



*National Association
of Wheat Growers*

2020-2021
LEADERSHIP AND
POLICY GUIDE

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NOTE THAT THIS DIRECTORY WAS
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ABOUT NAWG

NAWG works with 20 state wheat grower organizations to advocate on behalf of wheat farmers and the wheat industry.

NAWG advocates for the state wheat organizations in Washington, D.C., working on a daily basis with coalition partners, Members of Congress and officials at the Department of Agriculture and other government agencies.

NAWG GOVERNANCE DOCUMENTS

NAWG receives its direction from members of state wheat associations via the NAWG Board of Directors. NAWG's positions on issues affecting the wheat industry are outlined in the NAWG Resolutions, as approved by the NAWG Board. The full resolutions document is available online at www.wheatworld.org/policy.

NAWG'S KEY ISSUES

Key issues worked on by NAWG staff and grower-leaders include:

- Farm bill development and implementation.
- Trade policies and market promotion funding.
- Environmental issues and regulation.
- Transportation policies, including rail and truck.
- Research funding and coordination.
- Regulation of new breeding technologies.

FIND US ONLINE

WWW.WHEATWORLD.ORG



National Association of Wheat Growers



[@wheatworld](https://twitter.com/wheatworld)

2020-2021 NAWG OFFICERS



DAVE MILLIGAN

President

6179 Bay City Forestville Rd.
Cass City, MI 48726
Cell: (989) 670-4174
Spouse: Kristine
Email: dave@milliganfarms.com



NICOLE K. BERG

Vice President

Post Office Box 127
Paterson, WA 99345
Office: (509) 948-3726
Email: blondefarmer@hotmail.com



BRENT CHEYNE

Treasurer

13411 Springlake Rd.
Klamath Falls, OR 97603
Cell: (541) 891-2916
Email: mountlakifarmsra@aol.com



KEEFF FELTY

Secretary

1216 Wendy Lane
Altus, OK 73521
Cell: (580) 471-8337
Email: keeff.felty@gmail.com



BEN SCHOLZ

Past President

605 Lake Vista Lane
Lavon, TX 75166
Cell: (214) 534-9176
Spouse: Beth
Email: producerscompress@sbcglobal.net

NAWG PAST PRESIDENTS

1950-52.....	H.W. Clutter*	Holcomb, KS
1952-54.....	Jens Terjeson*	Pendleton, OR
1954-56.....	Ken Kendrick*	Stratford, TX
1956-58.....	Herbert Hughes*	Imperial, NE
1958-60.....	Floyd Root*	Wasco, OR
1960-62.....	Carl Bruns*	Chappel, NE
1962-64.....	Glen Bayne*	Prosser, WA
1964-66.....	Anson Horning.....	Larned, KS
1966-68.....	C. Allen Tom*.....	The Dalles, OR
1968-69.....	George Meeker*.....	Garden City, KS
1969-71.....	E.L. (Shug) Hatcher*.....	Lamar, CO
1971-73.....	Gene Moos.....	Edwall, WA
1973-75.....	Ray Davis*.....	Potter, NE
1975-77.....	Don Woodward*.....	Pendleton, OR
1977.....	Don Howe*.....	Bonnors Ferry, ID
1978.....	Glenn Moore*.....	Billings, MT
1979.....	Winston Wilson*.....	Quantah, TX
1980.....	Jack Felgenhauser.....	Spokane, WA
1981.....	Jim Billington.....	Altus, OK
1982.....	Wayne Nelson*.....	Winner, SD
1983.....	Don Loeslie.....	Warren, MN
1984.....	Earl Pryor*.....	Condon, OR
1985.....	Henry Neshem*.....	Berthold, ND
1986.....	Bud Leuthold.....	Molt, MT
1987.....	Jim Miller.....	Garfield, WA
1988.....	Frank Johannsen*.....	Bayard, NE
1989.....	Reggie Wyckoff*.....	Genoa, CO
1990.....	Dale Wiedeman.....	Wakeeney, KS
1991.....	Ron Rivinius.....	Elgin, ND
1992.....	Madison Angell*.....	Mocksville, NC
1993.....	Jeff Lundberg*.....	Albin, WY
1994.....	Judy Olson.....	Garfield, WA
1995.....	Ross Hansen.....	Genoa, CO
1996.....	Chuck Merja.....	Sun River, MT
1997.....	Phil McLain.....	Statesville, NC
1998.....	Bill Flory.....	Culdesac, ID
1999.....	Jim Stonebrink.....	Wallowa, OR
2000.....	Terry Detrick.....	Oklahoma City, OK
2001.....	Dusty Tallman.....	Brandon, CO
2002.....	Gary Broyles.....	Rapelje, MT
2003.....	Tommy Womack.....	Tulia, TX
2004.....	Mark Gage.....	Page, ND
2005.....	Sherman Reese.....	Echo, OR
2006.....	Dale Schuler.....	Carter, MT
2007.....	John Thaemert.....	Sylvan Grove, KS
2008.....	David Cleavinger.....	Wildorado, TX

NAWG PAST PRESIDENTS

2009.....	Karl Scronce.....	Klamath Falls, OR
2010.....	Jerry McReynolds.....	Woodston, KS
2011.....	Wayne Hurst.....	Burley, ID
2012.....	Erik Younggren.....	Hallock, MN
2013.....	Bing Von Bergen.....	Moccasin, MT
2014.....	Paul Penner.....	Hillsboro, KS
2015.....	Brett Blankenship.....	Washtucna, WA
2016.....	Gordon Stoner.....	Outlook, MT
2017.....	David Schemm.....	Sharon Springs, KS
2017.....	Gordon Stoner.....	Outlook, MT
2018.....	Jimmie Musick.....	Sentinal, OK
2019.....	Ben Scholz.....	Lavon, TX

*Deceased

NAWG BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ALABAMA

BEN LOONEY

Email: blooney7218@yahoo.com

Cell Phone: 256-431-7303

STANLEY WALTERS

Email: stanley.walters334@gmail.com

Cell Phone: 334-534-7919

CALIFORNIA

JIM PARSONS

Email: jlplj2000@yahoo.com

Cell Phone: 559-788-7102

COLORADO

BRIAN BROOKS

Email: brianbfarm@yahoo.com

Cell Phone: 719-361-0650

SHELBY BRITTEN

Email: shelbybritten@hotmail.com

Cell Phone: 719-892-0162

IDAHO

JAMIE KRESS

Email: jkress@dcdi.net

Cell Phone: 208-221-5200

TY IVERSON

Email: Tyiverson_22@hotmail.com

Cell Phone: 208-610-3141

ILLINOIS

(ASSOCIATE MEMBER)

DAN RUBIN

Email: rubin-92@hotmail.com

Cell Phone: 618-770-3561

KANSAS

JUSTIN KNOFF

Email: justin@knopffarms.com

Cell Phone: 785-452-5550

KYLER MILLERSHASKI

Email: kyler.mkfarms@gmail.com

Cell Phone: 620-290-2786

KENTUCKY

GARY HAILE

Email: ghaile9@bellsouth.net

Cell Phone: 270-881-1947

PAT CLEMENTS

Email: pat@kyol.net

Cell Phone: 859-336-4061

MARYLAND

ERIC SPATES

Email: ecspates@yahoo.com

Cell Phone: 301-461-0722

MICHIGAN

BRENT WAGNER

Email: NK15000@aol.com

Cell Phone: 231-642-0965

SALLY MCCONNACHIE

Email: sallymcc26@gmail.com

Cell Phone: 810-300-1217

MINNESOTA

SHAWNN BALSTAD

Email: dsb@gvtel.com

Cell Phone: 218-280-4188

MIKE GUNDERSON

Email: micogund@gvtel.com

Cell Phone: 218-930-0784

MONTANA

VINCE MATTSON

Email: vince@mattsonfarms.com

Cell Phone: 406-899-6077

MITCH KONEN

Email: irrigator31@gmail.com

Cell Phone: 406-590-2649

NEBRASKA

JEFF RUGGLES

Email: ruggles_jeff@yahoo.com

Cell Phone: 380-340-8831

BRIAN SCHAFER

Email: brian.schafer@hotmail.com

Cell Phone: 308-340-9374

NORTH CAROLINA

JACK ALPHIN

Email: hildaalphin@bellsouth.net

Cell Phone: 919-738-2042

BUSTER MANNING

Email: manningfarms@gotricounty.com

Cell Phone: 252-943-9039

OHIO

BEN KLINK

Email: klickscattleco@gmail.com

Cell Phone: 330-605-5030

MIKE STOVER

Email: m.stover@me.com

Cell Phone: 740-572-3504

OKLAHOMA

RAYMOND PARRISH

Email: rjparrish@pldi.net

Cell Phone: 580-532-5053

DENNIS SCHOENHALS

Email: dennis.schoenhals@interbank.com

Cell Phone: 580-554-7710

OREGON

CLINT CARLSON

Email: crcarlson@hughes.net

Cell Phone: 541-314-3504

BEN MANEY

Email: ben.maney@hotmail.com

Cell Phone: 509-386-5216

SOUTH DAKOTA

TODD MANGIN

Email: ldm@venturecomm.net

Cell Phone: 605-769-2036

TEXAS

FREDDIE STREIT

Email: freddie@freddiestreit.com

Cell Phone: 940-839-7278

SCOTT BORN

Email: scottbornfarms@yahoo.com

Cell Phone: 972-523-9126

WASHINGTON

HOWARD MCDONALD

Email: conmcdonald@hotmail.com

Cell Phone: 509-707-3706

RYAN POE

Email: ryanpoe@gmail.com

Cell Phone: 509-638-5995

WYOMING

KENNETH TREMAIN

Email: ktremain@actcom.net

Cell Phone: 307-220-7738

JOHN WENDLING

Email: Johnww23@hotmail.com

Cell Phone: 307-389-7414

For more information visit
[https://www.wheatworld.org/about-us/
board-of-directors/](https://www.wheatworld.org/about-us/board-of-directors/)

NAWG STATE EXECUTIVES

Below are listed the state executives for NAWG's 20 member-states.

ALABAMA FARMERS FEDERATION

CARLA HORNADY, Director, Grains
Divisions

chornady@alfafarmers.org

Office: (334) 288-3900

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF WHEAT GROWERS

NICK MATTEIS, Executive Vice President

nmatteis@agamsi.com

Office: (530) 661-1292

COLORADO ASSOCIATION OF WHEAT GROWERS

BRAD ERKER, Executive Director

brad.erker@coloradowheat.org

Office: (970) 449-6994

IDAHO GRAIN PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

STACEY SATTERLEE, Executive Director

ssatterlee@idahograin.org

Office: (208) 345-0706

ILLINOIS WHEAT ASSOCIATION (ASSOCIATE MEMBER)

MIKE DOHERTY, Executive Director

MDoherty@ilfb.org

Office: (309) 557-3619

KANSAS ASSOCIATION OF WHEAT GROWERS

JUSTIN GILPIN, Chief Executive Officer
jgilpin@kswheat.com
Office: (785) 539-0255

KENTUCKY SMALL GRAIN GROWERS ASSOCIATION

LAURA KNOTH, Executive Director
laura@kysmallgrains.org
Office: (800) 326-0906

MARYLAND GRAIN PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

LINDSAY THOMPSON, Executive Director
lindsay.mdag@gmail.com
Office: (443) 262-8491

MICHIGAN WHEAT PROGRAM

JODY POLLOK-NEWSOM, Executive Director
jody@miwheat.org
Office: 517-625-9432 (WHEA)

MINNESOTA ASSOCIATION OF WHEAT GROWERS

CHARLIE VOGEL, Chief Executive Officer
cvogel@mnwheat.com
Office: (218) 253-4311

MONTANA GRAIN GROWERS ASSOCIATION

LOLA RASKA, Executive Vice President
lraska@mgga.org
Office: (406) 761-4596

NEBRASKA WHEAT GROWERS
ASSOCIATION

SARAH MORTON, Executive Secretary
sarah.morton@nebraska.gov
Office: (402) 471-2358

NORTH CAROLINA SMALL GRAIN
GROWERS ASSOCIATION

NIKKI JOHNSON, Executive Director
nfjohnson0902@gmail.com
Office: (919) 809-8657

OHIO CORN AND WHEAT GROWERS
ASSOCIATION

TADD NICHOLSON, Executive Director
tnicholson@ohiocornandwheat.org
Office: (740) 201-8088

OKLAHOMA WHEAT GROWERS
ASSOCIATION

JOE NEAL HAMPTON, Executive Director
joe.neal@okagassn.org
Office: (580) 233-9516

OREGON WHEAT GROWERS LEAGUE

AMANDA J. HOEY, Chief Executive Officer
ahoey@oregonwheat.org
Office: (541) 276-7330

SOUTH DAKOTA WHEAT
INCORPORATED

CAREN ASSMAN, Executive Director
wheatinc@midco.net
Office: (605) 224-4418

TEXAS WHEAT PRODUCERS
ASSOCIATION

RODNEY MOSIER, Executive Vice President
rmosier@texaswheat.org
Office: (806) 352-2191

WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION OF WHEAT
GROWERS

MICHELLE HENNINGS, Executive Director
michelle@wawg.org
Office: (509) 659-0610 ext. 12

WYOMING WHEAT GROWERS
ASSOCIATION

MARTI HUBBS, Executive Secretary
wywheat@wyobraska.com
Office: 307-788-1530

NAWG STAFF

CHANDLER GOULE
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

CELL: (202) 549-8300
cgoule@wheatworld.org



JOSHUA TONSAGER
**VICE PRESIDENT POLICY
AND COMMUNICATIONS**

CELL: (605) 354-8017
jtonsager@wheatworld.org



CAITLIN EANNELLO
**DIRECTOR OF
COMMUNICATIONS**

CELL: (240) 423-4345
ceannello@wheatworld.org



JENNIFER VANDERHOFF
**EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO
CEO**

CELL: (202) 317-2693
j.vanderhoff@wheatworld.org



JAKE WESTLIN
**GOVERNMENT RELATIONS
REPRESENTATIVE**

WORK: (218) 235-1589
jwestlin@wheatworld.org



KEIRA FRANZ
ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY
ADVISOR



CELL: (202) 253-0753
kfranz@wheatworld.org

MAIN OFFICE PHONE: (202) 547-7800
MAIN OFFICE FAX: (202) 546-2638
MAIN OFFICE ADDRESS:
25 Massachusetts Ave., NW
Suite 450
Washington, D.C. 20001

2019-2020 NAWG INDUSTRY PARTNERS

The NAWG Industry Partners Council (IPC) is comprised of representatives from our value chain who participate in five levels of IPC engagement. Companies and organizations can achieve these levels through a single-funded NAWG program, project or a combination of multiple-funded NAWG programs or projects.

Our wheat value chain partners participate in the Industry Partners Council at the following levels:

PLATINUM PARTNERS

Bayer	www.bayer.com
Syngenta	www.syngenta.com

GOLD PARTNERS

BNSF	www.bnsf.com
FMC Corporation	www.fmc.com
John Deere	www.deere.com
Northbridge Communications	www.northbridgecomm.com

SILVER PARTNERS

CoBank	www.cobank.com
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BRONZE PARTNERS

BASF	www.basf.com/us/en.html
Croplan by Winfield United	www.winfieldunited.com
U.S. Custom Harvesters	www.uschi.com

Our value chain partners gain tangible benefits at each IPC level of engagement. Benefits include, but are not limited to, receiving the weekly NAWG updates, special partner event invitations, print, public and web advertisements, a interaction with wheat organization leaders at selected events.

To learn more about the Industry Partners Council and how your company can become involved, please contact Caitlin Eannello, **(202) 547-7800** or ceannello@wheatworld.org.

2020-2021 DOMESTIC AND TRADE POLICY COMMITTEE

MEMBERS: appointed by the president from the NAWG Board of Directors.

CHARGE: develop and advocate favorable domestic and trade policy including in the areas of farm programs, risk management, trade, transportation, etc.

SUBCOMMITTEES: may be formed by the chair. To include: 1) risk management and 2) transportation and railroads.

LIAISONS TO OTHER GROUPS

INCLUDE: Joint International Trade Policy Committee (JITPC) (vice chair plus three other members); USW Food Aid; USW Hard White Wheat.

NAWG STAFF LIAISON:

Josh Tonsager, VP Policy and Comms.
Jake Westlin, Government Relations Rep.

NAWG OFFICER LIAISON:

Nicole Berg, Vice President, WA

CHAIR:

Jamie Kress (ID)

VICE CHAIR:

Ben Klick (OH)

MEMBERS:

Stanley Walters (AL)

Brian Brooks (CO)

Kyler Millershaski (KS)

Gary Haile (KY)

Sally McConnachie (MI)

Mike Gunderson (MN)

Vince Mattson (MT)

Jeff Ruggles (NE)

Jack Alphin (NC)

RJ Parrish (OK)

Ben Maney (OR)

Todd Mangin (SD)

Freddie Streit (TX)

Ryan Poe (WA)

John Wendling (WY)

2020-2021 JOINT INTERNATIONAL TRADE POLICY COMMITTEE

MEMBERS: nine total members with four members appointed by each NAWG and U.S. Wheat Associates a chairmanship alternating annually between the two organizations.

