VII. WATER

General Water Statement 7.005
1 The state water laws and rules must be built on a sound basis that
2 recognizes the general benefit to agriculture and encourages individual
3 enterprise. (07)

Navigable Rivers 7.010
1 We oppose all actions by the State of Oregon to recommend streams
2 and rivers throughout the state as navigable, unless these are rivers that
3 are in fact now used for commerce between states and foreign countries
4 and which need federal government supervision and financial support.
5 The State of Oregon should provide well-documented, historic data
6 that streams were in fact navigable on February 14, 1859 with respect to
7 the navigability studies now under way.
8 We oppose the expansion of the navigable waterway definition or
9 determination and seek legislation and/or signatures on an initiative
10 petition to halt such illegal activity and to restore ownership and remove
11 any cloud on the title to land that has been taken to date.
12 We oppose further designation of navigable waters in Oregon. We
13 support voluntary incentive-based programs of public recreation, such as
14 providing recreational leases, easements and cooperative agreements to
15 increase public access to private lands through financial incentives, tax
16 credits and compensation.
17 We support increased recreational development of public lands for
18 navigable access. (05)

Navigable Determination 7.015
1 Definite determination should be made of the river bottom lands
2 claimed by the state. Ownership of contested lands should be adjudicated.

Scenic Rivers 7.100
1 We oppose the further expansion of scenic rivers to other streams or
2 tributaries.
3 Legislation regarding scenic rivers should exempt agricultural
4 management practices. Lands adjacent to scenic rivers and recreation
5 trails should be subject to local zoning ordinances. (05)

Eastside Ecosystem Plan 7.110
1 We oppose further federal expenditures to complete or implement the
2 Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project (ICBEMP) and
3 the Upper Columbia River Basin (UCRB) project as long as the plans are
4 contrary to federally legislated public land management policies. We will
not support any alternative that goes contrary to our national policy that sets multiple-use as the goal for management of public lands.

**Water Conservation 7.200**

We will support a state water conservation program that would define conservation as the “wise and beneficial use of water.” A state water conservation program should address all of the state's water resources and stress voluntary involvement to:

1. Improve efficiencies of delivery and application;
2. Improve efficiencies of in-stream use; and
3. Store surplus flows for future in-stream and diverted uses. (01)

**Storage of Willamette Basin Reservoir Water 7.220**

We support the Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation and others with jurisdiction over the Willamette River Basin placing the summer and seasonal water needs of agriculture, municipalities and businesses in a higher priority and adopt a management system to fill and store water behind the thirteen dams and reservoirs in a timely manner that supports both the seasonal water needs of agriculture, municipalities, and businesses and the flood control and fisheries needs of the Willamette River system.

**Measurement of Water Use 7.225**

We oppose statewide blanket measurement of water use. We support water measurement within individual watersheds to resolve water conflict between water users. (09), (17)

**Reporting of Water Use 7.230**

We oppose the reporting of water use. (17) However, if the state is going to require reporting, reporting should be no more than annual; individual user data should be protected and only available to third parties at an aggregated, basin wide scale; the reports should not be used as evidence in a forfeiture proceeding; and the reporting should impose as little administrative burden on the user as possible. Reporting should not occur unless the department actually has the resources and infrastructure to process the information required. (19)

**Riparian Management Zones 7.250**

We oppose non-voluntary regulatory riparian set-asides or other imposed riparian restrictions on private agricultural land. If regulations and improvements are proposed to protect riparian lands on private agricultural property, then the following conditions should be met:

1. These regulations should be incentive-based;
2. All such regulations should be reasonable; and
3. All costs of these regulations and improvements should be paid by the government agency. (05)
Water Laws 7.300

1. We support continuance of the prior appropriation doctrine as the proper method to determine water law administered by the Water Resources Commission.

2. We support a system of one vote per irrigated acre within an irrigation district or irrigation company.

3. The Director of the Water Resources Department should be appointed by the Water Resources Commission and confirmed by the Governor.

