

AMERICAN AGRI-WOMEN 2026 POSITION STATEMENTS



AmericanAgriWomen.org

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ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AAW	American Agri-Women
AITC	Agriculture in the Classroom
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
BMPs	Best Management Practices
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Recovery Compensation and Liability Act
DMC	Dairy Margin Coverage Program
DOL	Department of Labor
DRP	Dairy Revenue Protection Program
EAJA	Equal Access to Justice Act
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Environmental Protection and Community Right- to-Know Act
ERS	Economic Research Service
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FIFRA	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide & Rodenticide Act
FSMA	Food Safety Modernization Act
GMO	Genetically Modified Organism
HARPC	Hazard Analysis & Risk-Based Preventive Control
HOS	Hours of Service
HSUS	Humane Society of the United States
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IQA	Information Quality Act
IWTF	Inland Waterways Trust Fund
NASS	National Agricultural Statistics Service
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
PETA	People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals
PRIA	Pesticide Registration Improvement Act
RFID	Radio Frequency Identification
RFS	Renewable Fuel Standard
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
WHO	World Health Organization
WOTUS	Waters of the U.S.
3 WTO	World Trade Organization

COMMODITIES

Domestic food, fuel and fiber supply must be the basis of our national security. AAW recognizes that U.S. farmers and ranchers continue to provide a safe and abundant food supply in a healthy environment. The future wellbeing of the world depends upon modern, progressive production capabilities and practices of U.S. agriculture.

1. AAW supports the use and protection of existing and new seed technology for food, feed, and fiber to advance a higher economic benefit and to assure an abundant, sustainable, and secure domestic and global food supply.
2. AAW supports an independent audit of all commodity checkoffs as well as complete transparency.
3. AAW supports the retention and continued development of an independent U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). AAW believes the USDA is imperative for the continued global success of our national food, fuel, and fiber product security.
4. In the event of a natural disaster, AAW supports immediate government assistance to affected agricultural producers.
5. AAW supports an efficient and modern transportation infrastructure, which enables U.S. farmers and ranchers to access domestic and world markets. We encourage access to containers for agricultural shipping rather than returning them empty to foreign ports. The general lack of transportation infrastructure maintenance, including locks and dams and railroad monopolies, puts all the world food supply in jeopardy.
6. AAW opposes mandatory technologies and risk management procedures that would create a burden to those producing food, fuel, and fiber.
7. AAW supports the legislative due process for determining major agricultural policy.
8. AAW supports organic producers to pay into commodity check-off programs as do conventional producers.

Commodity Marketing

9. AAW supports initiatives that promote the ability to offer forward contracts and risk-management tools.

Crop Insurance

10. AAW supports crop insurance that:
 - provides coverage based on current crop history and is administered by the private sector,
 - provides affordably priced, adequate coverage, which is actuarially sound and voluntary, in all regions of the country, and
 - requires participation for eligibility in government crop disaster programs.
11. AAW supports crop insurance as a viable alternative within the Farm Program as a necessary means for global food security at an affordable cost to producers.
12. AAW supports the strict enforcement of crop insurance regulations

regarding abuse of the program.

13. AAW supports the government recognizing that private insurers must preserve capital for possible future payouts to producers. We support the transparency of all crop insurance companies.

Pesticides

Pesticides include herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, rodenticides, nematocides and many others intended for preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating pests.

14. AAW supports the US EPA being the standard-setting body for pesticide use.
15. AAW supports the continued use of fumigants and specifically the authorized use of methyl bromide in response to an “emergency event.” There is currently no existing process to request the use of methyl bromide for an “emergency event” when no other alternatives are available.
16. AAW supports the registration of current fumigants and continued development of new fumigants for crop production and export opportunities.
17. AAW supports the timely reauthorization for key regulatory frameworks such as the Pesticide Registration Improvement Act (PRIA) and the Federal Insecticide, fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) to allow the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to conduct timely science-based review and determination on new product registration and amendments to existing product registrations.
18. AAW urges Congress to continue oversight of the EPA in its review of Section 18, Section 24C, and Crisis Exemption requests by the states, manufacturers and third parties in a timely manner. Sections 18 and 24 are emergency pest management protocol.
19. AAW urges Congress to ensure chemical labels remain up to date with the newest technologies.
20. AAW urges Congress to reconsider current agricultural chemical restrictions by expanding special licensing access and reevaluating bans in light of modern ultra-high precision application technologies.
21. AAW supports a federal policy for the use of the best available scientific data/ information in the decision-making process for regulating crop production tools.
22. AAW supports risk protection for producers who follow on-label procedures and during product application.
23. AAW supports the policies that provide for producers to keep records on-site for chemical usage.
24. AAW supports dedicated IR-4 (Interregional Research Project No. 4) funding, a program to support the registration of crop management tools for minor crops.
25. AAW supports continued research and development of biological, physical, cultural, and chemical tools necessary for all growers to incorporate Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategies into their overall management regimens.

Food Safety & Nutrition

26. AAW supports a federal standard to maintain the U.S. food supply while maintaining consumer food confidence in the safety and affordability of U.S. agricultural products.
27. To ensure the safety of our food supply, AAW supports:
 - the implementation of animal health emergency management programs that both protect animal health and support the continued operation of agricultural businesses,
 - Hazard Analysis and Risk-based Preventive Control (HARPC),
 - monitoring the status of foreign and domestic animal diseases,
 - inspections at the border to maintain a safe and abundant food supply for the American people and the world population,
 - the advancements in ag chemicals and technology that play a major role in maintaining both quality and quantity of food.
28. AAW supports healthy eating habits, recommending a balanced daily diet of meats, dairy, eggs, fruits, whole grains, and vegetables to support healthy living.
29. AAW supports fruit juices, including those with natural sweeteners, in nutrition programs.
30. AAW supports the Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA) and Current Good Manufacturing Practices (CGMP)

CROPS

Fruits, Vegetables and Specialty Crops

31. AAW supports the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) increasing fruits, vegetables, and specialty crops for consumption in federal food programs.
32. AAW supports the continued education for the consumption of U.S.-grown produce, which provides tremendous health and economic benefits to both consumers and growers.
33. AAW supports research and implementation of minimum grade quality standards for fresh fruits, vegetables, and specialty crops that will improve product quality and meet consumer expectations to enhance the growers' competitive position.
34. AAW supports a periodic review and revision of federal grades and standards to better reflect conditions due to modern harvest and marketing methods.
35. AAW supports the U.S. Trade Representative establishing a staff position for specialty crop trade matters in the agricultural office.
36. AAW supports individual and cooperative efforts by producers to improve income with processing and marketing methods that add value to farm products while maintaining food safety.

Grains, Sugar and Cotton

37. AAW supports and promotes alternative uses of all grain and related by-products produced in the United States.
38. AAW supports a national energy policy that includes a Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) and year round E-15 for all transportation fuels and less dependence upon foreign oil.

39. AAW supports the U.S. sugar program as well as The Cotton Board for U.S. cotton producers.

Landscaping, Nurseries & Greenhouses

40. AAW supports the development of industry-driven, science-based, voluntary, Best Management Practices (BMPs), including, but not limited to, cost-share programs and other incentives that assist nurseries in meeting water quality standards and other environmental goals.
41. AAW supports continued research and development of biological, physical, cultural, and chemical tools necessary for nursery growers and landscape maintenance professionals to incorporate Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategies into their overall management regimens.
42. AAW insists that the scientific foundation and biological integrity of Quarantine-37 (Plants for Planting Manual/7CFR) must never be compromised. It is a scientifically sound, biologically based barrier designed to minimize the introduction of new, damaging, exotic pests and diseases into the U.S.

