Oregon Department of Agriculture

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Governor's Recommended Budget Presentation

Agency PowerPoint Presentation

Agency Updated Phase 2 Buy Sheets

Agency Prioritized List

Agency Reduction Options

Agency Appendix Items

- ODA organizational chart
- ODA map of office locations
- ODA Biennial Report
- Industry Report from the State Board of Agriculture
- Agency Key Performance Measure Management Report
- Position reclassifications completed during 2011-2013 biennium
- New hires made during 2011-2013 biennium
- Summary of legislation affecting agency operations
- Summary of proposed information technology project
- 2012 ODA Customer Service Survey Report
- Articles from Governor's Trade Mission to Asia
- Letters of support

2013-15 GRB

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Oregon Department of Agriculture

2013-2015 Governor's Recommended Budget

Ways and Means Subcommittee
on Natural Resources

Key Take-Home Messages

- Programs achieve goals and desired outcomes through technical expertise and strong relationships with partners, customers, and ag industry
- Programs fulfill unique niches – regulatory, fee-for-service, technical assistance, marketing – that achieve desired outcomes
- Over the last 10 years, we have adapted to industry trends as well as budget challenges
- Long-term stable funding will help us continue to achieve desired outcomes

Oregon Department of Agriculture Mission and Core Values

Our three-fold mission

1. Food Safety and Consumer Protection
2. Protecting the Natural Resource Base
3. Marketing Agricultural Products

Our core values

- Honesty, integrity, and fairness
- Technical and professional competence
- Respect for people and property
- Practical approaches to problem solving
- Service oriented

Agency Goals

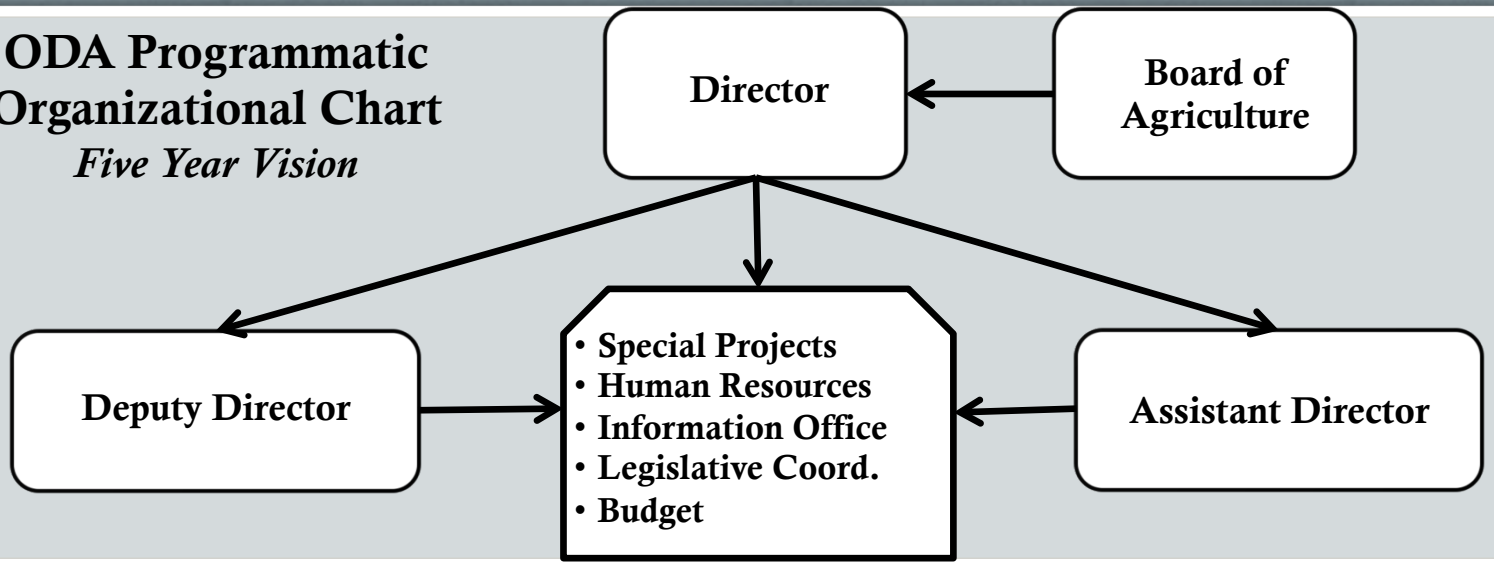
- Enhanced market access through market development, inspection, and certification.
- Sustainable development of the agriculture sector and agricultural programs to foster job capacity, retention, and expansion.
- Enhanced utilization of locally produced Oregon foods in school lunch programs.
- Licensing and proper use of pesticide products.
- Conservation and protection of air, water, and land resources in the agricultural setting.
- Exclusion of non-native insect pests, diseases, and noxious weeds through survey, detection and control.
- A safe and wholesome food supply for all Oregonians.
- Animal disease-free status for the animal agriculture sector.
- Laboratory capacity to test and verify food safety, animal health, and natural resource protection programs.
- Enhancement of our information technology capabilities to streamline and improve internal and external delivery of services.

ODA Program Unit Areas

What we do
Desired program outcomes
How we achieve desired outcomes

ODA Programmatic Organizational Chart

Five Year Vision



Market Access & Certification Programs

- SPI
- Seed
- Hop/Hay/Grain
- Certification
- Marketing
- Commodity Commissions

Food Safety & Animal Health Programs

- Food Safety
- Shellfish Sanitation
- State Veterinarian
- Animal Feeds
- Brands
- Predator Control
- Emergency Preparedness
- Shellfish Leasing

Natural Resource Programs

- Water Quality/ SWCD
- Smoke
- Pesticide/PARC
- Fertilizer
- CAFO
- Land Use
- GIS

Plant Programs

- IPPM
- Plant Conservation/ Weeds/Invasive Species
- Nursery
- Christmas Tree
- Nursery Research
- Sage Grouse/ Juniper Working Groups
- Risk Management
- Agency Training
- Plant Lab*

Internal Service & Consumer Protection Programs

- Weights & Measures
- Motor Fuel Quality
- Wolf Compensation
- Caged Hens
- Lab X 4
- IS
- Financial Services*
- Licensing*

** Long term vision*

Market Access & Certification Programs

Creating awareness, access and opportunity, and jobs for Oregon

Program outcomes and the Governor's Budget

Related success metrics in Governor's Budget

- The value of Oregon's agricultural production and net farm income increases by an average of 5% per year over the next 10 years.
- 25,000 net new jobs are created per year

Strategies to get there

- Grow Oregon's traded sector and industry clusters
- Leverage Oregon's global competitive advantage for industries like specialty agriculture
- Increase access to capital, markets & support for small business
- Improve access to water, land and lower energy costs for ag

How we achieve goals and outcomes

The Market Development Program works in four major program areas:

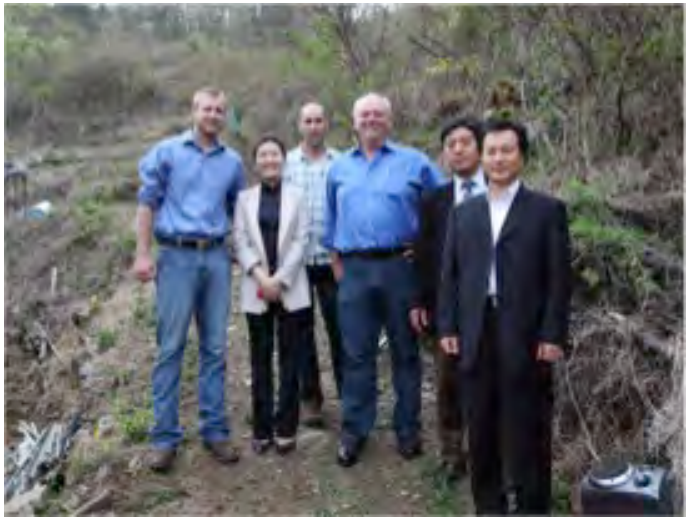
1. We foster vibrant local food economies and jobs
2. We create opportunity in local, regional and international markets
3. We inspect and certify Oregon agricultural products
4. We conduct audits and certify to meet marketplace expectations

1. Working from the ground up to create vibrant local food systems

- We innovate novel Farm to School programs so Oregon kids get more locally grown products at school
- We develop capacity for Oregon farmers to sell nutritious locally grown products at farm stands, Community Support Agriculture (CSA) and over 100 Farmers Markets around the state
- We assist start-ups through a unique partnership with OSU at the Food Innovation Center – we grow jobs by adding value to agricultural products

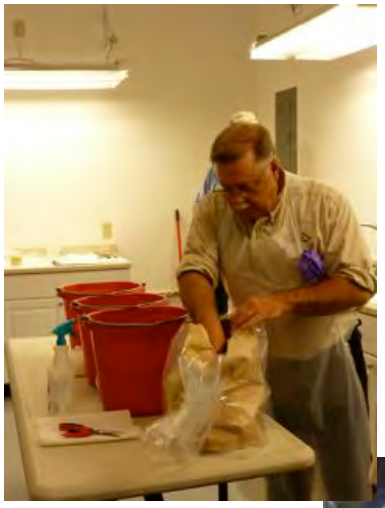
2. We create awareness and develop markets for Oregon agricultural products

- We work directly with offshore governments to resolve trade barriers for Oregon products
- We mobilize trade missions and organize trade shows for Oregon companies to learn about market demand and sell their product
- We work with ports, railroads and air and motor carriers to get Oregon products to market
- We provide a safe harbor where growers/fishermen and processors can come together to negotiate price



3. Official inspections provide market access – and jobs for growers and shippers

- The scope of our official inspection services is truly broad and statewide – we inspect and certify nearly all agricultural and livestock products sold outside of Oregon
- Timely and efficient inspections and certifications are necessary to move live & perishable products from grower to end user
- We are the sole licensed program in Oregon to issue US Department of Agriculture Phytosanitary certificates required for movement of most fresh agricultural products



4. Systems based audits and alternative inspections provide innovative solutions

- We partnered with the private sector and government to develop and implement novel alternative inspections programs
- These programs are now better aligned with marketplace expectations and are the fastest growing area of service delivery in the agency
- Internal expertise and capacity were developed to offer official ODA certification of pesticide residues on agricultural products – no other state offers this service

Interview from Governor's Trade Mission

http://youtu.be/1fSTwtCt3Uc

Natural Resource Programs

Protecting natural resources for future generations

Program outcomes and the Governor's Budget

Related Healthy Environment success metrics in Governor's Budget

- At least 60% of monitored stream sites in good to excellent condition
- Water quality improving
- Toxics reduced by 50%
- Intensive ag land loss limited to 3500 acres per year

Strategies to get there

- Water quality monitoring
- Reduce polluted runoff
- Watersheds, fish and wildlife
- Sustain working farms

How we achieve goals and outcomes

The Natural Resource Area works in three principal areas:

1. We work to improve the air, soil and water resources of Oregon
2. We reduce Oregonian's exposure to toxics while ensuring private and commercial use of crop protection tools
3. We protect Oregon agricultural land use so future generations can continue to farm and produce the bounty that drives 15% of Oregon's economy

1. Making a difference in environmental conditions on Oregon agricultural lands

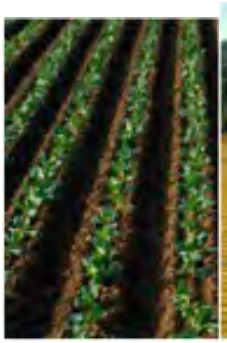
- Our programs are the primary tools to ensure air, water and land quality goals are achieved on Oregon's agricultural lands
- Our Agricultural Water Quality Program is nationally recognized for its unique approach and coordinates with DEQ, ODF, OWEB, ODFW and other natural resource agencies
- 45 Soil & Water Conservation Districts are on the ground and Confined Animal Feeding Operation programs bring innovation to the local level to protect Oregon's environment and economy

2. Reducing exposure to Pollutants -- *Better for People & Better for the Environment*

- We protect Oregon's health by registering and licensing of 11,000 products & 17,000 licensed commercial pesticide applicators
- Novel outreach programs help train both public and licensed users to ensure compliance with federal laws and reduce toxic impacts in Oregon – only 290 pesticide use complaints last year
- Ongoing innovation in monitoring of water quality for toxics along with DEQ, ODFW and ODF

3. Protecting Agricultural Use of Land
One of Oregon's most treasured legacies

- We strongly advocate for the protection of agricultural land-use and appropriate farm practices
- We innovate programs to resolve conflicts of use while protecting land owner rights – a difficult challenge at times
- In every corner of Oregon there are fabled production regions and we work to ensure they are more than just memories for future generations



Plant Programs

Keeping the gypsy moths out and the Christmas trees rolling

Program outcomes and the Governor's Budget

Related success metrics in Governor's Budget

- The net value of Oregon's ag production and net farm income increases by an average of 5% per year over the next 10 years.
- At least 60% of monitored stream sites are in good to excellent condition, and water quality is improving across the state.

Strategies to get there

- Increase access to capital, markets and support for small business.
- Leverage Oregon's global competitive advantage for industries such as agriculture (due to absence of most pests and plant diseases).
- Balance ecological and economic interests to improve the health of watersheds, and fish and wildlife habitat (by excluding invasive species).

How we achieve goals and outcomes

1. We prevent introduction of invasive insect pests, plant diseases and weeds
2. When they occur we eradicate or control them
3. We assist producers with market access by inspecting their products for pests prior to export to other states or internationally
4. We protect threatened and endangered native plants from extinction

1. Keeping invaders out

- We focus on early detection and rapid response to keep as many invasive species out of Oregon as possible
- This strategy helps minimize pesticide use, protect watersheds and human health
- We adopt and enforce plant protection quarantines
- Remote controlled traps reduce field staff cost and mean more timely detection of invasive insects
- Insect pest controls help keep Oregon product moving out of state and overseas

2. Eradication or control

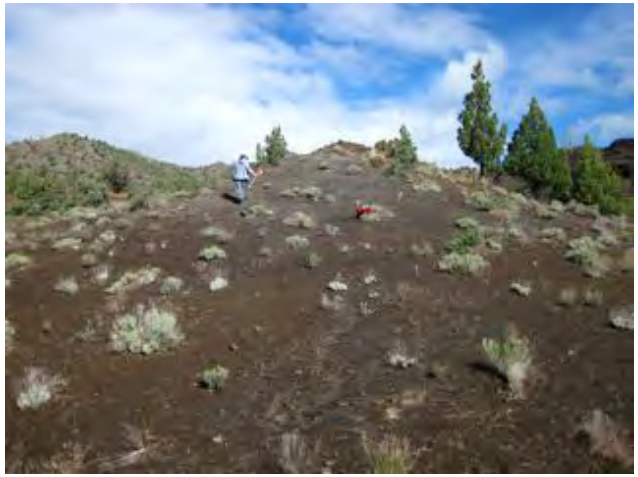
- We are increasing use of biological and Integrated Pest Management tools to protect the environment
- We have released 71 species of biocontrols against over 30 species of weeds
- We maintain the noxious weed list which helps prioritize noxious weeds for control
- Thirty year history of protecting Oregon from gypsy moth, Japanese beetle, and other invasive pests.

3. Certifying plant products as disease and pest free

- We protect Oregon's nursery and Christmas tree industries from introduction and spread of pests, disease and noxious weeds
- These services maintain domestic and international market access for Oregon's nursery and Christmas tree producers
- New inspection & certification techniques for nursery and Christmas trees mean expanded markets for growers

4. Protecting rare plants

- We collaborate with agencies, organizations, businesses, and individuals to conserve Oregon's rich native plant diversity
- We develop methods to reintroduce and recover T & E plants
- We evaluate factors that limit rare species recovery



Food Safety & Animal Health

Protecting Oregon's consumers and keeping animals healthy

Program outcomes and the Governor's Budget

Related success metrics in Governor's Budget

- The value of Oregon's agricultural production and net farm income increases by an average of 5% per year over the next 10 years

Strategies to get there

- Leverage Oregon's global competitive advantage for industries like specialty ag
- Increase access to capital, markets and support for small business
- Improve the regulatory environment for large and small business

How we achieve goals and outcomes

The Food and Animal Health area works in two major program areas:

1. We inspect food processors and retailers to prevent food-borne illness in Oregon
2. We keep Oregon animals and people safe from animal-borne disease

1. Making sure Oregon's food is safe

- We inspect and license food processors and retail establishments to ensure sanitary conditions and prevent foodborne illness – our program is "Risk Based" with inspection priority given to high risk areas
- We coordinate closely with the Oregon Health Authority and the US Food and Drug Administration to investigate foodborne illness and effect product recalls – this is the kind of government cooperation people expect
- We coordinated with Oregon Health Authority to implement the first unified Food Code
- We provide technical assistance to start-up food companies to ensure they comply with applicable food safety regulations and guidelines
- We operate surveillance and testing programs for dairy products and shellfish to allow for interstate and international shipment

2. Keeping Oregon's animals disease free and protecting public health

- We work to track the health and movement of livestock to prevent disease outbreaks in Oregon – like BSE (mad cow disease), TB, Brucellosis

- State veterinarians work with federal counterparts to identify emerging disease risks and implement strategies to maintain Oregon's disease free status

- Disease free status allows for the timely and efficient movement of livestock to market

- Our experience shows the adverse economic impact of a single case of BSE.

