
2025
OFFICIAL POLICIES OF THE
WYOMING FARM BUREAU
FEDERATION



UPDATED NOVEMBER 2024



WYOMING FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

The purpose of Farm Bureau is to organize effectively, advance and improve, in every way possible, the agricultural interests of the State of Wyoming and the nation, through the united efforts of the County Farm Bureaus in the state.

MISSION STATEMENT

To represent the voices of Wyoming farmers and ranchers through grassroots policy development while focusing on protecting private property rights, strengthening agriculture, and supporting farm and ranch families through advocacy, education, and leadership development.

FOREWORD

The following pages are a compilation of Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation policies. By action of the Wyoming Farm Bureau at its 63rd annual meeting, November 29 through December 2, 1981, research was completed, and Wyoming Farm Bureau policies are dated according to their year of voting delegate approval. Any policies prior to 1964 are dated 1964 until such time as earlier reference material is found.

- All policies were rewritten in a narrative style in the year 1975 and adhere to the original intent.
- Policies are arranged by general categories with appropriate subsections.
- Date of enactment appears before each resolution as:
[YEAR--the policy follows the date and is enclosed in brackets.]

Amendments: When an existing policy is amended, you will see the policy as amended with the year (AYEAR) it was amended at the end in parentheses. Example:

[1996-Farm Bureau favors the sale of state lands on a case-by-case system, each nomination to stand on its own merits.] (A2018)

Reaffirmations: When an existing policy is reaffirmed, you will see the year it was reaffirmed at the end in parentheses. Example:

[1993-If the ESA is enforced in any area, it should be rigidly enforced on every square foot of land in the United States.] (Reaffirmed in 1994)

NOTE: Any policy with a double star (**) preceding it is time sensitive and will be deleted after five years if not reaffirmed or amended. The double star (**) placement with (or removal from) a policy is a decision voted upon by the voting delegates.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

STATE

EDUCATION	1
Cost/Funding.....	1
State/Federal Standards.....	1
Local Control	2
University & Community Colleges	4
Vocational Education.....	5
Ag in the Classroom.....	5
GENERAL AGRICULTURE.....	5
Ag Promotion & Education	6
Marketing.....	7
Grain	8
Fencing.....	8
Ag Liens.....	8
State Loan & Investment Board.....	9
Conservation Districts.....	9
Animal Disease	9
Brucellosis.....	10
General Animal Health & Welfare	10
Brand Inspections/Animal ID	11
GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS.....	13
Local Government	16
State Government.....	17
Federal Government.....	20
Judicial	20
Voting	21
State Fair	22
Health & Welfare.....	23
Medical	23
Illegal Drugs.....	24
Labor	24
Farm Labor.....	24
TAXES AND REVENUE	25
Local & State Agencies	25
Local & State Taxes.....	26
Property Tax.....	27
Mineral Tax.....	28
Business/Personal Tax	29

Ag Land Assessment.....	29
Estate Tax.....	29
Income Tax	29
Fuel Tax	30
NATURAL & ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES.....	30
Open Spaces/Perpetuities.....	30
Land Use Planning	31
Federal Lands.....	32
State Lands.....	32
Private Property	35
Intellectual Property Rights	38
Trespass.....	38
Eminent Domain.....	39
Wyoming DEQ	41
Plant Siting.....	41
FISH & WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT	42
State & Federal Funding/Management	42
Wildlife Damages	46
Endangered Species	47
Wolf	47
Bear	47
Prairie Dog.....	48
Sage Grouse	48
Big Horn Sheep.....	48
Mountain Lion	49
Predator Control.....	49
Weed & Pest Management.....	50
WATER RESOURCES	51
Interstate & Federal Administration	51
State Water Administration.....	53
CBM Water.....	56
Water Development	56
In-stream Flow	58
Wetlands	59
Irrigation Districts.....	60
Water Quality.....	60
ENERGY RESOURCES	61
Development Planning.....	61
Renewable Fuels	62
Subsurface Exploration.....	62

TRANSPORTATION & COMMUNICATIONS.....	62
Planning & Funding Roadways (State/Federal)	62
County Roads.....	63
Private Roads	63
Trucking Regulations.....	63
Railroads	64
Department of Transportation (DOT).....	65
Highway Safety/Ag Transport	66
Public Service Commission	67
Telecommunications	67

NATIONAL

EDUCATION	70
-----------------	----

GENERAL AGRICULTURE.....	70
Miscellaneous	70
Animal Disease	71
LISA (Low Input Sustainable Agriculture)	72
Marketing	73
Regulatory Burden	74
Weather Modification	75
Trade	75

GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS.....	76
Constitutional Government.....	76
Open Spaces.....	80
National Defense.....	80
Farm Programs.....	81
Judicial Branch.....	81
Patriotism	82
Civil Rights	82

HEALTH AND WELFARE	83
Health Insurance	83
Marriage	83
Family and Moral Responsibility.....	84

LABOR.....	84
Farm Labor.....	84

MONETARY, SPENDING AND TAX	85
Government Spending	85
Withholding Tax	86
Estate Tax.....	86
Income Tax	86

Fair Tax	87
Social Security	87
Bankruptcy	88
Banking.....	88
NATURAL & ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES.....	88
Energy Policy.....	88
Park Service	89
Forest Service.....	89
EPA.....	89
USDA/NRCS	90
Eminent Domain	91
Private Property Rights.....	91
Federal Lands Permits and Use.....	92
Wilderness.....	99
Wild Horses	100
Endangered Species	101
Wolf	103
Weed & Pest Control	103
Water Administration.....	104
Wetlands	104
Water Quality.....	105
Super Fund	105
TRANSPORTATION & COMMUNICATIONS.....	106
Trucking Regulations.....	106
Roads.....	106
Railroads	106
Telecommunications	107

STATE

EDUCATION

Cost/Funding

[2005-Wyoming Farm Bureau wants to take the Wyoming cost of living index out of the regional cost adjustment in the school funding model.]

[2016-Farm Bureau does not support raising or creating new taxes, or eliminating any exemptions to compensate for education funding declines from mineral royalties. We support gradual adjustments to education funding and that any reductions or increases in education funding be proportional to changes in the overall state budget.]

[2019-Farm Bureau supports requiring the legislature to carefully consider the means of the State for both education costs and school capital construction costs. Farm Bureau asks that the State work to ensure that school buildings only be updated or replaced if necessary.]

State/Federal Standards

[2021-Farm Bureau opposes the teaching or promoting of any ideology of racism (e.g., Critical Race Theory, etc.) at any level of education or in government.

[1964-We believe that foundation aid for maintenance of isolated and homebound children should be sustained.]

[1973-We support the minimum high school graduation requirements. We believe that the State Education Department shall submit policy only for approval of the State Board of Education. The State Board of Education shall assume its duties in setting policy for the evaluation of public schools as required by law.]

[2010-We recommend to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction that school be encouraged to emphasize teaching the true roots of our republic and form of government and our competitive free enterprise system.]

[1976-Because quality education is of prime importance in Wyoming, we favor the continuous upgrading of personnel on a continuing basis irrespective of any standards of length of service.]

[1992-Farm Bureau requests that the system of tenure be revised so that on every third year a teacher is reevaluated by a board made up of teachers, parents, and school board members to reconfirm or deny tenure for another three years, so that the performance of our quality teachers does not go unnoticed; and because we feel that this would help bring not only the confidence of community in our education system up, but help bring the confidence of our teachers up to know that quality is rewarded.] (Reaffirmed in 2008)

[1988-Farm Bureau supports the concept that prospective teachers need a stronger subject area background through courses to qualify them to teach that subject area. Recognizing the extra hours of study created by this endeavor, every effort should be made by the College of Education to streamline the course of study to be obtainable in four years.]

[1981-Farm Bureau feels that lunch recipients should be screened more carefully by local school boards with a view to reducing the number of free and reduced cost lunches going to less than needy families.]

[2011-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports a school voucher program for Wyoming.]

1 [1985-Farm Bureau opposes mandatory year-round school systems in the state.] (Reaffirmed in
2 2014)

3 [1991-Farm Bureau supports rural country schools for elementary students in grades
4 K-6. We believe the education services provided for these schools should be similar to the state
5 "basket," but could be reduced or adjusted by an agreement between the parents and administration.]
6 (Reaffirmed in 2014, 2023)

7 [1991-Farm Bureau supports continued professional certification of teachers hired to teach in the
8 public school systems full-time.]

9 [1996-Farm Bureau recognizes that special education codes come from the Federal government
10 and encourages the State Department of Education to offer services to special needs students, but not
11 at a level above average costs in neighboring states.]

12 [1996-Since the Wyoming Constitution does not allow for local control of education, Farm
13 Bureau believes the Wyoming Constitution should be changed to allow for the local control of
14 children's education.]

15 [1997-Farm Bureau calls for an amendment to the Wyoming Constitution to allow K-12 students
16 to share in Wyoming's financial resources, but to make control of curriculum, personnel, testing,
17 buildings and school spending the responsibility of locally elected boards of education and will
18 allow for a just formula to support an equivalent basis of education and **NOT** based on a formula
19 that requires equal cost per student.]

20 [1996-Since the state has been instructed by the Supreme Court to reform the educational
21 system, Farm Bureau believes the state's involvement should be limited to distribution of monies to
22 the school districts on a basis that it will provide a fair and equal educational opportunity for each
23 child.]

24 [1996-The Wyoming Constitution (Article 7, Section 1) requires the legislation to recognize and
25 consider the "means of the state." The Wyoming Supreme Court has determined that "lack of
26 financial resources will not be an acceptable reason for failure to provide the best educational system
27 'and' all other financial considerations must yield until education is funded." Also, the Wyoming
28 Constitution (Article 2, Section 1) is very clear that one department of state government shall not
29 infringe upon the exercising of powers of another department of state government, i.e., the
30 legislative, executive and judicial. Therefore, Farm Bureau should caution and remind legislators of
31 all relevant committees, trying to resolve this issue that reasoned conclusions must be "within the
32 means of the state."]

33 [1996-Farm Bureau believes it would be unconstitutional and opposes any requirement that a
34 school district be required to provide kindergarten.]

35 [2006-Wyoming Farm Bureau requests the Wyoming State Legislature to pass legislation
36 requiring safety belts on all school buses.]

37 [2018-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports nondiscrimination of home-schooled students, and
38 requests that all students, regardless of education type, have equal opportunity to enroll in public
39 school classes, as well as dual-enrollment college classes.]
40

41 **Local Control**

42 [2001-Farm Bureau is strongly opposed to any state or federal policy that mandates the courses
43 or course content that must be taught at any school.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

1 [2013-The Farm Bureau Federation believes (i) that parents/and or guardian are a child's
2 principal educators who must have the first and last say as to how, where and what their children are
3 taught; (ii) that schools exist to teach children how to think, not what to think. schools are not a place
4 for social engineering or marketing by any private or commercial groups or movements; (iii) that
5 local control over educational means of delivery, content and standards of performance are essential
6 and that one size fits all solutions applied indifferently over all public institutions will not only
7 produce poor results but will remove parents/and or guardian from the decision making process
8 limiting their inherent rights and responsibilities as parents/and or guardian; The Wyoming Farm
9 Bureau Federation recognizes the CCSS for what it is – an inappropriate overreach to standardize
10 and control the education of our children so they will conform to a preconceived “normal,” and, the
11 Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation rejects the collection of personal student data for any non-
12 educational purpose without prior written consent of an adult student or a child student's parent/and
13 or guardian and that it rejects the sharing of such personal data, without the prior written consent of
14 an adult student or a child student's parent/and or guardian, with any person or entity other than
15 schools or education agencies within the state, and the Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation opposes
16 Common Core Standards and all other legislation that attempts to federalize our education system
17 rather than support local control of education.] (Reaffirmed in 2014, 2019)

18 [2013-The Common Core National Standards accepted by the Wyoming State Board of
19 Education and Governor is unconstitutional by both the U.S. and Wyoming constitutions; therefore,
20 be it resolved that The Wyoming Farm Bureau support returning education standards and curriculum
21 to the local districts.] (Reaffirmed in 2014, 2019)

22 [1964-We believe free schools are the bulwark of democracy. A free nation cannot long exist
23 without schools free from federal controls. We stand unalterably opposed to any more federal aid to
24 and/or control of Wyoming schools. We also oppose any program which would deprive any school
25 district of complete control of its schools.] (Reaffirmed in 2015)

26 [1992-Farm Bureau asks local school boards that funding be spent on education and not
27 excessive administrative, athletic, and frivolous costs.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

28 [1974-State Fair student exhibitors should be assigned excused absences from school.]

29 [1996-Farm Bureau believes that technology should be used in schools only as an enhancement
30 of learning and should not replace successful traditional teaching methods.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

31 [1996-Farm Bureau believes that statutes should allow for and encourage flexibility between
32 districts so that schools could cooperate and share services and employment of specialists like
33 physical therapists, etc.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

34 [1996-Farm Bureau is opposed to the legislature setting classroom size.]

35 [1996-Farm Bureau believes that in our Wyoming school system capital construction must be
36 under local school district control.]

37 [2007-In communities where the student population is small and the existing school building has
38 more square footage than required by the School Facilities Commission, Farm Bureau believes that
39 those schools should be exempt from the square footage requirements and be kept open.]

40 [2009-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports the right of Wyoming parents to home school their
41 children.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

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1 **University & Community Colleges**

2 [1983-Farm Bureau shall express its support for the College of Agriculture to ensure that the
3 teaching, extension, research, and service activities are of the highest possible quality and therefore
4 of the greatest benefit to the agri-business community in Wyoming.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

5 [2005-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports the efforts of the Wyoming Crop Improvement
6 association to work with the University of Wyoming, the Wyoming Dept. of Agriculture, and the
7 Wyoming Legislature to resolve problems in maintaining the existence of the Dept. of Plant
8 Sciences and the University of Wyoming Research and Extension Center infrastructure.]

9 [1992-Wyoming Farm Bureau pursue activities to repeal Block Grant Funding for the University
10 of Wyoming and return U.W. funding decisions to the Wyoming State Legislature.]

11 [1988-Every effort should be made to provide incentives for and public interest in providing
12 monies for grants to researchers for applied research and not for pure research as is presently
13 prevalent.] (Reaffirmed in 2022)

14 [1964-We urge University of Wyoming trustees and the state Legislature to support agricultural
15 research and the Extension Service in adequately meeting Wyoming's food and fiber industry needs.]
16 (Reaffirmed in 2012)

17 [1982-We encourage the allocation of sufficient funds to the University of Wyoming and other
18 similar institutions for the research and development of biological controls of weeds and pests.]
19 (A2015)

20 [1984-Farm Bureau requests that the University of Wyoming (2004-continue to) shift adequate
21 research funds to support research regarding causes and possible cure of pine needle abortion.]

22 [1994-Farm Bureau believes that in classes of the Institute on Environmental and Natural
23 Resources at the University of Wyoming, students should be taught to recognize the production
24 capacity of our resources and that Wyoming residents, the stewards of those resources, should be
25 able to utilize these resources. Classes teaching about the environment and environmental
26 responsibility should demonstrate to students' historical successes and develop curricula around
27 successful production agricultural rather than the current, popular environmentalist philosophy of
28 "leave the land alone to revert back to pre-development days." The U.W. Environmental and
29 Natural Resource Research and Policy Institute should provide a full financial disclosure and factual
30 report to the people of Wyoming via the legislature as to how the Institute has affected the economy
31 of Wyoming, through each of the projects or activities undertaken for accountability on an annual
32 basis.]

33 [2019-Monetary donations made to an institution of higher education must be used for its
34 original intent (i.e., scholarship, building or general fund), unless there is express written consent
35 from the donor to do otherwise.]

36 [1995-Farm Bureau requests that the University of Wyoming provide, out of a sense of fairness
37 to Farm Bureau, a list of professors licensed to practice law who are willing to provide their services
38 pro bono for the Wyoming Farm Bureau.]

39 [2022-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports returning to the original intent of the Morrill Act and
40 Land Grant Universities which focuses on agriculture and the mechanical arts.]

41 [2022-The University of Wyoming Board of Trustees, who make decisions on behalf of the
42 taxpaying citizens of the entire state, be elected by party, by region, by a vote of the people of
43 Wyoming.]

1 **Vocational Education**

2 [1999-Due to the apparent misallocation of the federally granted Perkins Fund that is having a
3 negative impact on vocational programs in Wyoming; Farm Bureau requests the State Department of
4 Education to redirect the Perkins funds to vocational student organizations at the state level.]

5 [1999-Farm Bureau believes that the local Boards of Education should keep the vocational
6 education program in all the schools of Wyoming (grades 7-12) and opposes any cuts in funding of
7 vocational programs.]

8 **Ag in the Classroom**

9 [1985-Farm Bureau supports the concept of "Ag in the Classroom".] (Reaffirmed in 2011)

10 [1991-"Ag in the Classroom" should become an offered part of school curriculum.]

11 [1995-Farm Bureau encourages agricultural producers to adopt a teacher or leader as a way of
12 promoting and educating these people about agriculture. Farm Bureau also encourages agricultural
13 producers to provide a "day on the farm or ranch" as an outside activity for Wyoming Ag in the
14 Classroom.]

15 **GENERAL AGRICULTURE**

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19 [1964-Farmer and rancher cooperatives are an important part of the agricultural economy. These
20 cooperatives should be encouraged and protected. We urge producer patronage of the various co-op
21 marketing associations.]

22 [1995-We request the state of Wyoming issue charters for credit unions with the right to
23 fractional banking.]

24 [1976-Inasmuch as there is no supervision in the testing of milk by processors; we are in favor of
25 a State Department of Agriculture monitor on testing milk for protein and butter fat content.]

26 [1997-Farm Bureau believes that confinement and other livestock operations are an important
27 part of agriculture. Confinement and other livestock operations hold great promise for Wyoming
28 agriculture and should be encouraged in Wyoming with reasonable safeguards for environmental
29 concerns.]

30 [1992-When dogs are chasing, harassing, or molesting livestock, the livestock owner shall have
31 just cause to destroy said dogs and also hold the owner of the dogs liable for all damage to livestock
32 received from the incident.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

33 [2013-The Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation opposes changing the definition of "Livestock" to
34 one all-inclusive definition in Wyoming State Statute.]

35 [1984-We renew our commitment to the family farm structure which can best supply high
36 quality, reasonably priced food and fiber.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

37 [2006-Farm Bureau requests the Wyoming Department of Agriculture to exempt from required
38 permits/licenses for volunteer groups and individuals that support emergency personnel with food,
39 water, and other services and supplies so as to allow all volunteers in emergency situations to
40 operate as effectively, efficiently, and economically as possible.

41 [1991-Farm Bureau should support legislation stating that unfounded chemical and unsafe food
42 scares, i.e., Alar, etc. should be treated as libel, and injured parties should receive damages.]

1 [2009-Farm Bureau believes that any definition of sustainable agriculture should include “the
2 ability to produce enough food to help feed the world and allow the farmer/rancher to profitably
3 continue in business.”]

4 [2011- Farm supports annual certification of scales.]

5 [2013- As incumbent in its purpose, Wyoming Farm Bureau may act to assist the efforts of the
6 individual county Farm Bureaus in addressing federal and state resource management actions which
7 affect the agricultural interests of Farm Bureau members, the State of Wyoming and the nation.]

8 [2018-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports legislation and regulation prohibiting labeling a product
9 as meat that is not derived from harvested animals. Plant based protein and/or laboratory grown
10 protein cannot be labeled as meat or a meat product. Also, we request that any artificial, cultured, or
11 synthetically produced protein should be regulated under the United States Department of
12 Agriculture.]

14 **Ag Promotion & Education**

15 [1996-Since the general population is unaware of the role of agriculture in today's world and its
16 impact on their lives, Farm Bureau at all levels should become active in the educational process,
17 informing the public about the role of agriculture.]

18 [1990-Farm Bureau leaders should strive to work with business, professional, agricultural, labor,
19 and other organizations.]

20 [1990-Farm Bureau must change the attitude of the people and therefore the government. We
21 believe state and national advertising must be given consideration in our funding.]

22 [1994-The WyFB and AFBF should specify funds to help farmers and ranchers mount a serious
23 campaign to educate the public on how food and clothing gets to the store, and furthermore, that we
24 producers get involved in and demand a voice in outlining our destiny and future.]

25 [1993-Farm Bureau should adopt an overall positive position and take pro-active position in
26 leadership and agriculture promotion.]

27 [2001-Farm Bureau encourages all county Farm Bureaus to support the use of radio agricultural
28 education programs within their counties in conjunction with other entities.]

29 [1989-Farm Bureau will be more aggressive in rebuttals to the unsubstantiated claims of unsafe
30 food and will continue to promote safe food products.]

31 [2013-Farm Bureau supports development of rules allowing the sale and consumption of raw
32 dairy products.]

33 [1994-We in Farm Bureau should attempt to improve communications and cooperation with
34 other statewide agricultural organizations.]

35 [1974-We favor a voluntary safety education program for agricultural operators and employees.]
36 (A2015)

37 [1979-Members of the medical profession are recommending changes in our diet on both local
38 and national levels, while many medical schools do not even offer training in general nutrition. We
39 recommend that all medical colleges be required to teach at least one course in general nutrition. We
40 further recommend that a physician be required to have at least one three semester-hour course in
41 general nutrition before being certified to practice in Wyoming.]

42 [2015-The health benefits of animal fat should be included with meat promotions.]

43 [1986-Farm Bureau will continue to make a concerted effort to educate the public on the

1 importance of multiple use of public land.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

2 [2001-Farm Bureau should set up a booth at the Game and Fish Expo to help educate the public
3 as to the positive effect agriculture has on game in Wyoming.] (Reaffirmed in 2011) (A2013)

4 [2000-Farm Bureau shall constantly educate the legislature and the general public informing
5 them of the amount of taxes agriculture actually pays compared to urban residents on a per capita
6 basis.]

7 [1996-Farm Bureau believes that the general public is uninformed on the state lands issue;
8 therefore, we should begin an educational program informing the people on the issues and role of
9 state lands.]

10 [1998-Farm Bureau encourages the (2004-Cattleman's Beef Promotion and Research Board) and
11 Wyoming Beef Council to use a larger portion of the beef check off funds for new product research
12 and development.]

13 [2019-Farm Bureau supports the continuing investigations into the livestock market
14 manipulation focus on the effects on the producer as well as the consumer.]

15 [2012-Farm Bureau opposes any Beef Check-off fee increases.]

16 [1985-We favor the Beef Promotion and Research Act providing that the money is used for
17 Promotion of U.S. Beef only.] (A2016)

18 [1985-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports effective competition, transparency and integrity in our
19 livestock, meat, and commodity markets.] (A2015)

20 [1998-Farm Bureau should aggressively promote members' products through all sources of
21 media, including our own publications, incorporating the use and promotion of verified research.]
22 (Reaffirmed in 2014)

23 [1986-Wyoming Farm Bureau and county Farm Bureaus should support, and/or propose, value-
24 added projects for agricultural commodities in the state of Wyoming.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

25 [1986-The University of Wyoming and others analyzing methods to improve Wyoming's
26 economy should be encouraged to recognize the importance of grass, shrubs, and trees in assessing
27 and evaluating the value-added concept.]

28 [2016-Wyoming Farm Bureau is opposed to the Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef and its
29 attempt to coerce producers into mandatory production practices.] (Reaffirmed in 2017)

30 [2016-Wyoming Farm Bureau believes that the Beef Check-Off should not fund the Global
31 Roundtable for Sustainable Beef.]

32 [2020-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports the development of species-specific Wyoming raised
33 meat labels for local, inter-state, and global marketing.]

34 [2020-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports increased capacity for the slaughter and processing of
35 meat animals within the State of Wyoming.]

36 [2024-Wyoming Farm Bureau encourages the Wyoming Historical Society, the Wyoming State
37 Museum, and other historical societies and museums to preserve and maintain accurate records of
38 Wyoming's farming and ranching history which would reflect the culture and customs of the local
39 area.]

40 **Marketing**

41 [2020-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports the meat processing industry through new and continued
42 funding for private procurement of meat packing services, which includes facilities, meat inspection
43 and education in Wyoming.]

1 **Grain**

2 [1993-Farm Bureau supports continuation of the state warehouse inspection system as conducted
3 by the Wyoming Department of Agriculture.]
4

5 **Fencing**

6 [2009-The Wyoming Farm Bureau supports the common law of Wyoming being a fence out
7 state.]

8 [2012-Wyoming Farm Bureau considers the American bison not regulated by Wyoming Game
9 and Fish a domestic fenced in animal not wild free roaming species and encourages good animal
10 husbandry to improve bison production.]

11 [2012-Farm Bureau insists bison be designated a 'fence-in' species.] (Reaffirmed in 2014, 2019)

12 [2013-The Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation supports the State of Wyoming “fence out” case
13 law and their established precedence. And further we would support legislation that serves to codify
14 the “fence-out” precept into Wyoming statutes. The Wyoming Farm Bureau opposes legislation or
15 rules that would change current law including livestock trespass or “fence in” laws.]

16 [2014-1. Supports the review of Wyoming State 11-28-107 concerning people who willfully or
17 negligently leave open, break down or destroy any bars or gates etc. to be fined significantly more
18 than one dollars (\$100.00) as stated in the statute and; 2. That the fine be increased to five hundred
19 dollars (\$500.00) or more depending on the infraction and; 3. That the violators be required to stand
20 the expenses to repair the cut or destroyed fences and pay any fees involved.]

21 [2014-In areas where cattle are under fenced conditions, Wyoming Farm Bureau would support
22 legislation that would require landowners to be responsible for the right half of the lawful fence in
23 common with neighboring cattle.]

24 [2015-Farm Bureau insists that federal agencies be required to adhere to Wyoming’s “fence out”
25 law as other landowners must do.]

26 [2021-Wyoming Farm Bureau opposes any attempt to increase the THC level in Cannabis Hemp
27 over 0.3% due to its already unpredictable THC content, which is directly linked to increased
28 substance abuse, mental illness, and violent crime.]
29

30 **Ag Liens**

31 [2000-Farm Bureau supports the revision of the lien law in the state of Wyoming to provide
32 protection for the agricultural producer.]

33 [1989-Farm Bureau opposes central filing. We favor amending the Wyoming and federal U.C.C.
34 code to include agricultural products to obtain clear title upon payment and suggest investigating a
35 legal challenge.]

36 [1994-Farm Bureau is opposed to the extension of commodity liens without the liens being
37 signed by the consumer of the product or service or landowner (from which a debt may have been
38 incurred).]

39 [1987-Farm Bureau believes that when a mortgage or loan is paid in full, the lien must be
40 released by the lender within 12 working days or the lender be fined \$10,000.]
41
42

1 **State Loan & Investment Board**

2 [1982-Farm Bureau agrees with the philosophy that the State Loan and Investment Board should
3 actively work to ensure that loans continue to be made to farmers and ranchers at favorable rates.]
4 (A2012)

5 [1982-We believe that since the State Loan and Investment Board was set up to develop
6 Wyoming land and water, it should be used for that purpose. Under no conditions after a loan is
7 given to a farm for a long term can the interest rate be raised.] (A2012)

8 [1988-Farm Bureau supports a reorganization of the State Loan and Investment Board's appraisal
9 service by including agricultural producers as appraisers.] (A2012)

10 [1993-We support the concept of a portion of Wyoming trust fund monies being invested in the
11 state, rather than on Wall Street, for the benefit of credit worthy businesses and individuals.]

12 [1999-Farm Bureau believes that the State Board of Land Investment should continue to give
13 loans to agriculture concerns in Wyoming.]
14

15 **Conservation Districts**

16 [1983-We are in favor of a state program which makes available seedling trees and shrubs to all
17 Wyoming citizens on an actual cost basis.]

18 [2004-Farm Bureau should actively oppose action that would expand the powers of Conservation
19 Districts beyond the traditional activities of technical advice and funding toward conservation
20 objectives proposed by persons living within a given Conservation District.]

21 [1989-Farm Bureau is willing to coordinate with the Wyoming Association of Conservation
22 Districts in developing local, state, and national policy concerning riparian habitat, and in educating
23 the public as to how livestock enhances riparian habitat.]

24 [1987-Farm Bureau supports soil and water conservation at the district conservation level.]

25 [1995-Farm Bureau believes local landowners should be consulted by local conservation districts
26 or other agencies before approving projects that might affect private property.]
27

28 **Animal Disease**

29 [1990-Farm Bureau approves the control of imported nontraditional livestock into the state under
30 the jurisdiction of the Wyoming Livestock Board.]

31 [1995-The Wyoming State Veterinarian and/or Wyoming Livestock Board should be required to
32 immediately inform the public about any disease requiring a quarantine with complete and accurate
33 information via all forms of media, including personal contact with the neighbors surrounding the
34 infected area.]

35 [1979-We request that brand inspectors be notified by the State Veterinarian of all quarantined
36 herds and that brand inspectors notify the State Veterinarian of any planned movement of
37 quarantined livestock before any movement occurs.]

38 [1999-Farm Bureau shall encourage, support and assist the Wyoming State Veterinarian &
39 Livestock Board in the process of drafting regulations for the detection, control and eradication of
40 Trichomoniasis.]

41 [2001-Farm Bureau supports the treatment of free ranging buffalo so that brucellosis or other
42 diseases are not passed to domestic livestock.]

Brucellosis

[1995-Farm Bureau insists that the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service take full and complete responsibility for the eradication of brucellosis in wildlife, including all costs associated with such eradication as well as any costs incurred by the states or individual livestock producers. Farm Bureau supports immediate development and implementation of a plan to eradicate brucellosis in elk and bison statewide. Farm Bureau supports legislation that would require eradication of brucellosis in Teton and Yellowstone National Parks and all wildlife refuges within Wyoming borders.]

[1997-Farm Bureau should support the Wyoming Livestock Board taking action(s) to maintain Wyoming as a brucellosis free state. Also, since Wyoming has complied with APHIS recommendations for the eradication of brucellosis and has maintained a brucellosis free status since 1985, Farm Bureau should ask for a congressional review of the APHIS recommendations regarding brucellosis surveillance in Wyoming. Wyoming should immediately request assistance from other states to secure full funding from APHIS to off-set all costs of testing and surveillance plus a token fee or payment to compensate producers for the hidden costs and possible decrease in market price, due to the added handling and negative implications.]

[1997-Since most Wyoming cull cattle are back tagged at the sale barn and blood tested at the packing house and classified as Brucellosis free; Farm Bureau believes there is no need to test cattle on change of ownership or movement within the state.]

[2004-Farm Bureau urges the Wyoming Livestock Board to determine the feasibility and effectiveness of adult brucellosis booster shots for Wyoming's breeding cattle.]

[2008-WYFB supports state and federal funding for developing a more effective vaccine for protecting cattle and wildlife from brucellosis spread by said wildlife and expanding research and diagnostics to understand the true health exposure.]

[2008-WYFB encourages the Wyoming State Legislature to fund the Wyoming Livestock Board to supplement the USDA's compensation program in order to fairly compensate any owner of a herd that tests positive for brucellosis and has to be depopulated. Furthermore, decisions to depopulate affected herds should not have to be made until contact herd's test results have been received.]

[2008-If Wyoming loses its brucellosis free status; Wyoming Farm Bureau believes that the cost of testing cattle required by APHIS should be paid from Wyoming Game and Fish funds.]

[2008-Wyoming Farm Bureau believes that when a wild, free-roaming ungulate herd of known brucellosis carriers infects an ungulate domestic herd, the caretakers of that wild free-roaming herd must suffer the same options as the domestic herd owners.]

[2001-Farm Bureau believes the Wyoming State Veterinarian (Division of Wyoming Livestock Board) needs to improve the ID system currently used to identify Bangs vaccination.]

[1998-Farm Bureau supports the Wyoming Livestock Board's 1998 decision to no longer allow non-brucellosis vaccinated, F-branded, heifers into the state.]

General Animal Health & Welfare

[1970-We favor the Wyoming Commercial Code's section on implied warranty to apply only to the animal's condition at the time of sale.]

1 [2010-Farm Bureau support HumaneWatch.org. We support those organizations that keep a
2 watchful eye on the Humane Society and continue to investigate this organization and share
3 information with the American public.]

4 [1994-As standards and guidelines for the humane treatment of animals are being developed
5 around the country, it is critical that these practices be developed based on sound science and by
6 those most knowledgeable about the animals.] (A2015)

7 [2008-WYFB supports the enforcement of existing laws dealing with the neglect or
8 abandonment of horses.]

9 [2010-Wyoming Farm Bureau places high value on and recognizes the vital importance of large
10 animal vets in Wyoming communities but is against any law that would restrict owners of livestock
11 from paying anyone they choose to pregnancy check (2010-or perform artificial insemination,
12 equine dentistry, embryo transplant, massage therapy, chiropractic therapy, acupuncture, orthopedic
13 manipulation plus any other procedure that may fall into these categories of livestock care.)]

14 [2019-We encourage the Wyoming State Legislature to take proactive steps to acknowledge the
15 credentials and skill sets of the Veterinarian Technicians who have received degrees from American
16 Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) accredited colleges, in Title 33, Chapter 30 of Wyoming
17 State Statute.]

18 [2016-Farm Bureau is opposed to any legislation or regulation that would ban the use of double
19 deck livestock trailers for horses as long as said trailers are adequately designed and that any trailer
20 any trailer compartment in which a horse is loaded allows for at least six inches of clearance from
21 the withers of the horse to the ceiling of the trailer.]

22 [2016-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports implementation of legislative action that anyone found
23 guilty of wanton destruction of livestock will be fined four times the value of the animal paid in
24 restitution to the animal's owner.]

25 [2018-Wyoming Farm Bureau requests legislation at the state and federal level prohibiting non-
26 human animals, flora, and geological features from being treated as "persons" in courts or accorded
27 "rights" of any kind.]

28 [2019-Farm Bureau is in favor of making it a criminal offense for someone to harass another
29 person's livestock using a drone.]

30 [2020-Wyoming Farm Bureau requests immediate action to increase the availability of long-
31 acting antibiotics to the animal industry.]

32 [2021-Farm Bureau vehemently opposes the PAUSE Act in Colorado and any other action by
33 groups outside of agriculture to eliminate or criminalize standard animal agriculture practices of
34 which they have no knowledge or understanding.

35 **Brand Inspections/Animal ID**

37 [2017-Farm Bureau believes that all sale barns/facilities must hold any animal until proof of
38 ownership per the Wyoming Brand Inspection Mission and right to offer for sale is established.]

39 [1997-Farm Bureau believes that Wyoming brand inspectors should be allowed to participate in
40 the state retirement program and be allowed to continue in the state hospital-medical program--all at
41 the brand inspector's expense. Farm Bureau encourages the Wyoming Livestock Board and
42 legislature to lengthen the period of At-Will Contract Employee contracts with the brand inspectors
43 up to five years.]

1 [1986-Farm Bureau should use its influence to get the Wyoming Livestock Board to bring brand
2 applications current and keep them that way.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

3 [1996-We believe all brand inspectors should be contract employees of the State of Wyoming.
4 Brand inspectors and the State Veterinarian should be under the absolute direction of the Wyoming
5 Livestock Board.]

6 [2006-Farm Bureau supports the General Fund paying an appropriate percent of the total cost of
7 the brand program that benefits the general public. (i.e.: animal welfare, animals at large, and
8 highway safety)]

9 [2008-Farm Bureau supports the reinstatement of the reduced fee for brand inspections on sheep
10 in feedlots.]

11 [2006-Farm Bureau believes that the brand inspection fee structure should become the
12 responsibility of the Wyoming Livestock Board and that the fee structure be removed from state
13 statute, with the exception of an established minimum fee on brand renewals and recordings.]

