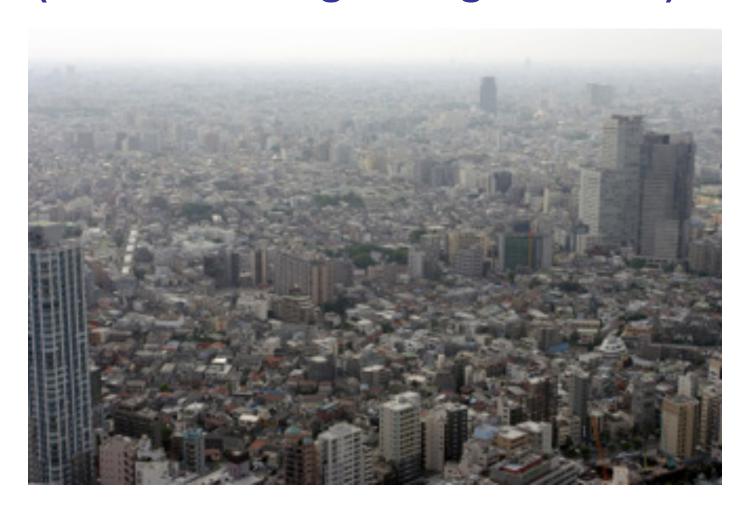
QUESTION 1

What words would you use to describe the following pictures?

Smog in Tokyo (much of it originating in China)



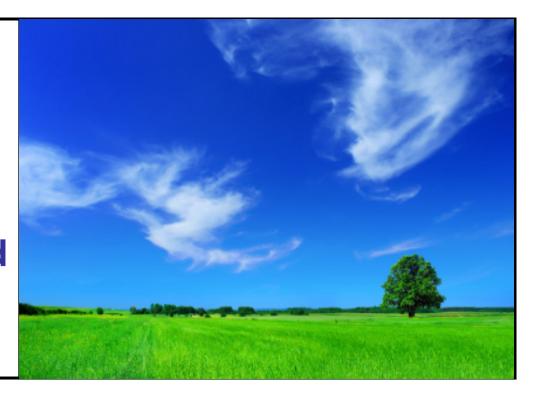
Smog is a form of air pollution caused by waste into the atmosphere



Government's Environmental Goals

Make sure air and water are clean

Preserve trees and open space



Smog threatens the public's health. Can lead to lung disease, breathing complications





Why Should We Care?

- The primary reason why governments try to preserve the environment is to protect public health
- Dirty air and water make people sick



Land Conservation

 Keep land open, and available for the public, and away from private owners and business that will pollute it



Environmental Goals

- Make sure air and water are clean
 - Dirty air and water not only makes humans sick, but can also kill wildlife populations
- Preserve trees and open space
 - Two large trees can create enough oxygen for a family of four

Policy #1 - Recycling

 Recycling is good for the environment because it limits the amount of waste that goes into landfills.

Policy #2 - Tax Credits

- A tax credit is like a tax coupon. If you do something good for the government, you don't have to pay as much tax.
- For example, a government might give tax credits to companies who install solar panels on their buildings.

Policy #3 - Pollution Limits

 The government creates limits on the amount of pollution a company can create during production.

 If they pollute above this limit, they are fined or can be closed down for repeat

offenses.



Policy #4 - Fuel Standards

- When cars burn gasoline to run their engine, pollution is created.
- The government has set fuel standards so that cars must be able to run a set number of miles per gallon
- If you drive 60 miles per week:
 - 15 mpg means you burn 4 gallons of gas
 - 30 mpg means you burn 2 gallons of gas

QUESTION

Are there any environmental hazards or threats that are harmful to health in your neighborhood? If so, what are they?

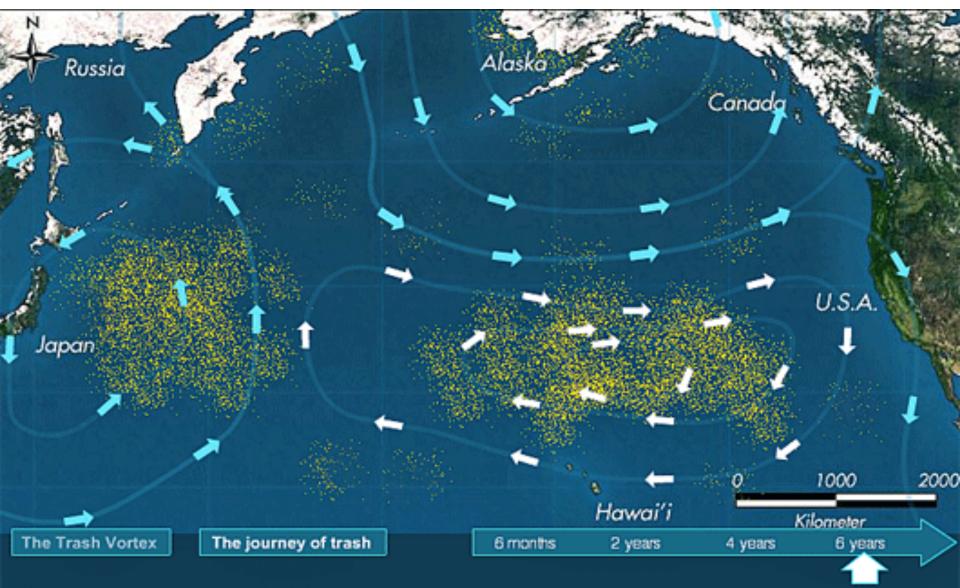
When water is polluted it becomes a health hazard to both human and animal wildlife.



