Mini Test Bank

Environmental Economic

and Natural Resources

MCQ questions:-

1-Which of the following is a renewable resource?

a-Petroleum. b-biological species. c-mineral ore. d-soil fertility.

2-What is environmental economics?

a-The branch of economics that studies how environmental and natural resources are developed and managed.

b – The branch of economics that show how to exploit natural resources as quickly as possible.

c-The psychological study of relations hip between humans and natural resources.

d-All above answers are correct.

3-Which of the following answers applies to renewable natural resources?

a-Once the renewable natural resource is used , is gone forever.

b-Renewable resources can be replenished.

c-renewable resources are costly to extract.

d- renewable resources can be, harvested at any rate without harming future supplies.

4- Which of the following answers is non-renewable natural resource?

a-Fish and cattle. b-Petroleum .

c-human resources. d-All answers are correct.

5-Why study environmental economics?

a-Studying environmental economics to bring harmony to the economic system and the environment.

b- Studying environmental economics to bring harmony to the economic system and political system.

c- Studying environmental economics to bring harmony to find harmony with oneself.

d- Studying environmental economics to find harmony with other people.

6- When economists say a product has high cost for a good ,what does this mean ?

a-Good is available in large quantities to the market.

b-A monopoly is supplying the good.

c- Demand is very high relative to supply.

d-All answers are correct.

7- Non-storable (or environmental resources) are characterized by all of that except:

a- often indivisible b- inexhaustible

c- Time and management relevant only to consumption

d- Time and management relevant to supply.

8- Sustainable development refers to :

a- survival of human species.

b- maintenance of the productivity of natural, produced, and human assets from generation to generation.

c- can physically capital substitute for natural capital

d- all of the above

e- non-of the above.

9- Determinants of environmental degradation includes all of that except:-

a- market failure.

b- defective economic policies.

c- defined property rights.

d- tragedy of commons.

10- Which of the following is not a goal of environmental science?

a- learn how nature works.

b- understand how we interact with the environment

c- find ways to deal with environment problems.

d- learn how to live more sustainably.

e- learn how to persuade politicians to enact sustainability legislation.

11- A key component of environment science is:

a- botany

b- political science.

c- sociology

d- ecology

e- psychology

12- Natural capital includes all of the following except:

a- solar energy b- air

c- water d- soil e- nutrients

13- Using normally renewable resources faster than nature can renew them is called

a- nutrient cycling b- nutrient deficit

c- sustainability d- trade-offs

e-degrading natural capital

14- Solar energy is known as:

a- renewable resource b- recyclable resource

c-perpetual resource d- reusable resource

e-nonrenewable resource

15- Scientists estimate we could recycle and reuse what percentage of the resources we now use?

a- 50-60% b-60-70% c- 70-80%

d- 80-90% e- 90-100%

16- The annual market value of all goods and services produced by all businesses, foreign and domestic, operating within a country is called

a- per capita GNP b- GNP c- per capita GDP

d- PPP e- GDP

17- The changes in a country's economic growth per person is measured by the

a- per capita GDP b- per capita GNP

c- per capita d- per capita GDPe- PPP

18- More developed countries, including the US, Japan, and most European countries have …… % of the world's population and use about ……..%

of all the world's resources.

a-72.25 b- 30.70 c- 5.25

d- 20.88 e- 33.68

19- Which of the following generalization about developing countries is true?

a- They make up about one-tenth of the world's population.

b- They have high average per capita GNP.

c- They include Canada, Japan, and Australia.

d- They use about 12% of the world's resources.

e- They are highly industrialized.

20- What is the primary difference between renewable resources and nonrenewable resources?

a- how easily they are discovered. b- the amount of the resource

c- the length of time it takes for them to be replenished

d- how fast they are being used up e-none of these

21- The highest rate at which a renewable resource can be used indefinitely without reducing its available supply is called

a- conservation b- sustainable yield

c- preservation d- perpetual resource

e- degradation

22- Which of the following would not be considered a nonrenewable resource?

a- copper b- oil c- fresh air

d- salt e- sand

23- Which of the following is not a renewable resource?

a- groundwater b- trees in a forest c- fertile soil

d- oil e- crops

24- all non-renewable resources can theoretically be

a- converted to nonmetallic minerals

b- converted to renewable ones

c- exhausted or depleted d- recycled or reused

e- alive

25- Which of the following is an example of reuse?

a- re-melting aluminum cans

b- making compost out of kitchen scraps

c- using plastic butter tubes to store leftovers

d- using waste heat to warm a room

e- making paper goods from previously used paper.

