## OYSTERS IN THE CHESAPEAKE BAY: THE ECONOMIC, POLICY, AND LEGAL LANDSCAPES

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### Goal:

# Increase the number of oysters in the Chesapeake Bay

## PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

- Economic Landscape
  - Relative valuation of costs and benefits of increasing the number of oysters in the Bay
- Policy Landscape
  - State and Federal players
- Legal Landscape
  - Court Adjudication
  - State and Federal Laws

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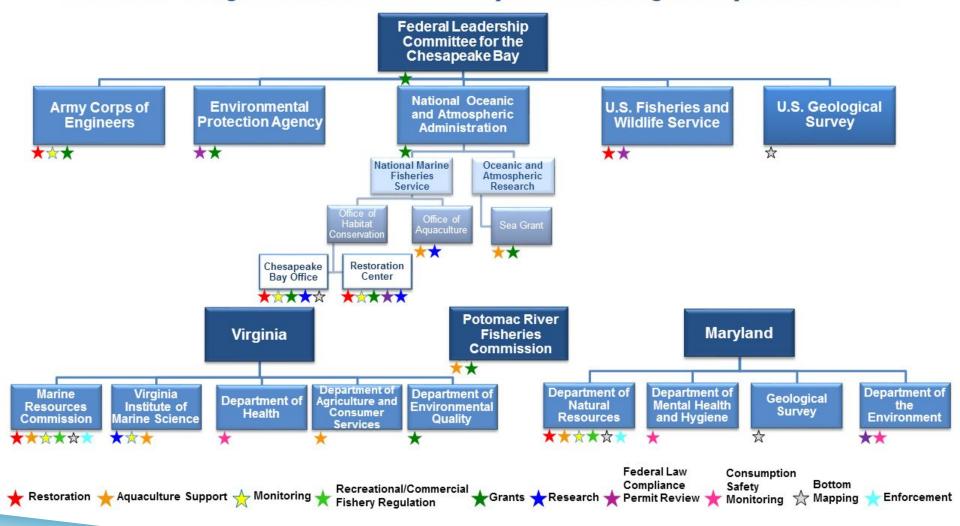
## The Policy Landscape

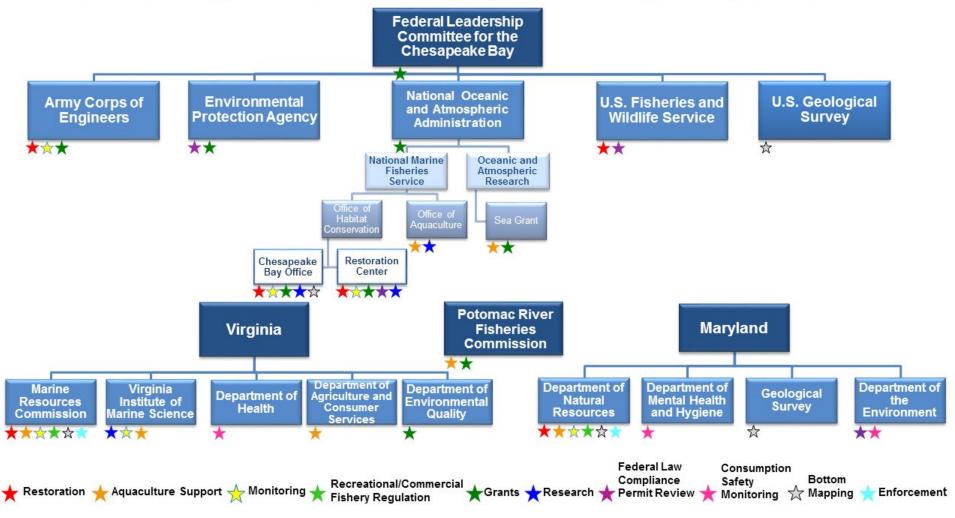
Who is taking leadership in regulations governing oyster fisheries and how has that been decided?

