

Student: _____

1. The principle of surface-water law that gives all property owners bordering a body of water equal rights to that water is the
 - A. Riparian Doctrine.
 - B. Doctrine of Prior Appropriation.
 - C. California Doctrine.
 - D. Balancing Doctrine.
2. The Doctrine of Prior Appropriation
 - A. Is most commonly applied where there is abundant surface water to appropriate.
 - B. Establishes a hierarchy of water rights among users based on the date of first water use by each.
 - C. Includes a provision that, in times of water shortage, all users are equally entitled to use water as needed.
 - D. All of the choices are correct.
3. The rule which gives the land owner the right to obtain all the groundwater beneath the land that they own is called as the
 - A. Rule of Ownership.
 - B. Rule of Capture.
 - C. Rule of Tenentship.
 - D. None of the choices are correct.
4. Groundwater rights
 - A. Are left undefined in the United States.
 - B. Are assigned under the same doctrines as are surface-water rights.
 - C. Need not be separately assigned because ground and surface waters are linked through the hydrologic cycle.
 - D. Can be difficult to assign because the extent of groundwater masses is often imperfectly known.
5. The Surface and Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 pertains
 - A. Exclusively to coal and salt.
 - B. Exclusively to any minerals.
 - C. Exclusively to salt.
 - D. Exclusively to coal.
6. The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977
 - A. Applies to all surface mines on federal lands.
 - B. Stipulates the mining methods to be used.
 - C. Requires restoration of mined land to its premising condition, insofar as possible.
 - D. All of the choices are correct.
7. The Exclusive Economic Zone of the United States comprises some of each of the following resources except
 - A. Oil and natural gas.
 - B. Aluminum ore.
 - C. Metal-rich sulfides.
 - D. Cobalt and manganese crust on volcanic rocks.

8. The Exclusive Economic Zones established by the 1982 Law of the Sea Treaty
 - A. Include up to 200 nautical miles of the continental shelf offshore of a country's border or further if that country's petition to the United Nations is approved.
 - B. Encompass, in different areas, such diverse resources as fish, placers and metal-rich muds.
 - C. Could be claimed by more than one nation, which will result in appeals to the United Nations for conflict resolution.
 - D. Include all of the choices.
9. The present international treaty regarding Antarctica
 - A. Divides the land among the twelve nations claiming rights to it.
 - B. Allocates petroleum and mineral rights among the twelve original treaty signers and eleven other nations.
 - C. Prohibits radioactive-waste disposal, weapons testing, and military related activities on the continent.
 - D. All of the choices are correct.
10. The "precautionary principle" in international law
 - A. Allows for restriction of countries' activities before irrevocable harm has been documented.
 - B. Requires all nations to cease producing and releasing pollutants.
 - C. Gives the United Nations the authority to impose sanctions against nations whose actions may be harmful.
 - D. All of the choices are correct.
11. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has responsibilities in all of the following areas except
 - A. Air pollution.
 - B. Water pollution.
 - C. Resource conservation.
 - D. Waste disposal.
12. Achieving "zero pollutant discharge" in water, as stipulated by some laws is in practice difficult because
 - A. Many analytical instruments are incapable of detecting substances present at very low, but nonzero, concentrations.
 - B. No water-treatment process is completely efficient at removing pollutants.
 - C. Treatment costs escalate exponentially as pure water is approached.
 - D. All of the choices are correct.
13. The Kyoto Protocol was a commitment by industrial nations
 - A. To reduce greenhouse-gas emissions such as carbon dioxide and methane to about 5 percent below 1990 levels by 2012.
 - B. To increase CO₂ sinks instead of reducing CO₂ emissions.
 - C. To reduce their CO₂ emissions while helping undeveloped countries increase their CO₂ emissions.
 - D. To boycott the United States because of their high CO₂ emissions, which currently are more than 20 percent of the global total.
14. One principle in the Kyoto Protocol of the international environmental laws is the
 - A. Uncommon but differentiated responsibility of the states.
 - B. Common but undifferentiated responsibility of the states.
 - C. Common but differentiated responsibility of the states.
 - D. None of the choices are correct.
15. Which of the following is not part of the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change?
 - A. All parties to the convention are to report their releases of greenhouse gases.
 - B. Nations should strive both to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions and to conserve "sinks" such as tropical rainforests.
 - C. More-developed nations are expected to assist less-developed nations in efforts to control greenhouse-gas releases.
 - D. The U.N. can fine nations whose greenhouse-gas emissions exceed stipulated levels.

