

NAWG POLICY RESOLUTIONS

Note: *this document is current following NAWG's 2017 Commodity Classic board meeting. Updated versions of this document will be posted after each NAWG meeting at: www.wheatworld.org/about-us/policy-process.*

DOMESTIC AND TRADE POLICY

Section A - Farm Programs

- DT.A.1 NAWG opposes any type of means testing to establish eligibility for, or restrict participation in, federal farm programs. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.A.2 NAWG supports the continuation of separate identity rights for spouses actively engaged in farming. (Renewed February 2015)
- DT.A.3 NAWG opposes further payment limitation reductions. (Renewed February 2015)
- DT.A.4 NAWG supports government and private programs for crops with market characteristics beyond traditional commodity markets that focus on achieving critical mass by area. (Renewed March 2016, Kansas)
- DT.A.5 NAWG believes any "actively engaged" definition should not hinder farm transfer and/or succession planning. (Renewed March 2016)
- DT.A.6 NAWG supports the policy that, if federal agriculture programs are subject to budget cuts to achieve deficit reduction, then the same percentage of cut should apply to all federal government programs. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.A.7 NAWG supports the preservation of domestic support within the commodity title while recognizing the importance of

- moving all countries toward less trade-distorting programs. (January 2015)
- DT.A.8 NAWG supports the continuation of a non-recourse loan program for wheat. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.A.9 Expired March 2017
- DT.A.10 Expired March 2017
- DT.A.11 NAWG opposes a government-owned food security reserve or a farmer-owned reserve. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.A.12 NAWG opposes allowing CCC stocks to be liquidated on the market in a manner that would negatively affect commercial sales. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.A. 13 NAWG supports the option to choose between Title 1 programs. (Montana, March 2017)
- DT.A.14 NAWG supports using RMA and/or FSA data as the primary production data for ARC. (Montana, March 2017)
- DT.A.15 NAWG supports using smaller than county-size crop reporting districts for ARC-CO. (Montana, March 2017)
- DT.A.16 NAWG supports the retention of historic base acres in future Farm Bills. (Montana, March 2017)

Section B - Risk Management

- DT.B.1 NAWG supports a milling durum buy-up option to provide insurance coverage for quality losses determined by a table based on durum industry grain standards and/or prices, or actual sales receipts. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.B.2 NAWG supports the insurability of wheat acres found to contain Karnal Bunt. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.B.3 NAWG opposes mandatory crop insurance participation as a prerequisite to farm program participation but encourages voluntary crop insurance participation. (Renewed March 2017)

- DT.B.4 NAWG supports the timely development of new and evolution of current risk management products to better meet producer needs (planting and reporting dates, arbitrary lines dividing production management practices, *de minimus* yields), developing risk management coverage for crop quality losses, producer education on risk management alternatives and instituting a state level producer advisory committee. (Renewed March 2016)
- DT.B.5 NAWG encourages RMA to require crop insurance companies to interpret and apply crop insurance rules and regulations in a uniform and timely manner. (Renewed March 2016)
- DT.B.6 NAWG supports RMA coverage of grain crops that are harvested for hay. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.B.7 Expired March 2017
- DT.B.8 NAWG recommends RMA develop policies to allow the coverage of continuous crop winter wheat on expiring CRP acres in counties without continuous wheat coverage currently available. (Renewed February 2015)
- DT.B.9 NAWG supports continued implementation and use of the new 508h. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.B.10 NAWG supports USDA-RMA regulations that support beginning farmers. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.B.11 NAWG supports the equitable and timely adjustments in RMA audit procedures. This may include:
- indexing of crop insurance audit triggers,
 - partial payment (75 percent) of claims on claims subject to audit,
 - holding interest in abeyance on premiums until claims are settled.
- (Renewed February 2015)
- DT.B.12 NAWG opposes RMA audit provision when a producer exceeds a 150 percent

- production fluctuation. (Renewed February 2015)
- DT.B.13 NAWG supports limiting crop insurance audits to the specific year in question; should irregularities arise in the audit year, subsequent years should be subject to inspection. (Renewed February 2015)
- DT.B.14 NAWG supports production history being calculated and included in a producer's actual production history when that producer experiences a mechanical fire. (Renewed February 2015)
- DT.B.15 NAWG supports the Farm Service Agency (FSA) and Risk Management Agency (RMA) working closely together in order to reach an agreement on acreage reporting deadlines. This would enable the producer to report to the FSA and crop insurance agency more accurately, eliminating acreage reporting errors and discrepancies between the two agencies. (Renewed February 2015)
- DT.B.16 NAWG supports a unified network programming system such as a Comprehensive Information Management System (CIMS) or a single hardcopy paper filing system between the Farm Service Agency (FSA) and the Risk Management Agency (RMA) for crop acreage reporting. This would eliminate a double paper acreage filing system that results in errors, so long as RMA, FSA and approved insurance providers all have access to the system that is currently in place. (Renewed February 2015)
- DT.B.17 NAWG supports working with the wheat industry to find accurate quality loss data that can be used to reform quality adjustment factors. (Renewed February 2015)
- DT.B.18 NAWG opposes limits on how much revenue assurance harvest price can fluctuate from revenue assurance spring price. (Renewed February 2015)

- DT.B.19 NAWG opposes any RMA rule which restricts the use of any sound and proven agronomic practice. (Renewed February 2015)
- DT.B.20 NAWG supports the development of “third generation” crop insurance products whereby input cost volatility or an energy index is incorporated to provide enhanced risk management options for producers. Wider swings in fertilizer and fuel cost may reduce that true value of harvest price insurance calculations. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.B.21 Expired March 2017
- DT.B.22 Expired March 2017
- DT.B.23 NAWG supports the current crop insurance programs and delivery system. NAWG encourages the private sector to work with FSA on reporting acreage and losses. (Renewed February 2015)
- DT.B.24 NAWG opposes linking conservation compliance to crop insurance program participation. (Renewed February 2015, Montana)
- DT.B.25 NAWG supports modifying APH calculations for producers who suffer multiple years of loss due to factors beyond their control. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.B.26 NAWG supports updating T-yields that more accurately reflect actual yields within a production area excluding years of declared disaster. (Renewed February 2015)
- DT.B.27 Expired March 2017
- DT.B.28 NAWG supports RMA maintaining zoning by state, county, and practice for actuarial purposes. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.B.29 NAWG supports RMA providing separate coverage levels and price elections for each class of wheat and allowing differing levels of coverage for varying cropping practices within a unit. (Renewed February 2015)
- DT.B.30 Expired March 2017

- DT.B.31 NAWG recommends that the RMA implement new optional unit provisions that are more equitable and fit the needs of producers. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.B.32 NAWG supports the option of a new landowner using the APH yield from the previous operator regardless of acreage in that county. (Renewed February 2015)
- DT.B.33 NAWG supports changes in the federal crop insurance policy to allow winter wheat and spring wheat to be insured as separate crops. (Renewed February 2015)
- DT.B.34 NAWG requests wheat be included in the re-rating study from RMA to see what it would do to wheat growers' premium. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.B.35 NAWG opposes providing subsidies for weather derivative crop insurance products. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.B.36 NAWG opposes a reduction of federal crop insurance cost share. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.B.37 NAWG opposes caps on federal crop insurance premium cost share or payments. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.B.38 NAWG opposes means testing for federal crop insurance eligibility. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.B.39 NAWG encourages USDA-RMA to allow producers the option of having enterprise units cross county and state lines. (Renewed March 2016)
- DT.B.40 Expired March 2016
- DT.B.41 Expired March 2017
- DT.B.42 Expired March 2017
- DT.B.43 NAWG supports crop insurance special provisions that allow lower discounts for falling numbers. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.B.44 NAWG supports RMA's adoption of a quality loss discount schedule for dark hard vitreous (DHV) in Spring Wheat. (February 2015)
- DT.B.45 NAWG encourages the Risk Management Agency (RMA) to adopt the Farm Service Agency (FSA) definition of Beginning Farmer. (February 2015)