26- Use of a natural resources based on sustainable yields applies to

a- nonrenewable resources b- renewable resources

c- perpetual resources d- amenity resources

e- recycling

27-The three R principle in waste management, stand for:-

a-Reduce ,Reuse and Recycle.

b-Reduce, Reuse and Regain.

c-Reduce ,Reset and Reform.

d-Reduce, Retain and Regain.

28-Which of the following in notone of thetypesof propertyor resourcerights?

a- private property b- unusable property

c- open access renewable d- common property

e- all of these are types of property rights

29- If everyone on earth consumed at the same current level as the average U.S.

citizens, we would need

a- 30% more resources b- 75% more resources

c- 100% more resources d- two more earths

e- five more earths

30- Pollution includes

a- detergents dumped into streams

b- volcanoes spewing toxic gases into the atmosphere

c- CO_2 releases from coal burning power plants

d- fertilizer runoff from golf courses

e- all of these

31- Pollutants can have which of the following unwanted effects?

a- degrade life-support systems for humans

b- damage wildlife c- lower human health

d- unpleasant smells, sights, tastes e- all of these

32- Which of the following would not be a type of non degradable pollutant?

a- lead b- arsenic c- toxic chemicals

d- mercury e- human sewage

33- Nonpoint sources of pollution include all of the following except

a- wind carrying dirt and pesticides from croplands

b- runoff from a stockyard c- a smokestack from a power plant

d- fertilizer runoff from lawns e- runoff from cropland

34- Which of the following is one of the root causes of environmental problems

a- rapid population growth b- even distribution of wealth

c- increasingly sustainable use of resources

d- prices reflecting environmental costs

e- using nonrenewable resources sensibly

35- Which of the following is not normally an effect of poverty?

a- premature death from nonfatal diarrhea

b- lack of clean drinking water

c- severe respiratory illness from openly burning wood indoors

d- diseases from poor sanitation

e- heart disease and diabetes from obesity

36- The harmful effects of poverty are serious but those of affluence are

a- a lot less serious b- a little less serious

c- about the same d- a little more serious

e- a lot more serious

37- The real prices of goods and services do not include

a- the cost of raw materials b- the cost of manufacturing

c- the environmental costs of resources use

d- the cost of distribution e- the cost of advertising

38- Subsidies and tax breaks to companies are

a- helpful to the environment b- not helpful to the economy

c- not helpful to the company d- not helpful to the environment

e- none of these

39- The idea that we should be responsible caring managers of the earth is

a- the planetary management worldview

b- the stewardship worldview

c- the environmental wisdom worldview

d- the environmental justice movement

e- all of these

40- Which of the following statements best defines private costs?

a- They are internal in the sense that the firm or household must explicitly take them into account.

b-They are costs borne by people other than those who commit theaction.

c- They are synonymous with social costs.

d- They represent explicit costs incurred by business firms in the private sector.

41- Which of the following is NOT a possible solution to the problem of pollution?

a- Subsidizing the costs of production of activities that generate pollution.

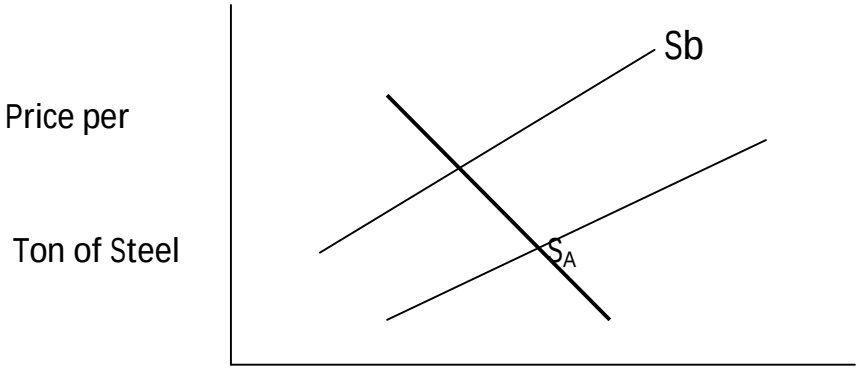
b- converting a resource that is communally owned into a privately owned resource.

c- Regulating the quantity of pollution that can be generated.

d- Imposing a pollution tax on producers.