#### THE POLICY LANDSCAPE

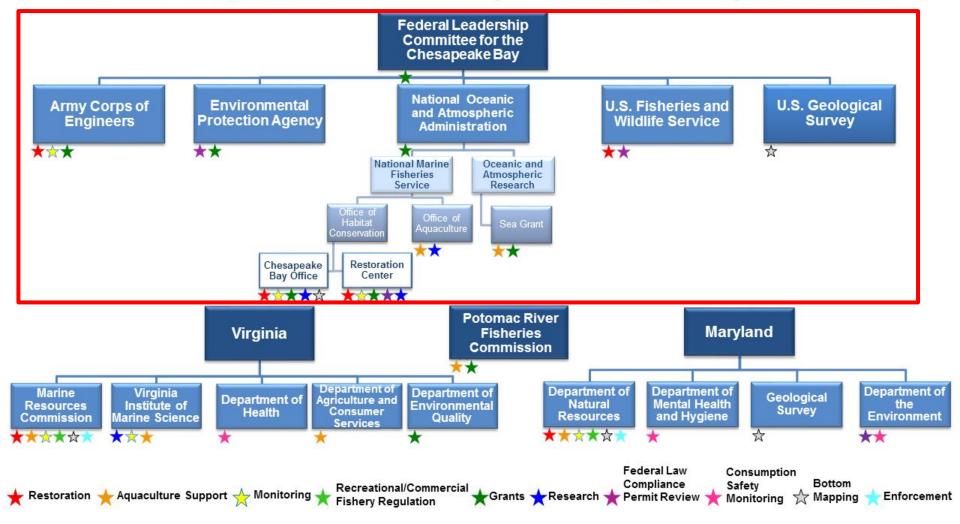
#### Goals:

- Identify state and federal agencies that are involved in oyster-related activities in the Chesapeake Bay
- Determine what activities each agency is engaged in
  - Are there areas of jurisdictional overlap?
  - Do certain agencies directly or indirectly promote oyster reef restoration, aquaculture, or both?
  - Are there conflicting agency roles?