New Crops & New Uses

43. AAW supports research efforts into the development of emerging and new crops for commercial food, fiber, and energy uses.
44. AAW supports research on plant-based feeds necessary to develop the regulatory structure for an offshore aquaculture industry in the U.S.
45. AAW supports improving medical cannabis programs to better protect patient rights and access to medicine.

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY

46. AAW supports the use of the latest technological tools to meet increased global demand for milk, eggs, and animal derived meat.
47. AAW supports the availability of new products to safeguard the health of animals.
48. AAW supports the responsible use of antibiotics and other industry-approved treatments to safeguard animal health.
49. AAW continues to oppose FDA Rule 263 requiring veterinary prescriptions for prior over-the-counter antibiotics.
50. AAW opposes announcements of suspected, unconfirmed cases of infectious zoonotic diseases because it can lead to irrevocable economic harm.
51. AAW supports interstate shipment of meat from state-inspected processing plants where state regulations are equal to or exceed federal regulations.
52. AAW urges the USDA to work with state and federal animal health officials to identify all animals imported into the United States.
53. AAW recommends that any federally mandated surveillance and food safety programs be accompanied with adequate federal funding.
54. AAW urges Congress to allow the livestock industry to make responsible management decisions on breeding, disease surveillance, marketing, environmental conditions, and other issues that affect the livestock industry and the welfare of animals.

55. AAW supports an effective track and trace system that is cost effective to producers and enhances public confidence in the U.S. food supply.
56. AAW supports legislation to clarify that Congress did not intend to regulate manure under the Comprehensive Environmental Recovery Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) or the Environmental Protection and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), known as Superfund laws.
57. AAW opposes implementing fines and/or prison time for anyone who sells, transports, imports, or exports horses going to a humane and regulated horse processing facility.
58. AAW supports the classification of equine as livestock, and not as companion animals.
59. AAW supports the removal of the 10% cap in saturated fat in the US dietary guidelines.
60. AAW supports the voice of individual farmers in a FMMO (Federal Milk Marketing Order) hearing process, and the elimination of block and modified block voting.
61. Although AAW remains skeptical of climate accounting practices, we support measuring methane emissions using only GWP* (Global Warming Potential Star) in climate accounting.
62. AAW supports the Dairy Margin Coverage (DMC) Program and the Dairy Revenue Protection (DRP) Program.
63. AAW opposes nut, plant, or fungus-based or blended beverages being labeled as “milk.”
64. AAW opposes mandatory Radio Frequency Identification (RFID).

Animal Well-Being

65. AAW supports the responsible care and treatment of animals.
66. AAW supports disease vaccine research and development of the vaccine bank.
67. AAW supports the inclusion of farmers and ranchers, as well as industry professionals, in the development of any new policy to regulate treatment practices.
68. AAW supports the use of working animals for the purpose of performing a specific duty or function including, but not limited to ranching, transportation, exhibition, education and agri-tourism.
69. AAW supports peer-reviewed research and education into standards of care that ensure animal well-being as well as profitable ways to raise livestock set by marketing demands.
70. AAW supports only highly qualified and uniformly trained state departments of agriculture employees' access to properties for inspections at animal processing centers or any other animal handling facility.
71. AAW opposes any legislation or regulations that would allow the Humane World for Animals (HWA) People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA), or any other anti-animal industry activists' access to animal processing and private animal handling facilities for any reason at any time.
72. AAW respectfully asks legislators to talk with livestock producers to learn why producers use certain practices for the well-being of their animals

before supporting bills pertaining to animal health and welfare.

73. AAW supports the responsible use of animals in research.
74. AAW supports legislation establishing strong federal criminal penalties and civil remedies for violent, threatening, obstructive and destructive conduct that is intended to injure, intimidate, or interfere with animal enterprises and research.
75. AAW supports legislation that would create criminal and civil penalties for anyone secretly filming or participating in undercover investigations at agricultural facilities without the express permission of the owner of the property.
76. AAW supports legislation that establishes assistance for security programs at research facilities.
77. AAW supports the right of farmers to protect their records from public access.
78. AAW supports the legalization of horse processing plants to guarantee the humane and environmentally sensitive disposal of abandoned, aged and infirm horses in the United States without excessive regulations.
79. AAW supports the sale, possession, and humane transportation of horses for processing across state and international borders without excessive regulations.
80. AAW supports the use of standardized Best Management Practices (BMPs) in livestock carcass disposal.
81. AAW supports regulations which require licensed businesses to sell lawfully bred as well as rescue animals.

Pollinators

82. AAW supports strong pollinator communities (ie. Beekeepers), and the funding for continued research, including but not limited to, bee pests and diseases.
83. AAW supports the option for Neonicotinoids, among other pesticides, for targeted pest protection efforts to conserve the bee population.
84. AAW supports continued research on varroa mites and other causes of colony collapse.
85. AAW supports locally determined practices as the most beneficial means of maintaining native pollinator health.

EDUCATION

86. AAW supports agricultural education and education about our nation's food, flora, fiber, fauna, feed, and fuel supply which must be based on factual information and peer-reviewed science.
87. AAW encourages agricultural advisory boards to work cooperatively on common issues through education.
88. AAW supports Career and Technical Education (CTE) workforce education to include all learning disciplines that contribute to the ag industry.
89. AAW supports a national Agriculture in the Classroom (AITC) program

with continued funding and support for a national director and regional and national conferences.

90. AAW supports funding for agricultural research and development through land grant universities, qualified higher education agricultural programs, and the USDA to ensure the necessary increases in productivity and safety of food, fiber, flora, fauna, feed, and fuel supply.
91. AAW supports public education based on historical and scientific facts.
92. AAW supports agricultural and natural resource education along with leadership training programs, such as FFA, 4-H, et. al., to prepare youth and adults for careers in agriculture, agri-business, and natural resources.
93. AAW supports access to higher education in rural areas by any means necessary, including virtual learning, or cooperative efforts with high schools or higher educational institutions.

AGRICULTURE BUSINESS & ECONOMICS —

AGRICULTURAL LABOR AND IMMIGRATION

AAW believes the continual workforce shortage facing the labor-intensive agricultural industry is a matter of national security. Agricultural production is a strategic resource in the United States, and the stability of our domestically produced food supply is at risk without an improved temporary guest worker program and ongoing investments in career and technical education.

94. AAW supports a reliable, timely, flexible, affordable, legal, and unlimited agricultural worker program.
95. AAW supports earning a path to citizenship through legal agricultural related work.
96. AAW supports wage rates for agricultural workers to be determined on a state-by-state basis with options for piece-rate, hourly rate, daily rate, or monthly rate. Any increase in minimum wage in food production directly increases the cost of food for consumers.
97. AAW supports a flexible year-round agricultural visa program to bring workers in as needed and to keep in place the skilled work force that is already here.
98. AAW opposes fines and sanctions applied to agribusiness producers who have done due diligence to hire eligible workers.
99. AAW supports a secret ballot as the way for workers to vote for union representation, as well as voluntary dues-paying members in unions.
100. AAW supports public/private investments in training the rural work force.
101. AAW supports the overtime exemption for production agriculture.
102. AAW supports youth working and learning in production agriculture, including farm family youth and youth in supervised educational experiences.
103. AAW supports full disclosure of Department of Labor (DOL) policies, guidelines, and operating procedures such as those found in the Field Operational Handbook.
104. AAW encourages agencies that perform labor housing inspections, including the DOL wage and hour division, to work with growers to provide safe housing, or camps, and to allow growers to correct problem areas in a timely manner before imposing fines.