Consumer Protection Programs

Ensuring Oregonians are getting what they pay for, providing the scientific verification, administering other critical programs

Program outcomes and the Governor's Budget

Related success metrics in Governor's Budget

- The value of Oregon's agricultural production and net farm income increases by an average of 5% per year over the next 10 years

Strategies to get there

- Grow Oregon's traded sector and industry clusters
- Leverage Oregon's global competitive advantage for industries like ag
- Increase access to capital, markets, and support for small business

How we achieve goals and outcomes

- We assure the accuracy of all commercial weighing and measuring devices
- We ensure that motor fuel purchased in Oregon meets national standards and Oregon's renewable fuel standards
- We operate accredited laboratories to test food & agricultural products
- We administer other key programs including wolf compensation and caged laying hens

1. Giving good weight– an essential government service for a level playing field

- We check scales and meters to ensure accuracy and uniformity when commercial transactions are based on physical measurement
- Our weights and measures laboratory has achieved the highest accreditation from the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) – Echelon One
- We keep Oregon's high-technology companies competitive with precision measurement calibration to the highest international standards (ISO)
- We test motor fuels to prevent distribution of poor quality fuels and have developed quality standards for renewable motor fuels

2. Laboratories provide the science

- The ODA laboratories are licensed by the governments of Japan, Korea and Taiwan to provide pre-shipment inspection, label review and testing for export food and agriculture products – this is unique among the 50 states
- Certification provides a new tool to add value to Oregon agricultural products
- These analytical services increase the competitiveness of Oregon products in export markets
- The laboratories also support the ODA's regulatory functions with official state and US Food and Drug Administration, EPA, and USDA testing services

3. Administering other valuable programs

- We are administering a new program that will regulate cage sizes for egg-laying hens
- We administer the wolf compensation program to help livestock producers mitigate livestock losses from wolf reintroductions

Agency Performance

Performance measures
Other indicators of effectiveness
Major changes in the last 10 years

Key Performance Measure Summary

- 12 Key Performance Measures are meeting or exceeding targets
- 3 Key Performance Measures are not meeting targets
- 0 Key Performance Measures were significantly modified in 2011 and have little or no data available.

Proposed KPM Changes

Proposed new KPMs

- Percent A & T listed noxious weeds excluded, decreasing or stable
- Number days to process and issue certification after audit completion
- Percent weighing and measuring devices found in compliance with OR weights and measures laws

Delete KPMs

- Percent of state-listed noxious weeds excluded, decreasing or stable
- Number acres certified where ODA provided tech assistance or auditing
- Percent motor fuel samples found in compliance with posted octane levels

Additional measures of effectiveness

- Sole access to Korean blueberry markets
- 60% of China's grass seed purchases; consuming 10% of Oregon production
- Fresh potatoes to Korea and Taiwan
- 90% of Malheur Co onion growers use ODA residue certification program
- Helping Oregon schools source more local products

Additional measures of effectiveness

- ODA is trusted by Oregon farmers and ranchers – this trust allows for partnerships that are core to our environmental program of work
- This partnership makes success possible – often in difficult settings where agricultural practices can have significant environmental impacts offsite or downstream
- We are making progress – TMDL, NPDES, Clean Water Act and other areas
- Better monitoring will tell us more about where to prioritize resources and operate in the future – innovation will be key
- Increased coordination with Oregon natural resource agencies will optimize service delivery and reduce parallelism

Additional measures of effectiveness

- Oregonians expect safe and wholesome foods – we measure our success with the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) 10 risk factors
- Our work is prioritized by these risk factors and consistently 95% of all Oregon companies are in current compliance- this means safer food
- Oregon is currently free of all major animal diseases such as Tuberculosis, Brucellosis and foot and mouth disease
- At the pump 99.32% of the fuel we purchase is of quality Oregonians expect – this reduces environmental and economic impacts for Oregon
- These core government responsibilities are vital to protecting consumers and allowing Oregon businesses to compete locally, nationally, and internationally

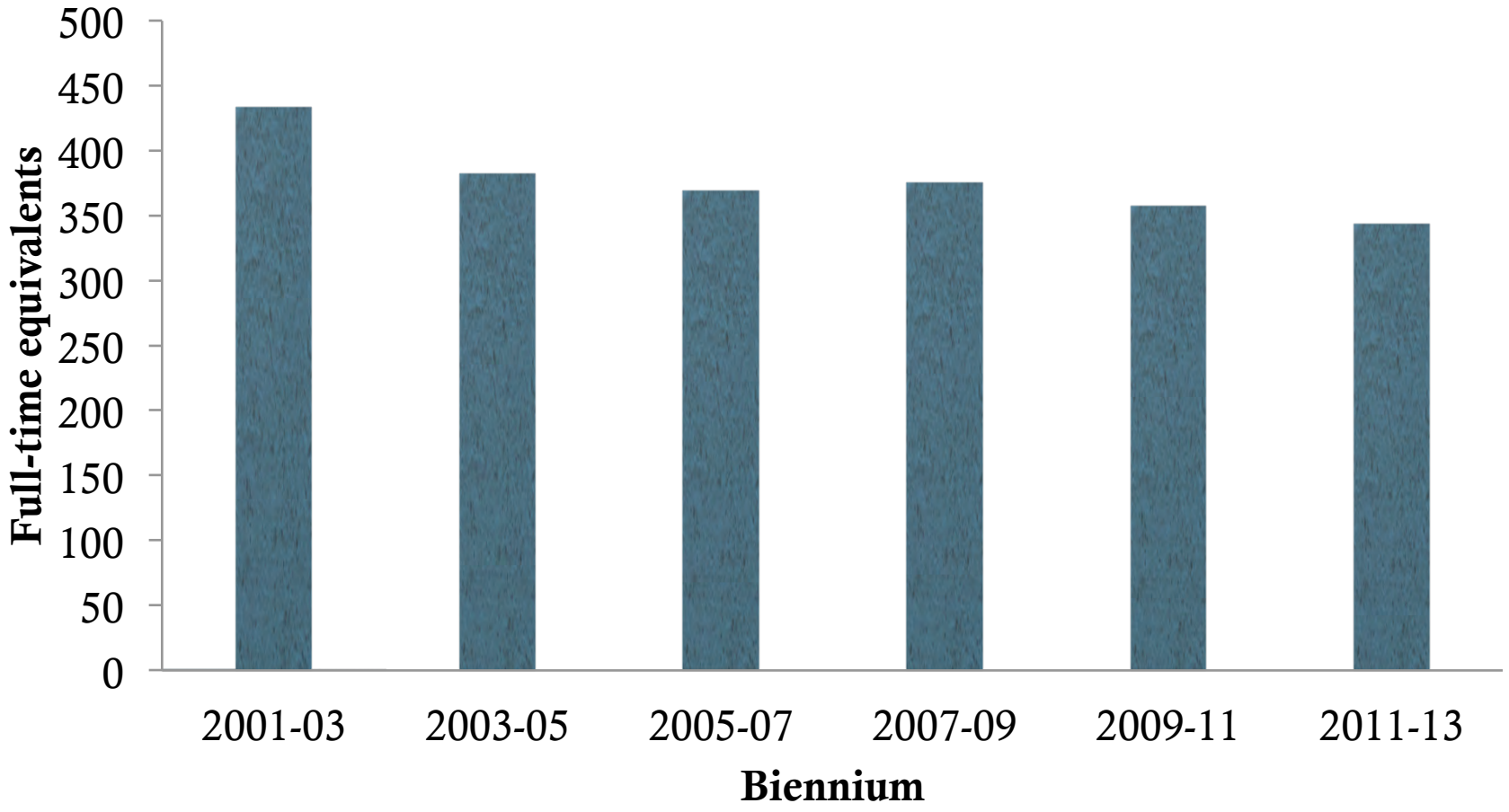
Containing costs, improving delivery

- Sharing services between programs – for example, Food Safety and Measurement Standards pilot project
- Shared services between agencies – payroll, HR, auditor; cooperative agreements with ODA & OHA
- Statute and administrative rule cleanups
- Reorganizing to meet management to staff ratio requirements in HB 2020 and 4131

Major agency changes in past 10 years

- Greater public interest in agriculture
- Increased cooperation and sharing of resources
- More challenging, interdisciplinary problems
- Increase in fee-for-service certifications
- Ag water quality plan implementation
- Expansion of local AND international marketing
- Budget challenges
- Strategies to keep up with statewide programs' workload

Staff reductions over past 10 years



Major agency changes in past 10 years – new programs

- Renewable fuel standards
- Specialty crop program
- Farm to school program
- Energy program (2007-2011)
- Water quality monitoring
- Wolf compensation program
- Oregon Invasive Species Council
- Cooperative Weed Management Areas

Where we are going

Governor's recommended budget
Major budgetary issues including caseloads
Further plans for improving program delivery

Governor's Recommended Budget

	2009-2011 LAB	2011-2013 LAB	2013-2015 GRB
General fund	$14,264,994	$12,917,172	$18,685,836
Lottery fund	$10,144,720	$6,894,457	$5,820,238
Other funds	$49,174,448	$52,099,191	$53,360,846
Federal funds	$12,287,361	$11,944,869	$15,148,657
Total funds	$85,871,523	$83,855,689.00	$93,015,577
Full-time equivalent (FTE)	357.02	343.29	349.02

Top 5 budget issues going into 2013-2015

- Declining Lottery Fund revenue impact on programs that were historically funded with General Fund but shifted to Lottery Funds to meet General Fund shortfall
- Potential reduction in federal grant opportunities which support core programs
- Continued heavy reliance on Other Funds and potential impact on fees
- Complexity of issues have increased legal costs and driven up program costs to meet demands of public records requests and time spent on investigations, outreach, and laboratory analysis
- Ability to recruit and retain skilled positions given uncertainty over last several years of budget deficits

Major 2013-2015 Budgetary Issues - Enhancements

- Wolf Compensation and Assistance*
- Pesticide Stewardship Monitoring
- Ag Water Quality Effectiveness*
- Ag Water Quantity

*Maintains current funding level

Major 2013-2015 Budgetary Issues - Reductions

- Weed program - $520,000 M76 Lottery Funds shortfall
- T & E plant program – requesting shift to mix of Other Fund/Federal Fund support
- Insect Pest Prevention & Management (requesting shift to General Fund support)

Major 2013-2015 Budgetary Issues - Caseloads

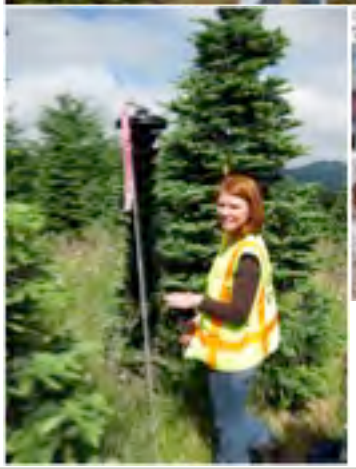
- Insect pest infestations – Japanese beetle
- Implementation of new Food Safety Modernization Act
- Focusing water quality programs' work more strategically
- Implementation of Integrated Water Resources Strategy
- Biofuels and electric charging stations

Additional plans to improve program delivery

- More strategic implementation of water quality and quantity programs in partnership with other natural resource agencies and partners
- Concern about toxic pollutants will mean increased monitoring to better understand impacts and ensure public confidence in the use of crop protection tools

Additional plans to improve program delivery

- Increased use of biological and Integrated Pest Management tools to protect the environment
- Remote controlled traps reduce field staff cost and mean more timely detection of invasive insects
- New inspection & certification techniques for nursery and Christmas trees mean lower costs for growers



Additional plans to improve program delivery

- The federal Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA) will have significant impacts on food inspection and testing from farm to fork – ODA's food safety program is well positioned through its work on FDA pilot programs
- Public expectations of safe food products will be balanced against budget and inspection/testing capacity realities
- ODA programs will increasingly draw upon "Systems" based and private sector inspection protocols along with enhanced monitoring technology
- Increased investment in program capacity will be needed to meet public expectations

Conclusion

- Programs support economic growth by boosting local, domestic and international markets and market access
- Programs protect consumers and natural resources
- Coordination and resource sharing with other agencies, states, organizations and private sector is ongoing, and more is planned
- Budget enhancements address needs/issues identified in a variety of plans and reports
- Long-term stable funding will help achieve performance targets

Thank You !

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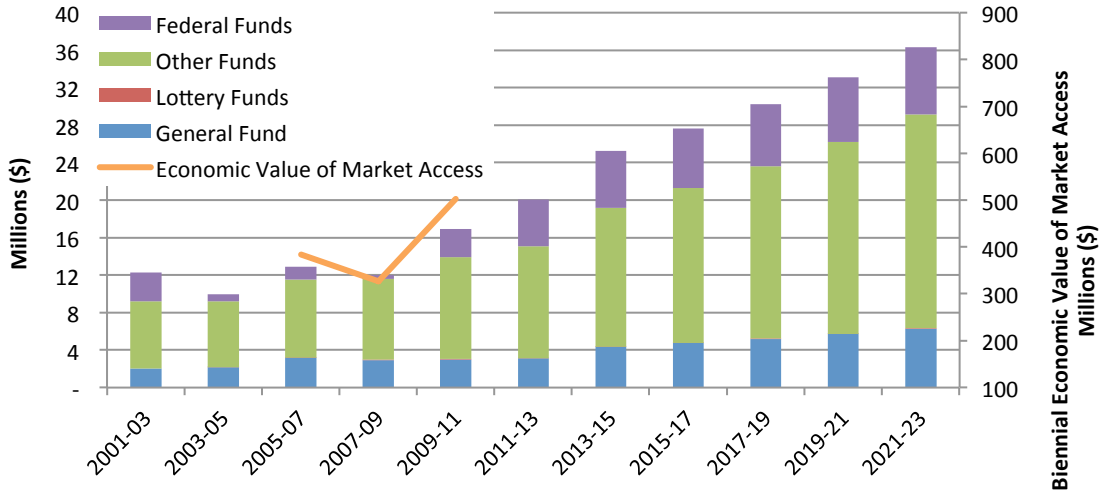
Oregon Department of Agriculture: Agricultural Development Policy Area

Primary Outcome Area:	Economy and Jobs
Secondary Outcome Area:	N/A
Program Contact:	Katy Coba, Director, (503) 986-4552



The metric represents the economic benefit of marketing efforts (e.g., technical trade assistance and trade missions) and value of export certification (ie. phytosanitary certificates for fruit and vegetables, seed, and straw/hay.

Executive Summary

The Agricultural Development Policy Area assists Oregon's agricultural producers to successfully sell and ship products to local, national and international markets. The marketing portion of the program works to promote and create demand for Oregon agricultural products and the inspection and certification portion of the program adds value by making products more marketable and provides services to facilitate product movement and overcome trade barriers and technical constraints that affect the agriculture traded sectors. The policy area functions statewide across rural and urban areas alike to create jobs and sustainable opportunity for the state's $5.3 billion agricultural sector.

Program Description

The program has a large, robust, and complex operational scope that articulates and coalesces the agency's foundational skills of market development, inspection, and official certification. A major cost driver in this ODA program area is the cost to recruit, maintain and retain highly qualified staff who are provided with the necessary tools to service a wide range of complex and valuable programs for Oregon agriculture statewide.

We Foster Vibrant Local Food Systems: In addition to the considerable traded-sector and export market development work, the program recognizes Oregon communities thrive when local food systems are vibrant. Locally, the program's Farm to School initiative leverages public and private resources to bring more locally grown and processed Oregon foods to our school children. Improving access to locally produced foods is a proven pathway to improved school achievement and prosperity for communities. The program also develops capacity at local farm stands and farmer's markets to participate in the Farmers Market Nutrition

Program including Senior and WIC participants to ensure more locally grown fruits and vegetables are available to qualified recipients.

We Develop Markets: Demand for Oregon agricultural products is created through market development and promotional activities in local, regional, and international markets. We provide the necessary government-to-government interface for technical trade discussions. We work with Oregon farmers, ranchers, fishers, packers and processors to field inbound and outbound trade missions and conduct technical-marketing activities in local, domestic and international markets. These programs build marketing expertise for Oregon producers that create buyer awareness and demand for their products. The program functions statewide and coordinates with commodity commissions, trade associations and partners with the USDA Foreign Agriculture Service and its Agricultural Trade Offices in key export markets. The program is an official government "safe-harbor" where producers and processors can come together to negotiate annual or season opening price for grass seed or highly perishable products like crab and shrimp. This fosters orderly "Price Discovery" and increased value for all participants. The official status and scientific capacity of the Plant Health section reduces economic loss and is leveraged by the marketing and certification programs to overcome phytosanitary barriers in domestic and export markets. This relationship is unique in state government.

