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2 **Washington Association of Wheat Growers**  
3 **2024 Resolutions**  
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5 **NATIONAL LEGISLATION COMMITTEE**  
6

7 WAWG supports recognizing outcome based agricultural practices as a benefit to the  
8 environment. Further, any policy or regulation regarding conservation practices and  
9 technological advancements that aid in the reduction of carbon emissions should be  
10 administered through the farm bill or the private sector. The wheat industry should be fully  
11 involved in discussions and development of any policy or legislation relating to climate change.  
12

13 WAWG supports a loan program that is based on the cost of production for each class of wheat  
14 (FAPRI) instead of being based on the market price of wheat.  
15

16 WAWG supports Posted County Prices (PCP) that are based on how wheat is marketed.  
17 Examples include 14% protein for DNS, 12% protein for Hard White, 11.5% protein for Hard  
18 Red Winter wheat, and 10.5% protein for Soft White wheat.  
19

20 WAWG encourages USDA to keep the wheat loan rate comparable with competitive crops, so  
21 wheat production is not at a farm program disadvantage.  
22

23 WAWG supports refinement to the grower questionnaires from National Ag Statistic Services  
24 (NASS) that would reduce the length of surveys with the elimination of redundant questions and  
25 the timely use of farm operator level data already reported to Farm Service Agency and Risk  
26 Management Agency.  
27

28 WAWG recommends that NASS include club wheat as a category in surveys where seeded  
29 acres, production and stored bushels are required. Stocks of club wheat shall be reported in the  
30 June 1 stocks report, and acres and production in the September 30<sup>th</sup> Small Grains Report.  
31

32 WAWG supports allowing producers to form health insurance purchasing cooperatives and/or  
33 associations, including across state lines.  
34

35 WAWG encourages the buildout of broadband internet infrastructure in rural America.  
36

37 WAWG supports organizations, who are working to make the voice of agriculture heard in  
38 discussions related to climate change.  
39

40 WAWG supports the Growing Climate Solutions Act to provide credible information to growers  
41 about voluntary ecosystem service markets and increase farmer engagement in USDA  
42 oversight.  
43

44 WAWG supports a role for extension and/or other agencies in assisting farmers in making  
45 educated decisions on carbon markets, including but not limited to contract review and related  
46 information.  
47

48 WAWG supports the inclusion of wheat in all production systems including when used as a  
49 cover crop.  
50

51 As carbon markets are expanded and growers consider voluntary participation, there may be  
52 roles for federal government involvement. WAWG believes any government involvement  
53 should:

- 54 • Incentivize farming and ranching practices that benefit the environment including but not  
55 limited to carbon sequestration and avoided emissions.
- 56 • Provide options for farmers and beginning farmers that may not be able to participate in  
57 carbon markets but are undertaking practices that provide carbon sequestration and  
58 greenhouse gas reductions and other environmental benefits, such as producers in  
59 certain geographical locations and early adopters of those practices through new and  
60 existing conservation programs or other USDA initiatives.
- 61 • Complement and enhance but not take away resources – financial and technical – from  
62 existing USDA conservation, crop and insurance programs.

63  
64 WAWG recommends that USDA NASS in their ending stock surveys, add an additional question  
65 on how much is available for sale by the elevator and/or the grower.

66  
67 WAWG supports the retention of federal appointees while new administrations consider new  
68 position appointments.

69  
70 WAWG opposes the foreign ownership of agricultural land in the state of WA by countries not  
71 friendly with the U.S.

72  
73 WAWG supports the monitoring and education of the foreign ownership of our ag lands.

74  
75 WAWG supports federal monitoring and reporting of foreign ownership of agricultural land.

76  
77 **BARLEY**

78  
79 WAWG encourages USDA to keep the barley loan rate comparable with competitive crops, so  
80 barley production is not at a farm program disadvantage.

81  
82 **FARM PROGRAM**

83  
84 WAWG opposes means testing for any Farm Program payment or crop insurance subsidy.

85  
86 WAWG does not support any form of government owned reserves.

87  
88 WAWG supports the present system of electing farmers to the Farm Service Agency (FSA)  
89 County Committee.

90  
91 WAWG will work with and lobby appropriate officials to continue the policy that allows the FSA  
92 county committee to make “Good Faith Determinations” each year.

93  
94 Wheat growers should be able to lock in Loan Deficiency Payments (LDP) payment rates for  
95 wheat any time after April 1st, or after their wheat is harvested, whichever comes first.

96  
97 WAWG supports the implementation of the conservation portion of the farm bill. However, we do  
98 not support the use of other program funds to support the conservation part of the program.

99  
100 WAWG supports FSA deducting all shipping/handling and quality discounts from all commodity  
101 loan proceeds.

102

103 WAWG supports adequate funding for local FSA county offices.

104

105 WAWG supports a consistent ARC floor price with the final PLC reference price.

106

107 WAWG supports a higher statutory reference price for PLC.

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110

## RISK MANAGEMENT

111

112 WAWG supports adoption of a consistent USDA wide pack factor when calculating bushels of  
113 stored grain to more accurately reflect actual quantity.

114

115 WAWG will continue to work with the Risk Management Agency (RMA) to improve the wheat  
116 policy and recommends the following changes in the wheat contract:

117

- 118 1. RMA should allow the regional office the ability to make changes in the final planting  
119 dates when agronomic conditions are such that many farmers, while farming using good  
120 economical and agronomic practices, cannot meet the final planting date of the policy.

121

122 WAWG urges RMA to allow producers to select different coverage levels and price elections for  
123 irrigated and non-irrigated, and different types and classes of wheat.

124

125 WAWG recommends the RMA allow crop insurance proceeds on Schedule F be included as  
126 income for whole farm crop insurance purposes.

127

128 WAWG recommends that RMA address the issue of APH adjustments for uninsured causes  
129 (such as fire wildlife damage) due to no fault of the grower.

130

131 WAWG recommends that RMA attach full insurance coverage at time of planting for replant  
132 payment purposes.

133

134 WAWG supports programs that promote outreach and education concerning RMA programs.

135

136 WAWG opposes linking conservation compliance to crop insurance program participation.

137

138 WAWG supports the option of a new landowner using the APH yield from the previous operator  
139 regardless of acreage in the county.

140

141 WAWG supports changes in the federal crop insurance policy to allow all classes of wheat to be  
142 insured as separate crops.

143

144 WAWG supports a ten-year average APH for insurance purposes if given the option.

145

146 WAWG supports crop insurance special provisions that allow lower discounts for quality in all  
147 classes of wheat.

148

149 WAWG opposes quality discounts in the calculation of Actual Production History (APH) values.

150

151 WAWG supports additional flexibility in prevented planting provisions which favor history of  
152 participation instead of current year planting requirements for eligibility of the Enterprise Unit  
153 structure.

