

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE US ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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Abstract: Established as a government organization in 1970 after a proposition by President Richard Nixon, the EPA was an outgrowth of the developing open caution over ecological pollution through the span of a century and a half of immense population and modern development.

The EPA was set up not exclusively to turn around years of disregard and mishandle of the earth, yet additionally to guarantee that administration, industry and people in general take better care to secure and regard the delicate adjust of nature for who and what is to come.

Headquartered in Washington, D.C., the EPA utilizes in excess of 18,000 individuals the nation over, including researchers, architects, legal counselors and strategy experts. It has 10 regional offices - in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, Kansas City, Denver, San Francisco and Seattle - and twelve research centers

Keywords: EPA, federal agency, role, responsibility

1. AN OVERVIEW OF THE HISTORY OF THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Conceived in the wake of worry about environmental pollution, EPA was established on December 2, 1970 to merge in one institution an assortment of federal research, observing, standard-setting and authorization exercises to guarantee ecological security. Since its commencement, EPA has been working for a cleaner, healthier environment for the American individuals. The American discussion about securing the earth started in the 1960s. Rachel Carson had distributed her assault on the indiscriminate use of pesticides, *Silent Spring*, in 1962. Worry about air and water contamination had spread in the wake of fiascos: a seaward oil fix in California fouled shorelines with a huge number of gallons of spilled oil. (EPA, 2018) The Cuyahoga River close Cleveland, Ohio, choking with chemical contaminants, had unexpectedly blasted into blazes. Astronauts had started shooting the Earth from space, elevating mindfulness that the Earth's assets are limited.

In mid 1970, because of elevated public concerns about breaking down city air, urban water supplies contaminated with hazardous polluting influences, President Richard Nixon exhibited the House and Senate an earth shattering 37-point message on the earth. These focuses included: (Nixon, 1970)

- requesting four billion dollars for the change of water treatment facilities;
- asking for national air quality gauges and stringent rules to bring down engine vehicle emissions;
- launching governmentally supported research to diminish automobile pollution;
- ordering a tidy up of federal facilities that had fouled air and water;
- proposing a tax on lead added substances in fuel;

- forwarding to Congress an arrangement to protect on the seaborne transportation of oil; and
- approving a National Contingency Plan for the treatment of oil slicks.

Around a similar time, President Nixon additionally made a committee to some extent to consider how to compose national government programs intended to diminish contamination, with the goal that those projects could productively address the objectives laid out in his message on the earth.

Following the chamber's proposals, the president sent to Congress an arrangement to solidify numerous ecological duties of the national government under one organization, a new Environmental Protection Agency. This redesign would allow reaction to ecological issues in a way the past capacity of government contamination control programs couldn't face. (EPA Journal , 1985)

- The EPA would have the ability to do research on imperative contaminations independent of the media in which they show up, and on the effect of these toxins on the aggregate condition.
- Both without anyone else and together with different offices, the EPA would monitor the state of the earth - biological as well as physical.
- With these information, the EPA would have the capacity to build up quantitative "ecological baselines"- basic for endeavors to measure enough the achievement or disappointment of contamination decrease efforts.
- The EPA would be capable - working together with the states- - to set and uphold measures for air and water quality and for singular poisons.
- Industries trying to limit the unfavorable effect of their exercises on nature would be guaranteed of consistent standards covering the full scope of their waste transfer issues.
- As states created and extended their own particular pollution control programs, they would have the capacity to look to one organization to help their endeavors with money related and specialized help and preparing.

In the wake of directing hearings amid that late spring, the House and Senate affirmed the proposition. The office's first Administrator, William Ruckelshaus, guaranteed of office on December 4, 1970.

2.EPA HISTORY CONNECTED TO THE FIRST EARTH DAY IN APRIL 1970

Every year, Earth Day-April 22-denotes the commemoration of the introduction of the cutting edge environmental movement in 1970.

The stature of counterculture in the United States, 1970 brought the death of Jimi Hendrix, the last Beatles collection, and Simon and Garfunkel's "Scaffold Over Troubled Water." War seethed in Vietnam and understudies across the country overwhelmingly restricted it.

At the time, Americans were slurping leaded gas through gigantic V8 cars. Industry burped out smoke and ooze with little dread of legitimate outcomes or awful press. Air contamination was usually acknowledged as the possess an aroma similar to thriving. "Condition" was a word that seemed more frequently in spelling bees than on the nightly news. (Earth Day org, 2018)

In spite of the fact that standard America to a great extent stayed neglectful of natural concerns, the stage had been set for change by the distribution of Rachel Carson's New York Times blockbuster Silent Spring in 1962. The book spoke to a watershed minute, offering in excess of

500,000 duplicates in 24 nations, and starting to raise open mindfulness and worry for organisms, the earth and connections amongst contamination and general wellbeing.

Earth Day 1970 offered voice to that developing awareness, directing the vitality of the counter war dissent development and putting ecological worries on the first page. (Patricia Birnie, 2009, pp. 23-27)

3.PROTECTING HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT AS THE MISSION OF EPA

The mission of EPA is to secure human wellbeing and the earth. EPA attempts to guarantee that: (EPA, 2018)

- Americans have clean air, land and water;
- National endeavors to diminish ecological dangers depend on the best accessible logical data;
- Federal laws ensuring human wellbeing and nature are controlled and authorized reasonably, adequately and as Congress proposed;
- Environmental stewardship is indispensable to U.S. strategies concerning natural resources, human wellbeing, economic growth, vitality, transportation, agriculture, industry, and worldwide exchange, and these components are comparably considered in setting up ecological strategy;
- All parts of society approach exact data adequate to successfully take part in overseeing human wellbeing and ecological dangers;
- Contaminated lands and poisonous locales are cleaned up by possibly responsible gatherings and revived; and
- Chemicals in the commercial center are surveyed for security.

