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2026

OFFICIAL POLICIES OF THE  
WYOMING FARM BUREAU  
FEDERATION

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UPDATED NOVEMBER 2025

# 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

Strengthening Wyoming agriculture, enhancing Wyoming's communities.

## 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 (A YEAR) 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.

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**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.] (Reaffirmed in 2025)

## 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)

## University & Community Colleges

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Vocational Education**

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

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

## **Ag in the Classroom**

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

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

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

# **GENERAL AGRICULTURE**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[2009-Farm Bureau believes that any definition of sustainable agriculture should include "the ability to produce enough food to help feed the world and allow the farmer/rancher to profitably

1 continue in business.”]

2 [2011- Farm supports annual certification of scales.]

3 [2013- As incumbent in its purpose, Wyoming Farm Bureau may act to assist the efforts of the  
4 individual county Farm Bureaus in addressing federal and state resource management actions which  
5 affect the agricultural interests of Farm Bureau members, the State of Wyoming and the nation.]

6 [2018-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports legislation and regulation prohibiting labeling a product  
7 as meat that is not derived from harvested animals. Plant based protein and/or laboratory grown  
8 protein cannot be labeled as meat or a meat product. Also, we request that any artificial, cultured, or  
9 synthetically produced protein should be regulated under the United States Department of  
10 Agriculture.] (Reaffirmed 2025)

## 11 **Ag Promotion & Education**

12 [1996-Since the general population is unaware of the role of agriculture in today's world and its  
13 impact on their lives, Farm Bureau at all levels should become active in the educational process,  
14 informing the public about the role of agriculture.]

15 [1990-Farm Bureau leaders should strive to work with business, professional, agricultural, labor,  
16 and other organizations.]

17 [1990-Farm Bureau must change the attitude of the people and therefore the government. We  
18 believe state and national advertising must be given consideration in our funding.]

19 [1994-The WyFB and AFBF should specify funds to help farmers and ranchers mount a serious  
20 campaign to educate the public on how food and clothing gets to the store, and furthermore, that we  
21 producers get involved in and demand a voice in outlining our destiny and future.]

22 [1993-Farm Bureau should adopt an overall positive position and take pro-active position in  
23 leadership and agriculture promotion.]

24 [2001-Farm Bureau encourages all county Farm Bureaus to support the use of radio agricultural  
25 education programs within their counties in conjunction with other entities.]

26 [1989-Farm Bureau will be more aggressive in rebuttals to the unsubstantiated claims of unsafe  
27 food and will continue to promote safe food products.]

28 [2013-Farm Bureau supports development of rules allowing the sale and consumption of raw  
29 dairy products.]

30 [1994-We in Farm Bureau should attempt to improve communications and cooperation with  
31 other statewide agricultural organizations.]

32 [1974-We favor a voluntary safety education program for agricultural operators and employees.]  
33 (A2015)

34 [1979-Members of the medical profession are recommending changes in our diet on both local  
35 and national levels, while many medical schools do not even offer training in general nutrition. We  
36 recommend that all medical colleges be required to teach at least one course in general nutrition. We  
37 further recommend that a physician be required to have at least one three semester-hour course in  
38 general nutrition before being certified to practice in Wyoming.]

39 [2015-The health benefits of animal fat should be included with meat promotions.]

40 [1986-Farm Bureau will continue to make a concerted effort to educate the public on the  
41 importance of multiple use of public land.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

42 [2000-Farm Bureau shall constantly educate the legislature and the general public informing  
43

1 them of the amount of taxes agriculture actually pays compared to urban residents on a per capita  
2 basis.]

3 [1996-Farm Bureau believes that the general public is uninformed on the state lands issue;  
4 therefore, we should begin an educational program informing the people on the issues and role of  
5 state lands.]

6 [1998-Farm Bureau encourages the (2004-Cattleman's Beef Promotion and Research Board) and  
7 Wyoming Beef Council to use a larger portion of the beef check off funds for new product research  
8 and development.]

9 [2019-Farm Bureau supports the continuing investigations into the livestock market  
10 manipulation focus on the effects on the producer as well as the consumer.]

11 [2012-Farm Bureau opposes any Beef Check-off fee increases.]

12 [1985-We favor the Beef Promotion and Research Act providing that the money is used for  
13 Promotion of U.S. Beef only.] (A2016)

14 [1985-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports effective competition, transparency and integrity in our  
15 livestock, meat, and commodity markets.] (A2015)

16 [1998-Farm Bureau should aggressively promote members' products through all sources of  
17 media, including our own publications, incorporating the use and promotion of verified research.]  
18 (Reaffirmed in 2014)

19 [1986-Wyoming Farm Bureau and county Farm Bureaus should support, and/or propose, value-  
20 added projects for agricultural commodities in the state of Wyoming.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

21 [1986-The University of Wyoming and others analyzing methods to improve Wyoming's  
22 economy should be encouraged to recognize the importance of grass, shrubs, and trees in assessing  
23 and evaluating the value-added concept.]

24 [2016-Wyoming Farm Bureau is opposed to the Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef and its  
25 attempt to coerce producers into mandatory production practices.] (Reaffirmed in 2017)

26 [2016-Wyoming Farm Bureau believes that the Beef Check-Off should not fund the Global  
27 Roundtable for Sustainable Beef.]

28 [2020-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports the development of species-specific Wyoming raised  
29 meat labels for local, inter-state, and global marketing.]

30 [2020-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports increased capacity for the slaughter and processing of  
31 meat animals within the State of Wyoming.]

32 [2024-Wyoming Farm Bureau encourages the Wyoming Historical Society, the Wyoming State  
33 Museum, and other historical societies and museums to preserve and maintain accurate records of  
34 Wyoming's farming and ranching history which would reflect the culture and customs of the local  
35 area.]

## 36 37 **Marketing**

38 [2020-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports the meat processing industry through new and continued  
39 funding for private procurement of meat packing services, which includes facilities, meat inspection  
40 and education in Wyoming.]

## **Grain**

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

## **Fencing**

[2009-The Wyoming Farm Bureau supports the common law of Wyoming being a fence out state for cattle and horses.] (A2025)

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Ag Liens**

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

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

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

## **State Loan & Investment Board**

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

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

1 [1988-Farm Bureau supports a reorganization of the State Loan and Investment Board's appraisal  
2 service by including agricultural producers as appraisers.] (A2012)

3 [1993-We support the concept of a portion of Wyoming trust fund monies being invested in the  
4 state, rather than on Wall Street, for the benefit of credit worthy businesses and individuals.]

5 [1999-Farm Bureau believes that the State Board of Land Investment should continue to give  
6 loans to agriculture concerns in Wyoming.]

## 7 8 **Conservation Districts**

9 [1983-We are in favor of a state program which makes available seedling trees and shrubs to all  
10 Wyoming citizens on an actual cost basis.]

11 [2004-Farm Bureau should actively oppose action that would expand the powers of Conservation  
12 Districts beyond the traditional activities of technical advice and funding toward conservation  
13 objectives proposed by persons living within a given Conservation District.]

14 [1989-Farm Bureau is willing to coordinate with the Wyoming Association of Conservation  
15 Districts in developing local, state, and national policy concerning riparian habitat, and in educating  
16 the public as to how livestock enhances riparian habitat.]

17 [1987-Farm Bureau supports soil and water conservation at the district conservation level.]

18 [1995-Farm Bureau believes local landowners should be consulted by local conservation districts  
19 or other agencies before approving projects that might affect private property.]

## 20 21 **Animal Disease**

22 [1990-Farm Bureau approves the control of imported nontraditional livestock into the state under  
23 the jurisdiction of the Wyoming Livestock Board.]

24 [1995-The Wyoming State Veterinarian and/or Wyoming Livestock Board should be required to  
25 immediately inform the public about any disease requiring a quarantine with complete and accurate  
26 information via all forms of media, including personal contact with the neighbors surrounding the  
27 infected area.]

28 [1979-We request that brand inspectors be notified by the State Veterinarian of all quarantined  
29 herds and that brand inspectors notify the State Veterinarian of any planned movement of  
30 quarantined livestock before any movement occurs.]

31 [1999-Farm Bureau shall encourage, support and assist the Wyoming State Veterinarian &  
32 Livestock Board in the process of drafting regulations for the detection, control and eradication of  
33 Trichomoniasis.]

34 [2001-Farm Bureau supports the treatment of free ranging buffalo so that brucellosis or other  
35 diseases are not passed to domestic livestock.]

## 36 37 **Brucellosis**

38 [1995-Farm Bureau insists that the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
39 take full and complete responsibility for the eradication of brucellosis in wildlife, including all costs  
40 associated with such eradication as well as any costs incurred by the states or individual livestock  
41 producers. Farm Bureau supports immediate development and implementation of a plan to eradicate  
42 brucellosis in elk and bison statewide. Farm Bureau supports legislation that would require



1 eradication of brucellosis in Teton and Yellowstone National Parks and all wildlife refuges within  
2 Wyoming borders.]

3 [1997-Farm Bureau should support the Wyoming Livestock Board taking action(s) to maintain  
4 Wyoming as a brucellosis free state. Also, since Wyoming has complied with APHIS  
5 recommendations for the eradication of brucellosis and has maintained a brucellosis free status since  
6 1985, Farm Bureau should ask for a congressional review of the APHIS recommendations regarding  
7 brucellosis surveillance in Wyoming. Wyoming should immediately request assistance from other  
8 states to secure full funding from APHIS to off-set all costs of testing and surveillance plus a token  
9 fee or payment to compensate producers for the hidden costs and possible decrease in market price,  
10 due to the added handling and negative implications.]

11 [1997-Since most Wyoming cull cattle are back tagged at the sale barn and blood tested at the  
12 packing house and classified as Brucellosis free; Farm Bureau believes there is no need to test cattle  
13 on change of ownership or movement within the state.]

14 [2004-Farm Bureau urges the Wyoming Livestock Board to determine the feasibility and  
15 effectiveness of adult brucellosis booster shots for Wyoming's breeding cattle.]

16 [2008-WYFB supports state and federal funding for developing a more effective vaccine for  
17 protecting cattle and wildlife from brucellosis spread by said wildlife and expanding research and  
18 diagnostics to understand the true health exposure.]

19 [2008-WYFB encourages the Wyoming State Legislature to fund the Wyoming Livestock Board  
20 to supplement the USDA's compensation program in order to fairly compensate any owner of a herd  
21 that tests positive for brucellosis and has to be depopulated. Furthermore, decisions to depopulate  
22 affected herds should not have to be made until contact herd's test results have been received.]

23 [2008-If Wyoming loses its brucellosis free status; Wyoming Farm Bureau believes that the cost  
24 of testing cattle required by APHIS should be paid from Wyoming Game & Fish funds.]

25 [2008-Wyoming Farm Bureau believes that when a wild, free-roaming ungulate herd of known  
26 brucellosis carriers infects an ungulate domestic herd, the caretakers of that wild free-roaming herd  
27 must suffer the same options as the domestic herd owners.]

28 [2001-Farm Bureau believes the Wyoming State Veterinarian (Division of Wyoming Livestock  
29 Board) needs to improve the ID system currently used to identify Bangs vaccination.]

30 [1998-Farm Bureau supports the Wyoming Livestock Board's 1998 decision to no longer allow  
31 non-brucellosis vaccinated, F-branded, heifers into the state.]

## 32 33 **General Animal Health & Welfare**

34 [1970-We favor the Wyoming Commercial Code's section on implied warranty to apply only to  
35 the animal's condition at the time of sale.]

36 [2010-Farm Bureau support HumaneWatch.org. We support those organizations that keep a  
37 watchful eye on the Humane Society and continue to investigate this organization and share  
38 information with the American public.]

39 [1994-As standards and guidelines for the humane treatment of animals are being developed  
40 around the country, it is critical that these practices be developed based on sound science and by  
41 those most knowledgeable about the animals.] (A2015)

42 [2008-WYFB supports the enforcement of existing laws dealing with the neglect or  
43 abandonment of horses.]

1 [2010-Wyoming Farm Bureau places high value on and recognizes the vital importance of large  
2 animal vets in Wyoming communities but is against any law that would restrict owners of livestock  
3 from paying anyone they choose to pregnancy check (2010-or perform artificial insemination,  
4 equine dentistry, embryo transplant, massage therapy, chiropractic therapy, acupuncture, orthopedic  
5 manipulation plus any other procedure that may fall into these categories of livestock care.)]

6 [2019-We encourage the Wyoming State Legislature to take proactive steps to acknowledge the  
7 credentials and skill sets of the Veterinarian Technicians who have received degrees from American  
8 Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) accredited colleges, in Title 33, Chapter 30 of Wyoming  
9 State Statute.]

10 [2016-Farm Bureau is opposed to any legislation or regulation that would ban the use of double  
11 deck livestock trailers for horses as long as said trailers are adequately designed and that any trailer  
12 compartment in which a horse is loaded allows for at least six inches of clearance from the withers  
13 of the horse to the ceiling of the trailer.]

14 [2016-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports implementation of legislative action that anyone found  
15 guilty of wanton destruction of livestock will be fined four times the value of the animal paid in  
16 restitution to the animal's owner.]

17 [2018-Wyoming Farm Bureau requests legislation at the state and federal level prohibiting non-  
18 human animals, flora, and geological features from being treated as "persons" in courts or accorded  
19 "rights" of any kind.]

20 [2019-Farm Bureau is in favor of making it a criminal offense for someone to harass another  
21 person's livestock using a drone.]

22 [2020-Wyoming Farm Bureau requests immediate action to increase the availability of long-  
23 acting antibiotics to the animal industry.]

24 [2021-Farm Bureau vehemently opposes the PAUSE Act in Colorado and any other action by  
25 groups outside of agriculture to eliminate or criminalize standard animal agriculture practices of  
26 which they have no knowledge or understanding.

## 27 28 **Brand Inspections/Animal ID**

29 [2017-Farm Bureau believes that all sale barns/facilities must hold any animal until proof of  
30 ownership per the Wyoming Brand Inspection Mission and right to offer for sale is established.]

31 [1997-Farm Bureau believes that Wyoming brand inspectors should be allowed to participate in  
32 the state retirement program and be allowed to continue in the state hospital-medical program - all at  
33 the brand inspector's expense. Farm Bureau encourages the Wyoming Livestock Board and  
34 legislature to lengthen the period of At-Will Contract Employee contracts with the brand inspectors  
35 up to five years.]

36 [1986-Farm Bureau should use its influence to get the Wyoming Livestock Board to bring brand  
37 applications current and keep them that way.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

38 [1996-We believe all brand inspectors should be contract employees of the State of Wyoming.  
39 Brand inspectors and the State Veterinarian should be under the absolute direction of the Wyoming  
40 Livestock Board.]

41 [2006-Farm Bureau supports the General Fund paying an appropriate percent of the total cost of  
42 the brand program that benefits the general public. (i.e.: animal welfare, animals at large, and  
43 highway safety)]

1 [2008-Farm Bureau supports the reinstatement of the reduced fee for brand inspections on sheep  
2 in feedlots.]

3 [2006-Farm Bureau believes that the brand inspection fee structure should become the  
4 responsibility of the Wyoming Livestock Board and that the fee structure be removed from state  
5 statute, with the exception of an established minimum fee on brand renewals and recordings.]

6 [2007-Farm Bureau opposes premise ID being used as a requirement to exhibit agriculture  
7 animals at shows.]

8 [2008-In order to facilitate animal health and trace back issues, the Wyoming Farm Bureau  
9 recommends a true bill of sale be issued to the purchaser of cattle.]

10 [1993-We favor increasing the brand inspection fees only after all cost saving measures have  
11 been implemented. Each species, i.e.; cattle, sheep, horses, should support its own costs.]

12 [1979-Farm Bureau supports the Wyoming Livestock Brand Inspection law to utilize the G Form  
13 for interstate shipments of livestock, i.e., to enter contiguous states concerning brand inspections at  
14 terminal markets. The right to require Form A inspections must be maintained in the event that the  
15 Wyoming Livestock Board cannot negotiate appropriate agreements or finds that inspections are not  
16 adequate.]

17 [2006-Farm Bureau supports continued mandatory horse brand inspections.]

18 [1984-We recommend retaining the G form, especially for the counties that adjoin other states.]  
19 (Reaffirmed in 1990)

20 [1979-We recommend that the following definitions be created in W.S. 11-24-101(a)(ii):  
21 'Known estray' means any animals whose ownership can be readily determined. 'Unknown estray'  
22 means an animal whose ownership cannot be readily determined, and not the property of the person  
23 in whose possession it is found. We recommend that when known estrays are found in a shipment of  
24 livestock, that an attempt be made to return them to the owner or to ask for his desired disposition of  
25 the animals. (A2016)

26 [1978-We believe that trail permits have not been satisfactory. Therefore, we think applications  
27 for livestock pasture permits authorize the brand inspector to inspect permit holders' livestock at any  
28 time and the permit holder must notify the brand inspector of any livestock movement.]

29 [1979-We recommend that W.S. 11-20-212 be amended to include the following language:  
30 "Upon written request to the brand inspector from a bona fide livestock owner in an area, there shall  
31 be a without fee brand inspection of cattle herd or herds so designated in the request."]

32 [1982-Farm Bureau is in favor of a change in the Accustomed Range Permit W.S. 11-20-212.  
33 Proposed amendment:

34 If there are no written complaints from three (3) or more bona fide owners of livestock to the board,  
35 an inspector may issue permits for the movement of livestock from an accustomed range or ranch in  
36 one county to an accustomed range or ranch in a contiguous county without inspection for brands  
37 and ownership, if movement is for pasturing, ranging, or feeding the livestock and there is no change  
38 of ownership.]

39 [2016-Farm Bureau supports felony charges for illegally killing livestock.]

40 [1980-The enforcement officers of the Sheriff's Department should be trained to deal with cattle  
41 rustling, i.e., reading brands, and be familiar in reading livestock papers.] (Reaffirmed in 2011)

42 [1992-Farm Bureau opposes (2004-any attempt to include) the Livestock Board under the  
43 Department of Agriculture.]

1 [2010-Farm Bureau opposes a government run, mandatory, individual animal identification  
2 system beyond the existing identification systems.] (A2020) (Reaffirmed in 2023)

3 [2018-Wyoming Farm Bureau recommends when the Wyoming Livestock Board raises fees to  
4 cover revenue shortfalls, all fees for inspections and movement permits should be raised by an equal  
5 percentage.]

6 [2019-Farm Bureau supports rules which facilitate emergency evacuation of livestock between  
7 counties for Wyoming livestock producers.]

8 [2025-Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation strongly supports that livestock branding remain the  
9 primary form of identification used to recognize ownership as well as be used for disease  
10 traceability. The Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation strongly supports Wyoming's current brand  
11 program and Wyoming's current brand laws.]  
12

## 13 GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS 14

15 [2023-Law enforcement vehicles should be clearly marked in order to curb unlawful activity and  
16 not have the appearance of an ordinary civilian vehicle.]

17 [2014-Wyoming Farm Bureau opposes the use of paramilitary personnel, equipment and tactics  
18 by federal, state or local agencies when interacting with peaceful and lawful public demonstrations.

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

21 [2015-Farm Bureau is opposed to anti-discrimination laws that don't afford the same protections  
22 to individuals as well as business and religious organizations.]

23 [2014-Farm Bureau urges our congressional delegation to earmark further immigration funding  
24 to be spent within the Border Patrol, so they are able to do their jobs on the ground by stopping the  
25 illegal immigrants from crossing our border.]

26 [2014-We further urge Wyoming Farm Bureau to promote future immigration legislation and  
27 funding which supports the Border Patrol stopping illegal immigration.]

28 [2013-The Wyoming Farm Bureau urges a proactive approach to protect Wyoming from an  
29 onslaught similar to other western states struggling with illegal immigration resulting in horrific  
30 economic burden. We further urge all Wyoming Farm Bureau members to remain vigilant, aware  
31 and involved in local, state and national laws and rulemaking that concern immigration issues.]

32 [2001-Farm Bureau opposes any change in the election process that would make elected  
33 officials' appointees.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

34 [2017-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports an election process that is honest and uses cost effective  
35 balloting methods.]

36 [2014-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports the State of Wyoming Constitution to be left intact as is,  
37 and all elected positions remain at the pleasure of the people by their vote.]

38 [1994-Elected officials at all levels of government should not be eligible for pensions, health  
39 benefits or other publicly funded compensation when no longer in office. These people are paid  
40 while serving the people but should be required to return to private business when no longer in  
41 office. Those now on pensions, etc. should have these gradually removed.] (Reaffirmed in 2015)

42 [1994-Farm Bureau should poll candidates about their stand on pertinent issues; and the  
43 Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation should prepare and distribute to its members a voter guide

1 summarizing if each candidate supports, opposes or is undecided on issues important to Wyoming  
2 agriculture.]

3 [2003-Farm Bureau insists that a hard copy of any document that is otherwise legally available  
4 from any agency of the county, state or federal government should be available for those that request  
5 it.] (Reaffirmed in 2018)

6 [2013-The Wyoming Farm Bureau urges all State of Wyoming agencies to accept and support  
7 paper applications in addition to the current online process. We further urge Wyoming Farm Bureau  
8 to promote this issue.] (Reaffirmed in 2018) (A2018)

9 [1980-Where federal and state governments have duplicate agencies or programs, the federal one  
10 should be discontinued.] (Reaffirmed in 2011)

11 [2021-Farm Bureau calls on Wyoming's current governor to immediately rescind the order 2020-  
12 2 Declaration of a State of Emergency and a Public Health Emergency.

13 [2021-Farm Bureau supports our legislators passing a law stating: "Any government official,  
14 whether elected or appointed, who is found in violation of a mandate, rule, or any other regulation  
15 which they implemented or voted to place on the general public, shall be removed from office  
16 immediately."

17 [1996-Farm Bureau requests that if a petition signed by eligible voters equal in number to 50%  
18 of the number of votes cast in the last general election sign a petition against an elected official for a  
19 violation of their oath of office, that an independent counsel shall be appointed to investigate the  
20 charges. If an official is found guilty, then fines can be levied and costs recovered.]

21 [1986-Farm Bureau supports legislation which would provide for a run-off election between the  
22 top two vote getters if the winner does not obtain a majority of the votes cast in primary election.  
23 This provision does not apply to those races where there is more than one position available.]  
24 (Reaffirmed in 2017)

25 [2020-Wyoming Farm Bureau condemns the Wyoming Department of Health's overreach of  
26 power in its response to the 2019 Chinese Wuhan virus (SARS-CoV-2) also known as COVID-19,  
27 which conflicts the U.S. and Wyoming state constitutions that guarantee the right to peaceably  
28 assemble, the right to freely exercise one's religion, and the right of due process before arresting  
29 business owners for exercising their liberty in a free market economy. The Wyoming Department of  
30 Health, in step with the governor, showed a lack of responsibility, causing a needless and  
31 unconstitutional shutdown of the state's economy, resulting in unprecedented job loss and financial  
32 devastation in 2020.]

33 [1988-We urge the Legislature to provide for the process of recall.]

34 [1973-Government agencies were established to serve the people. We support legislation to  
35 prevent any government agency from advertising, lobbying, or publicizing to propagate itself.  
36 Agency funds should be spent only on those programs each agency was created to perform.]  
37 (A2011)

38 [1990-Farm Bureau opposes any bills or any modification of bills which could suspend the  
39 Constitution.] (Reaffirmed in 2011)

40 [1989-Farm Bureau should take appropriate steps to ensure that state government confine its  
41 activities as defined by the state Constitution (2003-and state statute).]

42 [2009-Farm Bureau demands Wyoming's legislators and the Governor adhere to the 10<sup>th</sup>  
43 amendment to the United States Constitution, which says, "The powers not delegated to the United

1 States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or  
2 to the people”, in dealing with any and all federal acts or mandates.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

3 [1986-Farm Bureau supports legislation that would provide that any administrative governmental  
4 body may be sub-districted and only the qualified electors from within the sub-district shall be able  
5 to vote for the representative for that sub-district.] (Reaffirmed in 2019)

6 [1998-Government at all levels should reduce cost of production by repealing unnecessary  
7 regulations, restrictions, and requirements.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

8 [1968-We oppose any government infringement on individual rights by registration, taxation,  
9 licensing or confiscation of firearms, ammunition, or components of either.] (Reaffirmed in 2008)  
10 (A2014)

11 [2000-Farm Bureau opposes any registration of guns, ammunition, or components of either,  
12 presently owned or hereafter acquired.] (Reaffirmed in 2005 and 2009) (A2014)

13 [1999-Farm Bureau supports legislation that would prohibit lawsuits against any firearm  
14 manufacturer for the illegal or accidental use of firearms in the State of Wyoming.] (Reaffirmed in  
15 2011)

16 [2010-The Wyoming Farm Bureau is opposed to any international treaty that would limit any of  
17 our rights as private citizens of the United States of America to own and bear firearms.] (Reaffirmed  
18 in 2011, 2014, 2019)

19 [2014-Farm Bureau supports allowing concealed carry on college campuses in Wyoming.]

20 [2012-Farm Bureau requests that the State of Wyoming and all political subdivisions therein  
21 adopt legislation or policy prohibiting the adoption or implementation of policy recommendations  
22 that originate in or can be traceable to United Nations Agenda 21 which infringe on or restrict  
23 private property rights without due process.]

24 [2020-Farm Bureau urges that state agencies will coordinate their actions with the county natural  
25 resource plans.]

26 [2013-Wyoming Farm Bureau opposes the use of drones being used without a court order by any  
27 government body or any organization to monitor private livestock operations, agriculture business or  
28 private property without being notified by the agency or group and they are to be held liable by law  
29 for any and all damages and harm they create.] (Reaffirmed in 2017)

30 [2023-Farm Bureau calls for legislation that if you can hit a drone trespassing over your own  
31 property with a shot gun from your own property, then the drone is in your air space.]

32 [2013-Farm Bureau supports the County Sheriff as the top law enforcement agent on all lands  
33 within the County.] (Reaffirmed in 2017)

34 [2014-Farm Bureau encourages and supports a grass roots movement to establish elected  
35 American Grand Juries in all 23 Wyoming Counties.]

36 [2018-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports “Stand Your Ground” laws that protect the right for  
37 citizens to bear arms and protect them from any legal or civil consequences of their use in the case of  
38 a threatening or life endangering situation.]

39 [2018-Wyoming Farm Bureau adamantly opposes laws, and institutional policies that mandate  
40 all restrooms and/or locker rooms with-in or on the premises of a facility to be “transgender.”]

41 [2018-Wyoming Farm Bureau adamantly opposes any laws, and institutional policies that require  
42 persons to address others with non-gender specific pronouns and/or the “preferred pronoun” of the  
43 person being addressed.]

1 [2018-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports that those officials taking their oath of office; swearing  
2 to uphold the law of a particular municipality, county, or state, or federal office be sworn in with  
3 their hand on the Bible.]