NOTE: *USW committee members will be designated following USW's summer 2020 meeting.

CHARGE: to consider policy questions and propose policy resolutions in the area of trade to the NAWG and USW Boards of Directors for approval.

NAWG STAFF LIAISON:

USW STAFF LIAISON:

Dalton Henry, Vice President of Policy
Shelby Knisley, Director of Policy

NAWG OFFICER LIAISON:

Keuff Felty, NAWG Secretary, OK

CHAIR: USW- TBD

VICE CHAIR: Jamie Kress (ID-NAWG)

MEMBERS: Kyler Millershashki (KS-NAWG)
Mike Gunderson (MN-NAWG)
Freddie Streit (TX-NAWG)
USW-TBD
USW-TBD
USW-TBD

2020-2021 ENVIRONMENT AND RESEARCH COMMITTEE

MEMBERS: appointed by the president from the NAWG Board of Directors.

CHARGE: develop and advocate favorable environmental and renewable resource policy including for conservation programs, crop protection, climate change, cellulosic ethanol, and similar areas as well as for favorable research and technology policy for wheat and dedicated energy crops including in the areas of variety development, research appropriations and project funding, biotechnology, grain quality, etc.

SUBCOMMITTEES: may be formed by the chair.

LIAISONS TO OTHER GROUPS

INCLUDE: Field to Market; Wheat Breeding Innovation Committee (WBIC)

NAWG STAFF LIAISON:

Keira Franz, Environmental Policy Advisor

Jake Westlin, Government Relations Representative

NAWG OFFICER LIAISON:

Dave Milligan, President, MI

CHAIR:

Pat Clements (KY)

VICE CHAIR:

Clint Carlson (OR)

MEMBERS:

Ben Looney (AL)

Jim Parson (CA)

Shelby Britten (CO)

Ty Iverson (ID)

Justin Knopf (KS)

Eric Spates (MD)

Brent Wagner (MI)

Shawnn Balstad (MN)

Mitch Konen (MT)

Brian Schafer (NE)
Buster Manning (NC)
Mike Stover (OH)
Dennis Schoenhals (OK)
Scott Born (TX)
Howard McDonald (WA)
Ken Tremain (WY)

2020-2021 WHEAT BREEDING INNOVATION COMMITTEE

MEMBERS: nine total members with four members appointed by each NAWG and U.S. Wheat Associates and a chairmanship alternating annually between the two organizations.

NOTE: *USW committee members will be designated following USW's summer 2020 meeting.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE: To promote wheat innovation while maintaining domestic and international markets for US produced wheat, satisfying customer preferences and avoiding market disruption to international trade. To ensure that any regulation of wheat developed through biotechnology and other plant breeding methods be efficient and science-based.

NAWG STAFF LIAISON:

Jake Westlin, GR Representative

USW STAFF LIAISON:

Dalton Henry, Vice President of Policy
Shelby Knisley, Director of Policy

NAWG OFFICER LIAISON:

Dave Milligan, President, MI

CHAIR: Clint Carlson (OR-NAWG)

VICE CHAIR:

MEMBERS: Mitch Konen (MT-NAWG)
Buster Manning (NC-NAWG)
Mike Stover (OH-NAWG)
Ken Tremain (WY-NAWG)
USW-TBD
USW-TBD
USW-TBD

2020-2021 OPERATIONS AND PLANNING COMMITTEE

MEMBERS: comprised of the vice chairs of the policy committees, with NAWG's immediate past president as chair and at-large members from the NAWG Board of Directors.

CHARGE: guide the immediate and long-term vision for NAWG; lead strategic planning efforts; oversee NAWG administrative policies; oversee meetings and conventions, including involvement in Commodity Classic, and any other tasks designated by the Bylaws or the Board of Directors.

SUBCOMMITTEES: may be formed by the chair. To include: PAC.

LIAISONS TO OTHER GROUPS

INCLUDE: Commodity Classic Affiliate Council.

NAWG STAFF LIAISON: Chandler Goule, CEO

CHAIR: Ben Scholz (TX; Past President)

VICE CHAIR: Brent Cheyne (OR; Treasurer)

DTPC VC: Ben Klick (OH)

ERC VC: Clint Carlson (OR)

AT-LARGE MEMBERS:

Justin Knopf (KS)

Vince Mattson (MT)

Brian Brooks (CO)

Brian Schafer (NE)

Eric Spates (MD)

COMMODITY CLASSIC: Ben Scholz (TX; Past President)

2020-2021 BUDGET COMMITTEE

MEMBERS: elected by the NAWG Board of Directors to serve staggered, four-year terms. Chaired by the NAWG Treasurer, with the NAWG Secretary serving as Vice Chair.

CHARGE: propose a budget to the Board at the annual meeting; select the audit firm to review financial reports and procedures; and propose revisions to the funding formula if needed.

SUBCOMMITTEES: may be formed by the chair.

NAWG STAFF LIAISON: Chandler Goule, CEO

CHAIR: Brent Cheyne (OR; Treasurer)

VICE CHAIR: Keeff Felty (OK; Secretary)

MEMBERS: Steve Lacey (MN - term expires 2021)

Freddie Streit (TX - term expires 2022)

Jamie Kress (ID - term expires 2023)

Marci Green (WA - term expires 2024)

NON-VOTING MEMBERS:

Joe Kejr (NWF Vice Chair)

Bernard Peterson (NWF Secretary/Treasurer)

2020-2021 NOMINATING COMMITTEE

CHAIR: Clint Carlson (OR)

MEMBERS: NAWG Executive Board, minus the Executive Committee, with a chairman selected within the Committee

CHARGE: From Article VIII of the NAWG Bylaws:

“The Nominating Committee shall consist of the members of the Executive Board. The Nominating Committee shall select its own Chairman from among its members...

“The Nominating Committee is encouraged to meet at the fall board meeting, and will meet no later than the winter board meeting to review candidates and set up interview procedures. Final recommendations for all positions elected by the Board will be presented to the Board of Directors at the annual meeting.

“It is the duty of the Nominating Committee to select and present to the Board of Directors a slate of nominees for the offices of President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, filling of vacancies on the Budget Committee, and any other position elected by the Board...

“In the event that a member of the Nominating Committee is a candidate for the Executive Committee, the State Wheat Growers Organization which the candidate represents shall submit to the President or Chief Executive Officer the name of an alternate to serve in the place of the candidate on the Nominating Committee. Members of the Executive Committee may not serve on the Nominating Committee.”

CHAIR: Clint Carlson (OR)

MEMBERS:

Ben Looney (AL)
Jim Parsons (CA)
Brian Brooks (CO)
Jamie Kress (ID)
Justin Knopf (KS)
Pat Clements (KY)
Eric Spates (MD)
Sally McConnachie (MI)
Shawnn Balstad (MN)
Vince Mattson (MT)
Brian Schafer (NE)
Jack Alphin (NC)
Ben Klick (OH)
RJ Parrish (OK)
Todd Mangin (SD)
Freddie Streit (TX)
Ryan Poe (WA)
Ken Tremain (WY)

2020-2021 EXECUTIVE BOARD

MEMBERS: the Executive Board is comprised of the Executive Committee and one Director designated by each State Wheat Growers Organization.

CHARGE: the powers and responsibilities of the Executive Board are outlined in Article VI of the bylaws.

MEMBERS: President Dave Milligan (MI)
Vice President Nicole Berg (WA)
Treasurer Brent Cheyne (OR)
Secretary Keeff Felty (OK)
Past President Ben Scholz (TX)
Ben Looney (AL)
Jim Parsons (CA)
Brian Brooks (CO)
Jamie Kress (ID)
Justin Knopf (KS)
Pat Clements (KY)
Eric Spates (MD)
Sally McConnachie (MI)
Shawnn Balstad (MN)
Vince Mattson (MT)
Brian Schafer (NE)
Jack Alphin (NC)
Ben Klick (OH)
RJ Parrish (OK)
Clint Carlson (OR)
Todd Mangin (SD)
Freddie Streit (TX)
Ryan Poe (WA)
Ken Tremain (WY)



WHAT IS WHEATPAC?

WheatPAC is a political action committee administered by the National Association of Wheat Growers for the purpose of assisting Members of Congress who support wheat's message.

WHY DOES WHEATPAC MATTER?

WheatPAC allows NAWG's national officers and government affairs staff to attend important functions with key Members of Congress and spend time, one-on-one, discussing priority issues with them. WheatPAC is an effective tool in NAWG's efforts to take on federal policy issues that are important to you!

WHO FUNDS WHEATPAC?

WheatPAC's funding is solely dependent upon the voluntary donations of members of the National Association of Wheat Growers. No checkoff dollars go toward this effort.

WHO GETS WHEATPAC DONATIONS?

NAWG's government affairs staff, in consultation with NAWG's chief executive officer and the NAWG officers, select recipients for WheatPAC donations. Donation decisions take into consideration input from NAWG-affiliated state associations, demonstrated support of agriculture and NAWG policy, position in Congress and need. WheatPAC only contributes to candidates for the U.S. Congress in general elections.

WHEATPAC PARTICIPATION

Participation in WheatPAC is limited to only NAWG state wheat grower organizations, individual-direct members, individual-indirect members (members of affiliated state associations) and associate sponsors, in accordance with Article II of the National Association of Wheat Growers Bylaws.

Donations can be sent to:

WheatPAC
c/o National Association of Wheat Growers
25 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Suite 450
Washington, DC 20001

WHEATPAC DISCLOSURES

The National Association of Wheat Growers (NAWG) supports the operation of WheatPAC Political Action Committee (WheatPAC) as authorized by, and in accordance with, federal law.

The Executive Committee of NAWG decides what federal candidates merit consideration for contributions.

Individuals desiring additional information on their eligibility or about the activities of WheatPAC may contact Jake Westlin at jwestlin@wheatworld.org.

UPCOMING EVENTS!

Scheduled NAWG and U.S. Wheat Associates (USW) meetings for this policy year include:

2020 FALL WHEAT CONFERENCE

Meetings:

NAWG Board, USW Board, National Wheat Foundation, Joint committees

November 2-5, 2020

Sheraton Wild Horse Pass

Phoenix, AZ

2021 WINTER WHEAT CONFERENCE

Meetings:

NAWG Board, USW Board, Joint Committees

February 02-07, 2021

Grand Hyatt Washington

Washington, D.C.

2021 COMMODITY CLASSIC

Meetings:

NAWG Board, National Wheat Foundation

March 4-6, 2021

Henry B. Gonzalez Convention Center

San Antonio, TX

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NAWG POLICY RESOLUTIONS

Note: this document is current following NAWG's 2020 Commodity Classic board meeting. Updated versions of this document will be posted after each NAWG meeting at: www.wheatworld.org/about-us/policy-process.

2020 POLICY PRIORITIES

As part of implementation of NAWG's Strategic Plan, the following policy priorities for 2020 were identified and approved by the Board of Directors at the Commodity Classic meeting.

2020 POLICY PRIORITIES APPROVED BY THE ENVIRONMENT AND RESEARCH COMMITTEE

- Protect wheat growers' use of EPA approved crop protection tools and defend against unscientific attacks on that ability.
- Engage in climate discussions in a constructive manner to represent wheat growers' interest.
- Shape USDA conservation programs, representing wheat grower interests through regulation and legislation (long term).
- Lead wheat research advocacy on Capitol Hill.

2020 POLICY PRIORITIES APPROVED BY THE DOMESTIC AND TRADE POLICY COMMITTEE

- Protect farm programs and crop insurance during the annual budget and appropriations process.
- Pursue enactment of reauthorizing legislation of the Grain Standards Act prior to expiration.
- Continue working on improvements to quality adjustments in the crop insurance program.
- Engage on infrastructure/transportation policy action that would affect our ability to get the crop to market.
- Identify improvements that need to be made to the farm safety net for consideration in the 2023 Farm Bill process (long term).
- Engage and message on the state of the farm economy.
- Ensure enforcement of China Phase 1 deal.

- Preserve and enhance funding levels for export promotion programs (MAP/FMD/ATP).

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 February 2020)
- DT.A.2 NAWG supports the continuation of separate identity rights for spouses actively engaged in farming. (Renewed February 2018)
- DT.A.3 NAWG opposes further payment limitation reductions. (Renewed February 2018)
- 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 February 2019)
- DT.A.5 NAWG believes any “actively engaged” definition should not hinder farm transfer and/or succession planning. (Renewed February 2019)
- 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 February 2020)
- 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. (February 2018)
- DT.A.8 NAWG supports the continuation of a non-recourse loan program for wheat. (Renewed February 2020)
- 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 Feb 2020)
- DT.A.12 NAWG opposes allowing CCC stocks to be liquidated on the market in a manner that would negatively affect commercial

- sales. (Renewed Feb 2020)
- DT.A.13 NAWG supports the option to choose between Title 1 programs. (Montana, Renewed February 2020)
- DT.A.14 NAWG supports using RMA and/or FSA data as the primary production data for ARC. (Montana, Feb 2020)
- DT.A.15 NAWG supports using smaller than county-size crop reporting districts for ARC. (Montana, February 2020)
- DT.A.16 NAWG supports the retention of historic base acres in future Farm Bills. (Montana, February 2020)
- DT.A.17 NAWG supports including summer fallow in base acre calculations. (Montana, February 2018)

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 February 2020)
- DT.B.2 NAWG supports the insurability of wheat acres found to contain Karnal Bunt. (Renewed February 2020)
- DT.B.3 NAWG opposes mandatory crop insurance participation as a prerequisite to farm program participation but encourages voluntary crop insurance participation. (Renewed February 2020)
- 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 February 2019)
- 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 February 2019)

DT.B.6 Expired February 2020

DT.B.7 Expired March 2017

DT.B.8 Expired February 2018

DT.B.9 NAWG supports continued

implementation and use of the new 508h.

(Renewed February 2020)

DT.B.10 NAWG supports USDA-RMA regulations that support beginning famers. (Renewed February 2020)

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,
- No automatic audits for indemnity payments less than \$500,000 per crop per county,
- No RMA audit provision when a producer exceeds a 150 percent production fluctuation. (Amended February 2018).

DT.B.12 Expired February 2018

DT.B.13 Expired February 2018

DT.B.14 Expired February 2018

DT.B.15 Expired February 2018

DT.B.16 NAWG supports a unified network programming system such as a Comprehensive Information Management System (CIMS) and Acreage Crop Reporting Stream lining Initiative (ACRSI) 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. (Amended February 2018)

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 2018)
- DT.B.18 NAWG opposes limits on how much revenue protection with harvest price can fluctuate from revenue protection commodity exchange price provision (CEPP) price. (Amended February 2018)
- DT.B.19 NAWG opposes any RMA rule which restricts the use of any sound and proven agronomic practice. (Renewed February 2018)
- 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 February 2020)
- 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 2018)
- DT.B.24 NAWG opposes linking conservation compliance to crop insurance program participation. (Renewed February 2018, Montana)
- DT.B.25 NAWG supports modifying APH calculations for producers who suffer multiple years of loss due to factors beyond their control. (Renewed February 2020)
- 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 2018)
- DT.B.27 Expired March 2017
- DT.B.28 NAWG supports RMA maintaining zoning by state, county, and practice for actuarial purposes. (Renewed February 2020)

- DT.B.29 Expired February 2018
- DT.B.30 Expired March 2017
- DT.B.31 (Expired, February 2020)
- DT.B.32 NAWG supports the option of a new operator using the APH yield from the previous operator regardless of acreage in that county. (Revised February 2018)
- 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 2018)
- DT.B.34 NAWG supports continued evaluation of premium rates to ensure they are actuarially sound and fair to wheat growers. (Amended by Texas, February 2020)
- DT.B.35 NAWG opposes providing subsidies for weather derivative crop insurance products. (Renewed February 2020)
- DT.B.36 NAWG opposes a reduction of federal crop insurance cost share. (Renewed February 2020)
- DT.B.37 NAWG opposes caps on federal crop insurance premium cost share or payments. (Renewed February 2020)
- DT.B.38 NAWG opposes means testing for federal crop insurance eligibility. (Renewed February 2020)
- DT.B.39 NAWG encourages USDA-RMA to allow producers the option of having enterprise units cross state lines. (Revised by Washington, February 2019)
- 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 quality discounts that more closely align with actual market discounts. (Amended by Michigan, February 2020)
- DT.B.44 Expired 2018
- DT.B.45 NAWG encourages the Risk Management Agency (RMA) to adopt the Farm Service Agency (FSA) definition of Beginning Farmer. (February 2018)
- DT.B.46 Expired, February 2020

- 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, Renewed February 2020)
- DT.B.48 Allowed to expire, February 2020
- DT.B.49 NAWG supports recognizing actual yield harvested for APH without adjustment for quality. (Washington, Renewed February 2020)
- DT.B.50 NAWG supports the reinstatement of the 10 percent buy up option for prevented plant crop insurance. (North Dakota, February 2018)
- DT.B.51 NAWG supports the optional use of certified scale tickets and grain cart weights to calculate unit production (Montana, February 2018)
- DT.B.52 NAWG supports additional flexibility in prevented planting provisions which favor history of participation instead of current year planting requirements for eligibility of the Enterprise Unit structure. (February 2019, Texas)
- DT.B.53 NAWG supports a staggered penalty structure for crop insurance yield erroneous reporting of production. (Montana, February 2020)

Section C - Taxes

- DT.C.1 NAWG opposes federal taxes on agricultural inputs. (Renewed February 2020)
- DT.C.2 NAWG opposes imposing self employment taxes on land or machinery rent. (Renewed February 2020)
- DT.C.3 NAWG opposes the creation of a federal value added tax. (Renewed February 2020)
- 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 February 2020)
- DT.C.5 NAWG supports taxing foreign investors on the same basis as U.S.