- DT.B.46 NAWG supports RMA adoption of a separate quality loss discount schedule for DHV in hard red spring wheat. (Montana, March 2017)
- DT.B.47 NAWG supports that a summer fallow producer who uses a cover crop in the fallow year can use the same summer fallow yield for crop insurance purposes. (Nebraska/Oregon, March 2017)
- DT.B.48 NAWG supports the government maintaining the current levels of federal premium cost share in the federal crop insurance program. (Nebraska, March 2017)
- DT.B.49 NAWG supports recognizing actual yield harvested for APH without adjustment for quality. (Washington, March 2017)

Section C - Taxes

- DT.C.1 NAWG opposes federal taxes on agricultural inputs. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.C.2 NAWG opposes imposing self-employment taxes on land or machinery rent. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.C.3 NAWG opposes the creation of a federal value added tax. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.C.4 NAWG supports allowing producers to transfer monies received from the sale of agricultural land or assets to tax deferred retirement accounts. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.C.5 NAWG supports taxing foreign investors on the same basis as U.S. citizens. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.C.6 NAWG believes that income generated by agricultural properties owned by non-profit or tax-exempt organizations should be subject to income taxes. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.C.7 NAWG supports the use of, and encourages the IRS to allow, IRA and other producer retirement account investment in farmer-owned, value-added cooperatives. (Renewed March 2017)

- DT.C.8 NAWG believes that any private land purchased by federal and state agencies should remain on local tax rolls. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.C.9 NAWG supports full funding of the "Payment in Lieu of Taxes" law (PILT). (Renewed February 2015)
- DT.C.10 NAWG supports allowing recapture income from the sale of tangible personal property to be recognized under the installment method. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.C.11 NAWG supports:
 - A. the elimination of capital gains taxes;
 - B. deduction of state sales and income tax for federal taxes;
 - C. increasing the maximum deduction for IRA contributions;
 - D. tax credits for first time investment in farmer owned facilities;
 - E. a lifetime tax exemption to offset sale of depreciated farm equipment; and
 - F. deductions for farm vehicles not based on mileage logs. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.C.12 NAWG supports a lower capital gains tax for land transfers and capital purchases to qualified beginning farmers. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.C.13 NAWG supports the full deduction of membership dues up to \$500 per organization. (Revised March 2017 by Washington)
- DT.C.14 Expired March 2016
- DT.C.15 NAWG supports the federal fuel tax exemption for bio-based fuels. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.C.16 NAWG supports the permanent extension of section 179 at the level of \$500,000, indexed for inflation from the time of passage, and the extension of bonus depreciation at the level of 100 percent. (February 2015)

- DT.C.17 NAWG opposes the IRS rule requiring capitalization of repairs over \$500. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.C.18 NAWG opposes farms being required to use accrual accounting. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.C.19 NAWG supports maintaining a depreciation (cost recovery system) which preserves a single purpose agricultural building classification and also qualifies these structures for Section 179. (Montana, March 2017)
- DT.C.20 NAWG supports the deductibility of an employer's health insurance premium and medical expenses paid on behalf of employees as a business expense on its tax return. (Montana, March 2017)
- DT.C.21 NAWG supports federal tax legislation or other actions that would invalidate the proposed and/or final Treasury regulations that prohibit or limit the use of minority ownership or lack of marketability discounts for valuation of closely held/family held business interests. (Montana, March 2017)

Section D - Employment and Health Insurance

- DT.D.1 NAWG supports increasing the FICA and income tax withholding exemption to \$500 regardless of total annual agricultural wages. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.D.2 NAWG supports raising the trigger level for the agricultural unemployment payroll tax to \$40,000 per quarter and indexing it for inflation. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.D.3 NAWG believes that the agricultural unemployment payroll tax should only be required if the average of the current and three preceding quarters exceeds the trigger level. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.D.4 NAWG opposes any government-mandated health care plan that would require employers to provide health

- insurance for all employees. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.D.5 NAWG opposes any government mandated health care plan that would not allow for choice of coverage, plan or providers. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.D.6 NAWG supports allowing producers to form health insurance purchasing cooperatives. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.D.7 NAWG supports allowing a full deduction from self-employment tax calculations for health insurance premiums paid for by self-employed individuals and their families. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.D.8 NAWG supports a guest worker program that secures the borders of the United States and provides a legal, affordable and stable workforce for agriculture. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.D.9 NAWG encourages the Department of Labor and other regulatory agencies to reduce and eliminate cumbersome and excess regulations that make the H2A and other employment programs unusable for the agricultural industry. (March 2016)

Section E - Transportation - Water

- DT.E.1 NAWG supports the improvement and continued maintenance of the Mississippi, Columbia, Illinois, and Snake and other navigable river systems as a transportation link for moving farm commodities to market. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.E.2 NAWG supports efforts by the U.S. government and private companies that will enhance the effectiveness of the St. Lawrence Seaway as a system for transporting wheat to worldwide markets. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.E.3 NAWG opposes all cargo preference and Jones Act requirements governing shipment of bulk commodities. (Renewed March 2017)

Section F – Transportation - Rail

- DT.F.1 NAWG supports requiring a 60-day notice of rail rate increases. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.F.2 NAWG supports competitive access for all rail shippers. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.F.3 NAWG supports the right of reciprocal switching at reasonable cost in markets served by more than one carrier. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.F.4 NAWG supports maintaining an adequate sized national rail grain car fleet and equity in the allocation of those cars among shipper and regions. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.F.5 NAWG supports allowing railroads to transfer lines they plan to abandon to new owners without the new owner having to assume labor contracts. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.F.6 NAWG supports increased STB monitoring of railroad maintenance. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.F.7 NAWG supports allowing a railroad to sell part of its line for the purpose of maintaining rail service. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.F.8 NAWG supports giving adjacent landowners the right of first-refusal to purchase abandoned rail beds at a fair market appraised value comparable to adjacent property. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.F.9 NAWG supports funding the local rail services assistance program and similar efforts to preserve rail service on low density lines. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.F.10 NAWG opposes any further rail mergers in the United States unless the mergers are conditioned on the offering of open access to all captive rail shippers. (Renewed March 2017)

- DT.F.11 NAWG opposes the use of inverse rate structure by railroads and supports nondiscriminatory geographic rates and consistent, timely service for all grain shippers of all areas. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.F.12 NAWG supports maintenance and expansion of intermodal services for agricultural products. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.F.13 NAWG shall pursue all facets of rail issues that will provide relief to wheat growers on rail rates and service. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.F.14 NAWG supports transparency in the secondary rail market. (Renewed February 2015)
- DT.F.15 NAWG recommends that Congress require the Surface Transportation Board to be more receptive to producer concerns. (Renewed March 2016)
- DT.F.16 NAWG supports organizations and councils whose goal is to provide transportation relief for wheat producers. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.F.17 NAWG encourages the STB to provide for the mediation and arbitration of service and rate disputes. (Renewed March 2016)

Section G - Transportation - Truck

- DT.G.1 NAWG supports giving each state the authority to regulate truck weights and urges them to standardize weight limits and bridge formulas between states. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.G.2 NAWG opposes requiring producers to keep detailed records for farm use vehicles. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.G.3 NAWG supports a farm-to-market exemption from interstate commerce regulatory enforcement to allow the movement of wheat from the farm gate to its first point of delivery where title is transferred within the state of origin. (Renewed February 2015)