154

155 WAWG supports the expansion of RMA margin protection insurance products for winter and  
156 spring wheat to all producing counties.

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## TAXES

160 WAWG supports income averaging, Farm Account for Rural and Ranch Management (FARRM),  
161 allow investment credits, favor capital gains-type investments, would eliminate federal estate  
162 taxes permanently, retain cash basis accounting and would let all types of entities deduct health  
163 insurance premiums.

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167

WAWG supports the elimination of the Federal estate tax or maintaining a minimum level of  
\$13.6 million per individual estate tax exemption indexed to inflation, retaining a step up in  
basis.

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170

WAWG supports the exclusion of farm rental income from self-employment taxes.

171 WAWG supports the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) net income (i.e. Schedule F) figures for  
172 determining agriculture's financial position.

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177

WAWG 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 deductions (199a) for C-Corps with less than \$1 million gross revenue.

178 WAWG supports a provision to allow for current year income to be 100% offset by a net  
179 operating loss carried forward.

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WAWG supports an increase in the mileage exemption for heavy highway vehicle use tax from  
7,500 to 20,000 miles for agricultural vehicles, and the simplification of applying for exemption.

## MARKETING COMMITTEE

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## TRADE

188 WAWG supports the continued donation of US-produced commodities to meet Food Aid  
189 distribution needs, not cash donations.

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WAWG urges international harmonization of scientific standards and trade rules.

WAWG recommends USW and NAWG work to see markets adhere to CODEX standards  
regarding import specification.

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WAWG supports an exemption for the PNW states relevant to the Jones Act to allow natural  
gas products, anhydrous ammonia and grain to be delivered by foreign vessels to and from  
ports on the west coast.

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201

WAWG urges Congress, the administration, and the USDA to continue to facilitate and  
encourage trade with all of our world customers with innovative credit programs.

202 WAWG supports increased funding for the Market Access Program (MAP) and Foreign Market  
203 Development (FMD) and continued funding for the Ag Trade Promotion (ATP) Program.

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206

WAWG opposes any trade distorting policies that interfere with the international shipment of  
grain. Examples include but are not limited to: unilateral sanctions, embargoes, violations of

207 contract sanctity, cargo preference laws, Turkish flour dumping, SPS issues, State Trading  
208 Enterprises (STE's) and the withholding of food as leverage to achieve political objectives.  
209  
210 WAWG urges US trade negotiators to protect domestic farm policies from being negotiated  
211 away to benefit other sectors of the US economy.  
212  
213 WAWG calls for an open border with Canada that provides for reciprocal bilateral wheat trade  
214 and encourages cooperation with Canadian producers and industry to achieve an open border  
215 with reciprocal access.  
216  
217 WAWG supports protecting non-trade-distorting and minimally trade-distorting domestic farm  
218 programs that maintain an adequate safety net.

219 WAWG opposes the Turkish government's use of disruptive incentives to its milling industry to  
220 export flour, regardless of price to export markets. Such exports clearly constitute dumping.  
221 WAWG supports US trade officials working with the impacted nations to impose a reasonable  
222 anti-dumping duty on Turkish flour imports.

223 WAWG supports bilateral and multilateral trade agreements that are favorable to the U.S. wheat  
224 industry as a top priority for USTR (US Trade Representative). WAWG opposes any withdrawal  
225 prior to any new trade agreement ratification.

226 WAWG supports the Export-Import Bank (Ex-Im) of the United States as a mechanism to  
227 finance international sales that would not otherwise occur.  
228  
229 WAWG encourages the Administration and USTR's office to fully comply and enforce WTO  
230 rules and regulations, utilizing the trade dispute settlement system as the best way to eliminate  
231 foreign trade barriers.  
232  
233 WAWG supports Trade Promotion Authority (Fast Track), to be fully utilized for brokering trade  
234 agreements.  
235  
236 WAWG supports maintaining the FGIS grading requirements for contrasting classes of wheat.  
237

### **FARM PROGRAM**

239  
240 WAWG will promote, develop, or pursue adequate state or federal funding for any and all farm  
241 programs on marketing and export.  
242  
243 WAWG supports development of a sound agricultural export policy to ensure U.S.  
244 competitiveness in the world market.  
245  
246 WAWG shall encourage reduction of the regulatory and tax burdens on agriculture and  
247 supporting industries.  
248

### **MARKETING**

249  
250  
251 Wheat and barley should be marketed on a 12% fixed moisture basis.  
252  
253 US Grain Standards should reflect and identify end-use characteristics of grain, foreign or  
254 domestic, as set and approved by the Federal Grain Inspection Service. An end-use certificate  
255 should remain with the grain even though possession or identity may change.

256  
257 WAWG encourages grain segregation based on customer needs or market demands.  
258

259  
260 **RESEARCH**  
261

262 WAWG supports restoring funding for the IMPACT Center (International Marketing Program for  
263 Agricultural Commodities & Trade) at Washington State University (WSU) to research  
264 international markets, product development, and to assess the implementation of policy  
265 changes for the U.S. wheat industry.  
266

267 WAWG supports continued funding through the WGC for WSU/USDA-ARS Minimum Quality  
268 Standards project - G & E study. ("G" represents the genetic component of wheat quality and  
269 "E" represents the environmental component)  
270

271 WAWG supports efforts of the Washington State Crop Improvement Association (WSCIA) to  
272 control jointed goat grass and noxious weeds and urges growers to use caution when  
273 purchasing seed from questionable sources.  
274

275 WAWG encourages other states to adopt a zero tolerance for jointed goat grass in certified  
276 seed and to enforce existing standards for all noxious weeds.  
277

278 WAWG supports research funding for an alternative wheat utilization market and encourages  
279 the commercial sale of value-added grain products for export.  
280

281 WAWG encourages additional financial support from state and federal agencies to develop new  
282 value added industries for the use of straw and grains, including but not limited to tax incentives,  
283 building code changes, low interest loans and grants.  
284

285 WAWG supports research to develop uniform, replicable measures of carbon sequestration.  
286

287 **NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE**  
288

289 **CONSERVATION PROGRAMS**  
290

291 WAWG supports laws and regulations that allow Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program  
292 (CREP) funds to be used to implement conservation practices for either endangered species  
293 recovery or clean water.  
294

295 WAWG opposes public acquisition of private land without providing for the loss in property tax  
296 revenue to local governments.  
297

298 WAWG supports federally sponsored programs promoting all natural resource conservation  
299 programs provided they include strong local input and control.  
300

301 WAWG supports tax law changes and cost share programs that would provide incentives for  
302 producers to invest in equipment that is designed for conservation.  
303

304 Long-term resource retirement or rental program payments should reflect the productive value  
305 of the land, protect its crop history base, and not require additional restrictive measures upon  
306 lands returned to production.  
307

308 WAWG requests that agricultural representatives and producers be involved in the planning and  
309 implementation of government programs and regulations at federal, state and local levels to  
310 ensure that regulations are socially and economically feasible for growers.

