Environmental and Land Use Update 2021 NC Cooperative Extension Conference

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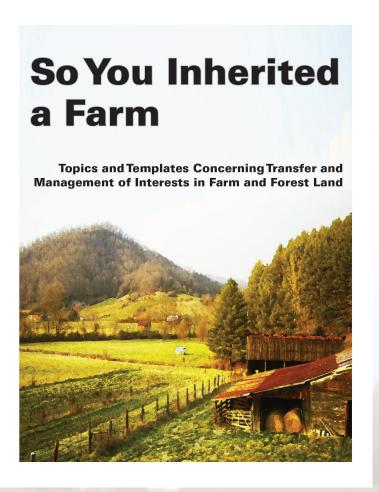
This Extension Professor's Requests

Please keep sending me your field questions

 To extent practicable, please direct public inquiries to the materials on <u>farmlaw.ces.ncsu.edu</u>

Land Summit Support Publication

- Supported by Tobacco Trust Fund
- Printing of 300 copies for 2022 workshops
- Topics include estate planning, purchase options, PUV, Tenancy, etc.
- Templates ("go by's")
- PDF available at www.farmlaw.ces.ncsu.edu



"A Different Time Politically"

National Environmental Policy Act of 1970

Senate: unanimous

House: 372-15

Clean Air Act of 1979

Senate: unanimous

House: 336-40 (10 n/v)

Clean Air Act Amendments 1990

Senate: 89-11

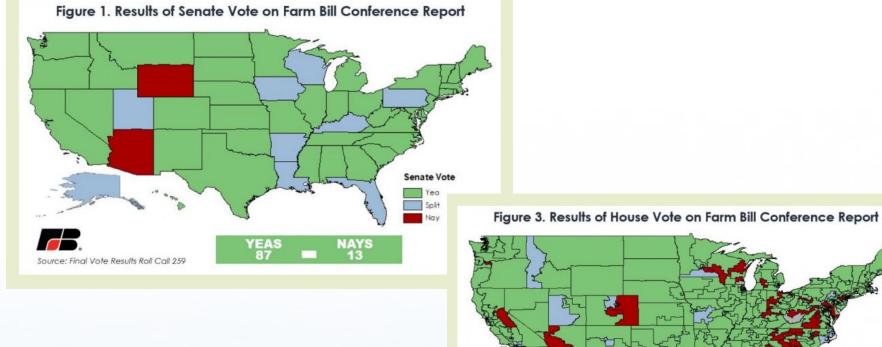
House: 401-21

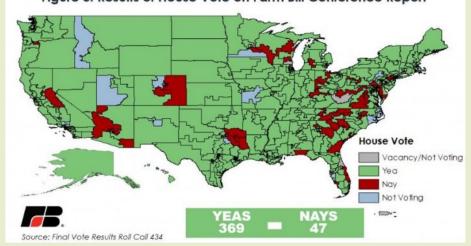
Clean Water Act (1972)

Senate: 52-12 (36 n/v) override of Pres. Nixon veto

House: 247-23 (160 n/v) override...

Farm Policy Still Bi-Partisan





Battle in the Agencies and Courts

- Congress passes a Statute ('broad brush stroke')
 - statute assigns agency to administer
 - agency writes 'fine print' regulation through public process (Administrative Procedure Act)
- Affected party challenges agency action
 - "abused discretion" in interpretation of statute policy
 - did not follow science-based findings in statute
 - did not follow APA process
- Court rules on discretion, vote of judges based on their political philosophy
 - i.e. the reason they were nominated
 - confirmation votes still largely bi-partisan

The Rollback of the Great Rollback

- Trump Administration "rolled back" (to lesser regulation) over 100 regulations concerning the environment, land use, agriculture and endangered species
- Biden Administration working to undo these changes
- Major Challenge: Agencies have been denuded of scientists
 - loss of scientific capacity at EPA etc
 - environmental statutes (e.g. Clean Air Act) generally require scientific basis for regulation (any roll back is a new regulation, requires science update)
 - without science, easier to challenge (halt)