- DT.G.4 NAWG supports passage of federal legislation that moves the agricultural exemption for hours of service from rule to law. (Renewed February 2015)
- DT.G.5 NAWG affirms its support of traffic safety but recognizes issues of practicality regarding farm truck safety equipment. Therefore NAWG supports a production agriculture exemption to DOT regulations. (Renewed March 2016)
- DT.G.6 NAWG supports an increase in the mileage exemption for heavy highway vehicle use tax from 7,500 miles to 20,000 miles for agricultural vehicles. (Renewed March 2016)
- DT.G.7 NAWG supports exempting implements of husbandry and vehicles with farm tags from the definition of a commercial motor vehicle and from interstate commerce definitions. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.G.8 NAWG supports securing a U.S. DOT farm truck bumper exemption. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.G.9 NAWG supports raising the federal cap on truck weights to equal to the highest permitted weight in a state. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.G.10 NAWG urges Congress to ensure that in the implement of the U.S. Patriot Act, producers and custom harvesters retain their 150-mile exemption from their base of operations. (Renewed March 2016)
- DT.G.11 NAWG supports the exemption of CDL and gallon limitation requirements for custom harvesters and farm suppliers transporting inputs to and from the farm. (Renewed March 2016)
- DT.G.12 NAWG supports that all transportation funding be done through block grants to the state. The state is better able to direct transportation funds in a more equitable manner than can the federal government. (March 2017, Colorado)

Section H - Farm Credit

- DT.H.1 NAWG supports:

- A. financing program for beginning farmers;
 - B. the FSA guaranteed loan program;
 - C. the FSA reduced interest loan program;
 - D. the Farmer Mac secondary Market; and
 - E. low interest program for farmer owned cooperatives. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.H.2 NAWG supports the mediation concept included in the Farm Credit Act of 1987. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.H.3 NAWG supports increasing the role of the Farm Credit System in financing rural housing, rural home owners and other credit-worthy rural enterprises. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.H.4 NAWG opposes any restructuring of the Farm Credit System that replaces elected farmer-members of system boards with commercial bankers or expands bank access to FCS funding. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.H.5 NAWG supports federal banking regulations which account for the different needs of rural and urban banks. (Renewed March 2017)

Section I - Commodity Futures

- DT.I.1 NAWG supports the appointment of an agricultural producer as a CFTC commissioner. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.I.2 NAWG supports continued efforts to educate producers about wheat futures, options, and other pricing alternatives. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.I.3 NAWG supports improved settlement methods on wheat futures contracts that allow for better convergence of cash and futures markets. (Renewed February 2015)

Section J - General Domestic Policy

- DT.J.1 NAWG supports the continuation of USDA as a cabinet-level department and believes it should be the lead agency in all federal programs, policies, or regulations affecting farmers. (Renewed February 2015)
- DT.J.2 NAWG believes that USDA should not include income from off-farm sources when reporting farm income. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.J.3 NAWG supports greater empowerment of FSA and NRCS state and county committees to adapt national programs to local needs. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.J.4 NAWG supports the present system of electing farmers to FSA county committees rather than appointed committees. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.J.5 NAWG supports input from stakeholders (farmers, ranchers, county, and state committee members) before changes are considered in the USDA-FSA system to better manage services to farmers and ranchers. (Renewed February 2015)
- DT.J.6 NAWG encourages FSA to adequately staff FSA offices to levels that meet the needs of producers. (Renewed February 2015)
- DT.J.7 NAWG supports the timely appointment of all USDA committees. (Renewed February 2015)
- DT.J.8 NAWG supports the full use of all antiterrorism laws against those who commit acts of terrorism against the food production system or against research into food production. (Renewed February 2015)
- DT.J.9 NAWG supports the work of USDA Rural Development and/or other agencies to improve the quality of life and increase economic opportunity in rural America. NAWG also encourages the long-term funding of the grant, loan, and loan guarantee programs administered by

USDA Rural Development and/or other agencies. (Renewed March 2017)

Section K - Trade

- DT.K.1 NAWG supports fair and open trade of wheat throughout the world. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.K.2 NAWG supports the advancement of comprehensive, bilateral and multilateral negotiations to expand trade in goods and services. (Revised March 2017 by Colorado)
- DT.K.3 NAWG supports swift resolution of unfair trade practices that harm U.S. grain exports. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.K.4 NAWG opposes any attempt to reopen the Sanitary Phytosanitary (SPS) agreement and believes that the SPS and technical barriers to trade agreements are sufficient to address trade of biotech products. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.K.5 NAWG supports establishing a stronger international alliance with other wheat organizations to facilitate grower-to-grower dialogue. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.K.6 NAWG supports the establishment of an agricultural advisory group to the Secretary of State. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.K.7 NAWG urges U.S. trade negotiators to protect domestic farm policies from being negotiated away to benefit other sectors of the U.S. economy. (Renewed February 2015)
- DT.K.8 NAWG urges international harmonization of scientific standards and trade rules. (Renewed February 2015)
- DT.K.9 NAWG supports trade promotion authority to get successful trade agreements, provided that U.S. negotiators protect domestic farm policies from being negotiated away. (Revised March 2017)
- DT.K.10 Expired March 2017

- DT.K.11 NAWG believes that communications from the Joint Trade Policy Committee should require the signatures of the president of NAWG and the chairman of U.S. Wheat. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.K.12 NAWG supports legislation to normalize trade relations and travel with Cuba. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.K.13 NAWG supports the disciplining of export state trading enterprises, with the long-term goal of disbanding them. (February 2014)
- DT.K.14 NAWG supports the ratification of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and continued engagement on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) negotiations. (Montana, Revised March 2016)
- DT.K.15 U.S. wheat producers urge the Administration to maintain the United States Trade Representative (USTR) as an independent office within the Executive Office of the President. The strong relationship between the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and USTR has a proven success record in addressing U.S. agriculture's unique trade challenges and export opportunities. (January 2015)
- DT.K.16 NAWG supports reciprocal trade between Canada and the US including reciprocal grading and sanitary/phytosanitary standards of wheat. (February 2015)
- DT.K.17 NAWG directs U.S. negotiators to protect non-trade-distorting and minimally-trade-distorting domestic farm programs and to maintain the rights of producers to maintain payments that provide an adequate safety net. (Renewed February 2015)
- DT.K.18 NAWG opposes any protectionist trade legislation or unilateral sanctions that would endanger U.S. grain exports. (Renewed February 2015)
- DT.K.19 NAWG opposes any unilateral sanction

- that restricts the export of food. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.K.20 NAWG urges the U.S. Trade Representative and Foreign Ag Service to pursue aggressive enforcement of existing trade agreements. (Renewed February 2015, Montana)
- DT.K.21 NAWG supports close monitoring and enforcement of WTO accession commitments.
(Revised March 2017)
- DT.K.22 NAWG urges the development of markets for biotech crops with customer demand and acceptance. This should be a cooperative effort between consumers, producers, agribusiness and government. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.K.23 NAWG supports eliminating barriers which restrict U.S. ag producers' access to worldwide crop inputs. (Renewed February 2015)
- DT.K.24 NAWG supports continued monitoring of foreign and domestic compliance with multi-lateral and bi-lateral trade agreements. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.K.25 NAWG encourages U.S. government officials to engage their Brazilian counterparts to implement a 750,000 metric ton, zero-duty wheat quota to bring Brazil into compliance with its Uruguay Round of Agriculture Agreement commitment. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.K.26 NAWG strongly encourages the current Administration and the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative to avoid engagement in protectionist measures such as the "Buy America" act and to pursue aggressive market opening and free trade measures. (Renewed February 2015)
- DT.K.27 NAWG supports continued funding for international market research conducted by land grant universities. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.K.28 Knowing that a strong U.S. dollar may have adverse effects on exports, NAWG