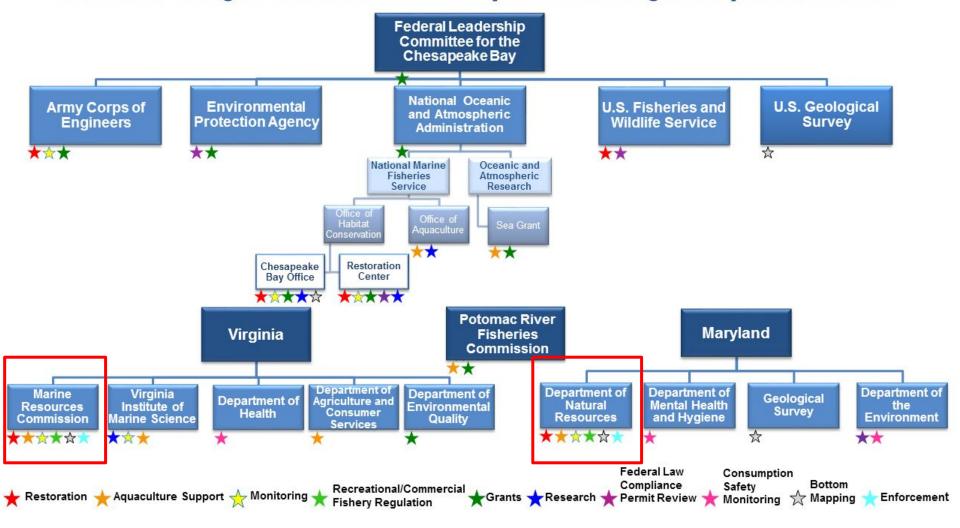




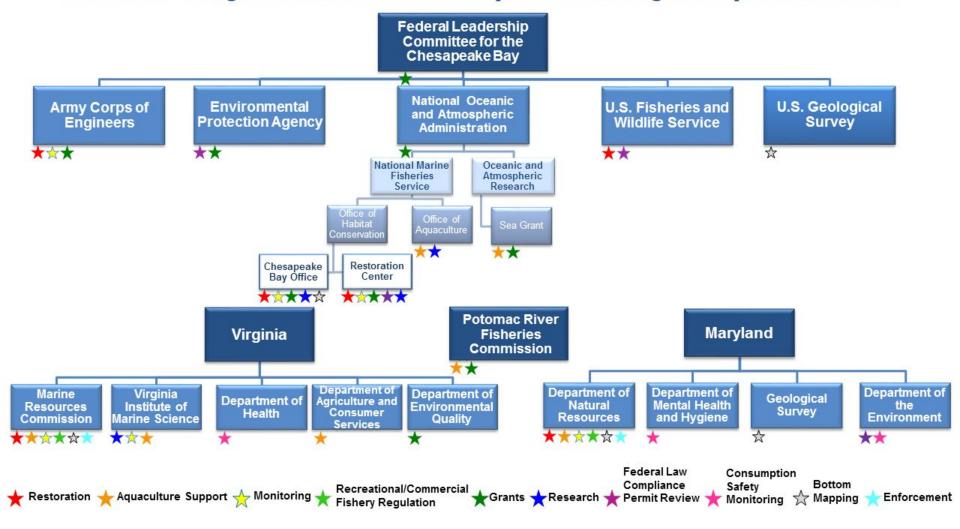
- Numerous agencies involved
  - 5 federal and 9 state
- 2 states and 1 independent bi-state commission
- 10 major categories of activities



- Federal agencies-grants for other groups to carry out restoration, aquaculture, and research and monitoring
- Amy Corps, FWS, NOAA conducting work themselves



- VMRC and MDDNR main state players
  - involved in multiple activities
- Other agencies generally focused on single missions
- PRFC put and take fishery
- State deference to Army Corps in navigable waters



#### Are certain agencies promoting aquaculture or restoration?

- Army Corps and FWS focused on restoration, NOAA both
- Army Corps- no restoration of harvest areas
- VMRC and MDDNR both

#### Conclusions

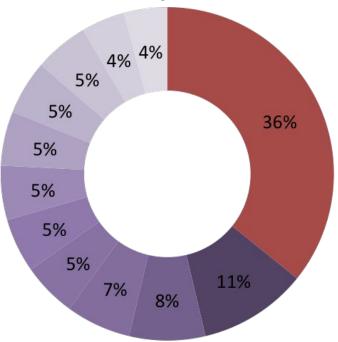
- Despite numerous agencies involved in regulation, officially maintain relatively separate spheres of influence
- Several structures in place that promote, and even mandate, interagency communication and collaboration
- Federal and state agencies are also working with local communities and nonprofit organizations on various projects throughout the Bay

#### THE LEGAL LANDSCAPE

#### Goals:

- Understand the interplay between the levels of regulation and law-federal, state, and local-governing oyster aquaculture and the harvest of wild populations
- Examine jurisdictional disagreements while focusing on key areas of the law that, if changed, would promote cooperation
- Systematize the law for Virginia Sea Grant to aid in answering stakeholder questions
- Capture the types of disputes surrounding oysters via court adjudication

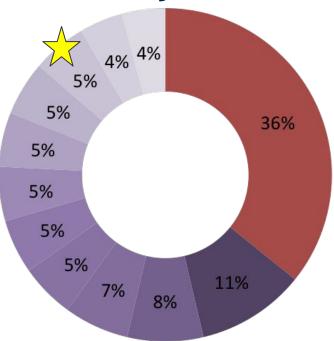
## **COURT ADJUDICATION**



- Property Rights
- Agency Authority
- Remedies
- Negligence
- Taking & Compensation

- Law Interpretation
- Criminal Charges
- Jurisdiction
- Standing
- Tax

## **COURT ADJUDICATION**



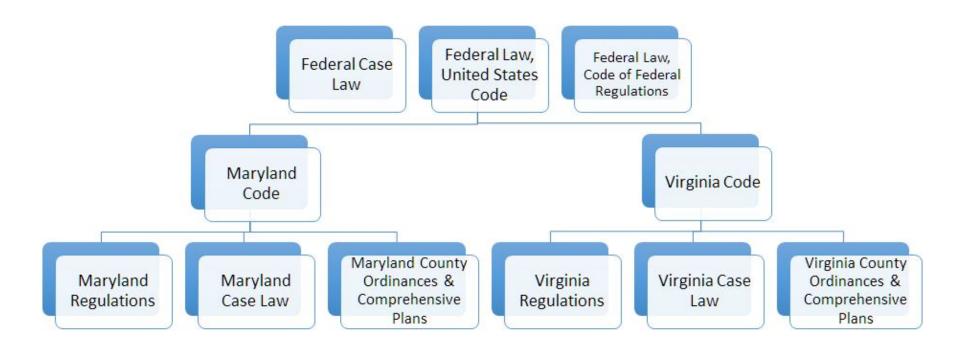
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#### **STANDING**