14 [2007-Farm Bureau opposes premise ID being used as a requirement to exhibit agriculture
15 animals at shows.]

16 [2008-In order to facilitate animal health and trace back issues, the Wyoming Farm Bureau
17 recommends a true bill of sale be issued to the purchaser of cattle.]

18 [1993-We favor increasing the brand inspection fees only after all cost saving measures have
19 been implemented. Each species, i.e.; cattle, sheep, horses, should support its own costs.]

20 [1979-Farm Bureau supports the Wyoming Livestock Brand Inspection law to utilize the G Form
21 for interstate shipments of livestock, i.e., to enter contiguous states concerning brand inspections at
22 terminal markets. The right to require Form A inspections must be maintained in the event that the
23 Wyoming Livestock Board cannot negotiate appropriate agreements or finds that inspections are not
24 adequate.]

25 [2006-Farm Bureau supports continued mandatory horse brand inspections.]

26 [1984-We recommend retaining the G form, especially for the counties that adjoin other states.]
27 (Reaffirmed in 1990)

28 [1979-We recommend that the following definitions be created in W.S. 11-24-101(a)(ii):
29 'Known stray' means any animals whose ownership can be readily determined. 'Unknown stray'
30 means an animal whose ownership cannot be readily determined, and not the property of the person
31 in whose possession it is found. We recommend that when known strays are found in a shipment of
32 livestock, that an attempt be made to return them to the owner or to ask for his desired disposition of
33 the animals. (A2016)

34 [1978-We believe that trail permits have not been satisfactory. Therefore, we think applications
35 for livestock pasture permits authorize the brand inspector to inspect permit holders' livestock at any
36 time and the permit holder must notify the brand inspector of any livestock movement.]

37 [1979-We recommend that W.S. 11-20-212 be amended to include the following language:
38 "Upon written request to the brand inspector from a bona fide livestock owner in an area, there shall
39 be a without fee brand inspection of cattle herd or herds so designated in the request."]

40 [1982-Farm Bureau is in favor of a change in the Accustomed Range Permit W.S. 11-20-212.
41 Proposed amendment:

42 If there are no written complaints from three (3) or more bona fide owners of livestock to the board,
43 an inspector may issue permits for the movement of livestock from an accustomed range or ranch in

1 one county to an accustomed range or ranch in a contiguous county without inspection for brands
2 and ownership, if movement is for pasturing, ranging, or feeding the livestock and there is no change
3 of ownership.]

4 [2016-Farm Bureau supports felony charges for illegally killing livestock.]

5 [1980-The enforcement officers of the Sheriff's Department should be trained to deal with cattle
6 rustling, i.e., reading brands, and be familiar in reading livestock papers.] (Reaffirmed in 2011)

7 [1992-Farm Bureau opposes (2004-any attempt to include) the Livestock Board under the
8 Department of Agriculture.]

9 [2010-Farm Bureau opposes a government run, mandatory, individual animal identification
10 system beyond the existing identification systems.] (A2020) (Reaffirmed in 2023)

11 [2018-Wyoming Farm Bureau recommends when the Wyoming Livestock Board raises fees to
12 cover revenue shortfalls, all fees for inspections and movement permits should be raised by an equal
13 percentage.]

14 [2019-Farm Bureau supports rules which facilitate emergency evacuation of livestock between
15 counties for Wyoming livestock producers.]
16

17 **GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS**

18

19 [2023-Law enforcement vehicles should be clearly marked in order to curb unlawful activity, and
20 not have the appearance of an ordinary civilian vehicle.]

21 [2014-Wyoming Farm Bureau opposes the use of paramilitary personnel, equipment and tactics
22 by federal, state or local agencies when interacting with peaceful and lawful public demonstrations.

23 Further, WyFB objects to the construction of "Free Speech Zones" by federal, state, or local
24 agencies as a means to harass and limit a citizen's free speech rights.]

25 [2015-Farm Bureau is opposed to anti-discrimination laws that don't afford the same protections
26 to individuals as well as business and religious organizations.]

27 [2014-Farm Bureau urges our congressional delegation to earmark further immigration funding
28 to be spent within the Border Patrol, so they are able to do their jobs on the ground by stopping the
29 illegal immigrants from crossing our border.]

30 [2014-We further urge Wyoming Farm Bureau to promote future immigration legislation and
31 funding which supports the Border Patrol stopping illegal immigration.]

32 [2013-The Wyoming Farm Bureau urges a proactive approach to protect Wyoming from an
33 onslaught similar to other western states struggling with illegal immigration resulting in horrific
34 economic burden. We further urge all Wyoming Farm Bureau members to remain vigilant, aware
35 and involved in local, state and national laws and rulemaking that concern immigration issues.]

36 [2001-Farm Bureau opposes any change in the election process that would make elected
37 officials' appointees.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

38 [2017-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports an election process that is honest and uses cost effective
39 balloting methods.]

40 [2014-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports the State of Wyoming Constitution to be left intact as is,
41 and all elected positions remain at the pleasure of the people by their vote.]

42 [1994-Elected officials at all levels of government should not be eligible for pensions, health
43 benefits or other publicly funded compensation when no longer in office. These people are paid

1 while serving the people but should be required to return to private business when no longer in
2 office. Those now on pensions, etc. should have these gradually removed.] (Reaffirmed in 2015)

3 [1994-Farm Bureau should poll candidates about their stand on pertinent issues; and the
4 Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation should prepare and distribute to its members a voter guide
5 summarizing if each candidate supports, opposes or is undecided on issues important to Wyoming
6 agriculture.]

7 [2003-Farm Bureau insists that a hard copy of any document that is otherwise legally available
8 from any agency of the county, state or federal government should be available for those that request
9 it.] (Reaffirmed in 2018)

10 [2013-The Wyoming Farm Bureau urges all State of Wyoming agencies to accept and support
11 paper applications in addition to the current online process. We further urge Wyoming Farm Bureau
12 to promote this issue.] (Reaffirmed in 2018) (A2018)

13 [1980-Where federal and state governments have duplicate agencies or programs, the federal one
14 should be discontinued.] (Reaffirmed in 2011)

15 [2021-Farm Bureau calls on Wyoming’s current governor to immediately rescind the order 2020-
16 2 Declaration of a State of Emergency and a Public Health Emergency.

17 [2021-Farm Bureau supports our legislators passing a law stating: “Any government official,
18 whether elected or appointed, who is found in violation of a mandate, rule, or any other regulation
19 which they implemented or voted to place on the general public, shall be removed from office
20 immediately.”

21 [1996-Farm Bureau requests that if a petition signed by eligible voters equal in number to 50%
22 of the number of votes cast in the last general election sign a petition against an elected official for a
23 violation of their oath of office, that an independent counsel shall be appointed to investigate the
24 charges. If an official is found guilty, then fines can be levied and costs recovered.]

25 [1986-Farm Bureau supports legislation which would provide for a run-off election between the
26 top two vote getters if the winner does not obtain a majority of the votes cast in primary election.
27 This provision does not apply to those races where there is more than one position available.]
28 (Reaffirmed in 2017)

29 [2020-Wyoming Farm Bureau condemns the Wyoming Department of Health’s overreach of
30 power in its response to the 2019 Chinese Wuhan virus (SARS-CoV-2) also known as COVID-19,
31 which conflicts the U.S. and Wyoming state constitutions that guarantee the right to peaceably
32 assemble, the right to freely exercise one’s religion, and the right of due process before arresting
33 business owners for exercising their liberty in a free market economy. The Wyoming Department of
34 Health, in step with the governor, showed a lack of responsibility, causing a needless and
35 unconstitutional shutdown of the state’s economy, resulting in unprecedented job loss and financial
36 devastation in 2020.]

37 [1988-We urge the Legislature to provide for the process of recall.]

38 [1973-Government agencies were established to serve the people. We support legislation to
39 prevent any government agency from advertising, lobbying, or publicizing to propagate itself.
40 Agency funds should be spent only on those programs each agency was created to perform.]
41 (A2011)

42 [1990-Farm Bureau opposes any bills or any modification of bills which could suspend the
43 Constitution.] (Reaffirmed in 2011)

1 [1989-Farm Bureau should take appropriate steps to ensure that state government confine its
2 activities as defined by the state Constitution (2003-and state statute).]

3 [2009-Farm Bureau demands Wyoming’s legislators and the Governor adhere to the 10th
4 amendment to the United States Constitution, which says, “The powers not delegated to the United
5 States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or
6 to the people”, in dealing with any and all federal acts or mandates.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

7 [1986-Farm Bureau supports legislation that would provide that any administrative governmental
8 body may be sub-districted and only the qualified electors from within the sub-district shall be able
9 to vote for the representative for that sub-district.] (Reaffirmed in 2019)

10 [1998-Government at all levels should reduce cost of production by repealing unnecessary
11 regulations, restrictions, and requirements.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

12 [1968-We oppose any government infringement on individual rights by registration, taxation,
13 licensing or confiscation of firearms, ammunition, or components of either.] (Reaffirmed in 2008)
14 (~~A~~2014)

15 [2000-Farm Bureau opposes any registration of guns, ammunition, or components of either,
16 presently owned or hereafter acquired.] (Reaffirmed in 2005 and 2009) (~~A~~2014)

17 [1999-Farm Bureau supports legislation that would prohibit lawsuits against any firearm
18 manufacturer for the illegal or accidental use of firearms in the State of Wyoming.] (Reaffirmed in
19 2011)

20 [2010-The Wyoming Farm Bureau is opposed to any international treaty that would limit any of
21 our rights as private citizens of the United States of America to own and bear firearms.] (Reaffirmed
22 in 2011, 2014, 2019)

23 [2014-Farm Bureau supports allowing concealed carry on college campuses in Wyoming.]

24 [2012-Farm Bureau requests that the State of Wyoming and all political subdivisions therein
25 adopt legislation or policy prohibiting the adoption or implementation of policy recommendations
26 that originate in or can be traceable to United Nations Agenda 21 which infringe on or restrict
27 private property rights without due process.]

28 [2020-Farm Bureau urges that state agencies will coordinate their actions with the county natural
29 resource plans.]

30 [2013-Wyoming Farm Bureau opposes the use of drones being used without a court order by any
31 government body or any organization to monitor private livestock operations, agriculture business or
32 private property without being notified by the agency or group and they are to be held liable by law
33 for any and all damages and harm they create.] (Reaffirmed in 2017)

34 [2023-Farm Bureau calls for legislation that if you can hit a drone trespassing over your own
35 property with a shot gun from your own property, then the drone is in your air space.]

36 [2013-Farm Bureau supports the County Sheriff as the top law enforcement agent on all lands
37 within the County.] (Reaffirmed in 2017)

38 [2014-Farm Bureau encourages and supports a grass roots movement to establish elected
39 American Grand Juries in all 23 Wyoming Counties.]

40 [2018-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports “Stand Your Ground” laws that protect the right for
41 citizens to bear arms and protect them from any legal or civil consequences of their use in the case of
42 a threatening or life endangering situation.]

43 [2018-Wyoming Farm Bureau adamantly opposes laws, and institutional policies that mandate

1 all restrooms and/or locker rooms with-in or on the premises of a facility to be “transgender.”]

2 [2018-Wyoming Farm Bureau adamantly opposes any laws, and institutional policies that require
3 persons to address others with non-gender specific pronouns and/or the “preferred pronoun” of the
4 person being addressed.]

5 [2018-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports that those officials taking their oath of office; swearing
6 to uphold the law of a particular municipality, county, or state, or federal office be sworn in with
7 their hand on the Bible.]

8 [2020-Wyoming Farm Bureau strongly opposes any methods implemented and enforced by the
9 government to delay the process of acquiring firearms by any law-abiding, legal U.S. citizen. We
10 firmly believe that devices such as waiting periods or firearm purchase certificates significantly
11 impede and infringe upon an individual’s right to own and bear arms and provide for their self-
12 defense.]

13 [2020-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports legislation making it illegal for non-elected bureaucrats
14 to write regulations that are contrary to or do not conform to the intent of the legislature as well as
15 conforms to the Wyoming state constitution and the federal constitution.]

16 [2024- The Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation believes that Sheriffs and Police departments
17 around the state need to establish communication with ICE trained personnel in local stations to
18 identify suspected violators of federal immigration laws; and hereby support enforcement of Federal
19 Immigration Laws and support local communities through adoption of local measures within the
20 scope of local authority in accordance to the state and U.S. Constitutions; as a Health & Public
21 Safety Issue.]

22 [2024-The Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation declares that there may be no place in Wyoming
23 that is allowed to be a sanctuary for illegal immigrants and; illegal immigrants must not be allowed
24 in our public schools.]

26 **Local Government**

27 [1994-The people of Wyoming will exercise their right to self-government and determine what is
28 required and necessary for their hospitals, jails and schools, etc. at their respective local levels.]

29 [1972-We oppose a county manager form of government.]

30 [1991-We support all county commissioners in their efforts to retain the economic stability of
31 each County. County governments have the regulatory authority allowing them to protect the
32 stability of local economies and their local tax bases through the protection of custom and culture of
33 the community. Counties should be broken out into geographic districts and elected commissioners
34 should be representatives from each district of the county.] (A2023)

35 [2002-Farm Bureau requests that any required “Federal Travel Restrictions” be administered by
36 county law enforcement officials after the county commissioners have voted to enact these
37 restrictions on lands in their county.]

38 [2002-Farm Bureau shall encourage and assist county commissioners in obtaining and retaining
39 “Cooperating Agency Status” and “Joint Lead Agency Status” with federal natural resource
40 management entities.]

41 [2002-Farm Bureau supports a clarification amendment to W.S. 22-29-113© to provide that
42 special tax districts not be charged election fees if their election is in conjunction with a primary or
43 general election.]

1 [1990-Rural people are being governed by the mayors, for whom they cannot vote; therefore, we
2 request that the Legislature repeal W.S. 15-3-202 for the protection of all existing agriculture.]

3 [1971-We support legislation providing additional methods of enlarging existing fire protection
4 districts to include lands within the district if:

5 1. it is agreeable to the existing fire protection district; and

6 2. it is desired by a majority of the landowners in the proposed annex area.]

7 [2007-Housing developments are becoming very popular therefore underground waters
8 availability assessments need to be done before developments are granted; to maintain historical
9 water use for agricultural purposes.]

10 [2016-Wyoming Farm Bureau opposes additional dissolution authority for Special Tax Districts,
11 if other statutory remedies have not been exhausted.]

13 **State Government**

14 [2010-As political party precinct committee men and women are the grassroots of politics in
15 Wyoming, Farm Bureau will not support the exclusion of those elected offices on the primary ballot,
16 nor support a minimum of write-in votes to be elected.]

17 [1994-We call for the Wyoming State Legislature to notify the Federal Government that we will
18 accept no more unfunded mandates.] (Reaffirmed in 2013)

19 [2024-The Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation supports instructing our lobbyists to support the
20 2025 legislation for Republic Review even if it does grow state government.]

21 [2003-Farm Bureau opposes the development of any new state parks without public hearings and
22 due process involving the current land users.]

23 [2006-Farm Bureau believes Legislative Committee meetings discussing legislation specific to
24 one county shall hold those meetings in the county affected.]

25 [1981-Farm Bureau requests that any state agency hold informational meetings before formal
26 hearings on any change in any regulations, these meetings to be held in the area concerned, but be
27 separate meetings.]

28 [2008-Farm Bureau urges that various agencies of the State of Wyoming should be ever vigilant
29 in protecting all the States remaining multiple use management rights and the rights of its citizens to
30 use these public lands for multiple uses and, no Wyoming State agency, council or board shall issue
31 any ruling, edict, restriction, constraint, designation or regulation that is more restrictive to the
32 proper application of multiple use management on public lands than already exists within the
33 federal agencies.]

34 [2011-The Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation continues to protect private property rights and
35 keep the Wyoming we have, by exposing and opposing, Smartgrowth, building the Wyoming we
36 want, High Plains Initiative, Environmental Protection Agency, and United Nations Agenda 21.]

37 [1997-Farm Bureau recommends stronger participation from the Governor and Wyoming State
38 Legislature on issues of state's rights as stated in the Tenth Amendment of the United States
39 Constitution. The time for strong and vocal leadership is **NOW**, as federal and international
40 authorities who seek to control Wyoming's lands, waters and other natural resources make arbitrary
41 decisions which negatively impact Wyoming citizens and their way of life.] (2009)

42 [2009-Farm Bureau requests legislation that any firearms, accessories, and ammunition
43 manufactured and retained in the state of Wyoming not be subject to federal authority.]

1 [2003-That all boards, commissions, departments, and employees of the great State of Wyoming
2 adhere to the statutory authority that address their respective responsibilities.]

3 [1970-Salaries and expenses of all school district, county and state employees should not be paid
4 while they attend political or union type meetings.] (A2014)

5 [1973-We believe that facilities inaugurated by a local group should not be turned over to the
6 county or state without a vote of the people in the affected area.]

7 [1982-Farm Bureau shall find a sponsor and lobby for passage of a law making any contractor
8 operating in the state, who by his failure to pay the subcontractor or supplier causes a lien to be filed
9 and collected against the property owner, to be prosecutable under the fraud laws of the state.]

10 [1982-Farm Bureau urges that the meadowlark be retained as the state of Wyoming's official
11 bird.]

12 [2000-Farm Bureau believes that instead of the National Guard blowing up good vehicles that
13 could be used as firefighting apparatus or other uses, the agricultural community would be glad to
14 donate vehicles to be blown up in exchange.]

15 [2003-Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation will take an active role to support actions that may
16 contribute to scientific knowledge or result in the identification and enhancement of techniques for
17 the sequestration of carbon on agricultural and forestry lands and supports the Carbon Sequestration
18 Advisory Committee and their efforts to promote field research that can advance knowledge of
19 carbon sequestration.]

20 [2007-For the purpose of carbon sequestration Farm Bureau believes that underground voids
21 should be the property of the surface estate owner.]

22 [1990-Farm Bureau recommends that in election years, special elections shall be held in
23 conjunction with primary and general elections. In non-election years, special elections shall take
24 place in all polling places.]

25 [2005-Make English the state official language.]

26 [1980-We support a state constitutional amendment to eliminate any bilingual ballot.]
27 (Reaffirmed in 2014)

28 [1982-Since the Wyoming Association of Municipalities intends to press for legislation
29 increasing zoning influence from one mile to three to five miles, and extensive class one agricultural
30 lands would be included in this expanded zone, Farm Bureau favors retention of one mile county
31 zoning authority by county government.]

32 [1974-Farm Bureau opposes a public official's financial disclosure act in Wyoming. Present
33 state laws are adequate. We believe that such a law invades privacy and tends to discourage well-
34 qualified businessmen candidates from seeking public office and encourages the professional
35 legislator types to run for such offices.]

36 [2003-That all organizations with registered lobbyists be required to register annually with the
37 appropriate state agency, listing the following information: names and state of residence of the
38 principal officers, number of members who are Wyoming residents, and the organization's financial
39 funding source(s).]

40 [1990-The Legislature should not pass a law that has not been properly defined or without giving
41 proper notice to those affected.]

42 [1990-Regarding reapportionment, we propose that:

- 43 1. Each county be represented by one (1) senator. (2011)

1 2. Each county be represented by at least one (1) representative and that additional
2 representatives be determined based on a formula derived from the population census.]
3 (Reaffirmed in 2013, 2020)

4 [1992-Farm Bureau supports and believes in the Wyoming Constitution. Farm Bureau believes
5 that each county boundary should comprise a voting district. Farm Bureau supports a system
6 whereby elected Senators and Representatives will cast a weighted vote when voting on their
7 respective chamber floors. The weighted vote will reflect the population of each county, thus
8 resulting in a 0% deviation in the one-man, one-vote principal. The legislators will have a ceiling, or
9 maximum amount of people they could represent but no minimum.]

10 [1990-We support the concept of citizen participation on boards and commissions to oversee
11 state bureaucracy.]

12 [2007-Farm Bureau feels that all state agencies publishing permits must publish these permits in
13 the statewide and local newspapers of affected citizens and landowners.]

14 [2009-Farm Bureau believes it is imperative that all state agencies must perform a consistency
15 review to comply with any and all county land use plans when advocating any new rules,
16 regulations, or law affecting the citizens of the respective counties.]

17 [1970-We favor bonding all commercial order buyers of agricultural products.] (Reaffirmed in
18 2012)

19 [1973-We support allowing State Board of Agriculture appointees to serve one six-year term.]

20 [1973-We favor retention of the right to work law.] (Reaffirmed in 2011)

21 [1991-We support the right to Farm and Ranch (2005-statutes.) To protect this vital sector of
22 Wyoming's economy, the right of farmers and ranchers to engage in agriculture practices shall be
23 forever guaranteed in this state.] (A2014)

24 [2002-Farm Bureau supports legislation that will allow for long-term or permanent placement of
25 historical articles in possession of the state museum back to their original locales when an
26 appropriate local entity or original lender requests them.]

27 [2009-Farm Bureau supports the Wyoming Legislatures adoption of a bill that would prevent any
28 public funding of or payments to the organization ACORN or any of its affiliates.]

29 [2019-Wyoming Farm Bureau opposes the use of Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies as legal
30 tender; and exempting Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies from the Wyoming Money Transmitter
31 Act.]

32 [2020-Wyoming Farm Bureau believes that no protesting shall block entry to any emergency
33 service.]

34 [2020-Wyoming Farm Bureau calls upon the state legislature to rescind the powers of the state
35 health officer to shut down the economy and require lockdowns.]

36 [2022-Farm Bureau opposes the annexation of counties from other states into Wyoming.]

37 [2022-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports the constitutionally enumerated roles,
38 responsibilities, and duties of all Wyoming constitutional elected offices as they are currently
39 outlined in the Wyoming State Statutes and have been historically carried out.]

40 [2024- All state agencies shall accept applications, forms and/or payments based on postmark
41 date instead of date of receipt.]

42 [2024-If citizens of the state of Wyoming benefit from law enforcement taking dangerous
43 criminals into custody, in ways that prioritize the safety of officers, then the pertinent public

1 entity should share in the burden of compensation to innocent property owners.]

3 **Federal Government**

4 [1971-We believe that all rights and responsibilities of citizenship should correspond to the
5 voting age.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

6 [1991-Each individual State should be responsible for the salaries and other expenses of its
7 Congressional delegation.]

8 [2023- Farm Bureau is strongly opposed to the efforts of federal and state governments forced
9 relocation of illegal aliens into the state of Wyoming.]

11 **Judicial**

12 [2002-Farm Bureau supports removing the state statutes that require judges to be attorneys and
13 would support judgeship appointments to persons not involved in the legal profession.]

14 [1995-The farmer and/or rancher has a legal right to operate his land in a proper and efficient
15 manner. Should anyone file a lawsuit against any farmer or rancher because of odors, run off, or any
16 other problem, and the farmer and/or rancher prevails in the lawsuit, the party taking legal action
17 should be responsible for payment of all legal fees and associated costs.]

18 [1996-Since criminals are directly or indirectly writing books, making movies or capitalizing in
19 other ways from their criminal involvement, Farm Bureau does not believe a criminal, their family,
20 friends or associates should profit directly or indirectly from the criminal act. We also believe that
21 all monies, goods or services derived from the criminal conduct shall be subject to confiscation by
22 the state or local sentencing government, and the funds used to reimburse the victim for all
23 associated expenses or losses, pay for the offender's cost of housing and care, and the balance shall
24 go to the General Victim's Relief Fund.]

25 [1996-Since the judicial system, civil and criminal, have lost sight of the intent of the laws and
26 are lenient on sentencing criminals, Farm Bureau believes there should be a continual public review
27 process with a publicly printed report.]

28 [1982-We urge the Legislature to severely restrict the use of plea bargaining in crimes against a
29 victim and establish stipulations for minimum penalties when a lesser charge is sought.]

30 [1994-Farm Bureau believes we need to utilize the existing criminal justice laws and to impose
31 stiffer more uniform penalties to help curtail crime.]

32 [1985-Farm Bureau shall work for a crime victim compensation program which mandates that
33 the criminal pay victims' lost wages, psychological counseling, or funeral expenses. If not financially
34 able, the criminal will pay expenses through a work program.]

35 [1966-We believe that juvenile courts should be open to the public and news media in all cases
36 (1976-except misdemeanor cases.)]

37 [1968-We believe that law and order must be maintained by whatever means necessary without
38 infringing on the rights of the innocent.]

39 [1986-We support the enactment of a law which would provide the same penalty for defrauding
40 a landowner as it provides for defrauding an innkeeper.]

41 [1998-Farm Bureau believes no criminal should be considered for release from probation or
42 parole, until all other sentencing requirements are fulfilled.]

43 [1985-We urge that the bankruptcy laws be reviewed, and the creditors be given more

1 consideration and lawyers not be given opportunity for payment ahead of creditors.] (Reaffirmed in
2 2004)

3 [1991-Farm Bureau favors legislation to curtail frivolous lawsuits that are used by environmental
4 and other groups to curtail or halt accepted resource management on public and private lands.]
5 (Reaffirmed in 2005)

6 [2010-The Wyoming Farm Bureau believes there should be an advertising campaign to expose
7 judge's decisions, activities of extremist animal activist groups, and environmental groups such as
8 Western Watersheds and Humane Society of the United States (HSUS). Including; their goals,
9 membership, funding, and practices.]

10 [2018-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports legislation that eliminates federal law enforcement
11 activities within the United States Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management. We support the
12 elimination of the armed/uniformed divisions of the USFS and BLM law enforcement and affirm the
13 County Sheriff's authority to adjudicate crimes through the individual States Courts system.]

14 [2018-Farm Bureau believes state and federal judges should consider each case within the scope
15 of the original intent of the legislation.]
16

17 **Voting**

18 [1989-We support a policy that if the voters defeat a bond issue for a government building
19 project, it cannot be built unless it is presented again and passed at a later election.]

20 [2021-Farm Bureau supports legislation designed to secure the integrity of Wyoming runoff
21 elections that prohibits voters from switching parties in between the primary election and a necessary
22 runoff election.]

23 [1981-Farm Bureau favors allowing only real property owners to vote on bond issue elections.]
24 (Reaffirmed in 2015)

25 [1992-Bond elections should be held during general elections and on the first Tuesday after the
26 first Monday in November on off election years.]

27 [1978-We believe that bond and special board elections should be limited to one election day
28 each year.]

29 [1978-We urge that if any bond issue is defeated in an election that this bond issue not be
30 presented to the voters again for one year.]

31 [2003-That bond issues payable by mill levy must be passed by a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote
32 of property owners rather than a simple majority of all voters.]

33 [2012-Wyoming Farm Bureau believes the State of Wyoming needs a bona fide voter
34 identification system; i.e., a current photo ID.] (Reaffirmed in 2015, 2020) (~~A~~2020)

35 [2011-WYFB supports a statewide effort to require voters to show photo identification prior to
36 receiving a ballot in any and all polling places.]

37 [2014-Farm Bureau supports the use of a valid Wyoming driver's license, a Wyoming state
38 issued identification card or other valid government issued identification card as proof of identity,
39 residency and legality as a US citizen, to vote in any and all county, state, and national elections.]

40 [2023- Farm Bureau supports a Wyoming state residency requirement of no less than 6
41 months residency to vote in Wyoming.]

42 [2023- Farm Bureau Federation is strongly opposed to the method of rank choice voting.]

43 [2018-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports term limits and a US Constitutional Amendment limiting

1 the terms of US Representatives and Senators.]

2 [2018-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports legislation designed to secure the integrity of Wyoming
3 Primary Elections protecting against "Switch Over" voting at the polling place.]

4 [2018-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports that polling places have at least one (1) distinguishing
5 marker on the exterior of the building to aid voters in locating their polling place on Election
6 Day(s).]

7 [2018-Wyoming Farm Bureau is against the elimination of polling places in favor of "Mail-in
8 only Ballot" laws and initiatives (excluding absentee voting), due to its high vulnerability to voter
9 fraud.]

10 [2021-Farm Bureau supports requiring voter identification (including the requirement of a valid
11 photo ID) for all elections, fostering to the highest extent possible in-person voting on paper ballots,
12 and taking all steps to minimize election fraud.]

13 [2019-We believe that board members of K-12 school districts and community college districts
14 should be voted into office, through means of public elections, by their qualified electors. We also
15 firmly believe that school boards should not have the ability to be completely self-appointed boards,
16 and that their members should have to be accountable to the taxpayers and citizens of their district.
17 Additionally, boards should not be allowed to reorganize any sub-district representation of their
18 district without first providing public notice and holding a public hearing.]

19 [2020-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports legislation allowing for the recall of elected officials at
20 all levels of government in Wyoming.]

21 [2022-Individuals running for any elected office in Wyoming shall be a bona fide resident of
22 the State of Wyoming with their primary dwelling in the state.]

23 [2024-If a person who is legally entitled to vote owns real property in a city, resides in the
24 county where the city is located but not within the city limits and wishes to vote in that city's
25 Council elections accommodations should be made to allow that.]

27 **State Fair**

28 [1999-Farm Bureau requests the continuation of state funding for the Wyoming State Fair by the
29 state legislature.]

30 [1999-Farm Bureau believes State Fair is a desirable activity to highlight the achievements of our
31 youth, 4-H, and F.F.A., that the operation should be analyzed to be sure it is run in an efficient and
32 cost-effective manner, that the current amount of money spent at the State Fair on our youth, 4-H
33 and F.F.A. be specifically designated and the dollar amount be maintained.]

34 [1999-Wyoming State Fair must be retained in Douglas, Wyoming.]

35 [2007-Farm Bureau believes that state 4H livestock judging, vegetable judging, and style revue
36 presentations should continue to be held during the State Fair.]

37 [2019-Farm Bureau requests that the current requirement that entries in the Wyoming State Fair
38 provide their social security number be removed.]

1 **Health & Welfare**

2 [1995-The welfare program is completely out of control. Welfare recipient's qualifications
3 should be reviewed periodically to eliminate fraud in the system. Social Service employees should
4 not be soliciting clients.]

5 [2011-Farm Bureau recommends state entitlement recipients take and pass random drug/alcohol
6 tests.]

7 [2012-Farm Bureau believes and supports that all welfare applicants must pass a drug test to be
8 eligible to receive any kind of welfare.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

9 [2015-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports the Wyoming Legislature increasing funding to the
10 Wyoming Department of Health for assistance to Wyoming senior citizens for dental and visual
11 health issues.]

12 [1994-Farm Bureau is opposed to any casino or gaming operations and lotteries being allowed
13 within the State of Wyoming.]

14 [2008-WFB believes owners should have the exclusive right to prohibit tobacco use in their
15 private business. We are opposed to any level of government or agency mandating that business
16 prohibit tobacco use.]

17 [1964-We believe adequate workmen's compensation insurance coverage should be provided by
18 farmers and ranchers. However, compulsive compliance with the Workmen's Compensation law is
19 complicated and expensive. Therefore, we oppose it.]

20 [1994-Health and accident insurance companies should be prevented from excluding a member
21 of a family from a family policy or raise the premium to unreasonable levels because of a high-risk
22 condition, that develops after the policy is in force.]

23 [2018-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports medical conscience practices that would not require a
24 person in the medical field to conduct a medical procedure that goes against their personal
25 religious/moral convictions.]

26 [2019-The Wyoming Farm Bureau believes that every human person has a right to life from the
27 moment of conception until natural death, except in cases of capital punishment.]

28 [2019-The Wyoming Farm Bureau opposes all forms of abortion on demand at any time during
29 the pregnancy, except in the very rare case that the mother's life is physically in jeopardy.]

30 [2019-Farm Bureau believes the State of Wyoming should not provide any State financial,
31 housing or food support to people who have entered and/or remain in the United States illegally.]
32

33 **Medical**

34 [1987-Emergency Medical Service is the only rural volunteer lifesaving program in the state,
35 therefore Farm Bureau supports state financing of the EMS program.]

36 [1989-Wyoming Farm Bureau urges the Legislature to enact tort reform including:

- 37 1. Limitation on damages for non-economic loss. Farm Bureau supports an amendment to
38 the Wyoming Constitution which would allow the legislature to limit damage awards
39 relative to non- economic loss.
- 40 2. Punitive damage awards being paid to a division of state government.
- 41 3. Requirement of periodic payments in cases of awarding future damages.
- 42 4. Limitation on attorney contingency fees. We recommend that attorney contingency fees
43 be pro-rated on a decreasing scale relative to the size of the settlement.

1 5. Consideration by the court of plaintiff's collateral sources; i.e. other payments being
2 made for the same injury.

3 6. We believe that punitive damage awards should be limited to \$100,000.00 or less.]

4 [2021-Farm Bureau opposes any vaccine mandates, vaccine passports, and mask mandates.
5 Farm Bureau also opposes any governmental, educational, corporate, or private discrimination of
6 individuals and groups by requiring proof of vaccination in order to interact, attend, be served, be
7 employed, or associate with anyone.]
8

9 **Illegal Drugs**

10 [1970-The rapidly increasing use of narcotics and harmful drugs must be stopped. We favor
11 vigorous educational programs to inform youth, parents, and others about the harmful effects of drug
12 abuse. We urge effective enforcement of present laws. We favor enactment of additional legislation
13 where needed to prevent importation, manufacture, and distribution of such materials.] (Reaffirmed
14 in 2005)

15 [1970-We oppose legalization of marijuana.] (Reaffirmed in 2012, 2017, 2021)

16 [1987-Farm Bureau supports a law establishing a procedure for requiring immediate dismissal of
17 any public official convicted of drug possession or any felony act.]
18

19 **Labor**

20 [1964-We oppose any legislation prohibiting or unduly regulating any rancher or farmer from
21 doing his own plumbing, electrical or carpentry work.] (Reaffirmed in 2009)

22 [1964-We support appropriate action to eliminate unemployment insurance program abuses. We
23 specifically recommend that such insurance applicants prove they cannot find employment of any
24 kind. We also recommend that anyone fired for dishonesty or for just cause and any employees on
25 strike shall not be eligible for insurance benefits.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

26 [1978-Farm Bureau opposes any form of legislation which will encourage collective bargaining
27 in the public sector.] (Reaffirmed in 2012)

28 [2005-Farm Bureau encourages the state and federal legislators to make it mandatory that all
29 employees shall receive minimum wage and get to keep their tips.]

30 [1976-We oppose legislation allowing public employees to strike.] (Reaffirmed in 2011)

31 [1990-We oppose legislation which would require mandatory negotiations of salaries and
32 benefits of municipal, district, county, and state employees.] (Reaffirmed in 2011)

33 [2023- Farm Bureau believes that livestock producers should be reimbursed for their time at
34 the average rate of a government trapper for locating livestock kills and trapping/hunting
35 predators.
36

37 **Farm Labor**

38 [1972-We favor enactment of legislation governing the relationships between farmers and farm
39 workers within these guidelines:

- 40 1. The right of the farmer to employ himself and his family.
- 41 2. The right of the farmer to make all decisions about equipment, materials, crops to
42 be raised and other decisions connected with his agricultural operation.

- 1 3. It would be unlawful for employees to strike during crucial periods of
- 2 an agricultural operation.
- 3 4. The right of the farmer to hire, promote, direct and discharge employees.
- 4 5. Workers cannot be required to join a union as a condition of employment.
- 5 6. The authorization of farmers to obtain damages caused by illegal strikes or boycotts.
- 6 7. The outlawing of secondary boycotts.
- 7 8. The rights of workers to secret ballot elections.] (Reaffirmed in 2012)
- 8

9 **TAXES AND REVENUE**

10 **Local & State Agencies**

11 [2005-Farm Bureau urges the Wyoming Department of Revenue and Wyoming Board of
12 Equalization, in cooperation with the Wyoming County Assessors, to work to enhance the
13 uniformity of taxation of agricultural property by: (a) clearly define the methodology used in
14 assessing agriculture lands, farmsteads and agriculture improvements. (b) Require line-item
15 classification for farmsteads, agricultural buildings, and agricultural personal property on assessment
16 schedules; and (c) Provide sufficient uniformity and consistency among county assessors to assure
17 proper adherence to the standards and land productivity classifications provided by the Department
18 of Revenue.]