- supports a U.S. monetary policy that keeps U.S. exports competitive. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.K.29 NAWG supports the enforcement of end-use certificate requirements. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.K.30 NAWG supports a plan that will allow Mexican trucks to operate in the United States as long as they meet U.S. safety standards. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.K.31 Expired March 2016
- DT.K.32 NAWG supports legislation requiring FGIS to take whatever actions are necessary to immediately restore official grain inspection and weighing service wherever and whenever it is disrupted, either by immediately replacing absent inspectors with FGIS official personnel or with inspectors from available qualified providers, including other designated or delegated official agencies as is mandated under U.S. Grains Standards Act. (DTP, January 2015)
- DT.K.33 NAWG strongly supports ending the Cuba embargo and allowing unrestricted free trade in agricultural products to create opportunities for U.S. agriculture and to ensure food security for the Cuban people. (JITPC January 2015)
- DT.K.34 NAWG (and USW) recommend that USTR, in consultation with agriculture industry groups, choose a target country currently in violation of its domestic support obligations to vigorously pursue through the WTO to enforce compliance with trade commitments. (DTPC November 2015)
- DT.K.35 NAWG (and USW) support rapid approval of TPP because it will be beneficial to U.S. wheat producers and improve their competitiveness in the Asia-Pacific region. We also support expansion of the TPP to other wheat importing countries in the region as a top priority for USTR. (JITPC November 2015)

Section L - Trade Promotion

- DT.L.1 NAWG supports full funding and utilization of MAP, EMP, FMD, GSM 102, export credit programs, tax credits and other promotion and marketing programs for wheat. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.L.2 NAWG supports international debt forgiveness programs where applicable. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.L.3 NAWG supports continued legislative authorization of the cooperator program as a line item in the CCC budget. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.L.4 NAWG supports producer oversight of the allocation of cooperator program funds. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.L.5 NAWG supports building relationships with emerging private sector contacts in grain importing countries. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.L.6 NAWG supports an increased funding in future years for USDA-FAS. (Renewed March 2017)

Section M - Food Aid

- DT.M.1 NAWG supports greater cooperation and coordination among all U.S. foreign aid programs and agencies. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.M.2 NAWG supports producer representation on advisory committees or groups of multilateral development programs as administered through organizations such as the United Nations, IMF and World Bank. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.M.3 NAWG encourages the use of U.S. products for all food assistance purchased by the U.S. government except in the case of an emergency in order to meet humanitarian need. (Renewed March 2017)

- DT.M.4 NAWG opposes withholding food aid for political purposes. (Renewed March 2016)
- DT.M.5 NAWG opposes the release of funds from the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust without full and immediate public disclosure and timely replacement of released funds. (Revised March 2016)
- DT.M.6 NAWG supports funding of P.L. 480 Title II food assistance programs at \$2.5 billion, the full amount authorized by law. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.M.7 NAWG supports a strong, flexible U.S. food aid program that contains both in-kind donations and monetization. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.M.8 Expired March 2017
- DT.M.9 NAWG supports funding and implementation of LRP programs through the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act and USAID, respectively, rather than through USDA. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.M.10 NAWG supports USDA administration of Food for Progress programs. (Renewed March 2017)
- DT.M.11 NAWG supports the U.S. government's agricultural development initiatives as a supplement to existing emergency humanitarian assistance programs such as P.L. 480 Title II programs. (Renewed March 2017)

Section N - Marketing

- DT.N.1 NAWG supports Plains Grains, Inc. and its efforts along with the southern Great Plains wheat commissions to develop a regional marketing plan for hard winter wheat. (Renewed February 2015)
- DT.N.2 NAWG seeks enforcement of legislation for segregated commodity traded funds to be protected and remain segregated. (Renewed February 2015, Montana)

Section O - Food Safety

- DT.O.1 Any effort made by Congress or the Administration to strengthen the country's food and feed safety systems should be risk-based and reliant on sound science. (Renewed February 2015)
- DT.O.2 NAWG will work to ensure that any food safety legislation that moves through Congress does not include unnecessary and overly burdensome regulations for wheat producers. USDA should be the agency that regulates wheat. (Renewed March 2016)

Domestic Policy Goals

Short Term Goals (Revised March 2017)

- Work on the development of the 2018 Farm Bill.
- Continue improvements to crop insurance.
- Support rail competition legislation.
- Pursue programs that will improve transportation access for wheat farmers as part of transportation reauthorization legislation.
- Advocate for the most beneficial policies possible for wheat growers during the formulation of the next Farm Bill.
- Ensure farm programs are protected during the annual budget and appropriations processes.

Long Term Goals (Renewed March 2017)

- Continue pursuit of improved transportation, including rates and service.
- Continue improvements to crop insurance.
- Continue farm policy public education with the resources available to us.
- Increase wheat's share of farm bill spending.

International Policy Goals

Preamble: The U.S. must have an aggressive export policy aimed at expanding world wheat opportunities. Our government must concentrate on trade policy that enhances our competitiveness in world markets.

Short Term Goals (Revised March 2017)

- Preserve and enhance funding levels for export promotion programs (MAP, FMD, EMP and GSM).
- Support open commercial trade with Cuba.
- Pursue new trade agreements.
- Support all member country compliance with World Trade Organization (WTO) trade commitments. (March 2016)

Long Term Goals (Renewed March 2017)

- Support a comprehensive WTO strategy which:
 - Eliminates export subsidies;
 - Preserves flexibility in U.S. farm policy;
 - Disciplines export state trading enterprises;
 - Opens new markets by reducing tariffs;
- Support elimination of all U.S. unilateral sanctions.
- Support keeping the food in food aid.
- Support for development of markets for biotech crops.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND RENEWABLE RESOURCES POLICY

Preamble: The National Association of Wheat Growers supports environmental and conservation policies that maintain and enhance the productivity and sustainability of working agricultural lands while protecting the rights of private property holders and their ability to use the best technology available.

Section A - Crop Protection

ERR.A.1 NAWG supports research and development of environmentally-sound crop protection products in accordance with the goals and purposes of the Food

- Quality Protection Act and calls upon all federal agencies to use sound science, transparent procedures, and balance in its implementation. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.A.2 NAWG supports price and registration harmonization between Canada and the United States on all crop protection products. (Renewed February 2015)
- ERR.A.3 NAWG supports the continued and essential use of phosphide. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.A.4 NAWG supports the continued classification of anhydrous ammonia as a compressed gas and the labeling thereof. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.A.5 NAWG supports federal funding for chemical disposal programs. (Renewed March 2017)
- ERR.A.6 NAWG opposes requiring pre-notification of crop protection product application. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.A.7 NAWG supports federal preemption for the establishment of crop protection product use restrictions. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.A.8 NAWG supports restoring full patent protection rights to manufacturers of crop protection products at the time their products receive full registration. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.A.9 NAWG opposes designation of any agricultural crop production as a point source of pollution. (Renewed February 2015)
- ERR.A.10 NAWG opposes legislation that requires pesticide application records to be made public. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.A.11 NAWG opposes EPA requiring buffer zones for new or existing chemical registrations without first providing sound science to demonstrate the need for a buffer. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.A.12 NAWG will work with coalition partners and EPA to ensure that crop protection