4. We support the beneficial use under the constraints of irrigation districts’ and/or an irrigation companies’ bylaws. (05)

State and Federal Water Relief Programs 7.301

1. State and federal drought relief programs should be available for partial or full water curtailments caused by state or federal regulation, including the Endangered Species Act, tribal reserved water rights for fisheries, and other regulatory programs that are not part of the ordinary “call” of water rights among consumptive water users. (20) (Refer to AFBF)

Water Adjudication 7.305

1. We support a fair and fast state adjudication process if the following provisions are met:

2. A requirement that all entities, particularly Tribal Government and US Government claimants submit, and make public, biological studies and the data developed in those studies, when biological/environmental studies are a basis for their claim;

3. A provision allowing for sufficient time for peer review after the submission of the aforementioned studies and data and prior to the contested case hearing. At least one year should be allowed for peer review;

4. A provision requiring the State of Oregon to fund unbiased scientific studies sufficient to determine the accuracy of data, and authenticity of all federal claims;

5. A requirement that Oregon Water Resources Department defend existing adjudicated water rights when such water rights would be jeopardized by in-stream or lake level claims filed by government in an adjudication process; and

6. A requirement, if the adjudication of in-stream water rights or state or federal reserved rights deprives any farm or ranch of water, the government pays just compensation to the farmer or rancher for all economic loss due to the loss of water.
Water Rights

We oppose federal preemption of state water rights. The right to use water is a property right which should not be taken from the owner without due process of law and just compensation.

We believe that water and water rights from both surface and underground sources must stay with the land, particularly when lands are classified for agriculture use under the state’s land use planning program. Water rights on EFU lands should not be used for any other purpose until all agriculture needs are met and assured for the future. We believe that areas where ground water is available under EFU lands that no other use should be allowed unless there is an adequate supply of water for all EFU lands located above the ground water source.

We request that the present Oregon water rights law be administered in accordance with established customs and adjudicated court decisions. We hold irrigation water to be property rights appurtenant to the land and that irrigation water rights are owned by the landowner.

When water rights are applied for and developed by a landowner, the ownership rights to appropriate and make beneficial-use of that water right vests solely in that landowner.

We hold that Irrigation Districts are a critical component of Oregon’s agricultural infrastructure. Irrigation Districts must be managed for the benefit of all patrons.

Irrigation Districts shall operate based on direction provided by an elected board representing the district members.

Water rights held within a district should stay on land in that district. Notwithstanding operation of the Endangered Species Act, water that is unusable by an irrigation district for irrigation should be available for other landowners or districts with access to the same water source for irrigation purposes only. (18)

Oregon Water Recourse Department (OWRD) basin plans for water availability should be required to restrict rural, residential, municipal or industrial development near or on land zoned exclusively for farm use where non-farm demands will adversely impact the adjoining agricultural operation or other existing uses.

We support the presumption that a water right application be considered in the public interest, if the use is authorized in the basin program and the water is available.

Water rights should be described in terms of recorded property deeds. An affidavit showing a five-year period of nonuse within any preceding seven-year period should accompany all petitions initiating cancellation procedures.

We support allowing any owner of any agricultural water right to receive a waiver of the five-year cancellation for nonuse if the owner has a sufficient reason for requesting the waiver.
We support repealing that portion of the water right law which says, “A water permit or water right may be canceled after five years of nonuse.”

Valid reasons for the waiver include, but are not limited to the following: government programs such as the current 10-year Conservation Reserve Program; improvements in Management programs; changes in crop production programs; changes in ownership; weather cycles; land litigation and temporary long-term economic conditions.

A farmer should have the option to accept or reject use of sludge or treated water. The use of such water should not result the in loss of water rights. Water quality testing should be the responsibility of the supplier, with tests done by a testing agency.

State law should be amended to allow representation from the following nine basins:

1. Rogue, Umpqua, South Coast;
2. Klamath, Gooselake;
3. Lower Willamette, Sandy;
4. Mid Willamette, Mid Coast;
5. Upper Willamette, North Coast;
6. John Day, Deschutes, Hood;
7. Grand Ronde, Umatilla;
8. Powder, Malheur Lake; and
9. Malheur, Owyhee

Stock ponds and retention impoundments in use in an agriculture environment should be grandfathered under Oregon water rights.