4 [2020-Wyoming Farm Bureau strongly opposes any methods implemented and enforced by the  
5 government to delay the process of acquiring firearms by any law-abiding, legal U.S. citizen. We  
6 firmly believe that devices such as waiting periods or firearm purchase certificates significantly  
7 impede and infringe upon an individual's right to own and bear arms and provide for their self-  
8 defense.]

9 [2020-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports legislation making it illegal for non-elected bureaucrats  
10 to write regulations that are contrary to or do not conform to the intent of the legislature as well as  
11 conforms to the Wyoming state constitution and the federal constitution.]

12 [2024-The Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation believes that Sheriffs and Police departments  
13 around the state need to establish communication with ICE trained personnel in local stations to  
14 identify suspected violators of federal immigration laws; and hereby support enforcement of Federal  
15 Immigration Laws and support local communities through adoption of local measures within the  
16 scope of local authority in accordance to the state and U.S. Constitutions; as a Health & Public  
17 Safety Issue.]

18 [2024-The Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation declares that there may be no place in Wyoming  
19 that is allowed to be a sanctuary for illegal immigrants and illegal immigrants must not be allowed in  
20 our public schools.]

## 21 22 **Local Government**

23 [1994-The people of Wyoming will exercise their right to self-government and determine what is  
24 required and necessary for their hospitals, jails and schools, etc. at their respective local levels.]

25 [1972-We oppose a county manager form of government.]

26 [1991-We support all county commissioners in their efforts to retain the economic stability of  
27 each County. County governments have the regulatory authority allowing them to protect the  
28 stability of local economies and their local tax bases through the protection of custom and culture of  
29 the community. Counties should be broken out into geographic districts and elected commissioners  
30 should be representatives from each district of the county.] (A2023)

31 [2002-Farm Bureau requests that any required "Federal Travel Restrictions" be administered by  
32 county law enforcement officials after the county commissioners have voted to enact these  
33 restrictions on lands in their county.]

34 [2002-Farm Bureau shall encourage and assist county commissioners in obtaining and retaining  
35 "Cooperating Agency Status" and "Joint Lead Agency Status" with federal natural resource  
36 management entities.]

37 [2002-Farm Bureau supports a clarification amendment to W.S. 22-29-113© to provide that  
38 special tax districts not be charged election fees if their election is in conjunction with a primary or  
39 general election.]

40 [1990-Rural people are being governed by the mayors, for whom they cannot vote; therefore, we  
41 request that the Legislature repeal W.S. 15-3-202 for the protection of all existing agriculture.]

42 [1971-We support legislation providing additional methods of enlarging existing fire protection  
43 districts to include lands within the district if:

- 1           1. it is agreeable to the existing fire protection district; and
- 2           2. it is desired by a majority of the landowners in the proposed annex area.]
- 3       [2007-Housing developments are becoming very popular therefore underground waters
- 4       availability assessments need to be done before developments are granted; to maintain historical
- 5       water use for agricultural purposes.]
- 6       [2016-Wyoming Farm Bureau opposes additional dissolution authority for Special Tax Districts,
- 7       if other statutory remedies have not been exhausted.]

## 9       **State Government**

10       [2010-As political party precinct committee men and women are the grassroots of politics in

11       Wyoming, Farm Bureau will not support the exclusion of those elected offices on the primary ballot,

12       nor support a minimum of write-in votes to be elected.]

13       [1994-We call for the Wyoming State Legislature to notify the Federal Government that we will

14       accept no more unfunded mandates.] (Reaffirmed in 2013)

15       [2024-The Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation supports instructing our lobbyists to support the

16       2025 legislation for Republic Review even if it does grow state government.]

17       [2003-Farm Bureau opposes the development of any new state parks without public hearings and

18       due process involving the current land users.]

19       [2006-Farm Bureau believes Legislative Committee meetings discussing legislation specific to

20       one county shall hold those meetings in the county affected.]

21       [1981-Farm Bureau requests that any state agency hold informational meetings before formal

22       hearings on any change in any regulations, these meetings to be held in the area concerned, but be

23       separate meetings.]

24       [2008-Farm Bureau urges that various agencies of the State of Wyoming should be ever vigilant

25       in protecting all the States remaining multiple use management rights and the rights of its citizens to

26       use these public lands for multiple uses and, no Wyoming State agency, council or board shall issue

27       any ruling, edict, restriction, constraint, designation or regulation that is more restrictive to the

28       proper application of multiple use management on public lands than already exists within the federal

29       agencies.]

30       [2011-The Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation continues to protect private property rights and

31       keep the Wyoming we have, by exposing and opposing, Smartgrowth, building the Wyoming we

32       want, High Plains Initiative, Environmental Protection Agency, and United Nations Agenda 21.]

33       [1997-Farm Bureau recommends stronger participation from the Governor and Wyoming State

34       Legislature on issues of state's rights as stated in the Tenth Amendment of the United States

35       Constitution. The time for strong and vocal leadership is **NOW**, as federal and international

36       authorities who seek to control Wyoming's lands, waters and other natural resources make arbitrary

37       decisions which negatively impact Wyoming citizens and their way of life.] (2009)

38       [2009-Farm Bureau requests legislation that any firearms, accessories, and ammunition

39       manufactured and retained in the state of Wyoming not be subject to federal authority.]

40       [2003-That all boards, commissions, departments, and employees of the great State of Wyoming

41       adhere to the statutory authority that address their respective responsibilities.]

42       [1970-Salaries and expenses of all school district, county and state employees should not be paid

43       while they attend political or union type meetings.] (A2014)



1 [1973-We believe that facilities inaugurated by a local group should not be turned over to the  
2 county or state without a vote of the people in the affected area.]

3 [1982-Farm Bureau shall find a sponsor and lobby for passage of a law making any contractor  
4 operating in the state, who by his failure to pay the subcontractor or supplier causes a lien to be filed  
5 and collected against the property owner, to be prosecutable under the fraud laws of the state.]

6 [1982-Farm Bureau urges that the meadowlark be retained as the state of Wyoming's official  
7 bird.]

8 [2000-Farm Bureau believes that instead of the National Guard blowing up good vehicles that  
9 could be used as firefighting apparatus or other uses, the agricultural community would be glad to  
10 donate vehicles to be blown up in exchange.]

11 [2003-Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation will take an active role to support actions that may  
12 contribute to scientific knowledge or result in the identification and enhancement of techniques for  
13 the sequestration of carbon on agricultural and forestry lands and supports the Carbon Sequestration  
14 Advisory Committee and their efforts to promote field research that can advance knowledge of  
15 carbon sequestration.]

16 [2007-For the purpose of carbon sequestration Farm Bureau believes that underground voids  
17 should be the property of the surface estate owner.]

18 [1990-Farm Bureau recommends that in election years, special elections shall be held in  
19 conjunction with primary and general elections. In non-election years, special elections shall take  
20 place in all polling places.]

21 [2005-Make English the state official language.]

22 [1980-We support a state constitutional amendment to eliminate any bilingual ballot.]  
23 (Reaffirmed in 2014)

24 [1982-Since the Wyoming Association of Municipalities intends to press for legislation  
25 increasing zoning influence from one mile to three to five miles, and extensive class one agricultural  
26 lands would be included in this expanded zone, Farm Bureau favors retention of one mile county  
27 zoning authority by county government.]

28 [1974-Farm Bureau opposes a public official's financial disclosure act in Wyoming. Present state  
29 laws are adequate. We believe that such a law invades privacy and tends to discourage well-qualified  
30 businessmen candidates from seeking public office and encourages the professional legislator types  
31 to run for such offices.]

32 [2003-That all organizations with registered lobbyists be required to register annually with the  
33 appropriate state agency, listing the following information: names and state of residence of the  
34 principal officers, number of members who are Wyoming residents, and the organization's financial  
35 funding source(s).]

36 [1990-The Legislature should not pass a law that has not been properly defined or without giving  
37 proper notice to those affected.]

38 [1990-Regarding reapportionment, we propose that:

- 39 1. Each county be represented by one (1) senator. (2011)
- 40 2. Each county be represented by at least one (1) representative and that additional  
41 representatives be determined based on a formula derived from the population census.]  
42 (Reaffirmed in 2013, 2020)

43 [1992-Farm Bureau supports and believes in the Wyoming Constitution. Farm Bureau believes

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

6 [1990-We support the concept of citizen participation on boards and commissions to oversee  
7 state bureaucracy.]

8 [2007-Farm Bureau feels that all state agencies publishing permits must publish these permits in  
9 the statewide and local newspapers of affected citizens and landowners.]

10 [2009-Farm Bureau believes it is imperative that all state agencies must perform a consistency  
11 review to comply with any and all county land use plans when advocating any new rules,  
12 regulations, or law affecting the citizens of the respective counties.]

13 [1970-We favor bonding all commercial order buyers of agricultural products.] (Reaffirmed in  
14 2012)

15 [1973-We support allowing State Board of Agriculture appointees to serve one six-year term.]

16 [1973-We favor retention of the right to work law.] (Reaffirmed in 2011)

17 [1991-We support the right to Farm and Ranch (2005-statutes.) To protect this vital sector of  
18 Wyoming's economy, the right of farmers and ranchers to engage in agriculture practices shall be  
19 forever guaranteed in this state.] (A2014)

20 [2002-Farm Bureau supports legislation that will allow for long-term or permanent placement of  
21 historical articles in possession of the state museum back to their original locales when an  
22 appropriate local entity or original lender requests them.]

23 [2009-Farm Bureau supports the Wyoming Legislatures adoption of a bill that would prevent any  
24 public funding of or payments to the organization ACORN or any of its affiliates.]

25 [2019-Wyoming Farm Bureau opposes the use of Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies as legal  
26 tender; and exempting Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies from the Wyoming Money Transmitter  
27 Act.]

28 [2020-Wyoming Farm Bureau believes that no protesting shall block entry to any emergency  
29 service.]

30 [2020-Wyoming Farm Bureau calls upon the state legislature to rescind the powers of the state  
31 health officer to shut down the economy and require lockdowns.]

32 [2022-Farm Bureau opposes the annexation of counties from other states into Wyoming.]

33 [2022-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports the constitutionally enumerated roles,  
34 responsibilities, and duties of all Wyoming constitutional elected offices as they are currently  
35 outlined in the Wyoming State Statutes and have been historically carried out.]

36 [2024-All state agencies shall accept applications, forms and/or payments based on postmark  
37 date instead of date of receipt.]

38 [2024-If citizens of the state of Wyoming benefit from law enforcement taking dangerous  
39 criminals into custody, in ways that prioritize the safety of officers, then the pertinent public  
40 entity should share in the burden of compensation to innocent property owners.]

## 41 42 **Federal Government**

43 [1971-We believe that all rights and responsibilities of citizenship should correspond to the

1 voting age.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

2 [1991-Each individual State should be responsible for the salaries and other expenses of its  
3 Congressional delegation.]

4 [2023- Farm Bureau is strongly opposed to the efforts of federal and state governments forced  
5 relocation of illegal aliens into the state of Wyoming.]

6 [2025-WyFB opposes any presidential administration exercising powers outside of those allowed  
7 under the United States Constitution.]

## 8 9 **Judicial**

10 [2002-Farm Bureau supports removing the state statutes that require judges to be attorneys and  
11 would support judgeship appointments to persons not involved in the legal profession.]

12 [1995-The farmer and/or rancher has a legal right to operate his land in a proper and efficient  
13 manner. Should anyone file a lawsuit against any farmer or rancher because of odors, run off, or any  
14 other problem, and the farmer and/or rancher prevails in the lawsuit, the party taking legal action  
15 should be responsible for payment of all legal fees and associated costs.]

16 [1996-Since criminals are directly or indirectly writing books, making movies or capitalizing in  
17 other ways from their criminal involvement, Farm Bureau does not believe a criminal, their family,  
18 friends or associates should profit directly or indirectly from the criminal act. We also believe that  
19 all monies, goods or services derived from the criminal conduct shall be subject to confiscation by  
20 the state or local sentencing government, and the funds used to reimburse the victim for all  
21 associated expenses or losses, pay for the offender's cost of housing and care, and the balance shall  
22 go to the General Victim's Relief Fund.]

23 [1996-Since the judicial system, civil and criminal, have lost sight of the intent of the laws and  
24 are lenient on sentencing criminals, Farm Bureau believes there should be a continual public review  
25 process with a publicly printed report.]

26 [1982-We urge the Legislature to severely restrict the use of plea bargaining in crimes against a  
27 victim and establish stipulations for minimum penalties when a lesser charge is sought.]

28 [1994-Farm Bureau believes we need to utilize the existing criminal justice laws and to impose  
29 stiffer more uniform penalties to help curtail crime.]

30 [1985-Farm Bureau shall work for a crime victim compensation program which mandates that  
31 the criminal pay victims' lost wages, psychological counseling, or funeral expenses. If not financially  
32 able, the criminal will pay expenses through a work program.]

33 [1966-We believe that juvenile courts should be open to the public and news media in all cases  
34 (1976-except misdemeanor cases.)]

35 [1968-We believe that law and order must be maintained by whatever means necessary without  
36 infringing on the rights of the innocent.]

37 [1986-We support the enactment of a law which would provide the same penalty for defrauding  
38 a landowner as it provides for defrauding an innkeeper.]

39 [1998-Farm Bureau believes no criminal should be considered for release from probation or  
40 parole, until all other sentencing requirements are fulfilled.]

41 [1985-We urge that the bankruptcy laws be reviewed, and the creditors be given more  
42 consideration and lawyers not be given opportunity for payment ahead of creditors.] (Reaffirmed in  
43 2004)

1 [1991-Farm Bureau favors legislation to curtail frivolous lawsuits that are used by environmental  
2 and other groups to curtail or halt accepted resource management on public and private lands.]  
3 (Reaffirmed in 2005)

4 [2010-The Wyoming Farm Bureau believes there should be an advertising campaign to expose  
5 judge's decisions, activities of extremist animal activist groups, and environmental groups such as  
6 Western Watersheds and Humane Society of the United States (HSUS). Including; their goals,  
7 membership, funding, and practices.]

8 [2018-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports legislation that eliminates federal law enforcement  
9 activities within the United States Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management. We support the  
10 elimination of the armed/uniformed divisions of the USFS and BLM law enforcement and affirm the  
11 County Sheriff's authority to adjudicate crimes through the individual States Courts system.]

12 [2018-Farm Bureau believes state and federal judges should consider each case within the scope  
13 of the original intent of the legislation.]  
14

## 15 **Voting**

16 [1989-We support a policy that if the voters defeat a bond issue for a government building  
17 project, it cannot be built unless it is presented again and passed at a later election.]

18 [2021-Farm Bureau supports legislation designed to secure the integrity of Wyoming runoff  
19 elections that prohibits voters from switching parties in between the primary election and a necessary  
20 runoff election.]

21 [1981-Farm Bureau favors allowing only real property owners to vote on bond issue elections.]  
22 (Reaffirmed in 2015)

23 [1992-Bond elections should be held during general elections and on the first Tuesday after the  
24 first Monday in November on off election years.]

25 [1978-We believe that bond and special board elections should be limited to one election day  
26 each year.]

27 [1978-We urge that if any bond issue is defeated in an election that this bond issue not be  
28 presented to the voters again for one year.]

29 [2003-That bond issues payable by mill levy must be passed by a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote  
30 of property owners rather than a simple majority of all voters.]

31 [2012-Wyoming Farm Bureau believes the State of Wyoming needs a bona fide voter  
32 identification system; i.e., a current photo ID.] (Reaffirmed in 2015, 2020) (~~A~~2020)

33 [2011-WYFB supports a statewide effort to require voters to show photo identification prior to  
34 receiving a ballot in any and all polling places.]

35 [2014-Farm Bureau supports the use of a valid Wyoming driver's license, a Wyoming state  
36 issued identification card or other valid government issued identification card as proof of identity,  
37 residency and legality as a US citizen, to vote in any and all county, state, and national elections.]

38 [2023- Farm Bureau supports a Wyoming state residency requirement of no less than 6  
39 months residency to vote in Wyoming.]

40 [2023- Farm Bureau Federation is strongly opposed to the method of rank choice voting.]

41 [2018-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports term limits and a US Constitutional Amendment limiting  
42 the terms of US Representatives and Senators.]

43 [2018-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports legislation designed to secure the integrity of Wyoming

1 Primary Elections protecting against "Switch Over" voting at the polling place.]

2 [2018-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports that polling places have at least one (1) distinguishing  
3 marker on the exterior of the building to aid voters in locating their polling place on Election  
4 Day(s).]

5 [2018-Wyoming Farm Bureau is against the elimination of polling places in favor of “Mail-in  
6 only Ballot” laws and initiatives (excluding absentee voting), due to its high vulnerability to voter  
7 fraud.]

8 [2021-Farm Bureau supports requiring voter identification (including the requirement of a valid  
9 photo ID) for all elections, fostering to the highest extent possible in-person voting on paper ballots,  
10 and taking all steps to minimize election fraud.]

11 [2019-We believe that board members of K-12 school districts and community college districts  
12 should be voted into office, through means of public elections, by their qualified electors. We also  
13 firmly believe that school boards should not have the ability to be completely self-appointed boards,  
14 and that their members should have to be accountable to the taxpayers and citizens of their district.  
15 Additionally, boards should not be allowed to reorganize any sub-district representation of their  
16 district without first providing public notice and holding a public hearing.]

17 [2020-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports legislation allowing for the recall of elected officials at  
18 all levels of government in Wyoming.]

19 [2022-Individuals running for any elected office in Wyoming shall be a bona fide resident of  
20 the State of Wyoming with their primary dwelling in the state.]

21 [2024-If a person who is legally entitled to vote owns real property in a city, resides in the  
22 county where the city is located but not within the city limits and wishes to vote in that city’s  
23 Council elections accommodations should be made to allow that.]

24 [2025-The Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation opposes the closure or combining of precinct  
25 polling places and stands in opposition to voting centers.]

## 26 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.]

## 39 40 **Health & Welfare**

41 [1995-The welfare program is completely out of control. Welfare recipient’s qualifications  
42 should be reviewed periodically to eliminate fraud in the system. Social Service employees should

1 not be soliciting clients.]

2 [2011-Farm Bureau recommends state entitlement recipients take and pass random drug/alcohol  
3 tests.]

4 [2012-Farm Bureau believes and supports that all welfare applicants must pass a drug test to be  
5 eligible to receive any kind of welfare.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

6 [2015-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports the Wyoming Legislature increasing funding to the  
7 Wyoming Department of Health for assistance to Wyoming senior citizens for dental and visual  
8 health issues.]

9 [1994-Farm Bureau is opposed to any casino or gaming operations and lotteries being allowed  
10 within the State of Wyoming.]

11 [2008-WFB believes owners should have the exclusive right to prohibit tobacco use in their  
12 private business. We are opposed to any level of government or agency mandating that business  
13 prohibit tobacco use.]

14 [1964-We believe adequate workmen's compensation insurance coverage should be provided by  
15 farmers and ranchers. However, compulsive compliance with the Workmen's Compensation law is  
16 complicated and expensive. Therefore, we oppose it.]

17 [1994-Health and accident insurance companies should be prevented from excluding a member  
18 of a family from a family policy or raise the premium to unreasonable levels because of a high-risk  
19 condition, that develops after the policy is in force.]

20 [2018-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports medical conscience practices that would not require a  
21 person in the medical field to conduct a medical procedure that goes against their personal  
22 religious/moral convictions.]

23 [2019-The Wyoming Farm Bureau believes that every human person has a right to life from the  
24 moment of conception until natural death, except in cases of capital punishment.]

25 [2019-The Wyoming Farm Bureau opposes all forms of abortion on demand at any time during  
26 the pregnancy, except in the very rare case that the mother's life is physically in jeopardy.]

27 [2019-Farm Bureau believes the State of Wyoming should not provide any State financial,  
28 housing or food support to people who have entered and/or remain in the United States illegally.]  
29

## 30 **Medical**

31 [1987-Emergency Medical Service is the only rural volunteer lifesaving program in the state,  
32 therefore Farm Bureau supports state financing of the EMS program.]

33 [1989-Wyoming Farm Bureau urges the Legislature to enact tort reform including:

- 34 1. Limitation on damages for non-economic loss. Farm Bureau supports an amendment to  
35 the Wyoming Constitution which would allow the legislature to limit damage awards  
36 relative to non- economic loss.
- 37 2. Punitive damage awards being paid to a division of state government.
- 38 3. Requirement of periodic payments in cases of awarding future damages.
- 39 4. Limitation on attorney contingency fees. We recommend that attorney contingency fees  
40 be pro-rated on a decreasing scale relative to the size of the settlement.
- 41 5. Consideration by the court of plaintiff's collateral sources; i.e. other payments being  
42 made for the same injury.
- 43 6. We believe that punitive damage awards should be limited to \$100,000.00 or less.]

1 [2021-Farm Bureau opposes any vaccine mandates, vaccine passports, and mask mandates.  
2 Farm Bureau also opposes any governmental, educational, corporate, or private discrimination of  
3 individuals and groups by requiring proof of vaccination in order to interact, attend, be served, be  
4 employed, or associate with anyone.]

5 [2025-The Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation encourages legislation to allow over-the-counter  
6 purchases of both animal and human grade ivermectin and fully supports prescription  
7 hydroxychloroquine.]

8 [2025-We are opposed to mRNA technology being used in vaccines, commodities, and hygiene  
9 products produced for humans. We support ongoing research of mRNA technology.]  
10

## 11 **Illegal Drugs**

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

17 [1970-We oppose legalization of marijuana.] (Reaffirmed in 2012, 2017, 2021)

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

20 [2021-Wyoming Farm Bureau opposes any attempt to increase the THC level in Cannabis Hemp  
21 over 0.3% due to its already unpredictable THC content, which is directly linked to increased  
22 substance abuse, mental illness, and violent crime.]  
23

## 24 **Labor**

25 [1964-We oppose any legislation prohibiting or unduly regulating any rancher or farmer from  
26 doing his own plumbing, electrical or carpentry work.] (Reaffirmed in 2009)

27 [1964-We support appropriate action to eliminate unemployment insurance program abuses. We  
28 specifically recommend that such insurance applicants prove they cannot find employment of any  
29 kind. We also recommend that anyone fired for dishonesty or for just cause and any employees on  
30 strike shall not be eligible for insurance benefits.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

31 [1978-Farm Bureau opposes any form of legislation which will encourage collective bargaining  
32 in the public sector.] (Reaffirmed in 2012)

33 [1976-We oppose legislation allowing public employees to strike.] (Reaffirmed in 2011)

34 [1990-We oppose legislation which would require mandatory negotiations of salaries and  
35 benefits of municipal, district, county, and state employees.] (Reaffirmed in 2011)

36 [2023-Farm Bureau believes that livestock producers should be reimbursed for their time at  
37 the average rate of a government trapper for locating livestock kills and trapping/hunting  
38 predators.  
39

## 40 **Farm Labor**

41 [1972-We favor enactment of legislation governing the relationships between farmers and farm  
42 workers within these guidelines:

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

## TAXES AND REVENUE

### Local & State Agencies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[1998-Farm Bureau believes the Wyoming Game & Fish Department should have to submit a budget to and ask for an annual appropriation for funds to support its budget, from the Wyoming State Legislature. The money collected from game and fish licenses should be placed in the General



1 Fund and earmarked for the Game and Fish Department with the excess earmarked for school  
2 funding.]

3 [1991-All taxable properties shall be assessed in a timely way so as to allow the county assessor  
4 to finalize the valuation of the county 45 days before the date the county, school district, weed and  
5 pest, etc. budgets must be finalized.]

6 [1999-Farm Bureau believes that the legislature should practice the use of a biennial budget.  
7 This means that they adopt one budget every two years during the budget session and no  
8 supplemental budget or appropriations during the general sessions.]

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

13 [2019-Farm Bureau demands that a Wyoming Taxpayer funded and supported group like the  
14 University of Wyoming must follow Wyoming State Law and the U.S. Constitution.]

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

19 [2025-The Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation believes that for government owned lands, only  
20 the improvements should be subject to property tax and the land itself should not be subject to  
21 taxation.]

## 22 23 **Local & State Taxes**

24 [1993-WyFB supports the continuation of requiring a vote on the general ballot to reaffirm the  
25 conservation district mill levy tax every four years.]

26 [1996-Farm Bureau urges that only property owners should be able to vote when it pertains to  
27 adding or increasing a mill levy.]

28 [2015-Farm Bureau opposes any request for additional fees on vehicle licenses proposed by  
29 WYDOT.]

30 [1989-We are opposed to a statewide mill levy for community colleges.]

31 [1992-Farm Bureau opposes reduction in exemptions for agriculture.]

32 [1992-Farm Bureau supports the exemptions from inventory, sales and use tax on livestock and  
33 feed and any other regulatory requirements which increase costs to producers.]

34 [1986-Farm Bureau supports enactment of a law which would require that no tax may be  
35 imposed without the consent of the people, or at least two-thirds of their authorized representatives.]  
36 (Reaffirmed in 2011)

37 [1997-Any ballot issue which imposes a tax should require a majority vote of all registered  
38 voters in that district in order to pass and should be brought back for review and to be voted on for  
39 re-approval each and every four (4) years.]

40 [1982-We recommend that no new taxing entity may come into existence without first getting  
41 authority from the county commissioners and a majority vote of taxpayers involved and a majority  
42 vote of land owned in the proposed district.]

43 [1984-Farm Bureau maintains that no tax law should be written that collects on gross income.]

1 [2015-We support legislation that the tax notice be sent to the owner of record at the time of  
2 billing.]

3 [1992-Farm Bureau believes the Local, County, State, and National governing bodies must do as  
4 the citizenry are having to do; TIGHTEN THEIR BELTS AND CUT DOWN ON THEIR  
5 SPENDING!]

6 [1992-We support a balanced budget amendment including a prohibition against mandating the  
7 states carry out federal programs.] (Reaffirmed in 2011)

8 [2008-Be it resolved that all government entities be required to balance their budgets and operate  
9 within them. Government waste at all levels shall be eliminated and excess revenue be applied to  
10 government debts. All of the above resolution shall be implemented with no increase in taxes.]  
11 (Reaffirmed in 2016)

12 [1993-We strongly oppose increasing taxes or regulatory fees at this time but instead recommend  
13 the following:

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

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

19 [1993-In the event there is an elimination of any existing revenue sources which could shift the  
20 burden of funding state government from any other industry to that of agriculture, WYFB would  
21 oppose.] (Reaffirmed in 2023)

22 [1988-Farm Bureau favors changing the state law that requires board elections within 40 days  
23 after the creation of an ad valorem tax district. These elections should be in conjunction with  
24 primary and general elections when possible. If special elections are necessary, the counties should  
25 have the option of conducting them with mail-in ballots in rural areas, to encourage better voter  
26 participation in such elections at less expense to the voters.]