We Inspect & Certify Oregon Products: As demand is developed through marketing activities, the program delivers seamless inspection and certification services to ensure efficient and timely market access for Oregon companies. To reduce participant cost, the program has pioneered systems-based auditing in lieu of traditional inspection programs. These programs include long-standing, traditional services like livestock brand inspection and shipping point inspection of fresh fruits and vegetables for quality and condition. The program works closely with the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service who grants sole authority to the program to issue federal phytosanitary certificates, required for many exported products. The program delivers timely cost-effective official inspection and certification for nearly every fresh fruit & vegetable, nut, seed and forage shipment -- or more than 6.8 billion pounds of agricultural production valued at over $770 million dollars annually.

We are Auditors and Certifiers: Marketplace expectations continue to evolve and the program has fostered partnerships with private industry and government partners. Oregon was the first state to conduct audit-based inspections and issue certification for USDA's Good Agricultural Practices/Good Handling Practices (GAP/GHP) Audit Verification Program. At the request of Oregon agricultural producers, the program has led a Northwest effort to implement capacity to provide Global Food Safety Initiative (GFSI) benchmarked inspections and certification with the state departments of agriculture.

Increasingly, buyers are requiring growers and handlers to provide assurances that their products meet certain market expectations for pesticide use and potential residue. For example, drawing on our core expertise, we offer a Maximum Residue Level (MRL) program for pesticide residues in dry onions. It uses US EPA sampling protocols and internationally-recognized testing methodologies. The program adds value for onion producers with official certification and seamless market promotion. Ninety percent of dry onions produced in the Treasure Valley, the main Oregon onion-producing region, participate in the MRL program, representing over one billion pounds annually. For the first time certified pesticide residue-free onions from Malheur County were exported to Japan thanks to enhanced buyer confidence in the products' residue-free status.

Third-party Auditing and Certification for market access needs is the fastest growing voluntary fee-for-service program at the Oregon Department of Agriculture, averaging almost 30% growth in service provision from 2011 to 2012. We continue to expand services as industry needs require, including GFSI, National Organic Program, Identity Preserved and other market driven audit verification programs. This reflects the

growth of Oregon's agricultural sector and increased industry demand for the program's specialized official and industry driven certification services.

Program Justification and Link to 10-Year Outcome

The Agricultural Market Access and Development Program directly links to ***Economy and Jobs Strategy 1.1 and 1.2*** through its joint initiative and colocation with Oregon State University (OSU) at the Food Innovation Center in Portland. This initiative clearly focuses and aligns the marketing, inspection and certification expertise of the program with the academic research and innovation capacity of OSU to deliver world-class market and product development services. This means new jobs for start-ups and optimized, real-world solutions to Oregon's agricultural and food processing clusters. This collaboration creates meaningful primary, secondary, and tertiary benefits.

In many of Oregon's rural communities, agriculture is the primary job driver. The Program has a direct link to ***Economy & Jobs Strategy 1.2*** that creates jobs with intentional programs that directly introduce and support Oregon agricultural businesses' access to local, domestic, and international markets. At its core, the program works to build market access for agricultural products. Market development services include start-up efforts for hyper-local farm direct sales through a continuum of services designed to help Oregon's companies successfully access national as well as international markets.

The Program directly links to ***Economy and Jobs Strategy 2.2*** through partnerships with Oregon's Commodity Commissions, OSU, Port of Portland, Oregon Department of Education, Business Oregon and others to bring new products to market, develop new business, and address technical market access issues. The Program is the primary agricultural development subject matter expert.

The Program helps local communities, the Governor's Regional Solutions Centers, and private sector business to encourage investment in new sustainable food and agriculture production infrastructure and create jobs in rural areas. The Program has dedicated staff that works with other areas of the ODA to advocate and work through environmental and other regulatory issues to ensure retention and expansion of jobs and existing food and agricultural production. Plant Health activities promote and protect the inherent value of Oregon agricultural production land through maintaining disease and pest free production areas with field surveys and quarantine and control area orders when necessary. Pest risk analyses, which include quantification of economic impacts, are used to develop these regulations. Livestock identification and loss prevention programs help prevent economic loss due to theft or predation by protected species. This maintains livestock related jobs, particularly in remote rangeland areas.

According to the USDA Economic Research Service the Program's export market development efforts were shown to support 26,775 Oregon jobs in 2011. In many parts of rural Oregon, agriculture is now the principal opportunity for traded sector development. ***In 2011 over $3 billion in agricultural, ranch, fishery and food products were exported from Oregon***. This is a significant benefit to the state's economy and consistently represents approximately 10% of the total state exports. At the same time the Program enhances local markets through the Farm to School program. A recent study reported an additional $0.86 is generated in the Oregon economy for every dollar spent locally by local school districts in Farm to School purchases.

In ten years the Oregon agricultural cluster will be well positioned to meet the growing demand of both domestic and international markets with high-quality products that benefit from the Program's world-class marketing, inspection, and certification services. The agricultural sector will continue to benefit from product, marketing, and certification innovation that optimize opportunities and create economic prosperity for both rural and urban areas alike. Oregon agriculture and allied packing, processing and distribution clusters will continue to make significant contributions to Oregon's economy.

Program Performance

- Non-traditional 3rd party certification services - Number of days required to process and issue certification after audit completion. 2012, target 90% processed under 15 business days, actual 82% conformance. This is a proposed key performance measure for the Department to replace non-traditional product certification per legislative suggestion.
- Non-traditional product certification - Number of acres certified where the Department of Agriculture provided technical assistance or auditing services. 2011, target 25,000 acres, actual 67,918 acres. 2012, target 25,000 acres, actual 79,915.
- Trade Activities - Sales as a result of trade activities with Oregon producers and processors. 2011, target $32,000,000, actual $43,600,000.
- Ag Employment - Number of jobs saved or created as a result of activities to retain or expand existing Oregon agricultural and food processing capacity. Measured in numbers of jobs based on telephone and email surveys of companies assisted. 2011, target 160 jobs, actual 173 jobs.

Enabling Legislation/Program Authorization

The Agricultural Market Access and Development Program is broadly established in Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) Chapter 561, giving the Department of Agriculture sole authority for inspection, certification, and market development for agricultural and fishery products. These services and programs are detailed and administered through numerous Oregon Administrative Rules. Specific Federal authority is granted through the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1947, the Capper-Volstead Act and subsequent Farm Bills. These authorities are codified through various federal-state cooperative agreements with United States Department of Agriculture (USDA APHIS, AMS, FAS).

Specific Program authorization under ORS include:

ORS 576	Agricultural Development & Marketing – Commodity Commission Oversight, International Marketing, Domestic Marketing (e.g., Farm to School, Farmer's Market Nutrition Program including Senior and WIC participants, Organic Cost Share Reimbursement), Industry & Business Development
ORS 565	County Fairs
ORS 570 & 633	Plant Health
ORS 576, 585, 586, 602, 632 & 633	Payment of Agricultural Commodities (Slow Pay – No Pay); Produce Dealers, Warehouse Grain and Commodity Inspection; Bees; Shipping Point Inspection; Certification; Hops; Hay/Weed Free Forage; Grades, Standards and Labels for Feeds, Soil Enhancers and Seeds
ORS 577, 599, 604, 607 & 610	Brands, Beef Council collection authority, Estray Cattle Sales, Predator Control

Funding Streams and Sources

Agricultural Development Policy Area Governor's Recommended Budget is 17% General Fund, less than 1% Lottery Funds, 59% Other Funds, and 24% Federal Funds.

General Fund supports the core development activities of the Program that provide market access opportunities for Oregon products that in turn benefit from the inspection and certification services. A portion of General Fund dollars are used to apply for, match and manage Federal funding. Sources of Federal Funds include USDA Cooperative Agricultural Pest Surveys (CAPS), US Farm Bill funded programs consisting of Specialty Crop Block Grant Program, Federal State Market Improvement Program, Organic Cost Share Reimbursement Program, and the Market Access Program.

Other Fund revenue includes license fees, registration fees, fees for service, and reimbursement of expenses from commodity commissions to support the Commodity Commission Oversight Program. Lottery Funds from the Administrative Services Economic Development Fund support County Fair Commission activities.

Significant Proposed Program Changes from 2011-13

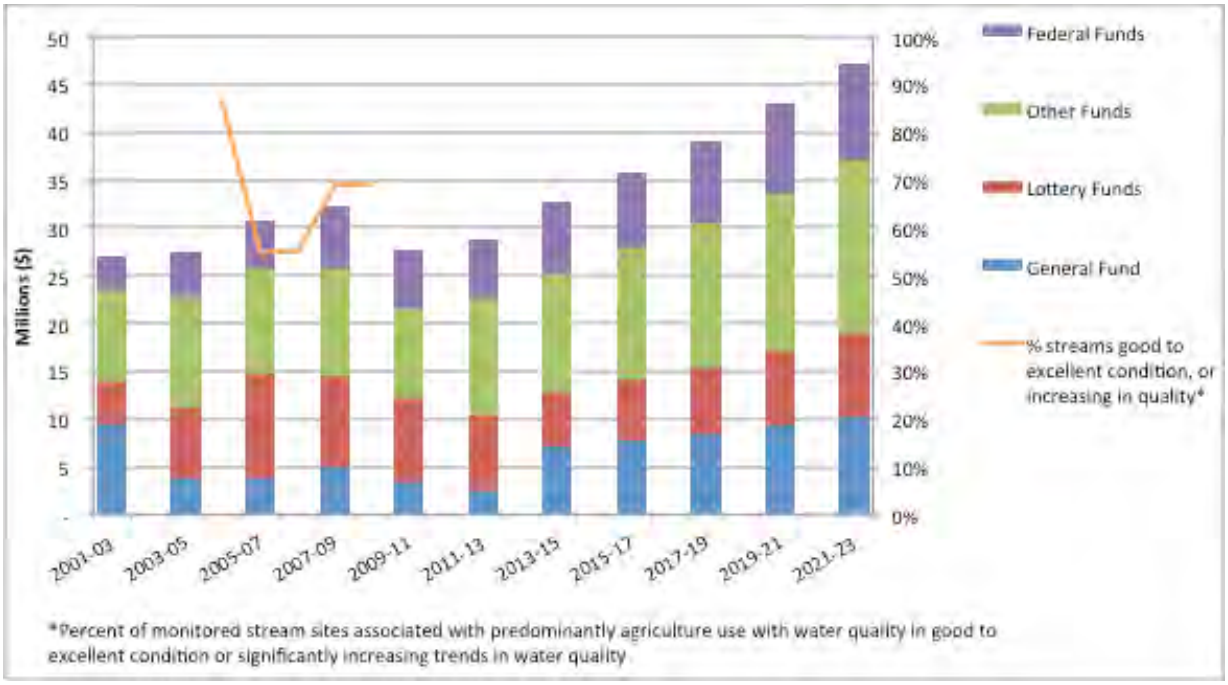
The Governor's recommended budget of $25.3 million for 2013-15 is greater than the current 2011-13 Legislative Approved Budget all funds budget of $20 million. The department is currently modifying its organizational structure; as such the agency request budget includes technical adjustments, which moved the Livestock Identification and Predator Control programs out of the Food Safety policy area and into this policy area.

The Governor's recommended budget also includes three policy packages in addition to the Current Service Level.

- Package 410 – Commodity Commission Oversight - requests $184,544 Other Funds limitation and 0.50 FTE. Provides Other Funds authority to utilize the assessment fees the Commodity Commissions pay to reimburse ODA for operating the statutorily mandated oversight program. The Governor's Recommended Budget recommended as modified to reduce Other Funds by ($202) to reflect a reduction in the budgeted PERS employer rate.
- Package 415 - Specialty Crop Program - requests $537,013 additional Federal Funds limitation and 2.00 FTE to allow ODA to continue to carry out administration of the USDA Specialty Crop Block grant program. The Governor's Recommended Budget was recommended as modified to reduce Federal Funds Personal Services by ($1,136) to reflect a reduction in the budgeted PERS employer rate while Federal Funds Services & Supplies increased by $1,136 for a net reduction of zero.
- Package 420 – Agriculture Water Quantity – requests an increase in General Fund of $250,000 and establishment 1.00 FTE to address policy and technical issues related to the availability of water for Oregon farmers and ranchers. This position will work with the Water Resources Department and other sister state agencies to implement the recently adopted Statewide Integrated Water Resources Strategy (IWRS). Without this position the agency does not have the expertise to work on IWRS water quantity development. To stay within targets for the agency request budget this package includes an internal fund shift of $160,650 from General Fund to Other Funds in the Plant Health Program. The Governor's Recommended Budget was recommended as modified to reduce General Fund by ($7) and Other Funds by ($726) to reflect a reduction in the budgeted PERS employer rate.

Oregon Department of Agriculture: Natural Resources Policy Area

Primary Outcome Area:	Healthy Environment
Secondary Outcome Areas:	Economy and Jobs
Program Contact:	Katy Coba, Director, (503) 986-4552



Executive Summary

ODA's Natural Resources Policy area protects Oregon's natural resources for future generations, maintains agricultural lands, benefits water, fish, wildlife, and native plants, reduces exposure to toxics, and maintains agriculture's economic sustainability. Through outreach, education, compliance, monitoring, technical assistance, invasive species detection and eradication, weed control, and coordinating with other state and federal natural resource agencies, these programs help landowners meet society's goals in a manner that makes both economic and environmental sense.

Program Descriptions

Our job is to provide (1) an efficient and effective platform to address environmental conditions on agricultural lands, (2) contribute to programs in other state agencies such as DEQ's TMDL implementation and control of toxics, ODFW's Fish Recovery plans, and the Governor's Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds, (3) keep agricultural lands viable and productive, and (4) lead the state's efforts in conserving threatened and endangered plants and controlling invasive plants, insects and other invasive species. ODA's unique relationship with the agricultural community contributes to favorable outcomes. A major cost driver in this ODA program area is the cost to recruit, maintain and retain highly qualified staff who are provided with the necessary tools to service a wide range of complex and valuable programs for Oregon agriculture statewide.

Protecting Air, Land and Water – We protect air, land and water through our Agricultural Water Quality Management, Soil and Water Conservation District, Pesticide, Fertilizer and Confined Animal Feeding Operation programs. Programs are integrated with the water quality responsibilities held by DEQ, ODF and other natural resource agencies. The Department's programs are the State's tools for achieving air, land and water quality goals on agricultural lands. These programs are successful because of their flexibility to help both large and small acreage landowners and operators develop ways to achieve environmental expectations in an economically viable manner. Where education and outreach fail to achieve state goals, these programs provide a regulatory backstop.

Reducing Exposure to toxics – We maintain crop protection tools and reduce Oregonians' exposure to toxics and their potential impacts to human health and the environment through the proper use of pesticide and fertilizer products. The department promotes proper use through outreach, education, and regulatory efforts related to product composition, labeling, and use as authorized by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The certification and licensing program educates pesticide users on the lawful use of products and instills practices that protect the user as well as other employees, the public, waterways, and Oregon's environmental health. Regulatory tools are available where outreach and education are not successful. The Department helps reduce toxics in the environment by facilitating and coordinating water quality activities such as monitoring, analysis and interpretation of data, and by determining and promoting effective response measures and management solutions.

Conserve, protect and restore watersheds – We conserve and protect watersheds for future generations by implementing on-the-ground projects that focus on the control of noxious and invasive species, restoration of key native habitats, and conservation of protected plant species. Invasive species were identified in the Oregon State of the Environment Report 2000 as one of the most serious threats to the health of natural ecosystems. Department programs protect natural habitats and agricultural industries through exclusion, detection, and eradication programs targeting non-native weeds and pests; inspection and certification of nursery stock and Christmas trees; and conservation of threatened and endangered native plants. These programs also reduce Oregonians' exposure to toxics by reducing the impact of invasive species that would need to be controlled by pesticides. The threat of introduction of new species is increasing along with ever more global trade and travel. Recognizing the risk to Oregon's environment and economy, legacy survey and eradication programs for kudzu, distaff thistle, gypsy moth, and Japanese beetle have been augmented by surveys for a wide variety of invasive weeds, wood borers, forest defoliators, and fruit and vegetable pests.

Protecting Land Use – Keeping high quality agricultural land in production preserves Oregon's agricultural lands, thus maintaining jobs and the environment and is an important long-term strategy for Oregon. The Department provides technical assistance on land use proposals and on Right-to-Farm laws to farmers, ranchers, local and regional governments, and other state governments. Through the Shellfish program, shore lands are made available for shellfish production that supports local jobs while protecting the environment.

Program Justification and Link to 10-Year Outcome

The Department's natural resources policy programs contribute to all five strategies of the Healthy Environment Policy vision. Our partnership with other federal and state agencies provides a well-rounded platform for education, outreach, monitoring and regulation.