311  
312 WAWG supports NRCS' Local Working Group process to remain in local conservation district  
313 control.

314  
315 WAWG supports consolidation of conservation programs as long as flexibility in implementation  
316 of the program is maintained and/or increased.

317  
318 WAWG acknowledges that soil erosion, to some degree, is a naturally occurring event, but  
319 through the use of research, technology and BMPs the land will remain productive for  
320 generations into the future.

321  
322 WAWG urges state and federal agencies to utilize voluntary, incentive-based conservation  
323 practices when regulating the Clean Water and Clean Air acts, rather than issuing regional or  
324 statewide mandates.

325  
326 WAWG recognizes NRCS, Washington State Conservation Commission and local conservation  
327 districts as the authorities in conservation technical guidance throughout the state and urges  
328 state and federal regulators to also recognize them as the authorities and support funding them  
329 accordingly.

330  
331 WAWG opposes a federal or state agency requiring that a landowner install a prescribed  
332 practice on their land as a precondition to receiving any other federal or state cost share  
333 funding.

334  
335 WAWG supports maintaining the trust relationship between USDA and farmers and opposes  
336 NRCS using employees from other organizations that would violate that trust.

337  
338 WAWG supports adequate funding for NRCS technical assistance and implementations of Farm  
339 Bill conservation programs.

340  
341 WAWG supports efforts to implement quality assurances within NRCS programs in a consistent,  
342 accountable manner.

343  
344 WAWG supports RCPP that enhances the sustainability of wheat production in Washington  
345 State.

346  
347 WAWG supports identification of roles and responsibilities of USDA agencies through  
348 collaboration of data.

349  
350 WAWG supports any federal or state agency (except for emergency services) to give notice to  
351 the landowner or tenant prior to the inspection of their property.

352  
353 WAWG supports transparency from private to public, state, and federal agencies, when utilizing  
354 drones or other forms of electronic data.

355  
356 WAWG supports ensuring that organic producers are held to the same standards as those set  
357 for conventional production.

358

359 WAWG supports tax benefits for farmers to encourage ongoing management of conservation  
360 practices and options for producers to begin or expand conservation/carbon sequestration and  
361 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) reduction efforts.

362  
363 WAWG supports programs that pay producers for their ongoing climate farming practices.  
364

365 WAWG supports the development of a Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) analysis on wheat.  
366

367 WAWG supports NRCS adding additional enhancements that would help wheat growers be  
368 eligible for Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) funds and other NRCS programs.  
369

370  
371 **CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)**  
372

373 WAWG supports the use of EBI score criteria that does not change for the life of the farm bill.  
374

375 WAWG supports the establishment of a conservation priority area (CPA) for all endangered  
376 species and/or priority species that is exempt from the current state CPA zone acre cap.  
377

378 The CRP payment exemptions and the death benefits that apply to the landlord's heirs should  
379 also apply to the operator's heirs.  
380

381 WAWG supports CRP when it is part of the economic and environmental portfolio of a working  
382 farm.  
383

384 WAWG supports adjusting EBI numbers to reflect the fact that CRP cover has habitat value for  
385 wildlife.  
386

387 CRP plant stands should be kept as weed-free as possible.  
388

389 CRP plant stand evaluations should be based on original certification standards.  
390

391 WAWG supports increased CRP rental rates for water way buffers.  
392

393 WAWG supports expanding the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program to  
394 include intermittent, ephemeral and perennial waters.  
395

396 WAWG encourages increased communication with federal and state agencies that are  
397 writing rules and regulations, standards and technical guidance that have potential major  
398 impacts to our natural resources at the local level without local input.  
399

400 WAWG supports CSP being recognized as a conservation practice for CRP bid  
401 submission.  
402

403 WAWG supports efforts to realign CRP contract duration for continuous and general  
404 CRP contracts thus allowing the entire field to be returned to production at the same  
405 point in time.  
406

407 WAWG supports separate payment limitations between CRP, CBS (Contour Buffer  
408 Strips), CREP (Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program) and SAFE (State Acres  
409 for Wildlife Enhancement) among priority areas.  
410



411 WAWG supports raising the individual payment limitation for CRP from \$50,000 to at  
412 least \$150,000.

413  
414 WAWG supports research into how acreage is determined in the Conservation Priority  
415 Area (CPA) area.

416  
417 WAWG requests financial accommodation from Farm Service Agency in cases of natural  
418 disasters that impair previously established CRP stands.

419  
420 WAWG supports the allocation of higher bid points to CRP for farmland that is located in  
421 12 inch or below precipitation zones to address air or water quality concerns.

422  
423 WAWG supports revising the CRP-TIP program to remove the limitations on payments  
424 to the retiring farmer or operator if the “covered farmer” (TIP application) is a family  
425 member as defined in section 1001 of the Food Security act of 1985.

426  
427 WAWG supports the Secretary of Ag to have the authority to waive the 25% CRP cap in  
428 a county that has designated CPA (Critical Priority Areas) in that county.

429  
430 WAWG supports the continual maintenance of CRP and the mid management practice  
431 cost share.

432  
433 WAWG supports a review of the technical aspects of the CRP program.

434  
435 WAWG supports a regionally based CRP program that accounts for the different  
436 climates, soils, and agro-economic conditions across all wheat regions.

437  
438 **CONSERVATION STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM (CSP)**

439  
440 Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) payment limitation rules should be changed to follow  
441 standard FSA “person determination” guidelines.

442  
443 WAWG supports a CSP program will be administered by FSA with technical work done by  
444 NRCS.

445  
446 A producer who farms state and federally owned lands should be eligible to participate in CSP.

447  
448 WAWG supports raising the individual payment limitation for CSP from \$40,000 to  
449 \$100,000.

450  
451 WAWG supports continued funding for the CSP program, if the program is cut or phased out we  
452 support those funds being redirected to the EQIP programs rather than RCPP and easements.

453  
454 WAWG supports working with NRCS to identify potential practices that benefit the environment  
455 by agronomic zones.

456  
457 WAWG supports an easy to navigate program that pays producers yearly for the carbon  
458 sequestration practices they completed that year.

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463 **ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT (ESA)**

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WAWG supports modifying the ESA to take into consideration the economic impact of recovering endangered species.

WAWG believes that actions taken because of the Endangered Species Act or the Clean Water Act should be economically viable, biologically sound and respect landowners' rights.

WAWG will work for economic stability in counties that have land in CRP and species that are listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act.

WAWG supports an ESA baseline that includes dams.

WAWG supports efforts to update ESA law implementation to protect listed species by developing and providing biologically sound, scientifically based, and cost-effective measures implemented in a way that maintains strong regional economies.

WAWG supports requiring local consultation before the implementation of any action done under the authority of ESA.

**WATER**

WAWG supports local level participation in regulatory decision-making activities impacting water quality, quantity, instream flow and habitat use.

