BEFORE THE STATE OF NEVADA, STATE ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSION

In Re:) }
Public Petition) Amargosa Citizens for the Environment) Submitted Under NRS 233B.120)	

DECISION

On February 11, 2009, the State Environmental Commission ("Commission") considered a petition submitted by the Amargosa Citizens for the Environment ("ACE") pursuant to NRS 233B.120 and NAC 445B.888. Prior to hearing ACE's petition, the Commission considered a motion to vacate and reset the hearing on ACE's petition, which was filed by Rockview Farms, Inc., owner and operator of Ponderosa Dairy. Rockview Farms asked that the hearing be reset because its representative, Assemblyman Ed Goedhart, was unable to attend the hearing due to legislative responsibilities. After hearing from counsel for Rockview Farms about Ed Goedhart's role, the Commission denied the motion. The Commission then proceeded to consider ACE's petition. Representatives from ACE, Rockview Farms and the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection ("NDEP") participated. Public comment was also received.

The petition requested the Commission to issue a declaratory order on three issues:

- A. The Director of the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources should use the powers allocated to the Director in NAC 445A.250(1) to "reasonably require" that all existing wells in close proximity to Ponderosa Dairy, a confined animal feeding operation, be monitored for pollutants and degradation of water quality;
- B. The Director of the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources should use the powers allocated to the Director in NAC 445A.250(1) to "reasonably require" that a groundwater monitoring program should be

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instituted at Ponderosa Dairy in a manner so as to detect the movement of contaminants from the operation of the dairy; and

C. Sewage as defined in NAC 445A.107 includes dairy feedlots.

The petition also requested the Commission to issue an advisory opinion, Issue D, to confirm that in accordance with the duties described in the Nevada Water Pollution Control Act, comprehensive groundwater monitoring is the only way to adequately protect groundwater because it would allow regulators the ability to track pollution from an entire facility and assures that "best management practices" are working.

The Commission requested legal advice from its counsel. Counsel advised the Commission that issuing a declaratory order with respect to Issues A and B was beyond the scope of what the Commission can do under NRS 233B.120 and NAC 445B.888. Counsel indicated that NRS 233B.120 is meant to provide a means of seeking a determination of whether and in what way some statute, regulation or agency decision applies to the factual situation raised by an interested person that has not yet been determined. NDEP already spoke as to the applicability of monitoring required by NAC 445A.250(1) to the Ponderosa Dairy when it issued the permit in 2007. Thus, there is no longer a question of how the relevant statutes or regulations apply and there is no basis for a declaratory order. In addition, issuing a declaratory order would circumvent the contested case process. An appeal, filed by John Bosta, is currently pending before the Commission concerning Ponderosa Dairy's permit. Counsel indicated that the Commission could issue a declaratory order regarding Issue C, inclusion of dairy feedlots in the definition of sewage found in NAC 445A.107.

With respect to the advisory opinion, Issue D, counsel for the Commission advised that such an opinion is beyond the scope of NRS 233B.120 because it seeks a policy statement and not a determination of whether and in what way a statute applies to a factual situation. Counsel also advised that if the Commission issued such an opinion, it could be engaging in ad hoc rulemaking because the rulemaking procedures contained in NRS chapter 233B were not followed. See K-Mart Corp. v. SIIS, 101 Nev. 12, 693 P.2d 562 (1985); Labor

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Commissioner v. Littlefield, 123 Nev. 35, 153 P.3d 26 (2007). Counsel for NDEP and Rockview Farms agreed with the legal analysis provided by counsel for the Commission.

The Commission heard more testimony regarding Issue C. Sewage is defined in NAC 445A.107(1) as "the water-carried human or animal waste from residences, buildings, industrial establishments, feedlots or other places, together with such groundwater infiltration and surface water as may be present." Dairy feedlots are not mentioned in the definition. ACE explained that its purpose in clarifying that feedlots in the "sewage" definition included dairy feedlots is so that the animal waste would be considered sewage and another set of regulations would apply. It offered an estimate than one cow produces as much waste as 20 or 30 humans and that Ponderosa Dairy has 8,500 cows. By that calculation, ACE figured the dairy operation produces as much as four times the waste pollution as Nye County. It noted that untreated dairy manure contains some of the same pathogens as human manure. NDEP offered that feedlots historically has been where beef cattle is fattened before slaughter and that at the end of the day, it was not sure the permit writing process would be affected if feedlot in the definition of "sewage" included dairy feedlots.

After hearing testimony and questioning witnesses, the Commission determined that it would deny the petition regarding Issues A, B and D and that it would continue Issue C regarding the definition of "sewage" to the next Commission meeting in order to hear from NDEP staff.

Based on the foregoing, the petition filed by Amargosa Citizens for the Environment is DENIED, except that the Commission shall consider the request for a declaratory order regarding the definition of sewage under NAC 445A.107 and dairy feedlots at its next Commission meeting.

Dated this ____ day of March, 2009.

Lew Dodgion, Chairman State Environmental Commission