Primary outcomes of these programs in the Department's Natural Resource Policy area are:

Protecting Air, Land and Water

- Reducing the percentage of streams with declining water quality (Healthy Environment Strategy 1)

- Target water quality improvement actions to factors and areas that provide the greatest benefit (Healthy Environment Strategy 1)
- Control air pollution to urban areas from field burning in the Willamette Valley (Healthy Environment Strategy 1)
- Increase the percentage of streams where water quality goals are met (Healthy Environment Strategy 1)
- Develop and implement a system for monitoring water and habitat quality (Healthy Environment Strategy 5)

Reducing Exposure to toxics

- Reduce pesticide and fertilizer use through education and regulation where needed. Reduce need for pesticide use by keeping harmful invasive species out of Oregon. (Healthy Environment Strategy 3)

Conserve, protect and restore watersheds

- Protect Oregon's agriculture and environment from damaging insect pests and noxious weeds through regulation, early detection and rapid response, and management actions (Healthy Environment Strategy 2)
- Reduce the number of imperiled native plant populations, species, and critical habitats on public lands and implement actions to address major threats to ESA plant species survival (Healthy Environment Strategy 2)

Protecting Land Use

- Participate in state natural resource planning and priority setting (Healthy Environment Strategy 5)
- Assist with land-use planning to insure agricultural benefits are taken into consideration (Healthy Environment Strategy 2 and 4)

Secondary outcomes of these programs include:

- Provide job stability in rural areas through maintenance of natural resource base for agricultural production and recreational opportunities (Healthy Environment Strategy 5.4).
- Enhance rural economies through promoting conservation activities in combination with agricultural production (Healthy Environment Strategy 5.4)

Program Performance

The department works closely with our federal and state partners to implement programs statewide. A performance gap is a land-based monitoring program documenting the conditions of agricultural lands. Existing related ODA benchmarks are:

- Percent of plant pests, disease, or weeds on the Oregon 100 most dangerous invaders list successfully excluded each year. 2012, target 99%, actual 100%.
- Percentage of state listed noxious weeds successfully excluded from the state or with stable or decreasing populations. 2012, target 70%, actual 83%.
- Increased viability of threatened and endangered plants, as measured by the number of ODA-managed regulatory and permit consultations, habitat restoration projects, and natural population augmentations that have improved the recovery status of protected species. New measure in 2012, target 300, 2012 actual 185.
- Percent of Pesticide investigations that result in enforcement actions. 2011, target 15%, actual 28.89%.
- Percent of permitted Oregon Confined Animal Feeding operations (CAFOs) found to be in compliance with their permit during annual inspections. 2010, target 95%, actual 83%.

- No increase above 2002 levels in hours of 'significant smoke intrusions' due to field burning in key cities in the Willamette Valley as measured by nephelometer readings. 2010, target 8 hrs, actual was 12 hrs.
- Water pollution compliance from agricultural activities as measured by:
  - Percent of monitored streams sites associated with predominantly agriculture use with significantly increasing trends in water quality. 2010, target 35% actual 10%.
  - Percent of monitored streams sites associated with predominantly agriculture use with water quality in good to excellent condition. 2010, target 60%, actual 37%.
  - Percent of monitored streams sites associated with predominantly agriculture use with decreasing trends in water quality. 2010, target 8%, actual 24%.

Enabling Legislation/Program Authorization

- Water Quality Program ORS 568.900-933 and ORS 561.191
- Pesticide Program ORS 634, Federal FIFRA
- Pesticide Analytical Response Center ORS 634.550
- CAFO ORS 468B.025 and 050, in 40 CFR §122.23
- Smoke Program ORS 468A.550-620
- Shellfish Program ORS 622.210-220
- Land Use (includes Right to Farm) ORS 90.930 to 947
- SWCD Program ORS 568.210-890
- Fertilizer Program ORS 633.311-510, ORS 633.994
- Noxious Weeds Program ORS 569
- Insect Pest Prevention and Management Program ORS 570
- Invasive Species Council ORS 570.750 to 810
- Native Plant Conservation Program ORS 564
- Nursery and Christmas Tree Programs ORS 571

Funding Streams

The Natural Resources Policy Area Governor's Recommended Budget is 21% General Fund, 18% Measure 76 (2010) Lottery Funds, 38% Other Funds, and 22% Federal Funds. Other Fund revenue includes license and registration fees. These funds successfully leverage Federal Funds through grants and cooperative agreements with USDA, US EPA, US BLM, US Forest Service, and US Fish and Wildlife. For example the Department's Noxious Weeds program leverages $4 for every $1 of state funds spent.

Significant Proposed Program Changes from 2011-13

The Governor's Recommended all funds budget of $32.7 million for 2013-15 is greater than the current 2011-13 Legislative Approved Budget all funds budget of $28.8 million. In 2013-15 the use of one-time monies are phased out, which include Lottery Funds in Weed Control and Invasive Species Council programs, Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Funds (PCSRF) in the Ag Water Quality program, and Other Funds in the Pesticides Program. Reductions are taken in the Native Plant Conservation, Weeds, and Insect Pest Prevention and Management programs to bring expenditures in alignment with available Lottery Funds revenue.

The Governor's Recommended Budget includes five policy packages in addition to the Current Service Level.

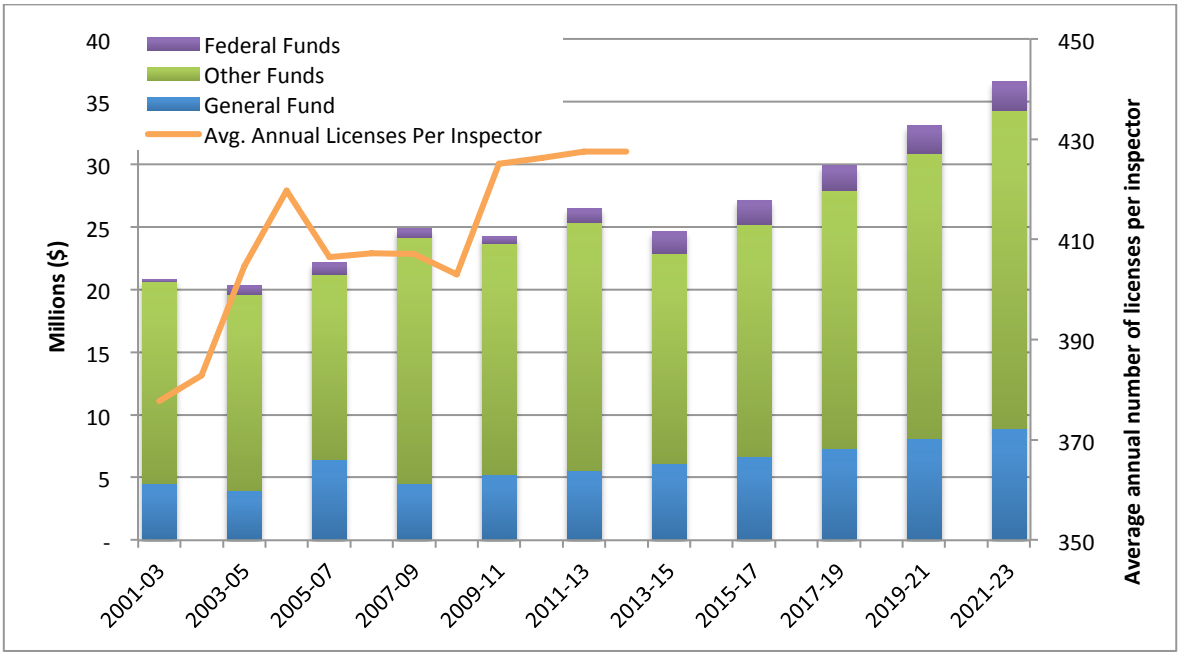
- Package 315-(Pesticide Outreach and Compliance) requested $465,000 Other Funds limitation and 2.00 FTE in the Pesticides program to make two limited duration positions permanent to continue the current level of outreach and compliance monitoring. The Governor's

Recommended Budget was recommended as modified to reduce Other Funds by ($1,466) to reflect a reduction in the budgeted PERS employer rate.

- Package 320-(Pesticide Stewardship Monitoring Collaboration) is a collaborative effort with the Department of Environmental Quality. The total package request for both agencies was $1.5 million made up of an equal amount of $750,000 General Fund and $750,000 Other Funds. In addition, the package included 1.00 FTE for ODA and a transfer of Other Funds revenue from ODA to DEQ in the amount of $116,867 to help fund DEQ's portion of the Other Funds package. The Other Funds are derived from Pesticide registration fees collected by ODA. The Governor's Recommended Budget for Agriculture was recommended as modified to reduce Other Funds by ($637) to reflect a reduction in the budgeted PERS employer rate. The package was further modified to change the Other Funds transfer to DEQ of $116,867 to a $747,942 General Fund special payment to DEQ.
- Package 325-(Ag Water Quality Effectiveness) requested $965,000 General Fund and 3.00 FTE in the Ag Water Quality program to make three limited duration positions permanent to continue evaluating riparian conditions along agricultural lands, monitoring ambient water quality along sites with strong agricultural influence, and participating in state water quality monitoring efforts. In the current biennium these activities and positions are funded with PCSRF dollars. The Governor's Recommended Budget was recommended as modified to reduce General Fund by ($2,346) to reflect a reduction in the budgeted PERS employer rate.
- Package 330-(Threatened and Endangered Plants) requested $203,083 Other Funds limitation and $353,081 Federal Funds limitation, 3 positions and 2.50 FTE in the Native Plant Conservation Program. Of this request $306,164 and 1.00 FTE are to restore reductions due to Lottery revenue shortfalls. It is anticipated that revenues will come from contract work and Federal grant awards. The Governor's Recommended Budget was recommended as modified to reduce Other Funds by ($701) and Federal Funds by ($1,337) to reflect a reduction in the budgeted PERS employer rate.
- Package 335-(Weed control and IPPM Fund Shift) requested to shift of all Lottery Funds ($3,645,143) in the Weed and Insect Pest Prevention and Management programs to General Fund. It also includes an addition of $242,300 General Fund to restore reductions in these programs due to Lottery revenue shortfalls. The Governor's Recommended Budget was recommended as modified to remove the fund shift and to restore a portion of the IPPM program eliminated in Package 070 and to reflect a reduction in the budgeted PERS employer rate. General Fund was decreased by ($3,533,653), Lottery Funds increased by $3,645,143, and Other Funds decreased by ($1) for a total increase of $111,489, 1 Position, and 1.0 FTE.

Oregon Department of Agriculture: Food Safety Policy Area

Primary Outcome Area:	Economy and Jobs
Secondary Outcome Area:	Healthy People
Program Contact:	Katy Coba, Director, (503) 986-4552



Executive Summary

The ODA Programs in the Food Safety Policy area inspect all facets of the food distribution system, except restaurants, to ensure food is safe for consumption; controls and eradicates animal diseases; ensures animal feeds meet nutritional and labeling standards; assures consumers receive accurate weight and measure of food and non-food products, services and commodities purchased in Oregon; assures consumers that the motor fuel purchased in Oregon meets national standards; and provides laboratory analysis for food and dairy samples, animal feeds, fertilizer, water, and certifies food for export.

Program Descriptions

The policy area can be grouped into four key programs: Food Safety, Animal Health, Measurement Standards, and Lab Services.

Food Safety – Mitigates risk of people getting sick or dying from the food they eat. According to the Centers for Disease Control, each year at least 128,000 Americans are hospitalized, and 3,000 die after eating contaminated food. Food Safety is responsible for, with the exception of restaurants, all food producers and retailers in the state (approximately 10,000 establishments). When food is suspected of causing illness, Food Safety investigates to find and eliminate the cause. Additionally, when Oregon food producers want to ship their products to other states or to foreign markets, Food Safety makes sure that the producers meet all of the health, safety, and legal requirements necessary to ship Oregon products.

Animal Health – Keeps people and animals safe from disease and contamination. Animal Health tests animals for disease and ensures that the feed and medicine given to animals is safe for them and humans alike.

Measurement Standards - Protects consumers and business by assuring the accuracy of all commercial weighing and measuring devices. Inspects approximately 55,000 devices in almost 12,000 businesses each year, which are used to weigh or measure over $87 billion of goods and products annually. Ensures that the estimated 2.1 billion gallons of fuel sold annually in Oregon meet national standards for quality.

Lab Services - Provides nationally accredited laboratory services for the USDA, Oregon Department of Agriculture, Environmental Quality, Forestry, and other state and federal agencies. Lab Services testing enables exportation of Oregon's agricultural products to foreign markets.

A major cost driver for the department is the cost to recruit, maintain and retain a highly qualified staff that has the necessary training and tools to service a wide range of complex and valuable programs for Oregon agriculture statewide.

In 2012, the department expects to generate efficiencies in its programs by cross training inspectors from one area of responsibility to perform work in other distinct, yet related, areas of responsibility (i.e. pulling samples and performing inspections). This cross-divisional approach will reduce travel costs, maximize logistics, and eliminate the need for multiple inspections performed by multiple inspectors. The department will produce additional efficiencies by changing, where possible, inspection triggers from time and frequency factors to triggers based on risk, safety, and potential outcomes for Oregonians.

Program Justification and Link to 10-Year Outcome

Food Safety

- Leading the nation in the Manufactured Food Regulatory Program Standards (MFRPS), the national standard for food manufacturing administered by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), promotes healthy, safe, and successful businesses in Oregon's food industry. Oregon's compliance with MFRPS ensures that industry receives training on national standards and expectations; it demands that industry consistently conforms to national standards, making Oregon's products competitive in the national and international markets; it creates a communication network between industries and their federal, state, and local regulatory partners.(Economy and Jobs Strategies 2.3, 3.1; Health People Strategy 5.2)
- Developing the state's first unified Food Code with the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) promotes the consistent application of the state's food safety laws in all state food establishments. Oregon's first unified Food Code also reduces duplication of efforts and services between the department and the Oregon Health Authority. (Economy and Jobs Strategies 1.2, 2.3; Healthy People Strategy 5.2)
- Quickly and effectively investigating foodborne illnesses in Oregon protects industries and saves jobs by finding and eliminating the source of contamination before an industry is forced to close. As examples: *Food Safety* protected more than 250 jobs in Roseburg by finding and eliminating a dangerous pathogen on milk containers used by one of the state's largest dairy plants, and *Food Safety* spared Oregon's shellfish industry an industry-wide closure because it pinpointed and eliminated the source of *norovirus* (the number one cause of foodborne illness in the U.S.) in Oregon oysters one day before the state's largest seafood and wine festival. (Economy and Jobs Strategies 1.1,1.2; Healthy People Strategy 5.2)
- *Food Safety* partnered with industry and the Legislature to develop new, affordable business opportunities for Oregon's small farms and processors. The Farm-direct Bill (HB 2336) passed by the 2011 Legislature provides small entrepreneurs an opportunity to grow, process and sale their

products without regulatory oversight or license fees. (Economy and Jobs Strategy 3.5; Health People Strategy 5.2)

Animal Health

- *Animal Health* developed for Oregon a program to track the health, movement and slaughter of livestock in the state. The program is known as Animal Disease Traceability (ADT). ADT reduces the time necessary to provide vital information to the industry from an average of 16 days to an average of two days. This new efficiency allows the livestock industry to almost seamlessly continue the movement, sale, and slaughter of Oregon's premier agricultural commodity. After reviewing the overwhelmingly successful results generated by ADT, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) adopted ADT as the standard for all states. (Economy and Jobs Strategy 1.2)
- By incorporating the national standards and practices developed by the FDA/USDA in the Partnership for Food/Feed Protection Conference, Oregon's food and feed establishments are able to operate more effectively and safely by having: accessible food and feed data from all state and federal agencies; a clearly defined method to provide industry's response and feedback to local, state, and federal regulatory agencies; access to a nationally accredited laboratory in the state; and the unified support of local, state, and federal agencies to respond quickly and efficiently to food and feed outbreaks in order to minimize damaging effects on industry's reputation and finances. (Economy and Jobs Strategies 1.2, 2.3 and 3.1)

Measurement Standards

- Certification of weighing and measuring systems creates a fertile economic environment and encourages economic growth by ensuring the accuracy, validity, and uniformity of Oregon's Commercial Weighing System. Additionally, it helps Oregon to access domestic and international trade markets and encourages investment in Oregon. (Economy and Jobs Strategy 1.1)
- By providing Oregon industries the highest level of precision calibration available, the Metrology Laboratory strengthens the industries' competitiveness. (Economy and Jobs Strategy 1.1)
- The *Motor Fuel Quality Program* assists emerging renewable energy industries to add resilience and certainty to the industry, helping Oregon reduce reliance upon carbon intensive fuels. (Economy and Jobs Strategy 1.2)

Lab Services

- Through its Export Certification Program, Lab Services helps Oregon Agricultural Producers access markets outside of Oregon, both domestic and international. (Economy and Jobs Strategy 1.1)
- Lab Services' support of the Export Certification Program supports entrepreneurism by expanding markets and increases the competitiveness of Oregon products worldwide. (Economy and Jobs Strategy 3.5)
- Supports ODA's regulatory programs by performing analytical testing services to assure compliance with state laws for Food Safety and Natural Resources Programs. (Healthy Environment Strategy 1,2 and 3 and Economy and Jobs Strategy 1)

Program Performance

Food Safety supports the state's key performance measure of: "Providing Consumer Protection Through Food Safety." Specifically, the goal of the retail food program is to eliminate from retail establishments the ten risk factors* identified by the Centers for Disease Control as causing the majority of foodborne illness and injury. Over the past ten years, Oregon's retail industry has exceeded the established benchmarks. *Food Safety* facilitated these achievements by assigning a risk value (high, medium, low) to each licensed establishment based on its compliance history, inherent production/activity hazards, production volume,

pathogens naturally associated with a product, and market size. Based on the retail establishments' assigned levels of risk, *Food Safety* focused its resources on the greatest risks first and most often, nearly eliminating the risk of foodborne illness in retail establishments. Although Food Safety's work with the retail food industry consistently exceeds the key performance measure's benchmarks, on average retail establishments fail to comply with 3.9% of the risk factors identified by the CDC as causing the majority of harms linked to food.