Birds are consuming plastic, rather than fish, from the ocean and dying

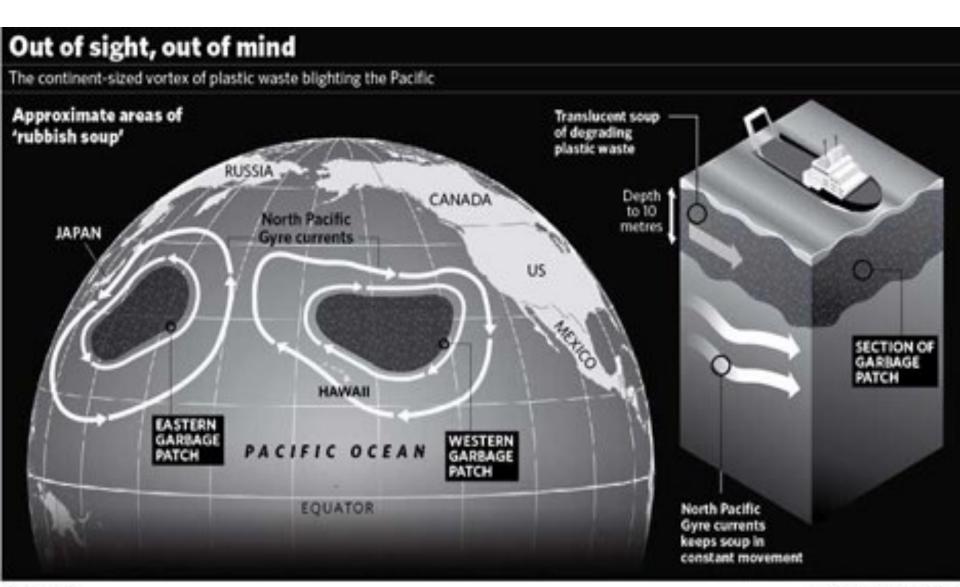


"The Great Pacific Garbage Dump"



The animation shows how trash (orange dots) entering the sea from land along the Pacific coast is caught by the gyre. On its way the trash is concentrated and eventually ends up in one of the two shown vortices. As a consequence, in these areas, the surface water contains six times more plastic than plankton biomass (dry weight).

The garbage patch continues to grow





QUESTION

On a scale of 1 to 10, how serious do you consider the trash in the ocean to be?

Due to the large amount of human waste, landfills have been created.

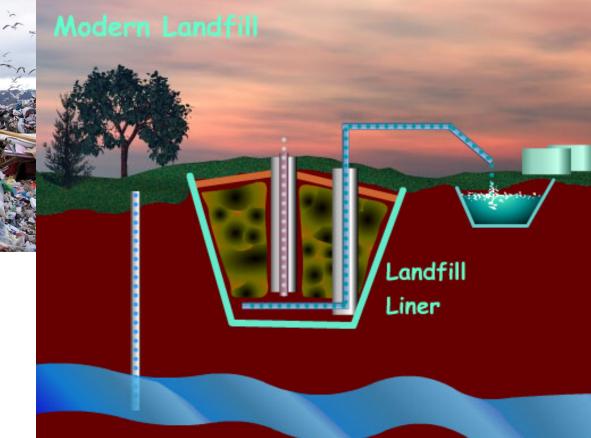


Landfill, also known as a <u>dump</u>, is a site for the disposal of waste materials by <u>burial</u>