- citizens. (Renewed February 2020)
- 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 Feb 2020)
- 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 February 2020)
- DT.C.8 NAWG believes that any private land purchased by federal and state agencies should remain on local tax rolls. (Renewed February 2020)
- DT.C.9 NAWG supports full funding of the “Payment in Lieu of Taxes” law (PILT). (Renewed February 2018)
- DT.C.10 NAWG supports allowing recapture income from the sale of tangible personal property to be recognized under the installment method. (Renewed February 2020)
- 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 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 February 2020)
- DT.C.13 NAWG supports the full deduction of membership dues up to \$500 per organization. (Renewed Feb 2020)
- DT.C.14 Expired March 2016
- DT.C.15 NAWG supports the federal fuel tax

exemption for bio-based fuels.

(Renewed February 2020)

- DT.C.16 NAWG supports the permanent extension of section 179 at the level of \$1,000,000 indexed for inflation from the time of passage, and the extension of bonus depreciation at the level of 100 percent. (Revised February 2018)
- DT.C.17 NAWG supports allowing for the expensing of repairs and opposes the capitalization of repairs. (Amended by Idaho/Wyoming, February 2020)
- DT.C.18 NAWG opposes farms being required to use accrual accounting. (Renewed February 2020)
- 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, Renewed February 2020)
- DT.C.20 NAWG supports the full deductibility of an employer's health insurance premium and medical expenses paid on behalf of employees as a business expense on its tax return. (Amended by Oregon, February 2020)
- 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, Renewed February 2020)
- DT.C.22 NAWG understands the benefits and opportunities offered by Section 199a, but opposes any tax law that does not maintain the previous competitive balance between cooperatives, other agricultural businesses, and the farmers who sell their crops to them, which existed prior to enactment of the tax reform bill. (Nebraska, February 2018)

- DT.C.23 NAWG supports reinstatement of the following for C-Corps: the 15% corporate tax rate for the first \$50,000 in taxable income, the 100% deduction for farm meals, and the domestic production activities deduction (199a) for C-Corps with less than \$1 million gross. (February 2019, Montana)
- DT.C.24 NAWG supports a provision to allow for current year income to be 100% offset by a net operating loss carried forward. (February 2019, Montana)

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 February 2020)
- 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 February 2020)
- DT.D.3 NAWG supports that the agricultural unemployment payroll tax should only be required if the average of the current and three preceding quarters exceeds the trigger level. (Amended by Texas, February 2020)
- DT.D.4 NAWG opposes any government mandated health care plan that would require employers to provide health insurance for all employees. (Renewed February 2020)
- DT.D.5 NAWG opposes any government mandated health care plan that would not allow for choice of coverage, plan or providers. (Renewed Feb 2020)
- DT.D.6 NAWG supports allowing producers to form health insurance purchasing cooperatives and/or associations, including across state lines. (Revised by Oregon, February 2019)
- 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 February 2020)
- 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 Feb 2020)
- 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. (Renewed February 2019)
- DT.D.10 NAWG supports reform to the federal health care law that will expand options and lower premiums. (Minnesota, February 2018)

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 February 2020)
- DT.E.2 NAWG supports efforts by the U.S. government and private companies that will enhance the effectiveness of our nation's port system and the St. Lawrence Seaway as a system for transporting wheat to worldwide markets. (Amended February 2020)
- DT.E.3 NAWG opposes all cargo preference and Jones Act requirements governing shipment of bulk commodities. (Renewed February 2020)
- DT.E.4 NAWG will pursue all efforts to keep a well-maintained transportation network by supporting the maintenance and/or improvement of roadway, rail and river navigational corridors and opposing the dismantling of river navigation capabilities, such as those being proposed along the Snake/Columbia River System, that further diminishes the competitive transportation of the

U.S. Wheat Producer. (Washington, February 2020)

Section F – Transportation - Rail

- DT.F.1 NAWG supports requiring a 60-day notice of rail rate increases. (Renewed February 2020)
- DT.F.2 NAWG supports competitive access for all rail shippers. (Renewed February 2020)
- DT.F.3 NAWG supports the right of reciprocal switching at reasonable cost in markets served by more than one carrier. (Renewed February 2020)
- 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 February 2020)
- 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 February 2020)
- DT.F.6 NAWG supports increased STB monitoring of railroad maintenance. (Renewed February 2020)
- DT.F.7 NAWG supports allowing a railroad to sell part of its line for the purpose of maintaining rail service. (Renewed February 2020)
- 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 February 2020)
- DT.F.9 NAWG supports funding the local rail services assistance program and similar efforts to preserve rail service on low density lines. (Renewed Feb 2020)
- 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 Feb 2020)
- 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 February 2020)

DT.F.12 NAWG supports maintenance and expansion of intermodal services for agricultural products. (Renewed February 2020)

DT.F.13 NAWG shall pursue all facets of rail issues that will provide relief to wheat growers on rail rates and service. (Renewed February 2020)

DT.F.14 NAWG supports transparency in the secondary rail market. (Renewed February 2018)

DT.F.15 NAWG recommends that Congress require the Surface Transportation Board to be more receptive to producer concerns. (Renewed February 2019)

DT.F.16 NAWG supports organizations and councils whose goal is to provide transportation relief for wheat producers. (Renewed Feb 2020)

DT.F.17 NAWG encourages the STB to provide for the mediation and arbitration of service and rate disputes. (Renewed February 2019)

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 February 2020)

DT.G.2 NAWG opposes requiring producers to keep detailed records for farm use vehicles. (Renewed February 2020)

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 2018)

DT.G.4 NAWG supports passage of federal legislation that moves the agricultural exemption for hours of service from rule to law. (Renewed February 2018)

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 February 2019)

- 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, and the simplification of applying for the exemption. (Revised February 2019 by Minnesota)
- 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 February 2020)
- DT.G.8 NAWG supports securing a U.S. DOT farm truck bumper exemption. (Renewed February 2020)
- DT.G.9 NAWG supports raising the federal cap on truck weights to equal to the highest permitted weight in a state. (Renewed February 2020)
- DT.G.10 NAWG urges Congress to ensure that producers and custom harvesters retain their 150-mile exemption from their base of operations. (Revised February 2019 by Oregon)
- 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 February 2019)
- 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. (Colorado, Renewed February 2020)

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 co-operatives. (Renewed Feb 2020)

DT.H.2 (Expired, February 2020)

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 Feb 2020)

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 Feb 2020)

DT.H.5 NAWG supports federal banking regulations which account for the different needs of rural and urban banks. (Renewed February 2020)

Section I - Commodity Futures

DT.I.1 NAWG supports the appointment of an agricultural producer as a CFTC commissioner. (Renewed Feb 2020)

DT.I.2 NAWG supports continued efforts to educate producers about wheat futures, options, and other pricing alternatives. (Renewed Feb 2020)

DT.I.3 NAWG supports improved settlement methods on wheat futures contracts that allow for better convergence of cash and futures markets. (Renewed February 2018)

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 2018)

DT.J.2 NAWG believes that USDA should not include income from off-farm sources when reporting farm income. (Renewed February 2020)

DT.J.3 NAWG supports greater empowerment of FSA and NRCS state and county committees to adapt national programs to local needs.

- (Renewed February 2020)
- DT.J.4 NAWG supports the present system of electing farmers to FSA county committees rather than appointed committees. (Renewed Feb 2020)
- 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 2018)
- DT.J.6 NAWG encourages FSA to adequately staff FSA offices to levels that meet the needs of producers. (Renewed February 2018)
- DT.J.7 NAWG supports the timely appointment of all USDA committees. (Renewed February 2018)
- 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 2018)
- 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 Feb 2020)
- DT.J.10 NAWG encourages the buildout of broadband internet infrastructure in rural America. (February 2019, Idaho)
- DT.J.11 NAWG opposes mandated climate change policy, such as the “Green New Deal,” that would suggest or propose to change farm size, farming practices, or current equipment. Additionally, we oppose regulation of agriculture for social engineering. (February 2019, Idaho)

Section K - Trade

- DT.K.1 NAWG supports fair and open trade

- of wheat throughout the world.
(Renewed February 2020)
- DT.K.2 NAWG supports the advancement of comprehensive, bilateral and multilateral negotiations to expand trade in goods and services. (Revised by Colorado, Renewed February 2020”)
- DT.K.3 NAWG supports swift resolution of unfair trade practices that harm U.S. grain exports. (Renewed Feb 2020)
- DT.K.4 (Expired, February 2020)
- DT.K.5 NAWG supports establishing a stronger international alliance with other wheat organizations to facilitate grower-to-grower dialogue. (Renewed February 2020)
- DT.K.6 NAWG supports an agricultural advisory group to the Secretary of State. (Amended by Michigan, February 2020)
- 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 2018)
- DT.K.8 NAWG urges international harmonization of scientific standards and trade rules. (Renewed February 2018)
- 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 February 2020)
- DT.K.10 Expired March 2017
- DT.K.11(Expired, February 2020)
- DT.K.12 NAWG supports legislation to normalize trade relations and travel with Cuba. (Renewed February 2020)
- DT.K.13 NAWG supports the disciplining of export state trading enterprises, with the long term goal of disbanding them. (February 2018)
- DT.K.14 Expired February 2018
- 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. (February 2018)

- DT.K.16 NAWG supports reciprocal trade between Canada and the US including reciprocal grading and sanitary/phytosanitary standards of wheat. (February 2018)
- 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 2018)
- DT.K.18 NAWG opposes any protectionist trade legislation or unilateral sanctions that would endanger U.S. grain exports. (Renewed February 2018)
- DT.K.19 NAWG opposes any unilateral sanction that restricts the export of food. (Renewed February 2020)
- DT.K.20 NAWG urges the U.S. Trade Representative and Foreign Ag Service to pursue aggressive enforcement of existing trade agreements. (Renewed February 2018)
- DT.K.21 NAWG supports close monitoring and enforcement of WTO accession commitments. (Revised February 2020)
- DT.K.22 NAWG urges the development of markets for crops produced using biotechnology or emerging breeding technologies with customer demand and acceptance. This should be a cooperative effort between consumers, producers, agribusiness and government. (Amended by Wyoming, February 2020)
- DT.K.23 NAWG supports eliminating barriers which restrict U.S. ag producers' access to worldwide crop inputs. (Renewed February 2018)

- DT.K.24 NAWG supports continued monitoring of foreign and domestic compliance with multi-lateral and bi-lateral trade agreements. (Renewed February 2020)
- DT.K.25 (Expired, February 2020)
- DT.K.26 NAWG strongly encourages the Administration to avoid engagement in protectionist measures such as the “Buy America” act. (Amended February 2018)
- DT.K.27 NAWG supports continued funding for international market research conducted by land grant universities. (Renewed February 2020)
- 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 February 2020)
- DT.K.29 Expired, February 2020
- DT.K.30 NAWG supports a plan that will allow foreign trucks to operate in the United States as long as they meet U.S. safety and financial responsibility standards. (Amended by Texas, February 2020)
- 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. (Renewed February 2018)
- 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, renewed January 2018)
- DT.K.34 Expired February 2018
- DT.K.35 Expired February 2018

- DT.K.36 NAWG supports immediately rejoining the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for the Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP-11) framework and its principles, with lower tariffs, increased market access, establishment of uniform rules-based, trading, and rapid dispute settlement option. (Montana, February 2018)
- DT.K.37 NAWG urges the Administration to avoid imposing national security-based trade barriers on commonly traded products, as these barriers could erode global trade rules and backfire on wheat farmers through retaliation or intimidation by our trading partners. (Texas, February 2018).
- DT.K.38 USW/NAWG would welcome equal treatment for U.S. wheat farmers compared to Canada and Australia under the mark-up during ongoing trade negotiations with Japan. (October 2018)
- DT.K.39 NAWG supports the ratification of the United States-Mexico-Canada Trade Agreement in place of the North American Free Trade Agreement and the removal of disruptive national-security based tariffs which threaten the success of the agreement. (February 2019, DTPC)
- DT.K.40 NAWG opposes any withdrawal from the North American Free Trade Agreement prior to the United States-Mexico-Canada Trade Agreement ratification. (February 2019, DTPC)
- DT.K.41 NAWG urges aggressive pursuit of a free trade agreement with Japan that utilizes the framework and principles contained in the Trans Pacific Partnership to ensure we maintain an equal playing field and competitive market access. (February 2019, Montana)
- DT.K.42 NAWG urges Congress to provide additional resources to fully fund the USDA to pursue aggressive monitoring and enforcement of agricultural trade commitments in all free trade agreements and at the WTO. (February 2019, Montana)
- DT.K.43 NAWG supports the Administration

quickly negotiating its concerns regarding the WTO appellate body and a return to a fully functioning WTO appellate body. (Montana and amended by Committee, February 2020)

Section L - Trade Promotion

- DT.L.1 NAWG supports full funding and utilization of Export Market Development Programs, GSM 102, export credit programs, tax credits and other promotion and marketing programs for wheat. (Amended, February 2020)
- DT.L.2 Allowed to expire, February 2020
- DT.L.3 NAWG supports continued legislative authorization of the cooperator program as a line item in the CCC budget. (Renewed February 2020)
- DT.L.4 Allowed to expire, February 2020
- DT.L.5 NAWG supports building relationships with emerging private sector contacts in grain importing countries. (Renewed February 2020)
- DT.L.6 NAWG supports an increased funding in future years for USDA-FAS. (Renewed February 2020)

Section M - Food Aid

- DT.M.1 NAWG supports greater cooperation and coordination among all U.S. foreign aid programs and agencies. (Renewed February 2020)
- 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 February 2020)
- 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 February 2020)
- DT.M.4 NAWG opposes withholding food aid for political purposes. (Renewed February 2020)

2019)

- 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. (Renewed February 2019)
- 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 February 2020)
- DT.M.7 NAWG supports a strong, flexible U.S. food aid program that contains both in-kind donations and monetization. (Renewed Feb 2020)
- 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 the USDA. (Renewed February 2020)
- DT.M.10 NAWG supports USDA administration of Food for Progress programs. (Renewed February 2020)
- 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 February 2020)

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 2018)
- DT.N.2 NAWG seeks enforcement of legislation for segregated commodity traded funds to be protected and remain segregated. (Renewed February 2018, Montana)
- DT.N.3 The National Association of Wheat Growers is supportive of a national checkoff program, funded by the milling and baking community, that would aim to increase the sales of breadbasket products,

positively change the perception of bread, work to promote the goodness of bread to consumers, and invest in research to develop varieties of wheat that contain beneficial milling and baking traits and qualities. (Kansas, February 2020)

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 2018)
- 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 February 2019)
- DT.O.3 NAWG supports the exemption from Food Safety Modernization Act regulations for crops transported from farms to first point of delivery. (Montana, 2018)
- DT.O.4 NAWG opposes FDA releasing results of investigations without peer review or adequate scientific review. (Montana, February 2020)

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.
- 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. (Renewed February 2019)

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 February 2019)

- ERR.A.2 NAWG supports price and registration harmonization between Canada and the United States on all crop protection products. (Renewed February 2018)
- ERR.A.3 NAWG supports the continued and essential use of phosphide. (Renewed February 2019)
- ERR.A.4 NAWG supports the continued classification of anhydrous ammonia as a compressed gas and the labeling thereof. (Renewed February 2019)
- ERR.A.5 NAWG supports federal funding for chemical disposal programs. (Renewed February 2020)
- ERR.A.6 NAWG opposes requiring pre-notification of crop protection product application. (Renewed February 2019)
- ERR.A.7 NAWG supports federal preemption for the establishment of crop protection product use restrictions. (Renewed February 2019)
- 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 February 2019)
- ERR.A.9 NAWG opposes designation of any agricultural crop production as a point source of pollution. (Renewed February 2018)
- ERR.A.10 NAWG opposes legislation that requires pesticide application records to be made public. (Renewed February 2019)
- 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 February 2019)
- 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. (Renewed February 2018)
- 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 February 2019)