105. AAW supports legislation to protect and increase the workforce in agriculture. We oppose mandatory e-verify. If mandatory e-verify for workers is enacted, then it must be introduced on a phased-in basis only while maintaining a reliable system to process applications.
106. AAW supports protecting the rights of workers, farmers, and consumers against loss of products/production during labor disputes.
107. AAW supports agricultural businesses and related service entities, such as trucking and custom operators, being able to hire independent contractors to perform tasks essential to their businesses.
108. AAW supports a clear definition of contractors that provides flexibility for the contracting farm or business and the contracting agent which includes:
 - the agent determining their own hours, pre-agreed upon outcomes and deliverables,
 - jointly signed changes or amendments to stated outcomes and deliverables,
 - pre-negotiated handling of expenses related to delivering the expected outcomes, and
 - contractors being responsible for their own retirement, taxes, and healthcare. (Examples could include truck drivers, bookkeepers, freelance writers and graphic designers.)
109. AAW supports efforts to increase the number of large animal veterinarians, including training/certification of all levels of large animal care professionals, in rural areas.
110. AAW supports efforts by nonprofits and educational institutions to develop entrepreneurship in youth and adult populations. This includes but is not limited to minority, underserved and adults who are transitioning into a new agriculture business venture.
111. AAW supports student visas for career and technical education, including reciprocal work exchange programs.

HOMELAND SECURITY AND DISASTER RELIEF

AAW condemns all forms of terrorism. As providers of this nation's food, fiber, and renewable fuel supply, we recognize the need to increase our vigilance to protect the production of agriculture products and the inputs required for production.

112. AAW supports efforts to educate producers about ways to safeguard our nation's food and fiber supply and agricultural inputs from acts of terror, including cyber threats.
113. AAW supports rural crime task forces collaborating with local law enforcement for the prevention of rural and farm crime and the reimbursement of damages to landowners caused by illegal activity.
114. AAW urges states to fund and support activities to protect food production and food distribution, especially along our nation's borders and other points of entry.
115. AAW supports legislation that would allow more rural communities to qualify for timely federal disaster assistance.
116. AAW supports strong border security.
117. AAW supports expediting funding and implementation to rebuild

infrastructure after natural disasters and pandemics.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

118. AAW supports continued public and private investment in agricultural research to include:
 - the development of affordable tools, technology and techniques,
 - efficient farm management practices that would support the advancement of agricultural production and processes in the United States for the industry and consumers, and
 - upgrading and modernizing agricultural research facilities.
119. AAW supports the management and use of baseline data supplied by producers through USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (USDA/NASS) and USDA Economic Research Service (USDA/ERS).
120. AAW supports the investment in research and development of agricultural technology to maximize humanitarian benefits and to provide producers a greater range of management tools to promote continued wise farm management.
121. AAW supports a coordinated framework and approval process of biotechnology and agriculture products and tools by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and USDA.
122. AAW supports the FDA conclusion that genetically engineered products marketed to date are as safe as comparable to non-genetically engineered foods and must meet the same food safety requirements as foods derived from traditional products.
123. AAW supports the position that any biosafety protocol that is implemented should be based on risk assessments and research-based science.
124. AAW supports policies and funding for the development of an innovative culture in rural America through transmission of land grant universities' research discoveries into commercial ventures.

AAW defines “sustainable agriculture” including silviculture, forestry, aquaculture, and hydroponics, as using best management practices adapted for the local environment and resources that produce safe, high-quality food and other products for America and the world, resulting in profitable operations that improve the land and environment for future generations.

125. AAW recognizes a difference between gene editing and transgenic breeding methods. Labeling and testing policies should reflect such differences.
126. AAW encourages strengthening intellectual property rights, including plant and seed patents and trademarks, for the purpose of deterring unauthorized use in crop production.
127. The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office should reinstate the 10-year domestic production window for purposes of considering new plant and seed patents.
128. AAW supports producers owning the data collected on their property and maintaining control of the distribution.
129. AAW supports comprehensive research to determine farm, ranch, and timber contributions to carbon management.

130. AAW opposes the government purchasing or subsidizing carbon credits.

GLOBAL ISSUES

131. AAW stands firm in defending the Constitution and Bill of Rights of the United States of America. We strongly urge all members of Congress to protect the sovereignty of the United States against global governance.
132. AAW opposes the United States Government granting authority for the oversight of U.S. pandemic policies to the United Nations, the World Health Organization (WHO), or any other Global public/private entities.
133. AAW opposes limitations on individual opportunities and privileges, redistribution of wealth, and limitations on property rights.
134. AAW recognizes the need for an international forum for countries to discuss their differences and cooperate on problems of common concern.
135. AAW opposes the United States granting authority to the United Nations regarding the use or management of any federal, state, or private properties of the United States and its territories.
136. AAW supports giving food rather than dollars in food aid. We recognize that the United States needs to provide a steady level of food aid every year, on which the international humanitarian community can rely.
137. AAW supports training and research to help smallholder farmers in developing countries because it has a greater impact than food aid on their ability to feed themselves which leads to trade and to peaceful relations.
138. AAW supports the concept that the United States, not the United Nations, establish the criteria to be met by developing nations prior to receiving U.S. food aid.
139. AAW opposes new designations of biosphere reserves.
140. AAW opposes the sale of U.S. public or private land holdings or mineral rights, water rights, or other resources to adversarial foreign entities or parties acting on behalf of foreign adversaries.
141. AAW recognizes the need for international self-reliant farm programs for developing and/or war-torn countries.
142. AAW opposes the U.S. government purchasing minerals, oil or other critical supplies from adversaries identified by the Department of Defense.

TRADE

143. AAW supports a free enterprise economy that encourages innovation and entrepreneurship based on private property rights.
144. Enforcement of patents and trademarks should be extended to countries without intellectual property rights regulations through trade negotiations and treaties.
145. AAW supports a voluntary system for carbon trading that ensures farmers receive income for their carbon stocks and buyers are legitimate.
146. AAW supports using market development program funds to build port and supply chain infrastructure in foreign ports to secure reliable inputs and to export products.

International Trade Negotiation and Policy

147. AAW supports the strict implementation of all international trading rules to prevent unfair practices by competing nations and to assure unrestricted access to domestic and world markets. All trade agreements should be continually evaluated.
148. AAW supports all imported foods and foreign-processed products meet the same grading and safety standards as domestic products.
149. AAW recognizes the World Trade Organization (WTO) as the primary international forum for world trade.
150. AAW encourages the U.S. Trade Representative and/or the WTO to review the definition of developing-nation status.
151. AAW supports further liberalization of trade in agricultural products.
152. AAW supports equivalent pesticide application regulations as part of any trade agreement.
153. AAW supports equivalent sanitary and phytosanitary regulations in trade agreements.
154. AAW opposes the use of arbitrary barriers and punitive tariffs in trade negotiations and policy development.
155. AAW supports payment of technology fees by all, both domestic and foreign, who use the inputs.
156. AAW supports enforcement of limitations on foreign material in grains exported to foreign countries, including all levels of handling from farms to the country of destination.
157. AAW supports cooperative efforts for international market development and promotion programs.
158. AAW supports the protection of intellectual property in trade agreements (genetically engineered technologies, software, equipment, proprietary crops/varieties, etc.).
159. AAW opposes currency manipulation.

Border And Port Inspections

160. AAW supports the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) having the responsibility for border and port inspections.
161. AAW supports improving inspection of our food supply at ports of entry and borders by testing more frequently.

Sanction Reform

162. AAW opposes unilateral sanctions involving food because they have not proven effective to further foreign policy goals and are disruptive to international food trade.

Domestic Trade and Policy

163. AAW supports labeling on all imported agriculture and aquaculture products at the final point of sale to consumers.
164. AAW recognizes food safety and traceability mechanisms; however, the added cost of implementation must not be borne solely by producers.
165. AAW supports nut, plant, or fungus-based or blended beverages to not be labeled as “milk.”