27 [1999-The Wyoming Farm Bureau is opposed to any new taxes and the state legislature has  
28 recently adopted new programs without funding them the year they were adopted, resulting in huge  
29 shortfalls in the state budget and pressure for more tax increases the next year. Farm Bureau should  
30 publish a list of all legislators' votes on tax increases weekly during the legislative session. The list  
31 shall be published in the official publication of record in each county.]

32 [2018-Wyoming Farm Bureau is against any legislation that would allow municipalities to have  
33 the ability to implement a sales tax.]

34 [2019-We support changing Wyoming State Statute 39-15-105 iii. B. to remove the words "for  
35 marketing purposes" in regard to the sales tax exemption on livestock, and on feeds for use in  
36 feeding livestock and poultry.]

37 [2024-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports allowing the transfer of unexpired license plates and fees  
38 to the buyer with the seller's authorization.]

39 [2025-An efficiency investigation into how WYDOT is spending the money should be invoked  
40 before any more money or taxes goes to the department.]

## 42 **Property Tax**

43 [2000-Farm Bureau believes that when state government is operating with a budget surplus, 80%

1 of the surplus money should be returned to the property taxpayers.]

2 [2013-Agricultural land taxes may not be increased by more than 5% annually.] (Reaffirmed in  
3 2018) (A2018)

4 [1964-We believe that the traditional property tax is potentially the most dangerous, damaging,  
5 and confiscatory obligation assessed against an unavoidably high capital investment without regard  
6 to economic factors adversely affecting returns from this investment. Therefore, we must actively  
7 oppose any further increases in property tax levy or bonding capacity affecting agricultural property  
8 beyond current government limitations.] (Reaffirmed in 2004)

9 [1973-We oppose any increase in property or sales tax.] (Reaffirmed in 1999, 2013)

10 [1996-The Property Tax Statement should carry a disclosure identifying the Tax authorities  
11 claiming credit for either a tax decrease or a tax increase.]

12 [1990-The federal government shall be required to pay an amount equal to the taxes which could  
13 conceivably be obtained from mineral, timber, or grazing production in those areas where such  
14 production is prohibited such as wilderness areas, parks, and other federal withdrawals, etc. Any  
15 county electing to disallow such production would not be eligible for such payments.]

16 [1997-Farm Bureau supports legislation to ensure full and complete disclosure to counties of  
17 documents, information and records by the Department of Audit and other state agencies regarding  
18 valuation, assessment, and auditing of taxable property, to the extent that disclosure is not already  
19 required by law.]

20 [1994-Entities which deal in land acquisition, conservation easements, scenic easements or other  
21 tangible or intangible assets should be taxed on the full market value for the entire term of the sale,  
22 trade, easement, or agreement.] (Reaffirmed in 2011)

23 [2018-An exemption should be considered by the Wyoming Department of Revenue to allow for  
24 the exemption of residential property taxes on those 65 years of age or older. The property values  
25 should be frozen and protected from tax increases until their property is sold or changes ownership.  
26 The property could then be reassessed and brought up to current market value and taxed accordingly.  
27 This would protect those 65 years of age or older from losing their home by literally being taxed out  
28 of their property.]

29 [2020-Real estate property evaluation and assessments for the purpose of taxation shall take  
30 place through a county assessor's office as governed by a duly elected county assessor. This should  
31 not become a division of the State of Wyoming, nor should a county assessor become an appointed  
32 position.]

## 34 **Mineral Tax**

35 [1989-We shall continue our efforts to get the 90 percent federal mineral royalty returned to the  
36 state and solicit the support of other organizations in working to this end.]

37 [1993-Wyoming Farm Bureau opposes any efforts to lower the percentage of royalties paid to  
38 the state on minerals produced on state lands.]

39 [1981-Farm Bureau opposes any additional severance tax type funding that is earmarked for use  
40 by any specific agency. We will continue to support annual legislative review of all state spending.  
41 A severance tax on non- renewable resources of one- and one-half percent (1-1/2%) was authorized  
42 by the vote of the people to be deposited in the Permanent Wyoming Mineral Trust Fund, to be kept  
43 inviolate. This authorization by the voters was for the purpose of alleviating the impacts resulting

1 from the severance of depletable resources and for the purpose of providing a substitute renewable  
2 tax base to replace the tax base severed. We respectfully advise and urge our legislators to resist all  
3 efforts to violate the integrity of the Permanent Mineral Trust Fund by using it for the general  
4 purposes of government. We favor the use of the interest generated by said trust fund to provide a  
5 renewable resource tax base.] (Reaffirmed in 2004)

## 6 7 **Business/Personal Tax**

8 [2017-Wyoming Farm Bureau is definitely against a new tax that is being talked about on the  
9 gross receipt sales of a business or agriculture. It is an unfair tax.]

10 [2008-WFB supports the continuation of exemption of sales tax on farm equipment and opposes  
11 the removal of other existing sales tax exemptions and exclusions.] (Reaffirmed in 2009)

12 [2017-Farm Bureau supports a sales tax exemption on all agriculture parts and labor.]

13 [1998-Farm Bureau supports an amendment to the Sales and Use Tax statutes to provide that a  
14 parent company may obtain a license to collect and submit sales tax for each of its subsidiaries or  
15 agents.]

16 [1991-We support requiring license plate fees and sales tax be returned to the county of  
17 residence in order to support the schools in that county.]

18 [2007-Farm Bureau requests that the Wyoming State Legislature enact a law that requires the  
19 state to annually reimburse each county for the loss of sales tax revenue since there is no longer a  
20 sales tax on groceries. We highly recommend a formula by which each county be given monies to  
21 make up for the lost revenue.]

## 22 23 **Ag Land Assessment**

24 [1964-We support retention of present constitutional and statutory levy limitations of all taxing  
25 jurisdictions affecting rural property.] (Reaffirmed in 2004)

26 [1983-Farm Bureau shall oppose a "roll-back" taxation on agricultural lands when the land is  
27 sold for development purposes. In the event that legislation creates this, we believe that the "change  
28 of use" should be when approved as a subdivision with a recording of the survey plat.] (Reaffirmed  
29 in 2004)

30 [1985-We believe that if the roll back should become realization, it should work in both ways,  
31 either increase or decrease on all lands – residential, commercial, and industrial – as well as  
32 agricultural lands.]

33 [1983-Farm Bureau opposes a mandatory land sales price disclosure law.] (Reaffirmed in 2004)

34 [2003-For property taxation purposes, Farm Bureau believes the three existing tiers are  
35 sufficient.]

36 [2008-We propose that to be considered an Ag producer an entity be required to show \$10,000 in  
37 gross income directly related to Ag sales (as needed to get agricultural gasoline tax exemption). This  
38 value should be standard in the statutes and rules and regulations throughout each agency in the state  
39 of Wyoming.]

## 40 41 **Estate Tax**

42 [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)

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

## **Fuel Tax**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# **NATURAL & ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES**

## **Open Spaces/Perpetuities**

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

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

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

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

[2010-We urge all entities in the state to adhere to Article 1, Section 30 of the Wyoming

1 Constitution which says, “Perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of free state, and  
2 shall not be allowed.”]

3 [1998-Farm Bureau is opposed to the creation of Development Rights (or similar ideas) which  
4 can manipulate the value of property and restrict private property rights.]

5 [2003-That Farm Bureau opposes tax incentives to the landowner when the landowner sells  
6 property for placement into a conservation easement.]

7 [2012-Farm Bureau is in favor of a revision to the federal tax code so that a conservation  
8 easement with a limited time (less than 99 years) is eligible for tax incentives.]

9 [2012-Farm Bureau strongly opposes the government’s use of taxpayer money to fund  
10 conservation easements.]

## 11 12 **Land Use Planning**

13 [2011-Farm Bureau encourages all counties to adopt land use plans for public lands or policy and  
14 that county commissioner defend said plans in lawsuit if necessary.]

15 [1991-Farm Bureau opposes any concept that supports the non-use of lands concept, such as the  
16 ”Buffalo Commons.”] (A2023)

17 [1989-Farm Bureau supports the concept of developing legislation that would require federal,  
18 state and local agencies to prepare a Takings Impact Assessment, for all rules and regulations where  
19 there is a taking implication, before promulgating any such rules or regulations. Any taking,  
20 regardless of degree, is still a taking.] (Reaffirmed in 2013)

21 [2000-Farm Bureau supports the harvesting of timber and grass as a means of controlling fires.]  
22 (Reaffirmed in 2018)

23 [1994-Farm Bureau strongly opposes the attempt by the EPA to make all rural area residents  
24 haul or have hauled their garbage to a city landfill.]

25 [1999-Farm Bureau supports legislation that would require all pipeline, and/or any utility  
26 trenching operation, to reclaim the right-of-way including saving and restoring the original topsoil  
27 and reseedling, with landowner approved seed mixture, upon completion of any project.]

28 [1996-Farm Bureau believes State School Land sold or transferred should be retained in private  
29 ownership. Any private land placed, or proposed to be placed, into federal ownership should revert  
30 to state ownership, thereby becoming State School Land to be administered as such.]

31 [1989-We believe farmers and ranchers should be aggressive in preserving private ownership of  
32 land.

- 33 1. Land use planning and zoning should provide for the conservation and protection of  
34 agricultural land resources and a production and business environment that will  
35 encourage food and fiber production.
- 36 2. Land use planning and assistance should be a coordinated and cooperative effort  
37 including all lands regardless of ownership - private, state or federal.
- 38 3. Land use planning must be accomplished at the local level of government. We urge  
39 agricultural landowners to become involved in land use planning to protect property  
40 rights. We oppose the application of sanctions by government to force compliance with  
41 land use planning.
- 42 4. Access to court review should be provided for any landowner who is adversely affected  
43 by land use planning or zoning.

- 1           5. The federal government should be prevented from using air, land and water quality laws  
2           to base rules which place controls on the use of private lands. The state government  
3           should strongly resist direct or indirect federal agency efforts to use air, land and water  
4           quality laws, FIFRA, Endangered Species Act and related subsequent rules which place  
5           controls on the use of private lands.] (Reaffirmed in 2013)

6           [1989-Farm Bureau is opposed to any federal land use plan that represents government control of  
7 private land.] (Reaffirmed in 2009)

8           [2007-Farm Bureau directs the Wyoming State Legislature and the Governor to reject any and all  
9 attempts to regulate agricultural activities in the name of “Manmade Global Climate Change.”]  
10 (Reaffirmed in 2009)

11           [1985-We oppose establishing a green belt or Agriculture and Cultivation Zone around cities and  
12 towns.] (Reaffirmed in 2009)

13           [1999-Farm Bureau supports the creation of a state statute that requires a landowner vote on  
14 county land use planning or zoning rules and regulations.] (Reaffirmed in 2009)

## 16 **Wildfire**

17           [2025-Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation supports all state, and federal land management  
18 agencies to do all things to safely extinguish or contain coal seam fires on their respective lands  
19 and be responsible for any surface fires started from coal seams fires on state and federal land.]

20           [2025-Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation supports allowing lease holders and/or their designates  
21 into public lands to provide firefighting and suppression efforts alongside federal/state firefighting  
22 crews.]

23           [2025-The Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation strongly recommends the federal and state lands  
24 managers implement a management philosophy on federal /state lands that strategically reduces fuel  
25 build-up and maximizes forest / rangeland health. We also recommend that the federal and state  
26 lands managers act quickly to salvage areas that have been affected by insects, disease, or fire.

27           [2025-The Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation supports:

- 28           1. Putting fires out as quickly as possible with coordination, cooperation, and  
29           communication between private landowners, livestock grazing permittees, land  
30           management agencies, and wildfire fighting managers.  
31           2. Beginning at the earliest possible date after a catastrophic wildfire, a strong watershed  
32           restoration program should be initiated in fire damaged areas with coordination,  
33           cooperation, and communication between private landowners, livestock grazing  
34           permittees, land management agencies.]

35           [2025-United States Forest Service should be held financially responsible for reclamation of their  
36 fire suppression & containment lines made on private property.]

## 38 **Federal Land**

39           [2000-Farm Bureau believes that the federal government if it owns land does not own it as a  
40 sovereign, but instead owns it as a private property owner and should pay taxes to the State of  
41 Wyoming on the land it controls and the water it reserves to itself and should be regulated by  
42 Wyoming regulations governing land and water.]

43           [2010-Farm Bureau supports immediate legislation by the Wyoming Legislature that would limit

1 Federal Agencies to a “no net gain” of an acreage held by the Federal Government within the state of  
2 Wyoming.]

3 [1996-The U.S. Constitution, Article 1, Section 8, Number 17, states "Congress shall have the  
4 power to exercise Legislation over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state  
5 in which same shall be for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards and other needful  
6 buildings." Therefore, Farm Bureau urges all lands being illegally held by the Federal Government  
7 be immediately turned over to the states they are in.]

8 [1998-Farm Bureau supports the Wyoming Legislature and Governor in the enactment of a law  
9 to provide that grazing preferences are appurtenant to base property, to provide a continuing right to  
10 a grazing preference, and to provide penalties for interference with a grazing right.]

11 [2000-Farm Bureau is opposed to Federal agencies using zoning (restricted use) in any form  
12 thereof.]

13 [2000-Farm Bureau urges our Governor and National Legislators to negotiate inter-agency rule  
14 changes that would give local firemen a right of “Hot Pursuit” in controlling fires even when they do  
15 get on federal lands.]

16 [2015-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports both a federal and state law that would require federal  
17 land managers to coordinate with elected county officials before conducting any  
18 controlled/prescribed burns and that any burn be conducted in compliance with county implemented  
19 burn bans.]

20 [2007-Farm Bureau Federation recommends and resolves that no federal land management  
21 agency in the State of Wyoming issue any decision restricting the use of motorized vehicles (all  
22 types) by grazing permittees on their federal grazing allotments where this use has been historically  
23 established.]

24 [2013-Wyoming Farm Bureau urges the Forest Service to allow the leasing of grazing permits to  
25 another party, when the base property is leased by the same party.]

26 [2025-The Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation supports the federal government transfer the title  
27 and management of unappropriated federal lands within Wyoming to Wyoming state government.]

28 [2025-WyFB opposes the redistribution of land for the purpose of agricultural equity by state and  
29 federal governments.]

## 30 31 **State Lands**

32 [1973-We request that any further federal or state acquisition of land for any purpose except  
33 military be subject to the approval of the Legislature and the Governor.] (Reaffirmed in 2011)

34 [1996-Farm Bureau favors the sale of state lands on a case-by-case system, each nomination to  
35 stand on its own merits.] (A2018)

36 [1996-Farm Bureau requests that there be no further studies on the disposal of state lands.]

37 [1996-State lands are being nominated for sale by persons within and outside the state, with and  
38 without state leases; therefore, Farm Bureau believes that nominations be limited to only the lessee  
39 and/or the State Land Board.]

40 [1996-Farm Bureau believes any State School Land ownership transfer should be treated as if it  
41 were being transferred into private ownership, thereby causing said land to be placed on the property  
42 tax roll of the county in which it is located and taxed at its proposed use. Any attempt at removing  
43 said land from the county's property tax roll, or neglect to pay taxes assessed, would result in the



1 land being turned over to said County for the purpose of sale into private ownership.]

2 [1995-Farm Bureau urges the State Land Board and the Legislature to continue a system that  
3 keeps State lands economically feasible, rather than a system that causes the state to spend any  
4 income on State lands and continue that system that gives the lessee the right to match bids on  
5 leasing or sale of State lands.]

6 [2003-Since the Wyoming Legislature has mandated that state lands be signed as such, we insist  
7 that any signs designating state land boundaries, and indicate direction the lines run, also include  
8 information that off-road travel, overnight camping and open fires are prohibited on state lands.  
9 There should also be clear direction as to who is responsible for monitoring and preventing illegal  
10 uses.]

11 [2016-Wyoming Farm Bureau strongly opposes any change to state trust land rules to allow off  
12 road travel, open fires or overnight camping on these lands.]

13 [1997-Farm Bureau should call for the State Land Board to recognize that maintenance of State  
14 Trust Lands requires cultural stability contributing to the long-term value of the school trust lands.  
15 Value must be considered from a multi-generational wealth perspective vs. a short-term cash desire.]

16 [2016-Wyoming Farm Bureau encourages and supports legislation requiring the State Land  
17 Board to direct the Director of State Lands and Investments to expedite the advertising and leasing  
18 of vacated or declared vacated land within a one-year period.]

19 [1982-We recommend that the priority system of leasing be retained on all state lands being used  
20 in the production of food and fiber.]

21 [1993-Preferential rights of lessees are critical to agricultural operators and must be retained in  
22 Board of Land Commissioners policy. Preferential rights help establish the unity of an agricultural  
23 operation, thus affecting long range stewardship of state lands.] (Reaffirmed in 2023)

24 [1993-We are in favor of retaining the provision that the agricultural lessee can meet the high bid  
25 on leasing and favor reinstating the same provisions on the sale of state lands. We request the state  
26 develop a method of valuing state lands for grazing and agricultural lease purposes on only the  
27 grazing and agricultural value. The State Lands and Investments Board has recognized the value of  
28 production for state land leases, except grazing and agriculture leases. Agriculture leases should be  
29 accorded the same non-discriminatory consideration.]

30 [1997-Farm Bureau believes that the Board of Land Commissioners should clarify the  
31 differences between the term "lease" and "permit" and the term "fair market value" as it applies to all  
32 uses of state lands.]

33 [1995-Sale of isolated tracts of school trust land tends to pick off the prime properties; and such  
34 cherry picking would devalue school trust assets by leaving less desirable properties for the school  
35 trust fund land inventory. Farm Bureau should initiate/support legislation requiring any sale of State  
36 School Trust lands to be sold on a complete lease basis only.]

37 [1995-Farm Bureau supports a five-year moratorium on any increases in state land grazing  
38 leasing rates until a study can be done by the Director to determine if loss of income to the state from  
39 taxes, un-leased lands, fencing, etc. would be compensated by any grazing fee increase.]

40 [1988-Farm Bureau supports review of the rules of the Wyoming Land Board concerning state  
41 trust lands. Review is needed to clarify issues, including but not limited to grazing, agricultural and  
42 special use lessee's rights, liability, definition of roads, fee schedules, property and resource  
43 protection, contractual obligations, administrative procedures compliance, private and trust land

1 values before, after, and as a result of the promulgation of the rules.] (A2014) (Reaffirmed in 2023)

2 [1989-Farm Bureau proposes that the lessee of state-owned land be allowed to confine motor  
3 vehicle travel to existing roads; and to control ingress on these leased lands.]

4 [2002-Farm Bureau is opposed to any attempt to require access via private property to state trust  
5 lands as a condition for leasing said state trust land.]

6 [2019-Farm Bureau supports a reaffirmation of private property owners' rights over those of the  
7 public in terms of access to federal and state lands via private property.]

8 [1984-We favor informing, privately and publicly, all interested parties that up-front damage  
9 payments on state lands represent adverse impacts that may, and usually do, continue over an  
10 extended period of time.]

11 [2001-Farm Bureau supports state land agricultural lessee receiving 50 percent of all surface  
12 damage payments on state lands and is in opposition to rules adopted by the Board of Land  
13 Commissioners on October 4, 2001.]

14 [2002-The Wyoming Land Board return to the process of allowing the lessee to negotiate surface  
15 and damage agreement payments on state land and to receive 50% of the fees negotiated.]  
16 (Reaffirmed in 2014)

17 [2023-Farm Bureau believes that in the case of a disputed Wyoming State Land lease, the  
18 current lease holder shall be able to retain the use of said lease until the dispute is resolved.]

19 [1993-We believe the state trust lands should be utilized to the highest benefit of the citizens of  
20 the State of Wyoming in the manner set down by the federal government in the granting of  
21 statehood. If this benefit proves to be in the sale of said lands, the current user/leaseholder should  
22 have the first preference right according to current (1993) State Land policy and regulations. In the  
23 event said user/leaseholder turns down the offering the following steps for disposal should be  
24 followed: 1.) adjacent agricultural landowners shall be given an opportunity for acquisition as a  
25 second preference right; 2.) other agricultural interests in the immediate locale shall have an  
26 opportunity to bid on the property as the third preference right; 3.) in the event the first, second, or  
27 third preference rights for acquisition are not exercised said property should go to the highest bidder  
28 at public auction and shall be included on county tax rolls.]

29 [1993-In the event the state determines to lease other surface rights on state trust lands besides  
30 grazing; Farm Bureau believes the grazing lease being the first leaseholder should be compensated  
31 for resource damage and additional livestock management problems.]

32 [1993-Farm Bureau is opposed to excessive increases in state grazing fees beyond productive  
33 value.]

34 [2023-Farm Bureau believes that continuity is important to all businesses and communities,  
35 and the State Land Board needs to prioritize the continuation of Wyoming production agriculture  
36 to assure current lessees in good standing retain first right of refusal on their existing leases.]

37 [1994-Farm Bureau opposes the sale or trade of any state trust lands to the federal government.]

38 [1994-We request the Wyoming Board of Land Commissioners direct the Attorney General to  
39 file legal action against the federal officials who have, since March 30, 1980, attempted to exercise  
40 jurisdiction over land which is the property of the State of Wyoming, pursuant to Wyoming Statute  
41 36-12-103 and 108. We further request that the Wyoming Board of Land Commissioners and the  
42 Attorney General institute a class action suit to recover damage for injury and loss as a result of the  
43 aforementioned violations of the provisions of the "State Control of Certain Lands Act" of 1980.]

1 [2006-Farm Bureau Federation urges the USDA Forest Service, USDI BLM and Wyoming State  
2 government to not restrict the use of proven beneficial non-native grass, forb and browse species in  
3 the re-vegetation, restoration, and rehabilitation of these lands. Species both native and non-native,  
4 used for these purposes should be those that will be the most effective and be readily available.]  
5

## 6 **Private Property**

7 [2022-Wyoming Farm Bureau is opposed to corner crossing from one property to another  
8 and supports legislation that codifies “corner-crossing” as trespass.]

9 [1998-Farm Bureau opposes the concept of the Public Trust Doctrine.] (Reaffirmed in 2009)

10 [1994-Farm Bureau encourages monitoring of natural resources by individuals who own or use  
11 those resources, along with adequate record keeping, so that benchmark or threshold data can be, for  
12 the protection of the resource owners or users, utilized in administrative proceedings and courts of  
13 law.] (Reaffirmed in 2009)

14 [2001-Farm Bureau supports the position that rights-of-way cannot be resold, converted, or used  
15 for a purpose other than that originally negotiated without compensation and permission of the  
16 landowner.] (Reaffirmed in 2009)

17 [1999-Farm Bureau believes all government employees, except as authorized by law, should be  
18 required to obtain written permission from landowners before entering private property.]  
19 (Reaffirmed in 2009) (A2014)

20 [2012-Landowners and tenants are allowed to fight fire.] (Reaffirmed in 2014, 2019)

21 [1996-Due to the fact that dinosaur bones in some quantity have been discovered on lands in  
22 northern Niobrara County, the National Park Service has automatically assigned the National  
23 Natural Landmark (NNL) designation to much of the private land in northern Niobrara County  
24 without consent of the landowners. The National Park Service has also ignored landowners who  
25 filed a request to remove their land from this designation. Farm Bureau believes the National Park  
26 Service should rescind this designation on private land. The National Natural Landmark designation  
27 should apply only to federal land where the government owns both the surface and the minerals and  
28 where the local Board of County Commissioners has given unanimous approval. National landmarks  
29 shall not be established or designated on private land without obtaining landowner consent first.]  
30 (Reaffirmed in 2009)

31 [1994-Farm Bureau should promote the creation of management areas by private landowners in  
32 suitable areas allowing for, or, creating when possible, but not limited to the following:

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

39 [1994-Farm Bureau is opposed to any government controlled, mass land management program  
40 which encompasses private lands such as the ecosystem plan; it violates individual property rights,  
41 and we believe the land is best managed by those who have a vested interest in the lands.]  
42 (Reaffirmed in 2009)

43 [1994-Surveyors should be required to obtain written permission from landowners before

entering or marking on private property.] (Reaffirmed in 2009)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[1964-We believe the right of private land ownership should include the control of hunting, fishing, and recreational rights when public lands are transferred to private ownership.] (Reaffirmed in 2009)

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 [2019-Farm Bureau believes all existing and/or proposed for-profit carriers of product including  
2 but not limited to railroad, pipeline companies and transmission lines or assignees, shall be required  
3 by Wyoming State statute to obtain a performance bond or pay into a state administered fund to  
4 fulfill the obligations of the easement or license agreement and/or cover cleanup of contamination,  
5 restoration of productivity, and damages caused to a private property owner, a public works facility,  
6 wildlife, or domestic animals. Should the injured party determine cause for legal action against the  
7 carrier the injured party's reasonable costs, litigation expenses, and attorney fees would also be  
8 covered.]

9 [2020-Wyoming Farm Bureau opposes legislation that would expand easements, i.e., adding  
10 communication lines to existing electrical easements. Any expansion of an easement should be  
11 negotiated between the landowner and the easement holder.]

12 [2023-Farm Bureau believes the carbon that is sequestered through agriculture land  
13 management practices for carbon credit programs is private property and rights are tied to the  
14 surface owner.]

15 [2024-The Wyoming Farm Bureau believes natural processes on private land are private  
16 property, all rights and value are tied to the surface owner, and does not support listing natural  
17 processes as a wealth asset or listing private land and the natural assets from private land as a  
18 federal asset and opposes the monetization of ecosystem service benefits and the incorporation of  
19 the concept of "Natural Capital Accounting" (NCA) into Natural Resource Conservation Service  
20 (NRCS) programs.]

21 [2024-Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation supports no change to existing easements for  
22 recreational purposes, no new easements for recreational purposes that may negatively impact  
23 agriculture, or any change to agriculture structures i.e., stock ponds, irrigation structures,  
24 diversion dams, that enhances recreational use and negatively impacts agriculture use. Any  
25 expansion of a recreation easement or new recreation easement should be negotiated between the  
26 surface landowner and the easement holder.]

## 27 **Intellectual Property Rights**

28 [2020-The Wyoming Farm Bureau membership list and personal information contained therein  
29 shall not be shared with private individuals, political candidates, corporate entities, and others  
30 outside the Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation, its member counties, Mountain West Farm Bureau  
31 Mutual Insurance Company and companies necessary for Wyoming Farm Bureau to conduct regular  
32 business.] (A2021)

## 33 **Trespass**

34 [1978-Farm Bureau supports strengthening state trespass laws to include the removal of the  
35 landowner obligation to post "no trespass" signs and adding more severe penalties for violators,  
36 including first time offenders.] (Reaffirmed in 2014, 2019) (A2012)

37 [1980-Farm Bureau urges that laws be enacted to spell out that entering private lands without  
38 permission shall be considered a major interference in the operation of an agricultural business, and  
39 both criminal and civil penalties may be assessed against those who interfere in the operation of a  
40 ranch or farm.] (Reaffirmed in 2018)

1 [2014-Farm Bureau believes any information collected by a party while trespassing on private  
2 property should be completely expunged, never to be allowed to be used in any study, research,  
3 litigation, or other manner with the exception of being used for trespasser prosecution.]