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 February 2019)

ERR.A.15 NAWG opposes holding farmers liable when crop protection products are applied, stored or disposed of in accordance with label instructions. (Renewed February 2019)

ERR.A.16 NAWG supports continuation of the Section 18 (c) special local need process. (Revised February 2019)

ERR.A.17 NAWG encourages EPA to use NAFTA registration provisions to develop common labels and registrations for crop protection products. (Renewed February 2019)

ERR.A.18 NAWG supports that all pesticide removals should be based on sound science. (Renewed February 2019)

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. (Revised February 2020)

ERR.A.20 NAWG opposes changes that are more restrictive to the EPA regulations on private pesticide applicator training. (Revised by Texas, February 2019)

ERR.A.21 NAWG supports the continued use of glyphosate for all on-label applications. (Montana, February 2019)

Section B - Conservation

ERR.B.1 NAWG supports allowing incidental grazing in riparian areas. (Renewed February 2019)

- ERR.B.2 NAWG supports giving local conservation districts greater authority in shaping conservation programs to the needs of the local community. (Renewed February 2019)
- ERR.B.3 NAWG supports the continuation of state and regional producer advisory committees to provide guidance to NRCS programs. (Renewed February 2019)
- ERR.B.4 NAWG opposes any conservation program that encourages farmers to report on the actions of their neighbors. (Renewed February 2019)
- ERR.B.5 NAWG supports continued funding for conservation cost-share programs. (Renewed February 2018)
- ERR.B.6 NAWG supports federal cost sharing for weed control programs on private land that neighbors public land. (Renewed February 2019)
- 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 February 2019)
- ERR.B.8 NAWG supports conservation compliance exemptions for special problems (such as jointed goat grass and rye). (Renewed February 2019)
- ERR.B.9 NAWG supports making all conservation programs equitably available on a statewide basis. (Renewed February 2019)
- 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 February 2019)
- ERR.B.11 NAWG believes priority should be given to conservation programs that are production based over land retirement-based. (Renewed February 2020)
- ERR.B.12 NAWG supports local conservation district control of third-party certifications for conservation programs. (Renewed February 2018)
- 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 February 2019)

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 February 2019)

ERR.B.15 NAWG supports payment eligibility requirements that are recognized by FSA also be accepted by NRCS for all NRCS programs. (Renewed February 2018)

ERR.B.16 NAWG opposes permanent conservation easements which retire productive agricultural land. (Renewed February 2019)

ERR.B.17 NAWG supports residue burning as a management option, adhering to current state laws. (Revised February 2020)

ERR.B.18 NAWG supports individual voluntary conservation enhancement and opposes mandated conservation practice participation for Title 1, Federal Crop Insurance or other federal farm programs. (Renewed February 2020)

ERR.B.19 NAWG supports locally led input for regional cost rates for conservation programs. (Renewed February 2020)

ERR.B.20 NAWG supports NRCS quantification of conservation and environmental benefits of USDA voluntary conservation cost-share programs. (Renewed February 2020)

Section C - Specific Conservation Programs

ERR.C.1 NAWG supports timely emergency haying and grazing on land enrolled in CRP under federal guidelines. (Renewed February 2019)

ERR.C.2 NAWG supports preserving and restoring original crop base acres previously enrolled in CRP at the conclusion of such contracts. (Renewed February 2020)

- ERR.C.3 NAWG supports limiting CRP contract rentals to the average county rental rate. (Renewed February 2019)
- 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 February 2019)
- ERR.C.5 NAWG supports landowner retention of cropland designation and property rights when the CRP contract expires. (Renewed February 2019)
- ERR.C.6 NAWG opposes any future CRP sign-up requiring the forfeiture of water rights. (Renewed February 2020)
- ERR.C.7 NAWG supports laws and regulations that allow Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) funds to be used to implement conservation. (Renewed February 2018)
- 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 February 2019)
- ERR.C.9 NAWG opposes early release of CRP acres without penalty. (Renewed February 2020)
- ERR.C.10 NAWG supports allowing managed haying and grazing provisions of CRP once every three years on up to 100 percent of the field. (Revised February 2020)
- ERR.C.11 NAWG supports continuation of CRP contracts to heirs of landlords and operators regardless of payment limitations. (Renewed February 2018)
- ERR.C.12 NAWG supports that CRP land is under the same regulations as cropland for the purposes of water management. (February 2018)
- 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 Feb 2020)

ERR.C.14 NAWG supports uniformity in CRP regulations across state and county borders. (Renewed February 2019)

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 2018)

ERR.C.16 NAWG opposes mandatory “whole farm” conservation plans as a prerequisite for receiving an EQIP grant and other conservation program grants. (Renewed February 2018)

ERR.C.17 NAWG recommends that USDA conservation programs should not regulate or direct distribution of payments between landlord and tenant. (Renewed February 2018)

ERR.C.18 NAWG supports that eligible producers state – and federally owned land should be able to participate in the Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP). (Renewed February 2018)

ERR.C.19 NAWG will support a continuous CSP sign-up. (Renewed February 2018)

ERR.C.20 NAWG supports providing remuneration or tax credits for producers who voluntarily take action to protect wetlands. (Renewed February 2020)

ERR.C.21 NAWG supports allowing producers to bank mitigation credit. (Renewed February 2020)

ERR.C.22 NAWG supports a more aggressive use of minimal effect authority in the swampbuster program. (Renewed

February 2020)

- 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 February 2020)
- ERR.C.24 NAWG opposes requirements for certification of wetlands based on re-delineation of previously identified wetlands. (Renewed Feb 2020)
- 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 February 2020)
- ERR.C.26 NAWG supports adequate funding for NRCS technical assistance and implementation of Farm Bill Conservation Programs. (Renewed February 2020)
- 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 February 2020)
- ERR.C.28 EXPIRED February 2020
- ERR.C.29 NAWG supports NRCS recognition of wetland determinations made prior to 1996 as meeting certified wetland determinations required for conservation compliance. (Renewed February 2020)
- ERR.C.30 NAWG supports revising the CRP-TIP program to remove the limitations on payments to the retiring farmer or operator if the “covered farmer” (TIP application) is a family member as defined in section 1001 of the Food Security Act of 1985. (Oregon, November 2018)
- ERR.C.31 NAWG supports the continual maintenance of CRP and the mid management practice cost share. (Washington, February 2020)

Section D - Water and Air Quality

- ERR.D.1 NAWG supports giving states and counties both responsibility and financial

- support for greater participation in enforcement of the Clean Water Act and Clean Air Act. (Revised February 2019)
- ERR.D.2 NAWG supports federal funding of cooperative programs for voluntary water quality projects. (Renewed February 2019)
- ERR.D.3 NAWG opposes any quality standard that is not scientifically-based and economically viable to achieve. (Renewed February 2019)
- 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 February 2019)
- ERR.D.6 NAWG opposes mandatory nutrient management. (Renewed February 2019)
- ERR.D.7 NAWG opposes the use of any federally mandated total maximum daily load (TMDL) requirements. (Renewed February 2019)
- 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 February 2019)
- 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 February 2019)
- ERR.D.10 NAWG opposes current EPA regulations on diesel fuel emissions and recommends that the current administration rescind these regulations. (Renewed February 2019)
- ERR.D.11 NAWG opposes EPA classifying the application of fertilizers and pesticides as point sources for water quality. (Renewed February 2019)
- 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 2018)
- ERR.D.13 NAWG supports the delivery of water by the Bureau of Reclamation

(BOR) under existing contracts.

(Renewed February 2018)

ERR.D.14 NAWG supports legislative action toward agricultural exemptions from restrictions to the ambient air quality standards. (Renewed February 2019)

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 of greenhouse gases (Renewed February 2018)

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 February 2019)

ERR.D.17 Expired February 2020

ERR.D.18 Expired February 2019

ERR.D.19 NAWG supports that newly manufactured agriculture equipment including: tractors, combines, sprayers, etc., be exempt from Tier 4 or beyond standards. (Revised February 2020)

ERR.D.20 NAWG supports the Waters of the US regulation issued on December 11, 2018

(February 2019)

ERR.D.21 NAWG supports recognizing certain agricultural practices as a benefit to the environment. Further, any policy or regulation regarding conservation practices and technological advancements that aid in carbon sequestration and the reduction of carbon emissions should be legislatively addressed via the Farm Bill and subsequently administered through USDA or the private sector. The wheat industry should be fully involved in discussions and development of any policy or legislation relating to climate change and carbon sequestration. (Washington, February 2020)

Section E - Endangered Species

ERR.E.1 NAWG opposes the mandated removal, destruction or draw-down of any dams. (Revised February 2019)

ERR.E.2 NAWG opposes requirements that mandate efforts to return fish pools to “harvestable levels”. (Renewed February 2019)

ERR.E.3 NAWG opposes the use of “harvestable levels” as a criterion for delisting of endangered species. (Renewed February 2019)

ERR.E.4 NAWG opposes the differentiation between “wild” and “artificial” species or evolutionary significant units (ESU). (Renewed February 2019)

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 February 2019)

ERR.E.6 NAWG supports requiring a thorough economic analysis of any proposed ESA activity before it is allowed to go into effect. (Renewed February 2019)

ERR.E.7 NAWG supports requiring local consultation before the implementation of any action done under the authority of ESA. (Renewed February 2019)

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 February 2019)

- ERR.E.9 NAWG opposes federal agencies from pressuring state agencies into acquiring water rights. (February 2018)
- ERR.E.10 NAWG opposes the listing of prairie dogs and sage grouse as endangered species. (Renewed February 2019)
- ERR.E.11 NAWG supports recognition of farm conservation program participation as sufficient compliance with ESA and Clean Water Act program requirements. (Renewed February 2020)
- 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 February 2020)
- 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 2018, Washington)
- ERR.E.14 NAWG supports efforts to prevent the listing of the Monarch butterfly as an endangered species. (January 2018)

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 February 2019)
- 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 February 2019)

- ERR.F.3 NAWG supports landowner retention of crop land designation and property rights under ESA/Habitat Conservation Program (HCP) rules. (Renewed February 2018)
- ERR.F.4 NAWG supports expanded use of the renewable fuel /portfolio renewable energy standard. (Renewed February 2019)
- ERR.F.5 Expired February 2020
- 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 February 2019)
- 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 February 2019)
- ERR.F.8 Expired February 2020
- ERR.F.9 NAWG will support the Keystone XL/Trans Canada Pipeline. (Renewed February 2018)
- ERR.F.10 NAWG supports the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) and the development of E15. (Renewed February 2018, Ohio)
- ERR.F.11 NAWG opposes any effort to remove the term “navigable” from the definition of “navigable waters of the United States”. (Renewed February 2019)
- 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
- 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) only to involuntary mandates and not to any contractual agreements that an individual farmer chooses to enter into. (Renewed February 2018)

ERR.F.13 Expired February 2020

ERR.F.14 NAWG supports protecting agriculture in the U.S. from nuisance and/or ag practices lawsuits that will have adverse impacts on the U.S. agricultural economy. (North Carolina, November 2018)

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 POLICY

Section A - Research

- RT.A.1 NAWG supports continued funding for research of Fusarium head blight. (Renewed February 2020)
- RT.A.2 NAWG supports continued funding of the wheat genome mapping and international triticale mapping initiatives. (Renewed Feb 2020)
- RT.A.3 NAWG supports continued funding for research of direct and no-till seeding. (Renewed February 2020)
- RT.A.4 NAWG supports continued funding for research on root diseases in cereal grain crops. (Renewed Feb 2020)
- RT.A.5 NAWG supports continued funding for the wheat pasture research project at Oklahoma State University. (Renewed February 2020)
- 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 February 2020)
- RT.A.7 NAWG supports research and education to study the components in wheat that will have benefits for human nutrition. (Renewed February 2018)
- 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 Feb 2020)
- 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 2018)

- 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 Feb 2020)
- 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 February 2020)
- RT.A.12 NAWG supports the Sun Grant Initiative and its collaborations with other research institutions and ARS on bioenergy research. (Renewed February 2020)
- RT.A.13 NAWG supports maintaining and improving infrastructure necessary for ARS wheat research. (Renewed February 2020)
- 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 February 2020)
- 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 February 2020)
- RT.A.16 Expired March 2017
- RT.A.17 NAWG supports continuing the study of managing invasive weeds in wheat; with focus on winter annual grasses in wheat

(goat grass, ryegrass, in wheat (goat grass, ryegrass, and feral rye). (Renewed February 2018)

RT.A.18 Expired March 2017

RT.A.19 NAWG supports the Triticeae Coordinated Agricultural Project (TCAP) initiative and urges NIFA to issue a request for proposal that would allow TCAP to receive future funding. (Revised February 2020)”

RT.A.20 Facilities and programs involved in wheat research (like ARS Research Stations) are equally important as USWBSI and genotyping efforts. NAWG opposes the shifting funds and want key field stations and wheat research programs maintained and/or restored. (February 2018)

RT.A.21 NAWG supports funding for research to address bacterial leaf streak in wheat. (Renewed February 2020)

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). (Renewed February 2020)

RT.A.23 NAWG supports federal, state, private and other funding for research on cause, effect and solutions for soil acidification. (MT – February 2018)

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 February 2020)

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 February 2020)

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. (Renewed February 2020)

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 February 2019)

RT.C.3 NAWG supports the NAWG/USW Wheat Breeding Innovation Committee goals and policy statement. (Renewed February 2020)

RT.C.4 NAWG supports scientific study of traits out-crossing into non-target crops and/or weeds. (Renewed February 2018)

RT.C.5 NAWG supports federal funding of biotechnology research and science-based education for farmers, researchers, and consumers, in wheat and all U.S. crops. (Revised February 2019)

RT.C.6 NAWG supports educating legislators about the importance of biotech research for agriculture. (Renewed February 2020)

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. (Renewed, February 2018)

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 novel seed traits designed to enhance wheat quality and yield. (Revised February 2019)

RT.C.11 In an effort to advance customer acceptance of GM, NAWG supports the adoption of numeric standards for tolerance and low-level presence for GM wheat by the regulation authorities of the United States. (February 2018)

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 2018) RT.C.13 EXPIRED

February 2019

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. (Renewed February 2020)

RESEARCH & TECHNOLOGY GOALS (AS OF FEBRUARY 2019)

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 2019)

- Work with private and public breeding programs to advance their goal of facilitating the acceptance of wheat developed using new plant technologies. (Revised March 2019)

LONG TERM GOALS (AS OF FEBRUARY 2018)

- 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 plant breeding innovation and other advances in plant sciences.
- 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

(replaced with a new Wheat Industry Plant Breeding Innovation Position Statement from the Wheat Breeding Innovation Committee (WBIC) in November 2018)

WHEAT INDUSTRY PLANT BREEDING INNOVATION POSITION STATEMENT (November 2018, WBIC)

The U.S. wheat industry recognizes the importance of new technology in breeding to farmers, customers, and consumers and supports plant breeding innovations that can address wheat production, yield, and quality needs. We take the following positions:

1. We believe that plant breeding innovation and new technology in agriculture are vital for the continued success and sustainability of U.S. wheat production.
2. We recognize the value of robust breeding programs that utilize all available tools to ensure that the U.S. remains a leader in the production of high-quality, high-yielding wheat in consistent, reliable supplies.
3. We believe that these new technologies benefit farmers, customers, and consumers, and will likely have positive impacts on the environment and long-term health of U.S. agriculture.
4. We support science-based regulation where necessary and encourage the U.S. government and governments of our trading partners to ensure open trade flows are not impeded by the introduction of products developed through plant breeding innovation.
5. We support the development of wheat that has benefits for our farmers, customers, and consumers. These benefits include, but are not limited to, climate stress tolerance, end-use quality, health, and disease-resistance traits.

6. We support continued wheat innovation and partnerships between university research programs, private companies, and public sector entities.

7. We advocate for the adoption of a nationally and internationally accepted definition of plant breeding innovation that clearly differentiates these methods from traditional biotechnology. We also urge international harmonization of scientific standards and trade rules

BIOTECHNOLOGY PRINCIPLES OF COMMERCIALIZATION

Adopted by NAWG and USW, November 2008
(to be addressed by the Joint Wheat Breeding
Innovation Committee)

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 Wheat Breeding Innovation Committee (WBIC) 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, stakeholders to address their needs and believe it in in all ofto 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 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
- Canadian Wheat Growers Association Alberta
- Winter Wheat Producers Commission
- Grain Growers Association
- Pastoralists and Graziers Association of Western Australia (Inc.)

STRATEGIC PLAN RESULTS

Adopted March 2020

During the fall of 2019, the National Association of Wheat Growers undertook an extensive strategic planning process that entailed individual interviews with the NAWG board members, state association representatives, and staff, ultimately culminating with an in-person facilitated session. This process resulted in updated mission and vision statements and identification of four key lines of business on which the organization will focus in the years to come.