- risk assumptions and assessments reflect the most up-to-date agricultural practices. (February 2015)
- ERR.A.13 NAWG supports providing reciprocal research, registration and regulation of crop protection and biotech products between the U.S. and other countries. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.A.14 NAWG supports the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OCED) process which promotes compliance of Codex tolerances for residues of crop protection product and testing and opposes the use of default assumptions and/or the cancellation of a registered product when there is not a readily available substitute. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.A.15 NAWG opposes holding farmers liable when crop protection products are applied, stored or disposed of in accordance with label instructions. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.A.16 NAWG supports continuation of the Section 18 process. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.A.17 NAWG encourages EPA to use NAFTA registration provisions to develop common labels and registrations for crop protection products. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.A.18 NAWG supports that all pesticide removals should be based on sound science. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.A.19 NAWG strongly supports continuing efforts to clarify that applications of crop protection products do not constitute point sources of pollution under the Clean Water Act when applied in accordance with legally-registered EPA labels. We support and acknowledge the work to pass H.R. 953 as the best means to accomplish this. (Revised March 2017)
- ERR.A.20 NAWG opposes changes to the EPA regulations on private pesticide applicator training. (Montana, March 2016)

Section B - Conservation

- ERR.B.1 NAWG supports allowing incidental grazing in riparian areas. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.B.2 NAWG supports giving local conservation districts greater authority in shaping conservation programs to the needs of the local community. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.B.3 NAWG supports the continuation of state and regional producer advisory committees to provide guidance to NRCS programs. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.B.4 NAWG opposes any conservation program that encourages farmers to report on the actions of their neighbors. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.B.5 NAWG supports continued funding for conservation cost-share programs. (Renewed February 2015)
- ERR.B.6 NAWG supports federal cost sharing for weed control programs on private land that neighbors public land. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.B.7 NAWG supports resolution of all conservation compliance appeals and the issuing of all “good faith” conservation variances by local county FSA committees. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.B.8 NAWG supports conservation compliance exemptions for special problems (such as jointed goat grass and rye). (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.B.9 NAWG supports making all conservation programs equitably available on a statewide basis. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.B.10 NAWG supports that the funding of conservation programs must be separate and in addition to the funding of a commodity support program. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.B.11 NAWG believes priority should be given to conservation programs that are

- production-based over land retirement-based. (Revised March 2017)
- ERR.B.12 NAWG supports local conservation district control of third-party certifications for conservation programs. (Renewed February 2015)
- ERR.B.13 NAWG believes that production agriculture should maintain a majority membership on state technical committees, advisory boards and working groups. We encourage all states to make this a priority. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.B.14 NAWG encourages NRCS and FSA to distribute all conservation money in a timely manner to the state with consideration being given to the planting season. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.B.15 NAWG supports payment eligibility requirements that are recognized by FSA also be accepted by NRCS for all NRCS programs. (Renewed February 2015)
- ERR.B.16 NAWG opposes permanent conservation easements which retire productive agricultural land. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.B.17 NAWG supports residue burning as a best management practice, adhering to current state laws. (Renewed March 2017)
- ERR.B.17 NAWG supports individual voluntary conservation enhancement and opposes mandated conservation practice participation for Title 1, Federal Crop Insurance or other federal farm programs. (March 2017)
- ERR.B.18 NAWG supports locally led input for regional cost rates for conservation programs. (March 2017)
- ERR.B.19 NAWG supports NRCS quantification of conservation and environmental benefits of USDA voluntary conservation cost-share programs. (March 2017)

Section C - Specific Conservation Programs

- ERR.C.1 NAWG supports timely emergency haying and grazing on land enrolled in CRP under federal guidelines. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.C.2 NAWG supports preserving and restoring original crop base acres previously enrolled in CRP at the conclusion of such contracts. (Renewed March 2017)
- ERR.C.3 NAWG supports limiting CRP contract rentals to the average county rental rate. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.C.4 NAWG opposes the use of any CRP rent determination that encourages the enrollment of highly productive land over that of highly erodible, marginal or environmentally sensitive lands because of price. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.C.5 NAWG supports landowner retention of cropland designation and property rights when the CRP contract expires. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.C.6 NAWG opposes any future CRP sign-up requiring the forfeiture of water rights. (Renewed March 2017)
- ERR.C.7 NAWG supports laws and regulations that allow Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) funds to be used to implement conservation. (Renewed February 2015)
- ERR.C.8 NAWG supports utilizing Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acreage, or land to be enrolled in CRP, for the purpose of planting and harvesting dedicated energy crops including, but not limited to, switch grass. This should be carried out in a manner that maintains the environmental benefits that CRP is designed to achieve. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.C.9 NAWG opposes early release of CRP acres without penalty. (Revised March 2017)
- ERR.C.10 NAWG supports the managed haying and grazing provisions of CRP to once every three years on up to 100 percent of the field. (Revised March 2017)

- ERR.C.11 NAWG supports continuation of CRP contracts to heirs of landlords and operators regardless of payment limitations. (February 2014)
- ERR.C.12 NAWG supports that CRP land is under the same regulations as cropland for the purposes of water management. (February 2015)
- ERR.C.13 NAWG supports managing the CRP acreage cap through market-based approaches such as rental rates and flexibility of use, allowing contracts to expire on schedule. Enrollment or reenrollment of acres should be prioritized using the environmental benefit index, the highly erodible land designation, consideration of soil type indicators and competitive bidding for re-enrollment. (Renewed March 2017)
- ERR.C.14 NAWG supports uniformity in CRP regulations across state and county borders. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.C.15 NAWG supports the implementation and full funding of the Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) as long as it does not come at the expense of full and adequate funding for commodity programs. (Renewed February 2015)
- ERR.C.16 NAWG opposes mandatory “whole farm” conservation plans as a prerequisite for receiving an EQIP grant and other conservation program grants. (February 2015)
- ERR.C.17 NAWG recommends that the new CSP regulations should not regulate or direct distribution of CSP payments between landlord and tenant. (February 2015)
- ERR.C.18 NAWG supports that state- and federally-owned land that is operated by eligible producers should be able to participate in the Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP). (February 2015)
- ERR.C.19 NAWG will support a continuous CSP sign-up. (Renewed February 2015)
- ERR.C.20 NAWG supports providing remuneration or tax credits for producers who voluntarily

- take action to protect wetlands. (Renewed March 2017)
- ERR.C.21 NAWG supports allowing producers to bank mitigation credit. (Renewed March 2017)
- ERR.C.22 NAWG supports a more aggressive use of minimal effect authority in the swampbuster program. (Renewed March 2017)
- ERR.C.23 NAWG supports revising the definition of a wetland to require a 15-day inundation and 21-day saturation period during the growing season. (Renewed March 2017)
- ERR.C.24 NAWG opposes requirements for certification of wetlands based on re-delineation of previously identified wetlands. (Renewed March 2017)
- ERR.C.25 NAWG supports giving NRCS (rather than the Army Corps of Engineers) primary jurisdiction over all government decisions impacting wetlands on private property. (Renewed March 2017)
- ERR.C.26 NAWG supports adequate funding for NRCS technical assistance and implementation of Farm Bill Conservation Programs. (Renewed March 2017)
- ERR.C.27 NAWG supports maintaining the trust relationship between USDA and farmers and opposes NRCS using employees from other organizations that would violate that trust. (Renewed March 2017)
- ERR.C.28 NAWG supports the continued use of the 2016 payment rate schedule for NRCS cost share conservation practices. (March 2017)
- ERR.C.29 NAWG supports NRCS recognition of wetland determinations made prior to 1996 as meeting certified wetland determinations required for conservation compliance. (March 2017)