19 [2010-The Wyoming Farm Bureau is opposed to the use of any satellite imagery by any
20 government agency without the citizen's prior knowledge to obtain information against them for
21 taxation purposes.]

22 [2005-Farm Bureau supports state legislation that would give counties the option of funding the
23 homestead exemption as a method of property tax relief.]

24 [1976-We favor the concept of zero-base budgeting for all state and Federal agencies and support
25 a review of all government programs for ways to cut their budgets.] (Reaffirmed in 2004, 2009,
26 2010)

27 [1978-Farm Bureau supports movements to adopt tax and spending limitations on both the state
28 and federal levels.] (Reaffirmed in 1983, 1990, 1992, 2010)

29 [1981-Farm Bureau requests that the Wyoming Highway Department funds and the Wyoming
30 Game & Fish funds be subject to legislative review and appropriation.] (Reaffirmed in 2004)

31 [1992-Before any federally funded programs be accepted by this state, a thorough examination of
32 all the costs involved with the program should be evaluated, any program that is cost prohibitive be
33 turned down.]

34 [1992-Farm Bureau demands a reduction of all Government hiring and Government spending.]
35 (Reaffirmed in 2015)

36 [1998-Farm Bureau believes the Wyoming Game and Fish Department should have to submit a
37 budget to and ask for an annual appropriation for funds to support its budget, from the Wyoming
38 State Legislature. The money collected from game and fish licenses should be placed in the General
39 Fund and earmarked for the Game and Fish Department with the excess earmarked for school
40 funding.]

41 [1991-All taxable properties shall be assessed in a timely way so as to allow the county assessor
42

1 to finalize the valuation of the county 45 days before the date the county, school district, weed and
2 pest, etc. budgets must be finalized.]

3 [1999-Farm Bureau believes that the legislature should practice the use of a biennial budget.
4 This means that they adopt one budget every two years during the budget session and no
5 supplemental budget or appropriations during the general sessions.]

6 [1999-Farm Bureau believes that the state retirement fund should be inviolate. However, actuary
7 studies should be done often enough to ensure that an appropriate amount of money is put into the
8 fund by employees and state and local governments to ensure the health of the retirement system.
9 The fund should not be allowed to become excessively large or inadequately small.]

10 [2019-Farm Bureau demands that a Wyoming Taxpayer funded and supported group like the
11 University of Wyoming must follow Wyoming State Law and the U.S. Constitution.]

12 [2022-Wyoming Farm Bureau opposes the expenditure of public monies via the Wyoming
13 Business Council (WBC) and its Business Ready Community (BRC) grant and loan programs to
14 cities, towns, municipalities, and joint power boards who submit applications that show specific
15 support for any one business.]
16

17 **Local & State Taxes**

18 [1993-WyFB supports the continuation of requiring a vote on the general ballot to reaffirm the
19 conservation district mill levy tax every four years.]

20 [1996-Farm Bureau urges that only property owners should be able to vote when it pertains to
21 adding or increasing a mill levy.]

22 [2015-Farm Bureau opposes any request for additional fees on vehicle licenses proposed by
23 WYDOT.]

24 [1989-We are opposed to a statewide mill levy for community colleges.]

25 [1992-Farm Bureau opposes reduction in exemptions for agriculture.]

26 [1992-Farm Bureau supports the exemptions from inventory, sales and use tax on livestock and
27 feed and any other regulatory requirements which increase costs to producers.]

28 [1986-Farm Bureau supports enactment of a law which would require that no tax may be
29 imposed without the consent of the people, or at least two-thirds of their authorized representatives.]
30 (Reaffirmed in 2011)

31 [1997-Any ballot issue which imposes a tax should require a majority vote of all registered
32 voters in that district in order to pass and should be brought back for review and to be voted on for
33 re-approval each and every four (4) years.]

34 [1982-We recommend that no new taxing entity may come into existence without first getting
35 authority from the county commissioners and a majority vote of taxpayers involved and a majority
36 vote of land owned in the proposed district.]

37 [1984-Farm Bureau maintains that no tax law should be written that collects on gross income.]

38 [2015-We support legislation that the tax notice be sent to the owner of record at the time of
39 billing.]

40 [1992-Farm Bureau believes the Local, County, State, and National governing bodies must do as
41 the citizenry are having to do; TIGHTEN THEIR BELTS AND CUT DOWN ON THEIR
42 SPENDING!]

43 [1992-We support a balanced budget amendment including a prohibition against mandating the

1 states carry out federal programs.] (Reaffirmed in 2011)

2 [2008-Be it resolved that all government entities be required to balance their budgets and operate
3 within them. Government waste at all levels shall be eliminated and excess revenue be applied to
4 government debts. All of the above resolution shall be implemented with no increase in taxes.]
5 (Reaffirmed in 2016)

6 [1993-We strongly oppose increasing taxes or regulatory fees at this time but instead recommend
7 the following:

- 8 1. Wyoming develops a plan to phase out Wyoming's participation in cost share programs
9 with the federal government where appropriate.

10 The Wyoming Farm Bureau, in coordination with other interested groups and individuals,
11 supports requiring a two-thirds vote of both houses in order to pass any revenue increasing bill
12 before the legislature, recognizing that this will require a Constitutional amendment.]

13 [1993-In the event there is an elimination of any existing revenue sources which could shift the
14 burden of funding state government from any other industry to that of agriculture, WYFB would
15 oppose.] (Reaffirmed in 2023)

16 [1988-Farm Bureau favors changing the state law that requires board elections within 40 days
17 after the creation of an ad valorem tax district. These elections should be in conjunction with
18 primary and general elections when possible. If special elections are necessary, the counties should
19 have the option of conducting them with mail-in ballots in rural areas, to encourage better voter
20 participation in such elections at less expense to the voters.]

21 [1999-The Wyoming Farm Bureau is opposed to any new taxes and the state legislature has
22 recently adopted new programs without funding them the year they were adopted, resulting in huge
23 shortfalls in the state budget and pressure for more tax increases the next year. Farm Bureau should
24 publish a list of all legislators' votes on tax increases weekly during the legislative session. The list
25 shall be published in the official publication of record in each county.]

26 [2018-Wyoming Farm Bureau is against any legislation that would allow municipalities to have
27 the ability to implement a sales tax.]

28 [2019-We support changing Wyoming State Statute 39-15-105 iii. B. to remove the words “for
29 marketing purposes” in regard to the sales tax exemption on livestock, and on feeds for use in
30 feeding livestock and poultry.]

31 [2024-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports allowing the transfer of unexpired license plates and fees
32 to the buyer with the seller's authorization.]

34 **Property Tax**

35 [2000-Farm Bureau believes that when state government is operating with a budget surplus, 80%
36 of the surplus money should be returned to the property taxpayers.]

37 [2013-Agricultural land taxes may not be increased by more than 5% annually.] (Reaffirmed in
38 2018) (A2018)

39 [1964-We believe that the traditional property tax is potentially the most dangerous, damaging,
40 and confiscatory obligation assessed against an unavoidably high capital investment without regard
41 to economic factors adversely affecting returns from this investment. Therefore, we must actively
42 oppose any further increases in property tax levy or bonding capacity affecting agricultural property
43 beyond current government limitations.] (Reaffirmed in 2004)

1 [1973-We oppose any increase in property or sales tax.] (Reaffirmed in 1999, 2013)

2 [1996-The Property Tax Statement should carry a disclosure identifying the Tax authorities
3 claiming credit for either a tax decrease or a tax increase.]

4 [1990-The federal government shall be required to pay an amount equal to the taxes which could
5 conceivably be obtained from mineral, timber, or grazing production in those areas where such
6 production is prohibited such as wilderness areas, parks, and other federal withdrawals, etc. Any
7 county electing to disallow such production would not be eligible for such payments.]

8 [1997-Farm Bureau supports legislation to ensure full and complete disclosure to counties of
9 documents, information and records by the Department of Audit and other state agencies regarding
10 valuation, assessment, and auditing of taxable property, to the extent that disclosure is not already
11 required by law.]

12 [1994-Entities which deal in land acquisition, conservation easements, scenic easements or other
13 tangible or intangible assets should be taxed on the full market value for the entire term of the sale,
14 trade, easement, or agreement.] (Reaffirmed in 2011)

15 [2018-An exemption should be considered by the Wyoming Department of Revenue to allow for
16 the exemption of residential property taxes on those 65 years of age or older. The property values
17 should be frozen and protected from tax increases until their property is sold or changes ownership.
18 The property could then be reassessed and brought up to current market value and taxed accordingly.
19 This would protect those 65 years of age or older from losing their home by literally being taxed out
20 of their property.]

21 [2020-Real estate property evaluation and assessments for the purpose of taxation shall take
22 place through a county assessor's office as governed by a duly elected county assessor. This should
23 not become a division of the State of Wyoming, nor should a county assessor become an appointed
24 position.]

25 26 **Mineral Tax**

27 [1989-We shall continue our efforts to get the 90 percent federal mineral royalty returned to the
28 state and solicit the support of other organizations in working to this end.]

29 [1993-Wyoming Farm Bureau opposes any efforts to lower the percentage of royalties paid to
30 the state on minerals produced on state lands.]

31 [1981-Farm Bureau opposes any additional severance tax type funding that is earmarked for use
32 by any specific agency. We will continue to support annual legislative review of all state spending.
33 A severance tax on non- renewable resources of one- and one-half percent (1-1/2%) was authorized
34 by the vote of the people to be deposited in the Permanent Wyoming Mineral Trust Fund, to be kept
35 inviolate. This authorization by the voters was for the purpose of alleviating the impacts resulting
36 from the severance of depletable resources and for the purpose of providing a substitute renewable
37 tax base to replace the tax base severed. We respectfully advise and urge our legislators to resist all
38 efforts to violate the integrity of the Permanent Mineral Trust Fund by using it for the general
39 purposes of government. We favor the use of the interest generated by said trust fund to provide a
40 renewable resource tax base.] (Reaffirmed in 2004)

Business/Personal Tax

[2017-Wyoming Farm Bureau is definitely against a new tax that is being talked about on the gross receipt sales of a business or agriculture. It is an unfair tax.]

[2008-WFB supports the continuation of exemption of sales tax on farm equipment and opposes the removal of other existing sales tax exemptions and exclusions.] (Reaffirmed in 2009)

[2017-Farm Bureau supports a sales tax exemption on all agriculture parts and labor.]

[1998-Farm Bureau supports an amendment to the Sales and Use Tax statutes to provide that a parent company may obtain a license to collect and submit sales tax for each of its subsidiaries or agents.]

[1991-We support requiring license plate fees and sales tax be returned to the County of residence, in order to support the schools in that county.]

[2007-Farm Bureau requests that the Wyoming State Legislature enact a law that requires the state to annually reimburse each county for the loss of sales tax revenue since there is no longer a sales tax on groceries. We highly recommend a formula by which each county be given monies to make up for the lost revenue.]

Ag Land Assessment

[1964-We support retention of present constitutional and statutory levy limitations of all taxing jurisdictions affecting rural property.] (Reaffirmed in 2004)

[1983-Farm Bureau shall oppose a "roll-back" taxation on agricultural lands when the land is sold for development purposes. In the event that legislation creates this, we believe that the "change of use" should be when approved as a subdivision with a recording of the survey plat.] (Reaffirmed in 2004)

[1985-We believe that if the roll back should become realization, it should work in both ways, either increase or decrease on all lands – residential, commercial, and industrial – as well as agricultural lands.]

[1983-Farm Bureau opposes a mandatory land sales price disclosure law.] (Reaffirmed in 2004)

[2003-For property taxation purposes, Farm Bureau believes the three existing tiers are sufficient.]

[2008-We propose that to be considered an Ag producer an entity be required to show \$10,000 in gross income directly related to Ag sales (as needed to get agricultural gasoline tax exemption). This value should be standard in the statutes and rules and regulations throughout each agency in the state of Wyoming.]

Estate Tax

[1973-We request the Legislature to adopt a probate code that reduces the cost and time as well as simplifying the procedures of closing an estate.] (Reaffirmed in 2004)

Income Tax

[1992-Farm Bureau will oppose any State or Federal Legislation that increases the tax on estates or lowers the unified tax credit.]

[1998-Farm Bureau is opposed to a Wyoming State income tax.] (Reaffirmed in 1999, 2020)

1 [1998-Farm Bureau opposes any changes or amendments to Article 15, Section 18 of the
2 Wyoming Constitution pertaining to income taxes.]

3 4 **Fuel Tax**

5 [1991-We favor an agricultural exemption on all taxes charged on diesel fuel.]

6 [2000-Farm Bureau demands the return of the Agricultural Fuel Tax refund to the status as
7 administered in 1999.]

8 [2009-The Wyoming Farm Bureau favors the timely processing of clear diesel refunds.]

9 [2015-If the state of Wyoming is in arrears to a claimant for a refund, then the state of Wyoming
10 should pay interest to the claimant.]

11 [2019-We resolve to oppose any new fuel taxes.] (Reaffirmed in 2023)

12 [2023-Farm Bureau supports a registration fee for electric vehicles to offset the charge to fuel
13 dependent vehicles. Farm Bureau supports an equitable taxation on electric vehicles to be
14 commensurate with fuel tax for combustion engine vehicles.]

15 [2023- Farm Bureau supports Wyoming collecting revenue, equivalent to the current fuel tax
16 on the electricity supplied at any EV charging stations to support roadway maintenance.]

17 18 19 **NATURAL & ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES**

20 21 **Open Spaces/Perpetuities**

22 [1997-Farm Bureau believes that the most likely means of assuring "open spaces" is to create
23 workable means of passing family agriculture operations onto surviving generations. "Open spaces"
24 can also be enhanced by profitable agricultural enterprises freed of burdensome taxes and
25 government regulations.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

26 [1995-Because of the encroachment of land development upon our farming and ranching
27 operations, it is becoming economically difficult to continue in the occupation of our choice.
28 Therefore, Farm Bureau deems it necessary for State Government to pass and enforce a law stopping
29 harassment until their complaint has been filed and can be heard by a panel consisting of five (5)
30 persons: two persons chosen by the farmer and/or rancher; two persons chosen by the person making
31 the complaint; and one person shall be a local County Commissioner.]

32 [1998-Farm Bureau opposes conservation easements placed in perpetuity, as perpetuities are
33 unconstitutional.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

34 [1997-Farm Bureau opposes perpetuities. Any actions done in perpetuity serve to tie up the
35 wealth of future generations and are not in the best interest of our members.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

36 [2010-We urge all entities in the state to adhere to Article 1, Section 30 of the Wyoming
37 Constitution which says, "Perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of free state, and
38 shall not be allowed."]

39 [1998-Farm Bureau is opposed to the creation of Development Rights (or similar ideas) which
40 can manipulate the value of property and restrict private property rights.]

41 [2003-That Farm Bureau opposes tax incentives to the landowner when the landowner sells
42 property for placement into a conservation easement.]

1 [2012-Farm Bureau is in favor of a revision to the federal tax code so that a conservation
2 easement with a limited time (less than 99 years) is eligible for tax incentives.]

3 [2012-Farm Bureau strongly opposes the government’s use of taxpayer money to fund
4 conservation easements.]

6 **Land Use Planning**

7 [2011-Farm Bureau encourages all counties to adopt land use plans for public lands or policy and
8 that county commissioner defend said plans in lawsuit if necessary.]

9 [1991-Farm Bureau opposes any concept that supports the non-use of lands concept, such as the
10 ”Buffalo Commons.”] (A2023)

11 [1989-Farm Bureau supports the concept of developing legislation that would require federal,
12 state and local agencies to prepare a Takings Impact Assessment, for all rules and regulations where
13 there is a taking implication, before promulgating any such rules or regulations. Any taking,
14 regardless of degree, is still a taking.] (Reaffirmed in 2013)

15 [2000-Farm Bureau supports the harvesting of timber and grass as a means of controlling fires.]
16 (Reaffirmed in 2018)

17 [1994-Farm Bureau strongly opposes the attempt by the EPA to make all rural area residents
18 haul or have hauled their garbage to a city landfill.]

19 [1999-Farm Bureau supports legislation that would require all pipeline, and/or any utility
20 trenching operation, to reclaim the right-of-way including saving and restoring the original topsoil
21 and reseeding, with landowner approved seed mixture, upon completion of any project.]

22 [1996-Farm Bureau believes State School Land sold or transferred should be retained in private
23 ownership. Any private land placed, or proposed to be placed, into federal ownership should revert
24 to state ownership, thereby becoming State School Land to be administered as such.]

25 [1989-We believe farmers and ranchers should be aggressive in preserving private ownership of
26 land.

- 27 1. Land use planning and zoning should provide for the conservation and protection of
28 agricultural land resources and a production and business environment that will
29 encourage food and fiber production.
- 30 2. Land use planning and assistance should be a coordinated and cooperative effort
31 including all lands regardless of ownership-- private, state or federal.
- 32 3. Land use planning must be accomplished at the local level of government. We urge
33 agricultural landowners to become involved in land use planning to protect property
34 rights. We oppose the application of sanctions by government to force compliance with
35 land use planning.
- 36 4. Access to court review should be provided for any landowner who is adversely affected
37 by land use planning or zoning.
- 38 5. The federal government should be prevented from using air, land and water quality laws
39 to base rules which place controls on the use of private lands. The state government
40 should strongly resist direct or indirect federal agency efforts to use air, land and water
41 quality laws, FIFRA, Endangered Species Act and related subsequent rules which place
42 controls on the use of private lands.] (Reaffirmed in 2013)

43 [1989-Farm Bureau is opposed to any federal land use plan that represents government control of

1 private land.] (Reaffirmed in 2009)

2 [2007-Farm Bureau directs the Wyoming State Legislature and the Governor to reject any and all
3 attempts to regulate agricultural activities in the name of “Manmade Global Climate Change.”]
4 (Reaffirmed in 2009)

5 [1985-We oppose establishing a green belt or Agriculture and Cultivation Zone around cities and
6 towns.] (Reaffirmed in 2009)

7 [1999-Farm Bureau supports the creation of a state statute that requires a landowner vote on
8 county land use planning or zoning rules and regulations.] (Reaffirmed in 2009)

9 10 **Federal Lands**

11 [2000-Farm Bureau believes that the federal government if it owns land does not own it as a
12 sovereign, but instead owns it as a private property owner and should pay taxes to the State of
13 Wyoming on the land it controls and the water it reserves to itself and should be regulated by
14 Wyoming regulations governing land and water.]

15 [2010-Farm Bureau supports immediate legislation by the Wyoming Legislature that would limit
16 Federal Agencies to a “no net gain” of an acreage held by the Federal Government within the state of
17 Wyoming.]

18 [1996-The U.S. Constitution, Article 1, Section 8, Number 17, states "Congress shall have the
19 power to exercise Legislation over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state
20 in which same shall be for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards and other needful
21 buildings." Therefore, Farm Bureau urges all lands being illegally held by the Federal Government
22 be immediately turned over to the states they are in.]

23 [1998-Farm Bureau supports the Wyoming Legislature and Governor in the enactment of a law
24 to provide that grazing preferences are appurtenant to base property, to provide a continuing right to
25 a grazing preference, and to provide penalties for interference with a grazing right.]

26 [2000-Farm Bureau is opposed to Federal agencies using zoning (restricted use) in any form
27 thereof.]

28 [2000-Farm Bureau urges our Governor and National Legislators to negotiate inter-agency rule
29 changes that would give local firemen a right of “Hot Pursuit” in controlling fires even when they do
30 get on federal lands.]

31 [2015-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports both a federal and state law that would require federal
32 land managers to coordinate with elected county officials before conducting any
33 controlled/prescribed burns and that any burn be conducted in compliance with county implemented
34 burn bans.]

35 [2007-Farm Bureau Federation recommends and resolves that no federal land management
36 agency in the State of Wyoming issue any decision restricting the use of motorized vehicles (all
37 types) by grazing permittees on their federal grazing allotments where this use has been historically
38 established.]

39 [2013-Wyoming Farm Bureau urges the Forest Service to allow the leasing of grazing permits to
40 another party, when the base property is leased by the same party.]

41 42 **State Lands**

43 [1973-We request that any further federal or state acquisition of land for any purpose except

1 military be subject to the approval of the Legislature and the Governor.] (Reaffirmed in 2011)

2 [1996-Farm Bureau favors the sale of state lands on a case-by-case system, each nomination to
3 stand on its own merits.] (A2018)

4 [1996-Farm Bureau requests that there be no further studies on the disposal of state lands.]

5 [1996-The current moratorium on the change of ownership of state lands has left several
6 enterprises tied up for years in what had been straight-forward negotiations. Therefore, Farm Bureau
7 recommends that the State Land Board move forward to resolve pending cases.]

8 [1996-State lands are being nominated for sale by persons within and outside the state, with and
9 without state leases; therefore, Farm Bureau believes that nominations be limited to only the lessee
10 and/or the State Land Board.]

11 [1996-Farm Bureau believes any State School Land ownership transfer should be treated as if it
12 were being transferred into private ownership, thereby causing said land to be placed on the property
13 tax roll of the county in which it is located and taxed at its proposed use. Any attempt at removing
14 said land from the county's property tax roll, or neglect to pay taxes assessed, would result in the
15 land being turned over to said County for the purpose of sale into private ownership.]

16 [1995-Farm Bureau urges the State Land Board and the Legislature to continue a system that
17 keeps State lands economically feasible, rather than a system that causes the state to spend any
18 income on State lands and continue that system that gives the lessee the right to match bids on
19 leasing or sale of State lands.]

20 [2003-Since the Wyoming Legislature has mandated that state lands be signed as such, we insist
21 that any signs designating state land boundaries, and indicate direction the lines run, also include
22 information that off- road travel, overnight camping and open fires are prohibited on state lands.
23 There should also be clear direction as to who is responsible for monitoring and preventing illegal
24 uses.]

25 [2016-Wyoming Farm Bureau strongly opposes any change to state trust land rules to allow off
26 road travel, open fires or overnight camping on these lands.]

27 [1997-Farm Bureau should call for the State Land Board to recognize that maintenance of State
28 Trust Lands requires cultural stability contributing to the long-term value of the school trust lands.
29 Value must be considered from a multi-generational wealth perspective vs. a short-term cash desire.]

30 [2016-Wyoming Farm Bureau encourages and supports legislation requiring the State Land
31 Board to direct the Director of State Lands and Investments to expedite the advertising and leasing
32 of vacated or declared vacated land within a one-year period.]

33 [1982-We recommend that the priority system of leasing be retained on all state lands being used
34 in the production of food and fiber.]

35 [1993-Preferential rights of lessees are critical to agricultural operators and must be retained in
36 Board of Land Commissioners policy. Preferential rights help establish the unity of an agricultural
37 operation, thus affecting long range stewardship of state lands.] (Reaffirmed in 2023)

38 [1993-We are in favor of retaining the provision that the agricultural lessee can meet the high bid
39 on leasing and favor reinstating the same provisions on the sale of state lands. We request the state
40 develop a method of valuing state lands for grazing and agricultural lease purposes on only the
41 grazing and agricultural value. The State Lands and Investments Board has recognized the value of
42 production for state land leases, except grazing and agriculture leases. Agriculture leases should be
43 accorded the same non-discriminatory consideration.]

1 [1997-Farm Bureau believes that the Board of Land Commissioners should clarify the
2 differences between the term "lease" and "permit" and the term "fair market value" as it applies to all
3 uses of state lands.]

4 [1995-Sale of isolated tracts of school trust land tends to pick off the prime properties; and such
5 cherry picking would devalue school trust assets by leaving less desirable properties for the school
6 trust fund land inventory. Farm Bureau should initiate/support legislation requiring any sale of State
7 School Trust lands to be sold on a complete lease basis only.]

8 [1995-Farm Bureau supports a five-year moratorium on any increases in state land grazing
9 leasing rates until a study can be done by the Director to determine if loss of income to the state from
10 taxes, un-leased lands, fencing, etc. would be compensated by any grazing fee increase.]

11 [1988-Farm Bureau supports review of the rules of the Wyoming Land Board concerning state
12 trust lands. Review is needed to clarify issues, including but not limited to grazing, agricultural and
13 special use lessee's rights, liability, definition of roads, fee schedules, property and resource
14 protection, contractual obligations, administrative procedures compliance, private and trust land
15 values before, after, and as a result of the promulgation of the rules.] (A2014) (Reaffirmed in 2023)

16 [1989-Farm Bureau proposes that the lessee of state-owned land be allowed to confine motor
17 vehicle travel to existing roads; and to control ingress on these leased lands.]

18 [2002-Farm Bureau is opposed to any attempt to require access via private property to state trust
19 lands as a condition for leasing said state trust land.]

20 [2019-Farm Bureau supports a reaffirmation of private property owners' rights over those of the
21 public in terms of access to federal and state lands via private property.]

22 [1984-We favor informing, privately and publicly, all interested parties that up-front damage
23 payments on state lands represent adverse impacts that may, and usually do, continue over an
24 extended period of time.]

25 [2001-Farm Bureau supports state land agricultural lessee receiving 50 percent of all surface
26 damage payments on state lands and is in opposition to rules adopted by the Board of Land
27 Commissioners on October 4, 2001.]

28 [2002-The Wyoming Land Board return to the process of allowing the lessee to negotiate surface
29 and damage agreement payments on state land and to receive 50% of the fees negotiated.]
30 (Reaffirmed in 2014)

31 [2023- Farm Bureau believes that in the case of a disputed Wyoming State Land lease, the
32 current lease holder shall be able to retain the use of said lease until the dispute is resolved.]

33 [1993-We believe the state trust lands should be utilized to the highest benefit of the citizens of
34 the State of Wyoming in the manner set down by the federal government in the granting of
35 statehood. If this benefit proves to be in the sale of said lands, the current user/leaseholder should
36 have the first preference right according to current (1993) State Land policy and regulations. In the
37 event said user/leaseholder turns down the offering the following steps for disposal should be
38 followed: 1.) adjacent agricultural landowners shall be given an opportunity for acquisition as a
39 second preference right; 2.) other agricultural interests in the immediate locale shall have an
40 opportunity to bid on the property as the third preference right; 3.) in the event the first, second, or
41 third preference rights for acquisition are not exercised said property should go to the highest bidder
42 at public auction and shall be included on county tax rolls.]

43 [1993-In the event the state determines to lease other surface rights on state trust lands besides

1 grazing; Farm Bureau believes the grazing lease being the first leaseholder should be compensated
2 for resource damage and additional livestock management problems.]

3 [1993-Farm Bureau is opposed to excessive increases in state grazing fees beyond productive
4 value.]

5 [2023-Farm Bureau believes that continuity is important to all businesses and communities,
6 and the State Land Board needs to prioritize the continuation of Wyoming production agriculture
7 to assure current lessees in good standing retain first right of refusal on their existing leases.]

8 [1994-Farm Bureau opposes the sale or trade of any state trust lands to the federal government.]

9 [1994-We request the Wyoming Board of Land Commissioners direct the Attorney General to
10 file legal action against the federal officials who have, since March 30, 1980, attempted to exercise
11 jurisdiction over land which is the property of the State of Wyoming, pursuant to Wyoming Statute
12 36-12-103 and 108. We further request that the Wyoming Board of Land Commissioners and the
13 Attorney General institute a class action suit to recover damage for injury and loss as a result of the
14 aforementioned violations of the provisions of the "State Control of Certain Lands Act" of 1980.]

15 [2006-Farm Bureau Federation urges the USDA Forest Service, USDI BLM and Wyoming State
16 government to not restrict the use of proven beneficial non-native grass, forb and browse species in
17 the re-vegetation, restoration, and rehabilitation of these lands. Species both native and non-native,
18 used for these purposes should be those that will be the most effective and be readily available.]

19 [2023- Farm Bureau believes feral horses or any other animals legally owned or produced in
20 Wyoming do not fall under federal government jurisdiction.]

21 22 **Private Property**

23 [2022-Wyoming Farm Bureau is opposed to corner crossing from one property to another
24 and supports legislation that codifies "corner-crossing" as trespass.]

25 [1998-Farm Bureau opposes the concept of the Public Trust Doctrine.] (Reaffirmed in 2009)

26 [1994-Farm Bureau encourages monitoring of natural resources by individuals who own or use
27 those resources, along with adequate record keeping, so that benchmark or threshold data can be, for
28 the protection of the resource owners or users, utilized in administrative proceedings and courts of
29 law.] (Reaffirmed in 2009)

30 [2001-Farm Bureau supports the position that rights-of-way cannot be resold, converted, or used
31 for a purpose other than that originally negotiated without compensation and permission of the
32 landowner.] (Reaffirmed in 2009)

33 [1999-Farm Bureau believes all government employees, except as authorized by law, should be
34 required to obtain written permission from landowners before entering private property.]
35 (Reaffirmed in 2009) (A2014)

36 [2012-Landowners and tenants are allowed to fight fire.] (Reaffirmed in 2014, 2019)

37 [1996-Due to the fact that dinosaur bones in some quantity have been discovered on lands in
38 northern Niobrara County, the National Park Service has automatically assigned the National
39 Natural Landmark (NNL) designation to much of the private land in northern Niobrara County
40 without consent of the landowners. The National Park Service has also ignored landowners who
41 filed a request to remove their land from this designation. Farm Bureau believes the National Park
42 Service should rescind this designation on private land. The National Natural Landmark designation
43 should apply only to federal land where the government owns both the surface and the minerals and

1 where the local Board of County Commissioners has given unanimous approval. National landmarks
2 shall not be established or designated on private land without obtaining landowner consent first.]
3 (Reaffirmed in 2009)

4 [1994-Farm Bureau should promote the creation of management areas by private landowners in
5 suitable areas allowing for, or, creating when possible, but not limited to the following:

- 6 1. Regulated and limited use;
- 7 2. Water development for multiple use which increases the stability of agriculture, wildlife,
8 and recreation; and
- 9 3. Preservation of historical sites under present conditions and use. Such management areas
10 would be created at the county level after precise plans are developed and approved by
11 affected landowners.] (Reaffirmed in 2009)

12 [1994-Farm Bureau is opposed to any government controlled, mass land management program
13 which encompasses private lands such as the ecosystem plan; it violates individual property rights,
14 and we believe the land is best managed by those who have a vested interest in the lands.]
15 (Reaffirmed in 2009)

16 [1994-Surveyors should be required to obtain written permission from landowners before
17 entering or marking on private property.] (Reaffirmed in 2009)

18 [2019-That “Control of access of roads on private property leading to the federal and state lands
19 lies strictly with the landowner and may not be considered a public use road/right of way.”]

20 [2022-Farm Bureau urges government agencies to prioritize and simplify land trades for
21 landowners looking to establish contiguous blocks of private land thus improving access to
22 public land and eliminating corner crossing issues.]

23 [1992-Private Property Rights, which are among the most basic rights of American culture,
24 should reign supreme over any and all consideration that has to do with the Endangered Species Act
25 and/or any other governmental, judicial, legislative, executive, or regulatory action.] (Reaffirmed in
26 2009)

27 [1989-We favor additional protection of landowners' property rights for lands and improvements
28 adjacent to streams.] (Reaffirmed in 2009)

29 [1986-The state of Wyoming or any subdivision of state government, or any lending agency that
30 shall take title to land through tax delinquency or foreclosure, should be prohibited from separating
31 or retaining any given right of land ownership such as hunting, fishing, or other related privileges; or
32 any mineral, oil, or any other property right from the lands foreclosed upon for taxes, delinquency,
33 or default of payment and offered for resale. All rights shall remain intact when leased or disposed
34 to a future purchaser.] (Reaffirmed in 2009)

35 [1990-We support the ability of the agriculturalist to make sound land management and
36 economic decisions which benefit the growth of his operation along with the protection of the land
37 and other resources. We insist government agencies and other land and environment managing
38 groups leave the private landowners alone.] (Reaffirmed in 2009)

39 [1992-Farm Bureau proposes legislation which would repeal W.S. 23-6-109(B) concerning
40 search and seizure because it is unconstitutional.] (Reaffirmed in 2002, 2009)

41 [1999-Farm Bureau supports the continuation of vigorous efforts by the State of Wyoming to
42 assert and protect the rights of private property in holders.] (Reaffirmed in 2009)

43 [1964-We believe the right of private land ownership should include the control of hunting,

1 fishing, and recreational rights when public lands are transferred to private ownership.] (Reaffirmed
2 in 2009)

3 [1989-We support the concept that any person may raise any type of livestock or game on his
4 private property. Non-traditional livestock must be confined or controlled by the owner at all times.]
5 (Reaffirmed in 1993, 2009) (~~A~~2018)

6 [2004-Farm Bureau supports an exemption to the dog at large statute for livestock guardian dogs,
7 on federal and state lands.] (Reaffirmed in 2009)

8 [2004-That Farm Bureau members individually and collectively work to repeal any laws,
9 regulations and executive edicts that abrogate the rights and privileges guaranteed under the U.S.
10 Constitution and retain the laws and status of the Constitution to be a republic, not a ballot initiative
11 democracy.] (Reaffirmed in 2009)

12 [2005-We believe that WS Statute 23-2-401 (c) be amended to read: (c) A resident landowner or
13 his agent may guide hunters on land owned by or deeded land leased to him without a guide license,
14 or he may authorize nonresidents to hunt without a guide on those lands.] (Reaffirmed in 2009)

15 [2018- The BLM shall not apply view shed regulations to prevent development whenever private
16 property is involved whether surface or sub-surface.]

17 [2019-Farm Bureau supports legislation that all properties including split estate should be placed
18 on equal standing so that no property interest would be dominant.]

19 [2019-Farm Bureau believes all existing and/or proposed for-profit carriers of product including
20 but not limited to railroad, pipeline companies and transmission lines or assignees, shall be required
21 by Wyoming State statute to obtain a performance bond or pay into a state administered fund to
22 fulfill the obligations of the easement or license agreement and/or cover cleanup of contamination,
23 restoration of productivity, and damages caused to a private property owner, a public works facility,
24 wildlife, or domestic animals. Should the injured party determine cause for legal action against the
25 carrier the injured party's reasonable costs, litigation expenses, and attorney fees would also be
26 covered.]

27 [2020-Wyoming Farm Bureau opposes legislation that would expand easements, i.e., adding
28 communication lines to existing electrical easements. Any expansion of an easement should be
29 negotiated between the landowner and the easement holder.]

30 [2023- Farm Bureau believes the carbon that is sequestered through agriculture land
31 management practices for carbon credit programs is private property and rights are tied to the
32 surface owner.]

33 [2024- The Wyoming Farm Bureau believes natural processes on private land are private
34 property, all rights and value are tied to the surface owner, and does not support listing natural
35 processes as a wealth asset or listing private land and the natural assets from private land as a
36 federal asset and opposes the monetization of ecosystem service benefits and the incorporation of
37 the concept of "Natural Capital Accounting" (NCA) into Natural Resource Conservation Service
38 (NRCS) programs.]

39 [2024-Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation supports no change to existing easements for
40 recreational purposes, no new easements for recreational purposes that may negatively impact
41 agriculture, or any change to agriculture structures i.e., stock ponds, irrigation structures,
42 diversion dams, that enhances recreational use and negatively impacts agriculture use. Any
43 expansion of a recreation easement or new recreation easement should be negotiated between the

1 surface landowner and the easement holder.]