Discussion through the session resulted in an updated mission (below) and vision statement, criteria for selecting a NAWG high priority, and the four NAWG lines of business.

Mission Statement: Uniting wheat farmers to promote policy efforts that create an environment that is conducive to the success of wheat farming in the United States.

The 2020 Strategic Plan can be found on NAWG's website here: <https://www.wheatworld.org/about-us/who-we-are/>.

NAWG ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

1. The name of this corporation is the *NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WHEAT GROWERS*.
2. The corporation is organized pursuant to 31-20 CR5 1953.
3. The nature of the business and the objects and purposes to be transacted, promoted and carried on are to do any or all of the things herein mentioned as fully and to the same extent as natural persons might or could do.
 - a. To promote and encourage (1) the interests and welfare of wheat growers in the United States, (2) the advancement and science of wheat growing, (3) the development of markets, new uses and improved strains for wheat and wheat by-products, (4) good farming and farm marketing practices, and (5) the conservation of the natural resources of the United States.
 - b. To initiate and carry out economic and scientific programs designed to achieve the purposes for which the corporation is formed as set forth herein and to cooperate with all other individuals, groups or organizations by furnishing information, financial assistance, use of facilities or otherwise, in developing or completing such programs.
 - c. To bring together in one association of wheat producers and wheat producer organizations, to coordinate their interests and provide a means by which its members may benefit by the exchange of experience and views or obtain concerted action in matters affecting their common interests.
 - d. To provide a central means of contact with any other agencies or groups including agencies of local, state and federal government.

- e. To inculcate and to promote a spirit of harmony among its members and member organizations in achieving their common interest and to promote a spirit of public service and public responsibility throughout the agricultural industry.
- f. To promote a sound agricultural economy in the United States patterned in the true spirit and tradition of American Independence and free enterprise as expressed in the Constitution of the United States and to oppose all efforts looking to the abandonment of representative government in the United States or in any of the several states.
- g. To formulate the rules for the transaction of business between the wheat growers of the United States, to provide a system of arbitration for the settlement of claims arising in their business transactions and otherwise assist them through information and counsel in the maintenance of successful business operations.
- h. To acquire by purchase, gift, devise or otherwise and to own, hold, mortgage or otherwise encumber, lease, sell, assign, exchange, transfer or in any manner dispose of property, real, personal or mixed, within or without the State of Colorado.
- i. To purchase or otherwise acquire, apply for, register, hold, use, sell or in any manner to grant licenses or other rights in and in any manner deal with patents, inventions, improvements, processes, formulas, trademarks, trade names, rights and licenses secured under letters patent, copyright or otherwise.
- j. To enter into, make and perform contracts of every kind of any lawful purpose within the powers and objects of the corporation with any person, firm, association or

corporation, town, city, county, body, politic, state, territory, government or colony or dependency thereof.

- k. To borrow money for any of the purposes of the corporation and to draw, make, endorse, discount, execute, issue, pledge or otherwise dispose of promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange, warrants, bonds, debentures and other negotiable or non-negotiable, transferable or non-transferable instruments and evidences of indebtedness and to secure the payment thereof and the interest thereon by mortgage, pledge, conveyance or assignment in trust of the whole or any part of the property of the corporation provided, however, the corporation may not become indebted in an amount in excess of the assets owned by it or owed to it.
- l. To conduct and carry on its purposes and business or any part thereof, and to exercise all or any of its corporate powers and rights in any state, territory, colony and dependency of the United States, in the District of Columbia, and in all or any foreign countries.
- m. To do all and everything necessary, suitable and proper for the accomplishment of any of the purposes or the attainment of any of the objects, or the furtherance of any of the powers here in before set forth, either alone or in association with other corporations, firms, educational institutions, associations, state, federal or foreign governments or agencies or individuals, and to do every other act or acts, thing or things, incidental or appurtenant to or growing out of, or connected with the aforesaid business or powers or any part or parts thereof; provided the same be not inconsistent with the laws under which the corporation is organized.

4. The corporation shall be a non-profit corporation and shall not issue stock nor pay any dividends.
5. There shall be two classes of membership known as (1) organization membership, and (2) individual membership.
 - a. Organization membership shall be open to the wheat grower organizations of the several states.
 - b. Individual membership shall be open to the wheat growers in the several states.
 - c. Individual members of a state wheat grower organization which organization is a member of the *National Wheat Growers Association* shall automatically be a member of the *National Wheat Growers Association*.
 - d. State wheat grower organizations shall be entitled to seats on the Board of Directors in accordance with the formula established in the Bylaws.
6. The corporation shall have perpetual existence.
7. The corporation shall have the power to sue and to be sued and may have a corporate seal if the Bylaws so provide.
8. No transaction involving the acquisition or disposal of real property shall be valid unless approved by the Board of Directors. All documents involving the acquisition or disposal of real property must be signed by the President and Vice President of the Board of Directors.
9. Regular books of account and records of the corporation shall be kept by an officer or employee of the corporation designated by the Board of Directors.

The books of account and records of the corporation shall be open to inspection during business hours to qualified members of the corporation.

10. The Board of Directors shall have the power to make, alter, amend or repeal such Bylaws as as they may deem necessary by majority vote of the entire Board of Directors provided that such Bylaws are not inconsistent with the laws under which the corporation is organized or the Articles of Incorporation.
11. The Board of Directors shall have the power to amend, alter, change or repeal any portion of the Articles of Incorporation by a 2/3 vote of the entire

Board of Directors.

Date: Dec. 7, 1958

Location: Denver, Colo.

NAWG Governance

NAWG BOARD POLICY

Last amended Feb. 28, 2013

PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

The purpose of this document is to outline various policies of the National Association of Wheat Growers (NAWG) Board of Directors as they relate to how the Board and CEO conduct the business of the Association.

NAWG LEADERSHIP ROTATION

NAWG committees, committee chairs and officers are seated at the close of the annual meeting and serve until the conclusion of the subsequent annual meeting. For example, the 2016-2017 NAWG committees and officers were installed at the close of the Commodity Classic on March 3, 2016, and will serve until the conclusion of the 2017 Commodity Classic.

JOINT COMMITTEES WITH U.S. WHEAT ASSOCIATES

NAWG will conform to the “Guidelines for Operations of Fbe established to facilitate cooperative policy efforts as they pertain to each organizations’ area of expertise; which include, but are not limited to, trade policy, biotechnology and any other endeavors as needed.

1. The primary purpose of the joint committees will be to consider policy questions and propose policy resolutions to the two organizations’ Boards of Directors for approval.
2. No policy shall become the policy of an organization until approved by its Board of Directors regardless of actions performed at joint committees.
3. The Joint International Trade Policy Committee and the Joint Biotechnology Committee will each include four representatives from each organization, including one officer from each organization, plus a committee chairman. All nine members will have voting privileges, with the chair voting only to break a tie.
4. All other joint committees will include three representatives from each organization plus a

committee chairman. All seven members will have voting privileges, with the chair voting only to break a tie.

5. Committees will include, as *ex officio* members, no less than one staff member from each organization.
6. The committee will be charged with appointing *ex officio* members as technical and policy advisors, as appropriate.
7. The chairmanship of joint committees shall alternate annually between the two organizations unless agreed upon by the elected chairman of U.S. Wheat and the elected president of NAWG. The vice chairmanship shall be held by a member of the committee from the other organization.
8. Each organization shall have sole discretion over its chairman nominee.
9. The chairmanship of joint committees will rotate annually with terms running from July 1 to June 30.
10. Each organization is financially responsible for its members' costs to attend joint meetings.

It is the intent of both organizations (USW and NAWG) that these guidelines provide for a cooperative working relationship for any joint committees established to benefit the efforts of each organization individually and both organizations jointly.

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS

The Board of Directors may call executive sessions that require the exclusion of unauthorized persons from that portion of the meeting. Persons who may remain include NAWG officers and all state association elected leaders even if they do not sit on the Board (March 2001). The NAWG chief executive officer, other NAWG staff members, consultants and/or others may be asked to attend at the request of the Board.

POLICY CHANGES BETWEEN BOARD MEETINGS

- Long term: recommendations for changes will be brought to the full Board of Directors

through the normal committee process. This is the desired course of action for all policy changes; other tracks will only be pursued if this avenue is impractical.

- Intermediate time frame (more than three days, but action is required before the next Board meeting): a government affairs staff member will clear these changes through the executive committee, the full membership of the relevant policy committee (via meeting or conference call) and the NAWG chief executive officer. At the discretion of the President and the policy committee chair, these decisions may also be deferred to a special meeting of the Board.
- Immediate decision needed (in fewer than three days): a government affairs staff member will clear policy changes through the NAWG president, the chairman of the relevant NAWG policy committee and the NAWG chief executive officer.

In each case, NAWG will promptly advise the Board and state offices of actions taken and the reasoning behind them.

ANNUAL MEETING

NAWG's annual meeting will be held at the Commodity Classic convention. The NAWG representative to the Classic Affiliate Council will be the outgoing Immediate Past President, assisted by a NAWG staff member designated by the NAWG chief executive officer.

To help Classic better serve the educational needs of wheat growers, NAWG will annually develop a list of proposals to the Commodity Classic planning committee. The NAWG Foundation will also submit proposals annually for learning center sessions, with the goal of sponsoring at least one educational session at each meeting of the Commodity Classic

LOCATION OF FALL WHEAT CONFERENCE

For even year meetings (beginning in 2012), NAWG staff will select three possible locations and present

them to the USW staff for their choice among the group. For odd year meetings (beginning in 2013), USW staff will select three possible locations and present them to the NAWG staff for their choice among the group.

REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS

To facilitate communication between the NAWG Board, NAWG Executive Committee, NAWG staff members, NAWG-affiliated state associations and other members of the wheat value chain:

The NAWG staff will publish regular activity reports that outline accomplishments and provide updates on important national issues. These reports will include a weekly newsletter and periodic reports as deemed necessary by the NAWG chief executive officer to fulfill contract obligations.

NAWG will maintain a website that will serve as a source of information for the entire wheat industry.

The NAWG Board of Directors and NAWG's staff members will work as necessary with state associations to best communicate the benefit to growers of affiliation with the national association.

NAWG policy committee chairs will report progress on their strategic initiatives action plans at the annual meeting.

NAWG PUBLIC RELATIONS POLICY

Overview

As a national nonprofit trade association, the National Association of Wheat Growers and its programs, activities and plans are of special interest to the wheat industry. One of the important ways in which we promote NAWG is through the trade press.

In order to ensure a professional relationship with the media, due diligence must be taken to ensure that information originating from NAWG is accurate, complete, reflects the official position of the organization and is released to the media and target publics in a timely manner. The NAWG director of communications has been designated as the first and primary contact with the media. Most

reporters will contact the director when they need information. They know they will be referred to the proper source for information quickly, and we will respect their individual deadlines.

In the interest of orderly, consistent management of the information released to the media, the following guidelines have been established:

Media Engagement

If NAWG Board members, state or national staff are contacted by the media on an issue that relates to NAWG's work, the NAWG director of communications is available for assistance and support.

The NAWG officers, CEO, director of communications and other, designated senior staff are the only individuals who may speak on behalf of the organization, unless specifically requested by NAWG (example: committee chairs, biotech grower spokespersons, etc).

If Board members wish to respond on a personal basis, with reasonable notice, NAWG staff can provide as much information as possible and counsel on possible interview questions. In addition, NAWG staff can participate with Board members and others in interviews, schedule permitting.

All Board members who wish to respond to an issue raised by the media are asked to coordinate their response with the NAWG director of communications and stay in line with NAWG policy resolutions.

NAWG encourages all wheat industry participants to remember they are not required at any time to speak with the media, and NAWG staff is always available to assist in these instances.

Confidentiality

Board policy matters, strategic plans and ongoing negotiations on organizational issues as well as advocacy efforts are considered confidential unless approved for discussion by the NAWG president or CEO. Please help your fellow Board members maintain trust in the integrity and confidentiality

of all discussions.

Times of Crisis

The NAWG staff strives to be honest and forthright, particularly with information concerning an emergency, controversy and other matters about which reporters have received information. If a member of the media contacts you during a crisis, please do not give out any information. Refer the caller to the NAWG director of communications who is authorized to release information pertaining to these crises. A proactive policy generally results in a fair and balanced account of what really happened, rather than a one-sided or distorted picture.

Media Access

Members of the media are generally welcome to attend NAWG meetings and events. A media access policy is posted on the NAWG website, www.wheatworld.org. NAWG requests members of the media contact the director of communications to register for meetings and events several days prior to the meeting or event. The director can make sure media members have appropriate access to complete their assignments within reasonable deadlines.

Audio Recording, Video Recording and Photography

For the safety and privacy of members and attendees, members of the press who wish to film, record or photograph at NAWG meetings and events must receive advance permission from NAWG director of communications. We are willing to assist reporters, photographers and videographers in accessing areas for interviews and background footage, but we need to make arrangements in advance with the members and staff in charge.

Director of Communications

The NAWG director of communications is able to assist and counsel the wheat community on a range of communication issues.

In addition to media relations as defined in this policy, the director of communications is responsible for internal and external communications,

materials and information for NAWG leaders, editorial services, graphic design standards, website content, special events promotions and publications. The director may work with U.S. Wheat Associates and other wheat industry organizations and/or may also utilize services of outside public relations firm(s) employed on the national level for special issues or assignments.

The director of communications enjoys the opportunity to work with members and staff in order to help promote the association's goals and member achievements. All participants in the wheat industry are urged to contact the director with suggestions regarding communications tactics or topics.

NAWG MEDIA ACCESS POLICY

Cooperation with the news media is essential to the continuing popularity of NAWG meetings and events. Most meetings and events are open to all accredited media with immediate access to all board members, officers and senior staff.

However, to ensure the integrity of the decisions of committees and the Board of Directors, some meetings or portions of such with delicate or confidential discussions may be designated as closed by the relevant meeting chair. Such designation will be made prior to convening the meeting and will be announced at the call to order or introduction.

Members of the media may have to provide additional supporting materials about credentials — for this reason, **registration in advance of the meeting is strongly recommended.**

All information presented at the meeting or event is embargoed until the time of presentation or a time otherwise stated on the relevant media release.

EXPANDING PARTICIPATION IN NAWG

NAWG will continue its efforts to organize more state associations and send staff or officers to

potential new member states. When possible, this will be done in conjunction with similar efforts by U.S. Wheat Associates. Developing state associations with Indiana and Missouri will be top priorities in these efforts.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

This conflict of interest policy for NAWG (1) defines conflicts of interest; (2) identifies classes of individuals within the organization covered by this policy; (3) facilitates disclosure of information that may help identify conflicts of interest; and (4) specifies procedures to be followed in managing conflicts of interest.

1. Definition of conflicts of interest. A conflict of interest arises when a person in a position of authority over the organization may benefit financially from a decision he or she could make in that capacity, including indirect benefits such as to family members or businesses with which the person is closely associated. This policy is focused upon material financial interest of, or benefit to, such persons.
2. Individuals covered. Persons covered by this policy are the organization's officers, directors, chief employed executive and chief employed finance executive.
3. Facilitation of disclosure. Persons covered by this policy will annually disclose or update to the chairman of the Board of Directors on a form provided by the organization their interests that could give rise to conflicts of interest, such as a list of family members, substantial business or investment holdings, and other transactions or affiliations with businesses and other organizations or those of family members.

Procedures to Manage Conflicts

For each interest disclosed to the chairman of the Board of Directors, the chairman will determine whether to: (a) take no action; (b) assure full disclosure to the Board of Directors and other individuals covered by this policy; (c) ask the person

to recuse from participation in related discussions or decisions within the organization; or (d) ask the person to resign from his or her position in the organization or, if the person refuses to resign, become subject to possible removal in accordance with the organization's removal procedures. The organization's chief employed executive and chief employed finance executive will monitor proposed or ongoing transactions for conflicts of interest and disclose them to the chairman of the Board of Directors in order to deal with potential or actual conflicts, whether discovered before or after the transaction has occurred.

WHISTLEBLOWERS

NAWG will investigate any possible fraudulent or dishonest use or misuse of company resources or property by management, staff or volunteers. Anyone found to have engaged in a fraudulent or dishonest conduct is subject to disciplinary action up to and including civil or criminal prosecution when warranted.

Fraudulent or dishonest conduct occurs by a deliberate act or failure to act with the intention of obtaining an unauthorized benefit. Examples include but are not limited to:

- Forgery or alteration of documents
- Unauthorized alteration or manipulation of computer files
- Fraudulent financial reporting
- Pursuit of a benefit or advantage in violation of NAWG's policy against conflicts of interest
- Misappropriation or misuse of NAWG's resources, such as funds, supplies or other assets
- Authorizing or receiving compensation for goods not received or services not performed
- Authorizing or receiving compensation for hours not worked

Managers and supervisors are required to report any fraudulent or dishonest conduct, and are also responsible for maintaining an appropriate system of management controls which detect and deter fraudulent or dishonest conduct. Failure by a manager or supervisor to establish management controls or report misconduct within the scope of this policy may result in adverse personnel action up to and including dismissal.