The water right application backlog in the OWRD should be cleared within a 3 month period before the department conducts any present or future rule or policy making, hires any new employees, or has their budget approved by the next legislature.

Governmental agencies should not be exempt from water rights application fees.

We support a fee being charged to file an appeal for granting a water right application. The fee should be equivalent to all costs incurred by a water right applicant. Appellants if successful should have the fee returned.

If the appeal is lost, then those filing the appeal would lose their fee and be required to pay any costs incurred by the water right applicant due to the appeal. (02), (03), (04)

It is the responsibility of OWRD to actively enforce the shutoff of illegal water withdrawals and damming of streams on properties with no water rights. (15)

We do not believe there should be a fee to file appeals for instream water rights. When the state files for instream water rights in a basin or watershed, there should be one application. (18)

We oppose any mandatory or regulatory implementation of cooperative, voluntary water management plans or arrangements. (17)
Water Right Applications 7.320
1 We support legislation which requires the Water Resource
2 Commission to direct the Water Resource Department to process water
3 right applications according to the administrative rules in effect on the date
4 of application.

Domestic Water Well Permits 7.330
1 New exempt domestic wells should be regulated by the Water
2 Resources Department.
3 Before drilling new exempt domestic wells in groundwater limited
4 areas, a landowner should be required to obtain a permit from the Water
5 Resources Department. (06), (08)

Hydrological Connection 7.335
1 Oregon Water Resource Department must use accepted, peer-
2 reviewed and ground-truthed scientific techniques for determining
3 connections of water between wells and surface water.
4 Before a well can be regulated due to hydraulic connection to a
5 surface water source, the department must prove the connection and that
6 the impact is within the same irrigation season. (14), (17)
7 Restrictions imposed on areas determined to be hydrologically
8 connected to surface water resources with no initial scientific basis should
9 sunset within five years unless scientific documentation proves a
10 hydrologic connection. (06)

Maintenance of Streamflow Gauges 7.340
1 If the Oregon Water Resources Department is regulating agricultural
2 water use based on streamflow, the Department must maintain streamflow
3 gauges that are regularly calibrated, accurate, scientifically acceptable,
4 and placed in a location that will actually capture the full flow of the stream
5 being measured. (18)

Stored Water Application Process 7.350
6 We support legislation for a streamlined application process for water
7 right applications to access stored water for irrigation where the water has
8 already been earmarked for irrigation.

Irrigation District Elections 7.360
1 Irrigation District elections should fall under the authority of the
2 Secretary of State and be made to abide by the same election provisions
3 and requirements as other special districts in the State of Oregon, with the
4 exception of the weighted voting by acreage. (01)
**Water Transfer**

We support the ability of farmers, ranchers, and irrigation districts to transfer water rights, both stored water and live flow rights, as needed for their operations, provided that such a transfer does not cause injury to other farmers, ranchers or irrigation districts. (18)

If an irrigator or district uses less water than their water right allows for, they should be able to transfer the water rights of the water saved to another parcel of land under the same ownership for agricultural use within the existing water authority. If the irrigator does not transfer the rights of the water saved to another parcel, he should not lose the rights to that water.

The state should broaden its policy on the transfer of water rights to include the following:

1. Provide for a simplified temporary transfer of a water right from the identified parcel to other parcels under the same ownership or operation. The transferred water right should be limited by both the acres of the original right and the volume of water covered by the original right taken from and returned to the same source.

2. Permit the leasing of a water right on a year to year basis to other farmers having access to the same water source. This transfer should be considered a "beneficial use" to the owner of the water right.

