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Constantly changing, evolving, and developing, environmental laws are some of the most fluid in the legal system. These regulations, which are often proposed by environmental advocates, are intended to help maintain environmental health, and can be used to mitigate the effect of agricultural use on the environment. Agricultural farmers provide food and biofuel for an ever growing global population and they boost their local and regional economies. However, these producers are under increasing regulatory pressures, and many fear these regulations will lead to a loss of productivity and eventual livelihood. The greatest challenge facing agriculture in the next five years is the perceived inability for environmental advocates and agricultural producers to find regulatory compromises.

The peaceful union of environmental law and agricultural production can be achieved by finding a happy medium between two important questions: (1) when does environmentalists' pressure cause unfair or unobtainable requirements on farmers and farm based economies, and (2) at what point does the deregulation of farmers negatively impact the environment and surrounding communities? Very often, a cooperative answer to both questions seems impossible. However, answering one without considering the other can lead to depletion of environmental habitats or diminution of agricultural production; neither outcome benefits local or global communities. Both environmentalists and farmers have a deep passion for the lands on which they live. Although these passions are brashly intensified when conflicting interest pose dire threats to one's sides, the silver lining is that these passions, if properly mediated, can make strides that allow communities to grow economically and ecologically. Regulations need to be redefined by both sides coming together without an all or none mentality, but with a conscious compromise that can make for safe agricultural practices that help improve or, at least, sustain the environment. Concerns such as: farm placement locations, proper disposal of agricultural waste, and proper management practices of farm upkeep can be agreed upon by both parties to ensure the productivity of both agricultural and environmental communities.