42- Refer to the figure below. It represents supply and demand for the Black Ash Steel Company's output. The firm's plant belches large quantities of smelly fumes and black ash into the air. Residents in the surrounding

area have higher medical bills as a result. If the firm is forced to pay the full social cost of its production, what will occur?



a- Black Ash's supply curve will shift from S_A to S_B

b- Demand for the firm's steel will shift to the left

c- The company's supply curve will shift from S_B to S_A.

d- Black Ash will increase its own output to cover the cost increase.

d- the level of output is too high, and the supply curve should shift to the left to account for the externality.

43- Assuming that pollution cannot be removed from the environment at zero cost, the optimal level of pollution

a- will be zero. b- will be negative.

c- will be positive. d- cannot determined.

44- The costs of pollution abatement

a- increase at an increasing rate with the increase in pollution abatement.

b- increase at a decreasing rate with the increase in pollution abatement.

c- decrease at an increasing rate with the increase in pollution abatement.

d- decrease at a decreasing rate with the increase in pollution abatement.

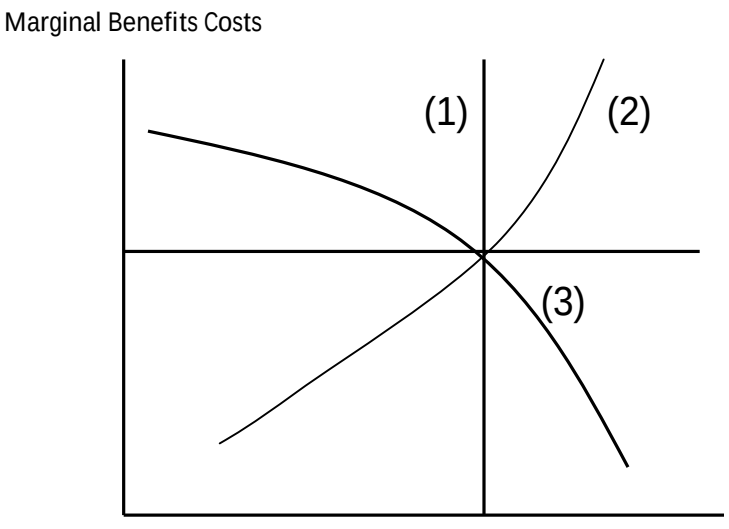
45- Refer to the figure below. The marginal cost of pollution abatement is curve

a- (1).

b- (2).

c- (3).

d- (4).



46- Suppose people value clean air more as their incomes increase, then

a- the marginal cost curve of pollution abatement to shift left, increasing the degree of air quality.

b- the marginal cost curve of pollution abatement to shift right, increasing the degree of air quality.

c- themarginal benefitcurve of pollution abatement to shift right,increasing the degree of air quality.

d- the marginal benefit curve of pollution abatement to shift left, increasing the degree of air quality.

47- When negative externalities exist, a voluntary agreement can be negotiated. Which of the following statements is true?

a- Voluntary agreements usually do not work since the owner has no incentive to negotiate.

b- Transactions costs must be low relative to the expected benefits of reaching an agreement.

c- Voluntary agreements are difficult to negotiate because they usually involve government intervention.

d- Voluntary agreements always leave the owner worse off.

48- Common property often results in

a- a negative externality. b- a social benefit.

c- a private cost. d- exclusive rights of ownership.

49- When there is a resource for which property rights are not well defined and there is a difference between private costs and social costs, then all but which of the following is a way to close the difference?

a- the free market system b- taxation

c- subsidization d- regulation

50- In a situation in which property rights are not well-defined and social costs exceed private costs, government can use all of the following to induce producers to bring private costs into alignment with social costs EXCEPT

a- taxing production b- coercive limits on production

c- subsidization of production d- regulation of production

51- The Framework Convention on Climate Change took place in

a- the 1973 – 1979 Tokyo Round. b- the 1987 – 1993 Uruguay Round.

c- the 1997 Kyoto Protocol. d- the 2001 Doha Round.