4 [1980-Farm Bureau shall support whatever change is necessary to make it illegal for anyone not  
5 having permission to enter private property. The act of deliberate fence cutting, letting down a fence,  
6 breaking a padlock, or making a deliberate and successful entry by use of mechanical means shall  
7 constitute trespass and violators shall be fined on first offense.]

8 [1980-We believe that entering property posted No Trespassing in a manner that affords full  
9 opportunity to observe such no trespass signs shall constitute a trespass regardless of whether the  
10 person trespassing who observed them was in possession of his or her faculties.]

11 [1986-Farm Bureau supports amendment of W.S. 23-6-206 to provide for mandatory revocation  
12 of hunting and fishing privileges for a period of one to five years for each conviction of trespassing  
13 while hunting, fishing, or trapping on private lands.] (Reaffirmed in 2015)

14 [1987-It should be prima facie evidence of Game and Fish trespassing if a person is found on  
15 private land without permission with a firearm and ammunition or bows and arrows with or without  
16 a hunting license.]

17 [2010-The Wyoming Farm Bureau supports imposing minimum fines on trespassers on private  
18 property in the act of hunting of not less than \$500 and/or 30 days imprisonment.]

19 [1983-We favor stringent enforcement of trespass laws along all historical trails as the Oregon  
20 Trail, Continental Trail, etc.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

21 [2016-Wyoming Farm Bureau is in favor of the Wyoming Legislature inserting into the Game  
22 and Fish statutes on trespassing while hunting and fishing, additional trespassing penalties for  
23 gathering shed antlers on private property without the landowner's consent.]

24 [2024- Farm Bureau believes that squatters have no right to someone else's personal property  
25 and should be removed immediately and punished.]

## 26 27 **Eminent Domain**

28 [1996-Farm Bureau believes that no foreign company should enjoy the right of eminent domain  
29 in Wyoming.] (Reaffirmed in 2011)

30 [1979-There are now many entities granted the right of eminent domain and there is little or no  
31 protection for the landowner. Farm Bureau opposes further expansion of state or federal eminent  
32 domain powers. In addition, if legislation is introduced relative to eminent domain, we favor  
33 development of a legislative proposal which will address and extend protection of private property  
34 rights.] (Reaffirmed in 2011)

35 [2005-Farm Bureau believes penalties should be established by the Wyoming Legislature for  
36 unintentionally/intentionally neglecting to act in good faith as defined in Wyoming Statutes 1-26-  
37 509 and 510 regarding condemnation in eminent domain negotiations.]

38 [1980-We are opposed to granting the power of eminent domain to any entity that would divide  
39 or split the property, causing an economic management injustice to the continued operation of that  
40 agricultural entity. We favor the use of existing utility corridors, i.e., rights-of- way and easements.  
41 We are opposed to granting the power of eminent domain to any entity until every alternative has  
42 been evaluated and presented in a formal public hearing.] (Reaffirmed in 2007)

43 [1979-In any eminent domain proceeding, the estimate of value for purposes of making offers to

landowners should be based on sales of comparable, similar-size parcels and replacement cost of the parcel, or highest possible use for the area.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[1998-Farm Bureau supports changes in the eminent domain statutes of the State of Wyoming that would require that new railroads be built along a present rail transportation corridor if such a corridor exists. (The previous sentence was reaffirmed in 2003). Right-of-way obtained by condemnation should be for right of easement only, not for right of ownership. The appraisal of the value of easements should include consideration of the total depreciation of the agricultural unit (for example, if the rail line cuts a ranch in two, the loss is greater than simply the easement), the permanent loss of open space, and recognition of the loss of any further potential use of the land. Farm Bureau also believes that the condemner should pay all litigation fees involved in the condemnation. We believe that in any eminent domain proceeding by railroads, the condemner does not have the right to take possession of the right of way easement until after court proceedings are final.]

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

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

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

[2005-Should a condemned property not be used for the purpose for which it was condemned

1 within two years, the property reverts to its prior ownership.]

2 [2006-Farm Bureau supports amending Wyoming’s Eminent Domain statutes to provide greater  
3 protection for private property owners during condemnation cases than is currently occurring under  
4 Wyoming statutes. Specifically, the legislature should strengthen the rights of private property  
5 owners by:

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

24 [2012-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports legislation that would amend the definition of “fair  
25 market value” under eminent domain to consider the following:

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

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

36 [2011-Farm Bureau believes for-profit carriers of product, including but not limited to railroad,  
37 pipeline companies, and transmission lines, with the ability to invoke eminent domain shall have at  
38 least two-thirds of the affected landowners willfully sign an easement or license before the carrier  
39 can begin condemnation proceedings against the remaining affected landowners.]

40 [2011-Whereas Farm Bureau has concerns about liability in regard to easements, Farm Bureau  
41 believes for-profit carriers of product, including but not limited to railroad, pipeline companies and  
42 transmission lines that access private lands shall indemnify and hold harmless the landowner in case  
43 of an accident pertaining to said companies’ activities.]



1 [2011-Farm Bureau believes for-profit carriers of product, including but not limited to railroad,  
2 pipeline companies and transmission lines, or assignees, shall be required by statute to obtain a  
3 performance bond to fulfill the obligations of the easement or license agreement.]

4 [2019-Farm Bureau supports an amendment to the Wyoming State constitution that limits the use  
5 of eminent domain within the state for federal, state and county government projects.]  
6

## 7 **Wyoming DEQ**

8 [1994-Farm Bureau favors continuation of W.S. 35-11-103 which exempts agriculture non-toxic  
9 waste from regulation, and strongly encourages each individual farm and ranch to properly dispose  
10 of their own non-toxic solid wastes.]

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

13 [2019-Entities that do not need to be regulated because of de minimis amounts of  
14 emissions/particulate matter shall not be required to apply for WY DEQ air quality permits.]  
15

## 16 **Plant Siting**

17 [1989-With the present and potential impact of mineral development and energy production  
18 facilities in Wyoming, the state facility siting law of 1975 should be retained. When the legislature  
19 considers any modifications to this law, Farm Bureau should analyze the proposals to determine  
20 what impact the proposed revisions will have on agricultural interests and our rural lifestyle. Once  
21 analyzed, Farm Bureau should strive to see that any changes in the law provide for a viable  
22 agricultural industry. The siting law must require that:

- 23 1. Companies planning construction of plants or other large facilities provide adequate lead  
24 time for impacted areas to plan for anticipated growth; and
- 25 2. Companies provide adequate and advance financial support to assist impacted areas to  
26 meet increased needs.]  
27

# 28 **FISH & WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT**

## 29 **State & Federal Funding/Management**

30 [1996-Farm Bureau urges that landowner licenses may be sold by the landowner. He would then  
31 have an incentive to protect habitat and properly manage the wildlife.]

32 [2019-Wyoming Farm Bureau believes that military personnel who have put into the Wyoming  
33 Game & Fish draw for hunting privileges who are then deployed, should be able to delay their  
34 hunting or fishing license/permit for up to one year, regardless of big-game or trophy game status  
35 (including limited quota animals).]  
36

37 [1995-Farm Bureau believes that the Wyoming Game & Fish Department must live within its  
38 present income.]

39 [1980-Farm Bureau is opposed to the Game & Fish Commission setting up a trust fund for the  
40 purpose of game management, wildlife habitat or any other purpose.] (Reaffirmed in 2004)

41 [2023-Farm Bureau believes that if Game & Fish managed species exceed state objective

1 numbers, the animals need to be managed to meet objective instead of simply raising the  
2 objective numbers.]

3 [2016-Wyoming Farm Bureau strongly believes the Wyoming Game & Fish Commissioners  
4 should continue to be appointed by the Governor.]

5 [2005-Farm Bureau requests that the Wyoming Game & Fish Department completes within 2  
6 years, a review of CWCS (Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy), and that special  
7 attention should be given to the importance of private property (agricultural land in particular) plays  
8 in providing wildlife habitat, and further that landowners and agriculture organizations  
9 representatives be included in the review of the CWCS.]

10 [1978-To protect wildlife habitat and provide hunting enjoyment, wildlife management is  
11 necessary. We favor more landowner representation on decisions. We favor quantification of game  
12 to determine the contribution landowners make to public recreation. We favor safeguards for  
13 landowners from crop and livestock damage from game animals, migratory fowl, certain birds and  
14 predatory animals and, in certain areas, the spread of noxious weeds. We question the legality of  
15 game animal use of private property without landowner permission. We urge the order requiring  
16 access openings in net wire fences for game animals be rescinded. We favor the retention of wild  
17 game ownership by the states and private interests. At present, wildlife graze on federal land with no  
18 fees charged and could threaten state ownership and control of wildlife herds. The federal policy of  
19 no grazing assessment on wildlife is discriminatory to other grazing users who pay a forage fee on  
20 an AUM basis. We favor a policy that would treat wildlife on an equal basis with other grazing  
21 privileges.]

22 [2002-Farm Bureau supports Wyoming Game & Fish closures of lands only after closures have  
23 been negotiated with fee title holders of these lands.]

24 [1987-Farm Bureau favors repeal or amendment of the Wyoming statutes pertaining to state  
25 ownership of wildlife, import and export of wildlife, and possession of wildlife, to bring them into  
26 conformation with U. S. Supreme and Circuit Court decisions on the constitutionality of similar  
27 laws.]

28 [1986-Farm Bureau supports amending W.S. 23-3-301, concerning the importation of wildlife  
29 into the state of Wyoming, to read: Any person who violates this section of law is guilty of a 5th  
30 degree misdemeanor and damages caused by wildlife unlawfully or lawfully imported into the state  
31 would have to be paid by the person or persons who imported them.]

32 [2019 Farm Bureau believes any action on migration corridors whether legislatively or by  
33 executive order should include:

- 34 1. Clear and appropriate definitions of terminology such as corridor, corridor functionality,  
35 stopover areas, bottlenecks, working groups, and connectivity.
- 36 2. Mandate a risk analysis process that documents herd health jeopardy and not just  
37 influence. This documentation should address unacceptable disturbance over a number of  
38 years, not just temporary influence. It should also address alternative routes. Require  
39 active involvement of landowners and stakeholders prior to any designation, during risk  
40 analysis, and throughout plan implementation.
- 41 3. If this is through executive order, the required funding increase for the Governor's office  
42 will have to be considered and managed.
- 43 4. Protection of existing economic and planned activities, as well as private property rights.

- 1           5. Local working groups should be county-based and appointed by commissioners.  
2           Unlimited corridor-based groups without group composition guidelines or process  
3           regulation will lead to extreme recommendations and excessive funding requirements.  
4           There should be a statewide oversight group with broad-based membership to filter which  
5           recommendations move forward to the "designation" decision makers.  
6           6. Any mandated fencing modification or project delay should be totally funded by the  
7           State.]

8           [1990-We oppose the introduction of wildlife into any federal or state land area if such  
9           introduction will interfere with multiple use in the immediate or surrounding area.] (Reaffirmed in  
10          2014)

11          [2010-Farm Bureau supports measures to ensure there will be due process of public meetings,  
12          public input from local citizens before any species is introduced in any Wyoming State Park.]

13          [1984-Farm Bureau seeks to have the Wyoming laws governing golden eagles changed to be no  
14          more restrictive than the federal laws already in effect.]

15          [1992-Farm Bureau believes the USFWS's regional offices should be bound to any and all  
16          agreements, Memorandum of Understandings, and any other edict entered into by the head office of  
17          the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.]

18          [1995-Anyone holding a Pioneer Game License should be able to acquire a license for hunting  
19          without going through a draw.]

20          [1980-We favor that the Wyoming Game & Fish Commission establish a policy that all  
21          personnel will be hired on ability and experience and not necessarily on degrees held.]

22          [2010-There needs to be a coordinated effort among Wyoming agriculture groups to monitor the  
23          Wyoming Game & Fish Department especially in areas of concern of producers private and personal  
24          property rights.]

25          [1998-Farm Bureau believes the Wyoming Game & Fish Department, U.S. Fish and Wildlife  
26          Service, and the surrounding states fish and wildlife agencies should have **no** say in livestock  
27          management issues in the State of Wyoming.]

28          [1989-Wild game management must protect habitat in order to preserve wildlife, livestock  
29          grazing and provide hunting enjoyment. Adequately safeguarding farmers and ranchers from damage  
30          caused by game animals, migratory fowl, birds, predatory animals, and noxious weeds from game  
31          preserves must be based on local determination. Provisions should include:

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

38          [2010-Farm Bureau actively supports the introduction of legislation that would force Wyoming  
39          Game & Fish to become accountable for the losses of hay and other standing crops due to the state's  
40          wildlife.]

41          [2004-Farm Bureau opposes government agencies requiring private companies to buy out  
42          agriculture leases or private land for wildlife habitat mitigation measures.]

43          [1989-Big game populations can create enormous pressure on private landowners, and the Game

1 & Fish Commission does not appear to have adequate flexibility in granting additional big game  
2 licenses and seasons. We urge that appropriate legislation be initiated to deal with this problem.]

3 [1989-Farm Bureau supports the concept that a share of the big game licenses within a hunt area  
4 be allocated to landowners for sale (with proceeds to the Game and Fish Department) so that hunters  
5 could be selected by the landowner.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

6 [1996-Farm Bureau supports the team/committee approach that the Wyoming Game & Fish  
7 Department used in the big game license allocation committee meetings this past year and would  
8 support this team approach in the future.]

9 [1986-Farm Bureau believes that the following criteria should be used in determining the value  
10 of standing forage utilized by game animals:

- 11 • 5 deer equal 1 animal unit
- 12 • 5 antelope equal 1 animal unit
- 13 • 1 elk equals 1 animal unit
- 14 • 1 moose equals 1 animal unit.] (Reaffirmed in 2010)

15 [2012-The Game & Fish Department shall manage wildlife populations at a level which  
16 considers the habitat and forage reserve for domestic livestock in cooperation with private  
17 landowners.]

18 [1986-Farm Bureau recommends that when a landowner has an established game management  
19 policy and has established fees for various services or land entry, that necessary law be passed to  
20 allow immediate detention by law enforcement personnel, and restitution be paid to the affected  
21 party in addition to any penalties determined by the court for violation of game laws or regulations.]

22 [1993-Farm Bureau favors retaining landowner coupons as partial compensation for stewardship  
23 of wildlife.]

24 [1990-We support the increased value of the landowner's coupon to be proportionate to the  
25 number of animals required to provide one harvestable animal.]

26 [1991-All income from the sale of wildlife licenses should go to the General Fund of the State of  
27 Wyoming.]

28 [1988-Farm Bureau favors a change in the necessary state laws or rules to require the Game and  
29 Fish Commission to pay the school land income fund the unredeemed landowners' coupon payment  
30 on deer or antelope licenses sold.]

31 [1974-We ask the Wyoming Legislature to establish maximum fees for the various game  
32 licenses.]

33 [1993-All monies or property collected for any state and/or federal game law violation shall be  
34 considered fines and forfeitures and shall go to the school in the district where the offense occurred.]

35 [1990-Farm Bureau opposes any increase in big game hunting license fees at least until such  
36 time as the Game & Fish Department has used proper operational procedures to conserve resources  
37 and has utilized much of the excess money held in reserve and is down to one-half year operating  
38 requirements.] (Reaffirmed in 2003)

39 [2002-Farm Bureau opposes shed antler hunting regulations.] (A2014)

40 [1987-Farm Bureau is in favor of giving non-resident hunters who have obtained written  
41 permission to hunt from landowners an advantage of receiving a license before hunters who do not  
42 have permission. The hunter must send a signed permission slip from the landowner along with his  
43 license application.]

1 [1987-Wyoming Game & Fish Department drawing of licenses should be conducted by a private  
2 disinterested party.]

3 [1987-Farm Bureau favors an amendment of the "recreational use of land statute" because it is  
4 hampering growth in the wildlife industry. The statute should be amended to absolve persons of  
5 liability if they charge for access to lands for the purpose of hunting of the state's wildlife.]

6 [1989-The Game & Fish W.S. 23-1-302 (1977) should be amended to:

7 1. Allow for legitimate landowner licenses or permits;

8 2. Remove the prohibition against commissioners issuing licenses or permits.

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

11 [1980-We reaffirm our support of existing W.S. 23-3-305 regarding "Hunting from highways;  
12 entering enclosed property without permission; hunting at night without permission prohibited" and  
13 W.S. 23-3-306 on "Use of flying machine, automobiles, snow vehicles, artificial light, etc., for  
14 hunting or fishing prohibited."]

15 [1978-Under C. of W.S. 23-3-306, violations of this section constitute a 7th degree misdemeanor  
16 charge which is up to a \$300 fine. Farm Bureau is in favor of changing this to read as follows:  
17 "Violations of this section constitute a 6th degree misdemeanor..."]

18 [1995-Farm Bureau opposes and asks for removal of the "special fee" on non-resident big game  
19 licenses. This is a discriminatory fee and should not be in effect.]

20 [1979-We urge that more emphasis be placed on "landowner" permission being obtained by  
21 hunters and suggest the following method as a means of accomplishing this: to be placed in an "eye-  
22 catching", boxed area on Wyoming Game & Fish licenses: \*Permission is required to hunt, fish, or  
23 trap on private property whether posted or not.]

24 [2003-Wyoming Farm Bureau encourages the Game and Fish to print on all fishing and hunting  
25 regulations and in a prominent place on the license where it can be easily seen a statement to the  
26 effect that not all banks of all water bodies are public property.]

27 [1976-We favor the creation of more realistic policies that would give each citizen a greater  
28 personal interest in the preservation of wildlife in the United States. Such a policy should eliminate  
29 the discrepancy with regard to grazing fees or consumption on private, state and federal lands and  
30 provide for equality of accountability for every use of our grazing resources.]

31 [2020-Wyoming Farm Bureau urges the Wyoming Game & Fish Department to simplify the  
32 hunting areas to avoid confusion by hunters and landowners alike.]

33 \*[2025-Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation encourages the U.S. congressional delegation from  
34 Wyoming to work with Congress in removing Migratory Bird Treaty Act protections for Common  
35 Ravens during Greater Sage-grouse lekking and nesting seasons so that they can be lethally and  
36 legally removed by the public at large.

37 Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation encourages the U.S. congressional delegation from Wyoming  
38 to advocate for a Presidential Executive Order to remove Migratory Bird Treaty Act protections for  
39 Common Ravens during Greater Sage-grouse lekking and nesting seasons so that they can be  
40 lethally and legally removed by the public at large.

41 Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation encourages the Wyoming Governor's office to direct the  
42 Wyoming Game & Fish Department to work with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in developing  
43

1 rules and regulations to allow for the public at large to lethally and legally remove Common  
2 Ravens.]

## 3 4 **Wildlife Damages**

5 [1993-The State of Wyoming claims wildlife; therefore, we believe all private landowners with  
6 deer, antelope or elk grazing on their property should be paid for A.U.M. using the BLM and state  
7 formula.]

8 [2023-Farm Bureau believes that the Wyoming Game & Fish should more aggressively  
9 regulate elk numbers in order to manage disease, mitigate property damage (to include fences),  
10 and maintain livestock health instead of continuing to burden ranchers.]

11 [1993-Farm Bureau opposes the Wyoming Game & Fish proposal of disallowing damage claims  
12 on private property if that property owner charges for hunting or denies access to said property.]

13 [1974-We feel that the value of landowner coupons should be raised in proportion to any  
14 increase in license fees.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

15 [2022-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports Wyoming Game & Fish Department landowner coupon  
16 payment rates be set according to consumptive differences of wildlife species.]

17 [1989-We propose that the Game & Fish license application fee which is earmarked for use as a  
18 damage control fund should be funded by an application fee on all licenses, regardless of whether  
19 they are in state or out of state.]

20 [1993-Farm Bureau requests that minimum of 90% of the monies taken in, by the Wyoming  
21 Game & Fish Department; for damage compensation per year be paid out for the purpose it is  
22 collected.]

23 [1984-We believe the Legislature should establish wildlife damage appraisal boards, one within  
24 each Game and Fish District, with an appeals procedure as is currently provided by law. We believe  
25 that these damage appraisal boards should be independent of the Wyoming Game & Fish  
26 Department and/or the Wyoming Game & Fish Commission. The damage appraisal boards should be  
27 made up of agricultural landowners and sportsmen. The membership of the boards should be  
28 rotational with the local agricultural and sportsmen groups submitting names to the Governor for  
29 consideration of appointment.

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

34 [2013-Wyoming Farm Bureau believes that a landowner should be allowed to protect their  
35 property from damage due to wildlife by lethal means, if the state fails to take effective action.]

36 [2013-Wyoming Farm Bureau believes the Wyoming Game & Fish should pay damage claims  
37 “at no less than market value” of the damaged resource.]

38 [2019-Farm Bureau supports research into developing methods that would prevent wildlife from  
39 encroaching upon and damaging agricultural crops.]

40 [2024-Hunting at night with rifles equipped with thermal scopes be allowed under Chapter 34 –  
41 Auxiliary Management Hunting Areas. Section 4 of which outlines the Supervision of Hunters.]

1 [2024- Wyoming Farm Bureau supports a system to compensate livestock owners for predator  
2 damage from eagles or ravens.]  
3

## 4 **Endangered Species**

5 [2001-Farm Bureau requests the governor to set up a committee consisting of at least the  
6 following state department heads: Game & Fish, agriculture, tourism, revenue and other state  
7 agencies representing those industries directly affected to develop state policy regarding endangered  
8 species.]

9 [2019-Farm Bureau Federation believes that any species, i.e., wolves, grizzlies, sage grouse,  
10 should not be listed or re-listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act.]  
11

## 12 **Wolf**

13 [2003-Any wolf management plan shall be in conformance with Wyoming state law.]  
14 (Reaffirmed in 2011)

15 [2008-Wyoming Farm Bureau believes any private person has the right to defend their person  
16 and protect their personal property from attack, encroachment, and/or other harassment by wild  
17 and/or free-roaming animals, be they protected, endangered or threatened.] (Reaffirmed in 2011,  
18 2021)

19 [2011-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports State management of the "introduced" gray wolves in  
20 accordance with the agreement date August 5, 2011, between the Wyoming Governor's Office and  
21 the U.S. Department of the Interior/USFWS.]

22 [2014-Wyoming's authority over managing its wolf population has been taken away by a court  
23 and a judge in Washington DC: All hearings on endangered species should be held in the judicial  
24 district where the species in question is physically located.]  
25

## 26 **Bear**

27 [2007-Farm Bureau strongly urges any problem bears should be euthanized instead of relocated  
28 or released in the wild.]

29 [1999-Farm Bureau supports immediate delisting of the grizzly bear and that it be managed as a  
30 trophy animal.]

31 [1999-Farm Bureau demands that the delisted grizzly bear become a trophy animal and the state  
32 should issue permits on a lottery basis, with the money raised, being used to help compensate for  
33 damages by the animals.] (Reaffirmed in 2021)

34 [2018-Farm Bureau is strongly opposed to any ruling to restore full Endangered Species Act  
35 protections to the grizzly bear.]

36 [2018-Any person, licensed or unlicensed may kill a bear if reasonably necessary to protect the  
37 life of that person or some other person; and be it further resolved, that any person, licensed or  
38 unlicensed may kill any bear posing an imminent or perceived threat to livestock or pets.]  
39  
40  
41

## **Prairie Dog**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Sage Grouse**

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

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

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

## **Big Horn Sheep**

[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)

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

## **Weed and Pest Management**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 [1988-Farm Bureau requests that the Wyoming Weed & Pest Council, Department of  
2 Agriculture and/or College of Agriculture determine if a biological control of leafy spurge might  
3 spread to various species of spurge which are endangered and therefore become a vital concern and  
4 determine what cost would be involved in a dedicated concerned effort to find a successful  
5 biological control of leafy spurge and spotted knapweed.]

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

10 [2024-The Wyoming Farm Bureau is opposed to listing cheatgrass as a noxious weed on the  
11 State of Wyoming designated weed list.]

12 [1985-We recommend that the University of Wyoming and USDA do additional research on the  
13 control of toadflax (yellow and Dalmatian).]

14 [1984-Farm Bureau requests expanded state participation in grasshopper control for range and  
15 cropland.]

16 [1985-We suggest that W.S. 11-5-104 (Weed and Pest Control) be amended to read:

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

27 [1994-We oppose the designation of quack grass as a noxious weed in hay, provided the quack  
28 grass is harvested prior to viable seed production.]

29 [1973-We encourage state government to participate in eliminating noxious weeds from state  
30 owned lands.] (Reaffirmed in 2008)

31 [1999-Farm Bureau supports continued grasshopper control research funding.]  
32 (Reaffirmed in 2008)

33 [2018-Farm Bureau supports the concept of the Emergency Insect Management Grant Program  
34 originally enacted by the Wyoming Legislature in 2003.]

35 [2020-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports legislation that protects agricultural  
36 applicators/producers from being presumed guilty of chemical drift liability.]

## 37 38 **WATER RESOURCES**

### 39 **Interstate and Federal Administration**

40 [1964-We believe Wyoming's waters are its most valuable resource and these waters are the  
41 property of the state as provided by our Constitution, which was ratified by Congress in the  
42

1 Act of Admission.] (A2014)

2 [2000-Farm Bureau is concerned about the loss of water, water rights, and the loss of  
3 development of water in the Platte River; regarding the lawsuit and/or negotiations between  
4 Wyoming and Nebraska. Therefore, we hold the Governor, his appointees, and the legislature  
5 personally accountable for any losses incurred.]

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

10 (Reaffirmed in 2011)

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

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

17 [1973-Without such federal compliance, Wyoming's water management will be disrupted.]

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

25 [2001-Farm Bureau believes the federal government should not be able to obtain water rights.]  
26 (Reaffirmed in 2008, 2017, 2020)

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

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

34 [1990-We are opposed to allowing Wyoming waters to be exploited out of state by the selling or  
35 leasing of water rights, non-adjudicated water or project water which is not currently being used.]

36 [1992-Farm Bureau opposes the transfer, sale or lease of any water to entities or individuals  
37 outside of the state of Wyoming.]

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

41 [2009-The Wyoming Farm Bureau generally opposes Trans Basin Diversions, but if there is a  
42 Trans Basin Diversion, prior mitigation shall be done in the area where the water is taken from.]

43 [1991-WyFB asks the Secretary of Interior to honor any agreement or prior commitments

1 between the Department of Interior and any irrigator using or proposing to use water in accordance  
2 with the North Platte Decree.]

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

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

9 [1989-We urge the State Engineer to publish a listing of all stream and lake sections in Wyoming  
10 which are already subject to controlled flows.]

11 [1985-Farm Bureau supports legislation to provide that stored water is a beneficial use during  
12 storage and that the release for use as a beneficial use is a beneficial use.]

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

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

## 20 **State Water Administration**

21 [1979-Farm Bureau opposes any and all efforts to pass a river protection system or statewide  
22 stream classification since there is a mode of river protection already in effect.]