3 **Intellectual Property Rights**

4 [2020-The Wyoming Farm Bureau membership list and personal information contained therein
5 shall not be shared with private individuals, political candidates, corporate entities, and others
6 outside the Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation, its member counties, Mountain West Farm Bureau
7 Mutual Insurance Company and companies necessary for Wyoming Farm Bureau to conduct regular
8 business.] (~~A~~2021)

10 **Trespass**

11 [1978-Farm Bureau supports strengthening state trespass laws to include the removal of the
12 landowner obligation to post “no trespass” signs and adding more severe penalties for violators,
13 including first time offenders.] (Reaffirmed in 2014, 2019) (~~A~~2012)

14 [1980-Farm Bureau urges that laws be enacted to spell out that entering private lands without
15 permission shall be considered a major interference in the operation of an agricultural business, and
16 both criminal and civil penalties may be assessed against those who interfere in the operation of a
17 ranch or farm.] (Reaffirmed in 2018)

18 [2014-Farm Bureau believes any information collected by a party while trespassing on private
19 property should be completely expunged, never to be allowed to be used in any study, research,
20 litigation, or other manner with the exception of being used for trespasser prosecution.]

21 [1980-Farm Bureau shall support whatever change is necessary to make it illegal for anyone not
22 having permission to enter private property. The act of deliberate fence cutting, letting down a fence,
23 breaking a padlock, or making a deliberate and successful entry by use of mechanical means shall
24 constitute trespass and violators shall be fined on first offense.]

25 [1980-We believe that entering property posted No Trespassing in a manner that affords full
26 opportunity to observe such no trespass signs shall constitute a trespass regardless of whether the
27 person trespassing who observed them was in possession of his or her faculties.]

28 [1986-Farm Bureau supports amendment of W.S. 23-6-206 to provide for mandatory revocation
29 of hunting and fishing privileges for a period of one to five years for each conviction of trespassing
30 while hunting, fishing, or trapping on private lands.] (Reaffirmed in 2015)

31 [1987-It should be prima facie evidence of Game and Fish trespassing if a person is found on
32 private land without permission with a firearm and ammunition or bows and arrows with or without
33 a hunting license.]

34 [2010-The Wyoming Farm Bureau supports imposing minimum fines on trespassers on private
35 property in the act of hunting of not less than \$500 and/or 30 days imprisonment.]

36 [1983-We favor stringent enforcement of trespass laws along all historical trails as the Oregon
37 Trail, Continental Trail, etc.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

38 [2016-Wyoming Farm Bureau is in favor of the Wyoming Legislature inserting into the Game
39 and Fish statutes on trespassing while hunting and fishing, additional trespassing penalties for
40 gathering shed antlers on private property without the landowner’s consent.]

41 [2024- Farm Bureau believes that squatters have no right to someone else’s personal property
42 and should be removed immediately and punished.]

1 **Eminent Domain**

2 [1996-Farm Bureau believes that no foreign company should enjoy the right of eminent domain
3 in Wyoming.] (Reaffirmed in 2011)

4 [1979-There are now many entities granted the right of eminent domain and there is little or no
5 protection for the landowner. Farm Bureau opposes further expansion of state or federal eminent
6 domain powers. In addition, if legislation is introduced relative to eminent domain, we favor
7 development of a legislative proposal which will address and extend protection of private property
8 rights.] (Reaffirmed in 2011)

9 [2005-Farm Bureau believes penalties should be established by the Wyoming Legislature for
10 unintentionally/intentionally neglecting to act in good faith as defined in Wyoming Statutes 1-26-
11 509 and 510 regarding condemnation in eminent domain negotiations.]

12 [1980-We are opposed to granting the power of eminent domain to any entity that would divide
13 or split the property, causing an economic management injustice to the continued operation of that
14 agricultural entity. We favor the use of existing utility corridors, i.e., rights-of- way and easements.
15 We are opposed to granting the power of eminent domain to any entity until every alternative has
16 been evaluated and presented in a formal public hearing.] (Reaffirmed in 2007)

17 [1979-In any eminent domain proceeding, the estimate of value for purposes of making offers to
18 landowners should be based on sales of comparable, similar-size parcels and replacement cost of the
19 parcel, or highest possible use for the area.]

20 [2011-Farm Bureau believes in those rare instances where a condemner attempts to take land
21 without - satisfying the requirements for the proper use of the power of eminent domain, legal fees,
22 court costs, mileage, and time lost shall be reimbursed by the condemner to the landowner.]

23 [1979-We favor legislation requiring any entity enjoying the right of eminent domain which
24 seeks right-of-way or other property of power line, pipeline, highway, lake or any other use to pay a
25 fair price for this privilege or property.]

26 [1979-We strongly oppose legislation granting the right of eminent domain to any private,
27 unregulated groups.] (A2014)

28 [2009-The Wyoming Farm Bureau insists upon the right of landowner to receive annual
29 payments for those easements acquired through eminent domain.]

30 [1989-A court award to a property owner should reimburse the owner for attorney's fees,
31 appraisal costs, abstract costs, taxes, and other reasonable expenses.]

32 [1979-We believe landowners in eminent domain cases should have five years from the time of
33 the original settlement in which to negotiate claims for damages from construction and maintenance
34 that may not have been confirmed at the time of the initial settlement.]

35 [1995-Farm Bureau supports legislation that provides compensation for property damage or
36 rights taken under the Wyoming Eminent Domain law.]

37 [1999-Farm Bureau believes that when a person knowingly buys landlocked private land s/he
38 should not be able to invoke government authority (eminent domain) to force access.]

39 [1997-Farm Bureau believes that railroads should be removed from the eminent domain statutes
40 and that the legislators of Wyoming be informed of this position and be encouraged to support a bill
41 to remove the right of eminent domain from use by railroads.] (Reaffirmed in 2007)

42 [1998-Farm Bureau supports changes in the eminent domain statutes of the State of Wyoming
43 that would require that new railroads be built along a present rail transportation corridor if such a

1 corridor exists. (The previous sentence was reaffirmed in 2003). Right-of-way obtained by
2 condemnation should be for right of easement only, not for right of ownership. The appraisal of the
3 value of easements should include consideration of the total depreciation of the agricultural unit (for
4 example, if the rail line cuts a ranch in two, the loss is greater than simply the easement), the
5 permanent loss of open space, and recognition of the loss of any further potential use of the land.
6 Farm Bureau also believes that the condemner should pay all litigation fees involved in the
7 condemnation. We believe that in any eminent domain proceeding by railroads, the condemner does
8 not have the right to take possession of the right of way easement until after court proceedings are
9 final.]

10 [2005-Farm Bureau requests the Wyoming State Legislature to define the terms “Public Use”
11 and “Public Benefit” in the Eminent Domain Statutes consistent with Farm Bureau Policy.]

12 [2005-Wyoming Farm Bureau requests action by the Wyoming State Legislature to enact law to
13 prohibit local and state government from taking private property for economic development or other
14 private business enterprises.]

15 [2006-Wyoming Farm Bureau is opposed to granting power of eminent domain to an entity when
16 it does not make any public improvement other than to generate higher property tax.]

17 [2005-Should a condemned property not be used for the purpose for which it was condemned
18 within two years, the property reverts to its prior ownership.]

19 [2006-Farm Bureau supports amending Wyoming’s Eminent Domain statutes to provide greater
20 protection for private property owners during condemnation cases than is currently occurring under
21 Wyoming statutes. Specifically, the legislature should strengthen the rights of private property
22 owners by:

- 23 1. Amending compensation formulas to allow for negotiation of damage payment as well as
24 lease payments for easements in order to ensure private landowners are paid not only for
25 initial damage to lands, but also for the ongoing use of the private lands.
- 26 2. Allowing jury trials to determine “public benefit” of a proposed project that can invoke
27 the powers of eminent domain, which should not include minimizing corporate cost or
28 streamlining permitting.
- 29 3. Stopping the priority of using private lands over federal lands in order to streamline
30 permitting and cut costs.
- 31 4. Providing private property owners the same rights as federal and state agencies in
32 negotiating for termed easements, rather than in perpetuity.
- 33 5. Allowing powers of eminent domain to solely be used as a “last resort”.
- 34 6. Replacing “fair market value” with “replacement value”, as is provided for properties
35 owned by non-profits, for condemned properties (mainly applies in towns).
- 36 7. The legislature should strengthen the ability of private property owners to participate in
37 the planning of activities affecting their lands; to receive an annual payment, fairer
38 compensations for damages, disruption, loss of land value and inconvenience caused by
39 the condemnation for a public benefit; and to allow juries, rather than a judge, to
40 determine awards based on “public benefit and good”.] (Reaffirmed in 2011)

41 [2012-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports legislation that would amend the definition of “fair
42 market value” under eminent domain to consider the following:

- 1 A. The compensation that a true willing seller should expect in exchange for willingly
2 allowing a portion of his property to be impacted by an industrial use;
3 B. The expenses, including legal costs, necessary to prepare the landowner to have
4 meaningful participation regarding the relevant issues and compensation and to address
5 the fact that, by the virtue of the landowner’s property being included in the project, the
6 landowner incurs significant long-term risk, plus the deprival of future earnings the cost
7 of which should be borne by the project proponent.

8 WyFB further supports legislation that requires for-profit common carrier condemners to pay all
9 costs including, but not limited to, landowner liability, abandonment, indemnity, reclamation, and
10 compensation.]

11 [2011-Farm Bureau believes for-profit carriers of product, including but not limited to railroad,
12 pipeline companies, and transmission lines, with the ability to invoke eminent domain shall have at
13 least two-thirds of the affected landowners willfully sign an easement or license before the carrier
14 can begin condemnation proceedings against the remaining affected landowners.]

15 [2011-Whereas Farm Bureau has concerns about liability in regard to easements,
16 Farm Bureau believes for-profit carriers of product, including but not limited to railroad, pipeline
17 companies and transmission lines that access private lands shall indemnify and hold harmless the
18 landowner in case of an accident pertaining to said companies’ activities.]

19 [2011-Farm Bureau believes for-profit carriers of product, including but not limited to railroad,
20 pipeline companies and transmission lines, or assignees, shall be required by statute to obtain a
21 performance bond to fulfill the obligations of the easement or license agreement.]

22 [2019-Farm Bureau supports an amendment to the Wyoming State constitution that limits the use
23 of eminent domain within the state for federal, state and county government projects.]
24

25 **Wyoming DEQ**

26 [1994-Farm Bureau favors continuation of W.S. 35-11-103 which exempts agriculture non-toxic
27 waste from regulation, and strongly encourages each individual farm and ranch to properly dispose
28 of their own non-toxic solid wastes.]

29 [2001-Farm Bureau rejects any attempt to alter or revoke W.S. 35-11-103. This permits disposal
30 of nontoxic waste by landowners.]

31 [2019-Entities that do not need to be regulated because of de minimis amounts of
32 emissions/particulate matter shall not be required to apply for WY DEQ air quality permits.]
33

34 **Plant Siting**

35 [1989-With the present and potential impact of mineral development and energy production
36 facilities in Wyoming, the state facility siting law of 1975 should be retained. When the legislature
37 considers any modifications to this law, Farm Bureau should analyze the proposals to determine
38 what impact the proposed revisions will have on agricultural interests and our rural lifestyle. Once
39 analyzed, Farm Bureau should strive to see that any changes in the law provide for a viable
40 agricultural industry. The siting law must require that:

- 41 1. Companies planning construction of plants or other large facilities provide adequate lead
42 time for impacted areas to plan for anticipated growth; and

1 conformation with U. S. Supreme and Circuit Court decisions on the constitutionality of similar
2 laws.]

3 [1986-Farm Bureau supports amending W.S. 23-3-301, concerning the importation of wildlife
4 into the state of Wyoming, to read: Any person who violates this section of law is guilty of a 5th
5 degree misdemeanor and damages caused by wildlife unlawfully or lawfully imported into the state
6 would have to be paid by the person or persons who imported them.]

7 [2019- Farm Bureau believes any action on migration corridors whether legislatively or by
8 executive order should include:

- 9 1. Clear and appropriate definitions of terminology such as corridor, corridor functionality,
10 stopover areas, bottlenecks, working groups, and connectivity.
- 11 2. Mandate a risk analysis process that documents herd health jeopardy and not just
12 influence. This documentation should address unacceptable disturbance over a number of
13 years, not just temporary influence. It should also address alternative routes. Require
14 active involvement of landowners and stakeholders prior to any designation, during risk
15 analysis, and throughout plan implementation.
- 16 3. If this is through executive order, the required funding increase for the Governor's office
17 will have to be considered and managed.
- 18 4. Protection of existing economic and planned activities, as well as private property rights.
- 19 5. Local working groups should be county-based and appointed by commissioners.
20 Unlimited corridor-based groups without group composition guidelines or process
21 regulation will lead to extreme recommendations and excessive funding requirements.
22 There should be a statewide oversight group with broad-based membership to filter which
23 recommendations move forward to the "designation" decision makers.
- 24 6. Any mandated fencing modification or project delay should be totally funded by the
25 State.]

26 [1990-We oppose the introduction of wildlife into any federal or state land area if such
27 introduction will interfere with multiple use in the immediate or surrounding area.] (Reaffirmed in
28 2014)

29 [2010-Farm Bureau supports measures to ensure there will be due process of public meetings,
30 public input from local citizens before any species is introduced in any Wyoming State Park.]

31 [1984-Farm Bureau seeks to have the Wyoming laws governing golden eagles changed to be no
32 more restrictive than the federal laws already in effect.]

33 [1992-Farm Bureau believes the USFWS's regional offices should be bound to any and all
34 agreements, Memorandum of Understandings, and any other edict entered into by the head office of
35 the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.]

36 [1995-Anyone holding a Pioneer Game License should be able to acquire a license for hunting
37 without going through a draw.]

38 [1980-We favor that the Wyoming Game & Fish Commission establish a policy that all
39 personnel will be hired on ability and experience and not necessarily on degrees held.]

40 [2010-There needs to be a coordinated effort among Wyoming agriculture groups to monitor the
41 Wyoming Game and Fish Department especially in areas of concern of producers private and
42 personal property rights.]

43 [1998-Farm Bureau believes the Wyoming Game and Fish Department, U.S. Fish and Wildlife

1 Service, and the surrounding states fish and wildlife agencies should have **no** say in livestock
2 management issues in the State of Wyoming.]

3 [1989-Wild game management must protect habitat in order to preserve wildlife, livestock
4 grazing and provide hunting enjoyment. Adequately safeguarding farmers and ranchers from damage
5 caused by game animals, migratory fowl, birds, predatory animals, and noxious weeds from game
6 preserves must be based on local determination. Provisions should include:

- 7 1. Big game species numbers based upon the capability of the land under the sustained yield
8 principle. To achieve this, an actual game count is necessary.
- 9 2. Retention of game damage compensation for damaged lands, growing cultivated crops,
10 stored crops, seed crops, improvements and/or extraordinary damage to grass.
- 11 3. Publication of uniform compensation guidelines and specifying cutoff date for damage
12 compensation claims.] (Reaffirmed in 2010)

13 [2010-Farm Bureau actively supports the introduction of legislation that would force Wyoming
14 Game and Fish to become accountable for the losses of hay and other standing crops due to the
15 state's wildlife.]

16 [2004-Farm Bureau opposes government agencies requiring private companies to buy out
17 agriculture leases or private land for wildlife habitat mitigation measures.]

18 [1989-Big game populations can create enormous pressure on private landowners, and the Game
19 & Fish Commission does not appear to have adequate flexibility in granting additional big game
20 licenses and seasons. We urge that appropriate legislation be initiated to deal with this problem.]

21 [1989-Farm Bureau supports the concept that a share of the big game licenses within a hunt area
22 be allocated to landowners for sale (with proceeds to the Game and Fish Department) so that hunters
23 could be selected by the landowner.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

24 [1996-Farm Bureau supports the team/committee approach that the Wyoming Game and Fish
25 Department used in the big game license allocation committee meetings this past year and would
26 support this team approach in the future.]

27 [1986-Farm Bureau believes that the following criteria should be used in determining the value
28 of standing forage utilized by game animals:

- 29 • 5 deer equal 1 animal unit
- 30 • 5 antelope equal 1 animal unit
- 31 • 1 elk equals 1 animal unit
- 32 • 1 moose equals 1 animal unit.] (Reaffirmed in 2010)

33 [2012-The Game & Fish Department shall manage wildlife populations at a level which
34 considers the habitat and forage reserve for domestic livestock in cooperation with private
35 landowners.]

36 [1986-Farm Bureau recommends that when a landowner has an established game management
37 policy and has established fees for various services or land entry, that necessary law be passed to
38 allow immediate detention by law enforcement personnel, and restitution be paid to the affected
39 party in addition to any penalties determined by the court for violation of game laws or regulations.]

40 [1993-Farm Bureau favors retaining landowner coupons as partial compensation for stewardship
41 of wildlife.]

42 [1990-We support the increased value of the landowner's coupon to be proportionate to the
43 number of animals required to provide one harvestable animal.]

1 [1991-All income from the sale of wildlife licenses should go to the General Fund of the State of
2 Wyoming.]

3 [1988-Farm Bureau favors a change in the necessary state laws or rules to require the Game and
4 Fish Commission to pay the school land income fund the unredeemed landowners' coupon payment
5 on deer or antelope licenses sold.]

6 [1974-We ask the Wyoming Legislature to establish maximum fees for the various game
7 licenses.]

8 [1993-All monies or property collected for any state and/or federal game law violation shall be
9 considered fines and forfeitures and shall go to the school in the district where the offense occurred.]

10 [1990-Farm Bureau opposes any increase in big game hunting license fees at least until such
11 time as the Game & Fish Department has used proper operational procedures to conserve resources
12 and has utilized much of the excess money held in reserve and is down to one-half year operating
13 requirements.] (Reaffirmed in 2003)

14 [2002-Farm Bureau opposes shed antler hunting regulations.] (~~A~~2014)

15 [1987-Farm Bureau is in favor of giving non-resident hunters who have obtained written
16 permission to hunt from landowners an advantage of receiving a license before hunters who do not
17 have permission. The hunter must send a signed permission slip from the landowner along with his
18 license application.]

19 [1987-Wyoming Game & Fish Department drawing of licenses should be conducted by a private
20 disinterested party.]

21 [1987-Farm Bureau favors an amendment of the "recreational use of land statute" because it is
22 hampering growth in the wildlife industry. The statute should be amended to absolve persons of
23 liability if they charge for access to lands for the purpose of hunting of the state's wildlife.]

24 [1989-The Game & Fish W.S. 23-1-302 (1977) should be amended to:

- 25 1. 1.Allow for legitimate landowner licenses or permits;
- 26 2. 2.Remove the prohibition against commissioners issuing licenses or permits.

27 Or, if that fails, commissioners should be allowed a sufficient number of licenses to provide to all
28 legitimate landowners in their respective districts.]

29 [1980-We reaffirm our support of existing W.S. 23-3-305 regarding "Hunting from highways;
30 entering enclosed property without permission; hunting at night without permission prohibited" and
31 W.S. 23-3-306 on "Use of flying machine, automobiles, snow vehicles, artificial light, etc., for
32 hunting or fishing prohibited."]

33 [1978-Under C. of W.S. 23-3-306, violations of this section constitute a 7th degree misdemeanor
34 charge which is up to a \$300 fine. Farm Bureau is in favor of changing this to read as follows:
35 "Violations of this section constitute a 6th degree misdemeanor..."]

36 [1995-Farm Bureau opposes and asks for removal of the "special fee" on non-resident big game
37 licenses. This is a discriminatory fee and should not be in effect.]

38 [1979-We urge that more emphasis be placed on "landowner" permission being obtained by
39 hunters and suggest the following method as a means of accomplishing this: to be placed in an "eye-
40 catching", boxed area on Wyoming Game & Fish licenses: *Permission is required to hunt, fish, or
41 trap on private property whether posted or not.]

42 [2003-Wyoming Farm Bureau encourages the Game and Fish to print on all fishing and hunting
43 regulations and in a prominent place on the license where it can be easily seen a statement to the

1 effect that not all banks of all water bodies are public property.]

2 [1976-We favor the creation of more realistic policies that would give each citizen a greater
3 personal interest in the preservation of wildlife in the United States. Such a policy should eliminate
4 the discrepancy with regard to grazing fees or consumption on private, state and federal lands and
5 provide for equality of accountability for every use of our grazing resources.]

6 [2020-Wyoming Farm Bureau urges the Wyoming Game & Fish Department to simplify the
7 hunting areas to avoid confusion by hunters and landowners alike.]

8 9 **Wildlife Damages**

10 [1993-The State of Wyoming claims wildlife; therefore, we believe all private landowners with
11 deer, antelope or elk grazing on their property should be paid for A.U.M. using the BLM and state
12 formula.]

13 [2023-Farm Bureau believes that the Wyoming Game & Fish should more aggressively
14 regulate elk numbers in order to manage disease, mitigate property damage (to include fences),
15 and maintain livestock health instead of continuing to burden ranchers.]

16 [1993-Farm Bureau opposes the Wyoming Game and Fish proposal of disallowing damage
17 claims on private property if that property owner charges for hunting or denies access to said
18 property.]

19 [1974-We feel that the value of landowner coupons should be raised in proportion to any
20 increase in license fees.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

21 [2022-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports Wyoming Game and Fish Department landowner coupon
22 payment rates be set according to consumptive differences of wildlife species.]

23 [1989-We propose that the Game & Fish license application fee which is earmarked for use as a
24 damage control fund should be funded by an application fee on all licenses, regardless of whether
25 they are in state or out of state.]

26 [1993-Farm Bureau requests that minimum of 90% of the monies taken in, by the Wyoming
27 Game and Fish Department; for damage compensation per year be paid out for the purpose it is
28 collected.]

29 [1984-We believe the Legislature should establish wildlife damage appraisal boards, one within
30 each Game and Fish District, with an appeals procedure as is currently provided by law. We believe
31 that these damage appraisal boards should be independent of the Wyoming Game and Fish
32 Department and/or the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission. The damage appraisal boards should
33 be made up of agricultural landowners and sportsmen. The membership of the boards should be
34 rotational with the local agricultural and sportsmen groups submitting names to the Governor for
35 consideration of appointment.

36 We further believe the appraisal handed down by the wildlife damage appraisal boards should be
37 honored by the Game and Fish Department and the Game and Fish Commission, or the appraisal be
38 funded through wildlife (game and non-game species) damage funds being appropriated by the
39 Legislature.] (Reaffirmed in 2010)

40 [2013-Wyoming Farm Bureau believes that a landowner should be allowed to protect their
41 property from damage due to wildlife by lethal means, if the state fails to take effective action.]

42 [2013-Wyoming Farm Bureau believes the Wyoming Game and Fish should pay damage claims
43 “at no less than market value” of the damaged resource.]

1 [2019-Farm Bureau supports research into developing methods that would prevent wildlife from
2 encroaching upon and damaging agricultural crops.]

3 [2024- Hunting at night with rifles equipped with thermal scopes be allowed under Chapter 34 –
4 Auxiliary Management Hunting Areas. Section 4 of which outlines the Supervision of Hunters.]

5 [2024- Wyoming Farm Bureau supports a system to compensate livestock owners for predator
6 damage from eagles or ravens.]

8 **Endangered Species**

9 [2001-Farm Bureau requests the governor to set up a committee consisting of at least the
10 following state department heads: Game & Fish, agriculture, tourism, revenue and other state
11 agencies representing those industries directly affected to develop state policy regarding endangered
12 species.]

13 [2019-Farm Bureau Federation believes that any species, i.e., wolves, grizzlies, sage grouse,
14 should not be listed or re-listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act.]

16 **Wolf**

17 [2003-Any wolf management plan shall be in conformance with Wyoming state law.]
18 (Reaffirmed in 2011)

19 [2008-Wyoming Farm Bureau believes any private person has the right to defend their person
20 and protect their personal property from attack, encroachment, and/or other harassment by wild
21 and/or free-roaming animals, be they protected, endangered or threatened.] (Reaffirmed in 2011,
22 2021)

23 [2011-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports State management of the "introduced" gray wolves in
24 accordance with the agreement date August 5, 2011, between the Wyoming Governor's Office and
25 the U.S. Dept. of the Interior/USFWS.]

26 [2014-Wyoming's authority over managing its wolf population has been taken away by a court
27 and a judge in Washington DC: All hearings on endangered species should be held in the judicial
28 district where the species in question is physically located.]

30 **Bear**

31 [2007-Farm Bureau strongly urges any problem bears should be euthanized instead of relocated
32 or released in the wild.]

33 [1999-Farm Bureau supports immediate delisting of the grizzly bear and that it be managed as a
34 trophy animal.]

35 [1999-Farm Bureau demands that the delisted grizzly bear become a trophy animal and the state
36 should issue permits on a lottery basis, with the money raised, being used to help compensate for
37 damages by the animals.] (Reaffirmed in 2021)

38 [2018-Farm Bureau is strongly opposed to any ruling to restore full Endangered Species Act
39 protections to the grizzly bear.]

40 [2018-Any person, licensed or unlicensed may kill a bear if reasonably necessary to protect the
41 life of that person or some other person; and be it further resolved, that any person, licensed or
42 unlicensed may kill any bear posing an imminent or perceived threat to livestock or pets.]

1 **Prairie Dog**

2 [1996-Because of the perception of Prairie Dogs as being comparable to poodles or other small
3 canines by those people unfamiliar with them, we would like to see their name changed to "Prairie
4 Rats" as a more descriptive and fitting label for this rodent.]

5 [2007-Farm Bureau believes that it should be against the law to bring live prairie dogs or
6 predatory animals across state lines into Wyoming.]

7 [2015-Wyoming Farm Bureau requests that the Weed and Pest Districts of Weston County,
8 Campbell County, and Converse County initiate a small "Special Management Program" as
9 provided for by Wyoming State Law under Title 11: Agriculture, Livestock and Other Animals;
10 Chapter 5. Weed and Pest Control: Article 3, Special Management Programs.]

11 [2006-That the Wyoming Farm Bureau and State Government adopt the following measures:

- 12 1. The Farm Bureau strongly oppose any government entity of agency from interfering or
- 13 regulating any private business unless that private business is causing harm or economic
- 14 loss to other private business.
- 15 2. The Farm Bureau believes that prairie dogs that are being used to harvest grass for the
- 16 benefit of the owner or lessee of the grass or forage shall be subject to the same rules of
- 17 trespass as are sheep.
 - 18 a) This cannot be enforced until the land being trespassed upon has made diligent
 - 19 efforts to remove prairie dogs from their premises.
 - 20 b) Have common sense proof of where the dogs in question are coming from.
 - 21 c) Have a petition signed by at least two-thirds of the trespasser's neighbors stating
 - 22 the negative impact that prairie dogs are having on their business.]

23 [1986-Farm Bureau encourages the county Weed and Pest Board to provide information and
24 assistance in the control of prairie dogs where these are a problem.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

25 [1999-Farm Bureau requests that the Wyoming Agriculture Department cooperate and
26 coordinate with Weed and Pest Districts to conduct an extensive prairie dog eradication program.]

27 [2020-Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation insists that the U.S. Forest Service in the Record of
28 Decision of the 2020 Thunder Basin Plan Amendment recognize, obey and abide by state and local
29 law as the courts and federal law require in dealing with the control of disease carrying pests, such as
30 the Black-tailed Prairie Dog.]

31
32 **Sage Grouse**

33 [2003-That under the auspices of the Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation, the Farm Bureau
34 supports the Wyoming Sage Grouse plan and if a working group is formed, an equal representation
35 of agriculture and sportsmen be included.]

36 [2004-Farm Bureau opposes any attempt to classify the sage grouse as threatened or endangered
37 or being treated as such.] (Reaffirmed in 2010, 2014, 2019)

38 [2015-Farm Bureau supports the study of predation on Sage Grouse and supports projects that
39 evaluate predator control with regard to Sage Grouse.]

40
41 **Big Horn Sheep**

42 [2001-Farm Bureau is opposed to the introduction of California Bighorn Sheep by the U.S. Fish

1 and Wildlife Service into any area of Wyoming.]

2 [2014-Farm Bureau supports a policy of removing all Bighorn Sheep individuals or populations,
3 where there is the “Risk of Contact” with Domestic Sheep.

4 Farm Bureau supports a policy of not transplanting Bighorn Sheep, in or near Domestic Sheep
5 grazing allotments or lands, where there is a “Risk of Contact” with the Domestic Sheep.]
6

7 **Mountain Lion**

8 [1999-Farm Bureau requests that the Mountain Lion be listed as a predator. Since an increase in
9 the Mountain Lion population threatens the wild game population and also the domestic animals
10 feeding on public and private lands; steps must be taken to reduce the number of Mountain Lions.]

11 [1999-Farm Bureau supports an increase in quotas for mountain lions statewide, pending the
12 listing of mountain lions as a predator.]

13 [2009-Any person, licensed or unlicensed may kill a mountain lion if reasonably necessary to
14 protect the life of that person or some other person; and be it further resolved, that any person,
15 licensed or unlicensed, who cares for livestock or pets, may kill any mountain lion posing an
16 imminent or perceived threat to such person’s livestock or pets.] (Reaffirmed in 2021)
17

18 **Predator Control**

19 [2002-Farm Bureau recommends promotion and education for the purchase of predator stamps
20 utilizing statewide media.] (Reaffirmed in 2010)

21 [2010-The Wyoming Farm Bureau supports increased publication of information addressing
22 predator stamps by adding a voluntary contribution box for the purchase of a predator stamp on
23 hunting licenses.]

24 [1996-Farm Bureau demands that the Wyoming Game & Fish Department support the current
25 predator control program, at a much higher level, due to the massive destruction of wildlife, crops
26 and livestock.]

27 [2019-Farm Bureau Federation believes that a photo identification of a kill by a predator is
28 sufficient evidence to replace an in-person confirmation by a Game and Fish and U.S. Wildlife
29 Services employee.]

30 [1972-We oppose any reduction or curtailment of the present U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,
31 Wyoming Game & Fish Commission and county (1976-predator) control programs. We would urge
32 the Game & Fish Department, Forest Service, (1976-sheepmen), cattlemen, conservationists,
33 sportsmen and others to work in cooperation with the predatory animal control program.]
34 (Reaffirmed in 2014)

35 [1982-We are opposed to establishing any seasons or requiring licensing for the taking of
36 predators.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

37 [1982-We oppose any further rules, regulations, or fees on trapping of fur bearing or predatory
38 animals in Wyoming.]

39 [1973-We favor reinstating or continuing all necessary predator and pest controls, including
40 chemical toxicants applied under strict supervision of the responsible designated agency.]

41 [1993-Farm Bureau supports a vigorous predatory animal and pest control program on Federal
42 and State controlled lands.] (Reaffirmed in 2014) (A2014)

43 [2013-Farm Bureau takes the position that the State of Wyoming designates feral hogs as predators.]

1 **Weed and Pest Management**

2 [1977-We oppose the (1980-unreasonable control or) indiscriminate banning of antibiotics,
3 pesticides, insecticides, and herbicides.] (Reaffirmed in 2012)

4 [1982-We urge the University of Wyoming and other research institutions nationwide to exert
5 greater effort and emphasis on the development of effective pesticides, herbicides and biological
6 control agents.]

7 [1999-Farm Bureau calls on the Wyoming Department of Agriculture to act immediately on all
8 applications for labels of pesticides approved by EPA that can be used safely for the protection of
9 crops and livestock.]

10 [1990-Regarding ag chemicals, Farm Bureau supports a limited record keeping system that
11 meets the following requirements:

- 12 1. It should be limited to restricted-use products only and not apply to general-use
13 products.
- 14 2. Records should be kept on the farm for a period of two years.
- 15 3. Records can be inspected by the Wyoming Department of Agriculture after showing just
16 cause.
- 17 4. Records should be kept confidential and treated as confidential proprietary business
18 information.
- 19 5. Other uses of the information such as developing residue data, benefits data for the
20 purpose of preserving a pesticide registration should be voluntary and subject to the
21 owner's discretion.]

22 [1970-We support the county weed and pest district program.] (A2012) (Reaffirmed in 2014)

23 [1975-The Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation and county Farm Bureaus should seek to have the
24 Legislature restore the general quarantine provision in the Weed and Pest Control Act for those
25 counties requesting it by majority vote of those voting or at the county-wide public hearing.]

26 [1964-We feel the fight against noxious weeds is a common one, necessary and beneficial to all
27 segments of our economy. We urge greater cooperation and effort on the part of all persons and
28 agencies concerned with the efficiency and expansion of weed and pest programs (1983-for the
29 purposes of control of all noxious weeds and pests.)) (Reaffirmed in 2008, 2014)

30 [2023- Local, state, and federal agricultural agencies research methodologies to assist
31 landowners in controlling Mare's Tail.]

32 [2006-Farm Bureau supports holding any government agency which administers any natural
33 resource to the same criteria as any individual concerning the Wyoming Weed and Pest Law.]
34 (Reaffirmed in 2015)

35 [1986-We urge that a contract between an agricultural lender, such as F.H.A. which is handling
36 farmlands primarily acquired through foreclosure, and a lessee, include which party is responsible
37 for provisions for control of noxious weeds and soil conservation practices.]

38 [1986-Farm Bureau believes that any federal or state land administrative agency should be
39 required to control weeds under provisions of state law.]

40 [1984-Farm Bureau encourages the county Weed and Pest Board to enforce the laws they now
41 have regarding a landowner's duty to control a noxious weed problem.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

42 [1988-Farm Bureau requests that the Wyoming Weed & Pest Council, Department of
43 Agriculture and/or College of Agriculture determine if a biological control of leafy spurge might

1 spread to various species of spurge which are endangered and therefore become a vital concern and
2 determine what cost would be involved in a dedicated concerned effort to find a successful
3 biological control of leafy spurge and spotted knapweed.]

4 [1980-Due to the increasing noxious weed and pest problems in the state, i.e., leafy spurge,
5 Canadian thistle, bind weed, and prairie dogs, Farm Bureau urges all of its members to put pressure
6 on their senators and representatives to urge the CFSA to cost share on control practices of weeds
7 and pests.]

8 [2024-The Wyoming Farm Bureau is opposed to listing cheatgrass as a noxious weed on the
9 State of Wyoming designated weed list.]

10 [1985-We recommend that the University of Wyoming and USDA do additional research on the
11 control of toadflax (yellow and Dalmatian).]

12 [1984-Farm Bureau requests expanded state participation in grasshopper control for range and
13 cropland.]

14 [1985-We suggest that W.S. 11-5-104 (Weed and Pest Control) be amended to read:

- 15 1. There shall be one member of the board of directors appointed at-large from within the
16 boundary of the district.
- 17 2. In the event of a five (5) person board there shall be three board members appointed
- 18 3. by the commissioners from the eligible nominations that are bona fide agricultural
19 producers. In the event of a seven (7) person board there shall be five (5) board members
20 appointed by the commissioners from the eligible nominations that are bona fide
21 agricultural producers.
- 22 4. These directors will be appointed from each of the contiguous areas.
- 23 5. In event of a seven-member board of directors there will be five bona fide agricultural
24 producers appointed directors.] (A2012)

25 [1994-We oppose the designation of quack grass as a noxious weed in hay, provided the quack
26 grass is harvested prior to viable seed production.]

27 [1973-We encourage state government to participate in eliminating noxious weeds from state
28 owned lands.] (Reaffirmed in 2008)

29 [1999-Farm Bureau supports continued grasshopper control research funding.]
30 (Reaffirmed in 2008)

31 [2018-Farm Bureau supports the concept of the Emergency Insect Management Grant Program
32 originally enacted by the Wyoming Legislature in 2003.]

33 [2020-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports legislation that protects agricultural
34 applicators/producers from being presumed guilty of chemical drift liability.]