52- If pollution is bad, why do we still use pollution-causing resources such as coal and oil to generate electricity?

a- Governments lack the political will to enforce the use of pollution-free resources.

b- The cost of using pollution-free resources to generate power in many circumstances is much higher than generating that same power through conventional pollution-causing means.

c- Pollution is only a private cost.

d- The transaction costs of pollution are too low.

53- Many ecologists argue that several species of whales are close to extinction. If this is true, the reason is

a- inadequate endorsement of international laws.

b- whales are a type of common property.

c- the marginal benefit of hunting and killing a whale is greater than zero.

d- whale-killing technology is too productive.

54- Which of the following is most likely to be common property?

a- a cat in a house

b- farm raised catfish in Alabama

c- tuna in the Pacific Ocean

d- cattle on a Texas ranch

55- Which of the following is most likely to be private property?

a- bees

b- house flies

c- farm-raised chickens d- winds

56- Wild animals are likely to be

a- private property b- endangered species

c- domesticated by humans d- all of the above.

57- In a very polluted river it costs $3 per kilogram to remove the first 80% of the pollution. It costs $25 per kilogram to remove the last 20% of pollutant. This phenomenon is correctly referred to as:

a- cost-benefit analysis b- external costs

c- marginal costs d- marginal benefit e- externalities

58- Which of the following correctly describes the process of clear-cutting.

a- Some mature trees are left to provide shade for younger trees.

b- Only trees with commercial value are cut down.

c- A few mature trees are left to reseed the land after cutting.

d- All the commercially usable trees in an area are cut down.

e- Trees are planted between rows of other crops.

59- Repeated irrigation can cause which of the following?

f- Stalinization b- Waterlogging

c- Desertification d- Succession

e- Leeching of minerals from the soil

60- All of the following are problems created by the deforestation of rainforests EXCEPT

a- Increased erosion b- loss of biodiversity in the area

c- Charges in local rainfall levels

d- An increase in the availability of grazing land

e- Loss of soil fertility

61- Which of the following is NOT a renewable resource?

a- Air b- Soil

c- Copper ore d-Water e- Biodiversity

62- Nations have over fished international water and have depleted many commercially important fish species. This is a good example of which of the following?

a- International agreements b- The Tragedy of the Commons

c- The Rule of 70 d- Trade barriers e- Sustainability

63- What is the Environment Economics?

a- The branch of economics that studies how environmental and natural resources are developed and managed.

b- The branch of economics that shows how to exploit natural resources as quickly as possible.

c- The psychological study of relationships between humans and natural resources.

d- All answers above are correct.

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b- Renewable resources can be replenished.

c- Renewable resource are costly to extract.

d- Renewable resources can be harvested at any rate without harming future supplies.

65- Which of the following answers is a nonrenewable natural resource?

a- Fish and cattle. b- Petroleum.

c- Human Resources d- All answers above are correct.

66- Why study environmental economics?

a- Environmental economics to bring harmony to the economic system and the environment.

b- Study environmental economics to bring harmony to the economic system and the political system.

c- Study environmental economics to find harmony with oneself.

d- Study environmental economics to find harmony with other people.

67- Which good below is a public good?

a- Military and police. b- Used car market.

c- Insurance from a private company.

d- Petroleum imported from a government-controlled oil field.

68- What is Cost-Benefits Analysis?

a- Help a person or institution to choose a project with the lowest benefits and highest costs.

b- Help a person or institution to choose a project with the highest benefits and lowest costs.

c- Help a person or institution to choose a project with the highest benefits and costs.

d- Help a person or institution to choose a project with the lowest benefits and costs.

69- What is an open resources?

a- Property owned by everyone or absence of ownership.

b- Property owned by the government.

c- An LLP company owns the property.

d- None of the answers above is correct.

70- What is the meaning of equity?

a. People own equally all of the society's resources.

b. Government representatives only have right to use resources.

c. Law representatives only have right to use resources.

71- Who coined the phrase "The Invisible Hand"?

a- Gordon Tullock.. b- John Maynard Keynes.

c- Joseph E. Stiglitz d- Adam Smith.

