Protecting Wetlands

Expanding the Clean Water Act
Illustrates three aspects of policymaking:

- How a law can come to define policy in an area not originally intended by its creators.
- How an agency can use its regulatory discretion to extend its jurisdiction and take on new missions.
- How the courts can “make” policy by case law.
Wetlands Functions & Values

- Flood Mitigation & Storm Flow Control
- Pollution Attenuation
- Wildlife Habitat
  - Food
  - Water
  - Breeding habitat
  - Shelter
- Natural Resource Production
- Recreation
Problem – Wetlands Loss

- Not a “problem” until 1970s
  - Public did not value wetlands as a resource
- Main Cause of Wetlands Loss
  - <1980 Agriculture
  - >1980 Suburban Development (sprawl)
Clean Water Act – Section 404

- Most of CWA 1972 administered by EPA
- Section 404:
  - Prohibits dredging or depositing of fill in “waters of the United States” without a permit from the USACE
USACE Interpretation of Mandate

- Rivers & Harbors Act of 1899
- Jurisdiction limited to navigable waters
  - “those waters of the United States which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide, and/or are presently, or have been in the past, or may be in the future susceptible for use for purposes of interstate or foreign commerce.” 33 CFR §209.120(d)(1).
  - “[i]t is the water body’ s capability of use by the public for purposes of transportation or commerce which is the determinative factor.” §209.260(e)
Court Cases Expand USACE Jurisdiction

- **U.S. v. Holland** (M.D. FL; 1974)
  - Wetlands adjacent to navigable waterways (mangrove swamp) are within the jurisdiction of CWA
  - Broadens interpretation of “navigable”

- **NRDC v. Calloway** (2nd Circ. Appeals; 1975)
  - USACE did not properly evaluate a Navy plan to dump polluted spoil in Long Island Sound
    - Failed to use EPA ocean dumping guidelines
      - Strengthens hand of the EPA in issuing permits
      - Potential for drift back to onshore wetlands along the coast must be assessed
  - USACE must be more aggressive in requiring permits
More Court Action -- 1977

- United States v. Riverside Bayview Homes, Inc. (Fed Court 1977)
  - Broadens USACE jurisdiction to wetlands adjacent to navigable waterways
Executive Order 11990

President Carter -- 1977

- All federal agencies must consider wetlands protection in their actions
  - Minimize destruction, loss, degradation
  - Preserve and enhance natural and beneficial values of wetlands
E.O. 11998

- Federal agencies should avoid direct or indirect support for activities that foster floodplain development
USACE Redefines “Waters of these United States” -- 1977

- Reaction to court decisions
- USACE includes as “waters of the United States”:
  - “…isolated wetlands and lakes, intermittent streams, prairie potholes, and other waters that are not part of a tributary system to interstate waters or to navigable waters of the United States, the degradation or destruction of which could affect interstate commerce.”
More Court Action -- 1985

- **United States v. Riverside Bayview Homes, Inc.** Take 2 (6th Circ. Appeals, 1984)
  - Severely restricts USACE jurisdiction to navigable waterways only
    - Necessary to avoid a “takings” claim
    - Overturns prior District Court decision

- **United States v. Riverside Bayview Homes, Inc.** Take 3 (SC, 1985)
  - Broadens USACE jurisdiction to wetlands adjacent to navigable waterways only
    - No “takings” issue
    - Congressional intent to protect navigable waterways encompasses adjacent wetlands, tributaries, et.
    - Overturns Appeals Court decision
USACE Expands Jurisdiction -- 1986

- How do we know when federal jurisdiction is triggered in wetlands not adjacent to navigable waterways?
  - Nexus with interstate commerce?
- 1986 Clarification of 1977 Regulations
Migratory Bird Rule [1986]

- Legal basis for federal regulation of isolated wetlands (vernal pools, prairie potholes, etc.)
  - “a. Which are or would be used as habitat by birds protected by Migratory Bird Treaties; or
  - “b. Which are or would be used as habitat by other migratory birds which cross state lines; or
  - “c. Which are or would be used as habitat for endangered species; or
What is a Wetland?

- Intuitive vs. technical delineation
- 1987 USACE, EPA, SCS, & USFW publish separate manuals
- 1989 Unified manual published
  - Expands 1987 definitions
- 1991 New Manual proposed by USACE
  - Developers, agriculture, & industry roll-back
  - Abandoned (unscientific) in 1992
    - Revert to 1987 manual
USACE Extends Jurisdiction --1999

Navigable waterways plus:

- “…waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds, the use, degradation or destruction of which could affect interstate or foreign commerce . . . .” 33 CFR §328.3(a)(3)
SWANCC v. USACE

SOLID WASTE AGENCY OF NORTHERN COOK COUNTY v. UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS et al.

- 23 suburban Chicago communities collaborate to handle solid waste
- Purchase abandoned 533 acre gravel pit
- 1986 Applies for CWA permits to use site for non-hazardous solid waste
SWANCC v. USACE

- 1986 USACE rules it has not jurisdiction over SWANCC property
- 1987 USACE reverses its position
  - Illinois Nature Preserves Commission petition
  - 121 migratory birds use the site
SWANCC: Ruling

- Supreme Court (January 2001, 5-4)
  - USACE lacks jurisdiction over isolated wetlands
    - Migratory Bird Rule invalidated for CWA
    - Wetlands adjacent to “navigable waterways” are still protected (*Riverside Bayview Homes*)
SWANCC: Implications

- Loss of federal protection of 30%-60% U.S. wetlands
  - Loss of protection for
    - vernal pools
    - Isolated wetlands

- USACE New England
  - “Migratory” Turtle Rule
Vernal Pool
Bush Administration 2003

- Withdraw CWA/USACE jurisdiction from tributaries, smaller streams and brooks that feed rivers
  - Response to SWANCC?
COE DIVISION & DISTRICT REGULATORY BOUNDARIES

NOTE:
1. The general boundary of the Tennessee River Basin is regulated by the Tennessee Valley Authority.
2. The Tennessee River Basin is subdivided into nine districts, each managed by COE district offices.
3. The map is not to scale and does not depict all regulatory boundaries or jurisdictional areas.
4. The map is intended for general informational purposes and should not be used for legal or regulatory purposes.

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