36 **WATER RESOURCES**

37 **Interstate and Federal Administration**

38 [1964-We believe Wyoming's waters are its most valuable resource and these waters are the
39 property of the state as provided by our Constitution, which was ratified by Congress in the Act of
40 Admission.] (A2014)

41 [2000-Farm Bureau is concerned about the loss of water, water rights, and the loss of
42

1 development of water in the Platte River; regarding the lawsuit and/or negotiations between
2 Wyoming and Nebraska. Therefore, we hold the Governor, his appointees, and the legislature
3 personally accountable for any losses incurred.]

4 [1996-Farm Bureau believes that any further loss of water allocations through renegotiations of
5 existing compacts for the State of Wyoming will be detrimental to any development of the state's
6 resources, be they agricultural, industrial, commercial or domestic. Therefore, all steps available
7 should be taken to ensure there will be no further loss of water to the State of Wyoming.]
8 (Reaffirmed in 2011)

9 [1987-We believe that because of the demands of the federal government on water rights in
10 wilderness areas, reserved water rights on federal lands should not exist except through filing with
11 the state for a right just as every other appropriator is required to do.]

12 [1967-We favor legislation to dispel the uncertainty which the implied reservation doctrine has
13 produced and to require federal agencies to comply with state appropriation laws in any project
14 involving water use or storage in this state and the nation.]

15 [1973-Without such federal compliance, Wyoming's water management will be disrupted.]

16 [1977-Protecting Wyoming water from encroachment by the federal government should be
17 (1988-one of) the most important problems confronting Farm Bureau. We reaffirm our belief that
18 Wyoming water laws remain supreme, and all possible steps should be taken to negate the federal
19 government's taking control or adjudicating state water, i.e., water rights, (1979-including
20 appropriate legal and/or legislative actions. We urge Congress to seek federal legislation) to ensure
21 that all federal agencies and/or departments respect the rights of the individual states.] (Reaffirmed
22 in 2014, 2021)

23 [2001-Farm Bureau believes the federal government should not be able to obtain water rights.]
24 (Reaffirmed in 2008, 2017, 2020)

25 [1989-Farm Bureau will actively and aggressively work with state of Wyoming officials to
26 protect Wyoming agricultural water rights from encroachment by all federal agencies, (2008 and all
27 others, and protect the water user's right to perform regular maintenance on ditches without
28 interference from federal agencies.)]

29 [1974-Orderly water administration is essential to meet various water commitments resulting
30 from several interstate compacts and court decrees. To maintain orderly water administration, the
31 State Board of Control and State Engineer should have the sole responsibility for appropriations.]

32 [1990-We are opposed to allowing Wyoming waters to be exploited out of state by the selling or
33 leasing of water rights, non-adjudicated water or project water which is not currently being used.]

34 [1992-Farm Bureau opposes the transfer, sale or lease of any water to entities or individuals
35 outside of the state of Wyoming.]

36 [2006-The Wyoming Farm Bureau board and staff shall take an active role in the prevention of
37 trans-basin pipelines or any other means of transportation of Wyoming water from any of the water
38 basins in Wyoming to out of state destinations.]

39 [2009-The Wyoming Farm Bureau generally opposes Trans Basin Diversions, but if there is a
40 Trans Basin Diversion, prior mitigation shall be done in the area where the water is taken from.]

41 [1991-WyFB asks the Secretary of Interior to honor any agreement or prior commitments
42 between the Department of Interior and any irrigator using or proposing to use water in accordance
43 with the North Platte Decree.]

1 [1991-Congress should, in consideration of past errors or omissions which relate to waters being
2 given to the states, to individuals, state governments, and to other parties, develop a system for
3 reparations.]

4 [1981-Agricultural water rights must be given due consideration and no agricultural water user
5 will be denied water to the extent of his appropriation as a result of 404 permits and/or stream
6 channelization authority, maintenance of stream flows, or stream classification.]

7 [1989-We urge the State Engineer to publish a listing of all stream and lake sections in Wyoming
8 which are already subject to controlled flows.]

9 [1985-Farm Bureau supports legislation to provide that stored water is a beneficial use during
10 storage and that the release for use as a beneficial use is a beneficial use.]

11 [1980-Due to existing regulatory agents and permits and other means of regulation for stream
12 channelization, Farm Bureau goes on record in support of maintaining existing protection of stream
13 channel policy.]

14 [1979-We believe stream channel improvement is an appropriate part of many watershed
15 programs and must not be stopped by unrealistic demands by recreation and fish and wildlife
16 interests.]

17 18 **State Water Administration**

19 [1979-Farm Bureau opposes any and all efforts to pass a river protection system or statewide
20 stream classification since there is a mode of river protection already in effect.]

21 [2000-Farm Bureau is opposed to the concept of “Salvage Water.”]

22 [2000-Farm Bureau opposes any changes in Wyoming Water Law as it pertains to “Temporary
23 Use of Water.”]

24 [2007-Farm Bureau demands the state engineer’s office and the legislature ask for and receive
25 local input through county meetings and written comments to develop a comprehensive underground
26 water use and development policy for the state of Wyoming.]

27 [2019-There should be replacement programs with low interest cost share rates, including
28 extended loan terms plus retroactive reimbursement availability, for affected systems in the Eden
29 Valley Irrigation and Drainage District. Wyoming Farm Bureau is requesting funding for this
30 through the USDA agencies through Environmental Quality Improvement Program or similar
31 Federal cost share program. These programs can be expanded to promote replacement of worn out
32 and depreciated systems in any other areas affected by the treaty with Mexico in 1974 through other
33 Farm Bureau Counties.]

34 [2014-Farm Bureau is in favor of the entire state of Wyoming being placed in “Water Control
35 Districts” based by watershed.]

36 [2006-Farm Bureau is opposed to the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)
37 having any regulatory control of the quantity of the State of Wyoming’s water.]

38 [1990-We propose a law (state and national) that requires any and all agencies attempting to
39 regulate land or water users, in any manner, to inform owners, in writing, prior to creation or
40 implementation of such regulations. Agencies shall provide copies, plus an impact statement.]

41 [2020-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports a change in rule, regulations and/or State law that each
42 water right holder being affected by regulation of water by calls for water or instream livestock use
43 designations must be individually notified through direct communications such as e-mail, telephone

1 call or USPS within a reasonable amount of time when the decision to regulate has been made.]

2 [1992-Farm Bureau is in favor of amendments to the existing statute providing for changes in
3 use or place of use of water. Section 41-3-104 of Wyoming Statutes. To provide that the use of water
4 for the proposed new purpose shall be limited to the historic period of use from the stream in
5 addition to the existing statutory limitations.]

6 [2015-Farm Bureau supports legislation that will allow all older developed, single use water
7 wells on production agriculture operations, to be grandfathered as statutorily multiple use wells. Any
8 future applications of drilling permits of similar wells on production agriculture operations, shall be
9 designated as multiple use water wells. (Production agriculture operation made up of more than 40
10 acres, and with more than \$5,000 of income from receipts of agriculture sales per year.)]

11 [2023-Farm Bureau Federation strongly urges the Wyoming State Engineer to consider
12 rechargeability of aquifer and age of water in issuing underground high-capacity water permits.
13 Farm Bureau urges the State Engineer to consider the economic loss to existing permit holders
14 caused by lowering the water table. Farm Bureau urges the State Engineer to be very cautious
15 and diligent in issuing high-capacity underground water permits so as to protect this finite
16 resource. Farm Bureau requests legislators to address and clarify policy and law in issuing high
17 capacity well permits enabling the State Engineer to manage and protect this finite resource
18 presently and for the future.]

19 [1992-Farm Bureau is in favor of amending the existing Statutes providing for exchanges of
20 water. Section 41-3-106 of Wyoming Statutes. To require the consent of secondary permit owners,
21 or other types of storage ownership which might be affected by the exchange either by the use of
22 storage or of water that would otherwise be stored to reservoir ownership and requiring a public
23 hearing by the State Engineer, with notice to all parties in any way affected by the proposal.]

24 [1994-Farm Bureau requests the legislative Agriculture, Public Lands, and Water Committees,
25 and the Attorney General to investigate any controversial transfer of a water right from one land
26 description to another land description, to ensure all steps W.S. 41-3-103 thru 105 are followed so
27 that no user will be injured.]

28 [1994-The lessee or permit tee who applies water for a beneficial use should be the only owner
29 of a water right (a property right) and should be compensated for that property if he is no longer
30 allowed to reasonably use that right (property).]

31 [1971-We favor adding to the statutes covering application of aerial photos to water rights-
32 Section 33-336: (1) water spreaders, 200 acres or less of spreader area; and (2) flood water detention
33 dams, storing 200 acre-feet or less.]

34 [1970-Rights of way and easements for irrigation ditches across state land are presently assigned
35 to the owner of the lands being irrigated. Each new owner of the said irrigated land must pay a fee
36 for transfer of said rights of way and easements. It seems more feasible and equitable to tie rights of
37 way and easement to the water right rather than to the landowner. We favor legislation achieving
38 such a change.]

39 [1964-It is nearly impossible to tell from the present water book who owns each water right. We
40 urge that a column be added to the water book listing the present owners. This shall be kept current
41 by fees charged by the county clerk on recording of deeds or land having water rights. The new
42 water book shall be in loose leaf form and printed only on one side of the page so that it would be
43 necessary for a water user to buy only pages concerning his right.]

1 [1973-We oppose granting underground or other supplemental water rights to land where the
2 surface water rights have been sold.]

3 [1980-Farm Bureau is opposed to any separation of surface or underground water from the land
4 to which it is adjudicated whether by lease or by sale.] (Reaffirmed in 2008)

5 [1964-We urge that the State Engineer be provided with the authority and resources to
6 effectively accomplish the following:

- 7 1. Collection of stream flow data;
- 8 2. Better tabulation of existing water right records;
- 9 3. Underground water data;
- 10 4. Creation of a centrally located water information library to include all the scattered data
11 now in the possession of various state departments.]

12 [1980-Farm Bureau is in favor of the requirement that a candidate for appointment as division
13 water superintendent should be a resident of that division for at least five years.]

14 [1981-Farm Bureau should continue efforts to obtain adequate state laws on the acquisition,
15 protection, and administration of rights to use water...and oppose government funding of other
16 parties' efforts to encroach on basic agricultural rights to use of water.]

17 [1981-Farm Bureau favors development of a process whereby the time span for solution of
18 interference problems on both surface and underground water is reduced to a very minimum, not to
19 exceed 6 months.]

20 [1982-Applicants for water well permits should be subjected to a three-year time limitation with
21 the right for one extension for completion of the wells and use of the water. The priority date on
22 water wells will be the date the well is put to a beneficial use, not the date of application.]

23 [1977-Farm Bureau is in support of the state laws concerning priority water rights but is not
24 satisfied with the \$100.00 maximum penalty for using--stealing--water after it has been regulated.
25 We feel that the penalty is insufficient and recommend that the Legislature establish a rate for daily
26 violations.]

27 [2006-In times of irrigation water shortages and when the stream is under regulation by the local
28 water commissioner, owners of lands with late water rights that are not entitled to receive water
29 according to priority date, be notified by the water commissioner of the priority date set. In cases of
30 incorporated ditches or canals, the water commissioner can notify the ditch rider or chairman of the
31 canal of the priority date rather than individual landowners making notification.]

32 [1991-We strongly oppose the Bureau of Reclamations' policy that penalizes irrigators for
33 practicing conservation in the use of their water in wet or dry years.]

34 [1992-When recreational use replaces a value-added consumptive use; a recreational use fee
35 shall be charged and collected by the appropriate agency used to reimburse the value-added
36 consumptive user for loss of income.]

37 [1964-We favor the doctrine of prior appropriation for beneficial use as provided by the state
38 Constitution.]

39 [1966-We believe that water for agricultural purposes should have preferred use over recreation.]
40 (Reaffirmed in 2011)

41 [1997-Agricultural interests should have first consideration, regarding any available water in the
42 state of Wyoming.]

43 [1995-Farm Bureau should utilize whatever resources necessary to provide a water rights

1 education program for our members.]

2 [1990-We support legislation requiring the Governor and the Legislature to develop in house
3 legal talent to effectively deal with the protection of Wyoming's water interests and the control
4 thereof.]

5 [1980-The burden placed on irrigated lands by subdivisions is becoming unmanageable. Farm
6 Bureau urges that a subdivision be required by law to provide for all easements, ditches, and head
7 gates. We recommend that maintenance of ditches and improvements and delivery of water to each
8 lot in said subdivision or water rights be established before approval of subdivision permit is
9 allowed.]

10 [1978-We recommend that water for domestic purposes in a subdivision shall be the
11 responsibility of the sub-divider and that it shall not have an adverse effect on direct flow rights of
12 adjacent or affected stream rights. When proof is made that no adverse effect exists, then water for
13 domestic use of subdivisions (1988-may) be furnished from wells drilled into a non-connecting
14 aquifer or from storage of flood waters or from the appropriated rights of the sub-divider (1988-or a
15 central water system.)

16 [2010-The Wyoming Farm Bureau opposes the State of Wyoming granting control of a domestic
17 operations permitted water right to the Wyoming Game & Fish Department.]

18 [2018-The State Engineer shall not issue water rights to any person or entity that does not show a
19 beneficial use, as required by state law.]

20 [2022-Wyoming Farm Bureau strongly opposes the production of hydrogen fuel from water in
21 Wyoming.]

22 **CBM Water**

23 [2000-Farm Bureau demands that any discharged coal bed methane water not put to beneficial
24 use according to Wyoming Water Law must be contained by re-injection and/or storage and
25 retrieval.]

26 [2002-Coal bed methane may build future containment pits of any depth as negotiated by the
27 surface owner.]

28 [2006-Farm Bureau requests the state of Wyoming must ensure Ag producers of both crops and
29 livestock be given the option to use discharged or produced water, and the majority of those Ag
30 producers affected shall not be restricted by the minority. Wyoming Farm Bureau also requests the
31 state of Wyoming work to create policy that justly compensates damage from Coal Bed Methane
32 discharge water.]

33 **Water Development**

34 [1970-It's the obligation of Wyoming and its people to develop and utilize state waters for use by
35 its people. We favor additional development of surface water projects within Wyoming by
36 individuals or the state government to fully utilize and conserve all the state's unappropriated surface
37 waters.] (Reaffirmed in 2005, 2021) (A2023)

38 [2005-Farm Bureau is against the use of cloud seeding by the state of Wyoming except for
39 research projects.]

40 [1997-Farm Bureau urges all its' members to take an active part in the development of an
41 updated Wyoming Water Plan.]

1 [1988-Water development is economic development; therefore, Farm Bureau opposes the raiding
2 of water development accounts, revenue streams into accounts, and accrued interest for other
3 purposes within the state, even on a temporary basis.]

4 [1970-We favor state revenue bonds (1976-or other acceptable methods of funding including the
5 interest from the mineral trust fund determined on a project-by-project basis) to construct reservoirs,
6 canals, aqueducts or other water development methods to make full use of the un-appropriated water,
7 (1976-including underground water.)]

8 [1981-As water is a critical resource in Wyoming, Farm Bureau urges that funding for the
9 Wyoming Water Development Funds be increased substantially. We also recommend additional
10 funds be provided by bonding.]

11 [1977-Farm Bureau urges the Governor, the Legislature, and the Wyoming Water Development
12 Commission to seriously consider the use of Wyoming's mineral royalty funds and water
13 development funds derived from the 1.5 percent coal tax for the purchase and development of
14 federal reclamation projects within the State of Wyoming to the end that Wyoming may exercise
15 complete control of the state's water as provided for under provisions of our State Constitution.]

16 [1988-Farm Bureau urges the water development commission to proceed immediately to
17 promote water projects. Farm Bureau urges the water development commission to act in all project
18 areas as written in enabling legislation.]

19 [1981-We believe that the planning of water development projects should involve affected
20 people in local areas as full participants in the beginning rather than the reverse in which decisions
21 are made in metropolitan urban centers with endorsement requested of the agricultural sector of
22 finished plans.] (Reaffirmed in 2016)

23 [1985-We believe that proposed water projects should proceed under businesslike financing
24 arrangements and urge the Wyoming Water Development Commission to require the following
25 criteria on all projects before going to the final development stage:

- 26 1. Project priority shall be determined on the basis of present and future need with the water
27 put to beneficial consumptive use.
- 28 2. All alternative methods of water supply for projects meeting the criteria of number (1)
29 shall be investigated and enumerated with consideration given to local input.
- 30 3. An administrative screening process shall be implemented to determine the feasibility of
31 projects at an early stage in order to avoid excessive spending to study impractical
32 projects.]

33 [2006-That legislative review and language be pursued to define the scope and purpose of the
34 Level 1 Watershed Study process.]

35 [2006-In an effort to reauthorize the Small Water Project Program (SWPP) should ensure the
36 appropriate use and expenditure of state funds, result in the most efficient and effective means to
37 develop Wyoming water for multiple resource purposes, and statutory authorization should
38 recognize the many benefits provided by small water projects without mandatory long term and
39 costly studies being a requirement.]

40 [1974-The joint construction and operation of water development projects for agricultural,
41 community, industrial and recreational purposes are favored -- provided each user pays a just
42 prorated share of construction and operation expenses in accordance with benefits accruing to each
43 beneficial use.]

1 [2002-Farm Bureau believes we need to use Wyoming water on our uplands for storage, yield,
2 and as a continued source of return flow.]

3 [1989-A high priority for Farm Bureau is to concentrate its efforts on future storage of water for:

- 4 1. Agriculture
- 5 2. Municipalities
- 6 3. Economic development
- 7 4. Recreation

8 Limiting criteria, other than beneficial use, should be used in establishing the amount of water
9 allowed. This could help reduce the purchase of agricultural water rights to supply industrial uses.]

10 [1984-The costs for the safety of federal dams should be borne by the federal government.]

11 [1974-We oppose any diversion of water which causes damage to Wyoming appropriators
12 without due process of law and just compensation.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

13 [1964-Five of the nation's principal rivers head in Wyoming. We encourage the building of dams
14 and reservoirs as far upstream as practical to assist in flood control (1974-and other multiple purpose
15 objectives. In constructing such reservoirs, the relative benefits should be carefully weighed against
16 the adverse effect on areas inundated and other impacts on the local area involved. Every effort
17 should be made to minimize adverse impacts on local areas.)) (Reaffirmed in 2014)

18 [1973-We urge that the storage enlargement on the North Platte River be pressed to completion.]

19 [1964-We favor the upper Colorado Basin plan. We urge the development of any and all feasible
20 land and irrigation projects in the Green River in Southwestern Wyoming that could utilize the
21 water.] (Reaffirmed in 2009)

22 [2019-The Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation supports creating a mechanism which can be
23 utilized in emergency situations to fund irrigation infrastructure failure.]

24 [2024-The State of Wyoming should maximize the storage capacity of existing reservoirs by
25 shaping the bottom terrain thus increasing storage capacity in the existing footprint and prioritize
26 water development funds for this purpose.]

28 **In-stream Flow**

29 [1997-Farm Bureau should support legislation prohibiting the sale or lease of agricultural water
30 rights for in-stream flow.]

31 [2007-Farm Bureau believes that as of 2007 current Wyoming in-stream flow water laws are
32 sufficient.]

33 [2000-Farm Bureau opposes permitting private in-stream flow.]

34 [2004-Farm Bureau opposes any attempt to achieve in-stream flow through means other than the
35 in-stream flow statute.]

36 [2005-Farm Bureau opposes the delegation of authority for pursuing in-stream flow applications
37 from the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission to the Wyoming Game and Fish Department.]

38 [1989-All the main streams and rivers leave Wyoming; therefore, Farm Bureau encourages and
39 supports upstream storage for use in maintaining stream flow and for the protection of present
40 Wyoming water appropriations. Existing water rights shall not be infringed upon by imposition of
41 water quality standards on streams. Farm Bureau shall work to have the in-stream flow law amended
42 to include the following:

- 43 1. The State of Wyoming shall retain ownership of water rights used for in-stream flow and

- 1 said rights will be administered by the State Engineer and the Board of Control.
- 2 2. In-stream flow shall be limited to specified stream segments not to exceed 10 miles.
 - 3 3. No right of ingress or egress on any private property affected shall be implied.
 - 4 4. Game & Fish shall provide the Water Development Commission with in-stream flow
 - 5 needs inventory on a continuing basis.
 - 6 5. Upstream storage shall be the priority method to furnish in-stream flow.
 - 7 6. The use of water for in-stream flow shall not interfere with existing water rights or impair
 - 8 the value of such rights or related property. All costs of any litigation resulting from
 - 9 applications for an in-stream flow right must be borne by the applicant.
 - 10 7. In-stream flow rights shall be subject to all existing abandonment and re-appropriation
 - 11 sections of the existing laws.]

12 [1997-Farm Bureau is concerned about in-stream flow application and requests an investigation
13 of the process and criteria being utilized by the Game & Fish Commission, Water Development
14 Commission and State Engineer's office. (And possibly the board of control.) The study to prove the
15 need should be completed before application for a right is filed, and the citizens of Wyoming should
16 have generous opportunities for comment. If an in-stream flow right has not been granted within
17 one (1) year of application, the application should be terminated.]

18 [2003-Farm Bureau supports the Wyoming Game and Fish Department funding storage
19 development in exchange for minimum in-stream flows based strictly on contractual agreements not
20 in-stream flow water rights.]

21 [1989-The State of Wyoming owns its water by virtue of its constitution and has a long history
22 of successful water law and administration. That history is based on Wyoming's being an arid state.
23 WyFB believes that our water should be used in Wyoming and that belief is bolstered by the fact that
24 consumptive beneficial use is the basis of all river compacts and decrees.

25 WyFB cannot accept any in-stream flow law until it is based strictly on storage. Any other
26 proposal is unacceptable. We cannot accept proposals which allow our water to go undeveloped;
27 which would lock up our resources and which would confuse water priority dates with preferred
28 uses.]

29 [1985-We believe that if water that is being stored for the "maintenance of in-stream flow" be
30 declared a "beneficial use", that it be recognized that said "in-stream flow" be maintained on an
31 average (based on the previous 5 years) of its low flow months for the year. This is to apply to any
32 new water rights obtained after an in-stream flow bill (or law) is initiated. This is to cover storage
33 projects built for in-stream flow.] (Reaffirmed in 1990)

34 35 **Wetlands**

36 [1996-Farm Bureau recommends that authority for wetlands determinations on all lands be the
37 responsibility of the N.R.C.S., at request of the landowner and must obtain the concurrence of the
38 appropriate local Conservation District Board. We oppose other government agencies having veto
39 power over N.R.C.S. determinations.]

40 [1991-We support Federal legislation that removes Federal jurisdiction from the wetlands
41 designation arena and refers it to the states. Any designation of wetlands which deletes private
42 property rights and in essence takes property must be justly compensated according to state law by
43 the state government agency involved.]

1 [1990-Farm Bureau opposes mitigation requirements on artificial irrigation induced wetlands and
2 urges changes in state and federal laws exempting these artificial wetland mitigation requirements.]

3 [1990-Definitions for wetlands and riparian areas should be developed that uniformly apply to all
4 agencies of the federal and state government. Until such time as a uniform definition is developed
5 with a standardized interpretation that will avoid discrimination, inconsistency and wasted resources,
6 all regulatory effort relative to wetlands and riparian areas should be suspended.]
7

8 **Irrigation Districts**

9 [1988-Farm Bureau supports legislation requiring that out-of-state irrigation districts, operating
10 in Wyoming and delivering water to Wyoming users, be required to comply with Wyoming statutes
11 pertaining to irrigation districts and that Wyoming appropriators have representation on the District
12 Board.]

13 [2011-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports legislation which would allow districts to change the
14 place of use of water within an irrigation district and support legislation to protect irrigation waters
15 from abandonment within the irrigation district.]

16 [1964-We recommend amending state statutes to make it optional with each irrigation district to
17 decide whether to allow all landowners within said district to vote for any commissioner or whether
18 those within the commissioner district shall vote for said commissioner.]

19 [1983-We request that the Wyoming statutes be revised so that any issue, including funding
20 operations and maintenance issues of any Irrigation District Partnership Ditch, or any public water
21 delivery system or canal must be decided by a vote of the shareholders in such facility by the
22 majority vote of one vote per irrigated acre.]

23 [1978-Irrigation districts should be allowed to levy administrative costs on a landowner basis in
24 addition to the present per acre tax. Essentially this would be a district within a district so that small
25 landowners within an irrigation district would be responsible for financing the regulation of their
26 water.]

27 [2019-Farm Bureau supports eligibility for irrigation districts to receive Mineral Royalty Grant
28 funding and statutory recognition that irrigation districts provide a public benefit and promote the
29 public welfare.]

30 [2019-Farm Bureau Federation believes that the Bureau of Reclamation should be held to the
31 original content and intent of the Pick/Sloan Reclamation Act of 1944 which said the rates should
32 not exceed the ability of the users to pay.]

33 [2022-Wyoming Farm Bureau calls upon Congress and the State of Wyoming to address
34 aging irrigation infrastructure in the state of Wyoming by utilizing funding from state and federal
35 sources to offset aging irrigation infrastructure rehabilitation, replacement or repair costs and
36 shall explore possible transfer of title.]
37

38 **Water Quality**

39 [1997-We oppose the listing of Wyoming waters and streams as impaired through the use of
40 unscientific methods.]

41 [2006-Farm Bureau insists the WDEQ must follow Wyoming statute 35-11-302(A)(VI),
42 requiring the state to consider and evaluate social and economic impacts of any proposed rule,
43 regulation, new permit, or permit renewal.]

1 [2006-Farm Bureau believes in retaining the existing verbiage in chapter 1, section 20 of the
2 Agriculture Use Protection Policy. There is no need to change a policy that has worked for decades.]
3 [1999-Farm Bureau shall assist the Wyoming Conservation Districts in maintaining local control
4 over the investigation and proposed solutions for non-point source pollution.]
5

6 ENERGY RESOURCES

7 8 **Development Planning**

9 [1996-Farm Bureau is opposed to the non-regulated spacing of oil and gas wells on split estate
10 lands of the Wind River Indian Reservation. The Wyoming Oil and Gas Commission rules and
11 regulations should apply to all wells and those of split estate lands.]

12 [1989-We support industrial and/or mineral development as long as agricultural waters are
13 adequately protected and waters revert back to agriculture when industrialization ends or plants
14 close, when reasonable.]

15 [2011-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports building more refineries for oil and gas.]

16 [2023-Farm Bureau supports no renewable energy development on public lands that changes
17 the current uses or carrying capacity of wildlife or livestock on public lands and/or negatively
18 impacts the local economy in any way.]

19 [2002-Farm Bureau supports legislation (2004-and/or initiatives) that provides (2004-private
20 surface owners the right to negotiate and receive) compensation (2004-for all economic loss,
21 damage, and use of their land as the result of natural resource development) and/or extraction.]

22 [1989-We believe that where lands are patented that mineral rights are rightfully the property of
23 the patentee. In the case of unpatented lands, we believe the surface and mineral rights should be
24 assigned to the state.]

25 [1979-We believe that federal mineral leases which are recorded with federal agencies should be
26 recorded with county clerks.]

27 [1969-We recommend that all persons entering upon any surface of deeded, rented, or leased
28 land for the purpose of prospecting, exploring and extracting minerals and other natural resources be
29 required to contact the owner or agent of such property.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

30 [1974-We support legislation requiring written permission of the surface owner through private
31 negotiations with a mineral development company before any strip mining or open pit mining is
32 allowed on surface right land. We support a royalty payment and other just compensations to the
33 surface owner. We support a well monitoring system where underground water is encountered.]

34 [1981-Severed mineral rights and abstracts involved are becoming confused by the mineral rights
35 being divided and re-divided, and the locations of some owners are not known. Farm Bureau seeks
36 legislative action to assess a minimal fee on severed mineral rights of \$10.00, each five years on
37 plots of contiguous properties, and if the fee is not paid in the following five years, the mineral rights
38 revert to the surface owner.] (Reaffirmed in 2017)

39 [2008-Wyoming Farm Bureau asks the Wyoming State Legislature to pass a law that provides
40 for mineral rights for which no known owners can be found for 10 years that these mineral rights and
41 royalties become the property of the current surface owner.] (Reaffirmed in 2011)

1 **Renewable Fuels**

2 [2000-Farm Bureau supports the production of fuels and lubricants from renewable sources. We
3 also encourage legislation to support additional research on developing and testing such products.
4 Farm Bureau will work with other agricultural and allied organizations and industries to aggressively
5 develop and promote biofuels and lubricants.]

6 [2008-WFB believes fuels and lubricants from renewable resources should not be continually
7 subsidized if not economically viable.]

8 [2008-While WyFB supports the development of economically viable alternative energy we
9 believe that the Federal government should do all that is possible, including but not limited to
10 increasing natural resource exploration and production and lowering fuel taxes to lower fuel prices
11 that are crippling the agriculture industry and American productivity in general.] (A2014)

12 [2013-Wyoming Farm Bureau opposes the increase of ethanol to 15% added to gasoline.]
13 (Reaffirmed in 2018) (A2018-double star removed as approved by voting delegates)

14 [2013-Farm Bureau opposes the state legislature passing any requirement for a quantified
15 amount of renewable power sources.]

16 **Subsurface Exploration**

17 [1980-Farm Bureau feels Wyoming should have laws or regulations promulgated that would
18 prohibit subsurface exploration without the permission of both surface and subsurface rights holders
19 for a minimum of one-fourth (1/4) mile on each side of exploration.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

23 **TRANSPORTATION & COMMUNICATIONS**

24 **Planning & Funding Roadways (State/Federal)**

25 [1991-WyFB supports the upgrading and development to a four-lane express way or state
26 highway improvement of Wyoming State Highways 85 and 26 from the Nebraska state line to
27 Newcastle, Wyoming.]

28 [1964-We favor returning all monies allocated to state-county road programs directly to the
29 respective county if the county so desires. The supervision for spending such money should belong
30 to the county commissioners, not the State Highway Department when building county roads.]
31 (A2015)

32 [1997-Farm Bureau supports changing the distribution formula of the county portion of special
33 fuel and gas taxes to more equitably reflect miles of county roads and population within each
34 county.]

35 [1970-We oppose using highway trust funds for anything except highway construction and
36 maintenance.]

37 [2009-The Wyoming Farm Bureau goes on record as opposing any Toll Road System in the state
38 of Wyoming.] (A2013) (Reaffirmed in 2020)

39 [1981-Combustible fuel taxes should be paid only on fuel that is used in licensed motor vehicles
40 on public roads.]

41 [1992-Farm Bureau opposes any changes in the system used to collect taxes on the various fuels.
42

1 The only acceptable change is to reduce the tax. (A2015)

2 [1998-Farm Bureau believes that the current system of highway funding sanctions should be
3 replaced with one of incentives, designed to reward for compliance with standards that are
4 appropriate to the construction and maintenance of a quality highway system, and stop the
5 outrageous practice of imposing standards on states.]

6 [1999-Farm Bureau believes that bids be issued to enough spraying businesses to amply cover
7 state highways before weeds mature.]

9 **County Roads**

10 [1979-Utilities and transmission facilities should acquire right of way easements in such a way as
11 to not interfere with future county road development and should be responsible for damages.]

12 [1990-County commissions, AGC and Wyoming Highway Department should develop standard
13 design specifications for county roads and bridges. These specifications should be flexible for local
14 conditions for the maximum number of road miles for the money expended. Once these
15 specifications are established, the administration of county farm-to-market road funds should be
16 placed under the jurisdiction of each county.]

17 [1987-Farm Bureau supports minimum standards for county road widths varying by protocol
18 conditions in each community or county.]

19 [2005-Farm Bureau supports legislation to provide adequate funding from the mineral severance
20 tax which will repair and enhance the roads and other infrastructure in the counties directly impacted
21 by energy development and production, while not neglecting other counties.]

22 [2005-Farm Bureau supports a substantial increase in funding for county roads statewide.]

23 [2004-Farm Bureau requests the Wyoming legislature amend the 1919 Wyoming road statute
24 (W.S. 24-1-101) so that its provisions do not apply to roads crossing public lands.]

25 [1996-Farm Bureau believes that current law should be enforced on all bicycles operating on
26 rural roads and that rider is required to be identified by distinctive markings that identify the nature
27 of the vehicle to motorists.]

29 **Private Roads**

30 [1999-Farm Bureau requests new legislation concerning private road easements for maximum
31 protection of the rights of the landowner being crossed and giving adjoining landowners more
32 representation in the decision (Statute §24-9-101).]

34 **Trucking Regulations**

35 [1991-The administering state and federal agencies involved in transportation regulation should
36 be responsible for educating the agricultural producers and employees and for providing the services
37 required for compliance. State agencies shall work towards integrating regulations on areas of
38 overlapping authority.]

39 [1997-Farm Bureau believes that Wyoming Department of Transportation commercial truck
40 inspectors with multiple counties to cover, should spend equal time in each county within their
41 jurisdiction.]

42 [1997-Farm Bureau feels that Wyoming Department of Transportation employees should be

1 ambassadors of good will for the state of Wyoming and treat all truck drivers with courtesy.]

2 [2004-Farm Bureau supports legislation requiring DOT inspections to expedite trucks carrying
3 livestock heading for market through the inspection process. If the truck is held more than 15
4 minutes, the livestock should be off loaded at their intended destination before completion of the
5 inspection process.]

6 [1982-When a highway is forced to join an interstate highway, the higher weight and size limit
7 of the highway shall be allowed on the interstate for the distance the two are together, or an alternate
8 route should be provided.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

9 [1982-Some segments of the trucking industry are allowed to buy overweight permits and
10 proceed down the highway; therefore, we recommend that the haulers of agricultural products and
11 livestock found overweight at port of entry be allowed to buy an overweight permit and proceed.]

12 [1987-Farm Bureau opposes the 28,000-pound unladen weight speeding ticket and we oppose
13 any additional tax.]

14 [1998-Farm Bureau believes trucks carrying imported cattle and other commodities should be
15 stopped and checked for compliance with U.S.A. health and transportation standards and any
16 violations should be dealt with in the most stringent manner.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

17 **Railroads**

18 [2001-Farm Bureau believes that the Wyoming Legislature should adopt new laws allowing
19 Wyoming law enforcement to force railroad locomotive engineers to dim their headlights for
20 automobile traffic.]

21 [1995-Wyoming Farm Bureau believes the rail industry should take responsibility for protecting
22 areas impacted by rail traffic, by implementing and maintaining fire guards, maintaining private
23 grade crossings, and building and maintaining sufficient fences for the livestock pertinent to the area,
24 to keep the livestock off the rights-of-way along rail lines.] (Reaffirmed in 2012)

25 [1997-Farm Bureau believes that all coal cars should be designed or loaded to stop coal particles
26 from being discharged along the landscape to eliminate fire hazard.]

27 [1989-We urge contact with the railroads asking action on their right-of-way fence maintenance
28 program. If no action is forthcoming, we favor a law which would require a time limit of five
29 working days from first notification until repairs are begun, with a \$1,000 fine per mile or partial
30 mile not repaired within ten working days; double damage to be paid to the owner of livestock killed
31 as a result of inadequate railroad fences.] (Reaffirmed in 2012)

32 [1995-The Wyoming Farm Bureau firmly requests Wyoming's legislators and governor to
33 implement law that protects and maintains the safety of Wyoming communities and promotes a strict
34 incentive for the rail industry to haul in a timely marketable manner Wyoming products, other than
35 strictly coal.]

36 [1967-Farm Bureau should work with railroads to provide faster and better service.] (Reaffirmed
37 in 2014)

38 [1980-We should seek ways to remove impediments to rail and truck transportation. The cost
39 of transportation to a marketplace makes Wyoming commodities uncompetitive with
40 commodities grown in other areas.]