72- What is a market failure?

a- Something prevents the market to allocate resources efficiently.

b- Both consumer's and producer's surpluses are maximized.

c- Free market of individuals acting in their own self interest leads to a socially-desirable result.

d- None of the answers is correct.

73- What does a market failure imply?

a. Wastefulness or economic inefficiency.

b. It lowers the costs involved in making a transaction.

c. Goods are always supplied by producer.

d. The consumers get the lowest prices and highest quantities the market.

74- What kind of market failure is it, if a company producing medicines also pollutes the air?

a- Asymmetric Information. b- Monopolies.

c- Negative Externality. d- Open access property problem.

75- Which answer below is an example of a positive externality?

a- Public immunizations.

b- Increase of corporate taxes.

c- Issuing extra permits for pollution.

d- All answers above are correct.

76- One can view environmental regulations as a benefit for ….

a- Society's health b- The environment

c- Innovation of firms and companies

d- All answers of firms are correct

77- Why did the pollution permits save an estimated $1 billion over command and control regulation?

a. Flexible standards made using clean coal, rather than a scrubber, a viable option.
b. Deregulation of railroads made it cheaper to transport low-sulfur coal across US
c. Technological innovation that cleaned a plant's emissions.
d. All answers all are correct.

78- Which one of the following is not a source of market failure?

a- Public goods. b- Product is both rival and excludable.

c- Presence of externalities. d- Asymmetric information.

79- Which of the following is an example of a public good?

a- Having hot dogs at a picnic. b- Whales swimming in a ocean

c- National defense protecting a nation.

d- Apples on a tree in a public park.

80- When government uses laws and regulations that dictate the standards and technology used to reduce pollution, which approach is the government using?

a- The Precautionary Principle b- The Coase Theorem.

c- Command-and-control regulations. d- Pigovian Tax.

81 If government regulates the amount of pollutant present in the surrounding (ambient) environment, which type of Command-and-control regulations does the government use?

a. Ambient Standards. b- Emission standards.

c- Technology standards. d- Grandfathering of regulations.

82- What is it called when government uses laws and regulations to dictate the standards and/or technology to reduce pollution?

b. Pigouvian Taxes.

c. Command-and-control regulations (CAC)

d. Subsidy. d- Lawsuits.

83 Pollution include

a- detergents dumped into streams

b- volcanoes spewing toxic into the atmosphere.

c- CO_2 releases from coal burning power plants.

d- Fertilizer runoff from golf courses

e- All of these.

84 Pollutants can have which of the following unwanted effects?

a- Degrade life-support system for humans.

b- Damage wildlife. c- Lower human health

d- Unpleasant smells, sights, tastes.

e- All of these.

85- Which of the following would not be a type of non-degradable pollutant?

a- Lead b- Arsenic c- Toxic chemicals

d- Mercury e- Human sewage

86- Nonpoint sources of pollution include all of the following except

a- wind carrying dirt and pesticides from croplands

b- runoff from a stockyard c- a smokestack from a power plant

e- fertilizer runoff from lawns f- runoff from cropland

87- An important environmental objective is to preserve the variety of distinct species of animals and plants and the variety of ecosystems they inhabit. This is known as

a- biodiversity b- risk assessment

c- sustainable development d- pollution prevention

88- Managing the earth's resources to ensure their quality and abundance for future generable is known as

a- environmental quality b- ecological preservation

c- sustainable development d- biodiversity

89- Charging polluter a fee for each until of pollution released is an example of

a- the market approach to environmental policy

b- the polluter-pays principle

c- the command-and-control approach to environmental policy

d- (a) and (b) only

90- A polluting source that cannot be identified accurately and degrades the environment in a diffuse, indirect way is a

a- stationary source b- point source

c- nonpoint source d- mobile source

91- Acid rain is an example of

a- local pollution b- global pollution

c- regional pollution d- natural pollution

92- A school bus is an example of

a- a stationary source b- a mobile source

c- a nonpoint source d- none of the above

93-Non-renewable resources are those for which there is no process of----- :-

a-substitution. b-replacement. c-sustainability. d-assimilation.