Reasonable care should be taken to avoid baseless allegations, premature notice to persons suspected of misconduct, disclosure of suspected misconduct to others not involved with the investigation and violation of any person's rights under law. Consult with the CEO if you have questions in this area.

Reporting Suspected Misconduct

All staff members and volunteers should report possible fraudulent or dishonest conduct. Employees should report such conduct to their direct supervisor. If for any reason an employee finds it difficult to report concerns to their supervisor, the issue should be taken directly to the CEO. If an employee finds it difficult to report concerns to the CEO, the employee should follow the procedures under Employee Cooperation and Grievances to request a hearing with the NAWG officers.

Managers or supervisors faced with suspected misconduct:

- Should not contact the person suspected to further investigate the matter or demand restitution
- Should not discuss the case with anyone other than their immediate supervisor, the CEO, NAWG legal counsel, or an authorized law enforcement officer
- Should direct all inquiries from any attorney retained by the suspected individual to NAWG legal counsel

- Should direct all inquiries from the media to NAWG legal counsel or to the CEO.

Protection for Whistleblowers

Whistleblowers are individuals who report suspected fraudulent or dishonest conduct.

NAWG will use its best efforts to protect whistleblowers against retaliation. It cannot guarantee confidentiality, however, and there is no such thing as an “unofficial” or “off the record” report.

NAWG will keep the whistleblower’s identity confidential, unless (1) the person agrees to be identified; (2) identification is necessary to allow NAWG or law enforcement officials to investigate or respond effectively to the report; (3) identification is required by law; or (4) the person accused of fraudulent or dishonest conduct violations is entitled to the information as a matter of legal right in disciplinary proceedings.

NAWG employees may not retaliate against a whistleblower with the intent or effect of adversely affecting the terms or conditions of employment (including but not limited to, threats of physical harm, loss of job, punitive work assignments, or impact on salary or wages).

Whistleblowers who believe that they have been retaliated against may file a written complaint with the CEO.

A proven complaint of retaliation shall result in a proper remedy for the person harmed and the initiation of disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal, against the retaliating person. This protection from retaliation is not intended to prohibit managers or supervisors from taking action, including disciplinary action, in the usual scope of their duties and based on valid performance-related factors.

Questions related to whistleblower policies should be directed to the CEO.

FINANCIAL GUIDELINES

Audit

The Budget Committee is responsible for selecting the firm to do the annual audit of NAWG financial statements.

Investment of Reserves

NAWG's cash reserves may be invested in any federally guaranteed instrument. These would include money market accounts, certificates of deposit, Treasury bills or other instruments insured by the federal government. NAWG reserves may not be invested in non-insured instruments, including but not limited to mutual funds, stocks, bonds and futures or options contracts. Investment of reserves will be managed by the chief executive officer.

Retirement Plan Trustee

The NAWG chief executive officer will serve as trustee of the NAWG Retirement Plan.

Mileage Reimbursement Rate

Mileage will be reimbursed at the Internal Revenue Service-approved mileage rate. As of Jan. 1, 2016, that rate is 54 cents per mile driven for business purposes. Expenses will be reimbursed at the lesser of mileage or equivalent airfare cost.

JOINT VENTURE POLICY

This Joint Venture Policy of the National Association of Wheat Growers requires that the organization evaluate its participation in joint venture arrangements under federal tax law

and take steps to safeguard the organization's exempt status with respect to such arrangements. It applies to any joint ownership or contractual arrangement through which there is an agreement to jointly undertake a specific business enterprise, investment, or exempt-purpose activity as further defined in this policy.

1. Joint ventures or similar arrangements with taxable entities. For purposes of this policy, a joint venture or similar arrangement (or a "venture or arrangement") means any joint ownership or contractual arrangement through which there is an agreement to jointly undertake a specific business enterprise, investment, or exempt-purpose activity without regard to: (1) whether the organization controls the venture or arrangement; (2) the legal structure of the venture or arrangement; or (3) whether the venture or arrangement is taxed as a partnership or as an association or corporation for federal income tax purposes. A venture or arrangement is disregarded if it meets both of the following conditions:

- a. 95 percent or more of the venture's or arrangement's income for its tax year ending within the organization's tax year is excluded from unrelated business income taxation [including but not limited to: (i) dividends, interest, and annuities; (ii) royalties; (iii) rent from real property contribution to, or investment or participation in, the venture or arrangement is the production of income or appreciation of property.

2. Safeguards to ensure exempt status protection. The organization will: (a) negotiate in its transactions and arrangements with other members of the venture or arrangement such terms and safeguards adequate to ensure that the organization's exempt status is protected; and (b) take steps to safeguard the organization's exempt status with respect to the venture or arrangement. Some examples of safeguards include:

- a. control over the venture or arrangement sufficient to ensure that it furthers the exempt purpose of the organization; property and incidental related personal property except to the extent of debt-financing; and (iv) gains or losses from the sale of property]; and
- b. the primary purpose of the organization's requirements that the venture or arrangement gives priority to exempt purposes over maximizing profits for the other participants;
- c. that the venture or arrangement not engage in activities that would jeopardize the organization's exemption; and
- d. that all contracts entered into with the organization be on terms that are arm's length or more favorable to the organization.

RECORDKEEPING

Document Retention

NAWG documents will be retained according to the following schedule. In the event of litigation against NAWG, destruction of documents pertinent to the investigation will be suspended until the legal matter has been resolved.

Accounts payable ledgers and schedules	7 years
Accounts receivable ledgers and schedules	7 years
Audit reports	Permanently
Bank reconciliations	3 years
Bank statements	3 years
Chart of accounts	Permanently
Checks (canceled-see exception below)	3 years
Checks (canceled for important payments, i.e., taxes, Insurance policies (expired)	3 years
Internal audit reports (longer retention periods may be desirable).....	3 years
Internal reports (miscellaneous)	3 years
Invoices (to customers, from vendors.....	7 years
Magnetic tape and tape cards	1 year
Minute books of directors, stockholders, bylaws and charter	Permanently
Notes receivable ledgers and schedules.....	7 years
Payroll records and summaries.....	7 years

Personnel files (terminated)	7 years
Property appraisals by outside appraisers	Permanently
Property records, including costs, depreciation reserves, year-end trial balances, depreciation schedules, blueprints, and plans	Permanently
Retirement and pension records	Permanently
Sales records.....	7 years
Stock and bond certificates (canceled)	7 years
Subsidiary ledgers.....	7 years
Tax returns and worksheets, revenue agents' reports and other documents relating to determination of income tax liability	Permanently
Training manuals.....	Permanently
Voucher register and schedules	7 years
Vouchers for payments to vendors, employees, etc. (includes allowances and reimbursement of employees, officers, etc. for travel and entertainment expenses).....	7 years
Withholding tax statements	7 years

Resolutions

NAWG resolutions should be perpetually numbered within a particular section of the resolution document. For example, resolution II-A-2 could say, “NAWG supports the continuation of separate identify rights for spouses actively engaged in farming.”

- If the Board eliminated this resolution, nothing else would become II-A-2, and future resolution documents should note the date the resolution was removed.
- If it was amended (for instance, to include the phrase “spouses and children”), it would now be resolution II-A-6 (since 6 is the next number in subsection that isn’t taken).
- If the Board did nothing to the resolution, II-A-2 would remain as it is.

Resolutions should also note the date of original adoption, the date of last review and the source of the original proposal, as in:

NAWG supports the continuation of separate identify rights for spouses actively engaged in farming. Adopted Oct. 25, 20XX. Revised

Nov. 25, 20XX. [state or committee proposing the resolution.]

Policy Review

Each NAWG Committee and the NAWG Board should periodically review existing resolutions to ensure their continued accuracy and relevancy. Any resolutions not re-adopted will expire after three years.

Ease of Use

Documents transmitted to the Board should include page numbers, tables of contents and other such information as appropriate for ease of use.

PROCESS FOR SELECTION OF CONGRESSIONAL AWARDS

Wheat Leader of the Year Award

Purpose

The Wheat Leader of the Year Award is to be given by the National Association of Wheat Growers annually to only one member of Congress and is to be considered the wheat industry's highest legislative award. The objective of the award shall be to identify, select and recognize those members of Congress, regardless of party affiliation, whose philosophy and records demonstrate their commitment to the wellbeing of America's wheat farmers.

The Award

In addition to an attractive physical award, as dictated by relevant law, the recipient shall be invited to address the attendees at the NAWG and U.S. Wheat Associates Wheat Industry Winter Conference.

Criteria

1. Recipients should demonstrate through their philosophy and actions a commitment to the wellbeing and goals of wheat farmers, a voting record consistent with the policies of the wheat industry and support for both the domestic and international elements of the wheat industry organizations' strategic plans.
2. Only one award will be given annually.

3. Recipients may serve in either the House or Senate.
4. Awards shall be given without regard to party affiliation.
5. Repeat awards are permissible.
6. The approval of the NAWG-affiliated state wheat association of the recipient's home state, where applicable, will be required before an award is made.

Process

1. The NAWG staff shall prepare a list of three possible recipients, with written explanation of why each is qualified for the award, consulting with NAWG-affiliated state associations, U.S. Wheat Associates and other wheat industry organizations as appropriate. The list, including supportive documentation, shall be presented to the NAWG Domestic and Trade Policy Committee, which shall make the initial selection.
2. The NAWG Board of Directors will review and give final approval of the award recipient.

Wheat Advocate Award

Purpose

The Wheat Advocate Award is given by the National Association of Wheat Growers. The award is made annually to a select number of Members of Congress who have demonstrated support for the wheat industry above and beyond the norm. The objective is to identify, select and recognize the hard work of individuals without whom the goals and policies of the wheat industry could not be achieved.

Criteria

1. Recipients should demonstrate superior action in support of the goals and policies of the wheat industry.
2. Multiple awards may be given each year. Although there is no limitation on the number that may be given, special consideration shall be made to ensure that the award is not given frivolously.
3. Should no one qualify in a given year, no awards shall be presented.
4. Recipients may serve in either the House or Senate.

Awards shall be given without regard to party affiliation.

1. Repeat awards are permissible.
2. The approval of the NAWG-affiliated state wheat association of the recipient's home state, where applicable, will be required before an award is made.

Process

1. Following the completion of each legislative year, the NAWG staff shall draft a list of possible award recipients and a written explanation of why each is qualified for the award.
2. The list, including supportive documentation, shall be presented to the NAWG Domestic and Trade Policy Committee. Members of the Committee shall consider each award recipient individually. NAWG member states and other NAWG committees shall be given the opportunity to submit written comments in support of candidates.
3. Once the Committee completes its work, it shall forward a complete list of recommended recipients to the NAWG Board of Directors for consideration.
4. The NAWG Board of Directors shall vote on the entire slate of award recipients at which time any member of the Board will be afforded the chance to exercise his/her right as a Director to offer an amendment to the slate.
5. Once finalized, the award recipients will be notified and the state wheat grower associations. Once finalized, the award recipients will be notified and the state wheat grower associations and U.S. Wheat Associates winter meetings in Washington, D.C. Should an award be given to someone from a state without a NAWG-affiliated state association, the national officers shall make the presentation.

Friend of Wheat Award

Purpose

The Friend of Wheat Award is given by the National Association of Wheat Growers. The award is made annually to a select number of congressional or administrative staff who have demonstrated support for the wheat industry above and beyond the norm. The objective is to identify, select and recognize the hard work of individuals without whom the goals and policies of the wheat industry could not be achieved.

Criteria

1. Recipients should demonstrate superior action in support of the goals and policies of the wheat industry.
2. Multiple awards may be given each year. However awards shall not be given frivolously and, should no one qualify in a given year, the award will not be given.
3. Recipients may serve on the staff of either a Member of the House or Senate, a Congressional Committee or in any federal agency or department.
4. Awards shall be given without regard to party affiliation.
5. Repeat awards are permissible.
6. The approval of the NAWG-affiliated state wheat association and of the recipient's employer's home state, where applicable, will be required before an award is made.

Process

1. Following the completion of each legislative year, the NAWG staff shall draft a list of possible award recipients and a written explanation of why each is qualified for the award. The Committee shall consider each award recipient individually.
2. The list, including supportive documentation, shall be presented to the NAWG Domestic and Trade Policy Committee. NAWG member states and other NAWG committees shall be given the opportunity to submit written comments in support of candidates.
3. Once the Committee completes its work, it shall forward a complete list of recommended recipients to the NAWG Board of Directors for consideration.
4. The NAWG Board of Directors shall vote on the entire slate of award recipients at which time any member of the Board will be afforded the chance to exercise his/her right as a Director to offer an amendment to the slate.
5. Once finalized, the award recipients will be notified and the state wheat grower associations from the recipients' home states will make the award presentations during the NAWG and U.S. Wheat Associates winter meetings in Washington, D.C. Should an award be given to someone from a state without a NAWG-affiliated state association, the national officers shall make the presentation.

WHEATPAC

Fundraising

An annual WheatPAC fundraising goal will be set by the chief executive officer. An annual auction will be WheatPAC's primary fundraiser. In accordance with applicable federal law,

NAWG leadership and staff will strive to make this an exciting event that will facilitate the development of regular donors. NAWG also urges that each state association host events throughout the year to raise funds for WheatPAC. NAWG will maintain WheatPAC education and promotion materials to be distributed.

Administration

The government affairs staff, in consultation with the NAWG chief executive officer and the NAWG officers, will make selection of recipients for WheatPAC donations. This decision will include input from the NAWG-affiliated state association if the Senator or Member in question represents a state with such an association. Determination of appropriate amounts will be at the discretion of the government affairs staff and chief executive officer, with oversight by the officers. Details of WheatPAC distributions will be made available to the Domestic and Trade Policy Committee and the Board of Directors on a regular basis with Federal Election Commission filings.

WheatPAC may contribute up to a maximum \$2,500 per Member, per Congress.

Aside from the above, no formal policy has been identified in the administration of the WheatPAC. In the administration of PAC funds, the following guidelines apply:

- WheatPAC donations will only be made to candidates for U.S. Congress in general elections. WheatPAC monies will not be donated for election to state office or for primary races.
- NAWG candidate support is nonpartisan; there will be no attempt to support one political party, but rather to focus on the influence of a candidate on

- NAWG policy advocacy efforts.
- Considerations for contributions will include: support of agriculture and NAWG policy, position in Congress (incumbency is encouraged but not required), formidable competition in the race, need for support, etc.
- When possible, WheatPAC donations will be discussed with the NAWG-affiliated state association

Oversight

A report of WheatPAC's distributions will be reviewed annually by the NAWG Operations and Planning Committee and will be available for full review of any Director upon request.

DOCUMENT HISTORY

- Adopted Oct. 1, 2001.
- Amended Sept. 30, 2002.
- Congressional Awards amended Feb. 22, 2005.
- Mileage reimbursement rate amended Oct. 1, 2007.
- Leadership rotation policy adopted March 1, 2008.
- Amended to incorporate former operations resolutions and other changes, Oct. 25, 2010.
- Amended to incorporate minor clarity changes and public relations and media policies, Jan. 19, 2011.
- Updated membership of Joint Biotechnology Committee, March 5, 2011.
- Conflict of interest, whistleblower, joint venture and retention schedule policies added Jan. 29, 2012.
- Resolution review statement added March 3, 2012.
- WheatPAC contribution limits revised, Feb. 28, 2013.

NAWG: A History of the Organization

The National Association of Wheat Growers was founded more than 60 years ago by wheat producers who saw the need for the nation's growers to work together for the common good of the wheat industry. Here are some touchstones of NAWG's history:

On **April 21, 1950**, 83 delegates from the nation's wheat growing states met in Kansas City, Mo., to form the National Association of Wheat Growers (NAWG).

Herbert W. Clutter, a grower from Holcomb, Kan., was elected the organization's first president. NAWG's initial priorities focused on promoting stable production, as well the marketing and utilization of wheat in the nation at fair prices to consumers.

During NAWG's second decade, federal marketing programs and price-support policies were the primary areas of work. Also during the **1960s**, under the leadership of Carl Bruns, who served as president from 1960 to 1961, NAWG moved its headquarters from Dodge City, Kan., to Washington, D.C.

With the transition of NAWG's headquarters to D.C. came a new communications vehicle to facilitate informational exchange among grower-leaders and the policy makers in our nation's capital: the weekly *Report from Washington*, now in its 52nd year of publication.

NAWG and the larger agricultural community faced many challenges in the **1970s** including dock strikes, non-farm opposition to Soviet grain sales, as well as public concern over rising food prices.

During that time, NAWG conducted a study of what wheat growers needed from the organization and, based on that information, began publishing a monthly magazine, “*The Wheat Grower*,” which published into the 1990s.