WAWG opposes federal, state, or local designation of any agricultural practice as a point source of pollution. Agriculture crop production has historically been regarded as a "non-point" source of pollution under the Clean Water Act (CWA).

WAWG supports reforming the water relinquishment statute to preserve existing water rights.

WAWG supports continuing development of the US Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) Columbia Basin Project to minimize groundwater declines within the Odessa Groundwater Management Subarea. (Chapter 173-130A WAC)

WAWG supports keeping an exempt well statute.

WAWG opposes any action that would reduce agricultural priorities of any of the state's water or change the first-in-time, first-in-right doctrine, as intended by Western Water Law.

WAWG urges members of congress and the administration to ensure that CWA permits not be required for labeled applications of labeled crop protection products.

WAWG opposes changing the definition in the CWA from "navigable waterways" to "all waters" in the US.

WAWG encourages EPA to use the WSDA Water Monitoring Data results during their rule making on agricultural issues.

WAWG opposes unreasonable buffer zones that are more than label recommendations for waterways that are not based on sound science.

515 WAWG actively opposes an increase in water right application fees and opposes instituting an  
516 annual water management service fee.

517  
518 WAWG will work with the state legislature, agricultural organizations, etc. to explore rewriting  
519 the WAC or propose new legislation that improves the potential visual citation process and  
520 improves the working relationship with landowners, managers of our natural resources.

521  
522 WAWG encourages agricultural group participation in the decision-making process that defines  
523 “substantial potential to pollute” in Washington state.

524  
525 WAWG encourages the state’s water quality authority to continue to participate in the non-point  
526 source pollution advisory council.

527  
528 WAWG opposes an expansive interpretation of US Army Corps “Waters of the US” (WOTUS).

529  
530 WAWG supports a legislative fix to the Washington State Supreme Court Foster decision to  
531 allow out-of-kind mitigation to offset environmental impact for water permits.

532  
533 **AIR**

534  
535 WAWG supports the option of controlled open field burning as a tool in agriculture’s effort to  
536 implement integrated pest management, manage residue and improve soil conservation  
537 practices.

538  
539 WAWG opposes changes to the Washington Clean Air Act that will negatively affect agriculture.

540  
541 WAWG supports the Department of Ecology’s program to educate both the public and growers  
542 about smoke management for public health.

543  
544 WAWG supports field burning regulations based on Best Management Practices (BMPs)  
545 administered at the local level.

546  
547 WAWG will work with the appropriate agencies to refine BMPs to reduce emission from ag  
548 burning.

549  
550 WAWG will continue to work with federal and state agencies and university researchers to study  
551 the origins and effects of naturally occurring fugitive dust.

552  
553 WAWG opposes any agricultural dust and air quality particle size regulations.

554  
555 WAWG opposes air quality restrictions that reduce particle size and micron limitations to air  
556 quality that results in a net loss to the Washington agricultural industry.

557  
558 WAWG supports that the Agriculture Burning Task Force continue to set the burn permit fee as  
559 stated in current law.

560  
561 WAWG supports the Department of Ecology maintaining a seven day per week agricultural burn  
562 smoke management program.

563  
564 WAWG will work to ensure that air quality standards for ozone will not impact the Agriculture  
565 Burning Task Force agreements.

566

567 WAWG supports collaboration and clear communication on the notification process for allowed  
568 ag burning between fire districts, Clean Air Authorities, and Department of Ecology.

569  
570 WAWG does not support any cap and trade, carbon sequestration, or climate change provisions  
571 without being a full partner in the development of any policy or legislation.  
572

573 WAWG supports market-based legislation that is fair, affordable, and achievable using the best  
574 scientific information, and does not make wheat growers less competitive in the global market or  
575 add undue costs.

576  
577 WAWG supports voluntary wildfire incentive-based programs but doesn't believe 25% of the  
578 county has to be affected for funds available. TABLED until January 2024

579  
580 **ENERGY**

581  
582 WAWG supports development of alternative sources of energy that benefit small grain  
583 producers if they are not more expensive than hydropower, or cause rates to go up.

584  
585 WAWG urges that climate change proposals consider production of foodstuffs a national priority  
586 and avoid negative impact upon the costs and adequacy of supplies of essential inputs used to  
587 produce crops.

588  
589 WAWG endorses all hydropower as a qualifying renewable resource.

590  
591 WAWG supports a change in the Energy Independence Act that would allow utilities to delay  
592 buying power from eligible renewable sources until their demand grows enough that they need  
593 the additional power.

594  
595 WAWG opposes increasing the renewable portfolio standard or limiting the ability of utilities to  
596 acquire new power sources if hydropower is not considered a qualifying renewable resource  
597 under the Energy Independence Act.

598  
599 WAWG supports opportunities to increase hydropower, nuclear energy, biomass, biogas,  
600 hydrogen, renewable natural gas, renewable propane, and other low-carbon emitting sources of  
601 energy.

602  
603 WAWG supports the continued use of natural gas for grid reliability if the state adopts carbon  
604 reduction legislation limiting the type of resources electric utilities are eligible to acquire and  
605 serve their customers.

606  
607 **CROP PROTECTION**

608  
609 Registrations for agricultural chemicals in the US and Canada should be harmonized.

610  
611 WAWG will work with pesticide manufacturers, regulatory agencies and research universities to  
612 gain and maintain pesticide registrations that are recognized by all federal agencies.

613  
614 WAWG supports increased federal funding for import food inspections.

615  
616 WAWG recommends that imported food inspections be conducted by USDA.

617  
618 WAWG supports the professional use of pesticides and best management practices.

619  
620 WAWG opposes mandatory reporting of agricultural pesticide use to governmental agencies.

621  
622 WAWG will study, comment on, or oppose any efforts, governmental or otherwise, to remove  
623 the labels from commonly used agricultural pesticides in the Pacific Northwest.

624  
625 WAWG supports the continued use of glyphosate for all applications.

626  
627 WAWG opposes cancelling crop protection product labels or uses unless equivalent  
628 replacement products are available.

629  
630 **BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP)**

631  
632 Best Management Practices (BMP) and preservation of crop residue for Alternative  
633 Conservation Systems (ACS) acreage should reflect local BMPs as developed and revised  
634 locally. Conservation District boards should retain the authority to develop ACS.

635  
636 WAWG will strive to ensure that all BMPs will be written to continue the economic sustainability  
637 of current farm units.

638  
639 WAWG requests federal and state agencies recognize local innovative conservation and BMPs  
640 and give farmers credit for using practices that effectively protect the natural resources on their  
641 farms.

642  
643 WAWG will work with agencies to evaluate local BMPs that help protect ground water.

644  
645 WAWG will work with all agricultural organizations to educate the DOE so that they adopt local  
646 BMPs, farm plans, and continue to use the NRCS technical guidelines that will result in the  
647 protection of the natural resources and water quality.