Section D - Water and Air Quality

- ERR.D.1 NAWG supports giving state and counties both responsibility and financial support for greater participation in enforcement of the Clean Water Act and Clean Air Act. (Renewed March 2016)

- ERR.D.2 NAWG supports federal funding of cooperative programs for voluntary water quality projects. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.D.3 NAWG opposes any quality standard that is not scientifically-based and economically viable to achieve. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.D.4 Expired March 2016
- ERR.D.5 NAWG opposes any requirement for water quality monitoring as a criterion for farm program eligibility. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.D.6 NAWG opposes mandatory nutrient management. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.D.7 NAWG opposes the use of any federally mandated total maximum daily load (TMDL) requirements. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.D.8 NAWG opposes federal agencies interfering with the use of privately held water, to the extent of non use, by individuals including those holding an authorized water right. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.D.9 NAWG opposes the designation of any man-made drainage ditch or canal as a blue line waterway which must be surrounded by a buffer zone. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.D.10 NAWG opposes current EPA regulations on diesel fuel emissions and recommends that the current administration rescind these regulations. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.D.11 NAWG opposes EPA classifying the application of fertilizers and pesticides as point sources for water quality. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.D.12 NAWG favors a reasonable threshold level for agricultural operations of farm fuel and oil-based product storage from any spill and containment regulation. (Renewed February 2015)
- ERR.D.13 NAWG supports the delivery of water by the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) under existing contracts. (Renewed February 2015)

- ERR.D.14 NAWG supports legislative action toward agricultural exemptions from restrictions to the ambient air quality standards. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.D.15 NAWG is opposed to greenhouse gas legislation or regulation that has a negative impact on production agriculture. NAWG will strive for a net economic benefit to farmers, agriculture and food production. We believe neither greenhouse gas regulation nor legislation should take effect until the major carbon emitting countries of the world have agreed to regulate their own greenhouse gases in a like manner to ours. NAWG urges USDA to do a detailed economic analysis of any legislation or regulation before it becomes law. Furthermore, NAWG will oppose EPA regulation and will work to overturn the Supreme Court ruling. (Renewed February 2015)
- ERR.D.16 NAWG recognizes the importance of protecting water bodies such as the Chesapeake Bay and other waters from nutrient and sediment loadings. We support voluntary measures, including conservation programs to achieve desired environmental goals but oppose EPA efforts to impose mandatory and enforceable requirements for non-point sources of pollution from agriculture lands. NAWG supports the collection of robust data from ongoing voluntary conservation practices to ensure that state and federal agencies have a more accurate accounting of water quality impacts from agriculture. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.D.17 NAWG supports rescinding the proposed waters of the U.S. regulation. (Renewed March 2017)
- ERR.D.18 NAWG opposes the Waters of the United States (WOTUS) rule published in the federal register on June 29, 2015. (Montana, March 2016)
- ERR.D.19 NAWG supports that newly manufactured agriculture equipment including: tractors,

combines, sprayers, etc., be exempt from Tier 4 standards. (March 2017)

Section E - Endangered Species

- ERR.E.1 NAWG opposes the removal, destruction or draw-down of any dams. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.E.2 NAWG opposes requirements that mandate efforts to return fish pools to “harvestable levels”. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.E.3 NAWG opposes the use of “harvestable levels” as a criterion for delisting of endangered species. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.E.4 NAWG opposes the differentiation between “wild” and “artificial” species or evolutionary significant units (ESU). (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.E.5 NAWG supports compensation and transition programs for landowners whose operation has been impacted by any (Endangered Species Act) ESA activity or designation. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.E.6 NAWG supports requiring a thorough economic analysis of any proposed ESA activity before it is allowed to go into effect. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.E.7 NAWG supports requiring local consultation before the implementation of any action done under the authority of ESA. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.E.8 NAWG supports amending the ESA law to provide biologically-sound, scientifically-based, and cost effective measures developed to protect endangered species in a manner that maintains strong national and regional economies. (Renewed March 2016)

- ERR.E.9 NAWG opposes federal agencies from pressuring state agencies into acquiring water rights. (February 2015)
- ERR.E.10 NAWG opposes the listing of prairie dogs and sage grouse as endangered species. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.E.11 NAWG supports recognition of farm conservation program participation as sufficient compliance with ESA and Clean Water Act program requirements. (Renewed March 2017)
- ERR.E.12 NAWG supports an ESA consultation process that is based on best available science using empirical sampling that is transparent, quantifiable and assesses the economic impact to agricultural production. (Renewed March 2017)
- ERR.E.13 NAWG encourages NOAA and US Fish and Wildlife Service to work cooperatively with the EPA to streamline pesticide registration regulations that comply with the Endangered Species Act. (Renewed February 2015, Washington)
- ERR.E.14 NAWG supports efforts to prevent the listing of the Monarch butterfly as an endangered species. (January 2015)

Section F - General

- ERR.F.1 NAWG supports requiring cost-benefit analysis of all laws and regulations before allowing such to go into effect. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.F.2 NAWG supports active management by federal land agencies such as the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and United States Forest Service (USFS) and similar state agencies for the control of noxious weeds. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.F.3 NAWG supports landowner retention of crop land designation and property rights under ESA/Habitat Conservation Program (HCP) rules. (Renewed February 2015)

- ERR.F.4 NAWG supports expanded use of the renewable fuel /portfolio renewable energy standard. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.F.5 NAWG endorses the renewable energy vision of 25x'25 and commits to work collaboratively with leaders of the nation's agricultural community to bring this vision to life.
(Renewed March 2017)
- ERR.F.6 NAWG supports consolidation of applications for all conservation programs as long as there is no loss of funding or reduction of intent in the original programs. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.F.7 NAWG supports a robust producer transition program to encourage the development of potential biomass dedicated energy crops provided however, that funding for this program shall not come from existing farm program payments. (Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.F.8 NAWG supports a robust producer transition program, such as "Vision for Developing Cellulosic Ethanol Bio refinery-Ready Communities," to encourage the development of potential biomass dedicated energy crops provided however, that funding for this program shall not come from existing farm program payments. (Renewed March 2017)
- ERR.F.9 NAWG will support the Keystone XL/Trans-Canada Pipeline. (February 2015)
- ERR.F.10 NAWG supports the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) and the development of E-15. (Renewed February 2015, Ohio)
- ERR.F.11 NAWG opposes any effort to remove the term "navigable" from the definition of "navigable waters of the United States".
(Renewed March 2016)
- ERR.F.12 NAWG supports the Regulations from Executive in Need of Scrutiny (REINS)

Act and similar efforts to reduce the regulatory burden facing farmers including those that provide for additional congressional review of regulations. This support is contingent on the term “regulation” referring only to involuntary mandates and not to any contractual agreements that an individual farmer chooses to enter into. (February 2015)

ERR.F.13 NAWG supports exempting USDA contracts from requiring enrollment in the System for Award Management (SAM). (March 2017)

Environmental Policy Committee Goals

Short Term Goals

- NAWG shall engage in the development of the 2018 Farm Bill with the committee. (Renewed March 2017)
- Monitor EPA activities including the implementation of FQPA, CWA and CAA.
- Oppose any federally mandated TMDL requirement.
- Work to maintain responsible field burning as a best management practice.
- Increase funding for conservation cost share programs.
- NAWG opposes zero tolerance spray drift regulations.
- Working to promote voluntary conservation programs and discuss their successes.