The **1970s** also saw the establishment of the NAWG Foundation to focus on educational and charitable activities separate from the Association’s policy-related work. In **1979**, the NAWG Foundation took ownership of the Wheat Growers Building on Capitol Hill in Washington, which still houses NAWG today.

NAWG’s political action committee, WheatPAC, was formed in **1980** as a means of supporting members of Congress who support wheat’s message. Active still today, WheatPAC allows NAWG’s national officers and government affairs staff to attend important functions and discuss NAWG priorities with leaders on Capitol Hill. Throughout the 1980s, NAWG also continued to expand its reach, adding California and Arkansas to its membership roster.

The **1990s** were a period of challenge for the Association, when growers faced serious obstacles related to the use of funds and the Foundation’s assets. Grower-leaders in the officer corps at that time worked hard to bring the Association and Foundation into solvency while continuing the necessary work on important priority issues.

That work paid off as **the first decade of the new century** ushered in a new period of good governance and new policy opportunities. Following a failed consolidation vote in **2005**, NAWG and U.S. Wheat Associates worked together to take up trade policy work for the industry and rebuild relationships for the benefit of all

wheat producers. NAWG achieved significant victories in the 2002 and 2008 Farm Bills and, in **2007**, the NAWG Board of Directors added advocacy for dedicated energy crop growers to the organization's mandate.

In **2012**, the NAWG Foundation was restructured after an extensive revisioning and revitalization process, making its debut as the National Wheat Foundation. In the second decade of the 21st century, the Association is dedicated to working with the larger wheat chain and fellow agricultural groups toward the strategic goals its grower-leaders have established.

In **2019**, the structure of the Budget Committee was amended to add that the NAWG Secretary will serve as the Vice Chair of the Committee, and that the Committee is responsible for proposing a budget to the Board at its annual meeting rather than its March meeting, as the annual meeting may take place in a different month.

From **2019 to 2020**, NAWG took several significant actions including developing and implementing a new Strategic Plan, moved to a new location on Capitol Hill with the sale of the Foundation building, and major updates were made to the NAWG bylaws.



FOCUSED ON THE FUTURE OF WHEAT

The National Wheat Foundation's mission is to purposefully advance the wheat industry through strategic research, education and outreach collaborations, guided by core values of grower centeredness, integrity, honesty and trustworthiness.

The Foundation is a 501(c)3 non-profit organization incorporated and headquartered in Washington, D.C., governed by a nine-member Board of Directors and managed by staff of the National Association of Wheat Growers, the Foundation's sole member.

Current projects undertaken by the Foundation include planning and facilitation of leadership training programs, wheat innovation coordination and education, and management of the Foundation's chief asset, the Wheat Growers Building on Capitol Hill.

The Foundation's Board of Directors is seeking to aggressively expand the Foundation's outreach and partnerships with other national and state wheat organizations, individuals and allied corporate sponsors.

NWF VISION, MISSION AND VALUES

Elements of the National Wheat Foundation's strategic plan include:

Vision Statement

"The national center for wheat research

information, education and outreach.”

Mission Statement

“To purposefully advance the wheat industry through strategic research, education and outreach collaborations.”

Core Values

The National Wheat Foundation shall be guided by the following values:

- Grower centeredness;
- Integrity and honesty; and
- Trustworthiness.

Value Proposition

The National Wheat Foundation shall add value to ongoing activities of state associations through collaborations and leveraging of resources

WHEAT GROWERS BUILDING

After nearly 40 years in its location on 415 2nd Street NE, Washington, D.C., the National Wheat Foundation sold its building in December 2019. Since the 1970s, NAWG has been renting office space from its educational counterpart

The Foundation purchased the building in 1978 and, while it has a storied history, the building required significant financial investment and was consuming valuable staff time to manage. As a result, the National Wheat Foundation Board of Directors decided that it was in the best interest of NAWG to sell the building and relocate to a space more conducive to carrying out the mission and priorities of the organization.

NAWG is currently leasing space on Capitol Hill at 25 Massachusetts Ave, NE.

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Contributions to the National Wheat Foundation will be used for outreach efforts promoting and defending the benefits of wheat to U.S. consumers.

NWF will strive to:

- Unify wheat industry interests to promote opportunities benefitting the whole industry, develop solutions to industry concerns and manage issues on behalf of the industry.
- Provide forums for all stakeholders to come together, such as an annual Wheat Summit.
- Provide resources to develop research to help understand what is driving demand for U.S. wheat.
- Develop messaging to defend wheat attacks by opportunists.
- Utilize appropriate forums and collaborations to reach target audiences.

RESEARCH

Contributions to the National Wheat Foundation will be used to fund research efforts to improve the productivity, quality and sustainability of wheat.

NWF will develop or participate in programs that:

- Improve wheat's competitiveness with other crops, with focus on agronomic and quality improvement traits.
- Provide grants for research projects and encourage collaborative efforts between researchers to avoid duplication.
- Support the efforts of the National Wheat Improvement Committee.
- Provide scholarship opportunities to enable sustained improvement and competitiveness of wheat in the U.S. and develop the next generation of wheat researchers.

LEGACY

Contributions to the National Wheat Foundation will be used to help support the future of the industry.

NWF will provide avenues for “legacy” contributions from those desiring to give back

after their careers in the wheat industry or as a tribute to their families' work with wheat.

NATIONAL WHEAT YIELD CONTEST

NWF announced the first National Wheat Yield Contest (NWYC) to growers in late February 2015. This national contest helps increase U.S. wheat growers' productivity to ensure an ample supply of high-quality U.S. wheat to reliably meet the needs of the domestic wheat market and our foreign customers.

Held annually, the contest recognizes winners in two primary competition categories: winter wheat and spring wheat, and two subcategories: dryland and irrigated. To learn more about the contest, visit online: or reach out to the National Wheat Foundation Project Director of the Contest Steve Joehl:



Email: sjoehl@wheatworld.org

Phone: 314.409.2602

MUCH MORE ONLINE

Much more about the Foundation's work is available on its website at www.wheatfoundation.org.

2020-2021 NWF BOARD



DAVID CLEAVINGER

Chairman

5994 FM 809
Wildorado, TX 79098
Cell: (806) 679-8713
Home: (806) 426-3360
Email: cleavinger301@aol.com



JOE KEJR

Vice Chairman

10143 West Stimmel
Brookville, KS 67426
Cell: (785) 820-1341
Home: (785) 225-6894
Email: joe@kejrfarms.com



BERNARD PETERSON

Treasurer/Secretary

250 County Line Road
Loretto, KY 40037
Cell: (502) 827-1905
Office: (502) 549-8871 x225
Email: bernardp@peter-
son-farms.com



RANDY MARTEN

Director

25 Kennington Ct.
Dallas, TX 75248
Cell: (314) 616-0505
Email: rmarten29@aol.com



JAY VROOM

Director

VroomLeighAgriculture, LLC
Cell: (202) 427-7932
Email: jayjohnvroom@gmail.
com

2020-2021 NWF BOARD



SCOTT SWENSON

Director

24081 State Hwy 54
Elbow Lake, MN 56531
Cell: (218) 770-2086
Home: (218) 685-4100
Email: swenfarm@runestone.net



CHUCK ELSEA

Director

508 Country Club Rd.
Salina, KS 67401
Cell: (785)-502-0456
Office: (785) 823-6301
Email: chuck.elsea@gmail.com



KIMBERLY SUTTER

Director

26 Williamsburg Estates Dr.
St. Louis, MO 63131
Cell: (314) 409-2935
Email: kimsutter@charter.net



GARY BROYLES

Director

PO Box 68
Rapelje, MT 59067
Cell: 406-794-9856
Email: gdbroyles@gmail.com

NON-VOTING ADVISORS

NAWG Vice President Nicole Berg (WA)
NAWG Secretary Keeff Felty (OK)

NATIONALWHEAT FOUNDATION ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

May 27, 1977 (District of Columbia); Recorded June 1977; Amended Oct. 31, 2011; Amendment recorded Jan. 20, 2012 (District of Columbia)

FIRST ARTICLE

The name of the Corporation is THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WHEAT GROWERS FOUNDATION, INC.

SECOND ARTICLE

The period of the Corporation is perpetual.

THIRD ARTICLE

The Corporation is organized and shall be operated exclusively for charitable, scientific and educational purposes; in particular, to carry out the purely educational, cultural and charitable activities of the National Association of Wheat Growers. In furtherance of such purposes, the Corporation is empowered to promote and encourage by means of scientific investigations, research or otherwise; (i) the advancement of the science of wheat growing; (ii) the conservation of the natural resources of the United States through the development of good farming and farm marketing practices; (iii) the development of new uses and markets for, and improved strains of, wheat and wheat products; (iv) the dissemination of educational materials and, through a broad range of educational methods and media, the carrying out of educational programs aimed at improving the skills of persons engaged in the growing and marketing of wheat in the United States and thereby improve the economic and nutritional well-being of the people of the United States; and to engage in any and all lawful activities incidental to the foregoing purposes, except as restricted herein.

FOURTH ARTICLE

The Corporation is not authorized to issue capital stock. No part of the assets or net earnings of the Corporation shall inure to the benefit of or be distributable to its' directors, officers or other

private persons, except that the Corporation shall be authorized and empowered to pay reasonable compensation for services rendered and to make payments and distributions in furtherance of the purposes set forth in Article Third hereof. No substantial part of the activities of the Corporation shall be the carrying on of propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation and the Corporation shall not participate in or intervene in (including the publication or distribution of statements) any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office. Notwithstanding any other provision of these Articles, the Corporation shall not carry on any other activities not permitted to be carried on (i) by a corporation exempt from Federal income tax under Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue Law), or (ii) by a corporation, contributions to which are deductible under Section 170 (c) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue Law).

FIFTH ARTICLE

The sole member of the Corporation shall be the National Association of Wheat Growers. The sole member shall have the right to vote. All other conditions of membership shall be set forth in the Bylaws of the Corporation.

SIXTH ARTICLE

Upon the dissolution of the Corporation, the Board of Directors shall, after paying or making provision for the payment of all the liabilities of the Corporation, distribute all assets of the Corporation exclusively to such organization or organizations organized and operated exclusively for charitable, scientific and educational purposes as shall at the time qualify as an exempt organization or organizations under Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue Law), as the Board of Directors may determine.

SEVENTH ARTICLE

The Address of the Corporation's initial registered office is 918-16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, and the name of its' initial registered agent at such address is *CT Corporation System*.

EIGHTH ARTICLE

The affairs of the Corporation shall be managed by a Board of Directors to be elected in the manner provided by the Bylaws. The number of Directors may be increased or decreased as provided by less than four (4). The number of Directors constituting the initial Board of Directors is four (4) and the names and addresses of the persons who are to serve as the initial Directors until their successors are duly elected and qualified are:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>
Don Howe	Box 63, Bonners Ferry, Idaho 83805
Glenn Moore	Willard, Montana 59354
Glen Bayne	Box 129, Prosser, Washington 99350
Jerry Rees	1030 15th Street, N.W., Suite 1030 Washington, D.C. 20005

NINTH ARTICLE

The name and address, including street number, of each incorporator is:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>
Samuel Efron	1815 H Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006
Stephen L. Gibson	1815 H Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006
John L. Burke, Jr.	1815 H Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006

NATIONALWHEAT FOUNDATION BYLAWS

*Amended with Articles of Incorporation on Oct. 21, 2011
(recorded Jan. 20, 2012); previously amended Oct. 23,
2009*

ARTICLE I - NAME

The name of the corporation is the National Association of Wheat Growers Foundation, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as the “Corporation”). The Corporation shall be authorized to do business under the assumed name “National Wheat Foundation” or such other assumed name or names as the Board of Directors shall from time to time select.

ARTICLE II – OFFICES

The principal office of the Corporation shall be located in the District of Columbia, at such place as the Board of Directors shall from time to time designate. The Corporation may also maintain additional offices at such other places as the Board of Directors may from time to time designate.

ARTICLE III – MEMBERS

Section 1. Membership. The sole member of the Corporation shall be the National Association of Wheat Growers (the “Sole Member”). The Sole Member shall have the right to vote.

Section 2. Action Without a Meeting. Any action required or permitted to be taken by the Sole Member may be taken without a meeting and without notice if the Sole Member consents to such action in writing, including an electronic writing to the extent permitted by the applicable laws of the District of Columbia.

ARTICLE IV – BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 1. Number. The number of Directors of the Corporation shall be nine. At all times, no less than four members of the Board shall be individuals who are serving or who have served on the Board of Directors of the Sole Member.

The CEO of the Sole Member and the Executive Director of the Corporation shall serve as ex-officio, non-voting members of the Board.

Section 2. Duties and Powers. The Board of Directors shall have the control of and be responsible for the general management of the affairs and business of the Corporation and may exercise all powers of the Corporation.

Section 3. Quorum. The presence of five of the Directors shall constitute a quorum at each meeting of the Board.

Section 4. Voting. Each Director shall have one vote and, unless a greater vote is required by statute or these Bylaws, a majority vote of those present shall be necessary for the exercise of the powers of the Board of Directors hereunder.

Section 5. Election and Removal of Directors. Directors shall be elected by the Sole Member. Directors may be removed from office at any time, with or without cause, by the Sole Member.

Section 6. Term of Office; Limitations. Each Director shall serve for a term of three years and until his or her successor is elected and qualifies, or until his or her earlier resignation, removal, or death. No individual may serve more than two full terms as a Director of the Corporation.

Section 7. Annual Meeting. An annual meeting of the Board of Directors shall be held at least once in each calendar year at the principal office of the Corporation in the District of Columbia, or at such other place as the Directors may select, on such date as may be selected by the Directors. At each annual meeting such business or affairs of the Corporation which may come before the meeting may be considered and acted upon.

Section 8. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called at any time upon at least ten days' written call by the Chair, a majority of the Board members, a majority of the members of the Executive

Committee, or the Sole Member. Each such special meeting shall be held at the principal office of the Corporation or at such other place as is specified in the written call, on the date and at the time specified in such call.

Section 9. Notice of Meetings. Except as otherwise provided by statute, written notice of each meeting of the Board of Directors, whether annual or special, stating the place where and the time when such meeting is to held (and in the case of a special meeting stating the purpose for which such a meeting is called), shall be served, either personally, by mail or by electronic transmission, not less than ten nor more than fifty days before the meeting, upon each Director entitled to vote at such meeting. If mailed or sent by electronic transmission, such notice shall be sent to each Director at the physical or electronic address provided by the Director and shown on the records of the Corporation as the address of record for the delivery of all notices and other communications from the Corporation. Such notice (or any part thereof) may be waived by any Director by written consent, or by oral statement at any meeting, and shall be deemed waived by any Director who is present, in person or by proxy, at such meeting.

Section 10. Actions Without Meetings. Any action required or permitted under these Bylaws or the applicable laws of the District of Columbia to be taken at any meeting, annual or special, of the Board of Directors may be taken without a meeting if a consent in writing (including an electronic writing, to the extent permitted by the applicable laws of the District of Columbia) setting forth the action so taken shall be signed by all Directors, and such written consent is filed with the minutes of meetings of the Board of Directors. Such consent shall, for any purposes, have the same force and effect as a unanimous vote of the Board of Directors, and may be stated as such at any time and for any purpose.

ARTICLE V – OFFICERS

Section 1. Officers, Election and Term of Office. The officers of the Corporation shall

consist of a Chair, Vice Chair and Secretary/Treasurer. Only grower representatives shall be eligible to serve as officers of the corporation. Any two offices except those of Chair and Secretary/Treasurer may be held by the same person; provided, however, that no person shall, in more than one capacity, execute, acknowledge or certify any instrument required by law, the Articles of Incorporation or these Bylaws to be executed, acknowledge, or certified by two or more officers. The officers shall be elected by the Board of Directors from among the members of the Board of Directors, an officer shall serve for a term of one year and thereafter until his or her successor qualifies. In the event of a vacancy in any office, such vacancy shall be filled by the Board of Directors for the balance of the term of that office. Any officer may be removed by the Board at any time with or without cause.

Section 2. Chair. The Chair shall be responsible for seeing that all orders and resolutions of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee are carried into effect and shall perform all other duties usually incident to such office. The Chair shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors.

Section 3. Vice Chair. The Vice Chair shall, in the absence of or during the disability of the Chair, perform the duties incident to the office of Chair. In addition, the Vice Chair shall have and discharge such other duties as the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee may from time to time assign to him or her.

Section 4. Secretary/Treasurer. The Secretary/Treasurer shall attend all meetings of the Board of Directors and shall record all votes and the minutes of all meetings in a book to be kept for such purposes. The Secretary/Treasurer shall be custodian of the seal of the Corporation and in proper cases affix the seal to instruments. The Secretary/Treasurer shall see that the books, reports, statements and all other documents required by law are properly kept and filed and, in addition, shall perform such other duties as the Board of Directors may from time to time assign to him or her.