16. Laws restricting construction in areas of geologic hazard
 - A. Typically apply only to new construction in an area, not to existing buildings.
 - B. Have not yet been enacted because of vocal citizen opposition.
 - C. Are unnecessary because, now that hazards are well recognized, people naturally avoid the dangerous areas.
 - D. Are an important concern of the Environmental Protection Agency.
17. The Federal Flood Disaster Protection Act
 - A. Bans all further development in flood-hazard areas.
 - B. Provides for federally subsidized flood insurance for property owners in flood-hazard areas.
 - C. Establishes a special federal disaster-relief fund for flood victims.
 - D. All of the choices are correct.
18. Common limitations of restrictive zoning laws designed to minimize risks from geologic hazards include
 - A. Failure to specify who is to assess the hazards.
 - B. Failure to impose penalties for noncompliance.
 - C. The fact that such laws typically apply only to new construction, not to existing structures.
 - D. All of the choices are correct.
19. The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
 - A. Created the Environmental Protection Agency.
 - B. Established the environmental impact statement process.
 - C. Included extensive antipollution regulations.
 - D. All of the choices are correct.
20. Which of the following statements about the environmental impact statement process is not true?
 - A. The EIS must be prepared by independent professionals not affiliated with the federal agency proposing the action
 - B. The EIS must discuss various alternatives to the proposed action
 - C. Comments should be solicited from all organizations or individuals likely to be affected by the proposed action
 - D. The EIS must describe all anticipated environmental consequences of the proposed action
21. The usefulness of many environmental impact statements is limited because
 - A. The tendency is toward very short statements that fail to provide much information to the public.
 - B. The law requires that cost-benefit analysis be excluded from an environmental impact statement.
 - C. The preparers, often affiliated with the agency proposing the action, may not be completely objective.
 - D. All of the choices are correct.
22. In 1987, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) was amended to require the control of this
 - A. Storm water (non-point-source) pollution.
 - B. Point source pollution.
 - C. The amount of chlorine in drinking water.
 - D. All of the choices are correct.
23. To avoid confusion, water-rights laws are uniform throughout the United States.
True False
24. What constitutes a beneficial use of water is defined differently in different regions.
True False
25. Federal mineral-resource laws of the late nineteenth century were designed to preserve mineral resources by restricting exploitation.
True False

26. The provisions of the 1872 Mining Law may make it profitable for companies to develop mineral resources on federal lands rather than adjacent state lands, while the states must cope with the environmental impacts.
True False
27. The Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947 carried with it unlimited rights for exploitations of all materials for the interest of the development of resources.
True False
28. Use of the continental shelf as the extent of a nation's territorial waters provides each country bordering the sea with a uniform share of coastal waters.
True False
29. The U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone is enormous, covering an area of more than one and one-half times the land area of the United States and its territories.
True False
30. A new convention regulating mineral-resource exploitation in Antarctica is awaiting ratification by the consultative parties to the Antarctic Treaty.
True False
31. Emissions of CFCs worldwide have been sharply reduced and atmospheric concentrations have likewise dropped considerably from their peak levels.
True False
32. In the early 1990s, the Clean Water Act was reauthorized and strengthened to include important new wetlands-protection measures.
True False
33. Even where specific laws prohibiting groundwater pollution do not exist, a polluter might be prosecuted if contaminated ground water in turn pollutes surface water.
True False
34. Federal laws to limit both air and water pollution have existed since the late nineteenth century.
True False
35. Sometimes, the maximum pollutant levels permitted in wastewater by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency standards have been lower than naturally occurring concentrations of the same elements in local waters.
True False
36. While real-estate developers may oppose restrictive construction and zoning laws in geologic-hazard areas, individual home owners generally welcome the protection that these laws provide.
True False
37. The 1989 Loma Prieta and 1995 Kobe earthquakes again demonstrated the problem that laws designed to regulate construction in seismic-hazard areas typically do not require "retrofitting" of older structures.
True False
38. The Federal Flood Disaster Protection Act stipulates that, when a structure in a floodplain is damaged, by whatever cause, it cannot be rebuilt but must instead be relocated outside the floodplain.
True False
39. An Environmental Impact Statement is required only if one wishes to build a major structure such as a dam or engage in a large project such as developing a mine or oil field on federal lands.
True False
40. The National Environmental Policy Act concerns the actions of all agencies.
True False

41. An environmental impact statement must be filed each time a federal agency proposes a construction project, issues a permit for resource development on federal lands and so forth.
True False
42. The overwhelming majority of federal environmental impact statements are filed by just a few agencies, including the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Department of Transportation.
True False
43. The U.S. has been a leader in negotiations to implement the provisions of the Kyoto accord to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions and has made firm commitments to those reductions, because it is a major producer of greenhouse gases.
True False
44. The Kyoto Protocol includes penalties and/or provisions for enforcement when one fails to meet their obligations thereby achieving practical effectiveness.
True False
45. Al Gore, acting on behalf of the United States as its vice-president, signed the Kyoto Treaty.
True False
46. The U.S. Senate has not ratified the Kyoto Treaty because Presidents Clinton and G.W. Bush declined to submit it to the Senate for formal ratification.
True False

19 Key

1. The principle of surface-water law that gives all property owners bordering a body of water equal rights to that water is the
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B. Doctrine of Prior Appropriation.
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Montgomery - Chapter 19 #1
2. The Doctrine of Prior Appropriation
A. Is most commonly applied where there is abundant surface water to appropriate.
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Montgomery - Chapter 19 #2
3. The rule which gives the land owner the right to obtain all the groundwater beneath the land that they own is called as the
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Montgomery - Chapter 19 #3
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Montgomery - Chapter 19 #4
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Montgomery - Chapter 19 #5
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Montgomery - Chapter 19 #6
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Montgomery - Chapter 19 #7

