	Set up the basic U.S. system of pesticide regulation to protect applicators, consumers, and the environment. It is administered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the appropriate environmental agencies of the respective states.	
1972	Clean Water Act	Established the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States and regulating quality standards for surface waters.	
1973	Endangered Species Act	Designed to protect critically imperiled species from extinction. Administered by two federal agencies, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).	
1976	Solid Waste Disposal Act	Regulation of hazardous waste and authorizes environmental agencies to order the cleanup of contaminated sites.	
1976	Toxic Substances Control Act	Provided EPA with authority to require reporting, record-keeping and testing requirements, and restrictions relating to chemical substances and/or mixtures.	
1977	Creation of Department of Energy	A key goal was the establishment of a national energy policy that promoted clean and alternative fuels.	
1980	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) (Superfund)	Created a tax on the chemical and petroleum industries and provided broad Federal authority to respond directly to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health or the environment. Over five years, \$1.6 billion was collected and the tax went to a trust fund for cleaning up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.	
1984	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Amendments	Strengthened RCRA's waste management provisions.	
1986	Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments	Required the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to set standards for drinking water quality and oversee all states, localities, and water suppliers who implemented these standards. SDWA applied to every public water system in the United States.	

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Date	Title	Description	President
1990	Oil Pollution Act	Created largely in response to the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. Improved the nation's ability to prevent and respond to oil spills by established provisions to expand the Federal Government's ability, and provide the money and resources necessary, to respond to oil spills.	
1990	Clean Air Act	Established provisions for addressing acid rain, ozone depletion, and toxic air pollution. Also established new auto gasoline regulations.	
2003	Healthy Forests Initiative	Thinning of forests to create shaded fuel breaks, provide funding and guidance to reduce or eliminate hazardous fuels in national forests, improve forest fire fighting.	
2005	Kyoto Protocol	Required nations to reduce heat-trapping gases such as carbon dioxide. The treaty was ratified by 141 countries. The United States did not sign.	
2009	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act	Investment in technological advances in science, health, and environmental protection.	