166. AAW contends that protein products derived from tissue-engineered processing are not meat or poultry and should not be labeled as meat or poultry.
167. AAW supports regulations to prohibit misleading labels on products that do not derive from any genetically modified products or products not inherently containing gluten (e.g. “Non GMO”/ “Gluten-Free” orange juice when no oranges are genetically modified or contain gluten).
168. AAW supports the promotion and labeling of U.S. products.

Market Consolidation

169. AAW supports implementation of regulatory oversight of market consolidation.
170. AAW supports efforts to maintain a robust marketplace for U.S. agricultural producers, supported by the belief that many participants bring transparency to prices.

Market access should be subject to review for anti-trust violations, price fixing, and other collusion that would lead to price distortion and competitive disadvantage to those who are uninvolved in those schemes.

INFRASTRUCTURE

171. AAW supports the USDA Rural Utility Service and its sister agencies such as Ag Research Service, Economic Research Service, National Ag Statistics Service, and others engaged in ongoing research and planning for rural electric grid and energy production capacity and planning, to ensure rural areas and agriculture have reliable and ample energy supplies throughout the year and especially in peak seasons.

Multi Modal Transportation

172. AAW supports fiscally responsible investment in modernizing our transportation infrastructure, including ports, rail, locks and dams, airports, and roads.
173. AAW supports modifications to the HOS (hours of service) mandates to give additional flexibility consistent with commercial realities (ex: livestock, pollinators, fresh produce).
174. AAW supports that all commercial vehicles operating within U.S. borders must meet federal and state safety standards.
175. AAW supports federal fuel and transportation taxes and fees be used for their intended purpose.
176. AAW supports timely mediation of labor disputes to ensure our food and agriculture supply chain is not disrupted.

Telecommunications

177. AAW supports federal resources prioritizing high speed, symmetrical, rural connectivity to include support for precision and digital agriculture to allow rural communities to remain competitive.
178. AAW supports a full range of ownership of telecommunications

infrastructure, including entrepreneurs, corporations, cooperatives, municipalities, and other units of local government.

179. AAW supports the contribution reform of the Universal Service Fund to ensure long-term, scalable data and voice service to rural areas.
180. AAW supports federal resources to build fiber-based and wireless telecommunications (line of sight and satellite) for support of rural development.
181. AAW supports federal agencies and private companies standardizing precision agriculture technologies for seamless inter-operability.
182. AAW supports the Federal Communication Commission expanding novel models of spectrum licensing to rural areas.
183. AAW encourages the Federal Communication Commission to maintain an inventory of all spectrum usage and to enforce licensed spectrum to prevent noise.
184. AAW supports keeping the Internet as a means of open communication.
185. AAW supports federal funding for any requirements mandated by the federal government to upgrade first responder and local law enforcement technology.
186. AAW supports undergrounding utilities with adequate fair market compensation to landowners.
187. AAW supports accelerating direct to device technology.
188. AAW supports the inclusion of cellular data coverage in federal data mapping.
189. AAW supports additional training and education on cyber security for agricultural producers.

Cooperatives

190. AAW supports the ability of farmers and ranchers to participate in cooperatively structured enterprises.
191. AAW supports the ability of locally owned cooperatives to administer federal funds for infrastructure buildout & rural development.

Civil Works

192. AAW supports the maintenance and continued investment for development of dams, levees, canals, and other engineered facilities that provide multiple benefits to people & nature.
193. AAW supports the Inland Waterways Trust Fund (IWTF) and public/private cost share of approved projects.
194. AAW urges Congress to immediately reaffirm the initial, established purpose of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. The purposes of flood control, navigation and irrigation projects have served both the government and the economic development efforts of this country.
195. AAW supports the funding and construction of new 1200-foot locks and maintenance of the existing 600-foot locks for the Upper Mississippi and Illinois Rivers.
196. AAW supports the implementation of a plan for systemic flood protection for major watersheds as determined by local needs.
197. AAW opposes the use of inland waterways trust funds for operations and

maintenance, as well as harbor maintenance trust funds for operations.

Trust funds should fund only new construction as intended when authorized. Flood control, irrigation, energy production and transportation should remain as primary purposes for public water storage and management investments. Fish and wildlife “protections” and other environmental concerns should be added using credible research to ensure that socioeconomic costs are justifiable with devaluation and/or harm to individuals, communities or states being fully compensated.

198. AAW urges Congress to disallow immense public investments, such as dams, to be arbitrarily and capriciously destroyed. Prior to any purposeful alteration or destruction of these public investments or their uses, the government should show IQA peer-reviewed science and economic proof that this action is vital to national security and necessary for benefit to humans as well as to the environment, as required under the original intent of the authority of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
199. AAW advocates policies that promote abundance of water resources and/or water storage for agricultural use.

The information quality act (IQA) is a federal law that requires federal agencies to ensure the scientific integrity of data and peer reviewed studies of information they disseminate. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issued guidelines federal agencies must follow.

200. AAW supports allowing voluntary private funds for modernization of locks and dams.

Access to Capital

201. AAW supports lending policies that recognize the unique lending environment of rural areas.
202. AAW supports initiatives that will ensure that community banks and the Farm Credit System remain reliable and competitive sources of credit for farmers, ranchers, and agribusinesses, as well as agricultural and rural infrastructure cooperatives.
203. AAW supports the U.S. House and Senate Agriculture Committees' continued jurisdiction over the Farm Credit System and regulatory oversight by the Farm Credit Administration.
204. AAW supports access to capital for beginning farmers and ranchers, as well as funding for diversification of agricultural operations and upgrades.
205. AAW opposes transition to an exclusive use of digital currency.
206. AAW supports recognizing women as disadvantaged for all USDA programs, including Farm Service Agency, Natural Resources Conservation Service, and Rural Development.
207. AAW supports efforts to allow farmers to request mediation, restructuring, or other similar resolutions of distressed debt(s).
208. AAW supports that USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

funding go directly to farmers, rather than intermediaries, with more opportunities to subsidize retrofitting of farms with new innovative technologies and practices that help increase farmers' wise management, yield, and profitability.

Rural Post Offices

209. AAW opposes the closure of rural post offices and facilities and the reduction of services that provide rural mail distribution.

TAXATION

210. AAW opposes any effort to make tax laws more burdensome.

211. AAW supports the cash accounting method for family farmers and ranchers, regardless of business structure and gross income.

212. AAW supports retaining Section 1031, Like-Kind Exchanges, and continued use of tax deferral options through installment sales.

213. AAW supports restoring the Domestic Production Activity Deduction for all farms, regardless of business structure.

214. AAW supports business interest paid on loans to be fully deductible.

215. AAW supports FICA and Medicare taxes (self-employment tax) to be assessed only on wages, not on pass-through dividends to shareholders from corporate-structured farms.

216. AAW supports exempting farmlands from capital gains tax.

217. AAW supports the depreciation recapture rules when farm and other business depreciable assets are sold on retirement or cessation of business.

218. AAW supports special exemptions for purchases of machinery and equipment, land improvements, livestock, and buildings.

219. AAW supports the permanent authorization of bonus depreciation of 100%.

220. AAW supports the repeal of estate tax on farmland and assets. If not repealed, AAW supports continuing individual estate tax exemption indexed for inflation.

221. AAW supports increasing the gift tax exemption per individual indexed for inflation.

222. AAW supports a stepped-up basis to all inherited assets.

AAW is concerned that eliminating the estate tax carries with it a return to carry over basis. This would mean that farm heirs (as well as other heirs) would not get a stepped up basis for property they inherit, making property acquired via inheritance and later sold subject to very large capital gains taxes.