> * The CDC's top ten risk factors: 1) Having a person-in-charge who can demonstrate knowledge of food safety principles, 2) Restricting ill employees from contact with food, 3) Washing hands adequately, 4) Cooking food to appropriate temperatures, 5) Holding cooked food at correct hot or cold holding temperatures, 6) Properly reheating food, 7) Cooling food within required times and to appropriate temperatures, 8) Obtaining food from approved sources, 9) Protecting food from contamination, and 10) Cleaning and sanitizing food contact surfaces.

Performance Measures:

- KPM#1, Food Safety - Ensure high levels of compliance with each of the ten risk factors identified by Centers for Disease Control in retail stores. 2011 target 80%, actual 95.7%
- KPM#2, Motor Fuel - Percent of motor fuel samples found in compliance with posted octane levels. 2011 target 98.4%, actual 99.32%
- Internal Measure, Device Compliance – Compliance rate for commercially used weighing and measuring devices. 2011 target 91%, actual 91.97%

Enabling Legislation/Program Authorization

Food Safety Policy Area programs are not mandated by either Federal or State Constitutions. In order for shellfish and milk products to enter into interstate commerce, those products must participate in programs and meet requirements established by federal law as adopted by the National Shellfish Shippers Program and the Pasteurized Milk Ordinance. All other programs and their areas of responsibility are established by state statute.

- Oregon Food Code – (1) Dairy Farms and Processing – ORS 583 and ORS 621, Pasteurized Milk Ordinance; (2) Shellfish Farms and Processing – ORS 622, National Shellfish Sanitation Program; (3) Seafood and Juice HACCP (hazard analysis critical control point) – ORS 616; (4) Retail Food Sales – ORS 616, Federal Food Code; (5) Food Products Manufacturing – ORS 616, Code of Federal Regulations Chapter 21 Parts 1 – 599; (6) Meat and Egg Production – ORS 603, ORS 619, ORS 632; (7) Domestic Kitchens – ORS 616; (8) Bakeries – ORS 625; (9) Alcoholic and Non-Alcoholic Beverage Production – ORS 616 and ORS 635
- Drinking Water – ORS 448 and ORS 454
- Emergency Preparedness for Crop, Animal, Food, and Drinking Water Disasters – ORS 561
- Laboratory Services – ORS 561
- Animal Health, Feed and Medicine – ORS 596 and 633
- Shellfish Leasing and Land Use –ORS 622
- Weights and Measures and Motor Fuel Quality - ORS Chapter 618, 646, NIST Handbook 44 and 130
- Wolf Compensation Fund - ORS 610.150 through 610.155
- Confined Egg-Laying Hen Initiative - ORS 632.835 through 632.850

Funding Streams

The Food Safety Policy Area Governor's Recommended Budget is 25% General Fund, 68% Other Funds, and 7% Federal Funds. Other Fund revenue includes license fees, registration fees, and fees for service. Federal Funds include cooperative agreements with the USDA and FDA.

Significant Proposed Program Changes from 2011-13

The Governor's Recommended Budget of $24.6 million for 2013-15 is less than the current 2011-13 Legislative Approved Budget all funds budget of $26.5 million. The department is currently modifying its organizational structure, as such the agency request budget includes technical adjustments which moved the Livestock Identification and Predator Control programs out of this policy area and into the Ag Development Policy area which will be retitled Market Access, Certification and Inspection program area. There are no recommended changes to the program from the Current Service Level.

Performance that will be achieved if the Governor's recommended budget is funded:

- Assure food products produced, processed, and marketed in Oregon are safe and properly labeled by responding and investigating food safety issues in order to protect the public and to work with industry to prevent unhealthy and/or unsafe conditions in the food supply;
- Protect Oregon's livestock industry and their markets by responding to animal health emergencies; prevent, control, and eradicate disease; assist with the verification of livestock ownership, ensure the safety of animal feeds, regulate exotic animals, and assist with the control of predatory animals;
- Assure that consumers in Oregon get the quantity they pay for when purchasing goods and products sold by weight or measure;
- Assure that consumers in Oregon receive motor fuel that meets national standards;
- Implement, regulate and enforce Oregon's Renewable Fuels Standard;
- Continue to provide high precision calibration services to Oregon's manufacturing and production industries to help strengthen their competitiveness in the marketplace;
- Continue to provide chemistry and microbiology analysis for ODA in the areas of food, dairy, shellfish, foliage, soil, water, fertilizer, and various food products destined for domestic and international export markets;
- Continue to provide nationally accredited laboratory services for the USDA, Environmental Quality, Forestry and other governmental agencies.

PROGRAM PRIORITIZATION FOR 2013-15

Agency Name: Oregon Department of Agriculture

2013-15 Biennium **Agency Number: 60300**

Agency-Wide Priorities for 2013-15 Biennium

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Priority (ranked with highest priority first)		**Agency Initials**	**Program or Activity Initials**	**Program Unit/Activity Description**	**Identify Key Performance Measure(s)**	**Primary Purpose Program-Activity Code**	**GF**	**LF**	**OF**	**NL-OF**	**FF**	**NL-FF**	**TOTAL FUNDS**	**Pos.**	**FTE**	**New or Enhanced Program (Y/N)**	**Included as Reduction Option (Y/N)**	**Legal Req. Code (C, D, FM, FO, S)**	**Legal Citation**	**Explain What is Mandatory (for C, FM, and FO Only)**	**Comments on Proposed Changes to CSL included in Agency Request**
Agcy	**Prgm/ Div**																				
1	1	ODA	Food Safety and Animal Health	Food Safety Program/The Food Safety Inspection Program licenses, inspects, and tests all facets of the food distribution system, except restaurants, totaling nearly 8,500 establishments. Also, assists in education of food companies and the public about food quality and safety concerns.	603-1, 13	10	3,629,662	-	5,370,581	-	977	-	$ 9,001,220	38	38.25	N	Y	FM, FO, S	ORS 603, 616, 619, 621, 632, 625, 628, 635	FM - Food & Drug Cosmetic Act FO - Contract Inspection on behalf of FDA - currently at 600/year	Pkg 082 - Carry forward to 2013-15 September 2012 E-Board actions. Pkg 091 in GRB - Placeholder for Admin Savings appears in this program.
2	2	ODA	Measurement Stds and Internal Svcs	Regulatory and ESC Lab/This laboratory provides analytical testing services for the department's food safety, pesticide enforcement, natural resource and fertilizer programs ensuring high standards of food safety and product integrity. The Export Service Center (ESC) enhances the department's marketing efforts by providing exporter certification of food and other import requirements for key foreign markets.	603-13	10	1,695,321	-	3,139,990	-	335,310	-	$ 5,170,621	19	18.60	N	Y	FO, S	ORS 561, 576	FO - Food Emergency Response Network - Capability to perform proficiency testing and assist with food emergency assignments.	Pkg 082 - Carry forward to 2013-15 September 2012 E-Board actions.
3	3	ODA	Food Safety and Animal Health	Animal Health/The Animal Health Program's primary activity is to prevent, control and eradicate livestock diseases harmful to humans and animals.	603-13	10	565,411	-	1,225,679	-	664,879	-	$ 2,455,969	9	8.18	N	Y	FO, S	ORS 596, 599, 600, 601, 609, 619	FO - Animal disease surveillance and traceability efforts.	Pkg 082 - Carry forward to 2013-15 September 2012 E-Board actions.
4	1	ODA	Plant, Pest and Diseases	Insect Pest Prevention and Management/This program include exclusion, detection and eradication of harmful plant pests such as gypsy moth and Japanese beetle. Includes Invasive Species coordinator funding.	603-3, 4, 13	9	753,125	2,280,389	123,969	-	1,974,104	-	$ 5,131,587	40	22.70	N	Y	FO, S	ORS 570	FO - Participation in exclusion, detection, eradication of target harmful plant pests.	Pkg 070 - Lottery Revenue Shortfall. Pkg 335 - Requests restoration of Pkg 070 reductions as General Fund and shifts all remaining Lottery Funds to General Fund. GRB modified Pkg 335 to remove the fund shift and restore a portion of the program eliminated in Pkg 070. Pkg 082 - Carry forward to 2013-15 September 2012 E-Board actions. Pkg 091 in GRB - Placeholder for Admin Savings appears in this program.
5	1	ODA	Market Access and Certification	Plant Health-SOD/Plant Programs include the exclusion, detection and eradication of harmful plant diseases (e.g. sudden oak death), seed field inspections, laboratory testing of seed, and fruit tree virus certification.	603-3, 13	9	680,793	-	1,080,510	-	1,753,612	-	$ 3,514,915	14	12.81	N	Y	FO, S	ORS 570	FO - Participation in exclusion, detection, eradication of target harmful plant diseases.	Pkg 420 - Requests General Fund in Ag Development program as part of state's integrated water resources strategy; includes General Fund to Other Funds shift in Plant Health to stay within ARB target. Pkg 082 - Carry forward to 2013-15 September 2012 E-Board actions.

Priority (ranked with highest priority first)		Agency Initials	Program or Activity Initials	Program Unit/Activity Description	Identify Key Performance Measure(s)	Primary Purpose Program-Activity Code	GF	LF	OF	NL-OF	FF	NL-FF	TOTAL FUNDS	Pos.	FTE	New or Enhanced Program (Y/N)	Included as Reduction Option (Y/N)	Legal Req. Code (C, D, FM, FO, S)	Legal Citation	Explain What is Mandatory (for C, FM, and FO Only)	Comments on Proposed Changes to CSL included in Agency Request
Agcy	Prgm/ Div																				
6	2	ODA	Market Access and Certification	Ag Development and Marketing Projects/These activities support the department's mission to promote economic development in the agricultural industry. The program finds solutions and provides marketing opportunities for Oregon's food and agricultural industry both domestically and internationally.	603-7, 8, 9, 13	6	3,499,641	-	(40,016)	-	4,326,136	-	$ 7,785,761	12	11.50	Y	Y	S	ORS 576	-	Pkg 081 - Carry forward to 2013-15 the E-Board reductions from May 2012. Pkg 415 - Requests additional Federal Funds limitation to support Specialty Crop Program. Pkg 420 - Requests General Fund to establish a position to assist with implementation of state's integrated water resources strategy; includes General Fund to Other Funds shift in Plant Health Program to stay within ARB target. Pkg 090 in GRB - Placeholder for Admin Savings appears in this program.
7	2	ODA	Natural Resources and Pesticides	Natural Resources/This activity unit provides for the administration of all Natural Resource Division programs and activities.	603-10, 11, 12a, 12b, 12c, 13	9	905,687	-	124,776	-	12,189	-	$ 1,042,652	5	4.00	N	Y	S	561, 568, 468B	-	-
8	3	ODA	Natural Resources and Pesticides	Agriculture Water Quality/Ag Water Quality program provides a mechanism to improve and assure Oregon's Water Quality.	603-12a, 12b, 12c, 13	9	938,717	2,271,626	253,499	-	-	-	$ 3,463,842	12	12.00	Y	Y	S	ORS 561, 568, 468B	-	Pkg 325 - Requests General Fund to make three limited duration positions permanent to continue agricultural water quality program effectiveness which was supported during 2011-13 with PCSRF.
9	4	ODA	Natural Resources and Pesticides	Soil and Water Conservation Districts/This activity provides for utilization of Oregon's 45 Soil and Water Conservation Districts to provide technical assistance to landowners and land managers to implement conservation measures and watershed enhancement projects and support of Oregon's Agricultural Water Quality management program, the Oregon Plan for salmon and watersheds.	603-12a, 12b, 12c, 13	9	-	636,757	-	-	-	-	$ 636,757	2	2.00	N	N	S	ORS 561, 568	-	-
10	5	ODA	Natural Resources and Pesticides	Confined Animal Feeding Operations/CAFO program provides a mechanism to improve and assure Oregon's Water Quality, and ensure compliance with federal regulations.	603-10, 13	9	1,529,659	-	401,408	-	-	-	$ 1,931,067	10	10.00	N	Y	FM, S	ORS 468B	FM - Adherence to federal regulations related to Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs).	-
11	6	ODA	Natural Resources and Pesticides	Pesticides/The pesticides program administers state law regulating the distribution and use of pesticide products.	603-6, 13	10	-	-	3,797,957	-	1,191,722	-	$ 4,989,679	19	19.37	Y	Y	FM, S	ORS 634	FM - Adherence to Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)	Pkg 315 - Requests Other Fund limitation to make two limited duration positions permanent to continue current level of outreach and compliance monitoring activities in base Pesticides Program. Pkg 320 - Requests Other Fund limitation to support Pesticide Stewardship Partnership Monitoring Collaboration conducted in coordination with Oregon Dept. of Environmental Quality. GRB modified Pkg 320 to add General Fund as a special payment to DEQ.

Priority (ranked with highest priority first)		Agency Initials	Program or Activity Initials	Program Unit/Activity Description	Identify Key Performance Measure(s)	Primary Purpose Program-Activity Code	GF	LF	OF	NL-OF	FF	NL-FF	TOTAL FUNDS	Pos.	FTE	New or Enhanced Program (Y/N)	Included as Reduction Option (Y/N)	Legal Req. Code (C, D, FM, FO, S)	Legal Citation	Explain What is Mandatory (for C, FM, and FO Only)	Comments on Proposed Changes to CSL included in Agency Request
Agcy	Prgm/ Div																				
12	4	ODA	Food Safety and Animal Health	Shellfish/The shellfish program assures the safety of Oregon's commercial and recreational shellfish and compliance with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) standards for shipping shellfish interstate.	603-13	10	346,394	-	442,895	-	-	-	$ 789,289	2	2.00	N	Y	FO, S	ORS 622	FO - Adherence to FDA requirements for interstate shellfish compact. Interstate movement of shellfish.	-
13	5	ODA	Food Safety and Animal Health	Feeds/The Feeds program provides commercial feed registration as well as a testing program to assure consumers that animal feed is safe and in compliance with state and federal regulation and laws.	603-13	3	-	-	377,939	-	-	-	$ 377,939	2	1.50	N	Y	FO, S	ORS 633	FO - Adherence to federal regulations for feed.	Pkg 082 - Carry forward to 2013-15 September 2012 E-Board actions.
14	7	ODA	Natural Resources and Pesticides	Fertilizer/The fertilizer program regulates the composition, labeling, and marketing of fertilizer products.	603-13	3	-	-	1,137,580	-	-	-	$ 1,137,580	3	3.63	N	Y	S	ORS 633	-	-
15	8	ODA	Plant, Pest and Diseases	Weed/This programs includes the exclusion, detection, and eradication of exotic weeds, Plant Pests and pathogens. The unit provides grants for local weed control efforts.	603-3, 4, 13	9	592,595	1,597,371	178,592	-	1,159,283	-	$ 3,527,841	16	12.97	N	Y	S	ORS 570	-	Pkg 070 - Lottery Revenue Shortfall. Pkg 335 - Requests restoration of Pkg 070 reductions as General Fund and shifts all remaining Lottery Funds to General Fund. GRB modified Pkg 335 to remove restoration of the Weed program cut and remove the fund shift. Pkg 082 - Carry forward to 2013-15 September 2012 E-Board actions.
16	9	ODA	Plant, Pest and Diseases	Nursery/The nursery program provides inspection and export certification services to Oregon's nursery industry; imported nursery stock is also inspected.	603-13	6	2,867	-	3,280,883	-	161,299	-	$ 3,445,049	15	13.41	N	Y	S	ORS 571	-	Pkg 082 - Carry forward to 2013-15 September 2012 E-Board actions.
17	10	ODA	Plant, Pest and Diseases	Christmas Tree/Plant Programs include inspection and export certification services to Oregon's Christmas tree industry.	603-13	6	-	-	531,414	-	-	-	$ 531,414	-	2.12	N	Y	S	ORS 571	-	-
18	11	ODA	Plant, Pest and Diseases	Nursery Research/This activity makes available nursery-related research grants from money collected through the nursery research assessment fund.	603-13	6	-	-	390,923	-	-	-	$ 390,923	-	-	N	Y	S	ORS 571	-	-
19	12	ODA	Plant, Pest and Diseases	Invasive Species Council/The purpose of the Oregon Invasive Species Council (OISC) shall be to conduct a coordinated and comprehensive effort to keep invasive species out of Oregon and to eliminate, reduce, or mitigate the impacts of invasive species already established in Oregon.	603-3, 4, 13	9	-	-	285,507	-	431,735	-	$ 717,242	-	-	Y	Y	S	ORS 570	-	Pkg 340 - Requests Lottery Fund support for Invasive Species Council. Pkg not recommended in GRB.
20	3	ODA	Market Access and Certification	Shipping Point Inspection/Provides inspection and certification to a wide range of fruit, vegetable and nut crops. Inspectors certify product for export and domestic markets.	603-7, 13	6	-	-	8,171,976	-	-	-	$ 8,171,976	95	47.55	N	Y	FO, S	ORS 632	FO - Adherence to federal programs for various certification and audit programs.	-