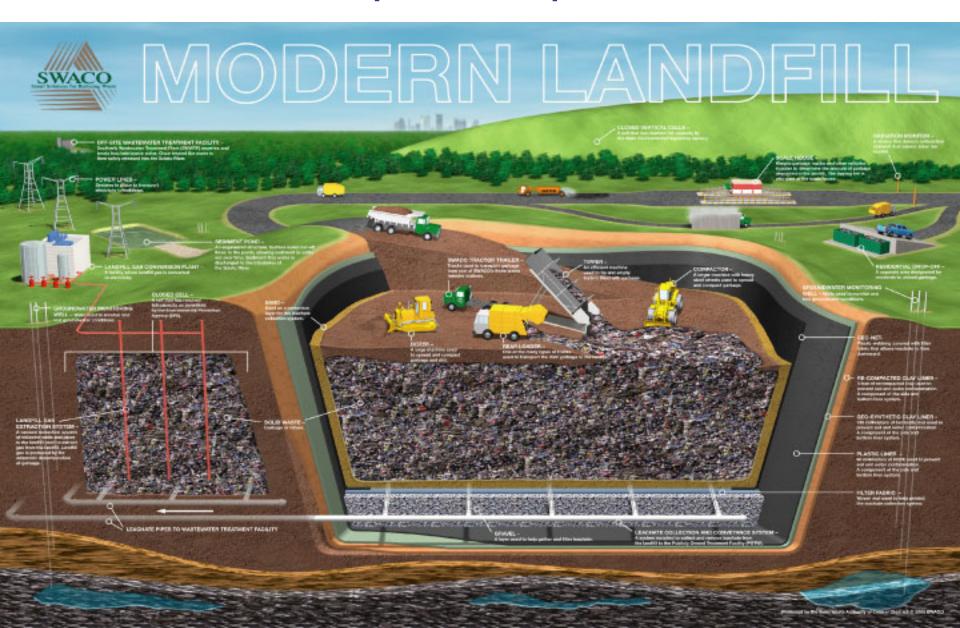
Diagram of a landfill





The bottom and sides of the landfill are lined with more clay or a plastic liner. This lining is intended to prevent water that has been exposed to the waste (this liquid is called leachate) from escaping into the environment.

Landfills are growing across the world cities1 As South Africa develops, consumption and trash increases



Government's Environmental Policy



Government's Environmental Policy

Fuel Standards



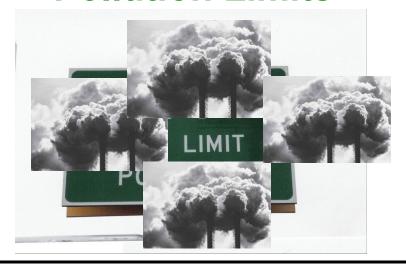
Tax Credits (coupon)



Recycling



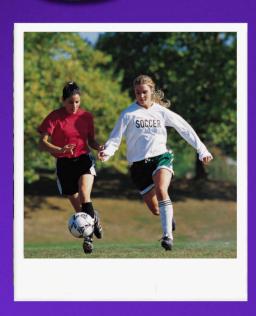
Pollution Limits

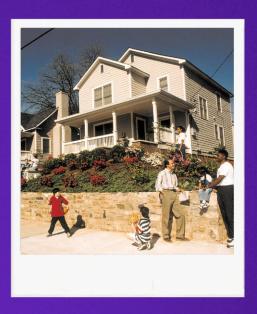


QUESTION 5: In your opinion, which environmental policy below will be most effective? Why

- # 1- Recycling- limits waste going into landfills
- # 2- Fuel Standards- cars have to run a set limit of miles per gallon
- # 3- Pollution Limits- sets a number limit on amount of pollution a company can create during production
- #4- Tax Credits- Companies that have environment friendly policies get a credit (coupon) on taxes. They are taxed less by Govt

Smart Growth More Choices For Our Families







Let's Start With Definitions

Sprawl is irresponsible development that takes our tax dollars away from our community and destroys farmland and open space.

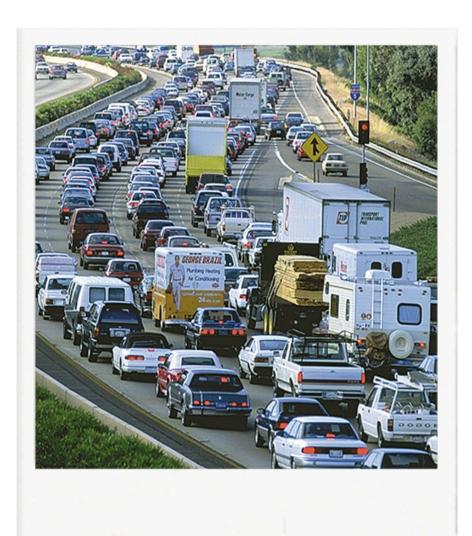
Smart Growth is well-planned development that keeps tax dollars in our communities and provides more choices for our families.