223. AAW supports a tax incentive for lifetime payouts from individual annuities.

224. AAW supports investment standards to protect the client's best interest.

225. AAW supports the federal tax deduction of health insurance and healthcare costs at 100% for the self-employed, regardless of business structure.

226. AAW supports, in setting tax policy, the revenue from oil and gas industry taxes should remain at the local level.

227. AAW supports restoration of deductibility of farm meals as a business

meal deduction.

HEALTHCARE

228. AAW supports a health care system:

- that requires health care providers to accept private pay for medical services,
- that increases competition for voluntary purchasing alliances and associations to help smaller employers and individuals buy insurance at a reasonable rate,
- that employers of fewer than 50 full-time employees be exempt from legislation that requires them to pay for health care coverage,
- that decisions for specific testing and hospital stays should be determined by attending medical professionals,
- that continues to develop and use paraprofessional programs in rural communities as well as programs to encourage doctors and nurses to locate in rural areas, and
- that promotes insurance programs that support agriculture's unique regional and seasonal needs.

229. AAW supports funding for behavioral and mental health services, including prevention, treatment, and recovery.

230. AAW supports keeping our food production and supply chain intact with federal funding for ongoing testing and immunizations against pandemic diseases for employees.

231. AAW supports that citizens of the United States should have access to the best medical service, health insurance, prescriptions, and Medicare coverage from the most economical source of their choice.

232. AAW supports employers being able to choose what health insurance plans to offer their employees, if any.

233. AAW supports health insurance rules and tools such as health savings accounts that recognize the cost of additional dependents.

234. AAW supports requiring health insurance companies to reimburse pharmacies for prescriptions at no less than the pharmacy's cost.

235. AAW supports Medicare funding for rural health services and payments to rural health professionals and facilities at the same level as their urban counterparts.

236. AAW supports that Medicare, other government funding, and health insurance include paying for preventative programs, such as nutrition counseling.

237. AAW supports national regulations that would create a uniform, consistent system to remove barriers to consumer choices and offer consumers the same protection nationwide. (Ex: writing policies across state lines.)

238. AAW supports continued appropriation of federal funds to keep rural hospitals operational and modern.

239. AAW supports retaining critical access hospital status for existing facilities.

240. AAW supports continued availability of resources to assist the elderly and disabled in need of long-term care.
241. AAW supports the delivery of prescribed medication by mail from a US provider to rural and underserved communities.
242. AAW opposes vertical integration in the healthcare industry. (Ex. Health insurance companies owning pharmacies)

Harvard University states that “geo-engineering refers to a set of engineering technologies that could manipulate the environment and partially offset some of the impacts of the climate change.”
([https:// geoengineering.environment.harvard.edu/geoengineering](https://geoengineering.environment.harvard.edu/geoengineering))

NATURAL RESOURCES

AAW stands firm in defending the Constitution of the United States of America and we strongly urge all members of Congress to protect the sovereignty of the United States; AAW strongly supports private property rights and stands firm against global governance.

American agriculture has been sustainable for generations stewarding lands and resources producing safe food, fiber, and fuel for America and the world. As opposed to the United Nations’ definition of sustainable (social equity, economic justice and environmental justice), AAW defines “sustainable agriculture” (including silviculture, forestry, aqua-culture, and hydroponics;) as using best management practices adapted for the local environment and resources that produce safe, high-quality food and other products for America and the world, resulting in profitable operations that improve the land and environment for future generations.

243. AAW supports private property and individual rights to productively use land and natural resources and rejects any policy that erodes these rights.
244. AAW supports active involvement of producers and land owners, at the local level, before
245. federal agencies and others make decisions that infringe on individual and private property rights.
246. AAW supports the multiple beneficial uses of natural resources.
247. AAW recommends policies that promote abundant renewable natural re-sources in a healthy, productive environment.
248. AAW supports the use of natural resources to produce food, clothing, shelter and fuel as a priority for the U.S. economy and national security.
249. AAW believes that government agencies that are using decision-making powers to affect natural resource communities and industries need to be held accountable. They should provide:
250. specific timetables, timely, reliable reports that comply with the Information Quality Act (IQA),

251. analysis of public and private costs of implementation,
252. balancing harms and benefits using peer-reviewed science and economic considerations,
253. analysis of the effect of no-management actions including increased loss of human lives, livestock and property, and the use of grazing and water rights.
254. open and transparent communication between all agencies engaged in the regulatory activities, as to not to contradict themselves, and
255. data protection for all producers and landowners who provide private information to agencies; producers and landowners should retain the ownership of said data. Data should not be sold.
256. AAW supports community-oriented policing with increased training for local, as well as state, federal, and tribal law enforcement, to understand the local agricultural practices and culture.
257. AAW asserts that any new policy including land transfer must deliver environmental progress without harming the U.S. economy or its food, fiber, flora, fauna, feed, or fuel production.
258. Oversight and Accountability
259. *AAW recognizes that are multiple federal agencies that oversee the regulations that impact agriculture and natural resources. These include but not limited to the Department of Interior (DOI), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Army Corp of Engineers (USACE), and their subsidiaries.*
260. AAW supports fiscal responsibility and accountability of these agencies.
261. AAW expects government agencies and non-government organizations (NGO) to comply with the same standards imposed on citizens and businesses regarding the management of natural resources and wildlife.
262. AAW supports government agencies to work in consultation with the agriculture community affected prior to any publication of proposed rule changes and comment period in that specific area
263. AAW demands government agencies adhere to the original intent of the laws set forth by the United States Constitution.

Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA) is a federal law that allows individuals, small businesses, and nonprofit organizations to recover attorney fees and other legal expenses from the US government if they prevail in litigation against it. However, in recent decades, the original intent of the EAJA has been abused by special interest groups to generate income, dictate policy, and bypass normal rulemaking processes. This activity has become known as "Sue and Settle".

264. AAW urges Congress to amend the *Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA)*. We require full transparency and disclosure of payments to NGOs ,

based on losses incurred by delays, limiting amounts awarded, and requiring NGO plaintiffs to pay government attorneys' fees if they lose or settle, which would deter frivolous lawsuits.

CLEAN AIR

- 265. AAW supports a clean air standard providing an agricultural exemption for dust particulate matter generated because of agricultural activities. Any
- 266. definition including dust as a contaminant must exempt production agriculture and silviculture. Any increase in dust regulation must show proof of IQA compliance as a justification for the increased regulation.
- 267. AAW supports a clean air standard that does not:
- 268. curtail production activities and tribal land stewardship traditions, in conjunction with production agriculture,
- 269. restrict responsible pesticide applications when following label instructions,
- 270. eliminate pesticide availability,
- 271. restrict animal agriculture due to emissions from animals, their waste, waste handling and storage,
- 272. prescribe costly control measures for animal agriculture,
- 273. require wasteful control measures for certain food and agricultural processing industries, and
- 274. restrict energy production or lead to increased energy costs in rural areas.
- 275. AAW opposes public efforts, such as emissions limits and exchange programs (Ex: Cap and Trade) which put U.S. agriculture at a disadvantage with other countries.
- 276.
- 277. ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT
- 278. *America's security and economic solvency depend upon our military, domestic food and energy supply and must therefore take precedence over the regulations of the Endangered Species Act (ESA).*
- 279. AAW supports the value of human life, safety, and welfare above any other species whether endangered, threatened, or not listed.
- 280. AAW supports compliance with the Information Quality Act (IQA) before listing or delisting of threatened or endangered species.

The Information Quality Act (IQA) is a federal law that requires federal agencies ensure the scientific integrity of data and peer-reviewed studies of information they disseminate. The Office of Management and Budget issued guidelines federal agencies must follow.