The Federal Judiciary

- Plays deciding role in constitutional questions on laws impacting agriculture and environment
 - conservatives: awards general discretion to agencies interpreting a law to deregulate business; restrictive of government power when law increases regulation of business
- Supreme Court facing big test: Is it a partisan political body?
 - Do the justices care?
 - Will Court follow precedent?
 - NYT report of a defensive press tour
- Has ruled in favor of agriculture (and environment) in past few sessions since conservative majority
 - e.g. County of Maui v Hawaii Wildlife Federation (expanded protection of Clean Water Act)
 - e.g. Cedar Point Nursery v Hassid (expanded definition of a "taking" of property by government)

Obama vs. Trump Federal Court Appointments

- Supreme Court
 - Justice Sotomayor (2009)
 - Justice Kagan (2002)
 - Judge Garland nominated
- Circuit COA
 - 30 by Jan 1, 2012
 - 55 total by Jan, 2016
- District Courts
 - 130 by Jan 1, 2012
 - 268 total by July 2016

- Supreme Court
 - Justice Gorsuch (2017)
 - Justice Kavanaugh (2018)
 - Justice Barrett (2020)
- Circuit COA
 - 54 by end of term
- District Courts
 - 174 by end of term

2021 NC "Farm Act" Provisions

- Voluntary Ag Districts
 - qualification tied to Bona Fide Farm definition
 - authorize delegated powers to Ag Advisory Board
 - clarified 'warning' buffer in GIS (½ mi from property line)
- Timber Trespass
 - now Class G Felony
 - raises damages to 3x value of cut timber
- Timber load ticket now required, issued to landowner within 30 days of harvest for each load to removed
- Expiration of DL issued to H2A worker (3 yrs after visa issuance; or date of visa expiration)
- Ties farm workers comp exemption to statutory definition of agriculture (ag business required to carry for min 10 non-seasonal FTE; all other business at 3 min)
- No Further Updates to Right to Farm law

Animal Activism "Ag Gag" law update

- Creates a civil right of action for private employers
- North Carolina Property Protection Act, N.C.G.S. 99E-2(b)
 - Employee enters non-public space of employment to remove or capture "data, paper, records, or any other documents and uses the information to breach the person's duty of loyalty to the employer"
 - "records images or sound occurring within an employer's premises"
 - "placing on the employer's premises an unattended camera or electronic surveillance device"
 - Commits "An act that substantially interferes with the ownership or possession of real property"
- Middle District NC declared majority of statute's provisions unconstitutional (Peta v Stein 1:16-cv-00025-TDS-JEP)
 - violates first amendment
- Appealed by NC Farm Bureau et al to 4th Circuit COA
- <u>Farm Law</u> article

Labor Organizing Access as a "Taking"

- Cedar Point Nursery v Hassid June 23, 2021
- Issue: may State of California require landowners to allow farm labor union personnel to enter property for purposes of labor organizing?
 - regulation in place since 1975
- Holding: Violation of the US Const. 5th Amendment "takings" clause ("... nor shall private property be taken for public purpose without just compensation")

Dicamba Registration for 2022

- 9th Circuit ordered EPA to "deregister" 3 Dicamba products
- Case: National Family Farm Coalition v. Environmental Protection Agency, No. 17-70810 (9th Cir. 2020)
- Complaint: EPA relied on insufficient drift impact data
- Court: Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) requires examination of economic and social factors
 - argument that dicamba disrupts communities with destroyed crops
 - forces neighbors to buy dicamba-resistant seed
- No decision made on dicamba registration for 2022

Waters of the United States (WOTUS) and the Navigable Water Rule

- Fundamental tension between Clean Water Act jurisdiction (federal) and state jurisdiction over waterways (and what you can discharge to them)
 - If not WOTUS, no federal jurisdiction (state must regulate)
 - Theoretically, state may enforce stricter standards (e.g. NC has protections of isolated wetlands)

Scenarios

- Landowner wishes to deepen a wetland area into a pond for irrigation or livestock
- Landowner wishes to fill in a wet area on property for crop production
- Landowner wishes to divert established ditching on property
- Landowner wishes to "un-dam" an existing pond
- Must landowner apply for a CWA §404 permit?