23 [2000-Farm Bureau is opposed to the concept of “Salvage Water.”]

24 [2000-Farm Bureau opposes any changes in Wyoming Water Law as it pertains to “Temporary  
25 Use of Water.”]

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

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

36 [2014-Farm Bureau is in favor of the entire state of Wyoming being placed in “Water Control  
37 Districts” based by watershed.]

38 [2006-Farm Bureau is opposed to the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)  
39 having any regulatory control of the quantity of the State of Wyoming’s water.]

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

43 [2020-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports a change in rule, regulations and/or State law that each

1 water right holder being affected by regulation of water by calls for water or instream livestock use  
2 designations must be individually notified through direct communications such as e-mail, telephone  
3 call or USPS within a reasonable amount of time when the decision to regulate has been made.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

41 [1964-It is nearly impossible to tell from the present water book who owns each water right. We  
42 urge that a column be added to the water book listing the present owners. This shall be kept current  
43 by fees charged by the county clerk on recording of deeds or land having water rights. The new

1 water book shall be in loose leaf form and printed only on one side of the page so that it would be  
2 necessary for a water user to buy only pages concerning his right.]

3 [1973-We oppose granting underground or other supplemental water rights to land where the  
4 surface water rights have been sold.]

5 [1980-Farm Bureau is opposed to any separation of surface or underground water from the land  
6 to which it is adjudicated whether by lease or by sale.] (Reaffirmed in 2008)

7 [1964-We urge that the State Engineer be provided with the authority and resources to  
8 effectively accomplish the following:

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

14 [1980-Farm Bureau is in favor of the requirement that a candidate for appointment as division  
15 water superintendent should be a resident of that division for at least five years.]

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

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

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

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

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

34 [1991-We strongly oppose the Bureau of Reclamations' policy that penalizes irrigators for  
35 practicing conservation in the use of their water in wet or dry years.]

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

39 [1964-We favor the doctrine of prior appropriation for beneficial use as provided by the state  
40 Constitution.]

41 [1966-We believe that water for agricultural purposes should have preferred use over recreation.]  
42 (Reaffirmed in 2011)

1 [1997-Agricultural interests should have first consideration regarding any available water in the  
2 state of Wyoming.]

3 [1995-Farm Bureau should utilize whatever resources necessary to provide a water rights  
4 education program for our members.]

5 [1990-We support legislation requiring the Governor and the Legislature to develop in house  
6 legal talent to effectively deal with the protection of Wyoming's water interests and the control  
7 thereof.]

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

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

19 [2010-The Wyoming Farm Bureau opposes the State of Wyoming granting control of a domestic  
20 operations permitted water right to the Wyoming Game & Fish Department.]

21 [2018-The State Engineer shall not issue water rights to any person or entity that does not show a  
22 beneficial use, as required by state law.]

23 [2022-Wyoming Farm Bureau strongly opposes the production of hydrogen fuel from water in  
24 Wyoming.] (Reaffirmed 2025)

## 26 **CBM Water**

27 [2000-Farm Bureau demands that any discharged coal bed methane water not put to beneficial  
28 use according to Wyoming Water Law must be contained by re-injection and/or storage and  
29 retrieval.]

30 [2002-Coal bed methane may build future containment pits of any depth as negotiated by the  
31 surface owner.]

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

## 38 **Water Development**

39 [1970-It's the obligation of Wyoming and its people to develop and utilize state waters for use by  
40 its people. We favor additional development of surface water projects within Wyoming by  
41 individuals or the state government to fully utilize and conserve all the state's unappropriated surface  
42 waters.] (Reaffirmed in 2005, 2021) (A2023)

43 [2005-Farm Bureau is against the use of cloud seeding.] (A 2025)



1 [1997-Farm Bureau urges all its' members to take an active part in the development of an  
2 updated Wyoming Water Plan.]

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

6 [1970-We favor state revenue bonds (1976-or other acceptable methods of funding including the  
7 interest from the mineral trust fund determined on a project-by-project basis) to construct reservoirs,  
8 canals, aqueducts or other water development methods to make full use of the un-appropriated water,  
9 (1976-including underground water.)]

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

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

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

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

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

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

35 [2006-That legislative review and language be pursued to define the scope and purpose of the  
36 Level 1 Watershed Study process.]

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

42 [1974-The joint construction and operation of water development projects for agricultural,  
43 community, industrial and recreational purposes are favored -- provided each user pays a just

1 prorated share of construction and operation expenses in accordance with benefits accruing to each  
2 beneficial use.]

3 [2002-Farm Bureau believes we need to use Wyoming water on our uplands for storage, yield,  
4 and as a continued source of return flow.]

5 [1989-A high priority for Farm Bureau is to concentrate its efforts on future storage of water for:

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

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

12 [1984-The costs for the safety of federal dams should be borne by the federal government.]

13 [1974-We oppose any diversion of water which causes damage to Wyoming appropriators  
14 without due process of law and just compensation.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

15 [1964-Five of the nation's principal rivers head in Wyoming. We encourage the building of dams  
16 and reservoirs as far upstream as practical to assist in flood control (1974-and other multiple purpose  
17 objectives. In constructing such reservoirs, the relative benefits should be carefully weighed against  
18 the adverse effect on areas inundated and other impacts on the local area involved. Every effort  
19 should be made to minimize adverse impacts on local areas.)) (Reaffirmed in 2014)

20 [1973-We urge that the storage enlargement on the North Platte River be pressed to completion.]

21 [1964-We favor the upper Colorado Basin plan. We urge the development of any and all feasible  
22 land and irrigation projects in the Green River in Southwestern Wyoming that could utilize the  
23 water.] (Reaffirmed in 2009)

24 [2019-The Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation supports creating a mechanism which can be  
25 utilized in emergency situations to fund irrigation infrastructure failure.]

26 [2024-The State of Wyoming should maximize the storage capacity of existing reservoirs by  
27 shaping the bottom terrain thus increasing storage capacity in the existing footprint and prioritize  
28 water development funds for this purpose.]

## 30 **In-stream Flow**

31 [1997-Farm Bureau should support legislation prohibiting the sale or lease of agricultural water  
32 rights for in-stream flow.]

33 [2007-Farm Bureau believes that as of 2007 current Wyoming in-stream flow water laws are  
34 sufficient.]

35 [2000-Farm Bureau opposes permitting private in-stream flow.]

36 [2004-Farm Bureau opposes any attempt to achieve in-stream flow through means other than the  
37 in-stream flow statute.]

38 [2005-Farm Bureau opposes the delegation of authority for pursuing in-stream flow applications  
39 from the Wyoming Game & Fish Commission to the Wyoming Game & Fish Department.]

40 [1989-All the main streams and rivers leave Wyoming; therefore, Farm Bureau encourages and  
41 supports upstream storage for use in maintaining stream flow and for the protection of present  
42 Wyoming water appropriations. Existing water rights shall not be infringed upon by imposition of  
43 water quality standards on streams. Farm Bureau shall work to have the in-stream flow law amended

to include the following:

1. The State of Wyoming shall retain ownership of water rights used for in-stream flow and said rights will be administered by the State Engineer and the Board of Control.
2. In-stream flow shall be limited to specified stream segments not to exceed 10 miles.
3. No right of ingress or egress on any private property affected shall be implied.
4. Game & Fish shall provide the Water Development Commission with in-stream flow needs inventory on a continuing basis.
5. Upstream storage shall be the priority method to furnish in-stream flow.
6. The use of water for in-stream flow shall not interfere with existing water rights or impair the value of such rights or related property. All costs of any litigation resulting from applications for an in-stream flow right must be borne by the applicant.
7. In-stream flow rights shall be subject to all existing abandonment and re-appropriation sections of the existing laws.]

[1997-Farm Bureau is concerned about in-stream flow application and requests an investigation of the process and criteria being utilized by the Game & Fish Commission, Water Development Commission and State Engineer's office. (And possibly the board of control.) The study to prove the need should be completed before application for a right is filed, and the citizens of Wyoming should have generous opportunities for comment. If an in-stream flow right has not been granted within one (1) year of application, the application should be terminated.]

[2003-Farm Bureau supports the Wyoming Game & Fish Department funding storage development in exchange for minimum in-stream flows based strictly on contractual agreements not in-stream flow water rights.]

[1989-The State of Wyoming owns its water by virtue of its constitution and has a long history of successful water law and administration. That history is based on Wyoming's being an arid state. WyFB believes that our water should be used in Wyoming and that belief is bolstered by the fact that consumptive beneficial use is the basis of all river compacts and decrees.

WyFB cannot accept any in-stream flow law until it is based strictly on storage. Any other proposal is unacceptable. We cannot accept proposals which allow our water to go undeveloped; which would lock up our resources and which would confuse water priority dates with preferred uses.]

[1985-We believe that if water that is being stored for the "maintenance of in-stream flow" be declared a "beneficial use", that it be recognized that said "in-stream flow" be maintained on an average (based on the previous 5 years) of its low flow months for the year. This is to apply to any new water rights obtained after an in-stream flow bill (or law) is initiated. This is to cover storage projects built for in-stream flow.] (Reaffirmed in 1990)

## **Wetlands**

[1996-Farm Bureau recommends that authority for wetlands determinations on all lands be the responsibility of the N.R.C.S., at request of the landowner and must obtain the concurrence of the appropriate local Conservation District Board. We oppose other government agencies having veto power over N.R.C.S. determinations.]

[1991-We support Federal legislation that removes Federal jurisdiction from the wetlands designation arena and refers it to the states. Any designation of wetlands which deletes private

1 property rights and in essence takes property must be justly compensated according to state law by  
2 the state government agency involved.]

3 [1990-Farm Bureau opposes mitigation requirements on artificial irrigation induced wetlands and  
4 urges changes in state and federal laws exempting these artificial wetland mitigation requirements.]

5 [1990-Definitions for wetlands and riparian areas should be developed that uniformly apply to all  
6 agencies of the federal and state government. Until such time as a uniform definition is developed  
7 with a standardized interpretation that will avoid discrimination, inconsistency and wasted resources,  
8 all regulatory effort relative to wetlands and riparian areas should be suspended.]

## 9 10 **Irrigation Districts**

11 [1988-Farm Bureau supports legislation requiring that out-of-state irrigation districts, operating  
12 in Wyoming and delivering water to Wyoming users, be required to comply with Wyoming statutes  
13 pertaining to irrigation districts and that Wyoming appropriators have representation on the District  
14 Board.]

15 [2011-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports legislation which would allow districts to change the  
16 place of use of water within an irrigation district and support legislation to protect irrigation waters  
17 from abandonment within the irrigation district.]

18 [1964-We recommend amending state statutes to make it optional with each irrigation district to  
19 decide whether to allow all landowners within said district to vote for any commissioner or whether  
20 those within the commissioner district shall vote for said commissioner.]

21 [1983-We request that the Wyoming statutes be revised so that any issue, including funding  
22 operations and maintenance issues of any Irrigation District Partnership Ditch, or any public water  
23 delivery system or canal must be decided by a vote of the shareholders in such facility by the  
24 majority vote of one vote per irrigated acre.]

25 [1978-Irrigation districts should be allowed to levy administrative costs on a landowner basis in  
26 addition to the present per acre tax. Essentially this would be a district within a district so that small  
27 landowners within an irrigation district would be responsible for financing the regulation of their  
28 water.]

29 [2019-Farm Bureau supports eligibility for irrigation districts to receive Mineral Royalty Grant  
30 funding and statutory recognition that irrigation districts provide a public benefit and promote the  
31 public welfare.]

32 [2019-Farm Bureau Federation believes that the Bureau of Reclamation should be held to the  
33 original content and intent of the Pick/Sloan Reclamation Act of 1944 which said the rates should  
34 not exceed the ability of the users to pay.]

35 [2022-Wyoming Farm Bureau calls upon Congress and the State of Wyoming to address  
36 aging irrigation infrastructure in the state of Wyoming by utilizing funding from state and federal  
37 sources to offset aging irrigation infrastructure rehabilitation, replacement or repair costs and  
38 shall explore possible transfer of title.]

## 39 40 **Water Quality**

41 [1997-We oppose the listing of Wyoming waters and streams as impaired through the use of  
42 unscientific methods.]

43 [2006-Farm Bureau insists the WDEQ must follow Wyoming statute 35-11-302(A)(VI),

1 requiring the state to consider and evaluate social and economic impacts of any proposed rule,  
2 regulation, new permit, or permit renewal.]  
3 [2006-Farm Bureau believes in retaining the existing verbiage in chapter 1, section 20 of the  
4 Agriculture Use Protection Policy. There is no need to change a policy that has worked for decades.]  
5 [1999-Farm Bureau shall assist the Wyoming Conservation Districts in maintaining local control  
6 over the investigation and proposed solutions for non-point source pollution.]

## 7 8 **ENERGY RESOURCES** 9

### 10 **Development Planning**

11 [1996-Farm Bureau is opposed to the non-regulated spacing of oil and gas wells on split estate  
12 lands of the Wind River Indian Reservation. The Wyoming Oil and Gas Commission rules and  
13 regulations should apply to all wells and those of split estate lands.]

14 [1989-We support industrial and/or mineral development as long as agricultural waters are  
15 adequately protected and waters revert back to agriculture when industrialization ends or plants  
16 close, when reasonable.]

17 [2011-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports building more refineries for oil and gas.]

18 [2023-Farm Bureau supports no renewable energy development on public lands that changes  
19 the current uses or carrying capacity of wildlife or livestock on public lands and/or negatively  
20 impacts the local economy in any way.]

21 [2002-Farm Bureau supports legislation (2004-and/or initiatives) that provides (2004-private  
22 surface owners the right to negotiate and receive) compensation (2004-for all economic loss,  
23 damage, and use of their land as the result of natural resource development) and/or extraction.]

24 [1989-We believe that where lands are patented that mineral rights are rightfully the property of  
25 the patentee. In the case of unpatented lands, we believe the surface and mineral rights should be  
26 assigned to the state.]

27 [1979-We believe that federal mineral leases which are recorded with federal agencies should be  
28 recorded with county clerks.]

29 [1969-We recommend that all persons entering upon any surface of deeded, rented, or leased  
30 land for the purpose of prospecting, exploring and extracting minerals and other natural resources be  
31 required to contact the owner or agent of such property.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

32 [1974-We support legislation requiring written permission of the surface owner through private  
33 negotiations with a mineral development company before any strip mining or open pit mining is  
34 allowed on surface right land. We support a royalty payment and other just compensations to the  
35 surface owner. We support a well monitoring system where underground water is encountered.]

36 [1981-Severed mineral rights and abstracts involved are becoming confused by the mineral rights  
37 being divided and re-divided, and the locations of some owners are not known. Farm Bureau seeks  
38 legislative action to assess a minimal fee on severed mineral rights of \$10.00, each five years on  
39 plots of contiguous properties, and if the fee is not paid in the following five years, the mineral rights  
40 revert to the surface owner.] (Reaffirmed in 2017)

41 [2008-Wyoming Farm Bureau asks the Wyoming State Legislature to pass a law that provides  
42 for mineral rights for which no known owners can be found for 10 years that these mineral rights and

royalties become the property of the current surface owner.] (Reaffirmed in 2011)

[2025-Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation demands the temporary and long-term storage of radioactive materials and waste must be within the county it was generated or outside the State of Wyoming and bans importing radioactive waste for storage.]

[2025-The Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation supports requiring renewable energy development to follow the same protocols as conventional energy developers when developing on federal or state lands.

## **Renewable Fuels**

[2000-Farm Bureau supports the production of fuels and lubricants from renewable sources. We also encourage legislation to support additional research on developing and testing such products. Farm Bureau will work with other agricultural and allied organizations and industries to aggressively develop and promote biofuels and lubricants.]

[2008-WyFB believes fuels and lubricants from renewable resources should not be continually subsidized if not economically viable.]

[2008-While WyFB supports the development of economically viable alternative energy we believe that the Federal government should do all that is possible, including but not limited to increasing natural resource exploration and production and lowering fuel taxes to lower fuel prices that are crippling the agriculture industry and American productivity in general.] (A2014)

[2013-Wyoming Farm Bureau opposes the increase of ethanol to 15% add Fed to gasoline.] (Reaffirmed in 2018) (A2018-double star removed as approved by voting delegates)

[2013-Farm Bureau opposes the state legislature passing any requirement for a quantified amount of renewable power sources.]

## **Subsurface Exploration**

[1980-Farm Bureau feels Wyoming should have laws or regulations promulgated that would prohibit subsurface exploration without the permission of both surface and subsurface rights holders for a minimum of one-fourth (1/4) mile on each side of exploration.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

# **TRANSPORTATION & COMMUNICATIONS**

## **Planning & Funding Roadways (State/Federal)**

[1991-WyFB supports the upgrading and development to a four-lane express way or state highway improvement of Wyoming State Highways 85 and 26 from the Nebraska state line to Newcastle, Wyoming.]

[1964-We favor returning all monies allocated to state-county road programs directly to the respective county if the county so desires. The supervision for spending such money should belong to the county commissioners, not the State Highway Department when building county roads.] (A2015)

[1997-Farm Bureau supports changing the distribution formula of the county portion of special

1 fuel and gas taxes to more equitably reflect miles of county roads and population within each  
2 county.]

3 [1970-We oppose using highway trust funds for anything except highway construction and  
4 maintenance.]

5 [2009-The Wyoming Farm Bureau goes on record as opposing any Toll Road System in the state  
6 of Wyoming.] (A2013) (Reaffirmed in 2020)

7 [1981-Combustible fuel taxes should be paid only on fuel that is used in licensed motor vehicles  
8 on public roads.]

9 [1992-Farm Bureau opposes any changes in the system used to collect taxes on the various fuels.  
10 The only acceptable change is to reduce the tax. (A2015)

11 [1998-Farm Bureau believes that the current system of highway funding sanctions should be  
12 replaced with one of incentives, designed to reward for compliance with standards that are  
13 appropriate to the construction and maintenance of a quality highway system, and stop the  
14 outrageous practice of imposing standards on states.]

15 [1999-Farm Bureau believes that bids be issued to enough spraying businesses to amply cover  
16 state highways before weeds mature.]

## 17 18 **County Roads**

19 [1979-Utilities and transmission facilities should acquire right of way easements in such a way as  
20 to not interfere with future county road development and should be responsible for damages.]

21 [1990-County commissions, AGC and Wyoming Highway Department should develop standard  
22 design specifications for county roads and bridges. These specifications should be flexible for local  
23 conditions for the maximum number of road miles for the money expended. Once these  
24 specifications are established, the administration of county farm-to-market road funds should be  
25 placed under the jurisdiction of each county.]

26 [1987-Farm Bureau supports minimum standards for county road widths varying by protocol  
27 conditions in each community or county.]

28 [2005-Farm Bureau supports legislation to provide adequate funding from the mineral severance  
29 tax which will repair and enhance the roads and other infrastructure in the counties directly impacted  
30 by energy development and production, while not neglecting other counties.]

31 [2005-Farm Bureau supports a substantial increase in funding for county roads statewide.]

32 [2004-Farm Bureau requests the Wyoming legislature amend the 1919 Wyoming road statute  
33 (W.S. 24-1-101) so that its provisions do not apply to roads crossing public lands.]

34 [1996-Farm Bureau believes that current law should be enforced on all bicycles operating on  
35 rural roads and that rider is required to be identified by distinctive markings that identify the nature  
36 of the vehicle to motorists.]

## 37 38 **Private Roads**

39 [1999-Farm Bureau requests new legislation concerning private road easements for maximum  
40 protection of the rights of the landowner being crossed and giving adjoining landowners more  
41 representation in the decision (Statute §24-9-101).]

## **Trucking Regulations**

[1991-The administering state and federal agencies involved in transportation regulation should be responsible for educating the agricultural producers and employees and for providing the services required for compliance. State agencies shall work towards integrating regulations on areas of overlapping authority.]

[1997-Farm Bureau believes that Wyoming Department of Transportation commercial truck inspectors with multiple counties to cover, should spend equal time in each county within their jurisdiction.]

[1997-Farm Bureau feels that Wyoming Department of Transportation employees should be ambassadors of good will for the state of Wyoming and treat all truck drivers with courtesy.]

[2004-Farm Bureau supports legislation requiring DOT inspections to expedite trucks carrying livestock heading for market through the inspection process. If the truck is held more than 15 minutes, the livestock should be off loaded at their intended destination before completion of the inspection process.]

[1982-When a highway is forced to join an interstate highway, the higher weight and size limit of the highway shall be allowed on the interstate for the distance the two are together, or an alternate route should be provided.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

[1982-Some segments of the trucking industry are allowed to buy overweight permits and proceed down the highway; therefore, we recommend that the haulers of agricultural products and livestock found overweight at port of entry be allowed to buy an overweight permit and proceed.]

[1987-Farm Bureau opposes the 28,000-pound unladen weight speeding ticket and we oppose any additional tax.]

[1998-Farm Bureau believes trucks carrying imported cattle and other commodities should be stopped and checked for compliance with U.S.A. health and transportation standards and any violations should be dealt with in the most stringent manner.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

## **Railroads**

[2001-Farm Bureau believes that the Wyoming Legislature should adopt new laws allowing Wyoming law enforcement to force railroad locomotive engineers to dim their headlights for automobile traffic.]

[1995-Wyoming Farm Bureau believes the rail industry should take responsibility for protecting areas impacted by rail traffic, by implementing and maintaining fire guards, maintaining private grade crossings, and building and maintaining sufficient fences for the livestock pertinent to the area, to keep the livestock off the rights-of-way along rail lines.] (Reaffirmed in 2012)

[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.]

[1989-We urge contact with the railroads asking action on their right-of-way fence maintenance program. If no action is forthcoming, we favor a law which would require a time limit of five working days from first notification until repairs are begun, with a \$1,000 fine per mile or partial mile not repaired within ten working days; double damage to be paid to the owner of livestock killed as a result of inadequate railroad fences.] (Reaffirmed in 2012)

[1995-The Wyoming Farm Bureau firmly requests Wyoming's legislators and governor to implement law that protects and maintains the safety of Wyoming communities and promotes a strict



incentive for the rail industry to haul in a timely marketable manner Wyoming products, other than strictly coal.]

[1967-Farm Bureau should work with railroads to provide faster and better service.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

[1980-We should seek ways to remove impediments to rail and truck transportation. The cost of transportation to a marketplace makes Wyoming commodities uncompetitive with commodities grown in other areas.]

[1997-Farm Bureau requests the state of Wyoming designate an existing office or agency with responsibility for investigating building and operating railroads, and for establishing channels for referring these reports to the U.S. Department of Transportation along with recommendations for federal action to alleviate the problem.]

[1992-Farm Bureau would support legislation to preclude trains blocking any crossing over the allotted 10 minutes.] (Reaffirmed in 2013)

[2010-Farm Bureau takes action to require that no railroad crossing be rendered unusable.]

[1997-Farm Bureau opposes the extension of the DM&E or any additional railroad into northeastern Wyoming at this time.] (Reaffirmed in 1998)

[1991-Farm Bureau is opposed to the taking of private property rights through the Rails to Trails.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

## **Department of Transportation (DOT)**

[1997-Wyoming Farm Bureau should seek to eliminate all possibilities of having the Wyoming Department of Transportation release any information to anyone other than law enforcement, medical personnel, and insurance.]

[2004-Commercial vehicle violations, and DUI's, should be the only violations reported to commercial insurance companies by the Department of Motorized Vehicles.]

[1976-We favor that seasonal permits be issued for seasonally used vehicles for the months of agricultural operation, fees to reflect the limited agricultural usage.]

[2014-Farm Bureau supports an agricultural exemption for producers and employees from the State A/B classification and CDL (commercial driver's license) requirement for non-commercial vehicles transporting agricultural equipment and products.] (A2018)

[1979-We support legislation allowing all farm trucks and trailers showing Wyoming farm license plates, including those over 16,000 lbs., to be exempt from stopping at the ports of entry.]

[1990-Because of the short seasonal use of farm vehicles, Farm Bureau should work toward making non-commercial agricultural vehicles exempt from the annual D.O.T. inspection.]

[1990-Farm Bureau shall work towards making drivers of agricultural vehicles exempt from the extensive testing procedure which is now required for professional drivers.]

[1986-We are in favor of the use of seat belts and education in their use but are opposed to mandatory enforcement.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

[1964-We urge the Wyoming Highway Department (1979-to continually evaluate, update and) place appropriate warning signs at all dangerous crossings (1979-including but not limited to school zones, school bus stops, livestock, and wildlife.)) (Reaffirmed in 2014)

[1966-Vandalism to highway signs results in a considerable financial loss for Wyoming taxpayers. To help alleviate this problem, we recommend enacting legislation which would:

1           1. Publicize by highway signs and through news media, penalties for highway sign  
2           destruction and notice of rewards leading to the arrest and conviction of highway sign  
3           vandals;

4           2. Impose more severe punishment of convicted offenders of this crime.]

5           [1979-Livestock driveways are an integral part of the public road system. Livestock must be  
6           trailed on public roads. Farm Bureau recommends that a section on laws pertaining to the movement  
7           of livestock trailing on public roads be incorporated into the Wyoming Driver's License Manual and  
8           at least one pertinent question on the subject be included in driver's license written tests.](Reaffirmed  
9           in 2014)

10          [1989-We urge that railroads and highway departments be required to keep their fences in better  
11          maintenance in Wyoming to prevent livestock from being hit by vehicles in their right-of-ways.]  
12          (Reaffirmed in 2012)

13          [2015-Farm Bureau supports the State of Wyoming doing away with their in-house Design  
14          Squad and go to a Department of Transportation that handles construction Management where  
15          projects are designed in the private sector.]

16          [1981-We favor a provision to authorize a county clerk to issue a temporary permit for the  
17          transfer of a licensed vehicle, renewable in 30 days.]

18          [2010-Farm Bureau requests the Department of Transportation to allow maintenance of irrigation  
19          waterways in highway rights of way.]

20          [1990-Farm Bureau supports the 55,000-pound gross vehicle weight exemption for agriculture  
21          from regulation.]

22          [1964-We believe pickups and trucks used exclusively in regular farm and ranch operations  
23          should not be subject to the Department of Transportation jurisdiction.](A2012) [2014-Farm  
24          Bureau supports legislation allowing stack mover trucks to operate in Wyoming during daylight  
25          hours.]

## 27 **Highway Safety/Ag Transport**

28          [2014-Every traffic violation shall have \$1.00 designated to the State Trauma Program.]

29          [1990-Farm Bureau should seek legislation to have the Wyoming Game & Fish Department  
30          promptly remove all road kills and dispose of them in a sanitary land fill.]

31          [1974-We favor amending Wyoming statutes relating to stock at-large in roads or lanes. We  
32          believe that road right-of-way not entirely surrounded by fence, cattle guard or enclosure should be  
33          considered open range (1976-with reflector type signs stating, "Unfenced Property, Loose Stock".)]

