Legal Review

Ag law experts review top legal issues affecting farmers.

Court decisions and changes in the law can have significant impacts on farm and

ranch businesses, according to two ag law experts who presented at a workshop at the

American Farm Bureau Federation's 2018 Annual Convention in Nashville, Tenn.



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Tiffany Dowell Lashmet, assistant professor and Extension specialist in agricultural law with Texas A&M AgriLife Extension, and Paul Goeringer, Extension legal specialist at the University of Maryland, gave an overview of legal issues affecting farmers and ranchers, including the Waters of the U.S. (WOTUS) rule, dicamba drift,

Attorney shares how due process helps fight government red tape

To combat the ever-increasing number of burdensome government regulations affecting American farmers and ranchers, public interest law firms are working with the courts to reverse the trend of ignoring due process related to administrative rules.

"The courts often defer to agencies' views of the facts, so [farmers and ranchers] lose their ability to challenge the facts," said Tony Francois, senior attorney for the Pacific Legal Foundation, a public-interest law firm based in Sacramento, Calif. Francois addressed farmers and ranchers at a workshop at the American Farm Bureau Federation's 2018 Annual Convention in Nashville, Tenn.

Francois' focus has been the defense of property rights threatened by federal environmental statutes, namely the *Endangered Species Act* and the *Clean Water Act*. Francois said his firm was working to rebuild protections through recent and upcoming judicial decisions that would help those in agriculture going forward regain protections of due process.

The attorney reminded attendees that the intended purpose of America's legal process was to ensure that no one branch or agency held all the power or made decisions in secret. The protections of due process are also designed to protect the accused against government power being used for improper motives.

Francois said that while the powers of enforcing the law and interpreting the law were separated intentionally, they often get put a tentative settlement in the Syngenta corn class action lawsuits and "ag gag" laws.

WOTUS

"Congress gave the EPA jurisdiction over Waters of the U.S., but didn't define Waters of the U.S.," said Lashmet. This left the definition up to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), but rather than interpreting the scope of the regulation, EPA expanded it with the 2015 WOTUS rule. Numerous lawsuits were filed,

back together in the administrative agencies.

"This was not what was originally intended," Francois said.

Francois explained that administrative agencies have historically skirted this separation through delegation and deference. He elaborated that Congress often delegates to agencies the writing of their own rules, including deciding whether or not to hold hearings.

The judiciary will give deference to agencies as experts in their field, especially in terms of environmental laws. This becomes a problem when the agency presents the facts of their enforcement without a neutral decision-maker to ensure fairness for the other party.

"While the USDA has hearing officers outside of normal program staff, the EPA and Fish & Wildlife do not. They have decision makers who are on the staff. This is a problem," Francois said. "Decision makers need to explain the decision process [of an enforcement action] and explain whose evidence was more persuasive."

Despite the challenges of recent decades, Francois said there is evidence to suggest the courts are becoming more balanced.

"It could be an easy fix, just inserting text that requires a hearing instead of whenever a decisionmaker receives evidence of a violation," Francois said.

While other countries may have judicial systems that may be more efficient, Francois added, without the protections of due process, those systems are susceptible to abuse and corruption.

Farmers and ranchers looking for answers to specific questions related to their farm should contact a local legal representative.

and the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals stayed the rule in 2015. Farmers could be required to get a permit for a farm pond, with permit costs ranging from \$30,000 for a "simple" permit up to \$280,000 for a complex one, and with daily fines of \$37,500 for noncompliance. In 2016 the

Supreme Court heard a challenge, and a ruling was expected sometime in summer 2018.

That ruling came earlier than expected as the U.S. Supreme Court ruled Jan. 22 that federal district courts - not federal courts of appeals - have jurisdiction to

review the 2015 WOTUS rule.

"This Supreme Court decision brings greater clarity to an important issue that has bogged down the litigation over this and other Clean Water Act regulations for years,"

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said Ellen Steen, AFBF general counsel. "That is a positive result, but it also creates uncertainty and confusion in the short term, because the Sixth Circuit must soon lift its nationwide stay of the 2015 rule."