Long Term Goals

- Oppose the global climate change treaty as currently written.
- Require control of noxious weeds on public lands and CRP acreage.
- Actively oppose the removal of hydroelectric dams.
- Promote pesticide harmonization and equal access. (Renewed March 2017)
- Amend ESA to reduce impact to farmers and improve regulations associated with its implementation. [from ST]

- Support efforts to protect grower interests in matters regarding TMDLs. (Amended March 2017)

RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE

Section A - Research

- RT.A.1 NAWG supports continued funding for research of Fusarium head blight. (Renewed March 2017)
- RT.A.2 NAWG supports continued funding of the wheat genome mapping and international triticale mapping initiatives. (Renewed March 2017)
- RT.A.3 NAWG supports continued funding for research of direct and no-till seeding. (Renewed March 2017)
- RT.A.4 NAWG supports continued funding for research on root diseases in cereal grain crops. (Renewed March 2017)
- RT.A.5 NAWG supports continued funding for the wheat pasture research project at Oklahoma State University. (Renewed March 2017)
- RT.A.6 NAWG supports maintaining the funding for the Hatch Act and McIntire Stennis Cooperative Forestry Animal Health and Disease and Smith-Lever Act of the federal budget. (Revised March 2017)
- RT.A.7 NAWG supports research and education to study the components in wheat that will have benefits for human nutrition. (Renewed February 2015)
- RT.A.8 NAWG recognizes Ug99 as a major threat to national and global wheat production and strongly supports additional funding for rust research and resistant variety development. (Renewed March 2017)
- RT.A.9 NAWG supports the protection of intellectual property, including education about the importance of complying with

- PVP or seed contract and stewardship provisions and enforcement of those provisions when necessary. (Renewed February 2015)
- RT.A.10 NAWG urges all public universities with wheat breeding programs to adopt the concept behind the Wheat Workers' Material Transfer Agreement (MTA) being used by all wheat regions for exchange of germplasm between public breeding programs. (Revised March 2017)
- RT.A.11 NAWG supports the National Wheat Improvement Committee research initiatives and encourages a stable funding mechanism for long-term research including full funding for regional wheat research labs such as the small grains genotyping and wheat quality laboratories. (Renewed March 2017)
- RT.A.12 NAWG supports the Sun Grant Initiative and its collaborations with other research institutions and ARS on bioenergy research. (Renewed March 2017)
- RT.A.13 NAWG supports maintaining and improving infrastructure necessary for ARS wheat research. (Renewed March 2017)
- RT.A.14 NAWG supports continued funding for research on insect pests in cereal grain crops, including but not limited to wheat stem sawfly, hessian fly and Russian wheat aphid. (Renewed March 2017)
- RT.A.15 When solicited, NAWG will provide letters of support for wheat research grant applications, on a case-by-case basis, for projects that have broad national significance. (Renewed March 2017)
- RT.A.16 Expired March 2017
- RT.A.17 NAWG supports continuing the study of managing invasive weeds in wheat to focus on winter annual grasses in wheat (goatgrass, ryegrass, and feral rye). (Renewed February 2015)
- RT.A.18 Expired March 2017
- RT.A.19 NAWG supports the TCAP initiative and urges NIFA to issue a request for proposal

- that would allow TCAP to receive future funding. (Revised March 2017)
- RT.A.20 Critical facilities and programs (like ARS-Research Stations) are equally important as USWBSI and genotyping efforts. We do not support shifting funds and want key field stations and wheat research programs maintained and/or restored. (November 2015)
- RT.A.21 NAWG supports funding for research to address bacterial leaf streak in wheat. (March 2017)
- RT.A.22 NAWG supports research for genetic improvement to reduce the susceptibility of wheat to low falling numbers (late maturity alpha amylase and pre-harvest sprout). (March 2017)

Section B - Grain Quality

- RT.B.1 NAWG supports federally-approved grain quality tests that are accurate, consistent, repeatable, simple, fast, inexpensive, can be implemented by grain elevator operators and which objectively describe end use quality. (Renewed March 2017)
- RT.B.2 NAWG supports continuation of the current classes of wheat and believes that any objective test should be designed to preserve the integrity of these classes. (Renewed March 2017)
- RT.B.3 Expired March 2017
- RT.B.4 NAWG supports research to develop new falling number test methods for producers and end users that are repeatable and reliable to address the inconsistencies of current testing methods. (March 2017)

Section C - Biotechnology

- RT.C.1 Expired March 2016
- RT.C.2 USW/NAWG support the 'Principles for Collaboration in Wheat Breeding and Biotechnology' as also supported by the National Wheat Improvement Committee

and adopted by the Public Breeder Subcommittee of the Hard Winter Wheat Improvement Committee, and strongly urge state wheat commissions/wheat breeders/universities with public wheat breeding programs to use and further develop these Principles to guide their collaborations and agreements with private industry. (Adopted by NAWG and USW, Renewed March 2016)

- RT.C.3 NAWG supports the NAWG/USW Joint Committee on Biotechnology's goals and policy statement. (Renewed March 2017)
- RT.C.4 NAWG supports scientific study of biotech traits out-crossing into crops and weeds. (Renewed February 2015)
- RT.C.5 NAWG supports federal funding of biotechnology research and science-based education for farmers, researchers, and consumers. (Revised March 2016)
- RT.C.6 NAWG supports educating legislators about the importance of biotech research for agriculture. (Renewed March 2017)
- RT.C.7 Removed as of February 2013.
- RT.C.8 USW-NAWG supports private seed companies and public universities entering into wheat research collaborations that are consistent with the "Principles for Collaborations in Wheat Breeding and Biotechnology" and for recognizing the importance of public wheat breeding programs and the producer investment and ownership in those programs. (Amended, February 2015)
- RT.C.9 Expired March 2016
- RT.C.10 NAWG supports and encourages the development of producer education programs regarding value of certified seed and seed novel traits. (Revised March 2016)
- RT.C.11 In an effort to advance customer acceptance of GM wheat at some point in the future, NAWG supports the adoption of numeric standards for tolerance and low-level presence for GM wheat by the

- regulating authorities of the United States.
(January 2015)
- RT.C.12 NAWG supports agricultural industry-
efforts regarding farm data that seek to
clarify data collection policies, educate
producers, standardize data sharing
policies and protect the interests of
growers. (February 2015)
- RT.C.13 NAWG supports the voluntary labeling of
biotechnology using QR code
(SmartLabel) or website or phone
numbers to provide consumers with
information of products containing
biotechnology and to encourage education
to consumer about biotechnology.
(Committee, March 2016)
- RT.C.14 NAWG supports using wheat as the lead
commodity crop to advocate for reduced
regulation of plant improvement
technologies as the U.S. agencies (USDA,
FDA, EPA) governing rules are revised.
(February 2017)

Research & Technology Goals (as of October 2014)

Short Term Goals

- Invite and encourage industry participation in committee meetings to report on specific research systems for wheat and dedicated energy crops.
- Identify needs and secure public funding for appropriations for ARS, NIFA programs and facilities.
- Work with the National Wheat Improvement Committee to maximize the impact of public and private programs for wheat improvement. (Amended February 2015)
- Work with industry partners to advance their goal of facilitating the acceptance of wheat developed using new plant technologies. (Revised March 2016)

Long Term Goals

- Support research efforts in breeding and management that will increase profitability of wheat and dedicated energy crop producers.
- Continue to unify the industry on commercialization of biotechnology.
- Provide education on advanced breeding technologies and intellectual property requirements for wheat growers.
- Identify beneficial biotechnology traits for consumers with USW and WFC and other industry partners.
- Continue to monitor consumer needs that drive development of wheat products for new uses.