Sprawl Vs. Smart Growth





Sprawl Creates
Traffic
Congestion



Soccer Moms Become Cab Driver Moms

Everything is a Drive Away

School

Shops

Home

Suburban mothers spend
17 full days a year
behind the wheel, more than the
average parent spends dressing,
bathing and feeding a child

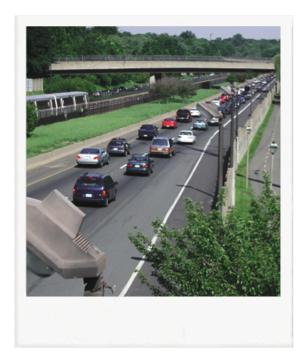
Source: Surface Transportation Policy Project

Recreation



Workplace

Smart Growth Provides More Transportation Choices







Sprawl Provides
Few or No Options
for Pedestrians
and Cyclists



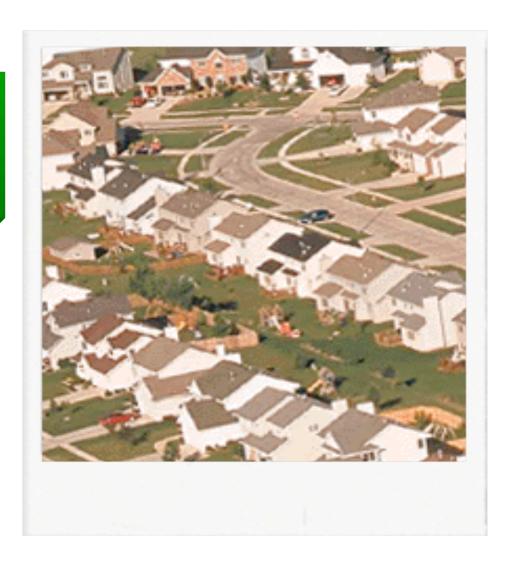
Smart Growth
Allows Farmers and
Communities to
Save Farmland







Sprawl
Consumes
Open Space



Smart Growth Costs Less

Roads	25% less
Utilities	15% less
Schools	5% less

Source: Economic and Fiscal Impacts of Alternative Land Use Patterns, by Robert Burchell, Rutgers University

Sprawl Pollutes the Environment and Harms Public Health

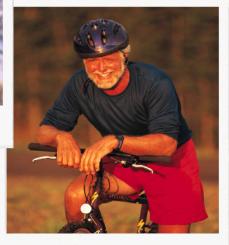
In 1997,
approximately
113 million
people
lived in counties
that had unhealthy
air quality

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Smart Growth
Protects the
Health of People
and the
Environment



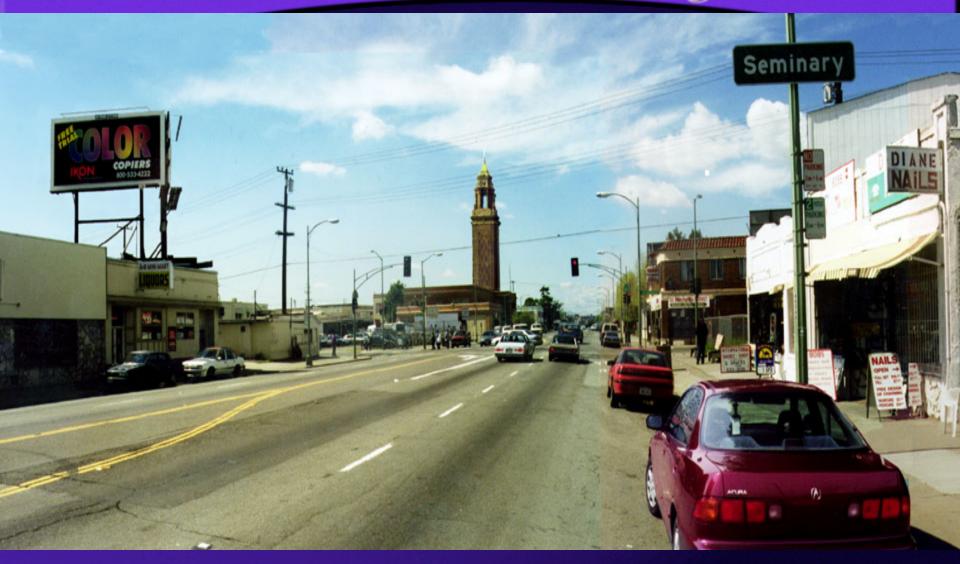




Sprawl Takes
Resources Away
from Our
Communities



Smart Growth Achieves the Right Balance



Smart Growth Achieves the Right Balance



Smart Growth Achieves the Right Balance



QUESTION

How could Smart Growth policies help dense country like Japan??