- 281. AAW supports the repeal of the existing Endangered Species Act. Funding for the Endangered Species Act (ESA) needs to be discontinued until such time as the ESA is reauthorized and the means for funding is reevaluated.

282. AAW supports active and beneficial land management, private property rights, and policies that advance agriculture producers and promotes a healthy environment.
283. AAW demands full partnership with agriculture producers, states and local agencies in listing species, defining critical habitat designations, leading recovery planning, and delisting decisions. Deference should be given to agricultural producers and property owners who would be the most impacted.
284. AAW supports active state and local control of the management of all predator species to ensure the protection of our agricultural producers. Each state has different issues with apex predators such as, but not limited to, wolves, cougars, or bears.
285. AAW opposes the introduction and/or reintroduction of apex predator species, especially where there is no historical evidence of the species.
286. AAW supports a requirement that the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Critical Habitat designations be completed before regulatory action is taken.
287. AAW urges Congress and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to weigh social and economic impacts to our food and fiber security against impacts on species proposed for listing. Concurrent social, economic, and environmental cost/ benefit analyses and compensatory adjustments for takings deemed necessary for species protection is required and should be enforced.
288. AAW supports an ESA consultation process requiring the use of IQA
289. peer-reviewed science that is transparent and quantifiable and assesses the economic impact to agriculture and natural resource production, giving equal weight to historical data of the land before a listing is approved.
290. AAW supports eliminating subjective biological units and assumed potential habitats (subspecies, populations, stocks) from ESA action and pursuing recovery of only significant species.
291. AAW supports the protection of property owners from regulatory takings by local, state and federal agencies. If property is taken for the sake of reparations, rewilding, eminent domain or any other takings, the owner must be compensated promptly at highest and best use and for expenses and loss of income.

Once species are listed, the ESA authorizes the U.S. Treasury to spend American taxpayer money to acquire foreign land, water, and other property interests to “protect” these species. As one way for America to spend money on foreign property, Congress and the federal bureaucracy have authorized several “Debt for Nature” swaps which allow the U.S. Treasury to forgive (“trade”) foreign debt or loans made by the American taxpayers to foreign countries with the hope that the country will stop property use and development to protect these species on the American endangered species list. Some of these “Debt for Nature” and/or climate change swaps include non-governmental organizations (NGOs) like the Nature Conservancy or World Wildlife Fund buying the foreign debt to the U.S. for pennies on the dollar.

292. AAW demands due process, a state or private property owner who is accused of an ESA violation to continue with existing farming, logging, fishing, or
293. mining practices until the suit is resolved. No fine should be assessed unless a violation is proven.
294. AAW supports the implementation of an Endangered Species Recovery Transparency Act.
295. AAW supports requiring feasible recovery plans and selection of recovery measures that are most cost effective and have the least negative social and economic impact.
296. AAW strongly supports accountability by reviewing and evaluating recovery plans every five years and/or sooner if necessary.
297. AAW recommends streamlining the pesticide registration process and ESA compliance by changing the process and underlying policy to allow governmental agencies to use existing and available resources and expertise.
298. AAW acknowledges “extinction” as a natural process. Humans are not always at fault.
299. AAW supports excluding a species from consideration as endangered or threatened if it is abundant in any location or has migrated to another location.
300. AAW believes ONLY native species should be considered for endangered species status in historic and/or current native habitat.
301. AAW opposes creation and/or expansion of critical habitat designations for species listed under the ESA without IQA peer-reviewed scientific data, and a process to incorporate public comments that clearly show a need for additional acres. It should not exceed the current range by an unreasonable amount.
302. AAW opposes the U.S. listing of endangered species in foreign countries.

The regulations state that “USFWS shall exclude any area where the benefits of exclusion outweigh those of inclusion. The benefits of exclusion may include avoidance of economics, national security, and other relevant impacts while benefits of inclusion may include ecological or conservation benefits.”

INVASIVE SPECIES

AAW does not view all non-native species as invasive, nuisance, noxious or harmful. It is well known that migratory flyways can and do change. Weather, volcanic eruptions and earthquakes can and do cause variations to migration. Oceanic currents can and do cause variations to historic ranges of species. These and other acts of nature cause relocation of species.

- 303. AAW believes the phrase “invasive species” needs to be defined as a specific set of scientific criteria and this distinction needs to be made clear in open debate.
- 304. AAW supports the effective management of nuisance and harmful species on agricultural producers’ land to protect crops, livestock and fisheries, even if classified as threatened, protected, or endangered.
- 305. ENERGY & FRACTURING
- 306. *A well-developed diverse domestic energy supply is critical to national food and fiber security for current and future generations. It can offer our producers additional revenue sources to sustain agriculture production.*

Fracturing for oil and natural gas is based on the geology for exploration and production, which is currently granted a permit by each individual state. Each U.S. geographical area is different, so each state’s pollution control agency should prepare an environmental study prior to granting a permit for frack sand mining.

- 307.
- 308. AAW supports having U.S. renewable and traditional energy sources be produced by our farms, ranches, and forests with transparent contracts and land mitigation on decommissioning.
- 309. AAW supports biofuels programs to offer consumers alternative transportation fuels as well as heating fuels, while offering additional markets to agriculture.
- 310. AAW supports the use of efficient, renewable energy sources, such as ethanol,
- 311. biodiesel, small scale wind and solar, hydropower, nuclear power, compressed natural gas, and biomass fuels along with petroleum as it is vital to our energy, economic, and national security.
- 312. AAW supports further study of the integration of energy storage solutions.
- 313. AAW is concerned about large scale solar arrays (50 MW or greater) that encroach upon their adjacent neighbors’ rights and increase the

tax burden of the community.

314. AAW is concerned about the expansion and/or creation of more large solar and wind farms due to the lack of technologies that would recycle or dispose of the material when it is either damaged or decommissioned and the liability there of.
315. AAW supports a requirement of a fully funded indemnity bond of the owner and operator of the renewable energy project prior to construction. This needs to be included in the planning and permitting process.
316. AAW supports development of domestic oil, natural gas, and coal on public lands.
317. AAW is concerned about the development of offshore wind energy until the impact on our fisheries and marine life is scientifically and economically researched and documented.
318. AAW supports development of domestic oil, natural gas, coal, nuclear, solar and wind on private land provided there is just compensation and acknowledgment of the responsibilities of installation, operation and decommissioning, as well as impacts on neighboring producers and land owners.
319. AAW supports the creation of new refineries and the continuous updating of existing refineries. Agriculture production and distribution is dependent on the oil industry.
320. AAW supports continued research of nuclear energy and development of new nuclear plants providing there is a means of disposal of nuclear waste.
321. AAW opposes moratoriums of any kind on fracturing for oil or natural gas or frack sand mining.
322. In setting tax policy, AAW believes most of the revenue from oil and gas industry taxes should stay at the local level.
323. AAW supports the passage of legislation to promote the export of raw hydrocarbons to further industry growth.
324. MINING
325. AAW supports the responsible exploration and development of mining on public lands, for use in domestic industries and to decrease our reliance on foreign sources.
326. AAW opposes the moratoriums of mining and drilling on public lands.
327. AAW supports the streamlining of the permitting process to minimize delays, to provide timely production of minerals needed for clean energy, infrastructure projects, technology, and national defense.
328. AAW supports that in the United States rare earth elements (REEs) are considered foundational to national and economic security.
329. AAW opposes any legislation or rule-making that erodes the U.S. Mining Law that governs locatable mineral exploration and development on public lands.

FORESTRY AND TIMBER

Our nation has more forested acres and trees than one hundred years ago. Natural and renewable trees offer many jobs and economic benefits to our communities, nation, and world. Trees can provide goods, recreation, and wildlife habitat. They clean and cool the air we breathe and protect our water and fisheries. We have a moral obligation to make wise use of these resources and make sure these forests are standing tall for future generations to use and enjoy.