648  
649 Direct seeding is a useful management tool for some circumstances in our state, but it should  
650 never be a mandated best management practice for the whole state, or specific regions.

651  
652 WAWG will assist the WACD, Conservation Districts and Pacific Northwest Direct Seed  
653 Association to work with NRCS at the state and national level so that the 329 and 345 standards  
654 use RUSLE Soil Value at 30 and less. This will allow the choices and evaluation of equipment  
655 with the grower and local NRCS staff.

656  
657 WAWG supports that the NRCS change its rules to allow the counting of green growth (grower's  
658 crop) in the calculation of residue for HEL compliance.

659  
660 WAWG supports the Washington State Conservation Commission efforts to develop BMP's for  
661 nonpoint pollution.

662  
663 **RESEARCH COMMITTEE**

664  
665 WAWG strongly encourages the prioritization of wheat and barley research, including Varietal  
666 Development, Production and Marketing:

- 667  
668 1. All aspects of diseases, insects, and weeds management including development  
669 of resistant varieties and BMPs to minimize herbicide resistance in weeds.

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2. Improved adaptation for new varieties, especially for drought, winter hardiness, falling numbers and sprout damage.
  3. Soil conservation and fertility related to plant nutrition.
  4. Cropping Systems: Foundation and developmental research into the interaction of soil health, crop rotation and fertility and alternative crops.
  5. Regional Approaches to Climate Change with emphasis on Carbon Sequestration and Drought.
  6. Marketing (including the restoration of IMPACT funding – WSU’s International Marketing Program for Agricultural Commodities and Trade and the Wheat Marketing Center).
  7. Agriculture economics
  8. Varietal testing of all public and private cultivars grown in Washington for performance; adaptation and grain quality across all of Washington’s major wheat growing environments.

685 WAWG, in conjunction with the Washington Grain Commission (WGC) and Washington State  
686 University (WSU), should work toward greater Pacific Northwest support for USDA/ARS’s NW  
687 Sustainable Agroecosystems Research Unit located in Pullman, WA to conduct fundamental  
688 and translational research that will result in improved soil health and carbon sequestration in  
689 wheat and barley cropping systems.

690  
691 WAWG will work with environmental groups to find areas of mutual concern where both groups  
692 can financially support sound science research that focuses on solving environmental quality  
693 problems.

694  
695 WAWG urges all growers to participate in coordinated farm research.

696  
697 WAWG supports full and continued funding of the Ag and Food Research Initiative in the Farm  
698 Bill.

699  
700 WAWG supports a collaborative approach to grain research between Idaho, Oregon, and  
701 Washington.

702  
703 WAWG supports the research and deployment (commercialization) of a rapid, reliable, quality  
704 test method to replace the existing falling number test and its adoption as the grading factor for  
705 “falling number” in wheat.

706  
707 WAWG supports research to determine if using a lower falling number standard would affect  
708 end-use quality.

709  
710 WAWG supports continuation of funding in the Washington State Soil Health initiative which  
711 provides funding to Washington State University, to conduct research and pilot projects for  
712 practices and policies by the Washington State Department of Agriculture and the Washington  
713 State Conservation Commission that would improve soil health and improve agricultural  
714 productivity.

715  
716 WAWG supports the use of approved best management practices for addressing weed  
717 resistance.

718  
719 WAWG supports the mission and focus of WSU, Washington’s Land Grant University. Essential  
720 to fulfilling that mission is fostering the research preeminence of WSU faculty that is  
721 fundamental to the future success of Washington’s agriculture.

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## RESEARCH FUNDING

WAWG supports efforts to fund WSU, Agricultural Research Center and University Extension at the level of its peer institutions.

WAWG supports Plant Variety Protection (PVP) for new publicly released varieties of wheat developed at WSU that need Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) protection for varieties developed with public funds.

WAWG requests the Washington State Legislature to ensure that funding be maintained at Washington State University in the College of Agriculture, Human and Natural Resource Sciences to prevent further erosion of faculty, staff, and student positions.

WAWG supports stabilized or increased funding to the ARS facilities in Pullman, WA.

WAWG supports and encourages the American wheat and barley industry to join National Coalition for Food and Agricultural Research Initiative (C-FAR), with the rest of the agricultural industry, to double agricultural research funding.

WAWG supports the Washington Grain Commission, WSU, and USDA ARS to secure sustainable and perpetual funding sources for club wheat research.

WAWG supports federal funding for the PNW herbicide weed resistance initiative.

WAWG encourages WSU to fully fund and replace open county extension positions.

WAWG supports continued funding at or above inflation-based levels for USDA-ARS and USDA NIFA/AFRI, the primary sources for federally funded agricultural research.

## EDUCATION

WAWG supports and encourages standardization of wheat quality testing protocols, procedures, and data reporting between the four Pacific Northwest wheat quality testing laboratories. This includes the USDA-ARS Western Wheat Quality Laboratory located in Pullman, WA; the Wheat Marketing Center, Inc., located in Portland, OR; and the University of Idaho Wheat Quality Laboratory, located in Aberdeen, ID, the Oregon State University, and Wheat Quality Laboratory located in Corvallis, OR.

WAWG supports Washington State University retaining full authority to use, manage, buy and sell research real estate properties that they own and oversee.

## INNOVATION FOR CONTINUED VARIETY IMPROVEMENT AND MARKETING

Advancing breeding technology holds great promise for the future and the US wheat industry values these advancements. In preparation for the future commercialization of wheat derived through these technologies, we take the following positions:

1. We support and will work to ensure the ability of wheat producers to make planting and marketing choices based on economic, agronomic, and market factors.

- 772 2. We support the ability of our wheat customers to make purchases based on specific  
773 traits. We commit ourselves to the principle that our customers' needs are vitally  
774 important.
- 775 3. We support and will assist in the development by all segments of the industry of an  
776 orderly marketing system to assure delivery of non-transgenic wheat to markets that  
777 require it.
- 778 4. We urge the adoption of nationally and internationally accepted definition of generally  
779 accepted breeding technology. We also urge international harmonization of scientific  
780 standards and trade rules.
- 781 5. We support voluntary labeling of food products derived from specific breeding  
782 technologies provided these technologies are consistent with US law and international  
783 trade agreements and are truthful and not misleading. We support the establishment of a  
784 reasonable threshold level for adventitious or accidental inclusion of transgenic traits in  
785 bulk wheat or wheat food products in both U.S. and international markets.
- 786 6. We are confident that continued advances in breeding techniques will deliver significant  
787 consumer and producer benefits, and we support continued advanced research and  
788 product and market development. We invite valued and interested customers to join with  
789 us in a working partnership to capitalize on emerging novel wheat breeding  
790 technologies.