Priority (ranked with highest priority first)		Agency Initials	Program or Activity Initials	Program Unit/Activity Description	Identify Key Performance Measure(s)	Primary Purpose Program-Activity Code	GF	LF	OF	NL-OF	FF	NL-FF	TOTAL FUNDS	Pos.	FTE	New or Enhanced Program (Y/N)	Included as Reduction Option (Y/N)	Legal Req. Code (C, D, FM, FO, S)	Legal Citation	Explain What is Mandatory (for C, FM, and FO Only)	Comments on Proposed Changes to CSL included in Agency Request
Agcy	Prgm/ Div																				
21	4	ODA	Market Access and Certification	Certifications/The certification and audit services program provides voluntary market access certification and validation for processes and attributes of fresh and processed agricultural products. Programs include: National Organic Program certification, Global Food Safety Initiative audits, USDA GAP/GHP Audit Verification Program, Maximum Residue Level Certification and other private and industry driven standards verification and third-party audit services.	603-7, 13	6	-	-	881,247	-	-	-	$ 881,247	3	5.08	N	Y	FO, S	ORS 632	FO - Adherence to federal programs for various certification and audit programs.	-
22	5	ODA	Food Safety and Animal Health	Livestock ID/The Livestock ID program is to ensure proper ownership of livestock through the brand recording and inspection program, enhance economic production of livestock.	603-13	6	-	-	2,568,119	-	-	-	$ 2,568,119	72	15.07	N	Y	S	ORS 577, 579, 603, 604, 607, 608, 601, 164, 167	-	Pkg 082 - Carry forward to 2013-15 September 2012 E-Board actions.
23	6	ODA	Measurement Stds and Internal Svcs	Weights and Measures/The weights and measures program licenses, inspects, and certifies all commercially used weighing and measuring devices in Oregon and assures scales are used properly through transaction verification.	603-13	3	-	-	5,831,743	-	-	-	$ 5,831,743	27	24.83	N	Y	S	ORS 618	-	Pkg 082 - Carry forward to 2013-15 September 2012 E-Board actions.
24	6	ODA	Market Access and Certification	Seed/ This program provides inspection and enforcement of regulations of the grass seed industry. It provides a fair and competitive market within the Oregon Seed industry. The activities of the program have been a integral part of developing Oregon's reputation as a high quality seed supplier.	603-13	6	-	-	840,378	-	-	-	$ 840,378	4	3.53	N	Y	S	ORS 633	-	Pkg 082 - Carry forward to 2013-15 September 2012 E-Board actions.
25	7	ODA	Market Access and Certification	Hops/Hay/Grain/Apiary/Produce This activity provides inspection and certification for hops, hay,grains, produce and apiary.	603-13	6	-	-	650,752	-	-	-	$ 650,752	1	2.42	N	Y	S	ORS 586, 633	-	-
26	8	ODA	Market Access and Certification	Commodity Commission Oversight/This activity provides the administrative oversight of Oregon's 28 agricultural commodity commissions.	603-11, 13	4	-	-	290,117	-	-	-	$ 290,117	1	1.50	Y	Y	S	ORS 576, 577, 578, 579	-	Pkg 410 - Requests Other Fund limitation to bring spending authority in alignment with actual costs of operating oversight program.
27	13	ODA	Natural Resources and Pesticides	Smoke/The program minimizes the impacts on Oregonians through control of agricultural field burning activities.	603-2, 13	10	-	-	903,090	-	-	-	$ 903,090	2	1.33	N	Y	S	ORS 468B	-	-
28	7	ODA	Measurement Stds and Internal Svcs	Motor Fuel Quality/Licenses/The program inspects motor fuels to ensure that fuels meet national standards for quality and grade.	603-2, 13	3	-	-	440,117	-	-	-	$ 440,117	-	2.07	N	Y	S	ORS 618	-	Pkg 082 - Carry forward to 2013-15 September 2012 E-Board actions.
29	1	ODA	Farm Mediation	Farm Mediation/The activities include offering a voluntary and confidential process with trained, professional mediators to assist growers and members of the public in resolving private-party conflicts or issues related to agriculture. Examples include: boundary disputes, contract disputes, Ag. labor/wage concerns, price negotiations etc.	603-13	4	154,200	-	302,096	-	-	-	$ 456,296	1	1.00	N	Y	S	ORS 576	-	Pkg 090 in GRB - One-time fund shift from General Fund to Other Funds. Pkg 091 in GRB - Placeholder for Admin Savings.

Priority (ranked with highest priority first)		Agency Initials	Program or Activity Initials	Program Unit/Activity Description	Identify Key Performance Measure(s)	Primary Purpose Program-Activity Code	GF	LF	OF	NL-OF	FF	NL-FF	TOTAL FUNDS	Pos.	FTE	New or Enhanced Program (Y/N)	Included as Reduction Option (Y/N)	Legal Req. Code (C, D, FM, FO, S)	Legal Citation	Explain What is Mandatory (for C, FM, and FO Only)	Comments on Proposed Changes to CSL included in Agency Request
Agcy	Prgm/ Div																				
30	14	ODA	Natural Resources and Pesticides	Pesticides Analytical Response Center/Provides an unbiased review of alleged pesticides poisonings in Oregon.	603-6, 13	10	340,451	-	8,353	-	-	-	$ 348,804	-	-	N	Y	S	ORS 634	-	-
31	9	ODA	Market Access and Certification	Predator Control/This program is a cooperative activity with USDA Wildlife Services and Oregon counties. It Functions to reduce losses to agricultural producers by predatory animals.	603-13	9	381,889	-	-	-	-	-	$ 381,889	-	-	N	N	S	ORS 610	-	Pkg 090 in GRB - Equalizes funding between ODA and ODFW.
32	8	ODA	Measurement Stds and Internal Svcs	Wolf Financial Assistance & Grants/Provides block grants to assist counties in implementing county wolf depredation compensation programs.	603-13	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	$ -	-	-	Y	N	S	-	-	Pkg 105 included in Admin Policy Area.
33	9	ODA	Measurement Stds and Internal Svcs	Egg Laying Caged Hen/Requirements on enclosures for egg laying hens.	603-13	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	$ -	-	-	N	N	S	ORS 632	-	-
34	15	ODA	Plant, Pest and Diseases	Plant Conservation Biology/This program focuses on protection of threatened and endangered native plants.	603-5, 13	9	-	304,760	91,052	-	491,305	-	$ 887,117	2	2.00	Y	Y	S	ORS 564	-	Pkg 070 - Lottery Revenue Shortfall. Pkg 330 - Requests restoration of Pkg 070 reductions as mix of Other Funds and Federal Funds, plus addition of new Other Funds and Federal Funds. Pkg 082 - Carry forward to 2013-15 September 2012 E-Board actions.
35	10	ODA	Market Access and Certification	County Fair Commission/members of the commission serve to provide oversight and assistance to Oregon's County Fairs.	603-13	4	-	21,731	-	-	-	-	$ 21,731	-	-	N	N	S	ORS 565	-	Pkg 070 - Lottery Revenue Shortfall
36	16	ODA	Natural Resources and Pesticides	Pesticide Use Reporting/This activity provides use reporting for all commercial uses of pesticide products in Oregon. The activity all provides for a survey of household pesticide product use. Data is collected will assist researchers in understanding what pesticides are used when and in what amounts.	603-13	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	$ -	-	-	N	N	S	ORS 634	-	-
N/A	N/A	ODA	Admin and Support	Administration/This program unit provides administrative support services to department programs including leadership, policy development, interagency coordination, collaboration with agricultural industries, information systems, accounting, payroll, budgeting, procurement, human resources, public affairs, and staff support for Board of Agriculture.	603-13	4	1,452,203	-	8,680,728	-	-	-	$ 10,132,931	37	37.00	Y	Y	-	ORS 561	-	Pkg 105 - Continues funding for wolf depredation compensation and financial assistance grant program established in HB 3560 (2011). Includes General Fund to Other Funds fund shift to stay within ARB targets.
							17,468,615	7,112,634	51,763,854	-	12,502,551	-	$ 88,847,654	463	338.42						

7. Primary Purpose Program/Activity Exists

1 Civil Justice
2 Community Development
3 Consumer Protection
4 Administrative Function
5 Criminal Justice
6 Economic Development
7 Education & Skill Development
8 Emergency Services

19. Legal Requirement Code

C Constitutional
D Debt Service
FM Federal - Mandatory
FO Federal - Optional (once you choose to participate, certain requirements exist)
S Statutory

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Prioritize each program activity for the Agency as a whole

9 Environmental Protection
10 Public Health
11 Recreation, Heritage, or Cultural
12 Social Support

Document criteria used to prioritize activities:

Programs are prioritized based on the following principles: impacts on public health, potential economic development, environmental protections, agency's core mission, and other ways of meeting the requirements of the agency.

Source: 2013-15 Governor's Recommended Budget Current Service Level

10% REDUCTION OPTIONS (ORS 291.216)

ACTIVITY OR PROGRAM (WHICH PROGRAM OR ACTIVITY WILL NOT BE UNDERTAKEN)	DESCRIBE REDUCTION (DESCRIBE THE EFFECTS OF THIS REDUCTION. INCLUDE POSITIONS AND FTE IN 2013-15 AND 2015-17)	AMOUNT AND FUND TYPE (GF, LF, OF, FF. IDENTIFY REVENUE SOURCE FOR OF, FF)	RANK AND JUSTIFICATION (RANK THE ACTIVITIES OR PROGRAMS NOT UNDERTAKEN IN ORDER OF LOWEST COST FOR BENEFIT OBTAINED)
GENERAL FUND REDUCTION			
PESTICIDES PROGRAM – PARC PROGRAM – MANDATED BY STATUTE TO INVESTIGATE PESTICIDE-RELATED INCIDENTS IN OREGON THAT HAS POTENTIAL HUMAN HEALTH, ANIMAL HEALTH, OR ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS.	CONTINUE FUND SHIFT IN 2011-13 FROM GENERAL TO OTHER FUNDS FOR PESTICIDE ANALYTICAL RESPONSE CENTER (PARC). MAY REQUIRE AN INCREASE IN PESTICIDE REGISTRATION FEES. S&S ($184,054) SP ($156,355)	GF ($340,409) OF $340,409	1. FUND SHIFT PARC TO OTHER FUNDS (ONE-TIME) FUND SHIFT WILL CONTINUE FROM PREVIOUS BIENNIUM. RANKING FOLLOWS ODA PRIORITIZED LIST.
FARM MEDIATION	ELIMINATES GENERAL FUND SUPPORT ENTIRELY AND RELIES SOLEY ON OTHER FUND REVENUE AND FEES. S&S ($154,200)	GF ($154,200) OF $154,200	2. FUND SHIFT TO OTHER FUNDS (ONE-TIME) RANKING FOLLOWS ODA PRIORITIZED LIST.
COMMODITY INSPECTION PROGRAM – PLANT HEALTH PROGRAM – PROVIDES OFFICIAL PHYTOSANITARY TESTING AND FIELD INSPECTIONS FOR SEED CROPS GROWN THROUGHOUT OREGON.	FUND SHIFT 1.90 FTE TO OTHER FUNDS FEE FOR SERVICE WORK. WILL UTILIZE EXISTING REVENUE SOURCE. MAY REQUIRE AN INCREASE IN RATE FOR FEE FOR SERVICE WORK IN THE PLANT HEALTH PROGRAM. PS ($361,087) (1.90) FTE S&S ($ 21,277)	GF ($382,364) OF $382,364	3. FUND SHIFT TO EXISTING FUND BALANCE (ONE-TIME) THIS PROGRAM IS DRIVEN BY AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY REQUESTS TO COMPLY WITH SHPPING REQUIREMENTS AND WILL NEED TO RELY ON FEE FOR SERVICE WORK FOR SUPPORT.
5% REDUCTION – GENERAL FUND		**GF ($876,973)** **OF $876,973**	
NOTE: THE RANKING JUSTIFICATION UTILIZES THE ODA PRIORITIZED LIST OF PROGRAM AND IN THE CASE OF FUND SHIFTS IS DEPENDENT UPON AVAILABLE FEES AND CASH BALANCES. THE PRIORITIZED LIST HAS BEEN REFINED OVER THE LAST SEVERAL BIENNIA AND HAS HAD INPUT FROM VARIOUS STAKEHOLDERS.			
ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM – MANAGES THE EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS OF THE OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE'S (ODA'S) PROGRAM OF WORK AND PROVIDES RELATED ASSOCIATED BUSINESS, ACCOUNTING, LABORATORY, AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT FOR AGENCY DIVISIONS.	~~FUND SHIFT ADDITIONAL GF FROM ADMIN TO ADMINISTRATIVE TRANSFERS AND OTHER FEE FOR SERVICE WORK. ADMINISTRATIVE TRANSFERS ARE DERIVED FROM A PERCENT ASSESSMENT FROM OTHER FUNDED PROGRAMS.~~	~~GF ($332,327)~~ ~~OF $332,327~~ *ACTUAL REDUCTION ADJUSTED FOR PERS RATE CHANGE:* *GF ($330,907)* *OF $330,907*	4. FUND SHIFT TO PROGRAM TRANSFER FEES. (ONE-TIME) PLACES A LARGER BURDEN ON OTHER FUNDED PROGRAMS TO SUPPORT THE AGENCIES CRITICAL ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS (HR, LICENSING, ACCOUNTING, IT, BUDGET, PROCUREMENT, PAYROLL)

10% REDUCTION OPTIONS (ORS 291.216)

PLANT PROGRAM – WEED PROGRAM (ALL) – COORDINATES STATEWIDE NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL EFFORTS.	ELIMINATES WEED PROGRAM ALONG WITH 12.97 FTE WHO ARE FUNDED WITH GF, LF, OF AND FF. WILL DIMINISH THE DEPARTMENTS MISSION TO PROTECT OREGON'S NATURAL RESOURCES TO PREVENT AND LIMIT THE SPREAD AND IMPACT OF INVASIVE EXOTIC PLANT SPECIES WHICH DISPLACE AND COMPETE WITH NATURE AND DESIRABLE DOMESTIC PLANT SPECIES. PS ($310,448) (1.27) FTE S&S ($234,198)	GF ($544,646)	5. REMOVES PROGRAM BY ELIMINATING GENERAL FUNDS & LOTTERY FUNDS. ELIMINATES THE ODA NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL PROGRAM TO PROVIDE SERVICES STATEWIDE AND TO CONDUCT STATEWIDE SURVEYS AND ERADICATION CONTAINMENT PROGRAMS FOR NEW INVADERS. TOTAL OF 12.97 FTE ELIMINATED.
10% REDUCTION – GENERAL FUND		**GF ($1,753,946)** **OF $1,055,100**	
NOTE: THE RANKING JUSTIFICATION UTILIZES THE ODA PRIORITIZED LIST OF PROGRAM AND IN THE CASE OF FUND SHIFTS IS DEPENDENT UPON AVAILABLE FEES AND CASH BALANCES. THE PRIORITIZED LIST HAS BEEN REFINED OVER THE LAST SEVERAL BIENNIA AND HAS HAD INPUT FROM VARIOUS STAKEHOLDERS.			
LOTTERY FUNDS REDUCTION			
PLANT PROGRAM – WEED PROGRAM (ALL) – COORDINATES STATEWIDE NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL EFFORTS.	~~ELIMINATES WEED PROGRAM ALONG WITH 12.97 FTE WHO ARE FUNDED WITH GF, LF, OF & FF. WILL DIMINISH THE DEPARTMENTS MISSION TO PROTECT OREGON'S NATURAL RESOURCES TO PREVENT AND LIMIT THE SPREAD AND IMPACT OF INVASIVE EXOTIC PLANT SPECIES WHICH DISPLACE AND COMPETE WITH NATURE AND DESIRABLE DOMESTIC PLANT SPECIES.~~ ~~PS ($273,600) (1.27) FTE~~ ~~S&S ($ 56,039)~~	~~LF ($329,639)~~ ACTUAL REDUCTION: *LF ($ 518,896)* *OF $12,974* *FTE 2.40*	ELIMINATES THE ODA NOXIOUS WEED PROGRAM
5% REDUCTION – LOTTERY FUNDS		**LF ($329,639)**	
NOTE: THE RANKING JUSTIFICATION UTILIZES THE ODA PRIORITIZED LIST OF PROGRAM AND IN THE CASE OF FUND SHIFTS IS DEPENDENT UPON AVAILABLE FEES AND CASH BALANCES. THE PRIORITIZED LIST HAS BEEN REFINED OVER THE LAST SEVERAL BIENNIA AND HAS HAD INPUT FROM VARIOUS STAKEHOLDERS.			
PLANT PROGRAM – WEED PROGRAM (ALL) – COORDINATES STATEWIDE NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL EFFORTS.	~~ELIMINATES WEED PROGRAM ALONG WITH 12.97 FTE WHO ARE FUNDED WITH GF, LF, OF & FF. WILL DIMINISH THE DEPARTMENTS MISSION TO PROTECT OREGON'S NATURAL~~	~~LF ($329,639)~~ *ACTUAL REDUCTION – SEE ABOVE*	ELIMINATES THE ODA NOXIOUS WEED PROGRAM