330. AAW urges Congress to require the Forest Service to implement national forest plans by:
 331. increasing the timber sale program annually and continuing to increase annual 1.22 volumes until they achieve the Forest Plan levels,
 332. reducing the risk of catastrophic wildfires and insect epidemics using timber harvest and other available management tools,
 333. immediately salvaging trees killed by fires and insect epidemics to reduce excessive carbon emissions, and
 334. reducing carbon emissions from national forests at the same rate expected of private enterprises and businesses.
335. AAW supports aggressive wildfire suppression to minimize damage to surrounding natural resources and adjoining private property, including homes and wildlife.
336. AAW calls on the Bureau of Land Management to actively manage forest, including harvesting timber.
337. The Bureau of Land Management must continue to follow Federal Land Policy and Management (FLPMA) which requires to balance the multiple uses of public lands which includes recreation, energy, mining, timber, and grazing.
338. AAW encourages public education about healthy forest management practices and the benefits of the renewable resource.
339. AAW supports creating a separate fund to allow catastrophic wildfires to be treated the same as other natural disasters, changing the methods used to fund national forest fire suppression costs to:
 340. adequately fund expanded active forest management to eliminate the
 341. need for “fire borrowing,”
 342. provide much needed policy reforms for treating an increased number of forested acres in a more expedient manner.

Congress has acted to address the long-standing problem known as fire borrowing. That practice robbed accounts for active forest management, along with many others, to pay for fire suppression activities. Although Congress typically repaid those funds, the borrowing delayed vital forest management activities. Funds made available because of the fire funding fix should be appropriated to implement active forest management, allowing agencies to proactively mitigate wildland fire hazards.

Today's public forests are growing 10 to 100 times more trees per acre than the forested lands at the time Native Americans managed them by fire. Our public national forests are sick and dying. The overcrowded forests result in insect damage, disease, and the loss of groundwater, which makes the forests vulnerable, therefore forest fires are more frequent, bigger in size, and catastrophic in nature. Forest fire costs do not reflect the cost of the burned trees, watershed damages, homes, ranches, wildlife or livestock that are lost. Fire costs now account for nearly 50% of the annual Forest Service budget. The most devastating wildfires, only 1% of all wildfires, consume 95% of all the burned acres and 85% of all the suppression costs. Source: USDA.

343. Wilderness Study Areas: Lands not actually designated yet as "wilderness" are being treated in a like manner long after studies have shown these areas do not fit criteria for wilderness. These areas should be
344. returned to multiple-use status and allow roads and trails to be maintained for access. Fifty-six percent of our nation's forests are privately owned, and 66 percent of these acres are part of a farm, an important part of the rural landscape. Source: USDA and Forest Service. Source: USDA and Forest Service.
345. AAW opposes the purchase of additional federal land or the transfer of farmland for reparations.
346. AAW supports using funds from the Land and Water Conservation Act for active management of federal lands, not for purchasing new land.
347. AAW urges legislation to offer cost-sharing towards environmental quality incentives and tax incentives for developing renewable energy sources, habitats and/or water improvements that don't infringe upon private property rights.
348. AAW urges the expansion of the domestic forest products market.
349. AAW supports active forest management on public and private grounds, in a variety of methods including grazing as a tool.
350. AAW believes forestry should not be required to implement practices that have not been scientifically vetted and that are not economically feasible.

LAND USE AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

351. AAW supports the preservation of our nation's sovereignty and our Constitution as the supreme law of the land.
352. AAW believes that good stewardship of our natural resources is best assured by those who have made both financial and labor investments to become owners and caretakers of the land. Landowners should be able to remove dead and dying trees and maintain drainage ditches or irrigation canals on their own property without restriction to stewardship and management.
353. AAW supports the landowners right to conduct maintenance practices and to reduce fuel load in order to mitigate and suppress the threat of

wildfire to their property.

354. AAW recognizes that a family farm, ranch, or private timber concern is a form of business enterprise in which the entrepreneurial decisions are made by individuals engaged in the production of food, feed, fiber, fuel, forest products and/or flora and fauna for profit, which provides a major
355. source of income and capital for investment.
356. AAW opposes the governmental interference of productive agriculture lands to designate artificial wetlands.
357. AAW opposes any authority given to nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), United Nations, or foreign governments, regarding the use or management of any federal, state or private properties within the boundaries of the U.S. and its holdings. (For Example, United Nations Educational, Scientific, Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Heritage Sites.
358. AAW supports the US Secretary of Agriculture being included on the
359. Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, to review foreign transactions regarding National Security.
360. AAW opposes the designation of scenic byways, flyways, waterways, heritage areas, or any other designations that result in restrictions on private lands in the U.S.
361. AAW supports protection from public agencies that through unconstitutional actions assert their authority by using unreasonable searches, seizures, and entries onto private properties.
Unconstitutional actions assert their authority by using unreasonable searches, seizures, and entries onto private properties.

Even though local, state, and federal governments own more than 50% of the land in the western states*, some groups seek additional purchases of private property by, or through, the government. The continued purchase and taking of private property by the government or government-funded organizations, using government funds, erode the very foundation on which this country, its principles, freedoms, economy, health, and productivity of its natural resources are based. *(2017 USGS)

362. AAW opposes the weaponization of regulatory agencies against private citizens and their property.
363. AAW supports that fines should reflect the infraction and not the accused
364. person's capacity to pay.
365. AAW supports access to public lands for multiple uses, including but not limited to agriculture, grazing, mining, drilling, forestry, habitat, and recreation.
366. AAW opposes the term "conservation" to be included in the multiple use definition on our public lands, particularly as it would supersede other multiple uses.
367. AAW supports a policy of no net loss of taxable private property and a

poli-cy of no net increase in the acreage of any national forest or wilderness areas.

- 368. AAW supports restricting and monitoring the condition by which private non-profit groups and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and public private partnership (PPP) can lease or purchase farm, ranch, or grazing land with the intent to sell or transfer ownership of that land to the government or for use in reparations.
- 369. AAW opposes the sale or lease of public lands to NGOs through PPPs.
- 370.
- 371. AAW demands state and federal governments to document the statutory authority to acquire or take the use of the land.
- 372. AAW supports limiting the President's authority to unilaterally designate
- 373. national monuments or any designation, either by repeal of the Antiquities
- 374. Act or by requiring prior state approval and by act of Congress.
- 375. AAW strongly opposes the designation of additional wilderness areas.

Wilderness areas are wild lands with special “legal” protections granted by the US. Congress that cannot be changed. They cannot be managed to save species, habitat, or old-growth forests, or to suppress fire. Natural forces prevail. In 1964, when the Wilderness Act was passed, there were 9.1 million acres set aside in 13 states (54 areas). (Numbers from wilderness.net.) and as of April 1, 2025, the National Wilderness Preservation system contains 806 wilderness areas comprising 11.8 million acres in 44 states and Puerto Rico. (Source: wilderness.net, Univ. of Montana.)

- 376. AAW strongly opposes utilizing guidance from the United Nations such as the UNs stated Sustainable Development Goals and those stated in the 30x30 as guidelines for future land use policy decisions.

Public Land and Animal Resource Management

The Supreme Court clearly defined the term “public lands” to mean “lands open to

- 377. *entry and settlement upon which there are no rights or claims.”*
- 378. AAW demands the government to comply with the same standards imposed on citizens and businesses regarding the management of natural resources and wildlife.
- 379. AAW supports active, responsible management of wildlife.
- 380.
- 381. Wildlife Cores and Corridors
- 382. Government-identified wildlife corridors and buffer zones should not im-pose regulatory impact on private landowners.
- 383. Landowners should be fairly compensated for any decrease of agricultural production and land values, or use caused by wildlife corridor designations.
- 384. Landowners should be given the opportunity to review proposed

designations to ensure that the data used to identify the corridor is accurate and correct.