791

792

## 793 STATE LEGISLATION COMMITTEE

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795

### LEGISLATION

796

797 WAWG supports the WSU CAHNRS budget requests.

798

799 WAWG opposes restrictions on roadside spraying that will compromise fire and weed  
800 management.

801

802 WAWG opposes state legislation creating collective bargaining for agricultural workers.

803

804 WAWG supports maintaining the integrity of dedicated state funds and accounts. Any  
805 associated accrued interest should be appropriated to and used for only their original intent.

806

807 WAWG supports the policy that, if state agriculture programs, including research dollars, are  
808 subject to budget cuts to achieve deficit reduction, the same percentage of cuts should apply to  
809 all state government programs.

810

811 WAWG opposes state legislation and regulations pertaining to greenhouse gases that are  
812 economically disruptive such as cap and trade, carbon tax, or a low carbon fuel standard.

813

814 WAWG supports the use of voluntary incentives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions rather  
815 than mandates.

816

817 WAWG supports voluntary development and deployment of greenhouse gas reduction  
818 technology.

819

820 WAWG supports a guest worker program that secures the borders of the US and provides a  
821 legal, affordable, and stable workforce for agriculture.

822

823 WAWG encourages the buildout of broadband internet infrastructure in Washington state.



824  
825 WAWG supports an employee’s right to earn a competitive wage for his or her productive work.  
826

827 WAWG supports legislation to provide seasonal flexibility from paying overtime for agriculture  
828 workers.  
829

830 WAWG supports the state taking all possible steps to avoid economic and environmental  
831 leakage from carbon laws and regulations to protect Washington’s existing manufacturing jobs  
832 and infrastructure. WAWG supports ongoing efforts by Energy Intensive, Trade Exposed  
833 businesses, such as food processors, to have a compliance pathway based on economic and  
834 technological feasibility.  
835

836 WAWG opposes bans to restrict the use of existing energy sources, including natural gas.  
837 Ensuring power reliability should be prioritized over meeting arbitrary reduction targets.  
838

839 WAWG opposes the creation of any qui tam (private right of action) enforcement powers in  
840 labor and employment statutes.  
841

842 WAWG supports any reforms to Washington’s Paid Family and Medical Leave program must  
843 preserve the program’s basic premium share and benefits structure.  
844

## 845 **TAXES**

846  
847 WAWG positions on state tax policy are:  
848

- 849 1. Support the Open Space Act.
- 850 2. Support tax and spending reform and elimination of the B&O tax.
- 851 3. Oppose taxes and policies that hinder intra-family transfers of family farms.
- 852 4. Oppose removal of lands from local tax rolls through state and federal acquisition  
853 without compensation to local taxing jurisdictions. (PILT)
- 854 5. Oppose any changes to any tax preferences that would be harmful to agriculture.
- 855 6. Tax increases must be voted on by affected voters.
- 856 7. Removal of the state portion of the sales tax on all farm equipment.
- 857 8. Support the ag exemption for the overtime payroll rules.
- 858 9. Support raising the state’s estate tax exemption to match the federal estate tax  
859 exemption.  
860

861 WAWG supports to promote and continually update the study on the value of ag tax preferences  
862 to the state of Washington.  
863

864 WAWG supports efforts to retain or improve our agriculture tax preferences which assist us in  
865 competing in a domestic and international marketplace.  
866

867 WAWG supports repealing or making the mandatory long term care tax voluntary.  
868  
869

## 870 **REGULATORY REFORM**

871  
872 WAWG supports legislative and administrative efforts to enact and implement state regulatory  
873 reforms that would reduce regulatory burdens on individuals and businesses.  
874

875 WAWG supports the concept that whenever governmental actions adversely affect the value or  
876 use of private property, the owner must be fairly compensated.

877  
878 WAWG will work with all organized user groups, state agencies and the legislature to ensure  
879 departmental rule making is consistent with legislative intent and to promote an efficient and  
880 responsive management process in the state of Washington.

881  
882 WAWG supports the public right to know who has filed an environmental quality management  
883 complaint.

884  
885 WAWG supports efforts to enact legislation requiring review of all agency budget programs or  
886 minimum of once every ten years, in efforts to cut wasteful spending and programs not meeting  
887 their intended reasons for implementations.

888  
889 **STATE AGENCIES**

890  
891 **Department of Agriculture**

892  
893 WAWG positions on Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) issues are:

- 894  
895 1. Supports continued WSDA administration of the regulation of agricultural chemical use  
896 versus Department of Ecology or Department of Health.  
897 2. Supports continued WSDA administration of the grain inspection program versus federal  
898 administration.  
899 3. Supports funding for the waste pesticide collection programs.  
900 4. Supports maintaining legislative appropriations to WSDA at levels, which allow the  
901 department to perform its legislated responsibilities efficiently and effectively.  
902 5. Supports funding for pesticide applicator training program which educates handlers and  
903 applicators on how to use pesticides safely and effectively.

904  
905 WAWG supports maintaining the WSDA as a standalone agency and that they take the lead on  
906 any agriculture related issue.

907  
908 WAWG supports the Conservation Commission to remain as an independent agency.

909  
910 WAWG supports the funding of Washington State trade promotion for expanding grain markets.

911  
912 WAWG supports WSDA/WSU/WSCIA wheat seed quality assurance program that includes  
913 continued screening to validate the integrity of our certified seed supply.

914  
915 WAWG supports legislation to allow a producer to choose to have their submitted grain sample  
916 inspected and graded by Washington State Department of Agriculture when delivering to  
917 warehouse operator or commodity dealer for storage or sale.

918  
919 WAWG supports paying reasonable pesticide registration and licensing fees to maintain a  
920 robust pesticide safety program.

921  
922 **Department of Ecology**

923  
924 WAWG supports funding for conservation districts to assist landowners and operators to  
925 implement necessary conservation practices to maintain clean water.

926

927 WAWG believes Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) should be determined by landowners,  
928 operators and local conservation experts.  
929  
930 WAWG supports a MOA between the DOE and local conservation districts.  
931  
932 WAWG supports participation in the DOE Ag and Water Quality Advisory Committee.  
933  
934 WAWG supports the use of the peer reviewed mapping of streams in Washington State for fish  
935 passage.  
936  
937 WAWG supports all practices implemented to improve water quality and reduce soil erosion  
938 should be voluntary. DOE must agree to let perennial commodity crops to be included in plans  
939 for soil erosion control.  
940  
941 WAWG opposes local, state, and federal programs that take agricultural land out of production  
942 without just compensation for the period that the land is out of production.  
943  
944 WAWG supports a science-based approach to determining agriculture and water quality issues.  
945  
946 WAWG supports full funding of the Voluntary Stewardship Program (VSP).  
947  
948 WAWG supports the Climate Commitment Act paying producers or offering some type of credit  
949 for the carbon sequestration practices they completed that year.  
950  
951 WAWG supports holding DOE accountable to find solutions to the Climate Commitment Act fuel  
952 exemptions.