34          [2009-WyFB asks the Highway Patrol administration to encourage the HP troopers to be more  
35          considerate and cooperative with livestock producers in regard to unattended livestock on public  
36          roads with open range designations.]

37          [1979-There have been several near fatalities to persons accompanying livestock. Numerous  
38          losses of livestock being trailed on public roads in a legal manner have occurred. Farm Bureau  
39          supports legislation reaffirming that livestock have the legal right of way under all circumstances.]  
40          (Reaffirmed in 2014)

41          [1989-Farm equipment should have the legal right-of-way, and oversized agriculture equipment  
42          should be allowed to travel roads without permission or a special permit.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

43          [1995-Farm Bureau supports legislation that will allow states to set their own speed limits.]

1 [1985-We believe that the Wyoming Highway Department should be required to:

- 2 1. Make traffic engineering studies when reworking existing highways and constructing
- 3 new ones;
- 4 2. Provide left turn lanes at such county road and rural turn-offs giving the left turning
- 5 vehicle a safe area where possible or at least have a no passing zone on existing
- 6 highways.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

7 [2008-WYFB believes that agriculture has been adversely affected by the passage of the

8 Multipurpose Vehicle Law as written; agriculture should be given an exemption to any Multipurpose

9 Vehicle Law.]

10 [2023-Wyoming Legislature pass a statute for a permanent 15% overweight permit for

11 agricultural operators and operations.]

12 [2024-Wyoming Legislature needs to pass statutes that exempt Equipment of Husbandry

13 from oversized load signage and the limit of only daylight hours usage of public roads.]

14

## 15 **Public Service Commission**

16 [1984-Farm Bureau recommends that the Public Service Commission not regulate any public

17 utility companies in any situation where competition exists and where some are not regulated.]

18 [1999-Farm Bureau believes the Wyoming Public Service Commission shall oversee all

19 noncompetitive utility rates.]

20 [1984-Farm Bureau supports the cost cutting measures adopted by wholesale power suppliers

21 serving rural co-ops and members of Wyoming agricultural communities. If pass-on rates are to be

22 implemented, we would consider initiating action to have these suppliers placed under the

23 jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission or the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, if

24 necessary.]

25 [1997-Farm Bureau requests that all state and federal avenues be pursued to ensure recovery

26 from those choosing to participate in retail wheeling, municipalization or other alternative service

27 schemes, of all stranded investment costs which both Generation & Transmission and distribution

28 cooperatives may incur as a result of such decisions to ensure that the remaining consumer-owners

29 of the affected cooperatives do not have to bear additional cost and increased rates.] (Reaffirmed in

30 2000)

31 [2025-Wyoming Farm Bureau is opposed to power companies turning off the electricity to

32 customers during Red Flag Warnings.]

33

## 34 **Telecommunications**

35 [2000-Farm Bureau requests the Wyoming Public Service Commission ensure that Wyoming

36 consumers continue to receive competitive and adequate phone service.]

37 [1984-Farm Bureau urges that a new state policy be developed that ensures that all Wyoming

38 citizens continue to benefit from a modern, affordable telecommunications system.

39 All rate cases should be resolved in a timelier manner, i.e. not more than 90 days after the

40 conclusion of a hearing. Telephone companies serving the state of Wyoming should be allowed

41 sufficient earnings to continue to provide dependable, modern telecommunications service to all the

42 citizens of the state.

43 Farm Bureau will take an active role in expressing these views in public hearings being held in

1 the future.]

2 [2017-Farm Bureau believes that rural phone service providers need to remain fully regulated by  
3 the Public Service Commission and be required to provide reliable service to rural zones of  
4 Wyoming.]

5 [1986-Farm Bureau supports competition in the state's telecommunications industry providing  
6 rural subscribers are protected.]

7 [1977-In improving the quality of rural telephone service, we continue to:

- 8 1. Encourage the need for completion of rural improvement programs by all phone  
9 companies.
- 10 2. Request the Public Service Commission to ensure that all rural improvement programs  
11 are properly completed.
- 12 3. Request the Public Service Commission to continually monitor the quality of rural phone  
13 service to ensure that such upgraded service does not deteriorate.
- 14 4. Encourage County Farm Bureaus and individual members to monitor rural phone service  
15 and to report problems to the company involved, the Public Service Commission and to  
16 the Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation.]

17 [1999-Farm Bureau supports continuation of the Wyoming Universal Service Fund (WUSF), in  
18 order to provide more affordable telephone service to residential customers in rural Wyoming. To  
19 achieve this goal, we support better allocation of the available funds from the WUSF, by capping the  
20 defined “affordable rate” at a flat \$25.00 for residential customers and that no subscriber is required  
21 to pay more than 130% of the statewide average price for a landline.] (A2013)

**NATIONAL  
POLICY  
RECOMMENDATIONS**

# EDUCATION

[1981-The bilingual approach to an official language has only created problems in Canada, and there has been a determined attempt by several groups to designate more than one language as the official language of the United States; therefore, we believe that the English language should be the only designated official language of the United States.] (Reaffirmed in 2004)

[1992-Wyoming Farm Bureau would favor a state and county school voucher system that would coordinate with the Federal School Voucher System if and when enacted.]

[1999-Farm Bureau is opposed to the government purchase of bison hamburger for more than the price of beef hamburger.]

[2003-Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation calls for the repeal of the “no child left behind” rule.]

[2012-Farm Bureau is in favor of mandating that all public school districts provide daily a balanced nutritional diet comprised of selections from all of the basic food groups as defined by USDA’s 2012 guidelines at myplate.gov utilizing meat as their protein source.]

# GENERAL AGRICULTURE

## Miscellaneous

[2021-Farm Bureau supports the production and continued accessibility to maintenance of fossil-fuel powered vehicles.]

[2005-The Farm Bureau strongly supports and applauds Wyoming Farm Bureau Federations Board of Directors for their stand against and dissent from American Farm Bureau Federation policy change in 2005 from Mandatory Country of Origin Labeling (COOL) to Voluntary Country of Origin (COOL).] (Reaffirmed in 2016)

[2005-Until the USDA regulations with regards to the “COOL” labeling are changed to include ALL beef at ALL levels of retail, Farm Bureau urges all supporters of U.S. born, raised and processed beef label to work to establish guidelines; requirements, and production; feeding; processing; and marketing channels to place such labeled beef in the marketplace, just as organic and natural beef producers have done.] (Reaffirmed in 2018)

[2003-Farm Bureau supports Congress in funding the implementation of Country of Origin labeling.] (Reaffirmed in 2018)

[1997-Farm Bureau supports (mandatory) country of origin labeling on all meat (2005-products marketed in the United States. This includes blended and whole muscle cuts. This also includes all meats sold at retail and food service levels. This includes all domestically produced and imported meats.) Meat imported into the United States should never be labeled “USDA Inspected and Approved” unless it has been inspected and approved by the USDA! No foreign country should be allowed to export “self-inspected” meat into the United States. (2018-Imported or blended beef and pork should always be labeled with Country of Origin and never be re-labeled with *Product of USA*).] (2018) (Reaffirmed in 2021)

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 [2019-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports that only U.S. horsemeat should be used to feed  
32 carnivores in U.S. zoos and game parks rather than imported meat.]

33 [2019-Farm Bureau opposes the National Bison Legacy Act.]

## 34 35 **Animal Disease**

36 [2016-Wyoming Farm Bureau opposes importing animals or animal byproducts from  
37 countries with foreign animal diseases to the U.S.A.]

38 [2006-Assuming the National Animal Identification System, (NAIS) is necessary for the  
39 health and welfare of the public, it should be market driven, not forced on us by agency  
40 regulation. In order for it to be workable, there must be appropriate input from those most  
41 affected, i.e., livestock producers. A comprehensive cost/benefit analysis, research, and pilot  
42 projects need to be completed to determine what would be feasible. Existing ID systems, i.e.,

brands and bangs vaccination tags, should be analyzed and incorporated into any national system.]

[1997-Farm Bureau believes the federal government and the Wyoming state government should pay the entire cost of brucellosis testing in livestock, since their wildlife management policies are the cause of additional and burdensome surveillance testing in Wyoming. The National Park Service, US Fish & Wildlife, and Wyoming Game & Fish must address the problem of brucellosis in wildlife, especially on the National Elk Refuge, Yellowstone, Grand Teton National Parks, and state feed grounds.]

[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.]

[2008-Farm Bureau believes that the compensation for the forced sale of brucellosis cattle be market value at their traditional time of sale.]

[2001-Farm Bureau supports active and aggressive measures that reduce chances for the introduction of hoof and mouth, mad cow and/or any other contagious diseases that would plague the agricultural industry.]

[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.]

[2008-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports and asks for coordinating status in developing the concept of a Greater Yellowstone brucellosis management area with adequate funding from the federal government and maintaining practicality and common sense in the program.]

[2013-Farm Bureau is opposed to the required reporting of drugs administered to livestock.]

[2016-Wyoming Farm Bureau insists that any imported cattle or beef products must pass all U.S. inspection criteria.]

## **LISA (Low Input Sustainable Agriculture)**

[1989-Farm Bureau should inform the public on the effect of low input sustainable U.S. agriculture production policy in light of increasing domestic and world demand for food and fiber.]

[1989-Farm Bureau opposes including the concept of LISA (low input sustainable agriculture) in any Farm Bill being considered.]

## **Marketing**

[1981-We call for standards for imported meat and dairy products to be the same as those for similar domestic products, and to reinstate species testing of imported meat.]



1 [1983-We urge the American Farm Bureau Federation to elevate to a top priority the  
2 implementation of a production and marketing system that will assist producers in receiving a  
3 reasonable profit and to take the leadership in bringing together various commodity groups to  
4 work on this problem.]

5 [1989-Farm Bureau supports the extension of the Sugar Act and opposes the proposed policy  
6 of tariffication on quota commodities which will inhibit fair world trade.]

7 [1989-We support a policy to stop monopolization of the meat packing industry and  
8 downward integration into the feeding and retailing of red meat, and request that the American  
9 Farm Bureau upgrade studies of this issue and distribute information on its findings.]

10 [1991-Due to wide discrepancies in pricing from producer to consumer, the Justice  
11 Department should, in cooperation with various federal agencies, investigate meat pricing  
12 systems.]

13 [1986-Farm Bureau is in favor of the removal of the futures market from the livestock  
14 industry.]

15 [1996-Competition is necessary for the producer and consumer to benefit in a free market.  
16 Therefore, standards for state and federal meat inspection should be exactly the same. The AFBF  
17 should work toward passage of necessary laws and regulations where necessary to implement  
18 such standards and to remove restrictions that interfere with interstate commerce of meat and  
19 meat products.]

20 [1999-The Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation and the American Farm Bureau Federation  
21 should renew their efforts to have Federal authorities enforce the Packers and Stockyards Act.]

22 [1996-The Wyoming Farm Bureau requests that the United States Secretary of Agriculture, by  
23 the authority vested in him from the (GIPSA) Grain Inspection Packers and Stockyards Act,  
24 instigate immediate action to restore competitive practices to the live beef cattle trade. Actions  
25 should include rulemaking to:

- 26 1. prohibit "formula" or "basis" pricing on forward contracted slaughter cattle supplies;
- 27 2. require that forward contracts be offered in an open and public manner;
- 28 3. require that packer-fed cattle be sold in an open, public market;
- 29 4. require reporting of any slaughter cattle contracted prior to ten (10) days before  
30 delivery. Farm Bureau calls for a prohibition of future mergers in the beef and lamb  
31 packing industries, and continuing investigation into the beef and lamb packing  
32 industries by the Grain Inspection Packers and Stockyards Administration and Justice  
33 Department to determine if anti-trust abuses are occurring within the industry. Also, if  
34 investigations by the Grain Inspection Packers and Stockyards Administration and  
35 U.S. Justice Department reveal violations or abuses of the law, the Secretary of  
36 Agriculture should report and coordinate with the U.S. Justice Department so that  
37 abuses may be immediately stopped and all violations prosecuted to the fullest extent  
38 under the law in order to protect and sustain free and competitive markets for  
39 individual independent producers of beef cattle and lambs in order that they may  
40 remain economically viable contributors to the tax base and local economy.]

41 [2020-The Wyoming Farm Bureau supports requiring all packers who slaughter over 125,000  
42 head per year to purchase a minimum of 50% of their weekly volume of cattle in the open or spot

1 market through negotiated cash trade.]

2 [2006-Wyoming Farm Bureau is opposed to a ban on horse slaughter and believes funding for  
3 inspectors should be added back into the Federal budget.] (A2014)

4 [2006-Farm Bureau supports legislation and rulings that allow the sale, possession and  
5 transport of horses intended for processing; domestic ownership, control and location of equine  
6 processing facilities. The classification of horses as livestock; maintaining accessibility to federal  
7 and state lands for equine activities through the passage of the National “Right to Ride” act; and  
8 funding for food safety and inspection service inspectors in facilities that slaughter horses. We  
9 oppose: The passage of the Horse Slaughter Prevention Act or similar legislation; the  
10 classification of horses as companion animals and any regulations that prohibit the harvests of  
11 equines.]

12 [1999-The Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation and American Farm Bureau Federation should  
13 insist that the U.S. protect the American agricultural industry from unfair competition.]

14 [2008-Farm Bureau encourages all US citizens to buy products that are manufactured and/or  
15 produced in the United States.]

16 [2018-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports legislation and regulation that any liquid not derived  
17 from a lactating animal cannot be labeled as milk or a milk product.]

18 [2019-Farm Bureau Federation believes that any non-animal protein sold on the commercial  
19 market, i.e., restaurants, grocery stores, etc., must be clearly stated in its name that it is not animal  
20 protein.]

21 [2020-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports legislation that would allow State of Wyoming  
22 inspected meat products to be sold across state lines.]

23 [2022-Individuals have a natural, inherent and unalienable right to food including the right to  
24 save and exchange seeds and the right to grow, raise, harvest, produce, buy, sell and consume the  
25 food of their own choosing as long as an individual does not commit trespassing, theft, poaching  
26 or other abuses of private property right, public lands or natural resources in the harvesting,  
27 production, or acquisition of food.]

## 28 29 **Regulatory Burden**

30 [2003-Because agricultural burning is so minimal, we oppose EPA and DEQ agricultural  
31 burning regulations.]

32 [1996-Burning is a common practice to eliminate burdensome vegetative growth, especially  
33 in and around irrigation ditches and structures. Farm Bureau is opposed to government entities,  
34 other than local fire authorities, regulating burning activities on private property.] (Reaffirmed in  
35 2014)

36 [1986-Farm Bureau requests that the FDA put EDDI (also known as organic iodine) back on  
37 the market at appropriate, allowable, preventative, continuous levels.]

38 [1991-Farmers and ranchers should be relieved of the problems caused by conservation  
39 compliance provisions of the Food Security Act, Endangered Species Act, Clean Air & Water  
40 Act, Rights Act, etc. if those provisions constitute a taking of private property.]

41 [2001-Farm Bureau is opposed to the government’s use of data gathered by inexperienced  
42 and/or unqualified personnel, including students.]

1 [1998-Farm Bureau supports the effort to get the most economical and most effective  
2 pesticides approved for rangeland and cropland use.] (A2016)

3 [1988-Whenever the EPA/DEQ declares a chemical to be no longer usable, these agencies  
4 shall provide disposition instructions, and facilities for disposition. Transportation costs to a  
5 disposition facility shall be borne by the government agencies.]

6 [2012-Farm Bureau supports continued domestic coal productions and the nearly 750,000  
7 jobs that the coal industry provides, including several thousand in Wyoming. We further do not  
8 support current environmental and production governmental policies which are crippling  
9 domestic energy production and jobs in which the Environmental Protection Agency's extreme  
10 rules and regulations play a major role.]

11 [2012-Farm Bureau supports Congressional oversight of any federal regulations after they are  
12 written and before they are implemented by the agencies, so that said rules and regulations meet  
13 Congressional intent.]

14 [2012-Farm Bureau favors repealing real id law. The Department of Transportation has all the  
15 information on file they require to renew driver's license.]

16 [2012-Unless a law makes it illegal to consume a product, the government shall not regulate  
17 the amount of consumption.]

18 [2018-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports agriculture's exemption from CERCLA (the national  
19 Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation Liability Act) and EPCRA (the local  
20 Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act).]

21 [2019-Wyoming Farm Bureau opposes the overreach of the Call Before You Dig – 811  
22 program in regard to routine road maintenance.]

## 23 24 **Weather Modification**

25 [1989-We request Congress to pass legislation which will control weather modification (cloud  
26 seeding) and put the burden of proof of the effects on downwind watersheds on those doing the  
27 modification.]

28 [2025-All geoengineering for weather modification must cease and a complete independent  
29 study be done on all aspects of weather modification.]

30 [2025- The Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation is opposed to the practice of releasing  
31 chemicals, heavy metals, toxic particles from aircraft for experimental or other uses above 500  
32 feet, excepting engine exhaust from planes.]

## 33 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 [1985-We urge all levels of Farm Bureau to work for a return to a true constitutional  
42

1 government as set forth by the constitution of the United States of America.] (Reaffirmed in  
2 2011)

3 [2009-All bills that come before the United States Congress must be limited to a single  
4 subject.] (Reaffirmed in 2016)

5 [1992-We must let our opposition to the New World Order or any other international  
6 government be heard and that we stand firm in our beliefs that the Constitution of the United  
7 States be held as the supreme law of the land.] (Reaffirmed in 2016)

8 [1997-Farm Bureau favors putting pressure on the Senate to consider rational ideas that  
9 benefit our nation and judge them on their individual merits but oppose ratification as long as  
10 there is any question that this nation's constitution, its sovereignty, its economic welfare, or the  
11 rights of its citizens are or may be jeopardized.]

12 [1997-Farm Bureau urges the United States of America to opt out of international pacts,  
13 agreements or treaties which have the effect of non-constitutional governing actions of the U.S.  
14 citizens within our own border.]

15 [2010-The Wyoming Farm Bureau is opposed to any international treaty that would limit any  
16 of our rights as private citizens of the United States of America to own and bear firearms.]

17 [2019-Farm Bureau opposes Red Flag gun laws and demands elected legislators fulfill their  
18 oath of office and defend Wyoming citizens against the violation of the 2nd, 4th, and 5th  
19 Amendments of the United States Constitution and Article 1, Section 24 of the Constitution of the  
20 State of Wyoming by stopping any such proposed legislation from becoming law and seek to  
21 nullify any such laws from being enacted in Wyoming.]

22 [2001-Farm Bureau requests that the United States government abrogate, revoke, and abolish  
23 any and all acts which appear to acquiesce to or support the UN's International Crime Court.]

24 [1978-We oppose a national metric system and support repeal of P.L. 94-168, Metric  
25 Conversion Act of 1975.]

26 [1990-We oppose apartheid in the United States and ask that the Bureau of Indian Affairs be  
27 dissolved.]

28 [2002-Farm Bureau supports federal legislation that prohibits federal agencies from  
29 knowingly misstating financial information that places the investor at a disadvantage in the  
30 market.]

31 [1993-Farm Bureau requests that all levels of government abide by the 5th article of the  
32 constitution - "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law;  
33 nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation."]

34 [1991-We support Congressional implementation of an economic impact statement... a  
35 process whereby new legislation, or legislation reauthorizing current legislation, requires all  
36 projected up-front costs.]

37 [1991-Farm Bureau requests Congress begin a process whereby new legislation or legislation  
38 reauthorizing current legislation must contain all projected costs and benefits up front. This  
39 process should also address the effect on local economies, cultures, communities, and private  
40 property rights. Proposed legislation would be required to include all potential costs for  
41 government, business, and the consumer.]

42 [2009-Farm Bureau Federation demands that all bills coming before the United States

1 Congress shall be read aloud in their entirety before the voting assembly prior to being voted on  
2 by members of congress, and also made available to the public for 3 business days prior to a  
3 vote.]

4 [1997-No one person should have the ability to allocate federal funds without the consent of  
5 the Senate and the House.] (Reaffirmed in 2015)

6 [2010-Every candidate for U.S. President shall produce his/her official birth certificate not  
7 just a certificate of live birth upon announcement of their candidacy.] (Reaffirmed in 2015)

8 [2010-Immigrants must learn to speak English before they are allowed to become a United  
9 States citizen. All legal documents of the United State should be in English.] (Reaffirmed in  
10 2015)

11 [2011-Farm Bureau supports making English the official language of the government.]  
12 (Reaffirmed in 2015)

13 [2010-The Wyoming Farm Bureau supports the return of the Equal Access to Justice Act to  
14 its original intent which was curbing abusive government action against individual citizens and be  
15 subject to full disclosure and review.]

16 [2012-Farm Bureau supports keeping the words “under GOD” in our Pledge of Allegiance  
17 and be it further resolved that Farm Bureau will be diligent in our efforts to keep our “Pledge of  
18 Allegiance” intact as historically and currently written and keep “In GOD we trust” on our legal  
19 currency.]

20 [2014-Farm Bureau supports and endorses the "Regulation Freedom Amendment" in the U.S.  
21 Constitution which states: “Whenever one quarter of the Members of the U.S. House or the U.S.  
22 Senate transmits to the President their written declaration of opposition to a proposed federal  
23 regulation, it shall require a majority vote of the House and Senate to adopt that regulation.”]

24 [2018-Wyoming Farm Bureau adamantly opposes laws, and institutional policies that  
25 mandate all restrooms and/or locker rooms with-in or on the premises of a facility to be  
26 “transgender”.]

27 [2018-Wyoming Farm Bureau adamantly opposes any laws, and institutional policies that  
28 require persons to address others with non-gender specific pronouns and/or the “preferred  
29 pronoun” of the person being addressed.]

30 [2022-Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation supports both the State of Wyoming legislature  
31 and the United States of America Congress introducing legislation to specifically prohibit all  
32 foreign ownership, either directly or indirectly or through other agents of all land, water, and the  
33 underground mineral estate within the boundaries of the United States of America.]

34 [2024-Wyoming Farm Bureau opposes the abuse of power and/or overreach of any  
35 enforcement or investigative departments of any United States executive branch agencies (BLM,  
36 USFS, EPA) and supports strict consequence of permanent ban of federal employment of any  
37 individual found guilty of abusing their power and be held responsible for any financial cost  
38 incurred.]

## 39 40 **Open Spaces**

41 [1997-Farm Bureau believes that the most likely means of assuring "open spaces" is to create  
42 workable means of passing family agriculture operations onto surviving generations. "Open

spaces" can also be enhanced by profitable agricultural enterprises freed of burdensome taxes and government regulations.]

[1997-Farm Bureau should support action to market the concept of profitable family agriculture as THE most practical and efficient means to attain the value of Open Spaces.]

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

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

[2019-Wyoming Farm Bureau is opposed to the American Prairie Reserve's or any other effort to "re-wild" the west.]

[2021-Farm Bureau opposes the 30 x 30 initiative, also known as "America the Beautiful," including its objective of permanently conserving 30% of the nation's land in wilderness, wilderness study areas, wildlife preserves, open space, or other conservation land, which would prevent the development and productive use of the resources on or within such lands or restricting vegetative treatments including but not limited to grazing, reducing invasive/noxious plant infestations and wildfire mitigation by the year 2030 or any similar program that will permanently set aside and prevent the productive use of millions of acres of our lands, and any program governing water use and water rights that would impair or restrict water diversions and uses authorized by Wyoming law; and

The Farm Bureau Board and its grassroots membership urge the American Farm Bureau Federation to stand in opposition to the 30 x 30 land grab as outlined in Executive Order #14008.

We also call upon the national delegation, state legislature, governor, and county commission to stand against these unconstitutional executive mandates.] (Reaffirmed in 2022, 2023)

## **National Defense**

[2001-Farm Bureau supports the war on terrorism and bringing terrorists to justice. Attacks against the United States and our citizens demand retribution.] (A2014)

[2001-Farm Bureau believes the United States should take appropriate steps to release itself from the bonds of radical environmental restraints and the Endangered Species laws, which are curtailing our self-reliance, and take immediate steps to do the following:

1. Develop oil exploration and drilling within our own boundaries to establish self-reliance of our own oil supply.
2. Revitalize our natural resources industries to eliminate our dependence on other nations for such staples as lumber and metal production.
3. Put restrictions on such laws that curtail food production operations in favor of nonessential concerns such as endangered species laws that slow or eliminate food and fiber production.
4. Begin construction of new refineries and power plants in the face of possible terrorist strikes against such critical industries.]

[2015-Farm Bureau believes a strong national defense is the most practical means to promote international peace and prosperity.]



## **Farm Programs**

[1993-Farm Bureau favors a gradual reduction (5% to 10% per year) in all federal subsidies, federal entitlement programs, and cost share programs.]

[1983-Farm Bureau calls for an end to all federal subsidies.]

[1996-Farm Bureau believes all areas of government farm programs should be made strictly voluntary with no provisions being of the mandatory nature. The provisions in these farm programs should allow individual operators to opt out of the program at any time with no penalties.]

[1992-Before a person can receive any U.S. governmental program benefits, he/she must have proof of citizenship to the United States.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

[1992-Farm Bureau supports and should take an active role in restructuring USDA with an emphasis on the needs of farmers and ranchers. Local CFSA offices should set averages on yields annually.]

[1993-Crop insurance should be made available to all crops, including forage crops on leased lands or lands under an allotment on Forest Service or BLM lands.]

[2003-That the food stamp program be removed from the Farm Bill.]

[2013-The Wyoming Farm Bureau supports an agriculture only based farm bill. We further support any efforts to balance our national budget and cut unnecessary spending.] (Reaffirmed in 2018) (A2018)

## **Judicial Branch**

[1991-AFBF should initiate a system of reviewing U.S. Supreme Court nominees based on their past decisions on the following:

- a. States' Rights,
- b. Private Property Rights,
- c. Business,
- d. Environmental Issues,
- e. Private Enterprise.

The AFBF should make known to the State Farm Bureaus their findings and recommendations. Members should be advised by both the AFBF and state Farm Bureaus. National and state officers are urged to present testimony to the U.S. Senate on the nominee based on these findings.]

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

[2011-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports legislation that gives transparency to the little known law called the Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA) and relieves taxpayers of the burden of paying for the litigation of environmental organizations. Wyoming Farm Bureau also supports legislation to aggressively simplify the voluminous EAJA language to succinctly say and effectively implement the goal of "loser pays".] (A2018)

[2018-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports legislation that eliminates federal law enforcement

activities within the United States Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management. We support the elimination of the armed/uniformed divisions of the USFS and BLM law enforcement and affirm the County Sheriff's authority to adjudicate crimes through the individual States Courts system.]

## **Patriotism**

[2018-We support:

- Our armed forces defending our freedom;
- Teaching the flag code in the schools and practicing it when displaying the American flag;
- Regular recitation and explanation of the Pledge of Allegiance using the English language;
- Keeping "The Star-Spangled Banner," in English, as our U.S. national anthem;
- Patriotic acts, such as performance of the national anthem and pledge to the flag of the United States, at the start of public events and in public schools; and
- The proper and due respect for the national anthem and Pledge of Allegiance by engaging in the traditional customs and courtesies of standing, removing your hat; and
- Placing your right hand over your heart if physically able.