Private Property Rights

Property rights include land, animals, equipment, grazing, mineral, water, and any other property interest.

- 385. AAW supports legislation that requires just and complete compensation at highest and best use for the taking of private property.
- 386. AAW opposes “takings” legislation that devalues land by:
- 387. regulatory action,
- 388. activities that negatively impact adjacent land,
- 389. creating wildlife corridors and buffer zones, scenic byways, scenic view sheds and scenic view-scapes, or
- 390. activities that impact landowner rights in any way, or by endorsing conservation easements.

AAW contends that water is property (the Hage vs. United States Takings case, January 26, 2004) and therefore privately owned. Agriculture should always be considered the highest and best use of water.

- 391. AAW strongly supports private property owners and the sovereignty of states above the federal government regarding allocations of water within their borders. AAW strongly supports private property owners and the sovereignty of states above the federal government regarding allocations of water within their borders.
- 392. AAW supports a private property owner’s right to a fair appeals process prior to any fines being imposed by a government agency.
- 393. AAW opposes the government mandated deed restrictions or easements acquired using eminent domain.
- 394. AAW opposes the use of agricultural conservation easements in perpetuity unless the short- and long-term effects of these easements to the farmer or rancher are fully disclosed and do not restrict or reduce the agricultural productive capacity of the land, including crop of choice.
- 395. AAW opposes mitigation banks being owned or operated by a governmental agency or agencies when the agency or agencies have regulatory responsibilities over those private property owners or operators.
- 396. AAW urges Congress to take no action outside those enumerated powers found in Article 1, Section 8, of the United States Constitution that would infringe upon the rights left to the states and to the people. Article 1, Section 8, enumerates these rights, which are limited.
- 397. AAW opposes the “right to trespass” onto private property by land, air, or water access.
- 398. AAW opposes government agencies or third parties using manned or un-manned aircraft systems (UAS) for the purpose of regulatory

enforcement, litigation or inventorying natural resources without the written consent of the landowner and/or farm operator.

399. AAW asserts that property rights apply to the physical land surface above and below.

Eminent Domain

400. AAW opposes the use of eminent domain for the purchase of private property from an owner to transfer or lease to another private or commercial owner.
401. AAW supports compensation at highest and best use when property is taken.
402. AAW opposes the use of eminent domain for economic development and additional tax revenue accruing from such development.
403. When eminent domain is used for public welfare or safety, AAW opposes the government acquiring more land than necessary for the project.
404. AAW strongly supports formal written notification through registered mail of any intent related to private property.
405. AAW supports every effort to use existing public land before imposing eminent domain.
406. AAW opposes the taking of private property by eminent domain to construct any transportation corridor or pipeline.
407. AAW opposes the use of eminent domain by a foreign country.

WATER RESOURCES

Programs under the Clean Water Act should promote the use of voluntary Best Management Practices (BMPs) by rural landowners, agricultural producers, and urban natural resources users.

Given flexibility within state programs, local watershed stakeholder committees can develop and implement Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) designed to incorporate BMPs and monitoring as key components to the protection of water resources and the prevention of future impairments.

408. AAW supports revising water quality standards based on real risk to human health as determined by IQA peer-reviewed scientific methods.
409. AAW supports the clarification by Congress that access roads on federal lands are not point-source pollution.
410. Data & Monitoring
411. AAW strongly promotes funding the monitoring of targeted waterways and the collection of data for accurate decision-making in the allocation of state resources for water protection programs.
412. AAW expects federal and state elected officials and agency staff decision-makers to use credible, current records on historical data to establish reasonable and attainable seasonable water temperature standards for rivers and streams.
413. AAW expects federal and state elected officials and agency staff decision-makers to use credible, current records on historical data to establish reasonable and attainable seasonable water temperature standards for rivers and streams.
414. AAW objects to non-peer-reviewed data, including citizen scientists

and other collections processes that rely on volunteers, as being the basis upon which government agencies develop their regulations.

- 415. Navigable Waters
- 416. AAW demands retention of the word “navigable” in the Clean Water Act. AAW supports the clarification of the EPA’s Waters of the U.S. (WOTUS) rule. This regulatory guidance allowed the federal government’s jurisdiction of groundwater, storm water, ephemeral water, ditches, culverts, pipe, tile,
- 417. desert washes, sheet flow, erosion features, wetlands, farm and stock ponds, and prior converted cropland.
- 418. AAW supports the Clean Water Act that defines and limits the federal
- 419. government’s jurisdiction over all intrastate waters.
- 420. AAW supports the definition that wetlands under WOTUS are defined as continuous surface connection to a navigable body of water.
- 421. AAW opposes any effort in rulemaking to broaden the scope of EPA’s

In *Sackett v. Environmental Protection Agency*, the Supreme Court narrowed the scope of the Clean Water Act (CWA) by ruling that wetlands are only covered if they have a “continuous surface connection” to “traditional interstate navigable waters,” effectively limiting the EPA’s authority to regulate wetlands.

control under WOTUS.

- 422. Water Contracts, Water Rights, and Ownership
- 423. *A dedicated and secure water supply is critical to national and food security.*
- 424. AAW supports agriculture as the highest and best use in determining water allocation due to the economic and social necessity of producing enough food, fiber, and fuel to accommodate the domestic population and to build the economy by marketing value-added and surplus products.
- 425. AAW urges state and federal governments to honor their contractual obligations to agricultural water users who rely on water projects for irrigation supplies. Full contract supplies are essential to maintain productive farmland.
- 426. AAW opposes land retirement as a means of relieving the U.S. govern-
- 427. ment’s contractual obligations to provide water and/or drainage service.

Navigable waters are those waters that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tides and/or are presently used or have been used in the past or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce.

- 428. AAW opposes foreign ownership of water and water treatment and distribution utilities.
- 429. AAW opposes the federal purchase of privately held water rights in cases where the federal government would then hold the water right.

- 430. AAW demands the protection of water, existing water rights, and future water availability for agricultural use.
- 431. AAW demands that water allocation should always give priority to agricultural use over urban demands or conservation considerations.
- 432. AAW demands protection of historic water rights.

Wetlands

- 433. AAW acknowledges that food production is critical to national security therefore a policy of minimal impact to wetlands may be necessary to agricultural production.
- 434. AAW objects to public funds supporting easements or buyouts to NGOs for large-scale wetland restoration that removes agricultural land from local tax rolls and other local economic activity.
- 435. AAW supports the Supreme Court ruling that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers does not have jurisdiction over wetlands that are not adjacent to navigable waters.

CLIMATE POLICY

- 436. AAW urges research on the presumed causes and effects of anthropogenic (man-made) global warming/climate change/crises.
- 437. AAW opposes geo-engineering that attempts to cool the Earth or remove “greenhouse gases” from the atmosphere without peer-reviewed scientific research.
- 438. AAW agrees with the findings of Mitloehner, and Alexander, Ferguson, Glatzle, Happer, Van Wijngaarden, that livestock production is not a significant contributor to climate change.

Harvard University states that “geo-engineering refers to a set of engineering technologies that could manipulate the environment and partially offset some of the impacts of the climate change.”
([https:// geoengineering.environment.harvard.edu/geoengineering](https://geoengineering.environment.harvard.edu/geoengineering))

- 439. AAW opposes any policy solely focused on restricting agriculture production including food and livestock based on unsubstantiated climate change claims.