41 [1997-Farm Bureau requests the state of Wyoming designate an existing office or agency
42 with responsibility for investigating building and operating railroads, and for establishing
43

1 channels for referring these reports to the U.S. Department of Transportation along with
2 recommendations for federal action to alleviate the problem.]

3 [1992-Farm Bureau would support legislation to preclude trains blocking any crossing over the
4 allotted 10 minutes.] (Reaffirmed in 2013)

5 [2010-Farm Bureau takes action to require that no railroad crossing be rendered unusable.]

6 [1997-Farm Bureau opposes the extension of the DM&E or any additional railroad into
7 northeastern Wyoming at this time.] (Reaffirmed in 1998)

8 [1991-Farm Bureau is opposed to the taking of private property rights through the Rails to Trails.]
9 (Reaffirmed in 2014)

11 **Department of Transportation (DOT)**

12 [1997-Wyoming Farm Bureau should seek to eliminate all possibilities of having the Wyoming
13 Department of Transportation release any information to anyone other than law enforcement,
14 medical personnel, and insurance.]

15 [2004-Commercial vehicle violations, and DUI's, should be the only violations reported to
16 commercial insurance companies by the Department of Motorized Vehicles.]

17 [1976-We favor that seasonal permits be issued for seasonally used vehicles for the months of
18 agricultural operation, fees to reflect the limited agricultural usage.]

19 [2014-Farm Bureau supports an agricultural exemption for producers and employees from the
20 State A/B classification and CDL (commercial driver's license) requirement for non-commercial
21 vehicles transporting agricultural equipment and products.] (A2018)

22 [1979-We support legislation allowing all farm trucks and trailers showing Wyoming farm
23 license plates, including those over 16,000 lbs., to be exempt from stopping at the ports of entry.]

24 [1990-Because of the short seasonal use of farm vehicles, Farm Bureau should work toward
25 making non-commercial agricultural vehicles exempt from the annual D.O.T. inspection.]

26 [1990-Farm Bureau shall work towards making drivers of agricultural vehicles exempt from the
27 extensive testing procedure which is now required for professional drivers.]

28 [1986-We are in favor of the use of seat belts and education in their use but are opposed to
29 mandatory enforcement.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

30 [1964-We urge the Wyoming Highway Department (1979-to continually evaluate, update and)
31 place appropriate warning signs at all dangerous crossings (1979-including but not limited to school
32 zones, school bus stops, livestock, and wildlife.)) (Reaffirmed in 2014)

33 [1966-Vandalism to highway signs results in a considerable financial loss for Wyoming
34 taxpayers. To help alleviate this problem, we recommend enacting legislation which would:

35 1. Publicize by highway signs and through news media, penalties for highway sign
36 destruction and notice of rewards leading to the arrest and conviction of highway sign
37 vandals;

38 2. Impose more severe punishment of convicted offenders of this crime.]

39 [1979-Livestock driveways are an integral part of the public road system. Livestock must be
40 trailed on public roads. Farm Bureau recommends that a section on laws pertaining to the movement
41 of livestock trailing on public roads be incorporated into the Wyoming Driver's License Manual and
42 at least one pertinent question on the subject be included in driver's license written tests.](Reaffirmed
43 in 2014)

1 [1989-We urge that railroads and highway departments be required to keep their fences in better
2 maintenance in Wyoming to prevent livestock from being hit by vehicles in their right-of-ways.]
3 (Reaffirmed in 2012)

4 [2015-Farm Bureau supports the State of Wyoming doing away with their in-house Design
5 Squad and go to a Department of Transportation that handles construction Management where
6 projects are designed in the private sector.]

7 [1981-We favor a provision to authorize a county clerk to issue a temporary permit for the
8 transfer of a licensed vehicle, renewable in 30 days.]

9 [2010-Farm Bureau requests the Department of Transportation to allow maintenance of irrigation
10 waterways in highway rights of way.]

11 [1990-Farm Bureau supports the 55,000-pound gross vehicle weight exemption for agriculture
12 from regulation.]

13 [1964-We believe pickups and trucks used exclusively in regular farm and ranch operations
14 should not be subject to the Department of Transportation jurisdiction.] (~~A~~2012) [2014-Farm
15 Bureau supports legislation allowing stack mover trucks to operate in Wyoming during daylight
16 hours.]

17 ******[2020-Wyoming Farm Bureau believes that the Wyoming public rest areas were strategically
18 placed for motorists, and we support the maintenance and preservation of these rest areas as it is vital
19 to retaining the aesthetic and private property values of any and all lands owned by the State of
20 Wyoming, its counties, or private individuals, as well as maintaining the health and safety of our
21 families and communities.]

23 Highway Safety/Ag Transport

24 [2014-Every traffic violation shall have \$1.00 designated to the State Trauma Program.]

25 [1990-Farm Bureau should seek legislation to have the Wyoming Game & Fish Department
26 promptly remove all road kills and dispose of them in a sanitary land fill.]

27 [1974-We favor amending Wyoming statutes relating to stock at-large in roads or lanes. We
28 believe that road right-of-way not entirely surrounded by fence, cattle guard or enclosure should be
29 considered open range (1976-with reflector type signs stating, "Unfenced Property, Loose Stock".)]

30 [2009-WyFB asks the Highway Patrol administration to encourage the HP troopers to be more
31 considerate and cooperative with livestock producers in regard to unattended livestock on public
32 roads with open range designations.]

33 [1979-There have been several near fatalities to persons accompanying livestock. Numerous
34 losses of livestock being trailed on public roads in a legal manner have occurred. Farm Bureau
35 supports legislation reaffirming that livestock have the legal right of way under all circumstances.]
36 (Reaffirmed in 2014)

37 [1989-Farm equipment should have the legal right-of-way, and oversized agriculture equipment
38 should be allowed to travel roads without permission or a special permit.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

39 [1995-Farm Bureau supports legislation that will allow states to set their own speed limits.]

40 [1985-We believe that the Wyoming Highway Department should be required to:

- 41 1. Make traffic engineering studies when reworking existing highways and constructing
42 new ones;
- 43 2. Provide left turn lanes at such county road and rural turn-offs giving the left turning

1 vehicle a safe area where possible or at least have a no passing zone on existing
2 highways.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

3 [2008-WYFB believes that agriculture has been adversely affected by the passage of the
4 Multipurpose Vehicle Law as written; agriculture should be given an exemption to any Multipurpose
5 Vehicle Law.]

6 [2023- Wyoming Legislature pass a statute for a permanent 15% overweight permit for
7 agricultural operators and operations.]

8 [2024- Wyoming Legislature needs to pass statutes that exempt Equipment of Husbandry
9 from oversized load signage and the limit of only daylight hours usage of public roads.]

10 11 **Public Service Commission**

12 [1984-Farm Bureau recommends that the Public Service Commission not regulate any public
13 utility companies in any situation where competition exists and where some are not regulated.]

14 [1999-Farm Bureau believes the Wyoming Public Service Commission shall oversee all
15 noncompetitive utility rates.]

16 [1984-Farm Bureau supports the cost cutting measures adopted by wholesale power suppliers
17 serving rural co-ops and members of Wyoming agricultural communities. If pass-on rates are to be
18 implemented, we would consider initiating action to have these suppliers placed under the
19 jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission or the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, if
20 necessary.]

21 [1997-Farm Bureau requests that all state and federal avenues be pursued to ensure recovery
22 from those choosing to participate in retail wheeling, municipalization or other alternative service
23 schemes, of all stranded investment costs which both Generation & Transmission and distribution
24 cooperatives may incur as a result of such decisions to ensure that the remaining consumer-owners
25 of the affected cooperatives do not have to bear additional cost and increased rates.] (Reaffirmed in
26 2000)

27 28 **Telecommunications**

29 [2000-Farm Bureau requests the Wyoming Public Service Commission ensure that Wyoming
30 consumers continue to receive competitive and adequate phone service.]

31 [1984-Farm Bureau urges that a new state policy be developed that ensures that all Wyoming
32 citizens continue to benefit from a modern, affordable telecommunications system.

33 All rate cases should be resolved in a timelier manner, i.e. not more than 90 days after the
34 conclusion of a hearing. Telephone companies serving the state of Wyoming should be allowed
35 sufficient earnings to continue to provide dependable, modern telecommunications service to all the
36 citizens of the state.

37 Farm Bureau will take an active role in expressing these views in public hearings being held in
38 the future.]

39 [2017-Farm Bureau believes that rural phone service providers need to remain fully regulated by
40 the Public Service Commission and be required to provide reliable service to rural zones of
41 Wyoming.]

42 [1986-Farm Bureau supports competition in the state's telecommunications industry providing
43 rural subscribers are protected.]

1 [1977-In improving the quality of rural telephone service, we continue to:

- 2 1. Encourage the need for completion of rural improvement programs by all phone
- 3 companies.
- 4 2. Request the Public Service Commission to ensure that all rural improvement programs
- 5 are properly completed.
- 6 3. Request the Public Service Commission to continually monitor the quality of rural phone
- 7 service to ensure that such upgraded service does not deteriorate.
- 8 4. Encourage County Farm Bureaus and individual members to monitor rural phone service
- 9 and to report problems to the company involved, the Public Service Commission and to
- 10 the Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation.]

11 [1999-Farm Bureau supports continuation of the Wyoming Universal Service Fund (WUSF), in
12 order to provide more affordable telephone service to residential customers in rural Wyoming. To
13 achieve this goal, we support better allocation of the available funds from the WUSF, by capping the
14 defined “affordable rate” at a flat \$25.00 for residential customers and that no subscriber is required
15 to pay more than 130% of the statewide average price for a landline.] (A2013)

NATIONAL

EDUCATION

1
2
3 [1981-The bilingual approach to an official language has only created problems in Canada,
4 and there has been a determined attempt by several groups to designate more than one language
5 as the official language of the United States; therefore, we believe that the English language
6 should be the only designated official language of the United States.] (Reaffirmed in 2004)

7 [1992-Wyoming Farm Bureau would favor a state and county school voucher system that
8 would coordinate with the Federal School Voucher System if and when enacted.]

9 [1999-Farm Bureau is opposed to the government purchase of bison hamburger for more than
10 the price of beef hamburger.]

11 [2003-Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation calls for the repeal of the “no child left behind”
12 rule.]

13 [2012-Farm Bureau is in favor of mandating that all public school districts provide daily a
14 balanced nutritional diet comprised of selections from all of the basic food groups as defined by
15 USDA’s 2012 guidelines at myplate.gov utilizing meat as their protein source.]
16

GENERAL AGRICULTURE

Miscellaneous

17
18
19
20 [2021-Farm Bureau supports the production and continued accessibility to maintenance of
21 fossil-fuel powered vehicles.]

22 [2005-The Farm Bureau strongly supports and applauds Wyoming Farm Bureau Federations
23 Board of Directors for their stand against and dissent from American Farm Bureau Federation
24 policy change in 2005 from Mandatory Country of Origin Labeling (COOL) to Voluntary
25 Country of Origin (COOL).] (Reaffirmed in 2016)

26 [2005-Until the USDA regulations with regards to the “COOL” labeling are changed to
27 include ALL beef at ALL levels of retail, Farm Bureau urges all supporters of U.S. born, raised
28 and processed beef label to work to establish guidelines; requirements, and production; feeding;
29 processing; and marketing channels to place such labeled beef in the marketplace, just as organic
30 and natural beef producers have done.] (Reaffirmed in 2018)

31 [2003-Farm Bureau supports Congress in funding the implementation of Country of Origin
32 labeling.] (Reaffirmed in 2018)

33 [1997-Farm Bureau supports (mandatory) country of origin labeling on all meat (2005-
34 products marketed in the United States. This includes blended and whole muscle cuts. This also
35 includes all meats sold at retail and food service levels. This includes all domestically produced
36 and imported meats.) Meat imported into the United States should never be labeled “USDA
37 Inspected and Approved” unless it has been inspected and approved by the USDA! No foreign
38 country should be allowed to export “self-inspected” meat into the United States. (2018-Imported
39 or blended beef and pork should always be labeled with Country of Origin and never be re-
40 labeled with *Product of USA*).] (~~2018~~) (Reaffirmed in 2021)
41

1 [2022-Wyoming Farm Bureau is opposed to the United States Department of Labor Wage
2 and Hour Division mandating wages for sheep producers.]

3 [2022-Farm Bureau encourages Congress to reinstate the National Wool Act of 1954.]

4 [2005-The Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation calls upon the American Farm Bureau
5 Federation to act as an interested party in inviting all three entities (R-CALF USA; NCBA, Policy
6 Division; and USDA) to help fund an actual market study of U.S. born, raised and processed
7 labeled beef to determine: (a) the costs that will be associated with such labeling from origin to
8 end sale of the beef products. (b) Whether the U.S. consumer will be willing to pay for those
9 additional costs because of perceived increase in value, or if the consumer will reject paying those
10 higher prices. And (c) to determine the entire economic advantage/disadvantage of “COOL” beef
11 could be sufficiently demonstrated to stimulate this concept, or demonstrate the economic
12 disadvantages, and help unify the cattle industry with regards to this issue.]

13 [1996-Farm Bureau strongly opposes U.S.D.A. Food Guide Pyramid to use yogurt as a meat
14 alternate or any attempt by the U.S.D.A. to substitute yogurt or any other meat substitute in place
15 of meat in the school lunch program.]

16 [1989-We will continue a concerted national effort at all organizational levels to fight for
17 farmers' rights to safely use their resources and appropriate modern production methods for future
18 generations.]

19 [2005-Farm Bureau proposes that the United States refuses to import beef from any country
20 that doesn't import United States beef.]

21 [2006-Wyoming Farm Bureau is opposed to any North American Free Trade Agreement
22 (NAFTA) expansion under the Security & Prosperity Partnership of North America.]

23 [2011-Farm Bureau supports the Cattleman's Beef Board desire to distance itself from NCBA
24 and be an independent entity.]

25 [2012-Farm Bureau opposes any Beef Check-off fee increases.] (Reaffirmed in 2017)

26 [2013-Farm Bureau strongly opposes USDA's use of non-scientific data to promote their
27 meatless lunch program agenda and further strongly oppose the USDA's promotion of “Meatless
28 Monday” program in general.]

29 [2016-Agricultural producers will not be prohibited or impaired from working/repairing any
30 agricultural machinery which is owned by any agricultural producer.]

31 [2018-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports legislation and regulation prohibiting labeling a
32 product as meat that is not derived from harvested animals. Plant based protein and/or laboratory
33 grown protein cannot be labeled as meat or a meat product. Also, we request that any artificial,
34 cultured, or synthetically produced protein should be regulated under the United States
35 Department of Agriculture.]

36 [2019-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports that only U.S. horsemeat should be used to feed
37 carnivores in U.S. zoos and game parks rather than imported meat.]

38 [2019-Farm Bureau opposes the National Bison Legacy Act.]

40 **Animal Disease**

41 [2016-Wyoming Farm Bureau opposes importing animals or animal byproducts from
42 countries with foreign animal diseases to the U.S.A.]

1 [2006-Assuming the National Animal Identification System, (NAIS) is necessary for the
2 health and welfare of the public, it should be market driven, not forced on us by agency
3 regulation. In order for it to be workable, there must be appropriate input from those most
4 affected, i.e., livestock producers. A comprehensive cost/benefit analysis, research, and pilot
5 projects need to be completed to determine what would be feasible. Existing ID systems, i.e.,
6 brands and bangs vaccination tags, should be analyzed and incorporated into any national
7 system.]

8 [1997-Farm Bureau believes the federal government and the Wyoming state government
9 should pay the entire cost of brucellosis testing in livestock, since their wildlife management
10 policies are the cause of additional and burdensome surveillance testing in Wyoming. The
11 National Park Service, US Fish & Wildlife, and Wyoming Game & Fish must address the
12 problem of brucellosis in wildlife, especially on the National Elk Refuge, Yellowstone, Grand
13 Teton National Parks, and state feed grounds.]

14 [1997-Farm Bureau should support the Wyoming Livestock Board taking action(s) to
15 maintain Wyoming as a brucellosis free state. Also, since Wyoming has complied with APHIS
16 recommendations for the eradication of brucellosis and has maintained a brucellosis free status
17 since 1985, Farm Bureau should ask for a congressional review of the APHIS recommendations
18 regarding brucellosis surveillance in Wyoming. Wyoming should immediately request assistance
19 from other states to secure full funding from APHIS to off-set all costs of testing and surveillance
20 plus a token fee or payment to compensate producers for the hidden costs and possible decrease
21 in market price, due to the added handling and negative implications.]

22 [2008-Farm Bureau believes that the compensation for the forced sale of brucellosis cattle be
23 market value at their traditional time of sale.]

24 [2001-Farm Bureau supports active and aggressive measures that reduce chances for the
25 introduction of hoof and mouth, mad cow and/or any other contagious diseases that would plague
26 the agricultural industry.]

27 [1997-Since most Wyoming cull cattle are back tagged at the sale barn and blood tested at the
28 packing house and classified as Brucellosis free; Farm Bureau believes there is no need to test
29 cattle on change of ownership or movement within the state.]

30 [2008-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports and asks for coordinating status in developing the
31 concept of a Greater Yellowstone brucellosis management area with adequate funding from the
32 federal government and maintaining practicality and common sense in the program.]

33 [2013-Farm Bureau is opposed to the required reporting of drugs administered to livestock.]

34 [2016-Wyoming Farm Bureau insists that any imported cattle or beef products must pass all
35 U.S. inspection criteria.]

36 37 **LISA (Low Input Sustainable Agriculture)**

38 [1989-Farm Bureau should inform the public on the effect of low input sustainable U.S.
39 agriculture production policy in light of increasing domestic and world demand for food and
40 fiber.]

41 [1989-Farm Bureau opposes including the concept of LISA (low input sustainable agriculture)
42 in any Farm Bill being considered.]

1 **Marketing**

2 [1981-We call for standards for imported meat and dairy products to be the same as those for
3 similar domestic products, and to reinstate species testing of imported meat.]

4 [1983-We urge the American Farm Bureau Federation to elevate to a top priority the
5 implementation of a production and marketing system that will assist producers in receiving a
6 reasonable profit and to take the leadership in bringing together various commodity groups to
7 work on this problem.]

8 [1989-Farm Bureau supports the extension of the Sugar Act and opposes the proposed policy
9 of tariffication on quota commodities which will inhibit fair world trade.]

10 [1989-We support a policy to stop monopolization of the meat packing industry and
11 downward integration into the feeding and retailing of red meat, and request that the American
12 Farm Bureau upgrade studies of this issue and distribute information on its findings.]

13 [1991-Due to wide discrepancies in pricing from producer to consumer, the Justice
14 Department should, in cooperation with various federal agencies, investigate meat pricing
15 systems.]

16 [1986-Farm Bureau is in favor of the removal of the futures market from the livestock
17 industry.]

18 [1996-Competition is necessary for the producer and consumer to benefit in a free market.
19 Therefore, standards for state and federal meat inspection should be exactly the same. The AFBF
20 should work toward passage of necessary laws and regulations where necessary to implement
21 such standards and to remove restrictions that interfere with interstate commerce of meat and
22 meat products.]

23 [1999-The Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation and the American Farm Bureau Federation
24 should renew their efforts to have Federal authorities enforce the Packers and Stockyards Act.]

25 [1996-The Wyoming Farm Bureau requests that the United States Secretary of Agriculture, by
26 the authority vested in him from the (GIPSA) Grain Inspection Packers and Stockyards Act,
27 instigate immediate action to restore competitive practices to the live beef cattle trade. Actions
28 should include rulemaking to:

- 29 1. prohibit "formula" or "basis" pricing on forward contracted slaughter cattle supplies;
- 30 2. require that forward contracts be offered in an open and public manner;
- 31 3. require that packer-fed cattle be sold in an open, public market;
- 32 4. require reporting of any slaughter cattle contracted prior to ten (10) days before
33 delivery. Farm Bureau calls for a prohibition of future mergers in the beef and lamb
34 packing industries, and continuing investigation into the beef and lamb packing
35 industries by the Grain Inspection Packers and Stockyards Administration and Justice
36 Department to determine if anti-trust abuses are occurring within the industry. Also, if
37 investigations by the Grain Inspection Packers and Stockyards Administration and
38 U.S. Justice Department reveal violations or abuses of the law, the Secretary of
39 Agriculture should report and coordinate with the U.S. Justice Department so that
40 abuses may be immediately stopped and all violations prosecuted to the fullest extent
41 under the law in order to protect and sustain free and competitive markets for
42 individual independent producers of beef cattle and lambs in order that they may

1 remain economically viable contributors to the tax base and local economy.]

2 [2020-The Wyoming Farm Bureau supports requiring all packers who slaughter over 125,000
3 head per year to purchase a minimum of 50% of their weekly volume of cattle in the open or spot
4 market through negotiated cash trade.]

5 [2006-Wyoming Farm Bureau is opposed to a ban on horse slaughter and believes funding for
6 inspectors should be added back into the Federal budget.] (A2014)

7 [2006-Farm Bureau supports legislation and rulings that allow the sale, possession and
8 transport of horses intended for processing; domestic ownership, control and location of equine
9 processing facilities. The classification of horses as livestock; maintaining accessibility to federal
10 and state lands for equine activities through the passage of the National “Right to Ride” act; and
11 funding for food safety and inspection service inspectors in facilities that slaughter horses. We
12 oppose: The passage of the Horse Slaughter Prevention Act or similar legislation; the
13 classification of horses as companion animals and any regulations that prohibit the harvests of
14 equines.]

15 [1999-The Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation and American Farm Bureau Federation should
16 insist that the U.S. protect the American agricultural industry from unfair competition.]

17 [2008- Farm Bureau encourages all US citizens to buy products that are manufactured and/or
18 produced in the United States.]

19 [2018-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports legislation and regulation that any liquid not derived
20 from a lactating animal cannot be labeled as milk or a milk product.]

21 [2019-Farm Bureau Federation believes that any non-animal protein sold on the commercial
22 market, i.e., restaurants, grocery stores, etc., must be clearly stated in its name that it is not animal
23 protein.]

24 [2020-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports legislation that would allow State of Wyoming
25 inspected meat products to be sold across state lines.]

26 [2022-Individuals have a natural, inherent and unalienable right to food including the right to
27 save and exchange seeds and the right to grow, raise, harvest, produce, buy, sell and consume the
28 food of their own choosing as long as an individual does not commit trespassing, theft, poaching
29 or other abuses of private property right, public lands or natural resources in the harvesting,
30 production, or acquisition of food.]

31 32 **Regulatory Burden**

33 [2003-Because agricultural burning is so minimal, we oppose EPA and DEQ agricultural
34 burning regulations.]

35 [1996-Burning is a common practice to eliminate burdensome vegetative growth, especially
36 in and around irrigation ditches and structures. Farm Bureau is opposed to government entities,
37 other than local fire authorities, regulating burning activities on private property.] (Reaffirmed in
38 2014)

39 [1986-Farm Bureau requests that the FDA put EDDI (also known as organic iodine) back on
40 the market at appropriate, allowable, preventative, continuous levels.]

1 [1991-Farmers and ranchers should be relieved of the problems caused by conservation
2 compliance provisions of the Food Security Act, Endangered Species Act, Clean Air & Water
3 Act, Rights Act, etc. if those provisions constitute a taking of private property.]

4 [2001-Farm Bureau is opposed to the government's use of data gathered by inexperienced
5 and/or unqualified personnel, including students.]

6 [1998-Farm Bureau supports the effort to get the most economical and most effective
7 pesticides approved for rangeland and cropland use.] (A2016)

8 [1988-Whenever the EPA/DEQ declares a chemical to be no longer usable, these agencies
9 shall provide disposition instructions, and facilities for disposition. Transportation costs to a
10 disposition facility shall be borne by the government agencies.]

11 [2012-Farm Bureau supports continued domestic coal productions and the nearly 750,000
12 jobs that the coal industry provides, including several thousand in Wyoming. We further do not
13 support current environmental and production governmental policies which are crippling
14 domestic energy production and jobs in which the Environmental Protection Agency's extreme
15 rules and regulations play a major role.]

16 [2012-Farm Bureau supports Congressional oversight of any federal regulations after they are
17 written and before they are implemented by the agencies, so that said rules and regulations meet
18 Congressional intent.]

19 [2012-Farm Bureau favors repealing real id law. The Department of Transportation has all the
20 information on file they require to renew driver's license.]

21 [2012-Unless a law makes it illegal to consume a product, the government shall not regulate
22 the amount of consumption.]

23 [2018-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports agriculture's exemption from CERCLA (the national
24 Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation Liability Act) and EPCRA (the local
25 Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act).]

26 [2019-Wyoming Farm Bureau opposes the overreach of the Call Before You Dig – 811
27 program in regard to routine road maintenance.]

29 **Weather Modification**

30 [1989-We request Congress to pass legislation which will control weather modification (cloud
31 seeding) and put the burden of proof of the effects on downwind watersheds on those doing the
32 modification.]

34 **Trade**

35 [1996-Farm Bureau is opposed to NAFTA and GATT in the present form. We feel it is unfair
36 to some agriculture producers. Therefore, the rules and regulations should be revised to be more
37 responsive to all producers involved.]

38 [1996-The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) has put U.S. agriculture at a
39 disadvantage with neighboring countries, namely Canada and Mexico; therefore, Farm Bureau
40 urges the withdrawal of the United States from this agreement.]

41 [2002-Farm Bureau believes that in issues of international trade negotiations, sugar should be
42 reserved for multilateral agreements and not bilateral agreements.]

1 [1991-U.S. commodity support prices should only be reduced when it can be assured that the
2 multilateral reductions are being made on a basis and in a manner which are both fair and
3 equitable to U.S. producers.]

4 [1991-All direct and indirect export subsidies should be properly identified and completely
5 eliminated multilaterally in a rapid and equitable manner.]

6 [1992-We oppose foreign aid policies that force agriculture to bear the major cost of that aid,
7 and not the entire population. We will especially oppose rapid expansion of imports that
8 substantially effect price and/or production of domestic commodities.]

9 [1992-We believe that agricultural imports from Non-GATT countries, especially China, the
10 former Soviet Union countries, its Eastern European allies, and Cuba should be subject to the
11 same regulations and restrictions as signatories to the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs.
12 We oppose any special exemptions or quotas given those nations that would substantially affect
13 price and/or production of domestic commodities.]

14 [1981-Should a trade embargo be declared for national security or foreign policy reasons, the
15 embargo should apply to all trade, technology, and exchanges. Any embargo should not be
16 declared without the consent of Congress. Should an agricultural commodity be embargoed for
17 any reason, that commodity would be supported at 90 percent of parity.]

18 [1998-Farm Bureau should pursue legislation or work to ensure that trade is fair, balanced and
19 less disruptive to domestic industries. The top priority should be given to relative cost of
20 production in trade policy decisions.]

21 [1998-In support of existing policy, we urge the vigorous pursual of Legislation which will
22 reverse the disastrous effects of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the
23 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) (2003-WTO) on agricultural producers and
24 businesses. We also support legislation which will direct the United States President to notify
25 Canada and Mexico of withdrawal from the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).]
26 (Reaffirmed in 2003)

27 [1998-Farm Bureau supports R-CALF (Ranchers Cattlemen Action Legal Foundation) in
28 petitioning the International Trade Commission and Department of Commerce in the action of
29 anti-dumping and countervailing practices of foreign countries.]

30 [1998-Farm Bureau supports specific legislation that simplifies the petition for relief and
31 accelerates the resolution of unfair trade practices.]

32 [1998-Farm Bureau supports the petitioning of the U.S. International Trade Commission and
33 the Department of Commerce for the enforcement of anti-dumping and countervailing subsidies
34 of the quotas on cattle and beef imports.]

35 [2019-Farm Bureau Federation supports open and fair trade rather than free trade.]
36

37 **GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS**

38 **Constitutional Government**

39 [2016-Farm Bureau believes that the United States of America was founded on Judeo-
40 Christian ethic and that the Holy Bible is the basis of our laws and moral code.]
41

1 [1993-Farm Bureau reaffirms our position on ensuring the state government adhere to the
2 constitution and expand this to request our federal government also return to the constitution.
3 (Explanation) (The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited
4 by it to the states are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.)] (Reaffirmed in 2011)

5 [2020-The American Farm Bureau Federation calls upon the legislature of the several states
6 to: (1) conduct audits of the Federal Constitution and identify those roles, responsibilities and
7 powers that are currently being exercised by the Federal Government that have never been
8 delegated to the Federal Government through the Constitutional Compact or through the lawful
9 means of a Constitution Amendment and: (2) that these States call for Congress in Directive
10 Resolutions to dismantle or schedule the Decommissioning of these roles, responsibilities and
11 powers or go through the amendment process to have them properly presented to the States for
12 their ratification or dismissal.]

13 [1995-No comments shall be accepted by any state or federal agency from anyone who is not
14 a United States citizen or from any groups or organizations that are funded in any way by foreign
15 (as opposed to domestic) interests, unless they are licensed and registered as agents of a foreign
16 government, or as a company or individual doing business in the United States and so stated in all
17 comments and news releases.] (Reaffirmed in 2016)

18 [2015-Farm Bureau believes there should be no Sharia Law or Supreme Court ruling which
19 supersedes the U.S. Constitution or Wyoming State Statutes.]

20 [2015-Wyoming Farm Bureau believes in the Establishment Clause of the U.S. Constitution
21 and while we believe learning about different cultures is important, WyFB believes that certain
22 tenets of Islam are dangerous and should not be taught to minors in public schools without
23 parental consent.]

24 [1995-Farm Bureau supports de-funding the UN until such time that the UN quits supporting
25 land-use regulations, the interpretation of environmental laws, or rules or regulations of the U.S.,
26 and interfering in the land-use or development of any business in the U.S. and stops trying to limit
27 Americans right to bear arms.] (Reaffirmed in 1997, 2011) (A2014)

28 [1995-Farm Bureau opposes the designation of lands under the jurisdiction of the United
29 States as "world" sites and intervention in the management of lands under the jurisdiction of the
30 United States by International organizations.] (Reaffirmed in 1997)

31 [1994-Farm Bureau reiterates its call for an independent audit of the Federal Reserve Bank
32 and the results of the audit made public to the people of the Republic of the United States of
33 America.] (Reaffirmed in 2011)

34 [1994-Farm Bureau is opposed to the United States Senate ratifying the (International)
35 Biological Diversity Treaty.]

36 [1994-Farm Bureau opposes any treaty, conference, pact, etc. that encourages a One World
37 Government.]

38 [1994-Farm Bureau opposes legislation similar to the Lobbying Disclosure Act (S. 349).]

39 [1994-Farm Bureau should lobby for legislation requiring legislative proposals or treaties be
40 presented in their entirety and time allowed for study before voting.]

41
42

1 [1985-We urge all levels of Farm Bureau to work for a return to a true constitutional
2 government as set forth by the constitution of the United States of America.] (Reaffirmed in
3 2011)

4 [2009-All bills that come before the United States Congress must be limited to a single
5 subject.] (Reaffirmed in 2016)

6 [1992-We must let our opposition to the New World Order or any other international
7 government be heard and that we stand firm in our beliefs that the Constitution of the United
8 States be held as the supreme law of the land.] (Reaffirmed in 2016)

9 [1997-Farm Bureau favors putting pressure on the Senate to consider rational ideas that
10 benefit our nation and judge them on their individual merits but oppose ratification as long as
11 there is any question that this nation's constitution, its sovereignty, its economic welfare, or the
12 rights of its citizens are or may be jeopardized.]

13 [1997-Farm Bureau urges the United States of America to opt out of international pacts,
14 agreements or treaties which have the effect of non-constitutional governing actions of the U.S.
15 citizens within our own border.]

16 [2010-The Wyoming Farm Bureau is opposed to any international treaty that would limit any
17 of our rights as private citizens of the United States of America to own and bear firearms.]

18 [2019-Farm Bureau opposes Red Flag gun laws and demands elected legislators fulfill their
19 oath of office and defend Wyoming citizens against the violation of the 2nd, 4th, and 5th
20 Amendments of the United States Constitution and Article 1, Section 24 of the Constitution of the
21 State of Wyoming by stopping any such proposed legislation from becoming law and seek to
22 nullify any such laws from being enacted in Wyoming.]

23 [2001-Farm Bureau requests that the United States government abrogate, revoke, and abolish
24 any and all acts which appear to acquiesce to or support the UN's International Crime Court.]

25 [1978-We oppose a national metric system and support repeal of P.L. 94-168, Metric
26 Conversion Act of 1975.]

27 [1990-We oppose apartheid in the United States and ask that the Bureau of Indian Affairs be
28 dissolved.]

29 [2002-Farm Bureau supports federal legislation that prohibits federal agencies from
30 knowingly misstating financial information that places the investor at a disadvantage in the
31 market.]

32 [1993-Farm Bureau requests that all levels of government abide by the 5th article of the
33 constitution--"No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law;
34 nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation."]

35 [1991-We support Congressional implementation of an economic impact statement... a
36 process whereby new legislation, or legislation reauthorizing current legislation, requires all
37 projected up-front costs.]

38 [1991-Farm Bureau requests Congress begin a process whereby new legislation or legislation
39 reauthorizing current legislation must contain all projected costs and benefits up front. This
40 process should also address the effect on local economies, cultures, communities, and private
41 property rights. Proposed legislation would be required to include all potential costs for
42 government, business, and the consumer.]

1 [2009-Farm Bureau Federation demands that all bills coming before the United States
2 Congress shall be read aloud in their entirety before the voting assembly prior to being voted on
3 by members of congress, and also made available to the public for 3 business days prior to a
4 vote.]

5 [1997-No one person should have the ability to allocate federal funds without the consent of
6 the Senate and the House.] (Reaffirmed in 2015)

7 [2010-Every candidate for U. S. President shall produce his/her official birth certificate not
8 just a certificate of live birth upon announcement of their candidacy.] (Reaffirmed in 2015)

9 [2010-Immigrants must learn to speak English before they are allowed to become a United
10 States citizen. All legal documents of the United State should be in English.] (Reaffirmed in
11 2015)

12 [2011-Farm Bureau supports making English the official language of the government.]
13 (Reaffirmed in 2015)

14 [2010-The Wyoming Farm Bureau supports the return of the Equal Access to Justice Act to
15 its original intent which was curbing abusive government action against individual citizens and be
16 subject to full disclosure and review.]

17 [2012-Farm Bureau supports keeping the words “under GOD” in our Pledge of Allegiance
18 and be it further resolved that Farm Bureau will be diligent in our efforts to keep our “Pledge of
19 Allegiance” intact as historically and currently written and keep “In GOD we trust” on our legal
20 currency.]

21 [2014-Farm Bureau supports and endorses the "Regulation Freedom Amendment" in the U.S.
22 Constitution which states: “Whenever one quarter of the Members of the U.S. House or the U.S.
23 Senate transmits to the President their written declaration of opposition to a proposed federal
24 regulation, it shall require a majority vote of the House and Senate to adopt that regulation.”]

25 [2018-Wyoming Farm Bureau adamantly opposes laws, and institutional policies that
26 mandate all restrooms and/or locker rooms with-in or on the premises of a facility to be
27 “transgender”.]

28 [2018-Wyoming Farm Bureau adamantly opposes any laws, and institutional policies that
29 require persons to address others with non-gender specific pronouns and/or the “preferred
30 pronoun” of the person being addressed.]

31 [2022-Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation supports both the State of Wyoming legislature
32 and the United States of America Congress introducing legislation to specifically prohibit all
33 foreign ownership, either directly or indirectly or through other agents of all land, water, and the
34 underground mineral estate within the boundaries of the United States of America.]

35 [2024-Wyoming Farm Bureau opposes the abuse of power and/or overreach of any
36 enforcement or investigative departments of any United States executive branch agencies (BLM,
37 USFS, EPA) and supports strict consequence of permanent ban of federal employment of any
38 individual found guilty of abusing their power and be held responsible for any financial cost
39 incurred.]