We oppose:

- The desecration of the American flag; and
- The purging of United States history by the removal of symbols that represent historic events and/or persons from our nation's past.]

## **Civil Rights**

[2018-We strongly oppose discrimination against persons on the basis of age, sex, race, religion, national origin, or handicapped status.

We further oppose:

- Minority business funding quotas;
- The use of federal funds by any institution or agency that discriminates on the basis of any of the factors set forth above;
- Expansion of remedies available under present civil rights laws to include compensatory, punitive damages and attorneys' fees;
- Legislation, or regulation, that directly or indirectly results in implementing hiring quotas as a defense against allegations of discriminatory hiring practices;

The U.S. Constitution already endows U.S. citizens with rights and privileges.

Any law that gives special rights to any group of people based on their lifestyle choice; and Any program which tends to separate, isolate, segregate or divide the people of our country under the guise of emphasizing ethnic diversity.

We support:

- Amending 42 USC Section 1988 of the United States Code to stop the funding of

- 1 attorney fees in civil rights cases with taxpayer dollars for special interest groups; and
- 2 • Working service animals be clearly marked and harnessed before entering a place of
- 3 business.]
- 4 [2021-Farm Bureau believes that government coercion should not be used to affect medical
- 5 decisions.]
- 6 [2021-Farm Bureau does not support debt relief based on age, race, color, religion, or sex.]

## 8 **HEALTH AND WELFARE**

9

10 [1986-We propose that every effort be made to encourage medical professionals to keep their

11 charges within the boundaries of Medicare.]

12 [1997-Due to the outbreaks of illness from imported foods, Farm Bureau requests the USDA

13 to require foreign or domestic labeling on all foods including blended products. If a product at

14 any time was in a foreign country, it cannot bear a domestic label. Furthermore, only domestic

15 labeled products may carry the USDA grade label.]

16 [2009-The Wyoming Farm Bureau opposes any further intrusion into the agricultural sector

17 by the FDA through inspection or regulation, since the USDA had provided steps to ensure food

18 safety in these areas.]

19 [2020-All providers of health care items, products, services, or procedures shall disclose to

20 the public, on a continuous basis, the cash price of the items, products, services, or procedures

21 that they sell.]

### 22 **Health Insurance**

23

24 [1984-Farm Bureau supports a provision to allow self-employed taxpayers to deduct the full

25 cost of their health insurance premiums as a business expense; this includes self-financed health

26 insurance payers.]

27 [1990-We oppose a national health care plan.] (Reaffirmed in 2007, 2009)

28 [2009-The Wyoming Farm Bureau oppose any portion of health care reform legislation that

29 includes provisions for illegal non-citizens.]

30 [2010-The Wyoming Farm Bureau opposes federally mandated government run health care or

31 single payer system and believes the State of Wyoming should join other states in litigation

32 against Affordable Health Care Act of 2010.] (Reaffirmed in 2011, 2019) (A2014)

### 33 **Marriage**

34

35 [2004-Farm Bureau recognizes the sanctity of marriage and wishes to support a constitutional

36 amendment to define marriage as between one man as he was born and one woman as she was

37 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)

### **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 deferment 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.] (A2012)

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

1 Security Trust Fund (currently less than 3%), thereby cheating the contributors. Farm Bureau  
2 urges the Wyoming Congressional Delegation to introduce legislation requiring the Treasury to  
3 pay market rates from now on and make bookkeeping adjustments to make up for past  
4 underpayments.] (Reaffirmed in 2016)

5 [1999-The Social Security account has been robbed and used to fund the operations of  
6 government. Therefore, the government programs which have caused the robbing of the Social  
7 Security account, should be cut and the money which was taken from Social Security Trust Funds  
8 be replaced.]

9 [1999-The Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation and American Farm Bureau Federation should  
10 propose that Social Security should be privatized considering Chile's model for the U.S.]

11 [2003-That the Wyoming Farm Bureau and the American Farm Bureau Federations lobby  
12 their senators and representatives to amend the Social Security Act to treat sole proprietorships  
13 with actively involved spouses as partnerships to include ½ the income contribution going into  
14 the spouse's account so that the spouse can participate in equal Social Security benefits.]  
15 (Reaffirmed in 2016)

## 16 17 **Bankruptcy**

18 [1985-Farm Bureau believes that in bankruptcy cases, the IRS shall be treated as an ordinary  
19 creditor.] (Reaffirmed in 2004)

## 20 21 **Banking**

22 [2010-Because COBANK, a Governmental Sponsored Entity and part of the Farm Credit  
23 System, is utilizing profits from agricultural loans to subsidize loans to utilities at below market  
24 interest rates we request congress act promptly to end unfair business practices from COBANK  
25 through direct resolution or new legislation in order that agricultural businesses who participate in  
26 the Farm Credit System are provided fair and equitable cost.] (A2016)

27 [2022-Farm Bureau is opposed to the implementation of Environmental Social Governance  
28 (ESG) scores.]

29 [2011-The Farm Bureau demands that their Representatives support and push to have Glass-  
30 Steagall reinstated and give banks (1) year to decide whether they will be commercial bankers or  
31 investment bankers.] (Reaffirmed in 2023)

32 [2019-Wyoming Farm Bureau opposes the use of Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies as legal  
33 tender; and exempting Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies from the Wyoming Money Transmitter  
34 Act.]

35 [2020-Wyoming Farm Bureau believes that cash is a legal means of tender and should be  
36 accepted at all businesses.]



# NATURAL & ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

## Energy Policy

[2001-Farm Bureau encourages independence from foreign oil and to look to other domestic sources of energy.] (Reaffirmed in 2021)

[1990-Farm Bureau encourages offshore oil exploration to foster energy independence.]

[1998-The Wyoming Farm Bureau and American Farm Bureau go on record in opposition to the ratification of the Kyoto Treaty by the United States Senate.] (Reaffirmed in 2016)

[2009-The Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation opposes any kind of Cap and Trade Bill.]

[2013-Wyoming Farm Bureau stands firmly behind the US coal industry and coal fired electrical generating plants in general to fight “the war on coal”.] (Reaffirmed in 2014, 2019, 2022, 2024)

[2024-Coal, gas and oil should be referred to as organic fuels.]

## Park Service

[1996-Farm Bureau favors the retaining of the present names of National Monuments, Parks, etc.] (A2014)

[2014-Congress should reform the 1906 Federal Antiquities Act to require any future monument designation to require approval by 2/3 majority of each house of Congress.]

## Forest Service

[2000-Farm Bureau demands the United States Forest Service adhere to federal statutes and the intent of Congress to the management principles established by the 1st Organic Act of 1897, for the purpose of securing favorable conditions of water flow and to furnish a continuous supply of timber for the use and necessities of the citizens of the United States.] (A2017)

[1991-Farm Bureau supports the 1938 MOU between Farm Credit System and the Forest Service allowing the use of the value of the grazing permit as loan collateral.]

[2008-Farm Bureau is opposed to any other uses of the National Grasslands other than for which they were acquired and dedicated under Federal law.] (Reaffirmed in 2016)

## EPA

[1980-We oppose any further attempts by the federal government to use the pretext of air quality standards to limit the dust raised from our gravel or dirt roads or to prohibit burning our ditch banks.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

[1994-Farm Bureau strongly opposes the ability the EPA has at inflicting outrageous fines on individuals and companies. Farm Bureau believes that it is the responsibility of the EPA to look for solutions to hazardous waste and pollution problems and then teach the public on what they can do to solve these problems in their field or communities instead of reprimanding them as soon as a problem is found. We feel that only those who repeatedly violate EPA standards or will not try to comply with EPA standards should be reprimanded, and then only by the courts if a

violation has been proven.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

[2012-Farm Bureau is opposed to methods used by the EPA placing undue and unnecessary burdens on farmers and ranchers and would support legislation to curtail their authority.]

[2015-Farm Bureau believes the Bureau of Reclamation should continue its role, regardless of any changes in Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards including regulations stated in Waters of the United States (WOTUS).]

## **USDA/NRCS**

[1995-Since "farm plans" are established based on natural conditions, and natural conditions can change from year to year, Farm Bureau supports allowing an agricultural producer to have some flexibility in implementing that "farm plan." We also support requiring Consolidated Farm Service Agency (CFSA) and Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) agents to ask permission before entering a farm to inspect the "farm plan."]

[1996-Farm Bureau favors the repeal of those provisions in the Federal Agricultural Improvement Reform Act of 1996 (FAIRA) which allow the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) to write Environmental Quality Incentive Programs (EQIP) for selection of Conservation Priorities Areas. These projects are regulatory in nature and have been set up without consulting the producers or the local conservation district board in the area which will be affected by the programs.]

[1996-Farm Bureau opposes the criteria used in the USDA Priority Area Ranking of the Environmental Quality Incentives Programs (EQIP) areas. Some of that criteria consisted of how many endangered or threatened species, possible habitat of endangered or threatened species, what kind of ecological problems could be found and what type of potential environmental problems the NRCS technician conservationist could dream up, such as damage to wetlands, riparian areas and rangeland.]

[1980-We urge that the original intent of the Natural Resource Conservation Service be adhered to as a "service agency" to agriculture and not relegated to a regulatory authority for agriculture.

To accomplish this, we believe that county Farm Bureaus should be urged to conduct local evaluations of soil conservation programs with their respective soil conservation district supervisors.

Agricultural land is a valuable natural resource. Its conservation should receive the highest priority. The primary responsibility for wise land management rests with those who own or operate the land. The (1990-local conservation districts) should continue their present role of education in the field of conservation.

We support the use of NRCS technical staff for assistance in planning programs having permanent value. Employees of the NRCS assigned to several technical needs of farmers and ranchers should perform services formally approved and authorized by the supervisors of the soil conservation district to which they are assigned. These technical services should not be denied to any qualified farmer or rancher in an effort to force his participation in other government programs.

We oppose mandatory requirements that the producer cooperate with soil conservation

1 programs in order to qualify for benefits from other government programs. We support the  
2 retention of conservation payment programs run by local elected CFSA farmer, county and  
3 community committeemen. Local conservation issues should be addressed by the appropriate  
4 local entities, such as the Conservation District. The Wyoming Farm Bureau should support and  
5 assist the county Farm Bureau's when the scope of local issues involves opposition or the  
6 influence of non-local entities or non-local governmental interference.]

7 [2024-Wyoming Farm Bureau does not support expanding authorities provided to the USDA  
8 Secretary of Agriculture regarding the choosing of natural resource priorities or identifying  
9 qualifying producers or the ability to change existing Natural Resources Conservation Service  
10 (NRCS) conservation programs.]

## 11 12 **Eminent Domain**

13 [2005-Farm Bureau supports legislation to prohibit federal economic development assistance  
14 for any state or locality that uses the power of eminent domain to obtain property for private  
15 commercial development.]

## 16 17 **Private Property Rights**

18 [1996-Farm Bureau supports the repeal of those provisions of the scenic byway legislation  
19 that would result in the loss of private property rights.]

20 [1996-Since private property rights are and should be protected, Farm Bureau believes we  
21 must stand solid on the protection and defense of those rights against any and all actions or  
22 takings by regulatory agencies, executive orders, treaties or acts of legislation.] (Reaffirmed in  
23 2014, 2021)

24 [1992-Farm Bureau supports the concept of the private property rights Act-S.50, Executive  
25 Order 12630, as outlined in the original draft.]

26 [1993-We favor the repeal of the Land and Water Conservation Act (LWCA). In the interim,  
27 we believe the funds allocated by the LWCA should be used to better manage existing public  
28 lands and to compensate private property owners for the taking of private property in whole or in  
29 part by the federal government.] (Reaffirmed in 2016)

30 [1977-The sale or lease of land that is private property of a citizen or citizens of the U.S.  
31 should not be controlled or monitored by the U.S. government or by any department of that  
32 government.]

33 [1998-Farm Bureau asks for specific legislation by our national senators and representatives  
34 that would clearly state that ownership of all substances not specifically reserved by the U.S.  
35 Government by the homestead or any other land transfer acts, would rest with the fee title owner.]

36 [1999-Farm Bureau opposes, now or at any future time, the passage of any bill or inclusion of  
37 any provisions which allow the federal government to purchase, acquire, accept grants, condemn,  
38 or otherwise receive private property and/or easements.] (Reaffirmed in 2021, 2022)

39 [1998-Farm Bureau opposes criminalization of environmental law. Any government agency  
40 should be subject to the same restrictions as imposed under common law, wherein a defendant  
41 can be convicted of a crime only upon proof beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant acted  
42 with specific intent to violate the law.]

1 [2000-Farm Bureau strongly opposes passage of CARA and supports legislation that no  
2 CARA money be spent without the prior selling of an equal value to private sector of federal land  
3 and prior approval of the State Legislature.]

4 [2001-Farm Bureau reaffirms its opposition to CARA (Conservation and Reinvestment Act)  
5 (2008 and NLCS (National Landscape Conservation System)) or any other program which  
6 receives funds for land acquisition by the federal government.] (Reaffirmed in 2016)

7 [2024-The Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation strongly opposes the implementation of the  
8 SUSTAINS Act (Sponsoring USDA Sustainability Targets in Agriculture to Incentivize Natural  
9 Solutions Act) and encourages the immediate repeal of the SUSTAINS Act. The Wyoming Farm  
10 Bureau Federation also urges Governor Gordon and the Wyoming Legislature to take swift action  
11 to challenge the SUSTAINS Act.]

## 12 13 **Federal Lands Permits and Use**

14 [2016-Wyoming Farm Bureau believes the Land and Water Conservation Fund should not be  
15 funded and any funding for federal land acquisition should be removed.]

16 [2010-Our Wyoming Congressional Delegation is advised that we vigorously oppose the  
17 "Treasured Landscapes" proposal by the BLM, and we request they see that this proposal or  
18 anything similar to it, is terminated.]

19 [2003-Farm Bureau believes that federal land management agencies should strive to work  
20 with permit holders in a cooperative spirit.] (Reaffirmed in 2016)

21 [2023-Farm Bureau is opposed to the proposed concept that non-use, under the guise of  
22 conservation, is a legitimate use of state and federal lands.]

23 [1997-The following priority items are identified as being necessary should any grazing  
24 legislation come before this or any future Congress:

- 25 • Maintain an equitable grazing fee formula based upon the economics of the livestock  
26 industry.
- 27 • Protection of water rights established under state water appropriation laws.
- 28 • Require the federal agencies to conform to the existing statutes with respect to the  
29 appeals process, i.e., the Administrative Procedures Act.
- 30 • A definition that confines "affected interest" to persons directly affected either  
31 economically or personally to the federal land of a specific area.
- 32 • Ensure that the elements of the Brimmer decision won by the livestock industry are  
33 sustained.
- 34 • In an effort to stop the erosion of private property rights, ensure that private property  
35 owners maintain all rights of private property including the right to determine who  
36 shall and shall not have access across private property and that federal agencies shall  
37 be prohibited from diminishing these rights as a condition of using the federal lands.]

38 [1996-Farm Bureau should seek the repeal of the grazing surcharge inflicted by Secretary of  
39 the Interior Bruce Babbitt.]

40 [1996-Farm Bureau will not support any legislation and/or regulations which:

- 41 A. Support preservationist ideas concerning, but not limited to;

1. Ecological range condition,
  2. Riparian area management,
  3. Endangered species critical habitat management,
  4. Water quality,
  5. Wildlife habitat,
  - a. "Standards and guidelines" as set down in Babbitt's rangeland reform regulations, and
  - B. Do not include the use of;
    1. Sound scientific data,
    2. Good and sound range management practices,
    3. Judge Brimmer's decision in the Rangeland Reform Case;
  - C. Devalue private property;
  - D. Infringe on private rights, including private and public lands.]
- [2002-Farm Bureau supports management of federal lands using good (peer reviewed) science and policies that reflect state-of-the-art range science.]
- [2006- Farm Bureau Federation urges the USDA Forest Service, USDI BLM and Wyoming State government to not restrict the use of proven beneficial non-native grass, for and browse species in the re-vegetation, restoration, and rehabilitation of these lands. Species both native and non-native, used for these purposes should be those that will be the most effective and be readily available.]
- [1994-We see no reason for federal land agencies to require a complete archeological and paleontological survey to be made before any activity, however small. Intermingled private land does not and should not have any such requirement. This is simply a method of paralyzing all activity on federal land.]
- [1999-Farm Bureau requests the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) cease requiring cultural surveys on private surface land, and, if they fail to do so, request that our congressional delegation take appropriate action.]
- [1983-The IRS asserts that priority rights are an integral part of a ranch and levies estate taxes on their valuation. Many lenders, including FHA, have loaned ranchers money assuming that the BLM (1987-and U.S. Forest Service) lease priority rights are valid. Since any other criteria in assigning leases or permits to ranchers would cause a destabilization of the industry and cause uncertainty and financial hardship among affected parties, we will work to support priority rights.]
- [2012-Farm Bureau requests the transferring of the Fontenelle Dam irrigation project back to the BLM for multiple use management and not to a single use entity such as US Fish and Wildlife Service.]
- [1973-Because of anticipated food and fiber shortages, we urge that forage production and utilization on federal lands and ranges be considered of prime importance as the multiple use principle of public land utilization.]
- [1982-Farm Bureau requests the following guidelines be adopted for (1983-federal land sales):
1. The present permittee or lessee should have the right of first refusal.

2. Consideration should be given to the economic value of capitalization of the improvements made and value of the right already owned or made by the permittee or lessee.
3. If the estate is split the surface owner should receive 2.5 percent of the mineral estate.
4. To determine the method of finance for the transfer of land to private ownership, the economic conditions should be taken into consideration. Long term loans should be underwritten by the Federal Government commensurate with the economic ability to pay.
5. Sale price should be based upon a 30-year capitalization of the grazing fee with consideration for the value of grazing permits.]

[1971-We believe that a simplified procedure should be available to encourage private development of lands. We favor retention of the Desert Land Act as an instrument to facilitate the movement of federal lands into private ownership. Private ownership of federal lands would enhance the tax base and improve our economy.]

[1966-We favor amending the law dealing with the sale of isolated tracts--Title 43, Public Lands, Part 250, Public Sales--to allow and provide for the following:

1. That any person who holds a public land grazing permit on which sale proceedings are started shall have first priority to purchase all said isolated tracts;
2. That any tract of 1,520 acres or less adjoining deeded or leased land controlled by a permittee shall qualify as an isolated tract.]

[1983-We insist the federal land management agencies recognize the historic and lawful use of federally managed rangeland for livestock grazing in their resource management plans. We particularly recommend that the custodial category of grazing use be applied to isolated tracts and that ten-year permits be issued for these tracts. We see no need for BLM intensive management where these tracts are a small part of operating ranch units.] (A2021)

[1989-Farm Bureau believes that the grazing advisory boards should be continued by statutory amendment to the "Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976." We urge the authorization of statutorily recognized boards on each district, state, and national level in both the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service.

The function and duties of advisory boards at all levels should be pertinent to grazing management, historical use, and resource capabilities and protection.]

[1996-Farm Bureau supports the extension of #P.L.104-19, Section 2001b, which would allow immediate salvage of downed timber.]

[1993-Farm Bureau supports speeding up the appeals process for timber sales on the National Forest.]

[1994-Farm Bureau strongly urges and requests that all national forest plan revisions include specific quantified outputs of all commodities and uses.]

[1988-Realizing that fires are forest and range management tools, controlled burns should be allowed only with the landowner or lessee permission and efforts should be made to protect the expansion of wildfires by clear cutting or controlled burning on a regular calculated basis agreed upon by federal agencies and local fire wardens. In areas where private property and/or livestock grazing lands border federal lands, the local fire protection districts should be granted authority to

1 dispatch and actively engage in fighting fires on public lands that could threaten private property.  
2 In such cases the local or county fire warden would have authority to stay on a fire until it is  
3 extinguished.] (A2014)

4 [2007-Farm Bureau opposes Wildland Fire Use (WFO) on or adjacent to government agency  
5 grazing allotments prior to or during active grazing seasons.]

6 [1997-Farm Bureau is against the U.S. Forest Service's and BLM's burning of usable and  
7 harvestable timber. We feel this timber should first be offered to the public.] (A2014)

8 [2002-Farm Bureau believes all dead and down timber in U.S. forests should be free to  
9 harvest as a management tool.]

10 [1990-Farm Bureau shall continue to urge the U.S. Forest Service to emphasize the wise use  
11 management of timber, range and water resources, and the basic task for which it was  
12 established.]

13 [2002-Farm Bureau supports the Forest Service in their current actions to enhance the forests'  
14 health by thinning, logging, and other good management practices.]

15 [1999-Farm Bureau demands that all federal land management agencies obey the multiple use  
16 laws, rules, and regulations.]

17 [1989-Farm Bureau should urge federal agencies with firefighting responsibilities to include  
18 private property interests.]

19 [1992-Farm Bureau supports action to reduce costs of administering federal lands.]  
20 (Reaffirmed in 2014)

21 [1993-Efficiencies can be achieved by grouping similar activities in a single government  
22 department. Thus, we request that Congress consider regrouping agencies managing federal lands  
23 in a single department.] (Reaffirmed in 2011)

24 [1986-Farm Bureau should continue its effort to protect private property rights and the rights  
25 of those who lease public lands for grazing.] (Reaffirmed in 2011)

26 [2007-Farm Bureau requests the congress of the United States pass legislation to curtail  
27 frivolous appeals, protests and/or lawsuits against the federal agencies charged with the  
28 management of the federal lands, and in addition provide penalties in order to hold responsible  
29 any entity or any person promoting or causing these frivolous actions. Agricultural organizations  
30 should urge our congressional delegation to prevent the frivolous appeals of grazing permit  
31 renewals and other issues on public lands and provide for penalties for groups that file such  
32 frivolous appeals and lawsuits.] (A2014)

33 [2007-Farm Bureau Federation resolves and recommends that all federal or state land  
34 management agencies within the state be held to a "no net gain of such lands" policy, measured  
35 and implemented on a county-by-county basis.]

36 [2010-Farm Bureau supports immediate legislation by the Wyoming Legislature that would  
37 limit Federal Agencies to a "no net gain" of an acreage held by the Federal Government within  
38 the state of Wyoming.]

39 [1991-We favor the concept of "No Net Gain" in Federal lands.] (Reaffirmed in 2011, 2012)

40 [1990-Farm Bureau proposes legislation to provide that when a government agency, whether  
41 federal or state, buys private land it will be required to exchange an equal amount of similar  
42 valuation to be put back on the tax rolls.]

1 [1979-The Wyoming Farm Bureau supports the movement toward transferring the multiple  
2 use federal lands back to the ownership and control of the state.] (Reaffirmed in 2010)

3 [1982-We favor the original concept of the Sagebrush Rebellion in order to return State and  
4 local ownership and control over Federal lands in the western states.]

5 [1991-We favor transfer to private ownership of isolated and/or hard to manage Federal  
6 property. Therefore, we request the American Farm Bureau Federation develop a plan pointing  
7 out the advantages of privatization of Federal property.]

8 [1989-Farm Bureau supports the multiple use and wise use concept of federal lands.]  
9 (Reaffirmed in 2003)

10 [1975-We favor sheep-tight fencing of public lands where necessary for proper grazing  
11 management.]

12 [2011-The WYFB supports legislation which would change all Federal grazing permit  
13 renewals from a 10-year period to a 20-year period.] (A2013)

14 [1964-We believe that boundary fence building and maintenance costs should be shared  
15 equally by adjoining landowners, whether they be private landowners or federal agencies, such as  
16 the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs or Forest Service.]

17 [1990-BLM trespass policies are sometimes being administered to the detriment of the  
18 permittee. Livestock in an unfenced allotment should be allowed a 15% drift of the permittee's  
19 numbers outside of the permittee's allotment. In addition, the permittee should be notified by  
20 BLM and Forest Service 72 hours before a trespass can be imposed and only a non-willful  
21 trespass shall be issued.]

22 [1993-The BLM and Forest Service should be prohibited from closing roads in any area,  
23 without a local public hearing.]

24 [1993-We request the BLM, Forest Service and any other agency or individuals classifying  
25 the condition of land shall use criteria that reflects the condition of the land, according to the  
26 oldest data available, and considers the natural effects of grazing, weather conditions, fire and  
27 insect infestation.]

28 [1994-We feel that grazing permits on Federal or State Lands should not be changed to  
29 administratively mandated non-use or wildlife use.] (Reaffirmed in 2011)

30 [1993-We request that any standards and guidelines concerning, but not limited to ecological  
31 range condition, riparian area management, endangered species' critical habitat management,  
32 water quality, or wildlife habitat; that affects grazing practices of a BLM or Forest Service permit  
33 tee be defined at the local level and approved by the county commissioners.]

34 [1993-Farm Bureau strongly opposes the "Rangeland Reform '94" or any similar proposal.]

35 [1997-We oppose the closure of established campground areas by the National Forest Service  
36 and the National Park Service.]

37 [1997-Farm Bureau opposes recent actions by the National Park Service which endanger  
38 economic survival to those communities surrounding Yellowstone National Park without  
39 allowing citizens affected by these decisions to have a voice in the process. Lawsuits or  
40 threatened lawsuits should not be allowed to dictate park policy. We also oppose the National  
41 Park Service paying legal fees for any entity that decides to sue them.]

42 [1998-Farm Bureau believes there is a need for strict limitations on any statute or regulation



1 which allows the President or his administration to declare an area as a National Monument,  
2 Antiquity, or any other sort of protected designation without congressional approval.]  
3 (Reaffirmed in 2010)

4 [1998-Farm Bureau recommends that the federal government require same rules and  
5 regulations, which pertain to the grazing of livestock by federal land permittees be enforced on  
6 the National Park Service (NPS). Specifically, the number of bison in Yellowstone National Park  
7 should be limited to prevent overgrazing.]

8 [1998-Farm Bureau supports the original Taylor Grazing Act. Further, we support the repeal  
9 or modification of the Sections of the Federal Land Management and Policy Act which give the  
10 Secretary of Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture or any agency or agent authority to  
11 promulgate rules and regulations which are in contravention of or diminish the intent of the  
12 original Taylor Grazing Act.] (A2014)

13 [2023-Farm Bureau supports the historic uses of BLM as clearly stated in the Federal Land  
14 Policy Act of 1976 as amended and the Taylor Grazing Act. We do not support adding  
15 “conservation use” on par with the other historic uses.]

16 [1993-We believe permittees on federal lands should be compensated for economic losses  
17 experienced when grazing permit rights are reduced or terminated to allow the lands involved to  
18 be used for another public purpose or when the reduction or termination is due to no  
19 mismanagement by the permit tee; and that the Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Forest  
20 Service be required to recognize the grazing permit value consistent with the I.R.S. valuation.]

