VI. ENVIRONMENT

General Environment Statement 6.005
1 The state environmental laws and rules must be built on a sound basis
2 that recognizes the general benefit to agriculture and encourages
3 individual enterprise. (07)

Economic Impact 6.010
1 An economic impact statement should be required as part of every
2 environmental impact statement and each should be given equal weight.
3 The statements must allow for protection of the customs and culture of
4 local communities. (05)

Resource Management 6.020
1 No one agency should be allowed to override the evidence regarding
2 resource management projects such as river bank revetments, channel
3 maintenance, animal grazing, etc.

Environmental Program Funding 6.025
1 The responsibility for declining populations of flora and fauna
2 demands a broad-based public commitment and understanding that the
3 burdens of restoration are being shared by all of society. We oppose in
4 principal and in policy any private-sector tax used to fund environmental
5 programs benefiting the “public good.” The conservation and restoration
6 of all species requires action and sacrifice across the entire economic and
7 geographic spectrum of Oregon.

Government Accountability 6.030
1 A state agency or local government should not refuse to issue a permit
2 to a person applying for a permit in order to protect their property, both
3 personal and real. Property, including, but not limited to, natural resources
4 and irrigation access should be protected from flood, fire and other natural
5 hazards unless denial of the permit is necessary to protect public health
6 and safety.
7 A state agency or local government that fails to issue such a permit
8 should be liable for damages resulting from the denial. A written
9 explanation for the denial should be provided to the applicant within two
10 weeks of the denial. The explanation should include specific reasons for
11 denial.
12 Any person(s) damaged by reason of the denial of the permit should
13 be allowed at their discretion, to bring an action in the circuit court having
14 jurisdiction over the damaged property.
15 All approved permits should be issued within two weeks of being
16 received. Conditions on such permits should be limited to only those that
are required to protect public health and safety from legitimate, science-
based risks. Fees associated with approved permits, as they relate to
agriculture and private property, should not be used as a revenue
generation source. (05)

**Department of State Lands 6.100**
- OFBF appreciates the efforts of the Division of State Lands to work
cooperatively with the agriculture industry on “fill and removal”.
- OFBF favor the repeal or amendment of state laws, rules or
regulations that allow the Department of State Lands to have any
regulatory authority over any private property used for agricultural
purposes including stream beds and banks or other lands. We oppose
any new fees or fee increases on agriculture by the Division of State
Lands. (03), (05), (06), (09)

**Multiple Use 6.200**
- We favor the multiple uses of public lands and publicly controlled or
managed natural resources.

**Criminalization of Environmental Law 6.315**
- Environmental laws should exempt persons who conduct farming,
ranching, mining, and logging activities from criminal liability. Any violation
of environmental laws that do not result in demonstrated harm to public
health and safety should be subject to civil liability only.

**Subsurface Property Rights 6.320**
- All lending institutions should discontinue the policy, during
foreclosure, of retaining geothermal and other rights which were acquired
lawfully by the previous landowner (title owner). Such rights should remain
with, and not be severed from, the land.

**Public Lands 6.350**
- We support the concept of allowing private access to public lands for
economic purposes. Such access should be managed by appropriate
public entities to permit private interests to pursue their economic goals
with only those rules and regulations absolutely required to protect the
resources, as determined by a competent scientific determination. (02)

**Natural Resources Revenues 6.400**
- Revenues received from all natural resources on federal lands within
Oregon should have a minimum of 50% returned to the county from which
it was derived.

**Recreation 6.410**
- More attention should be given to provisions for family type recreation
in undeveloped areas of federal land.
Fees for the use of recreation facilities should be charged where services are provided but should not be charged merely for access to undeveloped areas.

**Recreation Cooperation** 6.415

We will cooperate with local, state or federal agencies and with recreation and wildlife groups to develop plans and procedures for better outdoor recreation opportunities, better utilization thereof and education in sportsman-like conduct.

**Reclamation Law** 6.420

We oppose any acreage limitation on any Bureau of Reclamation project.

The Bureau of Reclamation should not negotiate to divert water from irrigation to recreation use. (05)

**Withdrawn Land Transfers** 6.430

We are opposed to any jurisdictional transfer of withdrawn lands between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Bureau of Land Management unless both agencies mutually agree.

**Wilderness Areas** 6.440

Multiple-use is the best utilization of our federal lands; therefore, no more Oregon land should be allocated as a wilderness designation area. Those areas already designated as wilderness areas should be periodically re-evaluated.

We oppose the study or creation of new wilderness areas and expansion of present wilderness areas. When a new wilderness or national monument is created, we support the continuation of existing resource management practices and natural resource economic enterprises within the boundaries of that new designation in a manner that protects local communities (see also Antiquities Act 14.050). (19)

Lands designated for wilderness areas should be subject to local zoning ordinances.

We recommend that the Wilderness Areas Act be amended to control fire, noxious weeds, insects and diseases. Where there is a fire threat to adjacent multiple use areas, the maintenance of irrigation systems, should be continued. (05)

**Stewardship** 6.450

We support and encourage use of the Bureau of Land Management Stewardship Program.

**Road Access Policy** 6.455

The system followed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in establishing certain roads and rights of way for the alleged purpose of...
access in certain agricultural areas of Oregon is not justified when considering:

1. Private property values;
2. Destruction of ranch operations;
3. Costs in relationship to benefits received;
4. Burdens of patrol imposed on ranchers whose lands are dissected with roads and rights of way;
5. Impacts on community economy; and
6. The erosion of tax bases.

We ask that such road building projects be delayed until an aggrieved landowner, the community and others concerned, have an opportunity to review and arbitrate the cost, inconvenience and mechanics of the proposed access to lands.

We ask that the permit holder and the BLM have control of access when there is danger of fire, particularly in summer and late fall, or from one rainy season to another.

Sale or Lease of Public Lands

When the state and/or federal government put public land up for sale, or lease agreement, we believe the following conditions should be adhered to:

1. All existing contracts should be honored;
2. The first right of refusal should be given the present user, and then to the adjacent farmers and/or ranchers;
3. A base value should be established with the means of financing to be determined;
4. Price modification of the sale should be given to the adjacent farmers and/or ranchers; and
5. Government agencies are encouraged to sell lands to the private sector that are of limited value to the public. (05), (06)

Public/Private Land Exchange

We support the voluntary exchange of public and private lands, particularly in cases where public and private land holdings are intermingled (checker-boarded), thereby complicating the access and management of both. (09)

Land Ownership

The Oregon Farm Bureau disapproves the US Federal Government from acquiring additional natural resource land in Oregon. (13)

Climate Change/Pollutant Pricing

We believe that agriculture has a positive impact on the global or local climate and sequesters carbon. Market-based incentives, tax credits, grants, and/or cost sharing programs are preferable to government mandates.
We support:

- A voluntary pollutant credit system designed to avoid competition among commodities.
- Support for efficiency improvements to agriculture operations.
- Compensation to farmers for planting crops or adopting farming practices that keep carbon in the soil or plant material.
- Off-setting other taxes to maintain national and global competitiveness.
- The inclusion of the agriculture community as a full partner in the development of any policy or legislation.

We Oppose:

- Climate legislation that establishes mandatory pollutant trading provisions.
- Climate legislation that is not equitable, affordable, or achievable.
- Reporting of any greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by an agriculture entity.
- Legislation that would make Oregon farmers less competitive, increase production costs, and put undue costs on Oregon agriculture, business, and consumers.
- Legislation that prescribes agriculture practices and mitigation programs.