- Need three things
  - Injury in fact
    - Concrete and particularized
    - Actual or imminent
  - Causation
    - Causal connection, fairly traceable
  - Redressability likely that the court decision will address the injury
    - Massachusetts v. EPA (2007)
- In the environmental context, selection of plaintiffs is key
  - Sierra Club v. Morton (1972)
- Mootness

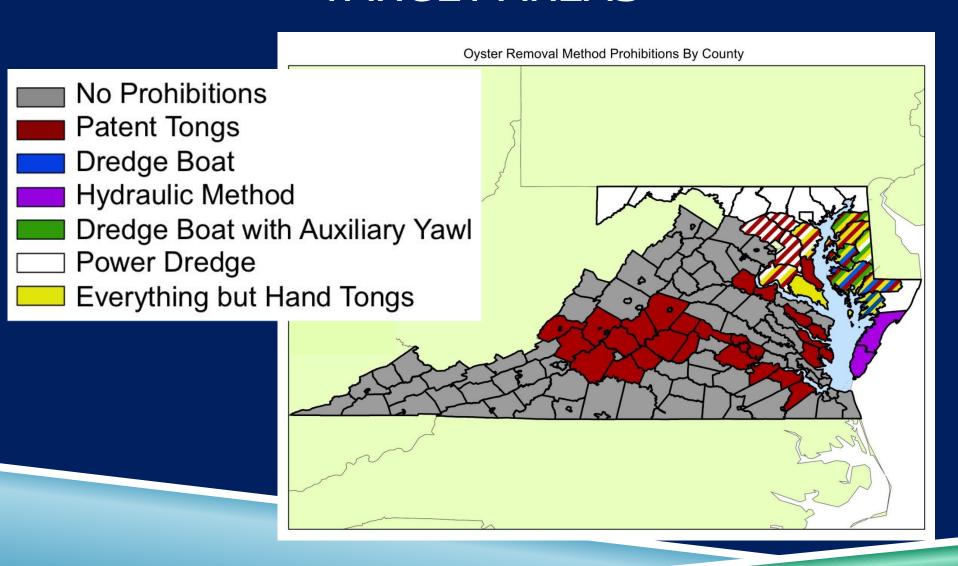
#### **SOURCES OF LAW**



## MAJOR DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA

- Lease terms and processes
  - Federal requirements
  - Water column
  - Action requirements
- Introduction of oyster species
- Administrative law processes and appeals
- Strength of criminal statutes and protections

#### TARGET AREAS



#### TARGET AREAS

- Leases
  - Improve clarity on lease process and availability, length and selection
  - Requirements for action on leases
- Exceptions to state standards for different counties
- Preferential treatment for state citizens and business entities
- Lack of cohesive property right distinctions
- Market price restrictions
- Increase personal and business grant programs

## Summary

- Numerous players involved in oyster regulation, but maintain relatively separate spheres of influence
- Structures in place to promote interagency collaboration and therefore not a significant barrier to increasing oysters in the Bay
- The harvest/restoration option determines the specific legal lever that can be pulled to decrease inhibitions.
  - Aquaculture: Improve lease attainment (MD), water column leases (VA)
  - Harvest: streamline prohibitions, strengthen criminal law (MD), lease activity requirements (VA)

## QUESTIONS?

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#### PRECEDENTIAL VALUE

- No marker: no subsequent case or law discussing holdings
- Neutral: citing case
- Positive: reinforcing holding
- Questioned: casting doubt without overruling holding
- Caution: distinguishing case from precedent
- Warning: overruled-in whole or in part-by subsequent case or statute