21 [2001-Farm Bureau supports BLM “and forest service” permits being tied to adequate base  
22 property and used for livestock grazing purposes.] (A2014)

23 [1986-Farm Bureau reaffirms its support for a grazing fee commensurate with beef prices,  
24 costs of production and net income.]

25 [2011-Farm Bureau supports the Federal Legislature granting “grazing rights” not “grazing  
26 privileges” on land managed by the federal government that has historically been utilized for  
27 grazing purposes.]

28 [2011-Farm Bureau believes the Federal Legislature should require those management  
29 agencies to leave any land acquired that is currently part of “grazing allotments” or part of a  
30 ranching operation that is a member of a “grazing association” in those allotments.]

31 [1993-The term "PERMIT VALUE" results from benefits offered by adjacent and  
32 intermingled private land; and good management practices of the permit tee. Thus, we request  
33 that a "PERMIT VALUE" be acknowledged, encouraged and protected by statute; and that  
34 regulatory action adversely affecting a permit tee’s "PERMIT VALUE" be viewed as a "taking."]

35 [1993-We reaffirm support of the "PRIA" grazing fee formula until a superior alternative  
36 becomes available which is (1) economically sound and equitable (2) ecologically sound (3)  
37 culturally sound.]

38 [1999-Farm Bureau urges the U.S. Forest Service to implement Alternative 2 of the Draft  
39 Environmental Impact Statement of the Northern Great Plains Management Plan, which will  
40 increase AUM’s and other commodity production on the National Grasslands.]

41 [1999-Farm Bureau urges the removal of the Thunder Basin National Grasslands from all  
42 management and jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service or any other Federal Agency and that

1 these lands be placed under the management of the Wyoming Department of Agriculture, with all  
2 revenues derived from the multiple uses of these lands remaining within the state of Wyoming.]

3 [2017-WYFB supports Congressional legislation that would codify and give strict legal status  
4 to the “Coordination” process which binds Federal agencies to negotiate in good faith and to  
5 display valid, compelling, and peer-reviewed evidence to make any decision opposed by a  
6 majority of the affected counties Board of Commissioners and Conservation Districts’ boards.]

7 [2011-WYFB strongly supports the efforts of the Weston County Commissioners and  
8 Converse County Commissioners, in the Coordination Process that they have initiated with The  
9 U.S. Forest Service, The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Wyoming Game & Fish  
10 department.]

11 [2011-WYFB would support federal legislation to remove the management of the National  
12 Grasslands from the U.S. Forest Service and turn it over to the Grazing Association boards which  
13 now oversee most of them. Any direct permits shall either be put into Grazing Associations or be  
14 managed by the State in which the lands lie.]

15 [1989-We favor initiating a legislative program to promote the selling of national grasslands  
16 and/or fragmented federally controlled land in the West. In order to return the national grasslands  
17 and/or fragmented federally owned lands to agriculture, we support the following guidelines:

- 18 1. In the disposal of such lands, a permit holder will be given a preferential right to  
19 purchase these lands, right to purchase to be at the productive agricultural value or  
20 chance to meet the highest bid, whichever is lowest.
- 21 2. In the event the permit holder does not wish to purchase, other contiguous landowners  
22 may be given like consideration.
- 23 3. In dispersing these fragmented lands, consideration should be given to blocking up  
24 private lands into more manageable units.]

25 [2010-The Wyoming Farm Bureau questions the integrity of the Public Lands Council's (PLC)  
26 hasty decision, without seeking and accepting comment from the affected public lands permittees,  
27 to accept bribe money from a corporation which has already given bribe money to Western  
28 Watersheds Project (WWP). PLC money came with the earmark of being a permanent fund with  
29 only the interest from it to be used only for monitoring and improvement, while WWP money will  
30 be used to remove permittees from public lands use.]

31 [2010-The Wyoming Farm Bureau supports the right of ranchers to graze on Federal Land.  
32 Farm Bureau is opposed to the use of the National Grasslands as a national park or wildlife refuge  
33 and requests the Governor and the Attorney General of Wyoming file suit against the Federal  
34 Government to stop the introduction of the Black Footed Ferret into the Thunder Basin  
35 Grasslands, and any other federal lands.] (Reaffirmed in 2014, 2019)

36 [2018-That Farm Bureau insists that any land exchange or land change of ownership between  
37 agencies be made in favor of the states in which the land is located with emphasis placed on  
38 agricultural uses, grazing permittees and multiple use concepts as outlined by the current  
39 Wyoming Farm Bureau policies.]

40 [2019-Wyoming Farm Bureau strongly supports legislation that amends the language in the  
41 Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) to protect National Grassland  
42 permittee's due process protections to the same degree enjoyed by and afforded to BLM and

1 National Forest land permittees. That simple fix would be to include the phrase " National Forest  
2 System lands" into 43 USC 1752, delete "lands within National Forest in the sixteen contiguous  
3 Western States".]

4 [2020-Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation insists that the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau  
5 of Land Management recognize that livestock grazing on federal lands is a lawful business and it  
6 is the private property of the Allotment Holder; and that this 'property' or 'property right' is to be  
7 protected by all levels of government without interference. (Reference Red Canyon Sheep  
8 Company vs. Ickes)]  
9

## 10 **Wilderness**

11 [1976-We feel there are already adequate lands in Wyoming declared as wilderness and  
12 (1977-primitive) areas; therefore, we oppose the designation of any additional lands as wilderness  
13 (1977-or primitive) areas or the expansion of grizzly bear habitat or other areas for endangered  
14 species.] (Reaffirmed in 2011)

15 [1977-We oppose further expansions and urge reevaluation of all existing wildernesses under  
16 the Wilderness Act. Further, any future wilderness proposals should be subjected to  
17 environmental, social, and economic impact analysis in addition to heavily weighted  
18 consideration of the views and land use plans including custom, culture, economic viability, and  
19 social stability of the residents in the locality and state concerned.] (A2014)

20 [1977-Farm Bureau actively opposes the Roadless Area Review Evaluation - RARE - Phase  
21 Two (2) and subsequent proposals, including those BLM wilderness proposals.]

22 [1987-Farm Bureau opposes any further addition of any land into the wilderness areas,  
23 National Park areas, Forest Service areas and other public lands.] (Reaffirmed in 2011)

24 [2021-Farm Bureau is opposed to any new "wilderness, parks, or other set aside lands"  
25 designations proposed by any branch, agency, or subdivision of federal or state government.]

26 [2017-We feel there are already adequate lands in Wyoming with special land designations.  
27 Farm Bureau opposes the removal of the multiple use mandate for public lands by special  
28 designation. Additionally, those areas currently designated as Wilderness Study Areas should be  
29 released immediately.] (A2018)

30 [1986-Farm Bureau opposes the EPA becoming involved in any wilderness studies.]  
31 (Reaffirmed in 2011)

32 [1989-Farm Bureau takes the position that naturally damaged natural resources should be  
33 salvaged, and that the people of Wyoming and America should positively benefit from an act of  
34 God in the most practical way without regard for the political boundaries created by the  
35 Wilderness Act of 1960.]

36 [2002-Farm Bureau requests the immediate removal of "roadless" designations in the State of  
37 Wyoming. These have the effect of creating additional wilderness areas, which we actively  
38 oppose.]

39 [2003-Farm Bureau believes that the U.S. Forest Service's roadless inventorying is illegal due  
40 to original wilderness designation wording, which states "there shall be no further roadless  
41 designations as the wilderness has been preserved, and the rest of the federal lands are being used  
42 for and by multiple uses for production and sustainable resources."]

## **Wild Horses**

[1975-Wild/feral horses using ranges have one of the most abusive effects on the range. Existing wild/feral horse ranges as originally set up were considered sufficient to take care of the wild/feral horses if managed properly. Farm Bureau requests that all wild/feral horse ranges be returned to their original area size and number with no new ranges designated or additions to existing ranges allowed.] (A2015)

[2010-Wyoming Farm Bureau opposes any new Wild Horse and Burro herd management areas/HMA being established or expanded in the state of Wyoming.] (A2014)

[2011-Farm Bureau supports reducing the population of feral horses (ie. gelding, birth control, spaying, sterilization & humane destruction.)] (A2015)

[1985-All wild/feral horses or burros presently captured or captured in the future by any government agency should be disposed of within 3 months of capture, either by adoption, sale to private parties, or humane destruction, (2010- including the reopening of horse slaughter plants in the United States.)] (Reaffirmed in 2009, 2010, 2011) (A2015)

[1991-Farm Bureau feels the B.L.M. should introduce "Mammoth Jacks" into the wild horse herds. This would be a natural, environmentally safe, long-term solution to this problem.] (Reaffirmed in 2010)

[2010-Wyoming Farm Bureau demands that there be no loss of livestock grazing AUMs of Federal land due to wildlife or wild horses and burros.]

[2017-Farm Bureau is in favor of the adoption of a permit process whereas private individuals or entities are able to acquire permits to gather feral/wild horses/burros for the humane disposal at an animal slaughter facility for the purpose of controlling the population of these feral/wild horse/burro herds, preventing further degradation of the range, and to reduce the enormous cost to the federal government for their current management practices of the feral/wild horses and burros.]

[2018-Farm Bureau believes BLM is transporting wild horses from overly populated areas to other ranges. Therefore, Farm Bureau opposes the release of wild horses after capture back to BLM or FS lands. Furthermore, BLM horses need to be subject to Wyoming State statutes pertaining to brand law.]

[2019-Wyoming Farm Bureau requests that processing plants for the humane slaughter of all horses be opened/reopened and inspected so that the meat can be used.]

[2019-Entities or individuals who stall efforts to return numbers of feral horses to appropriate management level "AML" be made responsible for the cost of caring for these animals.]

[2019-Feral horses gathered in the State of Wyoming be relocated to Yellowstone National Park.]

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

## **Endangered Species**

[2013-If the Endangered Species Act cannot be eliminated then the Farm Bureau continue to encourage Congress to improve the ESA so that it serves the original purpose which was to

1 protect an endangered species until said species has recovered as determined by solid scientific  
2 data - at which point said species was to be delisted and all associated restrictions involving its  
3 recovery be removed.]

4 [2001-Farm Bureau believes that the Endangered Species Act needs to be rewritten to allow  
5 each state to determine if a species merits protection within its boundaries. If the ESA remains at  
6 the federal level, then adequate federal funding must be available to compensate landowners for  
7 the use of their property by such species.]

8 [1999-Farm Bureau urges Congress to fund the existing incentive portion (Section 2(A)5) of  
9 the Endangered Species Act to relieve property owners of the burden of supporting listed species  
10 and their habitat.]

11 [1999-Farm Bureau requests a moratorium on listing threatened and endangered species until  
12 the Endangered Species Act is revised to consider the intricate balance of economic and social  
13 functions of the immediate local community.]

14 [2003-Farm Bureau requests that any agency or individual petitioning to classify a plant or  
15 animal as a threatened or endangered species shall first provide peer-reviewed scientific evidence  
16 at the same level required for delisting.]

17 [2004-Farm Bureau supports Endangered Species Act reform to tie the costs on a non-  
18 warranted petition for listing back to the petitioner in an effort to stop frivolous and expensive  
19 petitions.]

20 [2003-Farm Bureau applauds the ruling of the Fish and Wildlife Service to not list the  
21 Mountain Plover as threatened or endangered. We expect them to use similar good science and  
22 information before other species are petitioned to be listed.]

23 [2002-Farm Bureau supports the State of Wyoming joining the Mountain States Legal  
24 Foundation in its lawsuit against the United States Department of Interior concerning the listing  
25 of the Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse as a "threatened" and/or endangered species. Farm  
26 Bureau believes the listing was made without regard to the property owners' rights and without  
27 sufficient research.]

28 [2002-Farm Bureau recommends the Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse be delisted.]

29 [1997-Farm Bureau should support new endangered species legislation to promote the  
30 protection of property rights and state water law, while at the same time providing incentives to  
31 landowners in order to encourage their support of threatened or endangered species proposals.  
32 Maintenance of local customs and cultures and healthy economies has to be a primary component  
33 of any endangered species legislation.]

34 [1996-Farm Bureau urges that all monies in the present wolf recovery program should be  
35 taken out and used to keep Yellowstone National Park open and operating.]

36 [1991-We support a legislation that would repeal the Endangered Species Act (ESA). It could  
37 only be reconsidered when the federal deficit is eliminated. If and when it is reconsidered, Farm  
38 Bureau recommends the ESA be amended to allow for socio-economic considerations prior to  
39 listings of a species as endangered or threatened. Further, Farm Bureau recommends:

- 40 1. The Act should be amended so that when a species is listed, the total cost of recovery  
41 shall be determined in advanced. The economic analysis shall include costs to the  
42 government, business, and the consumer.

2. If there is a recognized biologically viable wild population anywhere in the world, there shall be no efforts made to reintroduce into any previous range in the U.S. (Reaffirmed in 1995)
  3. If a population is introduced into a range in the U.S., its management shall be placed under the direct control of that state's wildlife management department with federal government funding provided to meet the state's requirement.
  4. The U.S. government shall be liable for any and all damages on or to private property caused by the introduction or reintroduction of any species under the ESA.
  5. In all cases, the economic, social, and safety needs of humans living in the affected area shall be given preference in any environmental assessment or study on the reintroduction of a species on either federal or private lands.
  6. A taking implications assessment be conducted on each introduction or reintroduction of a threatened or endangered species under any ESA.] (Reaffirmed in 1994)
- [1992-The Endangered Species Act should be amended to include language that will prohibit the protection of hybrid species.] (Reaffirmed in 1994)
- [1989-All counties and the state Farm Bureau Federation should provide financial support for a legal challenge in support of members who suffer livestock losses by animals owned or protected by the State of Wyoming and the federal government under the Endangered Species Act.] (Reaffirmed in 1994)
- [1989-The Endangered Species Act should be amended as follows: "federal regulations on endangered species should provide that when the particular species is not sighted in a local area during a five-year period, all land and water use restrictions should be lifted in that area."]  
(Reaffirmed in 1994)
- [1987-Farm Bureau favors an amendment to the Endangered Species Act to allow for use of registered pesticides in the range of endangered species.] (Reaffirmed in 1994)
- [1989-Farm Bureau favors amending the Endangered Species Act to require payment to landowners for any imposition placed on them by complying with the Act.] (Reaffirmed in 1994)
- [1990-Unless and until the black footed ferret is removed from endangered or threatened status, we are opposed to the introduction or reintroduction anywhere in Wyoming. If it is reintroduced, assurances must be made that this will not cause a change in multiple use concepts of these lands (2001-including any shooting prohibitions.)) (Reaffirmed in 1994)
- [2009-The Wyoming Farm Bureau believes the introduction of the black footed ferret into the Thunder Basin national grasslands is in violation of the original purpose of the national grasslands. The National Grasslands were acquired and dedicated for the specific purposes of livestock grazing and the local agricultural economy, and not to be wildlife sanctuaries. Also be it further resolved that the Wyoming Farm Bureau adamantly opposes the Thunder Basin National Grassland prairie dog management strategy and land and resource management plan.]
- [1990-Farm Bureau will sponsor legislation that would require the federal government to conduct deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) analysis on all known species and sub-species listed or proposed pursuant to the Endangered Species Act in order to determine if they are legally qualified as unique and genetically pure species.] (Reaffirmed in 1994)
- [1993-The Wyoming Toad is a listed endangered species, which is creating problems for

1 property owners and others for the benefit of society, in general. The federal government should  
2 ensure that their regulations and restrictions on pesticide use, to the maximum intent practicable,  
3 creates the minimum impact on property owners. The government should contact landowners and  
4 negotiate written agreements with them so landowners can know what impositions the public  
5 wishes them to bear and what remuneration the public is willing to pay for such requirements.  
6 The regulations should not be imposed until such time as the regulations are legally promulgated.  
7 Before a pesticide can be prohibited, it must be proven the pesticide is harmful to the Wyoming  
8 Toad.] (Reaffirmed in 1994)

9 [1994-We are opposed to the proposed listing or actual listing of the Swift Fox as threatened  
10 or endangered, due to the adverse economic, social, and biological impact caused by listed  
11 species under the Endangered Species Act, as there is no information indicating that the Swift  
12 Fox is either threatened or endangered.]

13 [1993-If the ESA is enforced in any area; it should be rigidly enforced on every square foot of  
14 land in the United States.] (Reaffirmed in 1994)

15 [1998-Farm Bureau opposes any attempt to classify the black-tailed, or any other prairie dog  
16 as a threatened or endangered species.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

17 [1998-Farm Bureau proposes that pelicans be removed from any list of protection so they can  
18 be hunted and controlled, so they don't eat all of the fish in our ponds, lakes, and streams.]

19 [1999-If the prairie dog is to be added to the endangered species list, Farm Bureau will  
20 petition to have the prairie dog flea put on the endangered list also.]

21 [2022-Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation opposes any introduction of endangered,  
22 threatened, or sensitive species in areas whether or not recognized as historic range without  
23 voluntary agreement with affected landowners and permittees.]

## 24 25 **Wolf**

26 [1994-Farm Bureau supports a state law to allow wolves remaining on private land, after the  
27 landowner has requested the USFWS to remove the wolves, to be trapped or killed.] (Reaffirmed  
28 in 2009)

## 29 30 **Weed & Pest Control**

31 [1980-Farm Bureau requests that Section 3 of PL 90-583, the Carlson-Foley Act, be deleted in  
32 its entirety and replaced with a new Section 3 which would read as follows:

33 "The departments or agencies of the federal government shall implement and pursue an  
34 effective program for the control of noxious plants, other undesirable plant species on all lands  
35 under their control or jurisdiction, including wilderness areas and national parks.

36 1. Such programs shall be in accordance with state and federal weed laws.

37 2. Such programs shall be in cooperation with the state Department of Agriculture and/or  
38 with a state designated agency where there is a statewide weed and pest organization."

39 WyFB shall encourage all state Farm Bureaus with federal land in their states to put pressure  
40 on the federal government to start controlling noxious weeds, pests and predatory animals.]

41 [2017-Wyoming Farm Bureau opposes Worker Protection Standard 2015, 40 CFR 170 as  
42 written for the implications and repercussions the regulation poses to agricultural employers,

1 certified pesticide applicators (handlers), and workers, and request the regulations be re-written to  
2 reflect a commonsense approach to protect workers' safety.]

3 [2020-Wyoming Farm Bureau supports legislation that protects agricultural  
4 applicators/producers from being presumed guilty of chemical drift liability.]

## 6 **Water Administration**

7 [1983-The U.S. Forest Service is attempting to change the rules and claiming to have the  
8 authority to restrict the water rights and rights-of-way for the transport, and without legislation  
9 the Forest Service is now requiring all farmers and ranchers to:

- 10 1. Sign revocable permits or easements if agriculture wants to continue using the
- 11 irrigation ditches,
- 12 2. Pay a fee for the use of these ditches,
- 13 3. Not transfer ditch rights to a new owner without the Forest Service's permission.

14 Farm Bureau supports the passage of legislation which will exempt from (1988-Forest  
15 Service) permits and fees all irrigation ditches constructed before 1976. We urge support from our  
16 Representative and Senators and the American Farm Bureau Federation.]

17 [1981-Federal requirements have produced greatly increased costs for recent rehabilitation  
18 and betterment irrigation projects. We favor modification of current regulations requiring  
19 maintenance of wildlife habitat on existing irrigation projects to limit adverse effects on R & B  
20 programs.]

21 [1995-Farm Bureau supports a plan that would allow water districts that get their water from  
22 the Bureau of Reclamation to "bank" their unused water.]

23 [1997-Farm Bureau believes in the protection of private property rights thus opposes the  
24 Heritage River Initiative, Wild and Scenic Rivers, the National Heritage Areas Partnership Act,  
25 the American Heritage Trust Act, the Mississippi Rivers Heritage Corridor, the Yellowstone  
26 Heritage River proposal and any and all other similar proposals, regardless of the "catchy" names  
27 which may be developed in the future.] (Reaffirmed in 2007)

28 [2007-Since Wild and Scenic River designations just end up adding more de-facto wilderness  
29 area. Farm Bureau opposes designating the Snake River in Wyoming or any other stream as wild  
30 and scenic]

## 32 **Wetlands**

33 [1991-We favor Federal legislation designed to reduce or limit acres of designated wetlands.]

34 [1990-Farm Bureau opposes the proposed acquisition of easements or outright purchase of  
35 "wetlands" with public funds; i.e., Land and Water Conservation Fund and/or proposed American  
36 Heritage Trust Fund.]

37 [1990-Farm Bureau believes the federal government has no right to classify personal property  
38 farmlands as wetlands or to regulate the use of these lands.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

39 [1990-We support the protection and use of agricultural man-made wetlands, i.e., the irrigated  
40 hay meadows, irrigated croplands, and artificial stock watering facilities, for the purpose for  
41 which they were intended. We instruct government agencies and environmental protection groups  
42 interested in wetlands to back off and leave the agricultural community alone.]



## **Water Quality**

[1974-We support elimination of irrigation from any discharge permit system.]

[1998-Farm Bureau should pursue and assist in the development of amendments to existing statutes to establish, in rules, a definition and threshold for the level of scientifically valid data necessary to accurately assign a water body's classification, and to determine a water body's quality as it relates to its ability to meet its assigned beneficial uses. Such definition shall, at a minimum, include the following: Data, including but not limited to, the historical, geological, and hydrological capability of a water body to meet beneficial uses; and chemical, physical, and biological data collected under an approved sampling and analysis plan. This plan should, at a minimum, specify monitoring location, dates, and quality control/quality assurance.]

[1999-Farm Bureau opposes the Clean Water Action Plan.]

[2001-Farm Bureau opposes the new AFO/CAFO regulations and requests that any needed regulation be the responsibility of each individual state.]

[2007-Farm Bureau strongly urges congress immediately clarify that livestock manure should not be considered a "hazardous substance" or "pollutant" or "contaminant" under the Comprehensive Environmental Recovery, Compensation and Liability Act or be subject to the reporting requirements of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act.]

[2002-Farm Bureau requests the EPA to recognize any state's base data using fecal coli form as an indicator of water quality.]

[1992-The Clean Water Act should be amended to protect agricultural interests and private property rights.] (Reaffirmed in 2014)

[2007-Farm Bureau opposes any expansion under the Clean Water Act of COE (Core of Engineers) authority over wetlands or isolated water.]

[2007-In the Clean Water Restoration Act of 2007 HR 2421 and SB 1870, they are trying to change the wording of The Clean Water Act from "navigable water" to "all intrastate waters". This gives the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Army Corp. of Engineers control over all water. Farm Bureau strongly opposes these bills, and the 2009 Clean Water Restoration Act (S787).] (Reaffirmed in 2009, 2014)

## **Super Fund**

[1993-Farm Bureau supports legislation under re-authorization of the Super Fund Act (environmental cleanup) to formulate more equitable and fair regulations. Regulations shall not include joint and several liability, and EPA must show real pollution has occurred. Further, there must be a consistent standard by which the EPA determines pollution.]

# **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

1 transporting Agricultural-Production material, to meet the same Department of Transportation  
2 rules and regulations as apply to over-the-road commercial haulers of hazardous materials.]  
3 [1992-We oppose any regulation change on logbook exemption from 150 miles to 100 miles.]  
4 [2015-Farm Bureau opposes the Federal mandated Transportation Policy that limit speed of  
5 commercial vehicles to a lower speed than the posted speed limits.]  
6 [1991-We believe that the 10,001-pound GVW-GCW minimum weight limit for vehicles,  
7 such as pickup-gooseneck trailer combinations is too low to be practical for agriculture purposes  
8 and should be raised to 26,001 GVW-GCW pounds, to be in compliance with Federal Motor  
9 Carrier Safety regulations.] (Reaffirmed in 2015)  
10 [1991-We support federal legislation which would increase weight and/or length limits for  
11 tractor-trailer motor carriers.] (A2015)  
12 [1989-We urge that efforts by the Coalition of Western States to achieve uniformity on truck  
13 weights and lengths be intensified by the state and federal agencies involved.] (Reaffirmed in  
14 2015) (A2016)  
15 [2007-Farm Bureau believes all commercial trucks entering the United States must submit to  
16 a DOT inspection, comply with all existing U.S. rules and regulations, and the drivers must have  
17 a workable understanding of English.]  
18 [2011-Farm Bureau opposes requiring a CDL to operate agriculture machinery.]  
19 [2016-Farm Bureau supports uniform speed limits for all classes of vehicles.]  
20 [2016-Wyoming Farm Bureau is opposed to all speed limiting devices on all commercial and  
21 multipurpose trucks, busses, and vehicles.]  
22 [2018-The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) should only mandate "E-  
23 Logs" or electronic logging devices for Carriers with poor safety ratings.]  
24

## 25 **Roads**

26 [1996-Farm Bureau calls for funding for the Intermodal Surface Transportation Enhancement  
27 Act (ISTEA) to be used only for road and bridge construction/reconstruction.]  
28

## 29 **Railroads**

30 [1997-Farm Bureau believes that all coal cars should be designed or loaded to stop coal  
31 particles from being discharged along the landscape to eliminate fire hazard.]  
32 [1997-Farm Bureau requests that the Surface Transportation Board require a full and  
33 complete National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) environmental impact statement and a  
34 separate economic analysis on the application of the DM&E Railroad or other additional railroads  
35 planning to extend lines into Wyoming.]  
36 [1989-Certain United States railroads received a total of 128,000,000 acres of federal land to  
37 encourage and assist in railroad construction. The land grant railroads have retained ownership of  
38 some land and much of the mineral rights obtained through said land grants. The land grant  
39 railroads have also formed holding companies to separate the land, mineral, and natural resource  
40 assets from their railroad operations. The railroads have announced intentions to abandon a  
41 significant portion of branch line networks in the next few years. The abandonment of branch  
42 lines will result in a shift in fiscal responsibilities from the private sector to the public sector to

1 maintain a road and highway system.

2 We recommend that the legislature request Congress to institute an investigation to  
3 accomplish the following:

- 4 1. Determine the value of the remaining land grant assets currently held by the railroads.
- 5 2. Determine the current income from land grant assets.
- 6 3. Determine the extent to which railroads require support of income from land grant  
7 assets to maintain and improve services now and in the future.
- 8 4. Determine the extent to which the Interstate Commerce Commission should permit  
9 necessary rail services to be abandoned in the light of government-provided land grant  
10 assets.
- 11 5. Establish a policy on diversion of land grant assets from "railroad" purposes.
- 12 6. Establish a policy that government-provided land grant assets and income from such  
13 assets should be included in the Interstate Commerce Commission adequacy  
14 determination of revenues and earnings of the land grant railroads.
- 15 7. Examine the extent to which land grant assets and income should be used to replace  
16 government subsidy of necessary connecting services to land grant railroads.]

## 17 **Telecommunications**

18 [2005-Tele-marketers shall be responsible for all cell phone airtime costs incurred during their  
19 solicitations.]

20 [2009-WyFB supports legislation for people to have the choice of which local channels they  
21 choose from their satellite provider.]

22 [2023-Farm Bureau believes that vehicle radios should continue to have an AM option.]  
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