	~~RESOURCES TO PREVENT AND LIMIT THE SPREAD AND IMPACT OF INVASIVE EXOTIC PLANT SPECIES WHICH DISPLACE AND COMPETE WITH NATURE AND DESIRABLE DOMESTIC PLANT SPECIES.~~ ~~PS ($273,843) (1.46) FTE~~ ~~S&S ($ 55,796)~~		
10% REDUCTION – LOTTERY FUNDS		**LF ($659,278)**	
NOTE: THE RANKING JUSTIFICATION UTILIZES THE ODA PRIORITIZED LIST OF PROGRAM AND IN THE CASE OF FUND SHIFTS IS DEPENDENT UPON AVAILABLE FEES AND CASH BALANCES. THE PRIORITIZED LIST HAS BEEN REFINED OVER THE LAST SEVERAL BIENNIA AND HAS HAD INPUT FROM VARIOUS STAKEHOLDERS.			
OTHER FUNDS REDUCTION			
PLANT PROGRAM – WEED PROGRAM (ALL) – COORDINATES STATEWIDE NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL EFFORTS.	ELIMINATES WEED PROGRAM ALONG WITH 12.97 FTE WHO ARE FUNDED WITH GF, LF, OF & FF. PS ($110,917) (0.75) FTE S&S ($ 71,252)	OF ($182,169)	ELIMINATES THE ODA NOXIOUS WEED PROGRAM
MEASUREMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM – MOTOR FUEL QUALITY PROGRAM – TESTS THE QUALITY OF GASOLINE AND DIESEL PRODUCTS SOLD WITHIN THE STATE OF OREGON. LOADING TERMINALS, JOBBERS, AND MOTOR FUEL RETAILERS ARE ALL SUBJECT TO INSPECTION BY THE DIVISION.	REDUCE NUMBER OF FUEL QUALITY SAMPLES SCREEND FOR OCTANE COMPLIANCE. DELAYS RESPONSE TIME FOR FUEL QUALITY COMPLAINTS. S&S ($16,262) CO ($5,941)	OF ($22,203)	LIMITS CONSUMER PROTECTION AND ASSURANCE IN THE QUALITY OF FUEL THEY ARE PURCHASING DUE TO DELAYED COMPLAINT RESPONSE TIME AND DECREASE IN ROUTINE OCTANE SCREENINGS.
MEASUREMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM – WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DEVICE INSPECTION – ASSURES CONSCUMERS OF ACCURATE WEIGHT AND MEASURE OF FOOD AND NON-FOOD PRODUCTS, SERVICES, AND COMMODITIES PURCHASED IN OREGON.	REDUCTION OF 1.20 FTE. REDUCES DEVICE EXAMINATION FREQUENCY AND LOWERS NUMBER OF DEVICES INSPECTED PER YEAR. PS ($231,971) (1.20) FTE S&S ($ 56,125) CO ($ 5,879)	OF ($293,975)	LIMITS CONSUMER PROTECTION AND ASSURANCE THAT PRODUCTS PURCHASED ARE WEIGHED AND MEASURED ACCURATELY.
AG DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM – WORKS TO FOSTER A SUSTAINABLE, PROFITABLE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY IN OREGON THROUGH BUSINESS AND MARKET DEVELOPMENT. THE DIVISION ALSO	REDUCTION OF SERVICES AND SUPPLIES FOR MAREKTING PROGRAMS. S&S (15,125)	OF ($15,125)	LIMITS THE AMOUNT OF OUTREACH AND SUPPORT THAT IS PROVIDED TO COMMODITY COMMISSIONS AND SPECIFIC MARKETING PROGRAM OUTREACH ACTIVITIES.

OVERSEES THE STATE'S 28 COMMODITY COMMISSIONS.			
PLANT PROGRAM – WORKS TO EXCLUDE, DETECT, AND CONTROL OR ERADICATE SERIOUS INVASIVE INSECT PESTS AND PLANT DISEASES; ENHANCE THE AGRICULTURAL VALUE OF NURSERY STOCK, AND CHRISTMAS TREES THROUGH PEST AND DISEASE INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION; AND PROTECT AT-RISK NATIVE PLANTS.	REDUCTION IN OTHER FUND SPENDING WOULD INHIBIT THE ABILITY TO HIRE SEASONAL STAFFING, FUND RESEARCH, AND MEET REQUESTS FOR INSPECTIONS.	OF ($67,420)	REDUCTION WOULD AFFECT ODA'S ABILITY TO PROVIDE INSPECTION, LABORATORY TESTING, AND SURVEYS FOR THE NURSERY AND CHRISTMAS TREE GROWERS AND FUND WORK RELATED TO INVASIVE SPECIES IN OREGON.
NATURAL RESOURCES – SMOKE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM - PROVIDES COORDINATION AND OVERSIGHT OF WILLAMETTE VALLEY FIELD BURNING.	REDUCES RESOURCES NECESSARY TO MANAGE THE SMOKE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM.	OF ($45,356)	REDUCTION MAY LIMIT RESEARCH AND MONITORING DATA. THIS PROGRAM IS INDUSTRY FUNDED TO MANAGE THE SMOKE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM INCLUDING RESEARCH AIMED AT FINDING ALTERNATIVES TO AGRICULTURE FIELD BURNING.
COMMODITY INSPECTION PROGRAM - PROVIDES HIGH QUALITY SERVICES WHICH ENSURE OREGON PRODUCTS MEET OR EXCEED THE QUALITY REQUIREMENTS OF THE DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL MARKET PLACE. QUALITY ASSURANCE IS PROVIDED TO OREGON PRODUCERS, PACKERS AND SHIPPERS THROUGH OFFICIAL THIRD-PARTY INSPECTION, TESTING, VERIFICATION, AND CERTIFICATION.	REDUCTION TO THE GRAIN, HAY, HOPS, SEED, PRODUCE, AND SHIPPING POINT INSPECTION PROGRAMS WITH ASSOCIATED SERVICE AND SUPPLY REDUCTION. THIS REDUCTION WILL LIMIT AND IN SOME CASES CEASE INSPECTION VERIFICATION AND CERTIFICATION SERVICES TO ASSURE OREGON AGRICULTURE PRODUCTS CAN BE MARKETED LOCALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY. PS ($448,206) (4.28) FTE S&S ($ 85,039)	OF ($533,245)	THIS REDUCTION WILL LIMIT AND IN SOME CASES CEASE INSPECTION VERIFICATION AND CERTIFICATION SERVICES TO FARMERS AND RANCHERS. THESE SERVICES ASSURE OREGON AGRICULTURE PRODUCTS CAN BE MARKETED LOCALLY, DOMESTICALLY, AND INTERNATIONALLY.
PESTICIDES PROGRAM - SEEKS TO PROTECT PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT FROM ADVERSE EFFECTS OF PESTICIDE USE WHILE MAINTAINING THE AVAILABILITY OF PESTICIDES FOR BENEFICIAL USES. THE DIVISION REGULATES THE SALE AND USE OF PESTICIDES, PROVIDES TESTING AND LICENSING OF ALL USERS OF RESTRICTED-USE PESTICIDES, IS RESPONSIBLE FOR	REDUCTION OF PERSONAL SERVICES AND RELATED SERVICE AND SUPPLIES. REDUCES LIMITATION NECESSARY TO INVESTIGATE PESTICIDE INCIDENTS AND MONITOR PESTICIDE DISTRIBUTION AND USE. PS ($181,921) (1.10) FTE S&S ($ 55,780) CO ($ 2,502) SP ($ 10,007)	OF ($250,210)	REDUCES ABILITY TO INVESTIGATE AND RESPOND TO PESTICIDE INCIDENTS. LIMITS THE ABILITY TO COLLABORATE WITH THE U.S. EPA ON PESTICIDE RELATED PROJECTS AND PESTICIDE REGULATION PROGRAMS.

FERTILIZER REGISTRATION, AND INVESTIGATES INCIDENTS OF PESTICIDE MISUSE.			
NATURAL RESOURCES PROGRAM - NATURAL RESOURCES/THIS ACTIVITY UNIT PROVIDES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF ALL NATURAL RESOURCE DIVISION PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES.	REDUCTION IN SERVICES AND SUPPLIES S&S ($450)	OF ($450)	REDUCES RESOURCES NECESSARY TO SUPPORT NATURAL RESOURCE PROGRAMS.
NATURAL RESOURCES AG WATER QUALITY PROGRAM - THE AGRICULTURAL WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (AGWQMP) – IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING AGRICULTURAL POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL PROGRAMS TO PROTECT THE QUALITY OF OREGON'S WATERS.	OF REDUCTIONS APPLIED TO S&S S&S ($12,793)	OF ($12,793)	WOULD BE OF CONCERN IF OTHER FUND GRANT IS RECEIVED AND ADDITIONAL LIMITATION IS NEEDED.
NATURAL RESOURCES – CAFO PROGRAM – EXISTS TO ASSIST LIVESTOCK OPERATORS AND PRODUCERS WITH MANAGING ANIMAL WASTE SO AS NOT TO CONTAMINATE GROUND OR SURFACE WATER.	REDUCTION WOULD LIMIT CAPABILITY TO MEET WITH ALL PERMITTED CAFOS STATEWIDE ON AN ANNUAL BASIS AND AFFECTS OUR ABILITY TO COMPLETE EXPECTATIONS IDENTIFIED IN THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING WITH THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY. S&S ($20,188)	OF ($20,188)	REDUCES FREQUENCY OF ROUTINE CAFO INSPECTIONS AND INCREASES THE NUMBER OF CAFO OPERATORS PER CAFO INSPECTOR. EPA HAS ALREADY COMMENTED ON THE HIGH NUMBER OF OPERATORS MANAGED BY EACH CAFO INSPECTOR. WOULD ALSO LIMIT ABILITY TO RESPOND TO CITIZEN COMPLAINTS.
ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM – MANAGES THE EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS OF THE OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE'S (ODA'S) PROGRAM OF WORK AND PROVIDES RELATED ASSOCIATED BUSINESS, ACCOUNTING, LABORATORY, AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT FOR AGENCY DIVISIONS.	WOULD REDUCE SERVICES IN AREAS OF LICENSING, ACCOUNTING, BUDGETING, INFORMATION SERVICES, IT AND HUMAN RESOURCES. PS ($334,222) (1.59) FTE S&S ($ 80,312) CO ($ 36,045)	OF ($450,579)	HAMPERS ABILITY OF DIVISION TO PROVIDE CRITICAL ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT AND INFORMATION FOR BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL CUSTOMERS.
LABORATORY SERVICES – PROVIDES ANALYTICAL SERVICES FOR ODA'S FOOD SAFETY, PESTICIDE ENFORCEMENT, NATURAL RESOURCE, AND FERTILIZER PROGRAMS, ENSURING HIGH STANDARDS OF FOOD SAFETY AND PRODUCT	REDUCTION OF TESTING CAPACITY FOR EXPORT/IMPORT SAMPLES, FOOD SAFETY, PESTICIDES, AND FERTILIZERS. PS ($130,656) (.82) FTE S&S ($ 25,774)	OF ($156,430)	IMPACTS SERVICES RELATED TO FOOD SAFETY AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

INTEGRITY.			
FOOD SAFETY PROGRAM – ENSURES THAT OREGONIANS RECEIVE A SAFE, WHOLESOME, AND PROPERLY LABELED FOOD SUPPLY.	REDUCE FREQUENCY OF INSPECTIONS IN SELECT LICENSED FIRMS BASED ON RISK FACTORS AND STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS./NATURAL RESOURCE SPECIALIST 3 & 4. PS ($217,907) (1.09) FTE S&S ($ 43,793) CO ($ 2,642)	OF ($264,342)	IMPACTS SERVICES RELATED TO FOOD SAFETY AND PUBLIC HEALTH.
FOOD SAFETY PROGRAM – SHELLFISH PROGRAM – EDUCATES AND REGULATES LICENSEES AND MONITORS SHELLFISH GROWING WATERS, HARVESTING, PROCESSING, AND DISTRIBUTION FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE NATIONAL SHELLFISH SANITATION PROGRAM (NSSP) TO ENSURE SHELLFISH SAFETY.	REDUCTION IN SHELLFISH TESTING AND SAMPLING S&S ($22,224)	OF ($22,224)	IMPACTS SERVICES RELATED TO RECREATIONAL SHELLFISH ACTIVITIES AND CONSUMER PROTECTION RELATED TO PUBLIC HEALTH.
ANIMAL HEALTH & LIVESTOCK ID – ANIMAL HEALTH PROGRAM – WORKS TO PREVENT AND ERADICATE LIVESTOCK DISEASES HARMFUL TO HUMANS AND ANIMALS, AND TO DETER LIVESTOCK THEFT BY RECORDING BRANDS AND INSPECTING LIVESTOCK FOR OWNERSHIP.	GREATLY REDUCES ABILITY TO PLAN AND RESPOND TO ANIMAL EMERGENCIES, FEWER TESTS FOR ADULTERATION OF FEED PRODUCTS AND A DECREASE IN ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION SERVICES. PS ($168,787) (1.00) FTE S&S (39,591)	OF ($208,378)	IMPACTS SERVICES RELATED TO ANIMAL HEALTH, FEEDS, AND ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION ACTIVITIES.
COMMODITY INSPECTION DIVISION – PLANT HEALTH PROGRAM – PROVIDES OFFICIAL PHYTOSANITARY TESTING AND FIELD INSPECTIONS FOR SEED CROPS GROWN THROUGHOUT OREGON.	.5 FTE REDUCTION TO THE VIRUS ORNAMENTAL AND FRUIT TREE CERTIFICATION PROGRAM./NATURAL RESOURCE SPECIALIST PS ($54,349)	OF ($54,349)	THESE REDUCTIONS WILL GREATLY AFFECT THE ABILITY OF NURSERIES TO SHIP VIRUS FREE CERTIFIED STOCK BOTH INTRASTATE AND INTERSTATE.
5% OTHER FUNDS REDUCTION		**OF ($2,599,436)**	
NOTE: THE RANKING JUSTIFICATION UTILIZES THE ODA PRIORITIZED LIST OF PROGRAM AND IN THE CASE OF FUND SHIFTS IS DEPENDENT UPON AVAILABLE FEES AND CASH BALANCES. THE PRIORITIZED LIST HAS BEEN REFINED OVER THE LAST SEVERAL BIENNIA AND HAS HAD INPUT FROM VARIOUS STAKEHOLDERS.			
MEASUREMENT STANDARDS DIVISION – MOTOR FUEL QUALITY PROGRAM – TESTS THE QUALITY OF GASOLINE AND DIESEL PRODUCTS SOLD WITHIN THE STATE OF OREGON.	REDUCTION OF 0.4 FTE. REDUCE THE NUMBER OF FUEL QUALITY SAMPLES SCREENED FOR OCTANE COMPLIANCE. DELAYS THE RESPONSE TIME FOR FUEL QUALITY	OF ($22,203)	LIMITS CONSUMER PROTECTION AND ASSURANCE IN THE QUALITY OF FUEL THEY ARE PURCHASING DUE TO DELAYED COMPLAINT RESPONSE TIME AND DECREASE IN ROUTINE OCTANE

LOADING TERMINALS, JOBBERS, AND MOTOR FUEL RETAILERS ARE ALL SUBJECT TO INSPECTION BY THE DIVISION.	COMPLAINTS./COMPLIANCE SPECIALIST 2 PS ($22,203) (0.40 FTE)		SCREENINGS.
MEASUREMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM – WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DEVICE INSPECTION – ASSURES CONSCUMERS OF ACCURATE WEIGHT AND MEASURE OF FOOD AND NON-FOOD PRODUCTS, SERVICES, AND COMMODITIES PURCHASED IN OREGON.	REDUCTION OF 2.0 FTE. REDUCES DEVICE EXAMINATION FREQUENCY AND LOWERS NUMBER OF DEVICES INSPECTED PER YEAR. PS ($293,975) (2.00 FTE)	OF ($293,975)	LIMITS CONSUMER PROTECTION AND ASSURANCE THAT PRODUCTS PURCHASED ARE WEIGHED AND MEASURED ACCURATELY.
AG DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM – COMMODITY COMMISSION OVERSIGHT - WORKS TO FOSTER A SUSTAINABLE, PROFITABLE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY IN OREGON THROUGH BUSINESS AND MARKET DEVELOPMENT. THE DIVISION ALSO OVERSEES THE STATE'S 28 COMMODITY COMMISSIONS.	REDUCTION OF SERVICES AND SUPPLIES FOR COMMODITY COMMISSION OVERSIGHT. S&S ($16,652)	OF ($16,652)	LIMITS THE AMOUNT OF OUTREACH AND SUPPORT THAT IS PROVIDED TO COMMODITY COMMISSIONS AND SPECIFIC MARKETING PROGRAM OUTREACH ACTIVITIES.
PLANT PROGRAM – WORKS TO EXCLUDE, DETECT, AND CONTROL OR ERADICATE SERIOUS INVASIVE INSECT PESTS AND PLANT DISEASES; ENHANCE THE AGRICULTURAL VALUE OF NURSERY STOCK, AND CHRISTMAS TREES THROUGH PEST AND DISEASE INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION; AND PROTECT AT-RISK NATIVE PLANTS.	REDUCTION IN OTHER FUND SPENDING WOULD INHIBIT THE ABILITY TO HIRE SEASONAL STAFFING, FUND RESEARCH, AND MEET REQUESTS FOR INSPECTIONS. S&S ($241,740)	OF ($241,740)	REDUCTION WOULD AFFECT ODA'S ABILITY TO PROVIDE INSPECTION, LABORATORY TESTING, AND SURVEYS FOR THE NURSERY AND CHRISTMAS TREE GROWERS AND FUND WORK RELATED TO INVASIVE SPECIES IN OREGON.
NATURAL RESOURCES PROGRAM – SMOKE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM - PROVIDES COORDINATION AND OVERSIGHT OF WILLAMETTE VALLEY FIELD BURNING.	REDUCES RESOURCES NECESSARY TO MANAGE THE SMOKE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM. S&S ($45,356)	OF ($45,356)	REDUCTION MAY LIMIT RESEARCH AND MONITORING DATA. THIS PROGRAM IS INDUSTRY FUNDED TO MANAGE THE SMOKE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM INCLUDING RESEARCH AIMED AT FINDING ALTERNATIVES TO AGRICULTURE FIELD BURNING.
COMMODITY INSPECTION PROGRAM - PROVIDES HIGH QUALITY SERVICES WHICH ENSURE OREGON PRODUCTS MEET OR EXCEED THE QUALITY REQUIREMENTS OF THE DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL MARKET PLACE. QUALITY ASSURANCE IS	REDUCTION OF 4.0 FTE TO THE GRAIN, HAY, HOPS, SEED, PRODUCE, AND SHIPPING POINT INSPECTION PROGRAMS WITH ASSOCIATED SERVE AND SUPPLY REDUCTION. THIS REDUCTION WILL LIMIT AND IN SOME CASES CEASE INSPECTION	OF ($533,245)	THIS REDUCTION WILL LIMIT AND IN SOME CASES CEASE INSPECTION VERIFICATION AND CERTIFICATION SERVICES TO FARMERS AND RANCHERS. THESE SERVICES ASSURE OREGON AGRICULTURE PRODUCTS CAN BE MARKETED LOCALLY, DOMESTICALLY, AND INTERNATIONALLY.