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Montgomery - Chapter 19 #8

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Montgomery - Chapter 19 #9

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Montgomery - Chapter 19 #10

11. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has responsibilities in all of the following areas except
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Montgomery - Chapter 19 #11

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Montgomery - Chapter 19 #12

13. The Kyoto Protocol was a commitment by industrial nations
- A. To reduce greenhouse-gas emissions such as carbon dioxide and methane to about 5 percent below 1990 levels by 2012.**
 - B. To increase CO₂ sinks instead of reducing CO₂ emissions.
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Montgomery - Chapter 19 #13

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Montgomery - Chapter 19 #14

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Montgomery - Chapter 19 #15

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Montgomery - Chapter 19 #16

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Montgomery - Chapter 19 #17

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Montgomery - Chapter 19 #18

19. The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
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Montgomery - Chapter 19 #19

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Montgomery - Chapter 19 #20

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Montgomery - Chapter 19 #21

22. In 1987, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) was amended to require the control of this
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B. Point source pollution.
C. The amount of chlorine in drinking water.
D. All of the choices are correct.
23. To avoid confusion, water-rights laws are uniform throughout the United States.
FALSE
Montgomery - Chapter 19 #22
24. What constitutes a beneficial use of water is defined differently in different regions.
TRUE
Montgomery - Chapter 19 #23
25. Federal mineral-resource laws of the late nineteenth century were designed to preserve mineral resources by restricting exploitation.
FALSE
Montgomery - Chapter 19 #24
26. The provisions of the 1872 Mining Law may make it profitable for companies to develop mineral resources on federal lands rather than adjacent state lands, while the states must cope with the environmental impacts.
TRUE
Montgomery - Chapter 19 #25
27. The Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947 carried with it unlimited rights for exploitations of all materials for the interest of the development of resources.
FALSE
Montgomery - Chapter 19 #26
28. Use of the continental shelf as the extent of a nation's territorial waters provides each country bordering the sea with a uniform share of coastal waters.
FALSE
Montgomery - Chapter 19 #27
29. The U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone is enormous, covering an area of more than one and one-half times the land area of the United States and its territories.
TRUE
Montgomery - Chapter 19 #28
30. A new convention regulating mineral-resource exploitation in Antarctica is awaiting ratification by the consultative parties to the Antarctic Treaty.
TRUE
Montgomery - Chapter 19 #29
31. Emissions of CFCs worldwide have been sharply reduced and atmospheric concentrations have likewise dropped considerably from their peak levels.
FALSE
Montgomery - Chapter 19 #30
32. In the early 1990s, the Clean Water Act was reauthorized and strengthened to include important new wetlands-protection measures.
FALSE
Montgomery - Chapter 19 #31
33. Even where specific laws prohibiting groundwater pollution do not exist, a polluter might be prosecuted if contaminated ground water in turn pollutes surface water.
TRUE
Montgomery - Chapter 19 #32

34. Federal laws to limit both air and water pollution have existed since the late nineteenth century.
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36. While real-estate developers may oppose restrictive construction and zoning laws in geologic-hazard areas, individual home owners generally welcome the protection that these laws provide.
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TRUE
38. The Federal Flood Disaster Protection Act stipulates that, when a structure in a floodplain is damaged, by whatever cause, it cannot be rebuilt but must instead be relocated outside the floodplain.
FALSE
39. An Environmental Impact Statement is required only if one wishes to build a major structure such as a dam or engage in a large project such as developing a mine or oil field on federal lands.
FALSE
40. The National Environmental Policy Act concerns the actions of all agencies.
FALSE
41. An environmental impact statement must be filed each time a federal agency proposes a construction project, issues a permit for resource development on federal lands and so forth.
FALSE
42. The overwhelming majority of federal environmental impact statements are filed by just a few agencies, including the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Department of Transportation.
TRUE
43. The U.S. has been a leader in negotiations to implement the provisions of the Kyoto accord to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions and has made firm commitments to those reductions, because it is a major producer of greenhouse gases.
FALSE
44. The Kyoto Protocol includes penalties and/or provisions for enforcement when one fails to meet their obligations thereby achieving practical effectiveness.
FALSE
45. Al Gore, acting on behalf of the United States as its vice-president, signed the Kyoto Treaty.
TRUE
46. The U.S. Senate has not ratified the Kyoto Treaty because Presidents Clinton and G.W. Bush declined to submit it to the Senate for formal ratification.
TRUE

Montgomery - Chapter 19 #34

Montgomery - Chapter 19 #35

Montgomery - Chapter 19 #36

Montgomery - Chapter 19 #37

Montgomery - Chapter 19 #38

Montgomery - Chapter 19 #39

Montgomery - Chapter 19 #40

Montgomery - Chapter 19 #41

Montgomery - Chapter 19 #42

Montgomery - Chapter 19 #43

Montgomery - Chapter 19 #44

Montgomery - Chapter 19 #45

Montgomery - Chapter 19 #46

19 Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
Montgomery - Chapter 19	46