94-Both renewable and non-renewable resources have ------- trade-offs:-

a-objectively. b-intertemporal. c-relevance. d-stock

94-Although the dividing line between the two is blurring , generally speaking _____ concerned with source extraction and _____ is concerned with environmental degradation:-

a-production economics ; consumption economics.

b-environmental economics ;natural economics.

c-natural resources ; environmental economics.

d-; consumption economics; production economics.

95-Continued extraction of non-renewable resource can be sustainable overtime if managed properly :-

a-False ;all non-renewable resources have a 5 years lifetime for extraction.

b-True ; by definition no-renewable resources will never deplete

c-True ; with continued increase in technology nonrenewable resources can last indefinitely.

d-False; nonrenewable resource will eventually deplete.

96-Mineral stocks ; fisheries ; and water are examples of ---------- :-

a-Renewable resources. b- nonrenewable resources.

c -natural resources capital.- d-Environmental capital.

97-The area where all the living organisms interact with each-other and their environment is----------:-

a-Biosphere. b-exosphere. c-mesosphere. d-thermosphere.

98 -Which of the following enhances soil fertility?

a-Crop-rotation . b- improved methods of agriculture.

c-Using new seed version. d-irrigation.

99-Salinization is :-

a-Accumulating of salt in water, b- Accumulating of salt in food.

100-Natural capital includes all of the following Except:-

a-Solar energy. b-air. c-water. d-soil.

100- The study of nature in its role as provider of raw materials is called------

a-natural resource economics. b-natural economics.

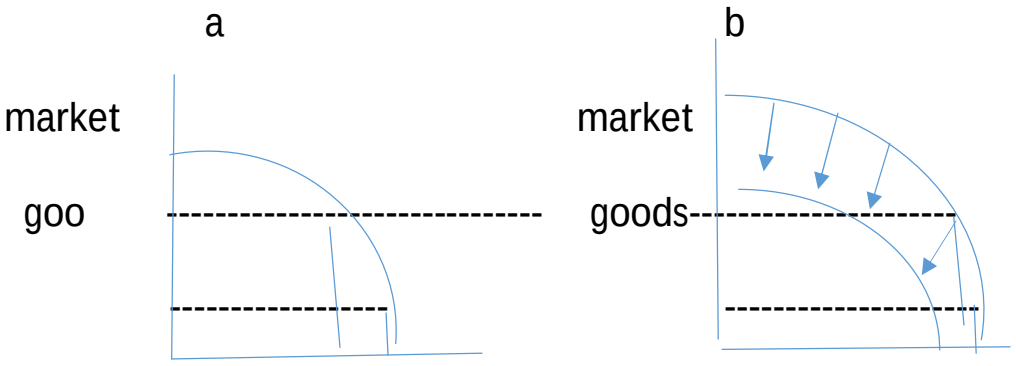
c-environmental economics. d-all of the above is correct.

101- ---------- economics is an example a subdivision of natural resources:-

a-agricultural. b-energy. c-mineral. d-all choices are right.

102-Nonrenewable resources are those for which there is no process of ------

a- Substitution. b-replacement. c-sustainability. d-assimilation.



103-In the figure above (a) represents :-

a-a production possibility curve.

b- a trade-off between the production of market goods and environmental quality.

c- combinations of outcomes given a fixed endowment and technology.

All of the above choices .

104-In the figure above (b) represents :-

a- Intertemporal linkage between production decisions today and production abilitytomorrow.

b- A change in technology allowing for increased production .

c- The inevitable consequences of air pollution.

d- The role of government.

105- ---------- is on environmental media:-

a-water. b-land. c-air. d- all of the above.

106-We study environmental economics because :-

a-Many causes and consequences of environmental degradation and poor natural resource management are economic.

b- " Market-based" approaches to resource management and environmental regulations are increasingly common at all levels of government.

c- Knowing the basic principles enables us to formulate or refute economic arguments.

d- All of the above.

107-Decision choices include all of the following EXCEPT :-

a-maintaining the status quo. b-altering the status quo.

c-asking help from International Organizations.

d-doing nothing with focus on relevant instruments.

108-Natural resource economics covers the study of the following EXCEPT.:-

a- Problems of managing common-pool national resources.
b- Allocation of resources among different economic sectors.
c- Determining optimal rates of extraction.
d- Understanding resources market.