BIOTECHNOLOGY POSITION STATEMENT

Adopted by USW, NAWG and WETEC, February 2006; point #5 amended October 2014, point #3 and #6 amended January 2015

Biotechnological research holds great promise for the future, and the U.S. wheat industry recognizes these advancements. In preparation for the future commercialization of biotechnologically-derived wheat, we take the following positions.

1. We support and will work to ensure the ability of wheat producers to make planting and marketing choices based on economic, agronomic and market factors.
2. We support the ability of our wheat customers to make purchases on the basis of specific traits. We commit ourselves to the principle that our customers' needs are vitally important.
3. We support and will assist in the development by all segments of the industry of an orderly marketing system.

4. We urge the adoption of a nationally and internationally accepted definition of biotechnologically-derived products*. We also urge international harmonization of scientific standards and trade rules.
5. We support voluntary labeling of food products derived from biotech ingredients provided it is consistent with U.S. law and international trade agreements and is truthful and not misleading. We oppose federal or state mandated labeling of products based solely on the method of production, including foods derived from biotech ingredients, if they do not differ materially from their non-biotech counterparts.
6. We support establishing low level presence (LLP) policies for trade of wheat intended for food, feed and processing that are predictable, science-based and consistent with international guidelines. A workable LLP threshold should incorporate biological and logistical realities. We support a 5 percent LLP threshold on a trait specific basis as a reasonable level to achieve a cost effective approach. We further encourage governments to establish synchronized approval policies of biotech traits to minimize trade disruptions of biotech products.
7. We are confident that biotechnology will deliver significant consumer and producer benefits and we support continued biotechnology research, and product and markets development. We invite valued and interested customers to join with us in a working partnership to explore the emerging biotechnology industry.

**U.S. Wheat Industry Definition of Biotechnologically-Derived (Genetically Modified Organisms):*

“Genetically modified organisms (commonly referred to as “transgenic”) are organisms derived from somatic cell fusion or direct insertion of a gene construct, typically but not necessarily from a sexually-incompatible species, using recombinant

DNA techniques and any genetic transformation technology (e.g., bacterial vectors, particle bombardment, electroporation).”

BIOTECHNOLOGY PRINCIPLES OF COMMERCIALIZATION

Adopted by NAWG and USW, November 2008

The U.S. wheat industry recognizes the benefits and value which could be created within the wheat chain through the prudent application of modern biotechnology. U.S. wheat producers will support commercialization of transgenic wheat traits after thorough review and development of a commercialization plan that facilitates commercialization with minimal market disruption. We support the ability of our customers to make purchases based on their preferences for specific traits, classes, qualities and characteristics. We will work diligently to assure that commercially achievable customer preferences are met.

The U.S. wheat industry will support commercialization of transgenic wheat traits when:

1. The technology provider initiates an informative dialogue with the USW/NAWG Joint Biotechnology Committee (JBC) prior to submitting for regulatory approvals in the U.S. This dialogue will allow our organizations to initiate education and outreach activities to both domestic and international customers, and to provide the technology provider with practical information intended to facilitate commercialization with minimal or no market disruption.
2. Regulatory approvals for food and feed use must be secured in major wheat export markets that will be affected where a functioning regulatory system exists. Major export markets are defined as those which represent at least 5 percent of the normal export volume of U.S. wheat, based on a five-year moving average at the time a provider begins the regulatory process in the United States. In countries where there is no viable regulatory approval system, technology

providers will make regulatory submissions promptly when those systems become functional.

3. Commercialization of the trait must not impair the ability of non-transgenic wheat to meet commercially recognized thresholds for the low-level presence of transgenic traits. Appropriate international tolerances for transgenic wheat in non-transgenic shipments must be established and accepted in major export markets. Anticipated thresholds range from 0.9% to 5.0%.
4. An accurate, economical and timely trait detection test must be provided by the trait developer prior to commercialization.
5. The primary responsibility for education and outreach for new traits will remain with the technology provider. USW and NAWG will actively help seek buyer acceptance and will provide guidance, assistance and resources.
6. The technology provider must demonstrate stewardship of the technology, including education and outreach to growers to assure compliance with agronomic and grower stewardship practices specific to the trait.
7. We have examined both certified seed and point-of-delivery value capture models. While there are advantages and disadvantages of either approach, we believe the certified seed model will be most acceptable to the value chain and is the preferred approach. Investment in agricultural technology by private parties requires a return on that investment. We support the protection of intellectual property, including education about the importance of complying with seed and stewardship contract provisions and enforcement of those provisions when necessary. Technology traits should be encouraged for adaption into public wheat varieties.

TRILATERAL STATEMENT ON BIOTECH COMMERCIALIZATION

*Statement of Canadian, American and Australian
Wheat Organizations, May 14, 2009*

In the interest of expressing support for more efficient, sustainable and profitable production of wheat around the world, the undersigned organizations have approved the following joint statement concerning commercialization of biotechnology in wheat.

1. Wheat is a vital food to all peoples of the world and we believe that by developing higher yielding better quality wheat varieties we can better supply the world with wheat food products.
2. One important tool to help feed the world into the future is biotechnology. Basic agronomic improvements to wheat like strengthening disease and insect resistance, enhancing wheat's use of soil nutrients and water, increasing its tolerance to weather extremes like drought and frost, are all possible with biotechnology. Another critical area for biotechnology is to improve the nutritional aspects of wheat to facilitate healthier living for people all over the world. Biotechnology is not the only answer to these questions, but it will be a significant component in solutions.
3. In many of our production areas, wheat production is under pressure from competing crops which, through the application of biotechnology, have achieved higher productivity, reduced input use, and other benefits not available in wheat. As a result, the historic area of wheat production has declined in many areas and economics are driving producers away from wheat and into other crops if they have alternatives. If wheat continues on a non-biotech course, then farmers will continue to devote a greater share of their acreage to biotech crops, where profitability is relatively greater, resulting in

lower world wheat production than would otherwise be the case.

4. In general, wheat yields are on a very slow growth trend in comparison with competing crops, and the longer it takes to increase the growth rate, the bigger will be the hole from which the industry must climb.
5. Biotechnology is a proven technique to deploy traits of interest with a high degree of precision in agricultural crops. Crops derived through biotechnology are subjected to strict regulatory scrutiny before commercialization. Over 10 years of global experience with biotechnology has demonstrated a convincing record of safety and environmental benefits as well as quality and productivity gains.
6. Lack of private and public investment in wheat research has left wheat development behind the advances in competing commodity crops, and has also led to a shortage of scientific expertise in wheat research generally. By providing an opportunity for private companies, the level of activity in wheat research will expand and attract a new generation of scientists into the field.

In light of these resolutions, we will work toward the goal of synchronized commercialization of biotech traits in our wheat crops. While none of us holds a veto over the actions of others, we believe it is in all of our best interests to introduce biotech wheat varieties in a coordinated fashion to minimize market disruptions and shorten the period of adjustment. We are also committed to working with other stakeholders to address their needs and concerns as we travel the road to commercialization.



National Association of Wheat Growers
U.S. Wheat Associates
North American Millers' Association



Grain Growers of Canada
Western Canadian Wheat Growers Association
Alberta Winter Wheat Producers Commission



Grains Producers Australia
Grain Growers Association
Pastoralists and Graziers Association of Western
Australia (Inc.)

STRATEGIC PLAN RESULTS

Adopted October 2014

Vision: Advancing wheat through advocacy, alliances and innovation.

Mission statement: Mobilize U.S. wheat farmers to advocate for beneficial policies, cultivate productive relationships with partners and the public, and champion opportunities through research, innovation, education, and stewardship.

Positioning theme: "Growing wheat for a growing world."