**Allocation of Conserved Water**

When a water right holder implements a permanent conservation practice, that water right holder should have the first opportunity to apply for a water right to use available conserved water on additional land. If the water right holder who implements the permanent conservation practice does not exercise their right to irrigate additional land, the conserved water should be available to other water users in the basin. (17)

**Leasing of Water Rights**

We oppose the permanent sale of water rights to in stream use because junior water users cannot be protected from injury arising after the sale of water rights to in stream use. Leases, as opposed to sales, can be broken if injury is discovered at a later date.

We are not opposed to transfers in character of the use of water rights by lease for five years or less. This includes transfers of irrigation use to in stream use. The transfer must be conditioned to prevent injury to all existing water users. Water available for transfers to in stream use must be limited to actual consumptive use, and shaped to mimic/resemble customary use within the stream system during the irrigation season.

Leasing programs should allow temporary leases for other agricultural uses. (03)
The Water Resources Commission should be composed of ten commissioners, one of which should be appointed by the Governor and the remaining nine of which should be elected by the qualified voters of each of the nine districts. Such districts should be composed of four counties having at least one border in common with one or more other county within such district. The designation of the counties which should form the nine districts should be determined by the Secretary of State. The elected commissioners should serve for three-year terms following the establishment of the initial commission whose members serve for one, two and three-year terms. Those elected commissioners receiving the greatest percentage of votes should serve for three-year terms, those with the next highest percentage of votes should serve for two years, and those receiving the least percentage of qualifying votes serve for one-year terms in the initially established commission.

We support the sale of bonds by the Oregon State Treasury for financing water development and land drainage projects. Funds should be used to provide facilities for supplemental water, recharging wells, development of semiarid lands and for domestic water supplies. Such developments will stabilize and enhance the agricultural economy and contribute to the wealth of Oregon and the nation.

We support programs for water development to reserve suitable upstream storage sites and for initiation of conservation to store water for flood control; recreation; domestic; industrial and agricultural uses; hydroelectric power; and to stabilize stream flow.

We seek necessary changes in laws and rules to expedite the building of small scale reservoirs of 500-acre feet or less for the purpose of retaining seasonal runoff to enhance stream flows, provide sources of water for fire suppression, irrigation, and for wildlife enhancement.

In emergency low water years, minimum stream flows should be suspended in favor of domestic and agricultural uses. OWRD should make provision for livestock watering during times of drought if that water can be delivered simply by opening a diversion until the livestock water pond has sufficient water. (14)

We support reasonable, cooperative and scientific studies of underground water supplies and the drilling and maintenance of recognized monitor wells. In classifying a "critical groundwater" or declaring a moratorium on groundwater development, these studies should include data gathered from properly constructed monitor wells funded and maintained by the Water Resources Department.

The state should provide funding for the information to adequately manage Oregon's water. Livestock watering should be an exempt use
and be allowed in ditches, streams, and from groundwater as necessary to support livestock operations. (02), (12), (16)

**Section 208 of the Clean Water Act** 7.475

We favor implementation of Section 208 of the Clean Water Act by the Oregon Soil and Water Conservation Commission and local Soil and Water Conservation districts, acting in coordination with the Oregon Department of Environmental quality and other appropriate state, local, and federal agencies. The Oregon Soil and Water Conservation Commission should take leadership in bringing together such agencies at the state level; Soil and Water Conservation Districts should take responsibility at the local level. A voluntary program with maximum local control should be realized, fulfilling the strategy and guidelines outlined by the State 208 Policy Advisory Group. Implementation should be initially examined under a voluntary program administered through the Soil and Water Conservation District. Regulatory control features should proceed with reasonable caution. We support the use of best management practices by owners as conclusive proof of compliance under Section 208 of the Clean Water Act.

We urge Farm Bureau members to participate in discussions, planning meetings and public hearings, and to exert their influence to whatever extent possible regarding this planning process. We support the right of individual counties to develop their own Best Management Plan (BMP).

We support research and monitoring to determine the extent of nonpoint source pollution. Agriculture must not be blamed as the sole source of Non-point Source (NPS) pollution. Oregon's 208 Plan should not be more restrictive than the federal regulations.