40
41

1 **Open Spaces**

2 [1997-Farm Bureau believes that the most likely means of assuring "open spaces" is to create
3 workable means of passing family agriculture operations onto surviving generations. "Open
4 spaces" can also be enhanced by profitable agricultural enterprises freed of burdensome taxes and
5 government regulations.]

6 [1997-Farm Bureau should support action to market the concept of profitable family
7 agriculture as THE most practical and efficient means to attain the value of Open Spaces.]

8 [2012-Farm Bureau is in favor of a revision to the federal tax code so that a conservation
9 easement with a limited time (less than 99 years) is eligible for tax incentives.]

10 [2012-Farm Bureau strongly opposes the government's use of taxpayer money to fund
11 conservation easements.]

12 [2019-Wyoming Farm Bureau is opposed to the American Prairie Reserve's or any other
13 effort to "re-wild" the west.]

14 [2021-Farm Bureau opposes the 30 x 30 initiative, also known as "America the Beautiful,"
15 including its objective of permanently conserving 30% of the nation's land in wilderness,
16 wilderness study areas, wildlife preserves, open space, or other conservation land, which would
17 prevent the development and productive use of the resources on or within such lands or restricting
18 vegetative treatments including but not limited to grazing, reducing invasive/noxious plant
19 infestations and wildfire mitigation by the year 2030 or any similar program that will permanently
20 set aside and prevent the productive use of millions of acres of our lands, and any program
21 governing water use and water rights that would impair or restrict water diversions and uses
22 authorized by Wyoming law; and

23 The Farm Bureau Board and its grassroots membership urge the American Farm Bureau
24 Federation to stand in opposition to the 30 x 30 land grab as outlined in Executive Order #14008.

25 We also call upon the national delegation, state legislature, governor, and county commission
26 to stand against these unconstitutional executive mandates.] (Reaffirmed in 2022, 2023)

27 **National Defense**

28 [2001-Farm Bureau supports the war on terrorism and bringing terrorists to justice. Attacks
29 against the United States and our citizens demand retribution.] (A2014)

30 [2001-Farm Bureau believes the United States should take appropriate steps to release itself
31 from the bonds of radical environmental restraints and the Endangered Species laws, which are
32 curtailing our self-reliance, and take immediate steps to do the following:

- 33 1. Develop oil exploration and drilling within our own boundaries to establish self-reliance
34 of our own oil supply.
- 35 2. Revitalize our natural resources industries to eliminate our dependence on other nations
36 for such staples as lumber and metal production.
- 37 3. Put restrictions on such laws that curtail food production operations in favor of
38 nonessential concerns such as endangered species laws that slow or eliminate food and
39 fiber production.
- 40 4. Begin construction of new refineries and power plants in the face of possible terrorist
41 strikes against such critical industries.]

1 [2015-Farm Bureau believes a strong national defense is the most practical means to promote
2 international peace and prosperity.]

4 **Farm Programs**

5 [1993-Farm Bureau favors a gradual reduction (5 to 10% per year) in all federal subsidies,
6 federal entitlement programs, and cost share programs.]

7 [1983-Farm Bureau calls for an end to all federal subsidies.]

8 [1996-Farm Bureau believes all areas of government farm programs should be made strictly
9 voluntary with no provisions being of the mandatory nature. The provisions in these farm
10 programs should allow individual operators to opt out of the program at any time with no
11 penalties.]

12 [1992-Before a person can receive any U.S. governmental program benefits, he/she must have
13 proof of citizenship to the United States.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

14 [1992-Farm Bureau supports and should take an active role in restructuring USDA with an
15 emphasis on the needs of farmers and ranchers. Local CFSA offices should set averages on yields
16 annually.]

17 [1993-Crop insurance should be made available to all crops, including forage crops on leased
18 lands or lands under an allotment on Forest Service or BLM lands.]

19 [2003-That the food stamp program be removed from the Farm Bill.]

20 [2013-The Wyoming Farm Bureau supports an agriculture only based farm bill. We further
21 support any efforts to balance our national budget and cut unnecessary spending.] (Reaffirmed in
22 2018) (A2018)

24 **Judicial Branch**

25 [1991-AFBF should initiate a system of reviewing U.S. Supreme Court nominees based on
26 their past decisions on the following:

- 27 a. States' Rights,
- 28 b. Private Property Rights,
- 29 c. Business,
- 30 d. Environmental Issues,
- 31 e. Private Enterprise.

32 The AFBF should make known to the State Farm Bureaus their findings and
33 recommendations. Members should be advised by both the AFBF and State Farm Bureaus.
34 National and state officers are urged to present testimony to the U.S. Senate on the nominee based
35 on these findings.]

36 [2010-The Wyoming Farm Bureau believes there should be an advertising campaign to
37 expose judge's decisions, activities of extremist animal activist groups, and environmental groups
38 such as Western Watersheds and Humane Society of the United States (HSUS). Including; their
39 goals, membership, funding, and practices.]

40 [2011-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports legislation that gives transparency to the little known
41 law called the Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA) and relieves taxpayers of the burden of paying

1 for the litigation of environmental organizations. Wyoming Farm Bureau also supports legislation
2 to aggressively simplify the voluminous EAJA language to succinctly say and effectively
3 implement the goal of “loser pays”.] (A2018)

4 [2018-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports legislation that eliminates federal law enforcement
5 activities within the United States Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management. We support
6 the elimination of the armed/uniformed divisions of the USFS and BLM law enforcement and
7 affirm the County Sheriff’s authority to adjudicate crimes through the individual States Courts
8 system.]

9 10 **Patriotism**

11 [2018-We support:

- 12 • Our armed forces defending our freedom;
- 13 • Teaching the flag code in the schools and practicing it when displaying the
14 American flag;
- 15 • Regular recitation and explanation of the Pledge of Allegiance using the English
16 language;
- 17 • Keeping "The Star-Spangled Banner," in English, as our U.S. national anthem;
- 18 • Patriotic acts, such as performance of the national anthem and pledge to the flag of the
19 United States, at the start of public events and in public schools; and
- 20 • The proper and due respect for the national anthem and Pledge of Allegiance by
21 engaging in the traditional customs and courtesies of standing, removing your hat; and
- 22 • Placing your right hand over your heart if physically able.

23 We oppose:

- 24 • The desecration of the American flag; and
- 25 • The purging of United States history by the removal of symbols that represent historic
26 events and/or persons from our nation’s past.]

27 28 **Civil Rights**

29 [2018-We strongly oppose discrimination against persons on the basis of age, sex, race,
30 religion, national origin, or handicapped status.

31 We further oppose:

- 32 • Minority business funding quotas;
- 33 • The use of federal funds by any institution or agency that discriminates on the
34 basis of any of the factors set forth above;
- 35 • Expansion of remedies available under present civil rights laws to include
36 compensatory, punitive damages and attorneys' fees;
- 37 • Legislation, or regulation, that directly or indirectly results in implementing hiring
38 quotas as a defense against allegations of discriminatory hiring practices;

39 The U.S. Constitution already endows U.S. citizens with rights and privileges.

40 Any law that gives special rights to any group of people based on their lifestyle choice; and
41 Any program which tends to separate, isolate, segregate or divide the people of our country under

1 the guise of emphasizing ethnic diversity.

2 We support:

- 3 • Amending 42 USC Section 1988 of the United States Code to stop the funding of
- 4 attorney fees in civil rights cases with taxpayer dollars for special interest groups; and
- 5 • Working service animals be clearly marked and harnessed before entering a place of
- 6 business.]

7 [2021-Farm Bureau believes that government coercion should not be used to affect medical

8 decisions.]

9 [2021-Farm Bureau does not support debt relief based on age, race, color, religion, or sex.]

10

11 **HEALTH AND WELFARE**

12

13 [1986-We propose that every effort be made to encourage medical professionals to keep their

14 charges within the boundaries of Medicare.]

15 [1997-Due to the outbreaks of illness from imported foods, Farm Bureau requests the USDA

16 to require foreign or domestic labeling on all foods including blended products. If a product at

17 any time was in a foreign country, it cannot bear a domestic label. Furthermore, only domestic

18 labeled products may carry the USDA grade label.]

19 [2009-The Wyoming Farm Bureau opposes any further intrusion into the agricultural sector

20 by the FDA through inspection or regulation, since the USDA had provided steps to ensure food

21 safety in these areas.]

22 [2020-All providers of health care items, products, services, or procedures shall disclose to

23 the public, on a continuous basis, the cash price of the items, products, services, or procedures

24 that they sell.]

25

26 **Health Insurance**

27 [1984-Farm Bureau supports a provision to allow self-employed taxpayers to deduct the full

28 cost of their health insurance premiums as a business expense; this includes self-financed health

29 insurance payers.]

30 [1990-We oppose a national health care plan.] (Reaffirmed in 2007, 2009)

31 [2009-The Wyoming Farm Bureau oppose any portion of health care reform legislation that

32 includes provisions for illegal non-citizens.]

33 [2010-The Wyoming Farm Bureau opposes federally mandated government run health care or

34 single payer system and believes the State of Wyoming should join other states in litigation

35 against Affordable Health Care Act of 2010.] (Reaffirmed in 2011, 2019) (A2014)

36

37 **Marriage**

38 [2004-Farm Bureau recognizes the sanctity of marriage and wishes to support a constitutional

39 amendment to define marriage as between one man as he was born and one woman as she was

40 born.] (A2018)

Family and Moral Responsibility

[2018-The strength of every civilized society is the family. We support and encourage the promotion of the fundamental principles and family values on which our nation was founded.

A family should be defined as persons who are related by blood, marriage between male and female or legal adoption.

Parents have the legal right and responsibility for the religious and moral training of their children. Childcare services, protection from exploitation and education can best be addressed at the local level with parental involvement and guidance.

We urge the media to take immediate steps to exercise discretion in the depiction of sex, violence and low morality on TV and radio. We recommend that the rating system used for movies be used for the commercial music industry.

Wyoming Farm Bureau supports law only recognizing two genders, male and female, determined by the sex organs and chromosomes at birth, not by feelings that come and go.

We oppose: granting special privileges to those that participate in alternative lifestyles; and human cloning.]

LABOR

[2007-Farm Bureau demands existing immigration laws be strictly enforced!]

[1996-Farm Bureau believes the budget for the Legal Services Corporation should be abolished.] (Reaffirmed in 2012)

[2005-Farm Bureau encourages the state and federal legislators to make it mandatory that all employees shall receive the minimum wage and get the keep their tips.]

Farm Labor

[1993-The child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) are outmoded and should be modernized. Young people 10 to 12 years of age should be able, with parental consent, to do certain kinds of safe work on farms during non-school days and those aged 12 to 13 should be allowed more latitude in working on farms with parental consent. These same provisions should be extended to non-agriculture occupations.] (Reaffirmed in 2012)

[2016-Wyoming Farm Bureau opposes paying mandatory overtime to agricultural workers.]

[2023-Petition the American Farm Bureau Federation to petition the Congress of the United States of America to enact legislation which would reduce the mandated H-2A labor rate for sheep herders back to a level that would allow a reasonable profit and keep these sheep producers in business in order to provide food and fiber for the citizens of the United States and continue to provide for the social and economic well-being for the areas in which they live. The sheep producer shall be required to pay a salary which includes room and board and is based on the prevailing wage rate collected by the state employment agency in the area the sheep herders are employed.]

[2024-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports the congressional effort to freeze the H-2A wage rate at January 2023 levels by prohibiting funds from the Fiscal Year 2025 appropriations bill being used for the Adverse Effect Wage Rate annual adjustment.]

MONETARY, SPENDING & TAX

Government Spending

[1985-Farm Bureau urges action to ensure that the elimination of the federal deficit becomes the top national priority and that all federal expenditures be cut by at least 15%.] (Reaffirmed in 2012)

[1997-Farm Bureau believes that in the unlikely event of a federal budget surplus, any surplus funds should be used only to retire federal debt.] (Reaffirmed in 2004)

[1985-Farm Bureau reaffirms AFBF policy to support a balanced federal budget by constitutional amendment. We shall actively work to accomplish responsible governmental fiscal policy. (1990-This shall be achieved by cutting budgeted monies by equal percentages across the board, where "equally" means all programs, including agriculture, education, domestic, military, foreign aid, entitlements, and Congressional salaries.)]

[1986-Farm Bureau requests that Congress place a top limit at the current levels on the national debt with the understanding that it will not be raised again.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

[2011-The Farm Bureau demands that our elected Representatives be allowed to be involved directly in the debt debate and that the debate is done in the open so that, we the people be able to hear the concerns of our Representatives.]

[1990-We are opposed to forgiving foreign debts or giving grants of money to foreign countries until the budget is balanced.] (Reaffirmed in 2011)

[1988-Farm Bureau opposes all new taxes and urges a limit on federal spending growth.] (Reaffirmed in 1999, 2011)

[1984-We urge Congress to terminate the imputed interest rate provisions of the IRS code.] (Reaffirmed in 1999)

[1991-Farm Bureau is opposed to the increased Federal Income Tax on insurance companies.]

[2001-Farm Bureau is opposed to any further postal increases, be it on letters, parcels, magazines or newspapers until more stringent measures are taken to operate the postal department.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

[2011- Wyoming Farm Bureau is opposed to the closing of rural post offices.]

[1999-Farm Bureau opposes any taxation or surcharge proposal on e-mail, and other private, package or courier service.]

[2011-The Land and Water Conservation fund, the North American Wetlands Conservation Act, Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund, Federal Legacy Program and any other programs in which Federal money results in the purchase or management of more land by the Federal Government shall be immediately defunded.]

[2023- Farm Bureau is strongly opposed to any digital currency from a centralized banking system.]

[2024-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports having regional mail facilities in the state of Wyoming.]

**[2024- The Wyoming Farm Bureau resolves to support the Federal Legislation, as detailed in Senate File 950 of the 117th Congress, that proposes that Congress will not receive pay or

1 travel expenses after October 1 of any fiscal year in which Congress has not approved a
2 concurrent resolution on the budget and passed the regular appropriations.]

3 4 **Withholding Tax**

5 [1993-Wyoming Farm Bureau calls for a change in the method of calculating self-
6 employment taxes that takes into consideration the fact that part of the self-employment income is
7 actually a "return on investment" and not subject to the tax.]

8 [1998-Farm Bureau requests that the Social Security Administration formulate a means to
9 combine the two accounts paid in by self-employed couples in a family-owned business into a
10 more substantial account for the benefit of the survivor.]

11 12 **Estate Tax**

13 [2001-Farm Bureau supports legislation to (permanently repeal the Federal) "Estate Tax"
14 (Death Tax) and supports removing the "sunset" provision, which is part of the current reduction
15 plan. (2005-We further support stepped-up basis at time of death, maintaining a full unlimited
16 stepped-up basis should have the highest priority as changes to the estate tax code are proposed.)]
17 (Reaffirmed in 2008, 2023)

18 [2009-The Wyoming Farm Bureau urges that a new section of the Internal Revenue Code on
19 inheritance taxes be adopted to include the elective option of passing on a productive ranch or
20 farm enterprise to succeeding generations tax free as long as the entity remains in agriculture
21 production.]

22 [1993-We oppose any reduction in the current federal estate tax exemption. We support
23 elimination of the \$750,000 ceiling allowed in determining the existing exemption under Internal
24 Revenue Code 2032-A, for agricultural productive value.]

25 26 **Income Tax**

27 [2002-Farm Bureau supports an income tax deferral policy that will allow the deferral of
28 taxes owed on livestock sales until four years after the end of any drought. This would allow
29 ranchers four years to reinvest the livestock sale monies to build the herd back to the pre-drought
30 level.]

31 [2001-Farm Bureau supports legislation that would expand the law to create tax relief for all
32 involuntary conversion of livestock for four years after the end of any natural disaster based on
33 the county farm service agency weather reports (flash reports). The IRS would also recognize
34 involuntary conversion in the case of an estate.] (~~A~~2012)

35 [1996-Farm Bureau believes agriculture producers should be exempt from the Alternative
36 Minimum Tax (AMT) for deferred contract sales, as was set down in the 1980 Tax Act, and
37 inadvertently left out of the 1986 Tax Act.]

38 [1981-The money received as a result of damages caused by exploration for the production of
39 oil and gas has been treated as ordinary income by the IRS. Farm Bureau favors the treatment of
40 such reimbursement as tax exempt.]

41 [1987-Farm Bureau supports a Taxpayer's Bill of Rights which would:

- 1 1. Require the IRS to give every taxpayer, at the time an audit begins, a simple,
- 2 comprehensive, and non-technical statement of taxpayer rights and obligations;
- 3 2. Give taxpayers a right to make recordings of such interviews;
- 4 3. Give the General Accounting Office authority to review the accuracy and consistency
- 5 of any advice the IRS offers to taxpayers;
- 6 4. Require the IRS to make installment payment plans available to small taxpayers who
- 7 are found to owe the government money;
- 8 5. Write into law the prohibition of the policy of agents being evaluated by the number of
- 9 seizures, liens, and deficiency assessments they have ordered;
- 10 6. Shift the burden of proof of tax evasion to the IRS.]

11 [1992-Farm Bureau recommends that capital gains be computed as current sales price, minus
12 seller's original cost, minus improvements, minus inflation since seller's purchase.]

13 [1992-Farm Bureau should seek legislation to correct tax abuses utilized by tax-exempt
14 conservation groups allowing them to purchase private property and transfer it to government
15 ownership, thereby reducing the local tax base while granting tax credits to the original owner as
16 a donation the difference between appraised value and purchase price and where the conservation
17 group then receives appraised value from the government.]

18 [1992-We urge Congress to pass legislation so that any organization having the privilege to
19 donor tax exempt donations shall lose that qualification when they are involved in uncalled for
20 and questionable conduct or irresponsible activities which cause a loss of personal property or the
21 devaluation of products. Any such organization should also be held liable for any losses caused
22 and should also be required to repay the injured parties for their losses.]

23 [1993-Because tax benefits to sellers (2010-involve non-profit organizations, e.g. the Nature
24 Conservancy, unnecessarily skews the value of land; the WyFB opposes such tax benefits.)]

25 [2010-Farm Bureau favors the immediate elimination of the tax on capital gains but until that
26 is accomplished recommends that capital gains be computed as current sales price, minus seller's
27 original cost, minus improvements, minus inflation since the time of purchase.]

28 [2021-Farm Bureau opposes mandatory reporting to the IRS of financial transactions of \$600
29 or more made at financial institutions and third-party payment platforms (for example, PayPal,
30 Venmo, etc.)]

31 32 **Fair Tax**

33 [2003-Wyoming Farm Bureau Board recommends that the American Farm Bureau board
34 designate the National Retail Tax Act (Fair Tax) a priority issue and move forcefully to educate.]
35 (Reaffirmed in 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2021)

36 37 **Social Security**

38 [1999-Social Security should be maintained, with an optional portion invested in an
39 individual's own designated account, in a privatized system, which can accumulate tax free.]
40 (Reaffirmed in 2016)

41 [1999-The U.S. Treasury pays less than market interest rates for the funds of the Social
42 Security Trust Fund (currently less than 3%), thereby cheating the contributors. Farm Bureau

1 urges the Wyoming Congressional Delegation to introduce legislation requiring the Treasury to
2 pay market rates from now on and make bookkeeping adjustments to make up for past
3 underpayments.] (Reaffirmed in 2016)

4 [1999-The Social Security account has been robbed and used to fund the operations of
5 government. Therefore, the government programs which have caused the robbing of the Social
6 Security account, should be cut and the money which was taken from Social Security Trust Funds
7 be replaced.]

8 [1999-The Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation and American Farm Bureau Federation should
9 propose that Social Security should be privatized considering Chile’s model for the U.S.]

10 [2003-That the Wyoming Farm Bureau and the American Farm Bureau Federations lobby
11 their senators and representatives to amend the Social Security Act to treat sole proprietorships
12 with actively involved spouses as partnerships to include ½ the income contribution going into
13 the spouse’s account so that the spouse can participate in equal Social Security benefits.]

14 (Reaffirmed in 2016)

15 16 **Bankruptcy**

17 [1985-Farm Bureau believes that in bankruptcy cases, the IRS shall be treated as an ordinary
18 creditor.] (Reaffirmed in 2004)

19 20 **Banking**

21 [2010-Because COBANK, a Governmental Sponsored Entity and part of the Farm Credit
22 System, is utilizing profits from agricultural loans to subsidize loans to utilities at below market
23 interest rates we request congress act promptly to end unfair business practices from COBANK
24 through direct resolution or new legislation in order that agricultural businesses who participate in
25 the Farm Credit System are provided fair and equitable cost.] (A2016)

26 [2022- Farm Bureau is opposed to the implementation of Environmental Social Governance
27 (ESG) scores.]

28 [2011-The Farm Bureau demands that their Representatives support and push to have Glass-
29 Steagall reinstated and give banks (1) year to decide whether they will be commercial bankers or
30 investment bankers.] (Reaffirmed in 2023)

31 [2019-Wyoming Farm Bureau opposes the use of Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies as legal
32 tender; and exempting Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies from the Wyoming Money Transmitter
33 Act.]

34 [2020-Wyoming Farm Bureau believes that cash is a legal means of tender and should be
35 accepted at all businesses.]

36 37 **NATURAL & ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES**

38 39 **Energy Policy**

40 [2001-Farm Bureau encourages independence from foreign oil and to look to other domestic
41 sources of energy.] (Reaffirmed in 2021)

1 [1990-Farm Bureau encourages offshore oil exploration to foster energy independence.]
2 [1998-The Wyoming Farm Bureau and American Farm Bureau go on record in opposition to
3 the ratification of the Kyoto Treaty by the United States Senate.] (Reaffirmed in 2016)
4 [2009-The Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation opposes any kind of Cap and Trade Bill.]
5 [2013-Wyoming Farm Bureau stands firmly behind the US coal industry and coal fired
6 electrical generating plants in general to fight “the war on coal”.] (Reaffirmed in 2014, 2019,
7 2022, 2024)
8 [2024-Coal, gas and oil should be referred to as organic fuels.]
9

10 **Park Service**

11 [1996-Farm Bureau favors the retaining of the present names of National Monuments, Parks,
12 etc.] (A2014)
13 [2014-Congress should reform the 1906 Federal Antiquities Act to require any future
14 monument designation to require approval by 2/3 majority of each house of Congress.]
15

16 **Forest Service**

17 [2000-Farm Bureau demands the United States Forest Service adhere to federal statutes and
18 the intent of Congress to the management principles established by the 1st Organic Act of 1897,
19 for the purpose of securing favorable conditions of water flow and to furnish a continuous supply
20 of timber for the use and necessities of the citizens of the United States.] (A2017)
21 [1991-Farm Bureau supports the 1938 MOU between Farm Credit System and the Forest
22 Service allowing the use of the value of the grazing permit as loan collateral.]
23 [2008-Farm Bureau is opposed to any other uses of the National Grasslands other than for
24 which they were acquired and dedicated under Federal law.] (Reaffirmed in 2016)
25

26 **EPA**

27 [1980-We oppose any further attempts by the federal government to use the pretext of air
28 quality standards to limit the dust raised from our gravel or dirt roads or to prohibit burning our
29 ditch banks.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)
30 [1994-Farm Bureau strongly opposes the ability the EPA has at inflecting outrageous fines on
31 individuals and companies. Farm Bureau believes that it is the responsibility of the EPA to look
32 for solutions to hazardous waste and pollution problems and then teach the public on what they
33 can do to solve these problems in their field or communities instead of reprimanding them as soon
34 as a problem is found. We feel that only those who repeatedly violate EPA standards or will not
35 try to comply with EPA standards should be reprimanded, and then only by the courts if a
36 violation has been proven.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)
37 [2012-Farm Bureau is opposed to methods used by the EPA placing undue and unnecessary
38 burdens on farmers and ranchers and would support legislation to curtail their authority.]
39 [2015-Farm Bureau believes the Bureau of Reclamation should continue its role, regardless of
40 any changes in Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards including regulations stated in
41 Waters of the United States (WOTUS).]

1 **USDA/NRCS**

2 [1995-Since "farm plans" are established based on natural conditions, and natural conditions
3 can change from year to year, Farm Bureau supports allowing an agricultural producer to have
4 some flexibility in implementing that "farm plan." We also support requiring Consolidated Farm
5 Service Agency (CFSA) and Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) agents to ask
6 permission before entering a farm to inspect the "farm plan."]

7 [1996-Farm Bureau favors the repeal of those provisions in the Federal Agricultural
8 Improvement Reform Act of 1996 (FAIRA) which allow the Natural Resources Conservation
9 Service (NRCS) to write Environmental Quality Incentive Programs (EQIP) for selection of
10 Conservation Priorities Areas. These projects are regulatory in nature and have been set up
11 without consulting the producers or the local conservation district board in the area which will be
12 affected by the programs.]

13 [1996-Farm Bureau opposes the criteria used in the USDA Priority Area Ranking of the
14 Environmental Quality Incentives Programs (EQIP) areas. Some of that criteria consisted of how
15 many endangered or threatened species, possible habitat of endangered or threatened species,
16 what kind of ecological problems could be found and what type of potential environmental
17 problems the NRCS technician conservationist could dream up, such as damage to wetlands,
18 riparian areas and rangeland.]

19 [1980-We urge that the original intent of the Natural Resource Conservation Service be
20 adhered to as a "service agency" to agriculture and not relegated to a regulatory authority for
21 agriculture.

22 To accomplish this, we believe that county Farm Bureaus should be urged to conduct local
23 evaluations of soil conservation programs with their respective soil conservation district
24 supervisors.

25 Agricultural land is a valuable natural resource. Its conservation should receive the highest
26 priority. The primary responsibility for wise land management rests with those who own or
27 operate the land. The (1990-local conservation districts) should continue their present role of
28 education in the field of conservation.

29 We support the use of NRCS technical staff for assistance in planning programs having
30 permanent value. Employees of the NRCS assigned to several technical needs of farmers and
31 ranchers should perform services formally approved and authorized by the supervisors of the soil
32 conservation district to which they are assigned. These technical services should not be denied to
33 any qualified farmer or rancher in an effort to force his participation in other government
34 programs.

35 We oppose mandatory requirements that the producer cooperate with soil conservation
36 programs in order to qualify for benefits from other government programs. We support the
37 retention of conservation payment programs run by local elected CFSA farmer, county and
38 community committeemen. Local conservation issues should be addressed by the appropriate
39 local entities, such as the Conservation District. The Wyoming Farm Bureau should support and
40 assist the county Farm Bureau's when the scope of local issues involves opposition or the
41 influence of non-local entities or non-local governmental interference.]

42 [2024-Wyoming Farm Bureau does not support expanding authorities provided to the USDA

1 Secretary of Agriculture regarding the choosing of natural resource priorities or identifying
2 qualifying producers or the ability to change existing Natural Resources Conservation Service
3 (NRCS) conservation programs.]
4

5 **Eminent Domain**

6 [2005-Farm Bureau supports legislation to prohibit federal economic development assistance
7 for any state or locality that uses the power of eminent domain to obtain property for private
8 commercial development.]
9

10 **Private Property Rights**

11 [1996-Farm Bureau supports the repeal of those provisions of the scenic byway legislation
12 that would result in the loss of private property rights.]

13 [1996-Since private property rights are and should be protected, Farm Bureau believes we
14 must stand solid on the protection and defense of those rights against any and all actions or
15 takings by regulatory agencies, executive orders, treaties or acts of legislation.] (Reaffirmed in
16 2014, 2021)

17 [1992-Farm Bureau supports the concept of the private property rights Act-S.50, Executive
18 Order 12630, as outlined in the original draft.]

19 [1993-We favor the repeal of the Land and Water Conservation Act (LWCA). In the interim,
20 we believe the funds allocated by the LWCA should be used to better manage existing public
21 lands and to compensate private property owners for the taking of private property in whole or in
22 part by the federal government.] (Reaffirmed in 2016)

23 [1977-The sale or lease of land that is private property of a citizen or citizens of the U.S.
24 should not be controlled or monitored by the U.S. government or by any department of that
25 government.]

26 [1998-Farm Bureau asks for specific legislation by our national senators and representatives
27 that would clearly state that ownership of all substances not specifically reserved by the U.S.
28 Government by the homestead or any other land transfer acts, would rest with the fee title owner.]

29 [1999-Farm Bureau opposes, now or at any future time, the passage of any bill or inclusion of
30 any provisions which allow the federal government to purchase, acquire, accept grants, condemn,
31 or otherwise receive private property and/or easements.] (Reaffirmed in 2021, 2022)

32 [1998-Farm Bureau opposes criminalization of environmental law. Any government agency
33 should be subject to the same restrictions as imposed under common law, wherein a defendant
34 can be convicted of a crime only upon proof beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant acted
35 with specific intent to violate the law.]

36 [2000-Farm Bureau strongly opposes passage of CARA and supports legislation that no
37 CARA money be spent without the prior selling of an equal value to private sector of federal land
38 and prior approval of the State Legislature.]

39 [2001-Farm Bureau reaffirms its opposition to CARA (Conservation and Reinvestment Act)
40 (2008 and NLCS (National Landscape Conservation System)) or any other program which
41 receives funds for land acquisition by the federal government.] (Reaffirmed in 2016)

42 [2024- The Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation strongly opposes the implementation of the

1 SUSTAINS Act (Sponsoring USDA Sustainability Targets in Agriculture to Incentivize Natural
2 Solutions Act) and encourages the immediate repeal of the SUSTAINS Act. The Wyoming Farm
3 Bureau Federation also urges Governor Gordon and the Wyoming Legislature to take swift action
4 to challenge the SUSTAINS Act.]
5

6 **Federal Lands Permits and Use**

7 [2016-Wyoming Farm Bureau believes the Land and Water Conservation Fund should not be
8 funded and any funding for federal land acquisition should be removed.]

9 [2010-Our Wyoming Congressional Delegation is advised that we vigorously oppose the
10 "Treasured Landscapes" proposal by the BLM, and we request they see that this proposal or
11 anything similar to it, is terminated.]

12 [2003-Farm Bureau believes that federal land management agencies should strive to work
13 with permit holders in a cooperative spirit.] (Reaffirmed in 2016)

14 [2023-Farm Bureau is opposed to the proposed concept that non-use, under the guise of
15 conservation, is a legitimate use of state and federal lands.]

16 [1997-The following priority items are identified as being necessary should any grazing
17 legislation come before this or any future Congress:

- 18 • Maintain an equitable grazing fee formula based upon the economics of the livestock
19 industry.
- 20 • Protection of water rights established under state water appropriation laws.
- 21 • Require the federal agencies to conform to the existing statutes with respect to the
22 appeals process, i.e., the Administrative Procedures Act.
- 23 • A definition that confines "affected interest" to persons directly affected either
24 economically or personally to the federal land of a specific area.
- 25 • Ensure that the elements of the Brimmer decision won by the livestock industry are
26 sustained.
- 27 • In an effort to stop the erosion of private property rights, ensure that private property
28 owners maintain all rights of private property including the right to determine who
29 shall and shall not have access across private property and that federal agencies shall
30 be prohibited from diminishing these rights as a condition of using the federal lands.]

31 [1996-Farm Bureau should seek the repeal of the grazing surcharge inflicted by Secretary of
32 the Interior Bruce Babbitt.]

33 [1996-Farm Bureau will not support any legislation and/or regulations which:

- 34 A. Support preservationist ideas concerning, but not limited to;
 - 35 1. Ecological range condition,
 - 36 2. Riparian area management,
 - 37 3. Endangered species critical habitat management,
 - 38 4. Water quality,
 - 39 5. Wildlife habitat,
 - 40 a. "Standards and guidelines" as set down in Babbitt's rangeland reform regulations,
 - 41 and

- 1 B. Do not include the use of;
- 2 1. Sound scientific data,
- 3 2. Good and sound range management practices,
- 4 3. Judge Brimmer's decision in the Rangeland Reform Case;
- 5 C. Devalue private property;
- 6 D. Infringe on private rights, including private and public lands.]

7 [2002-Farm Bureau supports management of federal lands using good (peer reviewed) science
8 and policies that reflect state-of-the-art range science.]

9 [2006- Farm Bureau Federation urges the USDA Forest Service, USDI BLM and Wyoming
10 State government to not restrict the use of proven beneficial non-native grass, for and browse
11 species in the re-vegetation, restoration, and rehabilitation of these lands. Species both native and
12 non-native, used for these purposes should be those that will be the most effective and be readily
13 available.]

14 [1994-We see no reason for federal land agencies to require a complete archeological and
15 paleontological survey to be made before any activity, however small. Intermingled private land
16 does not and should not have any such requirement. This is simply a method of paralyzing all
17 activity on federal land.]

18 [1999-Farm Bureau requests the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) cease requiring cultural
19 surveys on private surface land, and, if they fail to do so, request that our congressional
20 delegation take appropriate action.]

21 [1983-The IRS asserts that priority rights are an integral part of a ranch and levies estate taxes
22 on their valuation. Many lenders, including FHA, have loaned ranchers money assuming that the
23 BLM (1987-and U.S. Forest Service) lease priority rights are valid. Since any other criteria in
24 assigning leases or permits to ranchers would cause a destabilization of the industry and cause
25 uncertainty and financial hardship among affected parties, we will work to support priority
26 rights.]

27 [2012-Farm Bureau requests the transferring of the Fontenelle Dam irrigation project back to
28 the BLM for multiple use management and not to a single use entity such as US Fish and Wildlife
29 Service.]

30 [1973-Because of anticipated food and fiber shortages, we urge that forage production and
31 utilization on federal lands and ranges be considered of prime importance as the multiple use
32 principle of public land utilization.]

33 [1982-Farm Bureau requests the following guidelines be adopted for (1983-federal land
34 sales):

- 35 1. The present permittee or lessee should have the right of first refusal.
- 36 2. Consideration should be given to the economic value of capitalization of the
37 improvements made and value of the right already owned or made by the permittee or
38 lessee.
- 39 3. If the estate is split the surface owner should receive 2.5 percent of the mineral estate.
- 40 4. To determine the method of finance for the transfer of land to private ownership, the
41 economic conditions should be taken into consideration. Long term loans should be
42

1 underwritten by the Federal Government commensurate with the economic ability to
2 pay.

- 3 5. Sale price should be based upon a 30-year capitalization of the grazing fee with
4 consideration for the value of grazing permits.]

5 [1971-We believe that a simplified procedure should be available to encourage private
6 development of lands. We favor retention of the Desert Land Act as an instrument to facilitate the
7 movement of federal lands into private ownership. Private ownership of federal lands would
8 enhance the tax base and improve our economy.]

9 [1966-We favor amending the law dealing with the sale of isolated tracts--Title 43, Public
10 Lands, Part 250, Public Sales--to allow and provide for the following:

- 11 1. That any person who holds a public land grazing permit on which sale proceedings are
12 started shall have first priority to purchase all said isolated tracts;
13 2. That any tract of 1,520 acres or less adjoining deeded or leased land controlled by a
14 permittee shall qualify as an isolated tract.]

15 [1983-We insist the federal land management agencies recognize the historic and lawful use
16 of federally managed rangeland for livestock grazing in their resource management plans. We
17 particularly recommend that the custodial category of grazing use be applied to isolated tracts and
18 that ten-year permits be issued for these tracts. We see no need for BLM intensive management
19 where these tracts are a small part of operating ranch units.] (A2021)

20 [1989-Farm Bureau believes that the grazing advisory boards should be continued by
21 statutory amendment to the "Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976." We urge the
22 authorization of statutorily recognized boards on each district, state, and national level in both the
23 Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service.

24 The function and duties of advisory boards at all levels should be pertinent to grazing
25 management, historical use, and resource capabilities and protection.]