953  
954 **Department of Employment Security**

955  
956 WAWG supports cutting Employment Security unemployment insurance (UI) rates to reduce  
957 any excessive surpluses in the UI account and opposes increased spending on training and  
958 benefits programs.  
959

960 **Department of Labor and Industries**

961  
962 WAWG positions on Department of Labor and Industries (L&I) issues are:

- 963  
964 1. Opposes farm safety regulations that are burdensome and unnecessary.  
965 2. Requests direct mailings to growers of proposed and adopted changes to the  
966 Agricultural Safety Code in language easily understood by growers.  
967 3. Supports adoption of a more flexible industrial insurance system that would allow private  
968 insurance and group self-insurance.  
969

970 WAWG will continue to work with other agricultural employer groups, the legislature, and L&I to  
971 ensure that both the content and the format of the Agricultural Safety Code are conducive to the  
972 maintenance of farm safety in our state.  
973

974 WAWG will work with L&I to develop various strategies, such as the breaking out of rates,  
975 based on specific farm operations to keep the rates lower.  
976  
977  
978

979 **Department of Natural Resources (DNR)**

980

981 WAWG shall regularly meet with the Commissioner of Public Lands, Department of Natural  
982 Resources (DNR) or his/her designated representatives to discuss issues of mutual concern.

983

984 WAWG opposes DNR and Fish and Wildlife aggressively acquiring and purchasing agricultural  
985 land to form any new land trusts for the state.

986

987 WAWG supports the Conservation Stewardship Program and Ag Land Easement (ALE)  
988 be eligible on State Trust Lands, managed by DNR.

989

990 WAWG opposes state agencies aggressively acquiring and purchasing agricultural land over a  
991 fair market value.

992

993 WAWG opposes state agencies acquiring new land until they are current with the (payment in  
994 lieu of taxes) PILT payments.

995

996 WAWG opposes DNR utilizing a highest and best use clause allowing early termination of  
997 agricultural leases without DNR paying penalties to the lessee for the remaining term of the  
998 lease.

999

1000 **State Noxious Weed Board**

1001

1002 WAWG will work with the State Noxious Weed Board and the legislature to ensure that any  
1003 amendments to the state noxious weed laws and regulations are necessary, practical, and  
1004 effective.

1005

1006 **EDUCATION**

1007

1008 WAWG encourages its members and leaders to:

1009

- 1010 1. Communicate and cooperate with other agricultural organizations and companies  
1011 (partnerships) to collectively influence agricultural policy.
- 1012 2. Have an active and frequent presence in Olympia.
- 1013 3. Utilize the expertise of the WAWG lobbyist to inform the membership and help direct  
1014 WAWG policy in Olympia.
- 1015 4. Individually get involved in local and state political processes and work for the election of  
1016 candidates favorable to agriculture.
- 1017 5. Inform non-agricultural legislators of the value, needs and importance of agriculture in  
1018 the state.

1019

1020 WAWG will monitor attempts to further restrict the freedoms of teaching our trade to interested  
1021 children and young people.

1022

1023 WAWG opposes rules and regulations adversely effecting employment of young people on  
1024 farms as long as adequate safety and educational training measures are maintained

1025

1026 WAWG support states' efforts that ask county commissioners to formally request in writing that  
1027 the state and federal governments direct their employees do the following:

1028

- 1029 1. Consult with each respective county prior to implementing any laws, statutes, or US  
1030 codes;

1031 2. Follow and adhere to the afore mentioned laws, statutes, or USCs, which would affect  
1032 the economy, customs and culture of their county.  
1033

1034 WAWG opposes any state laws or regulations, which are more restrictive than the 1987 federal  
1035 manual for defining wetlands. Any such laws or regulations must require that all defining factors  
1036 be present: soil type, water, air, plant type, animal, human, and energy (SWAPAHE).  
1037

1038 **TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE**  
1039

1040 WAWG will pursue all efforts to keep a well-maintained West Coast Trade Corridor. We will do  
1041 so by helping to maintain or improve roadway, rail, and river (navigation) freight corridors.  
1042

1043 **ROAD**  
1044

1045 WAWG supports funds collected from any transportation source or mode be allocated back  
1046 solely for transportation uses.  
1047

1048 WAWG requests the Washington State Transportation Commission and WSDOT develop a  
1049 statewide, long-term Freight Plan for Washington State that incorporates both infrastructure and  
1050 funding plans.  
1051

1052 WAWG will educate wheat farmers and continue to lobby against additional Interstate and  
1053 Intrastate licensing issues for farm trucks and semi-tractor/trailer vehicles.  
1054

1055 WAWG supports a farm-to-market exemption from interstate commerce regulatory enforcement  
1056 to allow movement of a commodity from the farm to its first point of in-state delivery where title  
1057 is transferred within the state of origin.  
1058

1059 WAWG requests the WSDOT and county road departments continue annual roadside spraying  
1060 programs for the abatement of weeds.  
1061

1062 WAWG encourages the Washington State Patrol and WSDOT to expedite the implementation of  
1063 the MAP-21 federal transportation law, especially the provisions exempting farm vehicles.  
1064

1065 WAWG opposes road usage charges based on a pay-per-mile system which disproportionately  
1066 impacts rural areas.  
1067

1068 WAWG supports the repeal of the law tying Washington to California's vehicle emission  
1069 standards which phases out gas powered vehicles and trucks.  
1070

1071 **RAIL**  
1072

1073 WAWG supports the Palouse River Coulee City Rail Authority efforts to rebuild, refurbish,  
1074 maintain and reconnect the short line rail system.  
1075

1076 WAWG supports federal and state assistance for branch line track rehabilitation.  
1077

1078 WAWG continues to encourage WSDOT to ensure the return and use of Washington Grain  
1079 Train cars primarily on short lines in the Pacific Northwest AND to purchase additional Grain  
1080 Train Cars when economically feasible.  
1081

1082 WAWG encourages the state of Washington to ensure the mainline rail carriers provide grain  
1083 cars to shippers in an economically fair and timely manner to ensure that state investment in  
1084 short line infrastructure is not marginalized.

1085  
1086 WAWG urges members of Congress, the Surface Transportation Board and other responsible  
1087 government entities, to prevent America's railroads from implementing unnecessary new railcar  
1088 standards that would impede the timely and economical transportation of anhydrous ammonia,  
1089 an essential fertilizer for wheat and the feedstock used to produce other nitrogen products.

1090  
1091 WAWG asks the legislature and WSDOT to use their influence to maintain trackage rights and  
1092 access to the rail line to Wallula for future use.

1093  
1094 WAWG supports increased Surface Transportation Board monitoring of railroad maintenance  
1095 and improvements.

1096  
1097 WAWG opposes the use of inverse rate structures by railroads and supports the  
1098 nondiscriminatory geographic rates.

1099  
1100 WAWG shall pursue all facets of rail issues that will provide relief to wheat growers on rail rates  
1101 and service.