The voluntary 208 program for Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs) should be administered by the Division of Soil and Water Conservation instead of the Department of Environmental Quality. Funds should be provided for the program. If sufficient funds are not provided we recommend the removal of all ordinances concerning animal wastes.

**Water Quality** 7.485

We support efforts to protect and/or improve the quality of our state's surface and ground water, provided such point and non-point programs are:

1. Based on sound science.
2. Management based and plan oriented.
3. Incentive based with minimal regulation.
4. Encouraged voluntary action.
5. Required to coincide with and minimize the effect on all uses.
6. Attainable, site specific standards that are based on the ability of the water body or system, if functioning properly, to achieve those standards.

7. Designed to protect private property and the owner’s ability to economically use their land for agricultural purposes.

8. Designed to consider natural and background characteristics of each individual natural water system.

9. Based on the overall goal that each water body or system function in a proper and healthy manner given the system’s potential, judged in light of natural conditions as well as current and projected land use.

10. Required to provide monitoring to measure each water body or system’s progress or trend from an established baseline to a predetermined desired goal or condition necessary to achieve site specific water quality standards.

Landfill Impact on Water Quality 7.486
We oppose the expansion or the creation of landfills that will negatively and/or quantifiably impact the ground or surface water quality through flooding, leaching and other means. (09)

Wildlife Fecal Coliform Study 7.490
We support requiring the US Fish & Wildlife Service and the Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife to conduct a study to determine the extent to which wildlife on public and private lands, including refuges, contribute to the existence of fecal coliform in the waters of the state. (01)

Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO) 7.495
We believe that state CAFO regulations should closely mirror federal regulations. Where state standards already exceed federal standards, we oppose any changes to the CAFO program that significantly increase the cost or reporting burden on producers beyond existing levels. (19)

Water Use Fees 7.500
We oppose all water use fees. But if one is initiated, we recommend that the fees be proportionately charged among all water users, including all state and public agencies and recreational users of water for consumptive and non-consummptive use.

Falling Water Charge 7.510
We oppose any Falling Water Rain Charge. (05)

Allocation of Water 7.525
We oppose any water allocations of any Bureau of Reclamation projects for uses other than those for which the project was authorized.
We support legislation that will prevent residential or urban development from restricting or reducing water available to commercial agriculture holdings established by water rights.

We oppose the automatic granting of water rights for domestic and recreational use for non-resource dwellings and other non-resource uses in resource zones. The burden of proof should be with the applicant to demonstrate that the additional water demands will not adversely affect neighboring agricultural or forestry practices within the same watershed or aquifer.

Municipalities should be prohibited from demanding increased in-stream flows to dilute industrial and human wastes to meet minimum pollution requirements. We oppose the transportation of water out of water sheds for non-agricultural use if it adversely affects agriculture.

**Groundwater Priority Allocation 7.550**
1. The groundwater priority allocation should be the same as presently established on surface water allocation.
2. The Water Resources Commission should have the authority to enforce the critical groundwater statutes.
3. In groundwater matters, prior water rights are all inclusive and damage to such should merit compensation furnished by the individual or parties causing such damage or loss.

**Notification Requirements 7.575**
1. Notification to all affected users should be required whenever the Water Resources Department intends to conduct a proof survey which would have the effect of reallocating allotments from a water permit. Water permit holders should also be given the results of the survey.

**Release of Impounded Water 7.600**
1. We ask that the Army Corps of Engineers be required to give prior public notice of any sudden release of impounded water.

**Pacific Northwest Water 7.650**
1. We oppose the diversion of water out of the Pacific Northwest region. (05)

**Soil and Water Conservation 7.700**
1. Soil and water conservation districts should be granted the responsibility for reviewing and approving conservation and sedimentation control plans related to nonpoint sources of pollution and soil erosion.

**Soil and Water Conservation Districts 7.701**
1. Soil and Water Conservation Districts and the Natural Resource Conservation Service should use their resources to fund farm ponds and storage as a priority project. (09)
Reallocation of Irrigation District Water Rights Lands 7.710
When land within an irrigation district transitions out of agricultural production, the district should map the water to other agricultural land within their district or transfer to junior agricultural water right holders within the basin.