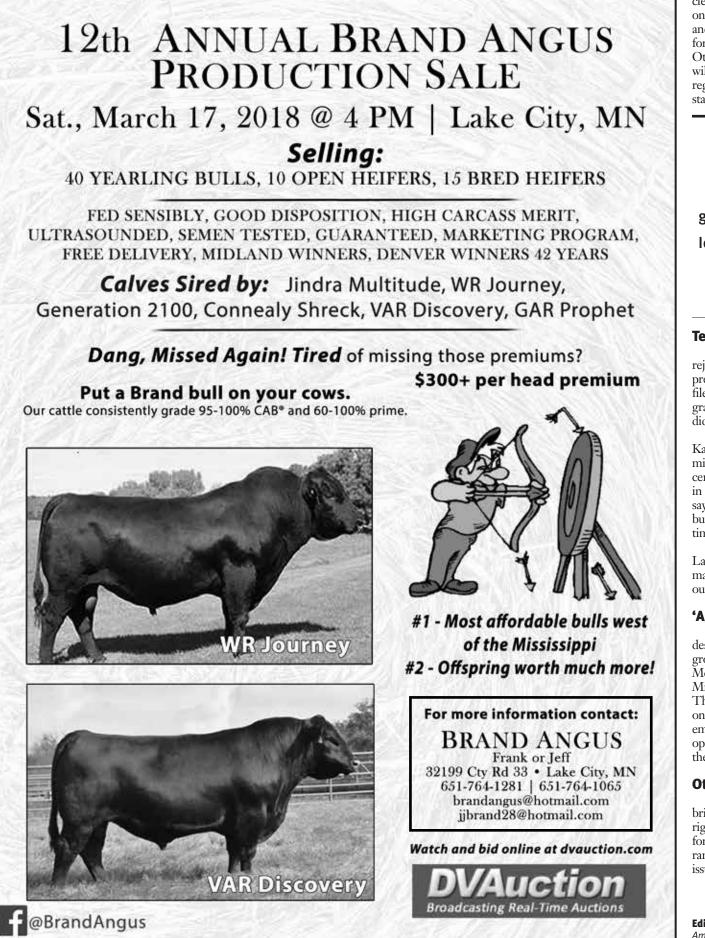
As of late January, EPA had not yet finalized its proposed rule to delay the

application of the unlawful and dangerous 2015 WOTUS rule while the agency considers whether to permanently repeal that rule.

Said Steen: "AFBF is considering its options to avoid application of the 2015 rule while EPA moves forward with an appropriate long-term solution that provides clear rules and clean water without requiring a federal permit to plow a field."

Dicamba drift

Goeringer said new EPA regulations



will force new labeling requirements for dicamba use. Only permitted, certified applicators who received dicambaspecific training can apply the product, and operators cannot spray if wind is higher than 10 miles per hour.

There are new recordkeeping requirements and more specific tank cleanout requirements. Dicamba can only be sprayed during daylight hours, and farmers must do additional checks for sensitive crops before spraying. Other labeling requirements from 2017 will still apply, and new state laws and regulations have been adopted in several states.

Farm protection laws, unfairly described as "ag gag" laws by opposition groups, have been passed in Idaho, Montana, Utah, North Dakota, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and North Carolina.

Tentative Syngenta settlement

In 2013, corn shipments were rejected at a Chinese port due to the presence of Viptera, and lawsuits were filed across the country by shippers and grain handlers, as well as farmers who did not plant the seed.

Many suits were consolidated in Kansas, where a jury awarded \$217 million to farmers. The court also certified nine initial class-action lawsuits in several states. Unconfirmed reports say a settlement could be \$1.5 billion, but any payout will take considerable time to be decided.

The message to farmers, said Lashmet, is to "pay attention to your mailbox for a mailing about opting in or out, or a notice of settlement."

'Ag gag' laws

Farm protection laws, unfairly described as "ag gag" laws by opposition groups, have been passed in Idaho, Montana, Utah, North Dakota, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and North Carolina. These laws make it a crime to trespass on or video ag operations or to seek employment with intent to video ag operations. The court affirmed some of these provisions and struck down others.

Other legal issues

Goeringer and Lashmet also gave brief updates on federal reserved water rights on insurance protection exclusions for manure, and urged farmers and ranchers to be informed about legal issues that could affect their businesses.

Editor's Note: *This article was provided by the American Farm Bureau Federation.*