To achieve this mission, the agency: (EPA, 2018)

- Creates and implements directions

At the point when Congress composes an ecological law, the agency executes it by composing directions. Frequently, by setting national norms that states and clans uphold through their own directions. On the off chance that they neglect to meet the national measures, the agency can help them.

- Give grants

About portion of the financial plan goes into grants to state ecological projects, non-benefits, instructive establishments, and others. They utilize the cash for a wide assortment of undertakings. By and large, grants enable the agency to accomplish the general mission: ensure human wellbeing and nature.

- Study ecological issues

At research facilities situated all through the country, EPA recognizes and endeavors to take care of ecological issues. To learn significantly more, the agency shares data with different nations, private division associations, scholastic organizations, and different offices.

- Support associations

The agency doesn't secure the earth on its own. It works with organizations, non-benefit associations, and state and nearby governments through many organizations. A couple of illustrations incorporate monitoring water and vitality, limiting ozone harming substances, re-utilizing strong waste, and understanding pesticide dangers. Consequently, the agency shares data and openly perceive the accomplices.

➤ Show individuals about the earth

Securing the earth is everybody's duty, and begins with understanding the issues. (Olsen, 2010, pp. 13-17) The fundamentals incorporate decreasing how much energy and materials you utilize, reusing what you can and recycling the rest. There's significantly more about that to learn!

➤ Distribute data

Through composed materials, EPA advises people in general about its activities.

4.WORKING WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

4.1 EPA TOGETHER WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations (U.N.), with its component bodies, is principal among the multilateral, intergovernmental associations with which EPA draws in on environmental and sustainable economic development issues. Participation to oversee regular assets and lessen transboundary contamination is principal to building safe, steady and prosperous social orders. This guarantees U.S. partners are working on an equivalent balance with global partners. (Robert, 2004, pp. 31-37) The U.N. framework incorporates backup bodies which support its ecological endeavors. EPA works with a few of these, which are as follows:

4.1.1 The United Nations Environment Program

The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), set up in 1972, is the assigned element tending to ecological issues at the worldwide and local level for the United Nations. EPA has had a long and fruitful association with UNEP, including solid organizations and projects, which have had brought about quantifiable enhancements to human wellbeing and the earth. This collaboration with UNEP incorporates work on pollution reduction, enhancing ecological evaluations, limit building, information administration, innovation for manageable improvement, and the green economy. (EPA, 2018)

4.1.2 The World Health Organization

EPA has a longstanding project of participation with the World Health Organization (WHO) to address the immediate connection between ensuring general wellbeing and supporting a spotless domain. (Smith-Cannoy, 2012, pp. 26-28) We coordinate on an extensive variety of ecological and kids' medical problems, incorporating those related with air quality and atmosphere, harmful chemicals and pesticides, and water and sanitation.

4.1.3 The United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

An establishing contract body of the United Nations, ECOSOC is where the world's financial, social and ecological difficulties are examined. ECOSOC is made out of auxiliary bodies, and assembles various high level gatherings identified with UN endeavors on feasible improvement. ECOSOC's endeavors have included counsels which prompted the selection of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). ECOSOC likewise underpins the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development that was called for at Rio+20, to supplant the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD). (Stuart Bell, 2013, pp. 45-47) EPA has occupied with the CSD and related ECOSOC endeavors since their commencement and keeps on following crafted by identified with the 2030 Agenda and SDGs, giving key specialized contribution to the U.S. Branch of State.

4.1.4 International Maritime Organization

The International Maritime Organization (IMO) was made in 1948 to advance collaboration amongst governments and industry in the direction of transportation occupied with global exchange and to support the appropriation of the most astounding practicable gauges concerning sea wellbeing, effectiveness of route, and counteractive action and control of marine contamination from ships. EPA's work has added to the reception of more savvy, higher vitality productivity norms for new ships; stricter discharge restrains on criteria air toxins, for example, NO_x, SO_x and particulate issue (PM); the execution of an Emissions Control Area (ECA) for the greater part of North America and the U.S. Caribbean; controls on marine contamination; and the improvement of ecological arrangements in the IMO's Code for Shipping in Polar Waters (IMO Polar Code). (EPA, 2018)

4.2 EPA'S ROLE WITH THE ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) is a discussion for governments focused on democracy and the market economy to help sustainable economic growth, support business, raise expectations for everyday comforts, keep up money related solidness, help other nations' financial advancement, and add to development in world exchange. (Thieffry, 2011, pp. 19-24) EPA drives U.S. commitment with the OECD's Environment Policy Committee (EPOC) and related backup bodies.

CONCLUSIONS

It might be difficult to envision that before 1970, an industrial facility could heave dark clouds of poisonous smoke into the air or dump huge amounts of harmful waste into an adjacent stream, and that was perfectly legal. They couldn't be prosecuted to stop it. How was that conceivable? Since there was no EPA, no Clean Air Act, no Clean Water Act. There were no legitimate or administrative components to secure our environment. Starting 1970 this issue became important onto the national agenda. (Prieur, 2016, pp. 78-85) Today environmental issues should be everyone's responsibility but the leader is the EPA in protecting human health and the environment. Institutional collaboration is permitting response to environmental problems we are facing today.

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