

Antitrust Laws

Act

Purpose

**Sherman
Antitrust Act**

Environmental Laws

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graph TD; A([Environmental Laws]) --- B([Air]); A --- C([Water]); A --- D([Toxic Substances]);
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Air

Water

**Toxic
Substances**

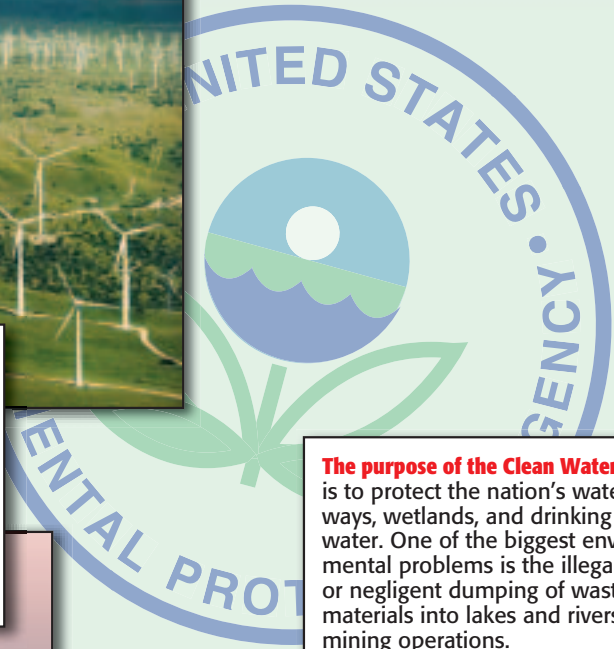
Chapter 18 Business and Regulations

Figure 18.1 Environmental Regulations

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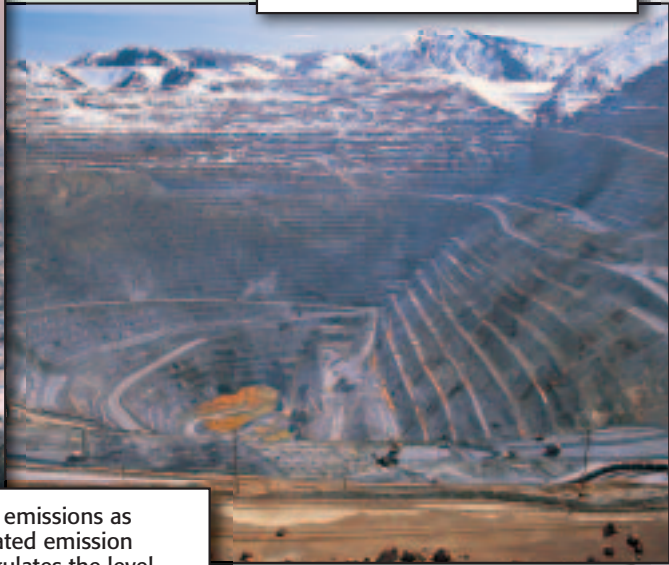
The Environmental Protection Agency was created by the federal government in response to the growing public demand for cleaner water, air, and land. The EPA's tasks include repairing the damage already done to the environment, creating guidelines for controlling pollution, and promoting the use of more environmentally friendly sources of green energy, such as wind and solar power.



The purpose of the Clean Water Act is to protect the nation's waterways, wetlands, and drinking water. One of the biggest environmental problems is the illegal or negligent dumping of waste materials into lakes and rivers by mining operations.



The Clean Air Act identified automobile emissions as a major source of air pollution and created emission standards for motor vehicles. It also regulates the level of pollutants that can be emitted by factories and even common household items such as house paints. Corporate officers who knowingly violate the Clean Air Act are subject to criminal penalties, including imprisonment.



Chapter 18

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 Before laws such as the National Environmental Policy Act were passed, the federal government was not equipped to deal with pollutants that harm human health and the environment. *What are some of the problems businesses have with environmental laws?*

Chapter 18 Supplemental Master Figure 18.1

Securities and Antitrust Legislation	
Securities regulation:	
Securities Act of 1933	Regulates the issuance of new securities.
Securities Exchange Act of 1934	Established the Securities and Exchange Commission; deals with subsequent trading in securities.
Williams Act of 1968	Requires stricter reporting and procedural requirements.
Antitrust regulation:	
Sherman Antitrust Act of 1914	Prohibits contracts and combinations in restraint of trade; also prohibits monopolies, attempts to monopolize, and conspiracies to monopolize.
Clayton Antitrust Act of 1914	Prohibits specific practices such as tying agreements and interlocking directorates.
Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914	Established the Federal Trade Commission; promotes free and fair competition, and prohibits unfair and misleading practices.
Robinson-Patman Act of 1936	Deals with product pricing; advertising and promotional allowances.