Municipal Water Rights Permit Renewal 7.715
When cities renew their permit, they must prove that they need the full extent of their water rights, and the unneeded water must be put back into the system for the next user.

Municipal and Industrial Waste Water Reuse 7.720
We support the use of treated, reclaimed water for agricultural purposes when the water is treated to a level that will not lower or degrade the quality of the farmland on which it is applied. (06)

Fill and Removal Permit Requirements 7.750
No farm or farm operation should be assessed criminal penalties for violation of the fill and removal laws. Civil penalties should be limited to no more than $100 per day for an alleged violation.
Agricultural fill or removal projects on private property that were assisted by the federal government prior to 1982 should be grandfathered including allowed maintenance without need for permits or any other interference.
Farmers or ranchers, attempting to carry out normal farm or ranching operations, should not have to live in fear of state government enforcement of fill or removal laws.
Farmers should be allowed to maintain historic waterways to continue water flow to irrigation sites.
The local Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) representing the private landowners should be given the same authority as the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODF&W) regarding the waiver of fill or removal permits or at least be given a mutual review process.
We support the retention of all exemptions for agriculture contained in the 1999 Oregon fill and removal law (ORS 196.800 through 196.905).
If the exemptions are not fully retained, in the Oregon fill and removal law, we will oppose the law as written.
A person engaged in activities customarily associated with agriculture should not be required to obtain a permit in order to remove materials from or add materials to an area defined as “essential indigenous anadromous salmonid and/or other fish habitat.” Activities customarily associated with agriculture should be broadly defined to include, but not limited to the following:
1. All agriculture activities described in 33 U.S.C. 1344(f)(1);
2. Farm use activities described in ORS 215.203; and
3. Necessary repair and maintenance activities associated with agricultural operations that occur on a non-annual or an infrequent basis. When permits are required, the process to obtain them should be simplified to reduce the time required to obtain a permit. More authority for permit approvals should be granted to local jurisdictions.

We oppose the assumption by the State of Oregon of the Federal Clean Water Act's Section 404 fill and removal program in a manner that would remove or alter any agricultural exemptions from state or federal law. (18)

We support repeal of statutory changes made to the Oregon fill and removal law enabling the Department of State Lands, or any other state agency, to obtain federal authority to administer permits under Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act. (02), (03), (04), (05)

**Channel Management**

We believe that the ban and restrictions on gravel removal and or harvesting (i.e., dredging) should be revoked and the permitting process should be revised or simplified. Such permits should be issued on a time certain basis.

We urge local, state and federal agencies to conduct gravel bar removal and rip-rap addition activities in Oregon's rivers to help stabilize the river banks, to preserve agricultural soil, to prevent water pollution by land erosion, and to make the body of the river more usable to river traffic.

We support legislation that will allow land owners bordering a stream to do what is necessary to protect the stream bank and to keep it from eroding the land.

We support the stabilization of the rivers within their existing banks and support the rights of farmers to maintain their drainage systems. We oppose any state or federal projects that would weaken the river banks, threatening local drainage systems and farmlands. (00), (05) (10), (Referred to AFBF, 2010)

**Regulation of Drainage Districts and Irrigation Districts**

Drainage districts and irrigation districts support important functions for rural communities, including maintenance of agricultural land, flood control, irrigation, and public safety. We support the ability of districts to continue to maintain drainage and irrigation facilities for their members without burdensome state and federal regulation. Districts should be able to fully perform their necessary drainage and irrigation maintenance functions consistent with their statutory obligations. In exercising these functions, the state and federal government should not force districts to regulate their members' operations or require their members to maintain specific agricultural practices in order for the district to maintain their drainage systems. (16) Districts should not have to accept liability for water quality or quantity issues arising from discharges of stormwater into district
facilities from any source. Districts must be able to retain their Clean Water Act exemption for irrigation return flow and agricultural stormwater. (18)