1102  
1103 WAWG supports maintenance and expansion of intermodal services that service  
1104 agricultural products.

1105  
1106 **RIVERS**

1107  
1108 WAWG will continue membership of the Pacific Northwest Waterways Association and will hold  
1109 a position on its board of directors.

1110  
1111 WAWG supports a strong barge, river, and port system with continued federal and state  
1112 funding for operations, maintenance and improvement of the region's inland waterways,  
1113 infrastructure, and coastal harbor channels. WAWG will work with other groups to  
1114 reduce the impact of the river closure maintenance.

1115  
1116 WAWG encourages Washington State legislators to actively support and pursue rivers  
1117 (navigation) as an integral part of freight mobility in relieving rail and road congestion.

1118  
1119 WAWG supports retaining congressional authority over navigation and the other  
1120 congressionally authorized purposes of the federal Columbia-Snake River System  
1121 projects.

1122  
1123 WAWG opposes the removal or breaching of any dams, and excessive spill and flow  
1124 augmentation within the Columbia/Snake River system.

1125  
1126 WAWG supports development of biologically effective salmon recovery measures that  
1127 maintain the existing federally authorized, multiple-use river system and invest in the  
1128 addition of fish passage over Chief Joseph and Grand Coulee dams, to expand salmon  
1129 habitat up to Canada.

1130  
1131 WAWG strongly endorses the routine maintenance of the Columbia-Snake River  
1132 Navigational Channel at authorized depth via dredging and/or by adjusting reservoir pool  
1133 levels.

1134  
1135 WAWG supports funding for short- and long-term repair needs of jetties at the mouth of  
1136 the Columbia River.

1137  
1138 WAWG supports Columbia River Treaty efforts which protect the viability of US  
1139 navigation, hydropower, irrigation, and flood control.

1140  
1141 WAWG supports a flood control approach that does not cause impacts to the safety or  
1142 efficiency of navigation on the Columbia or Snake rivers.

1143  
1144 **MEMBERSHIP AND PUBLIC RELATIONS INFORMATION COMMITTEE**

1145  
1146 **EDUCATION**

1147  
1148 WAWG shall actively produce public information and educational programs in order to increase  
1149 the awareness of the wheat industry that drives agriculture's importance to the state and  
1150 nation's economy.

1151  
1152 WAWG encourages the Washington Grain Commission and Washington Wheat Foundation to  
1153 continue funding public informational programs.

1154  
1155 WAWG urges the WGC to continue to fund and assist the Wheat Foods Council and other  
1156 organizations dedicated to addressing the public regarding wheat's nutritional value.

1157  
1158 Each county association of wheat growers is encouraged to annually help fund agriculture  
1159 education programs.

1160  
1161 WAWG will maintain an active website, linked to other wheat industry sites for complete  
1162 information and education for members and the public.

1163  
1164 **VALUE ADDED SERVICE, PROGRAMS AND PARTNERSHIPS**

1165  
1166 WAWG will engage various companies to offer optional value-added services to individual  
1167 WAWG members and associates. Officers, Executive Committee, staff and the WAWG  
1168 Membership Committee will review and make recommendations to the WAWG Board of  
1169 Directors for final approval.

1170  
1171 **MEMBERSHIP**

1172  
1173 WAWG encourages each county to:

- 1174  
1175
  1. Recruit all wheat producers as members and associate partners.
  - 1176 2. Upgrade individual membership levels.

1177  
1178 Optimize levels of communication on the national, state, and local county level through  
1179 newsletters, websites, Wheat Life and email.

1180  
1181 State committees should maintain continuity in their plans and goals:

- 1182  
1183
  1. Each county should have a member assigned to each state  
1184 committee.

1185 2. Committee chairmen shall receive a job description, instruction,  
1186 and budget.  
1187

1188 As representatives of WAWG, state officers and executive committee members should not  
1189 publicly endorse political candidates.  
1190

1191 Membership is the grassroots of WAWG.  
1192

1193 Membership fees can change with growers needs. The following membership levels will be  
1194 current until such time as the membership with proper procedure shall choose to change  
1195 amounts (as outlined in Article X – Conventions or by Board motion to be reconfirmed at state  
1196 annual meeting.)  
1197

1198 Lifetime member dues remain as a permanent endowment (regardless of death) and only the  
1199 interest from the permanent endowment may be used as non-restricted funds.

1200 Only those lifetime members joining WAWG prior to November 21, 2009, shall receive a  
1201 complimentary convention registration.  
1202

1203 Harvest Plus Lifetime Membership dues will be 20 times that of the grower membership level.  
1204 As of 11/15/2023 the amount is \$3,000 and payments over a three-year billing period is allowed  
1205 and is non-refundable.  
1206

1207 The dues for regular membership (voting) shall be:

- 1208 • Grower/Landlord- \$150 per person per annum,
- 1209 • Family - \$250 for up to 2 people per annum.
- 1210 • Partnership - \$600 for up to 5 people per annum.
- 1211 • Convention – \$720 for 2 individuals, membership, and convention registration  
1212

1213 The dues for student nonvoting membership

- 1214 • Education - \$90.00 per annum, Wheat Life magazine and Green Sheet  
1215

1216 The designated dues for Associate Members (non-voting) shall be:

- 1217 • Level 1 Industry Supporter - \$250 per annum membership
- 1218 • Level 2 VIP - \$500 per annum, Membership \$250, Wheat Life credit \$250
- 1219 • Level 3 CEO - \$1,800 per annum, Membership \$250, Wheat Life credit \$1,050,  
1220 AMMO \$500
- 1221 • Level 4 Convention Sponsor - \$6,000 per annum, Membership \$250, Wheat Life credit  
1222 \$2,750, AMMO \$1,000, Convention Silver \$2,000
- 1223 • Level 5 Platinum Sponsor - \$10,000 per annum, Membership \$250, Wheat Life credit  
1224 \$2,750, AMMO \$1,000, Convention Platinum \$6,000  
1225

1226 The state association will provide Wheat Life magazine and either Green Sheet Alert via email  
1227 or Green Sheet newsletter at all levels of membership.  
1228

1229 The state association shall retain eighty-five (85%) percent of membership payments and fifteen  
1230 (15%) percent shall be returned to the counties for their efforts towards membership. Lifetime  
1231 member fees are excluded from the 85/15% amounts to be retained by the state and counties  
1232 respectfully. County paybacks will be paid approximately twice a year.  
1233

1234 Members are encouraged to donate to Legislative Action Fund, Washington Wheat PAC and  
1235 Barley Boosters for state and national legislative lobbying, and to the Environment Stewardship  
1236 Fund for fighting environmental issues that arise and directly affect growers.



1237  
1238  
1239  
1240

***2024 WAWG Resolutions passed at the 2023 Washington Association of Wheat Growers Annual Meeting November 15<sup>th</sup>, 2023***