

U.S. Noise Control Act—gave the EPA power to set emission standards for major sources of noise, including transportation, machinery, and construction.

vector—the carrier organism through which pathogens can attack.

wastewater—any water that has been used by humans. This includes human sewage, water drained from showers, tubs, sinks, dishwashers, washing machines, water from industrial processes, and storm water runoff.

Waste-to-Energy (WTE) program—when the energy released from waste incineration is used to generate electricity.

CHAPTER 9: CULTURE, SOCIETY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Golden Age of Conservation—Roosevelt's term as president, during which he put many environmentally friendly laws and policies into effect.

green tax—a fiscal policy that lowers taxes on income, including wages and profit, and raises taxes on consumption, particularly the unsustainable consumption of non-renewable resources.

market permits—when companies are allowed to buy permits that allow them a certain amount of discharge of substances into certain environmental outlets. If they can reduce their amount of discharge, they are allowed to sell the remaining portion of their permit to another company.

policy—a plan or course of action, as of a government, political party, or business, intended to influence and determine decisions, actions, and other matters.