Significant Nexus

- CWA: "restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters"
- What happens upstream affects waters downstream
- Where science shows no effect, no "significant nexus"
- EPA science report: "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence"

Navigable Water Rule Highlights

- Wetlands must have "direct hydrologic surface connection" to traditional water (continuous surface connection)
- Wetlands physically separated from other waters of the United States by upland or by dikes, barriers, or similar structures and also lacking a direct hydrologic surface connection to such waters are *not adjacent*
- Ditches are generally proposed not to be "waters of the United States" unless
 - functioning as traditional navigable waters
 - constructed in a tributary and also satisfy the conditions of the proposed "tributary" definition
 - constructed in an adjacent wetland and also satisfy the conditions of the proposed "tributary" definition.
- Tributaries do not include surface features that flow only in direct response to precipitation, such as ephemeral flows, dry washes, arroyos, and similar features
 - Perennial means year round
 - Intermittent means continuous flow at certain times in a "typical" year

Reversing Navigable Water Rule

- Biden Administration moving to reinstate some semblance of 2015 rule
- NWR struck down by 9th Circuit in Pascua Yaqui Tribe v.
 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
 - is a nationwide stay?
 - will EPA (Biden Administration) appeal?
 - Does not revert rules to 2015, but reinstates the 1986 definition of WOTUS

Review 2015 Rules: 8 Categories of Jurisdictional Waters

- 1. Traditional navigable waters
- 2. Interstate waters
- 3. Territorial Seas
- 4. Impoundments of jurisdictional waters
- Tributaries
- 6. Adjacent
- 7. Isolated wetlands (5 types)
- 8. Waters within 100 year flood plain 4000 ft from traditional navigable water

"Jurisdictional by Rule" = no additional analysis required

"Case by Case basis"= significant nexus (Kennedy concurrence)

Case by Case "Similarly Situated" Nexus to Downstream Water Quality

- Five types of isolated wetlands
 - 1. Prairie potholes
 - 2. Carolina and Delmarva bays
 - 3. Pocosins
 - 4. western vernal pools in California
 - 5. Texas coastal prairie wetlands
- "similarly situated" analysis is conducted where it is determined that there is a likelihood that there are waters that function together to affect downstream water integrity

Renewable Energy Development

- Prior to 2017, siting anywhere near 3 phase power lines
- HB 589: Duke Energy largely in control of RFPs
 - effectively limits new sites to larger 80MW
 - (1MW ≈ 5,068 solar panels ≈ 5 ac) (1MW ≈ 200 homes)
- Tranche 1 and 2 closed
- Tranche 3 re-opening for 80MW new capacity
 - unsure of locations
- Landowner question: how do I get a solar facility?
 - Response: contact a developer (Cypress Renewables, Strata Solar, etc.)
- HB 329 Report: study of financial assurances for removal, hazardous waste, recycling, etc.
- Fact sheet in CALS editing

Renewable Energy Update

- Utilities required to meet renewable energy targets by Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standard ("REPS")
- NC REPS Statute requires utilities to meet REPS with swine and poultry waste
- Biden Plan to open up all coastlines to wind facilities
 - likely to cause consternation for coastal communities

PFAS (Gen X) Update

- perfluorinated and polyfluoroalkyl substances ("forever chemicals")
- Released by Chemours in Cumberland Co. into Cape Fear watershed (also air emissions)
- Not a regulated substance under Clean Water Act
- Contaminated land, water supplies of Wilmington
- Biden Administration (Sec. Regan, EPA) proposals
 - high standards under Safe Drinking Water Act
 - require manufacturers to demonstrate toxicity (?)
 - list PFAS as "hazardous substances" under CERCLA
 - can assign clean up liability

THANKS FOR INVITING ME!

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