109-Common-pool national resources are :-

a-difficult to exclude access. b-renewable.

c-once extracted is no longer available. d-sustainable.

110 -All of these are branches of environmental economics EXCEPT:-

a- Forest economics. b- Marine economics.
b- Regional economics. d-energy economics.

B -T/F

1- Many causes and consequences of environmental degradation and natural resource management are economic. True
2- Trade-off or opportunity cost means that something must be given up to obtain something valued. True

3- Environmental economics - as an analytical subject – describes only the state of the environment and changes in it. False

4- All nonrenewable resources can be saved. False

5- Depletion of natural resources is a result of the negative impact of human economic activity on natural resources. True

6- Soil degradation does not affect the quality of air or water. False

7- Potential natural resources include those resources which are discovered and in use and also those have not yet been discovered, sufficiently explored or whose use is not economically justified. True

8- All developed countries where are living – 20% of the world population use only less than 50% of all fossil fuel resources. False

9- Poverty existence is more likely to have a limited effect on environmental degradation. False

10- Point sources means that pollutants that come from different, identifiable source. False

11- While heavily dependent on the environment, we are not dependent for everything we need to stay alive and healthy. False

12- Environmental science is a branch of environmentalism and has the aim of protecting the earth's life-support systems. True

13- The three overarching themes relating to the long-tem sustainability of life on this planet are solar energy, biodiversity, and energy cycling. False

14- Natural services are functions of nature, such as purification of air and water, which support life and human economics. True

15- Take away solar energy and all natural capital would collapse. True

16- If everyone on earth consumed at the rate of an average U. S. citizen, the earth could only support about 5 billion of the 6.9 billion now alive.

17- A drainpipe of a factory that is releasing a pollutant is an example of nonpoint source of pollution. False

18- The Tragedy of the Commons refers to a lack of agricultural resources available for the common (poor) people in a country. False

19- The amount of biologically productive land and water required to supply the people in country with renewable resources and recycling wastes and pollution is the ecological footprint. True

20- An environmental problem that is not addressed can continue to grow until it reaches an often irreversible tippling point. True

21- Pollutants are all human-made; they can not enter the environmental naturally. False

22- Pollution cleanup is usually the best way of dealing with the release of a pollutant. False

23- The harmful environmental effects of poverty are much worse than these of affluence. False

24- A basic cause of environmental problems results from the fact that companies using resources have to pay for the cost of the harmful environmental costs of supplying their products. False

25- The old lesson that you should "protect your capital and live on the income it provides" applies to the use of the earth's natural capital as well as financial resources. True

26- Residuals are by-products, or pollution, left in the environment after a technological or natural process as occurred. True

27- An airplane is a point source of pollution. True

28- Runoff from urban streets is an example of nonpoint source pollution. True

29- Concern for managing natural resources to ensure their quality and abundance for future generations is called sustainable development. True

30- Proponents of an environmentally adjusted measure of national income believe that environmental pollution linked to production should be recorded as a loss in the system of national accounts (SNA). True

31- The economic criteria concerned with minimizing resource use to achieve an objective is known as allocative efficiency. True

32- Setting an air quality is an example of a command and control approach to improving the environment. False

33- A tax imposed on emissions is an example of the market approach to pollution control. False

34-Environment science is a branch of environmentalism and has the aim of protecting the earth's life support system. False

35-Negative externalities are those externalities which sellers impose upon third parties through their production activity. False

36-Environmental economics –as an analytical subject- describes only the state of environment and changes in it. False

37-Setting an air quality is an example of a command – and – control approach to improving environment. False

38Natural services are functions of nature ,such as purification of air and water , which support life and human economics. True

39-Market failure provides a justification for government intervention/action. True

40-Generally marginal private costs and benefits are equal to social marginal costs and benefits. False

41-Value means the price of a good in economics. True

42-It is generally impossible to price a unit of public good. True

43-continued extraction of nonrenewable can be sustainable overtime if managed properly. False

44-A living resource can be nonrenewable if the rate of harvest exceeds the growth rate of the resource's stock. False

45-It is more difficult to develop and administer control policies for point source pollutants than if it is for nonpoint source pollutants. False

Best of luck