**Fish Screens**

1. We believe that the financial burden of fish screens should be borne by the state rather than the producers. (05)

**Peak and Ecological Flows**

1. The state should not make policy on peak and ecological flows that will prevent the storage of all available winter water. We recognize the need for balance between uses. Protection of peak and ecological flows should be based on aggregated peer reviewed science and analysis of each projects unique needs and benefits. (10)

**Minimum Stream Flows**

1. We support the concept of minimum stream flows as provided in ORS 536.310(7) and (8) which reads:
2. "The maintenance of minimum perennial stream flows sufficient to support aquatic life and to minimize pollution shall be fostered and encouraged if existing rights and priorities under existing laws will permit. Watershed development policies shall be favored, whenever possible, for the preservation of balanced multiple uses. Project construction and planning with those ends in view shall be encouraged."
3. We support a change in the water resource policy which would provide that support for human life, livestock, crops, etc., should have priority over aquatic life and in-stream water rights.
4. We cannot stress strongly enough that existing rights should receive top priority over other rights including those of aquatic life.
5. The cost of establishing upstream impoundments or any costs necessary to ensure these minimum flows, must be shared by all beneficiaries in proportion to the anticipated benefits or value received.
6. Any agency applying for an in-stream water right should provide environmental impact and economic assessment studies and these should be subject to verification by independent scientific review and verification if so requested by any citizen or resident of the state. Failure of verification should preclude the granting of any such right. All previously issued in-stream water rights should be subject to the same review and should be adjusted to comply with the standards herein set forth.

**Water Withdrawal from the Columbia River**

1. We encourage the State of Oregon to beneficially withdraw the state’s allocation of water from the Columbia River for agricultural purposes. (09)
**Wetlands**  
7.850  
1 The state definition for wetlands should be the same as the federal definition, and the local federal farm agencies should have the final say as to wetlands classification.  
2 Any former wetlands that were Agricultural Stabilization Conservation Service (ASCS) assisted should be exempt from reconversion to wetland, as well as any area less than twenty acres. We encourage tax incentives or just remuneration for all other reconversions.  
3 Only one designated government agency should be allowed jurisdiction over wetlands administration.  
4 When the owner of private land is denied agricultural use of designated wetlands, the land should be automatically assessed at the lowest value as long as the nonuse designation remains. The burden of proof for a wetlands designation should be on and funded by the agency that is responsible for the designation.  
5 Owners of private wetlands should be able to mitigate wetland conversion on an acre-for-acre or value-for-value basis.  
6 We support a strong policy that the status of prior converted wetlands should be maintained as long as the property owner wishes to do so.  
7 We oppose any Wetland Reserve Program, which reduces agriculture production on a permanent basis. If lands are diverted into a Wetland Reserve Program, those lands must have insect, rodent, and weed control as part of the program. (02), (05)

**Elk Creek Dam**  
7.900  
1 We urge the continued federal funding for the completion of the Elk Creek Dam in the Rogue basin.  
2 We also support funding for the Mill Town dam on Elk Creek in the Umpqua Basin. (04), (07), (11)

**Catherine Creek Dam**  
7.910  
1 We urge that the Catherine Creek Dam decision be appealed.  
2 We favor working with the Confederated Tribes in developing an upstream impoundment or other improvements on Catherine Creek that would be beneficial to both Union County and the Confederated Tribes.

**Dam Removal**  
7.920  
1 We oppose any attempt to remove or breach any existing dams in the Pacific Northwest when such breach or removal would be detrimental to agriculture. Specifically increase in electrical power rates where USDA programs promote conversion of flood to sprinkler irrigating with corresponding need for pumps. Loss of renewable hydropower would have to be replaced with environmentally unfriendly coal fired or other expensive generating plants.
We support the building of fish-friendly dams for agriculture, irrigation storage, fish, recreation, flood control, hydroelectric power production, and domestic water, and other beneficial uses for the local community, including the completion of the Elk Creek Dam.

If a dam is to be removed, the public should not pay any destruction tax or a fee. (01), (10), (11) (Referred to AFBF, 2010)