The Secretary/Treasurer shall have custody of the corporate funds and securities, shall keep full and accurate accounts of receipts and disbursements in books belonging to the Corporation, and shall deposit all money and other valuable effects in the name and to the credit of the Corporation in such depositories as may be designated by the Board of Directors. The Secretary/Treasurer shall disburse the funds of the Corporation in accordance with the directions of the Board of Directors taking and preserving proper vouchers for such disbursements, and shall render an account of all transactions as Treasurer and of the financial condition of the Corporation, whenever called upon to do so. In addition, he or she shall perform such other duties as the Board of Directors may from time to time assign to him or her.

Section 5. Executive Director. The Executive Director shall be a salaried (and if the Board deems advisable, bonded) employee of the Corporation under contract approved by the Board. His or her duties shall be (i) to supervise all activities of the Corporation within the policies established by the Board; (ii) to serve as an ex-officio member of all committees of the Corporation; (iii) to recommend to the Board plans and programs to further the goals of the Corporation; (iv) to implement all policies, programs and operating procedures adopted by the Board; and (v) to carry out such ministerial functions as may be delegated to assure the day to day continuity and efficiency of operation of the Corporation. The Executive Director shall be non-voting, ex officio, member of the Board of Directors. The Corporation may contract with the National Association of Wheat Growers to obtain these executive services in lieu of hiring an employee directly.

ARTICLE VI – EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Section 1. Constituency. The Executive Committee shall be composed of the elected officers of the Corporation.

Section 2. Powers and Duties. The Executive Committee is the facilitating body of the

Corporation and is empowered to act for and make decisions on behalf of the Board of Directors in between meetings of the Board of Directors, and between such meetings, to exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Board of Directors. The Executive Committee shall report on all of its activities to the Board on a regular basis and the Board of Directors may, at any time, restrict or make more specific the duties of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VII – OTHER COMMITTEES

Section 1. Nominating Committee. The Chair shall appoint annually three (3) members of the Board, including the Executive Director, to constitute a Nominating Committee in advance of the annual meeting of the Corporation. This Committee shall submit in writing to the Secretary/Treasurer nominations for Directors to be elected by the Sole Member, as well as nominations of individuals to serve as officers and as members of specific Committees of the Corporation.

Section 2. Other Committees. The Board may, from time to time, create additional committees with such powers and duties as the Board may prescribe, the members of which shall be designated (and removed) by the Chair.

ARTICLE VIII – EXECUTION OF INSTRUMENTS

Contracts and other instruments (not including routine instruments) to be executed by the Corporation shall be signed, unless otherwise required by law, by the Chair or by the Executive Director and the Secretary/Treasurer. The Executive Director, signing alone, is authorized and empowered to execute in the name of the Corporation all routine instruments arising in the tally operation of the business of the Corporation. The Board may authorize any person to sign any contract or other instrument and may authorize such persons to, in turn, delegate in writing such authority to sign to any other person or persons.

ARTICLE IX – SEAL

The corporate seal shall be circular in form and shall bear the name of the Corporation, the words “Corporate Seal”, and words and figures denoting the year and jurisdiction of its incorporation. The form of or inscription on the seal may be changed at any time by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE X – AMENDMENTS

These Bylaws may be amended, altered or repealed and new Bylaws may be adopted, by a majority vote of the Board, with the consent of the Sole Member. These Bylaws may not be amended, altered, repealed or adopted in the contravention or derogation of the Articles of Incorporation of the Corporation.

ARTICLE XI – ACCOUNTING PERIOD

The fiscal year of the Corporation shall be from July 1 to June 30 or such other twelve month period as the Board may establish.

ARTICLE XII – DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Agribusiness donors who contribute a minimum of \$7,500 annually to the Foundation are eligible for positions on the Foundation Development Committee. Companies who have pledged this contribution by the time the budget is adopted for the next fiscal year are eligible to be granted seats on the Development Committee. The Board of Directors of the Foundation will vote to approve members to the Development Committee annually, at the same meeting where the budget is adopted.

ARTICLE XIII – BOARD OF ADVISORS

Section 1. Composition and Selection. The Board of Directors of the Corporation may select a Board of Advisors at such a time and in such a manner as they desire. No more than fifty persons shall serve on the Board of Advisors at any one time. Each person selected to serve on the Board of Advisors shall serve for a term of two years

from the date of such selection.

Section 2. Duties and Functions. The Board of Advisors may organize and meet in such manner and at such times as it deems proper. The Board of Advisors shall give suggestions, advice and council to the Corporation to the end that the purposes of the Corporation may be better served. Such suggestions, advice and council shall not be binding on the Corporation but merely advisory.

Section 3. Meetings. The Executive Director of the Corporation or the Chair may at any time call a meeting of the Board of Advisors, but it shall not be mandatory for such a meeting to be called.

ARTICLE XIV – INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE

Section 1. Indemnification. The Corporation shall indemnify, and may advance related expenses to, any Director or officer or former officer or Director of the Corporation against all expenses, including reasonable attorneys' fees, actually and necessarily incurred by such officer or Director in connection with the defense of any action, suit or proceeding in which he or she is made a party by reason of being or having been such an officer or Director, to the maximum extent permitted by law; provided however, that no such indemnification shall be made with respect to matters as to which he or she shall be judged liable for negligence or misconduct in the performance of a duty. The foregoing right of indemnification shall be in addition to, and not exclusive of, all other rights to which such officer or Director may be otherwise entitled. In no case, however, shall the Corporation indemnify, reimburse or insure any person for any taxes imposed on such individual under Chapter 42 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as now in effect or as may hereafter be amended ("the Code"). Further, if at any time the Corporation is deemed to be a private foundation within the meaning of Section 509 of the Code then, during such time, no payment shall be made under this Article if such payment would constitute an act of self-dealing or a taxable expenditure, as defined in

Section 4941(d) or Section 4945(d), respectively, of the Code. If any part of this Article shall be found in any action, suit, or proceeding to be invalid or ineffective, the validity and the effectiveness of the remaining parts shall not be affected.

Section 2. Insurance. The Corporation may purchase and maintain insurance to indemnify the Corporation and any of its current or former officers, directors, agents or employees in a manner and to the fullest extent now or hereafter permitted by law.

ARTICLE XV – CONFLICT OF INTEREST POLICY

This Conflict of Interest Policy of the Corporation: (1) defines conflicts of interest; (2) identifies classes of individuals within the Organization covered by this policy; (3) facilitates disclosure of information that may help identify conflicts of interest; and (4) specifies procedures to be followed in managing conflicts of interest.

1. **Definition of conflicts of interest.** A conflict of interest arises when a person in a position of authority over the Organization may benefit financially from a decision he or she could make in that capacity, including indirect benefits such as to family members or businesses with which the person is closely associated. This policy is focused upon material financial interest of, or benefit to, such persons.
2. **Individuals covered.** Persons covered by this policy are the Organization's officers, directors, chief employed executive and chief employed finance executive.
3. **Facilitation of disclosure.** Persons covered by this policy will annually disclose or update to the Chair on a form provided by the Organization their interests that could give rise to conflicts of interest, such as a list of family members, substantial business or investment holdings, and

other transactions or affiliations with businesses and other organizations or those of family members.

4. Procedures to manage conflicts. For each interest disclosed to the Chair, the Chair will determine whether to: (a) take no action; (b) assure full disclosure to the Board of Directors and other individuals covered by this policy; (c) ask the person to recuse from participation in related discussions or decisions within the Organization; or (d) ask the person to resign from his or her position in the Organization or, if the person refuses to resign, become subject to possible removal in accordance with the Organization's removal procedures. The Organization's chief employed executive and chief employed finance executive will monitor proposed or ongoing transactions for conflicts of interest and disclose them to the Chair in order to deal with potential or actual conflicts, whether discovered before or after the transaction has occurred.

ARTICLE XVI – WHISTLEBLOWER POLICY

The NAWG Foundation will investigate any possible fraudulent or dishonest use or misuse of company resources or property by management, staff or volunteers. Anyone found to have engaged in a fraudulent or dishonest conduct is subject to disciplinary action up to and including civil or criminal prosecution when warranted.

Fraudulent or dishonest conduct occurs by a deliberate act or failure to act with the intention of obtaining an unauthorized benefit. Examples include but are not limited to:

- Forgery or alteration of documents
- Unauthorized alteration or manipulation of computer files
- Fraudulent financial reporting
- Pursuit of a benefit or advantage in violation of NAWG Foundation's policy

- against conflicts of interest
- Misappropriation or misuse of NAWG Foundation's resources, such as funds, supplies or other assets
- Authorizing or receiving compensation for goods not received or services not performed
- Authorizing or receiving compensation for hours not worked

Managers and supervisors are required to report any fraudulent or dishonest conduct, and are also responsible for maintaining an appropriate system of management controls which detect and deter fraudulent or dishonest conduct. Failure by a manager or supervisor to establish management controls or report misconduct within the scope of this policy may result in adverse personnel action up to and including dismissal.

Reasonable care should be taken to avoid baseless allegations, premature notice to persons suspected of misconduct, disclosure of suspected misconduct to others not involved with the investigation and violation of any person's rights under law. Consult with the CEO if you have questions in this area.

Reporting Suspected Misconduct

All staff members and volunteers should report possible fraudulent or dishonest conduct. Employees should report such conduct to their direct supervisor. If for any reason an employee finds it difficult to report concerns to their supervisor, the issue should be taken directly to the CEO. If an employee finds it difficult to report concerns to the CEO, the employee should follow the procedures under Employee Cooperation and Grievances (above) to request a hearing with the NAWG Foundation Officers.

Managers or supervisors faced with suspected misconduct:

- Should not contact the person suspected to further investigate the matter or demand restitution
- Should not discuss the case with anyone

other than their immediate supervisor, the CEO, NAWG Foundation legal counsel, or an authorized law enforcement officer

- Should direct all inquiries from any attorney retained by the suspected individual to NAWG Foundation legal counsel
- Should direct all inquiries from the media to NAWG Foundation legal counsel or to the CEO.

Protection for Whistleblowers

Whistleblowers are individuals who report suspected fraudulent or dishonest conduct.

NAWG Foundation will use its best efforts to protect whistleblowers against retaliation. It cannot guarantee confidentiality, however, and there is no such thing as an “unofficial” or “off the record” report. NAWG Foundation will keep the whistleblower’s identity confidential, unless (1) the person agrees to be identified; (2) identification is necessary to allow NAWG Foundation or law enforcement officials to investigate or respond effectively to the report; (3) identification is required by law; or (4) the person accused of fraudulent or dishonest conduct violations is entitled to the information as a matter of legal right in disciplinary proceedings.

NAWG Foundation employees may not retaliate against a whistleblower with the intent or effect of adversely affecting the terms or conditions of employment (including but not limited to, threats of physical harm, loss of job, punitive work assignments, or impact on salary or wages). Whistleblowers who believe that they have been retaliated against may file a written complaint with the CEO. A proven complaint of retaliation shall result in a proper remedy for the person harmed and the initiation of disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal, against the retaliating person. This protection from retaliation is not intended to prohibit managers or supervisors from taking action, including disciplinary action, in the usual scope of their duties and based on valid performance-related factors.

Questions related to whistleblower policies should be directed to the CEO.

ARTICLE XVII – DOCUMENT RETENTION AND DESTRUCTION POLICY

NAWG Foundation documents will be retained according to the following schedule. In the event of litigation against the NAWG Foundation, destruction of documents pertinent to the investigation will be suspended until the legal matter has been resolved.

Accounts payable ledgers and schedules	7 years
Accounts receivable ledgers and schedules ...	7 years
Audit reports	Permanently
Bank reconciliations	3 years
Bank statements.....	3 years
Chart of accounts.....	Permanently
Checks (canceled-see exception below)	3 years
Checks (canceled for important payments, i.e., taxes, purchases of property, special contracts, etc. Checks should be filed with the papers pertaining to the under- lying transaction)	Permanently
Contracts, mortgages, notes and leases (expired)	7 years
(still in effect).....	Permanently
Correspondences (general).....	2 years
Correspondence (legal and important matters only)	Permanently
Correspondence (routine) with customers and/or vendors	2 years
Deeds, mortgages and bills of sale	Permanently
Depreciation schedule	Permanently
Duplicate deposits slips.....	2 years
Sent Electronic mail	3 months
Employment applications	3 years
Expense analyses/expense distribution schedules.....	7 years
Financial statements (year-end, other optional)	Permanently
Garnishments	7 years
General/private ledgers, year-end trial balance	Permanently
Insurance policies (expired)	3 years

Internal audit reports (longer retention periods may be desirable)	3 years
Internal reports (miscellaneous)	3 years
Invoices (to customers, from vendors).....	7 years
Magnetic tape and tape cards	1 year
Minute books of directors, stockholders, bylaws and charter.....	Permanently
Notes receivable ledgers and schedules.....	7 years
Payroll records and summaries.....	7 years
Personnel files (terminated)	7 years
Property appraisals by outside appraisers	Permanently
Property records, including costs, depreciation on reserves, year-end trial balances, depreciation schedules, blueprints, and plans.....	Permanently
Retirement and pension records	Permanently
Sales records	7 years
Stock and bond certificates (canceled)	7 years
Subsidiary ledgers	7 years
Tax returns and worksheets, revenue agents' reports and other documents relating to determination of income tax liability.....	Permanently
Training manuals	Permanently
Voucher register and schedules.....	7 years
Vouchers for payments to vendors, employees, etc. (includes allowances and reimbursement of employees, officers, etc. for travel and entertainment expenses).....	7 years
Withholding tax statements	7 years

ARTICLE XVIII - POLICY ON THE PROCESS FOR DETERMINING COMPENSATION

This Policy on the Process for Determining Compensation of NAWG Foundation applies to the compensation of the following persons employed by the Organization:

þ Chief Executive Officer

The process includes all of these elements: (1) review and approval by the board of directors or compensation committee of the Organization; (2) use of data as to comparable compensation; and

(3) contemporaneous documentation and record-keeping.

1. Review and approval. The compensation of the person is negotiated between the Executive Committee and the employee, and reviewed and approved by the board of directors of the Organization prior to enactment, provided that persons with conflicts of interest with respect to the compensation arrangement at issue are not involved in this review and approval.
2. Use of data as to comparable compensation. The compensation of the person is reviewed and approved using data as to comparable compensation for similarly qualified persons in functionally comparable positions at similarly situated organizations.
3. Contemporaneous documentation and recordkeeping. There is contemporaneous documentation and recordkeeping with respect to the deliberations and decisions regarding the compensation arrangement.

ARTICLE XVIII - POLICY ON THE PROCESS FOR DETERMINING COMPENSATION

This Joint Venture Policy of the NAWG Foundation (Organization) requires that the Organization evaluate its participation in joint venture arrangements under Federal tax law and take steps to safeguard the Organization's exempt status with respect to such arrangements. It applies to any joint ownership or contractual arrangement through which there is an agreement to jointly undertake a specific business enterprise, investment, or exempt-purpose activity as further defined in this policy.

1. **Joint ventures or similar arrangements with taxable entities.** For purposes of this policy, a joint venture or similar arrangement (or a "venture or arrangement") means any joint ownership

arrangement through which there is an agreement to jointly undertake a specific business enterprise, investment, or exempt-purpose activity without regard to: (1) whether the Organization controls the venture or arrangement; (2) the legal structure of the venture or arrangement; or (3) whether the venture or arrangement is taxed as a partnership or as an association or corporation for federal income tax purposes. A venture or arrangement is disregarded if it meets both of the following conditions:

a. 95 percent or more of the venture's or arrangement's income for its tax year ending within the Organization's tax year is excluded from unrelated business income taxation [including but not limited to: (i) dividends, interest, and annuities; (ii) royalties; (iii) rent from real property and incidental related personal property except to the extent of debt-financing; and (iv) gains or losses from the sale of property]; and

b. the primary purpose of the Organization's contribution to, or investment or participation in, the venture or arrangement is the production of income or appreciation of property.

2. Safeguards to ensure exempt status protection. The Organization will: (a) negotiate in its transactions and arrangements with other members of the venture or arrangement such terms and safeguards adequate to ensure that the Organization's exempt status is protected; and (b) take steps to safeguard the Organization's exempt status with respect to the venture or arrangement. Some examples of safeguards include:

a. control over the venture or arrangement sufficient to ensure that it furthers the exempt purpose of the organization;

- b. requirements that the venture or arrangement gives priority to exempt purposes over maximizing profits for the other participants;
- c. that the venture or arrangement not engage in activities that would jeopardize the Organization's exemption; and
- d. that all contracts entered into with the organization be on terms that are arm's length or more favorable to the Organization.



25 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Suite 450
Washington, D.C. 20001
Phone: (202) 547-7800
Fax: (202) 546-2638
www.wheatworld.org
www.facebook.com/wheatworld
www.twitter.com/wheatworld