26 [1996-Farm Bureau supports the extension of #P.L.104-19, Section 2001b, which would
27 allow immediate salvage of downed timber.]

28 [1996-Farm Bureau strongly recommends the Forest Service begin implementation of a
29 management philosophy of the National Forests that strategically reduces fuel build-up and
30 maximizes forest health such as was proposed in the 1985 Forest Plan. We also recommend that
31 the Forest Service act quickly to salvage areas that have been affected by fire this year.]

32 [1993-Farm Bureau supports speeding up the appeals process for timber sales on the National
33 Forest.]

34 [1994-Farm Bureau strongly urges and requests that all national forest plan revisions include
35 specific quantified outputs of all commodities and uses.]

36 [1988-Realizing that fires are forest and range management tools, controlled burns should be
37 allowed only with the landowner or lessee permission and efforts should be made to protect the
38 expansion of wildfires by clear cutting or controlled burning on a regular calculated basis agreed
39 upon by federal agencies and local fire wardens. In areas where private property and/or livestock
40 grazing lands border federal lands, the local fire protection districts should be granted authority to
41 dispatch and actively engage in fighting fires on public lands that could threaten private property.
42 In such cases the local or county fire warden would have authority to stay on a fire until it is

1 extinguished.] (A2014)

2 [2007-Farm Bureau opposes Wildland Fire Use (WFU) on or adjacent to government agency
3 grazing allotments prior to or during active grazing seasons.]

4 [1997-Farm Bureau is against the U.S. Forest Service's and BLM's burning of usable and
5 harvestable timber. We feel this timber should first be offered to the public.] (A2014)

6 [2002-Farm Bureau believes all dead and down timber in U.S. forests should be free to
7 harvest as a management tool.]

8 [1990-Farm Bureau shall continue to urge the U.S. Forest Service to emphasize the wise use
9 management of timber, range and water resources, and the basic task for which it was
10 established.]

11 [2002-Farm Bureau supports the Forest Service in their current actions to enhance the forests'
12 health by thinning, logging, and other good management practices.]

13 [1999-Farm Bureau demands that all federal land management agencies obey the multiple use
14 laws, rules, and regulations.]

15 [1988-Now that the effect of "let-burn" fire management policies of various federal agencies
16 in Northwest Wyoming is apparent, and more than one million acres of valuable forest watershed
17 have been destroyed in 1988:

- 18 1. Both the U.S. Park Service and Forest Service should implement new policies
19 requiring immediate extinguishment of all fires on federal lands, excepting only
20 controlled burns, as a part of a larger concept including multiple use management of
21 all resources with the forest and park lands.
- 22 2. Beginning at the earliest possible date, the federal government should initiate a strong
23 watershed restoration program in fire damaged areas of Wyoming national parks and
24 forests.]

25 [1989-Farm Bureau should urge federal agencies with firefighting responsibilities to include
26 private property interests.]

27 [1992-Farm Bureau supports action to reduce costs of administering federal lands.]
28 (Reaffirmed in 2014)

29 [1993-Efficiencies can be achieved by grouping similar activities in a single government
30 department. Thus, we request that Congress consider regrouping agencies managing federal lands
31 in a single department.] (Reaffirmed in 2011)

32 [1986-Farm Bureau should continue its effort to protect private property rights and the rights
33 of those who lease public lands for grazing.] (Reaffirmed in 2011)

34 [2007-Farm Bureau requests the congress of the United States pass legislation to curtail
35 frivolous appeals, protests and/or lawsuits against the federal agencies charged with the
36 management of the federal lands, and in addition provide penalties in order to hold responsible
37 any entity or any person promoting or causing these frivolous actions. Agricultural organizations
38 should urge our congressional delegation to prevent the frivolous appeals of grazing permit
39 renewals and other issues on public lands and provide for penalties for groups that file such
40 frivolous appeals and lawsuits.] (A2014)

41 [2007-Farm Bureau Federation resolves and recommends that all federal or state land
42 management agencies within the state be held to a "no net gain of such lands" policy, measured

1 and implemented on a county-by-county basis.]

2 [2010-Farm Bureau supports immediate legislation by the Wyoming Legislature that would
3 limit Federal Agencies to a “no net gain” of an acreage held by the Federal Government within
4 the state of Wyoming.]

5 [1991-We favor the concept of "No Net Gain" in Federal lands.] (Reaffirmed in 2011, 2012)

6 [1990-Farm Bureau proposes legislation to provide that when a government agency, whether
7 federal or state, buys private land it will be required to exchange an equal amount of similar
8 valuation to be put back on the tax rolls.]

9 [1979-The Wyoming Farm Bureau supports the movement toward transferring the multiple
10 use federal lands back to the ownership and control of the state.] (Reaffirmed in 2010)

11 [1982-We favor the original concept of the Sagebrush Rebellion in order to return State and
12 local ownership and control over Federal lands in the western states.]

13 [1991-We favor transfer to private ownership of isolated and/or hard to manage Federal
14 property. Therefore, we request the American Farm Bureau Federation develop a plan pointing
15 out the advantages of privatization of Federal property.]

16 [1989-Farm Bureau supports the multiple use and wise use concept of federal lands.]
17 (Reaffirmed in 2003)

18 [1975-We favor sheep-tight fencing of public lands where necessary for proper grazing
19 management.]

20 [2011-The WYFB supports legislation which would change all Federal grazing permit
21 renewals from a 10-year period to a 20-year period.] (A2013)

22 [1964-We believe that boundary fence building and maintenance costs should be shared
23 equally by adjoining landowners, whether they be private landowners or federal agencies, such as
24 the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs or Forest Service.]

25 [1990-BLM trespass policies are sometimes being administered to the detriment of the
26 permittee. Livestock in an unfenced allotment should be allowed a 15% drift of the permittee’s
27 numbers outside of the permittee’s allotment. In addition, the permittee should be notified by
28 BLM and Forest Service 72 hours before a trespass can be imposed and only a non-willful
29 trespass shall be issued.]

30 [1993-The BLM and Forest Service should be prohibited from closing roads in any area,
31 without a local public hearing.]

32 [1993-We request the BLM, Forest Service and any other agency or individuals classifying
33 the condition of land shall use criteria that reflects the condition of the land, according to the
34 oldest data available, and considers the natural effects of grazing, weather conditions, fire and
35 insect infestation.]

36 [1994-We feel that grazing permits on Federal or State Lands should not be changed to
37 administratively mandated non-use or wildlife use.] (Reaffirmed in 2011)

38 [1993-We request that any standards and guidelines concerning, but not limited to ecological
39 range condition, riparian area management, endangered species' critical habitat management,
40 water quality, or wildlife habitat; that affects grazing practices of a BLM or Forest Service permit
41 tee be defined at the local level and approved by the county commissioners.]

42 [1993-Farm Bureau strongly opposes the "Rangeland Reform '94" or any similar proposal.]

1 [1997-We oppose the closure of established campground areas by the National Forest Service
2 and the National Park Service.]

3 [1997-Farm Bureau opposes recent actions by the National Park Service which endanger
4 economic survival to those communities surrounding Yellowstone National Park without
5 allowing citizens affected by these decisions to have a voice in the process. Lawsuits or
6 threatened lawsuits should not be allowed to dictate park policy. We also oppose the National
7 Park Service paying legal fees for any entity that decides to sue them.]

8 [1998-Farm Bureau believes there is a need for strict limitations on any statute or regulation
9 which allows the President or his administration to declare an area as a National Monument,
10 Antiquity, or any other sort of protected designation without congressional approval.]
11 (Reaffirmed in 2010)

12 [1998-Farm Bureau recommends that the federal government require same rules and
13 regulations, which pertain to the grazing of livestock by federal land permittees be enforced on
14 the National Park Service (NPS). Specifically, the number of bison in Yellowstone National Park
15 should be limited to prevent overgrazing.]

16 [1998-Farm Bureau supports the **original** Taylor Grazing Act. Further, we support the repeal
17 or modification of the Sections of the Federal Land Management and Policy Act which give the
18 Secretary of Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture or any agency or agent authority to
19 promulgate rules and regulations which are in contravention of or diminish the intent of the
20 **original** Taylor Grazing Act.] (A2014)

21 [2023-Farm Bureau supports the historic uses of BLM as clearly stated in the Federal Land
22 Policy Act of 1976 as amended and the Taylor Grazing Act. We do not support adding
23 “conservation use” on par with the other historic uses.]

24 [1993-We believe permittees on federal lands should be compensated for economic losses
25 experienced when grazing permit rights are reduced or terminated to allow the lands involved to
26 be used for another public purpose or when the reduction or termination is due to no
27 mismanagement by the permit tee; and that the Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Forest
28 Service be required to recognize the grazing permit value consistent with the I.R.S. valuation.]

29 [2001-Farm Bureau supports BLM “and forest service” permits being tied to adequate base
30 property and used for livestock grazing purposes.] (A2014)

31 [1986-Farm Bureau reaffirms its support for a grazing fee commensurate with beef prices,
32 costs of production and net income.]

33 [2011-Farm Bureau supports the Federal Legislature granting “grazing rights” not “grazing
34 privileges” on land managed by the federal government that has historically been utilized for
35 grazing purposes.]

36 [2011-Farm Bureau believes the Federal Legislature should require those management
37 agencies to leave any land acquired that is currently part of “grazing allotments” or part of a
38 ranching operation that is a member of a “grazing association” in those allotments.]

39 [1993-The term "PERMIT VALUE" results from benefits offered by adjacent and
40 intermingled private land; and good management practices of the permit tee. Thus, we request
41 that a "PERMIT VALUE" be acknowledged, encouraged and protected by statute; and that
42 regulatory action adversely affecting a permit tee’s "PERMIT VALUE" be viewed as a "taking."]

1 [1993-We reaffirm support of the "PRIA" grazing fee formula until a superior alternative
2 becomes available which is (1) economically sound and equitable (2) ecologically sound (3)
3 culturally sound.]

4 [1999-Farm Bureau urges the U.S. Forest Service to implement Alternative 2 of the Draft
5 Environmental Impact Statement of the Northern Great Plains Management Plan, which will
6 increase AUM's and other commodity production on the National Grasslands.]

7 [1999-Farm Bureau urges the removal of the Thunder Basin National Grasslands from all
8 management and jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service or any other Federal Agency and that
9 these lands be placed under the management of the Wyoming Department of Agriculture, with all
10 revenues derived from the multiple uses of these lands remaining within the state of Wyoming.]

11 [2017-WYFB supports Congressional legislation that would codify and give strict legal status
12 to the "Coordination" process which binds Federal agencies to negotiate in good faith and to
13 display valid, compelling, and peer-reviewed evidence to make any decision opposed by a
14 majority of the affected counties Board of Commissioners and Conservation Districts' boards.]

15 [2011-WYFB strongly supports the efforts of the Weston County Commissioners and
16 Converse County Commissioners, in the Coordination Process that they have initiated with The
17 U.S. Forest Service, The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Wyoming Game and Fish
18 department.]

19 [2011-WYFB would support federal legislation to remove the management of the National
20 Grasslands from the U.S. Forest Service and turn it over to the Grazing Association boards which
21 now oversee most of them. Any direct permits shall either be put into Grazing Associations or be
22 managed by the State in which the lands lie.]

23 [1989-We favor initiating a legislative program to promote the selling of national grasslands
24 and/or fragmented federally controlled land in the West. In order to return the national grasslands
25 and/or fragmented federally owned lands to agriculture, we support the following guidelines:

- 26 1. In the disposal of such lands, a permit holder will be given a preferential right to
27 purchase these lands, right to purchase to be at the productive agricultural value or
28 chance to meet the highest bid, whichever is lowest.
- 29 2. In the event the permit holder does not wish to purchase, other contiguous landowners
30 may be given like consideration.
- 31 3. In dispersing these fragmented lands, consideration should be given to blocking up
32 private lands into more manageable units.]

33 [2010-The Wyoming Farm Bureau questions the integrity of the Public Lands Council's (PLC)
34 hasty decision, without seeking and accepting comment from the affected public lands permittees,
35 to accept bribe money from a corporation which has already given bribe money to Western
36 Watersheds Project (WWP). PLC money came with the earmark of being a permanent fund with
37 only the interest from it to be used only for monitoring and improvement, while WWP money will
38 be used to remove permittees from public lands use.]

39 [2010-The Wyoming Farm Bureau supports the right of ranchers to graze on Federal Land.
40 Farm Bureau is opposed to the use of the National Grasslands as a national park or wildlife refuge
41 and requests the Governor and the Attorney General of Wyoming file suit against the Federal
42 Government to stop the introduction of the Black Footed Ferret into the Thunder Basin

1 Grasslands, and any other federal lands.] (Reaffirmed in 2014, 2019)

2 [2018-That Farm Bureau insists that any land exchange or land change of ownership between
3 agencies be made in favor of the states in which the land is located with emphasis placed on
4 agricultural uses, grazing permittees and multiple use concepts as outlined by the current
5 Wyoming Farm Bureau policies.]

6 [2019-Wyoming Farm Bureau strongly supports legislation that amends the language in the
7 Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) to protect National Grassland
8 permittee's due process protections to the same degree enjoyed by and afforded to BLM and
9 National Forest land permittees. That simple fix would be to include the phrase " National Forest
10 System lands" into 43 USC 1752, delete "lands within National Forest in the sixteen contiguous
11 Western States".]

12 [2020-Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation insists that the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau
13 of Land Management recognize that livestock grazing on federal lands is a lawful business and it
14 is the private property of the Allotment Holder; and that this ‘property’ or ‘property right’ is to be
15 protected by all levels of government without interference. (Reference Red Canyon Sheep
16 Company vs. Ickes)]

17 18 **Wilderness**

19 [1976-We feel there are already adequate lands in Wyoming declared as wilderness and
20 (1977-primitive) areas; therefore, we oppose the designation of any additional lands as wilderness
21 (1977-or primitive) areas or the expansion of grizzly bear habitat or other areas for endangered
22 species.] (Reaffirmed in 2011)

23 [1977-We oppose further expansions and urge reevaluation of all existing wildernesses under
24 the Wilderness Act. Further, any future wilderness proposals should be subjected to
25 environmental, social, and economic impact analysis in addition to heavily weighted
26 consideration of the views and land use plans including custom, culture, economic viability, and
27 social stability of the residents in the locality and state concerned.] (A2014)

28 [1977-Farm Bureau actively opposes the Roadless Area Review Evaluation – RARE – Phase
29 Two (2) and subsequent proposals, including those BLM wilderness proposals.]

30 [1987-Farm Bureau opposes any further addition of any land into the wilderness areas,
31 National Park areas, Forest Service areas and other public lands.] (Reaffirmed in 2011)

32 [2021-Farm Bureau is opposed to any new “wilderness, parks, or other set aside lands”
33 designations proposed by any branch, agency, or subdivision of federal or state government.]

34 [2017-We feel there are already adequate lands in Wyoming with special land designations.
35 Farm Bureau opposes the removal of the multiple use mandate for public lands by special
36 designation. Additionally, those areas currently designated as Wilderness Study Areas should be
37 released immediately.] (A2018)

38 [1986-Farm Bureau opposes the EPA becoming involved in any wilderness studies.]
39 (Reaffirmed in 2011)

40 [1989-Farm Bureau takes the position that naturally damaged natural resources should be
41 salvaged, and that the people of Wyoming and America should positively benefit from an act of
42 God in the most practical way without regard for the political boundaries created by the

1 Wilderness Act of 1960.]

2 [2002-Farm Bureau requests the immediate removal of “roadless” designations in the State of
3 Wyoming. These have the effect of creating additional wilderness areas, which we actively
4 oppose.]

5 [2003-Farm Bureau believes that the U.S. Forest Service’s roadless inventorying is illegal due
6 to original wilderness designation wording, which states “there shall be no further roadless
7 designations as the wilderness has been preserved, and the rest of the federal lands are being used
8 for and by multiple uses for production and sustainable resources.”]

10 **Wild Horses**

11 [1975-Wild/feral horses using ranges have one of the most abusive effects on the range.
12 Existing wild/feral horse ranges as originally set up were considered sufficient to take care of the
13 wild/feral horses if managed properly. Farm Bureau requests that all wild/feral horse ranges be
14 returned to their original area size and number with no new ranges designated or additions to
15 existing ranges allowed.] (A2015)

16 [2010-Wyoming Farm Bureau opposes any new Wild Horse and Burro herd management
17 areas/HMA being established or expanded in the state of Wyoming.] (A2014)

18 [2011-Farm Bureau supports reducing the population of feral horses (ie. gelding, birth control,
19 spaying, sterilization & humane destruction.)] (A2015)

20 [1985-All wild/feral horses or burros presently captured or captured in the future by any
21 government agency should be disposed of within 3 months of capture, either by adoption, sale to
22 private parties, or humane destruction, (2010- including the reopening of horse slaughter plants in
23 the United States.)] (Reaffirmed in 2009, 2010, 2011) (A2015)

24 [1991-Farm Bureau feels the B.L.M. should introduce "Mammoth Jacks" into the wild horse
25 herds. This would be a natural, environmentally safe, long-term solution to this problem.]
26 (Reaffirmed in 2010)

27 [2010-Wyoming Farm Bureau demands that there be no loss of livestock grazing AUMs of
28 Federal land due to wildlife or wild horses and burros.]

29 [2017-Farm Bureau is in favor of the adoption of a permit process whereas private individuals
30 or entities are able to acquire permits to gather feral/wild horses/burros for the humane disposal at
31 an animal slaughter facility for the purpose of controlling the population of these feral/wild
32 horse/burro herds, preventing further degradation of the range, and to reduce the enormous cost to
33 the federal government for their current management practices of the feral/wild horses and
34 burros.]

35 [2018-Farm Bureau believes BLM is transporting wild horses from overly populated areas to
36 other ranges. Therefore, Farm Bureau opposes the release of wild horses after capture back to
37 BLM or FS lands. Furthermore, BLM horses need to be subject to Wyoming State statutes
38 pertaining to brand law.]

39 [2019-Wyoming Farm Bureau requests that processing plants for the humane slaughter of all
40 horses be opened/reopened and inspected so that the meat can be used.]

41 [2019-Entities or individuals who stall efforts to return numbers of feral horses to appropriate
42 management level “AML” be made responsible for the cost of caring for these animals.]

1 [2019-Feral horses gathered in the State of Wyoming be relocated to Yellowstone National Park.]

3 **Endangered Species**

4 [2013-If the Endangered Species Act cannot be eliminated then the Farm Bureau continue to
5 encourage Congress to improve the ESA so that it serves the original purpose which was to
6 protect an endangered species until said species has recovered as determined by solid scientific
7 data – at which point said species was to be delisted and all associated restrictions involving its
8 recovery be removed.]

9 [2001-Farm Bureau believes that the Endangered Species Act needs to be rewritten to allow
10 each state to determine if a species merits protection within its boundaries. If the ESA remains at
11 the federal level, then adequate federal funding must be available to compensate landowners for
12 the use of their property by such species.]

13 [1999-Farm Bureau urges Congress to fund the existing incentive portion (Section 2(A)5) of
14 the Endangered Species Act to relieve property owners of the burden of supporting listed species
15 and their habitat.]

16 [1999-Farm Bureau requests a moratorium on listing threatened and endangered species until
17 the Endangered Species Act is revised to consider the intricate balance of economic and social
18 functions of the immediate local community.]

19 [2003-Farm Bureau requests that any agency or individual petitioning to classify a plant or
20 animal as a threatened or endangered species shall first provide peer-reviewed scientific evidence
21 at the same level required for delisting.]

22 [2004-Farm Bureau supports Endangered Species Act reform to tie the costs on a non-
23 warranted petition for listing back to the petitioner in an effort to stop frivolous and expensive
24 petitions.]

25 [2003-Farm Bureau applauds the ruling of the Fish and Wildlife Service to not list the
26 Mountain Plover as threatened or endangered. We expect them to use similar good science and
27 information before other species are petitioned to be listed.]

28 [2002-Farm Bureau supports the State of Wyoming joining the Mountain States Legal
29 Foundation in its lawsuit against the United States Department of Interior concerning the listing
30 of the Preble’s Meadow Jumping Mouse as a “threatened” and/or endangered species. Farm
31 Bureau believes the listing was made without regard to the property owners’ rights and without
32 sufficient research.]

33 [2002-Farm Bureau recommends the Preble’s Meadow Jumping Mouse be delisted.]

34 [1997-Farm Bureau should support new endangered species legislation to promote the
35 protection of property rights and state water law, while at the same time providing incentives to
36 landowners in order to encourage their support of threatened or endangered species proposals.
37 Maintenance of local customs and cultures and healthy economies has to be a primary component
38 of any endangered species legislation.]

39 [1996-Farm Bureau urges that all monies in the present wolf recovery program should be
40 taken out and used to keep Yellowstone National Park open and operating.]

41 [1991-We support a legislation that would repeal the Endangered Species Act (ESA). It could
42 only be reconsidered when the federal deficit is eliminated. If and when it is reconsidered, Farm

1 Bureau recommends the ESA be amended to allow for socio-economic considerations prior to
2 listings of a species as endangered or threatened. Further, Farm Bureau recommends:

- 3 1. The Act should be amended so that when a species is listed, the total cost of recovery
4 shall be determined in advanced. The economic analysis shall include costs to the
5 government, business, and the consumer.
- 6 2. If there is a recognized biologically viable wild population anywhere in the world,
7 there shall be no efforts made to reintroduce into any previous range in the U.S.
8 (Reaffirmed in 1995)
- 9 3. If a population is introduced into a range in the U.S., its management shall be placed
10 under the direct control of that state's wildlife management department with federal
11 government funding provided to meet the state's requirement.
- 12 4. The U.S. government shall be liable for any and all damages on or to private property
13 caused by the introduction or reintroduction of any species under the ESA.
- 14 5. In all cases, the economic, social, and safety needs of humans living in the affected
15 area shall be given preference in any environmental assessment or study on the
16 reintroduction of a species on either federal or private lands.
- 17 6. A taking implications assessment be conducted on each introduction or reintroduction
18 of a threatened or endangered species under any ESA.] (Reaffirmed in 1994)

19 [1992-The Endangered Species Act should be amended to include language that will prohibit
20 the protection of hybrid species.] (Reaffirmed in 1994)

21 [1989-All counties and the state Farm Bureau Federation should provide financial support for
22 a legal challenge in support of members who suffer livestock losses by animals owned or
23 protected by the State of Wyoming and the federal government under the Endangered Species
24 Act.] (Reaffirmed in 1994)

25 [1989-The Endangered Species Act should be amended as follows: "federal regulations on
26 endangered species should provide that when the particular species is not sighted in a local area
27 during a five-year period, all land and water use restrictions should be lifted in that area."]
28 (Reaffirmed in 1994)

29 [1987-Farm Bureau favors an amendment to the Endangered Species Act to allow for use of
30 registered pesticides in the range of endangered species.] (Reaffirmed in 1994)

31 [1989-Farm Bureau favors amending the Endangered Species Act to require payment to
32 landowners for any imposition placed on them by complying with the Act.] (Reaffirmed in 1994)

33 [1990-Unless and until the black footed ferret is removed from endangered or threatened
34 status, we are opposed to the introduction or reintroduction anywhere in Wyoming. If it is
35 reintroduced, assurances must be made that this will not cause a change in multiple use concepts
36 of these lands (2001-including any shooting prohibitions.))] (Reaffirmed in 1994)

37 [2009-The Wyoming Farm Bureau believes the introduction of the black footed ferret into the
38 Thunder Basin national grasslands is in violation of the original purpose of the national
39 grasslands. The National Grasslands were acquired and dedicated for the specific purposes of
40 livestock grazing and the local agricultural economy, and not to be wildlife sanctuaries. Also be it
41 further resolved that the Wyoming Farm Bureau adamantly opposes the Thunder Basin National
42 Grassland prairie dog management strategy and land and resource management plan.]

1 [1990-Farm Bureau will sponsor legislation that would require the federal government to
2 conduct deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) analysis on all known species and sub-species listed or
3 proposed pursuant to the Endangered Species Act in order to determine if they are legally
4 qualified as unique and genetically pure species.] (Reaffirmed in 1994)

5 [1993-The Wyoming Toad is a listed endangered species, which is creating problems for
6 property owners and others for the benefit of society, in general. The federal government should
7 ensure that their regulations and restrictions on pesticide use, to the maximum intent practicable,
8 creates the minimum impact on property owners. The government should contact landowners and
9 negotiate written agreements with them so landowners can know what impositions the public
10 wishes them to bear and what remuneration the public is willing to pay for such requirements.
11 The regulations should not be imposed until such time as the regulations are legally promulgated.
12 Before a pesticide can be prohibited, it must be proven the pesticide is harmful to the Wyoming
13 Toad.] (Reaffirmed in 1994)

14 [1994-We are opposed to the proposed listing or actual listing of the Swift Fox as threatened
15 or endangered, due to the adverse economic, social, and biological impact caused by listed
16 species under the Endangered Species Act, as there is no information indicating that the Swift
17 Fox is either threatened or endangered.]

18 [1993-If the ESA is enforced in any area; it should be rigidly enforced on every square foot of
19 land in the United States.] (Reaffirmed in 1994)

20 [1998-Farm Bureau opposes any attempt to classify the black-tailed, or any other prairie dog
21 as a threatened or endangered species.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

22 [1998-Farm Bureau proposes that pelicans be removed from any list of protection so they can
23 be hunted and controlled, so they don't eat all of the fish in our ponds, lakes, and streams.]

24 [1999-If the prairie dog is to be added to the endangered species list, Farm Bureau will
25 petition to have the prairie dog flea put on the endangered list also.]

26 [2022-Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation opposes any introduction of endangered,
27 threatened, or sensitive species in areas whether or not recognized as historic range without
28 voluntary agreement with affected landowners and permittees.]
29

30 **Wolf**

31 [1994-Farm Bureau supports a state law to allow wolves remaining on private land, after the
32 landowner has requested the USFWS to remove the wolves, to be trapped or killed.] (Reaffirmed
33 in 2009)
34

35 **Weed & Pest Control**

36 [1980-Farm Bureau requests that Section 3 of PL 90-583, the Carlson-Foley Act, be deleted in
37 its entirety and replaced with a new Section 3 which would read as follows:

38 "The departments or agencies of the federal government shall implement and pursue an
39 effective program for the control of noxious plants, other undesirable plant species on all lands
40 under their control or jurisdiction, including wilderness areas and national parks.

- 41 1. Such programs shall be in accordance with state and federal weed laws.
42

- 1 2. Such programs shall be in cooperation with the state Department of Agriculture and/or
2 with a state designated agency where there is a statewide weed and pest organization."

3 WyFB shall encourage all state Farm Bureaus with federal land in their states to put pressure
4 on the federal government to start controlling noxious weeds, pests and predatory animals.]

5 [2017-Wyoming Farm Bureau opposes Worker Protection Standard 2015, 40 CFR 170 as
6 written for the implications and repercussions the regulation poses to agricultural employers,
7 certified pesticide applicators (handlers), and workers, and request the regulations be re-written to
8 reflect a commonsense approach to protect workers' safety.]

9 [2020-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports legislation that protects agricultural
10 applicators/producers from being presumed guilty of chemical drift liability.]

11 12 **Water Administration**

13 [1983-The U.S. Forest Service is attempting to change the rules and claiming to have the
14 authority to restrict the water rights and rights-of-way for the transport, and without legislation
15 the Forest Service is now requiring all farmers and ranchers to:

- 16 1. Sign revocable permits or easements if agriculture wants to continue using the
17 irrigation ditches,
18 2. Pay a fee for the use of these ditches,
19 3. Not transfer ditch rights to a new owner without the Forest Service's permission.

20 Farm Bureau supports the passage of legislation which will exempt from (1988-Forest
21 Service) permits and fees all irrigation ditches constructed before 1976. We urge support from our
22 Representative and Senators and the American Farm Bureau Federation.]

23 [1981-Federal requirements have produced greatly increased costs for recent rehabilitation
24 and betterment irrigation projects. We favor modification of current regulations requiring
25 maintenance of wildlife habitat on existing irrigation projects to limit adverse effects on R & B
26 programs.]

27 [1995-Farm Bureau supports a plan that would allow water districts that get their water from
28 the Bureau of Reclamation to "bank" their unused water.]

29 [1997-Farm Bureau believes in the protection of private property rights thus opposes the
30 Heritage River Initiative, Wild and Scenic Rivers, the National Heritage Areas Partnership Act,
31 the American Heritage Trust Act, the Mississippi Rivers Heritage Corridor, the Yellowstone
32 Heritage River proposal and any and all other similar proposals, regardless of the "catchy" names
33 which may be developed in the future.] (Reaffirmed in 2007)

34 [2007-Since Wild and Scenic River designations just end up adding more de-facto wilderness
35 area. Farm Bureau opposes designating the Snake River in Wyoming or any other stream as wild
36 and scenic]

37 38 **Wetlands**

39 [1991-We favor Federal legislation designed to reduce or limit acres of designated wetlands.]

40 [1990-Farm Bureau opposes the proposed acquisition of easements or outright purchase of
41 "wetlands" with public funds; i.e., Land and Water Conservation Fund and/or proposed American
42 Heritage Trust Fund.]

1 [1990-Farm Bureau believes the federal government has no right to classify personal property
2 farmlands as wetlands or to regulate the use of these lands.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

3 [1990-We support the protection and use of agricultural man-made wetlands, i.e., the irrigated
4 hay meadows, irrigated croplands, and artificial stock watering facilities, for the purpose for
5 which they were intended. We instruct government agencies and environmental protection groups
6 interested in wetlands to back off and leave the agricultural community alone.]
7

8 **Water Quality**

9 [1974-We support elimination of irrigation from any discharge permit system.]

10 [1998-Farm Bureau should pursue and assist in the development of amendments to existing
11 statutes to establish, in rules, a definition and threshold for the level of scientifically valid data
12 necessary to accurately assign a water body's classification, and to determine a water body's
13 quality as it relates to its ability to meet its assigned beneficial uses. Such definition shall, at a
14 minimum, include the following: Data, including but not limited to, the historical, geological,
15 and hydrological capability of a water body to meet beneficial uses; and chemical, physical, and
16 biological data collected under an approved sampling and analysis plan. This plan should, at a
17 minimum, specify monitoring location, dates, and quality control/quality assurance.]

18 [1999-Farm Bureau opposes the Clean Water Action Plan.]

19 [2001-Farm Bureau opposes the new AFO/CAFO regulations and requests that any needed
20 regulation be the responsibility of each individual state.]

21 [2007-Farm Bureau strongly urges congress immediately clarify that livestock manure should
22 not be considered a "hazardous substance" or "pollutant" or "contaminant" under the
23 Comprehensive Environmental Recovery, Compensation and Liability Act or be subject to the
24 reporting requirements of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act.]

25 [2002-Farm Bureau requests the EPA to recognize any state's base data using fecal coli form
26 as an indicator of water quality.]

27 [1992-The Clean Water Act should be amended to protect agricultural interests and private
28 property rights.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

29 [2007-Farm Bureau opposes any expansion under the Clean Water Act of COE (Core of
30 Engineers) authority over wetlands or isolated water.]

31 [2007-In the Clean Water Restoration Act of 2007 HR 2421 and SB 1870, they are trying to
32 change the wording of The Clean Water Act from "navigable water" to "all intrastate waters".
33 This gives the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Army Corp. of Engineers control
34 over all water. Farm Bureau strongly opposes these bills, and the 2009 Clean Water Restoration
35 Act (S787).] (Reaffirmed in 2009, 2014)
36

37 **Super Fund**

38 [1993-Farm Bureau supports legislation [under re-authorization of the Super Fund Act
39 (environmental cleanup) to formulate more equitable and fair regulations. Regulations shall not
40 include joint and several liability, and EPA must show real pollution has occurred. Further, there
41 must be a consistent standard by which the EPA determines pollution.]
42

TRANSPORTATION & COMMUNICATIONS

Trucking Regulations

[1996-Farm Bureau opposes any attempt by the Research and Special Programs Administration or any other government agency to require farmers and ranchers, when transporting Agricultural-Production material, to meet the same Department of Transportation rules and regulations as apply to over-the-road commercial haulers of hazardous materials.]

[1992-We oppose any regulation change on logbook exemption from 150 miles to 100 miles.]

[2015-Farm Bureau opposes the Federal mandated Transportation Policy that limit speed of commercial vehicles to a lower speed than the posted speed limits.]

[1991-We believe that the 10,001-pound GVW-GCW minimum weight limit for vehicles, such as pickup-gooseneck trailer combinations is too low to be practical for agriculture purposes and should be raised to 26,001 GVW-GCW pounds, to be in compliance with Federal Motor Carrier Safety regulations.] (Reaffirmed in 2015)

[1991-We support federal legislation which would increase weight and/or length limits for tractor-trailer motor carriers.] (A2015)

[1989-We urge that efforts by the Coalition of Western States to achieve uniformity on truck weights and lengths be intensified by the state and federal agencies involved.] (Reaffirmed in 2015) (A2016)

[2007-Farm Bureau believes all commercial trucks entering the United States must submit to a DOT inspection, comply with all existing U.S. rules and regulations, and the drivers must have a workable understanding of English.]

[2011-Farm Bureau opposes requiring a CDL to operate agriculture machinery.]

[2016-Farm Bureau supports uniform speed limits for all classes of vehicles.]

[2016-Wyoming Farm Bureau is opposed to all speed limiting devices on all commercial and multipurpose trucks, busses, and vehicles.]

[2018-The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) should only mandate "E-Logs" or electronic logging devices for Carriers with poor safety ratings.]

Roads

[1996-Farm Bureau calls for funding for the Intermodal Surface Transportation Enhancement Act (ISTEA) to be used only for road and bridge construction/reconstruction.]

Railroads

[1997-Farm Bureau believes that all coal cars should be designed or loaded to stop coal particles from being discharged along the landscape to eliminate fire hazard.]

[1997-Farm Bureau requests that the Surface Transportation Board require a full and complete National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) environmental impact statement and a separate economic analysis on the application of the DM&E Railroad or other additional railroads planning to extend lines into Wyoming.]

[1989-Certain United States railroads received a total of 128,000,000 acres of federal land to encourage and assist in railroad construction. The land grant railroads have retained ownership of

1 some land and much of the mineral rights obtained through said land grants. The land grant
2 railroads have also formed holding companies to separate the land, mineral, and natural resource
3 assets from their railroad operations. The railroads have announced intentions to abandon a
4 significant portion of branch line networks in the next few years. The abandonment of branch
5 lines will result in a shift in fiscal responsibilities from the private sector to the public sector to
6 maintain a road and highway system.

7 We recommend that the legislature request Congress to institute an investigation to accomplish
8 the following:

- 9 1. Determine the value of the remaining land grant assets currently held by the railroads.
- 10 2. Determine the current income from land grant assets.
- 11 3. Determine the extent to which railroads require support of income from land grant
12 assets to maintain and improve services now and in the future.
- 13 4. Determine the extent to which the Interstate Commerce Commission should permit
14 necessary rail services to be abandoned in the light of government-provided land grant
15 assets.
- 16 5. Establish a policy on diversion of land grant assets from "railroad" purposes.
- 17 6. Establish a policy that government-provided land grant assets and income from such
18 assets should be included in the Interstate Commerce Commission adequacy
19 determination of revenues and earnings of the land grant railroads.
- 20 7. Examine the extent to which land grant assets and income should be used to replace
21 government subsidy of necessary connecting services to land grant railroads.]

22 **Telecommunications**

23 [2005-Tele-marketers shall be responsible for all cell phone airtime costs incurred during their
24 solicitations.]

25 [2009-WyFB supports legislation for people to have the choice of which local channels they
26 choose from their satellite provider.]

27 [2023-Farm Bureau believes that vehicle radios should continue to have an AM option.]
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