PROVIDED TO OREGON PRODUCERS, PACKERS AND SHIPPERS THROUGH OFFICIAL THIRD-PARTY INSPECTION, TESTING, VERIFICATION, AND CERTIFICATION.	VERIFICATION AND CERTIFICATION SERVICES TO ASSURE OREGON AGRICULTURE PRODUCTS CAN BE MARKETED LOCALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY.		
PESTICIDES DIVISION - SEEKS TO PROTECT PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT FROM ADVERSE EFFECTS OF PESTICIDE USE WHILE MAINTAINING THE AVAILABILITY OF PESTICIDES FOR BENEFICIAL USES. THE DIVISION REGULATES THE SALE AND USE OF PESTICIDES, PROVIDES TESTING AND LICENSING OF ALL USERS OF RESTRICTED-USE PESTICIDES, IS RESPONSIBLE FOR FERTILIZER REGISTRATION, AND INVESTIGATES INCIDENTS OF PESTICIDE MISUSE.	REDUCES BUDGET LIMITATION NECESSARY TO INVESTIGATE PESTICIDE INCIDENTS AND MONITOR PESTICIDE DISTRIBUTION AND USE. PS ($190,022) (.88) FTE S&S ($ 68,114)	OF ($258,136)	REDUCES ABILITY TO INVESTIGATE AND RESPOND TO PESTICIDE INCIDENTS. LIMITS THE ABILITY TO COLLABORATE WITH THE U.S. EPA ON PESTICIDE RELATED PROJECTS AND PESTICIDE REGULATION PROGRAMS.
NATURAL RESOURCES PROGRAM – THE AGRICULTURAL WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (AGWQMP) – IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING AGRICULTURAL POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL PROGRAMS TO PROTECT THE QUALITY OF OREGON'S WATERS.	OF REDUCTIONS APPLIED TO S&S S&S ($12,793)	OF ($12,793)	WOULD BE OF CONCERN IF OTHER FUND GRANT IS RECEIVED AND ADDITIONAL LIMITATION IS NEEDED.
NATURAL RESOURCES – CAFO PROGRAM – EXISTS TO ASSIST LIVESTOCK OPERATORS AND PRODUCERS WITH MANAGING ANIMAL WASTE SO AS NOT TO CONTAMINATE GROUND OR SURFACE WATER.	REDUCTION WOULD LIMIT CAPABILITY TO MEET WITH ALL PERMITTED CAFOS STATEWIDE ON AN ANNUAL BASIS AND AFFECTS OUR ABILITY TO COMPLETE EXPECTATIONS IDENTIFIED IN THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING WITH THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY. S&S ($20,188)	OF ($20,188)	REDUCES FREQUENCY OF ROUTINE CAFO INSPECTIONS AND INCREASES THE NUMBER OF CAFO OPERATORS PER CAFO INSPECTOR. EPA HAS ALREADY COMMENTED ON THE HIGH NUMBER OF OPERATORS MANAGED BY EACH CAFO INSPECTOR. WOULD ALSO LIMIT ABILITY TO RESPOND TO CITIZEN COMPLAINTS.
ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM – MANAGES THE EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS OF THE OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE'S (ODA'S) PROGRAM OF WORK AND PROVIDES RELATED ASSOCIATED BUSINESS, ACCOUNTING, LABORATORY, AND TECHNICAL	REDUCTION OF 2.5 FTE. WOULD REDUCE SERVICES IN AREAS OF LICENSING, ACCOUNTING, BUDGETING, INFORMATION SERVICES, IT AND HUMAN RESOURCES./POSITIONS TBD	OF ($450,579)	PROVIDE CRITICAL ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT AND INFORMATION FOR BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL CUSTOMERS.

SUPPORT FOR AGENCY PROGRAMS.			
LABORATORY SERVICES – PROVIDES ANALYTICAL SERVICES FOR ODA'S FOOD SAFETY, PESTICIDE ENFORCEMENT, NATURAL RESOURCE, AND FERTILIZER PROGRAMS, ENSURING HIGH STANDARDS OF FOOD SAFETY AND PRODUCT INTEGRITY.	REDUCTION OF 1 FTE. TESTING CAPACITY FOR EXPORT/IMPORT SAMPLES, FOOD SAFETY, PESTICIDES, AND FERTILIZERS WOULD BE REDUCED./POSITIONS TBD	OF ($156,430)	IMPACTS SERVICES RELATED TO FOOD SAFETY AND PUBLIC HEALTH.
FOOD SAFETY PROGRAM – ENSURES THAT OREGONIANS RECEIVE A SAFE, WHOLESOME, AND PROPERLY LABELED FOOD SUPPLY.	REDUCTION OF 1.5 FTE. REDUCE FREQUENCY OF INSPECTIONS IN SELECT LICENSED FIRMS BASED ON RISK FACTORS AND STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS./NATURAL RESOURCE SPECIALIST 3 & 4.	OF ($264,342)	IMPACTS SERVICES RELATED TO FOOD SAFETY AND PUBLIC HEALTH.
FOOD SAFETY PROGRAM – SHELLFISH PROGRAM – EDUCATES AND REGULATES LICENSEES AND MONITORS SHELLFISH GROWING WATERS, HARVESTING, PROCESSING, AND DISTRIBUTION FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE NATIONAL SHELLFISH SANITATION PROGRAM (NSSP) TO ENSURE SHELLFISH SAFETY.	REDUCTION IN SHELLFISH TESTING AND SAMPLING S&S ($22,224)	OF ($22,224)	IMPACTS SERVICES RELATED TO RECREATIONAL SHELLFISH ACTIVITIES AND CONSUMER PROTECTION RELATED TO PUBLIC HEALTH.
ANIMAL HEALTH & LIVESTOCK ID – ANIMAL HEALTH PROGRAM – WORKS TO PREVENT AND ERADICATE LIVESTOCK DISEASES HARMFUL TO HUMANS AND ANIMALS, AND TO DETER LIVESTOCK THEFT BY RECORDING BRANDS AND INSPECTING LIVESTOCK FOR OWNERSHIP.	REDUCTION OF 2.5 FTE RESULTING IN A GREATLY REDUCED ABILITY TO PLAN AND RESPOND TO ANIMAL EMERGENCIES, FEWER TESTS FOR ADULTERATION OF FEED PRODUCTS AND A DECREASE IN ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION ACTIVITIES./POSITIONS TBD	OF ($207,378)	IMPACTS SERVICES RELATED TO ANIMAL HEALTH, FEEDS, AND ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION ACTIVITIES.
COMMODITY INSPECTION PROGRAM – PLANT HEALTH PROGRAM – PROVIDES OFFICIAL PHYTOSANITARY TESTING AND FIELD INSPECTIONS FOR SEED CROPS GROWN THROUGHOUT OREGON.	.5 FTE REDUCTION TO THE VIRUS ORNAMENTAL AND FRUIT TREE CERTIFICATION PROGRAM./NATURAL RESOURCE SPECIALIST	OF ($54,349)	THESE REDUCTIONS WILL GREATLY AFFECT THE ABILITY OF NURSERIES TO SHIP VIRUS FREE CERTIFIED STOCK BOTH INTRASTATE AND INTERSTATE.
10% OTHER FUNDS REDUCTION		**OF ($5,199,026)**	

NOTE: THE RANKING JUSTIFICATION UTILIZES THE ODA PRIORITIZED LIST OF PROGRAM AND IN THE CASE OF FUND SHIFTS IS DEPENDENT UPON AVAILABLE FEES AND CASH BALANCES. THE PRIORITIZED LIST HAS BEEN REFINED OVER THE LAST SEVERAL BIENNIA AND HAS HAD INPUT FROM VARIOUS STAKEHOLDERS.

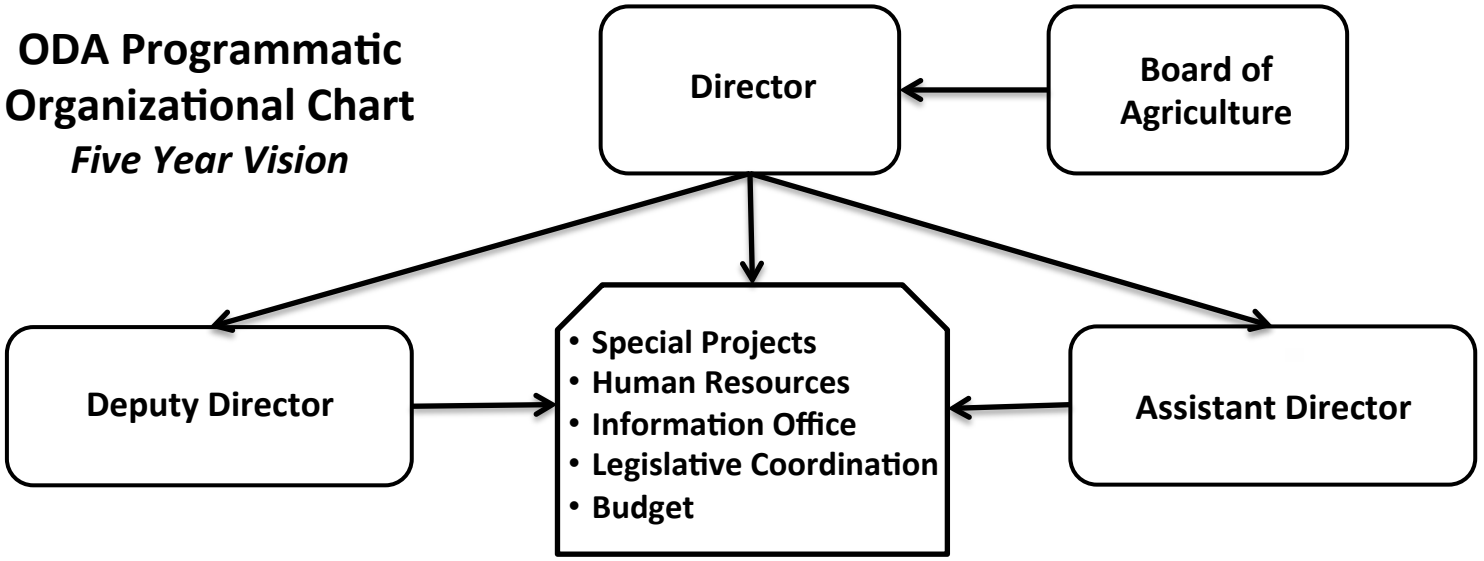
10% REDUCTION OPTIONS (ORS 291.216)

FEDERAL FUNDS REDUCTION			
PLANT DIVISION – WEED PROGRAM (ALL) – COORDINATES STATEWIDE NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL EFFORTS.	ELIMINATES WEED PROGRAM ALONG WITH 12.97 FTE. WILL DIMINISH THE DEPARTMENT'S MISSION TO PROTECT OREGON'S NATURAL RESOURCES TO PREVENT AND LIMIT THE SPREAD AND IMPACT OF INVASIVE EXOTIC PLANT SPECIES WHICH DISPLACE AND COMPETE WITH NATURE AND DESIRABLE DOMESTIC PLANT SPECIES. TEMP & OPE ($171,903) PS ($334,439) (1.88) FTE S&S ($119,395)	FF ($625,737)	ASSUMES REDUCTIONS WERE TAKEN IN TOTALITY FOR THE WEED PROGRAM IN GENERAL AND LOTTERY FUNDS.
5%-REDUCTION FEDERAL FUNDS		**FF ($625,737)**	
NOTE: THE RANKING JUSTIFICATION UTILIZES THE ODA PRIORITIZED LIST OF PROGRAM AND IN THE CASE OF FUND SHIFTS IS DEPENDENT UPON AVAILABLE FEES AND CASH BALANCES. THE PRIORITIZED LIST HAS BEEN REFINED OVER THE LAST SEVERAL BIENNIA AND HAS HAD INPUT FROM VARIOUS STAKEHOLDERS.			
PLANT DIVISION – WEED PROGRAM (ALL) – COORDINATES STATEWIDE NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL EFFORTS.	ELIMINATES WEED PROGRAM ALONG WITH 12.97 FTE. WILL DIMINISH THE DEPARTMENTS MISSION TO PROTECT OREGON'S NATURAL RESOURCES TO PREVENT AND LIMIT THE SPREAD AND IMPACT OF INVASIVE EXOTIC PLANT SPECIES WHICH DISPLACE AND COMPETE WITH NATURE AND DESIRABLE DOMESTIC PLANT SPECIES. PS ($418,267) (2.34) FTE S&S ($118,452)	FF ($536,719)	ASSUMES REDUCTIONS WERE TAKEN IN TOTALITY FOR THE WEED PROGRAM IN GENERAL AND LOTTERY FUNDS.
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT & MARKETING PROGRAM – OFFERS AN INTEGRATED PROGRAM TO ADDRESS DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING NEEDS OF OREGON'S AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY.	REDUCTION OF GRANT FUNDS FROM USDA SPECIALTY CROP PROGRAM. SP ($89,018)	FF ($89,018)	REDUCTION IN ABILITY TO LEVERAGE FEDERAL FUNDS TO ASSIST OREGON AGRICULTURE IN ACHIEVING COMPETIVENESS WITH PRODUCTION OUTSIDE THE STATE.
10%-REDUCTION FEDERAL FUNDS		**FF ($1,251,474)**	
NOTE: THE RANKING JUSTIFICATION UTILIZES THE ODA PRIORITIZED LIST OF PROGRAM AND IN THE CASE OF FUND SHIFTS IS DEPENDENT UPON AVAILABLE FEES AND CASH BALANCES. THE PRIORITIZED LIST HAS BEEN REFINED OVER THE LAST SEVERAL BIENNIA AND HAS HAD INPUT FROM VARIOUS STAKEHOLDERS.			

	*** Elected Officials:** This report is available on ODA's Web site. The report will be reviewed by the State Board of Agriculture and the legislature during the agency budget hearings. *** Stakeholders:** This report is available on ODA's Web site. The report will be reviewed by the State Board of Agriculture and the legislature during the agency budget hearings. *** Citizens:** This report is available on ODA's Web site. The report will be reviewed by the State Board of Agriculture and the legislature during the agency budget hearings.

ODA Programmatic Organizational Chart

Five Year Vision



Market Access & Certification Programs

- SPI
- Seed
- Hop/Hay/Grain
- Certification
- Marketing
- Commodity Commissions

Food Safety & Animal Health Programs

- Food Safety
- Shellfish Sanitation
- State Veterinarian
- Animal Feeds
- Brands
- Predator Control
- Emergency Preparedness
- Shellfish Leasing

Natural Resource Programs

- Water Quality/ SWCD
- Smoke
- Pesticide/PARC
- Fertilizer
- CAFO
- Land Use
- GIS

Plant Programs

- IPPM
- Plant Conservation/ Weeds/Invasive Species
- Nursery
- Christmas Tree
- Nursery Research
- Sage Grouse/ Juniper Working Groups
- Risk Management
- Agency Training
- Plant Lab*

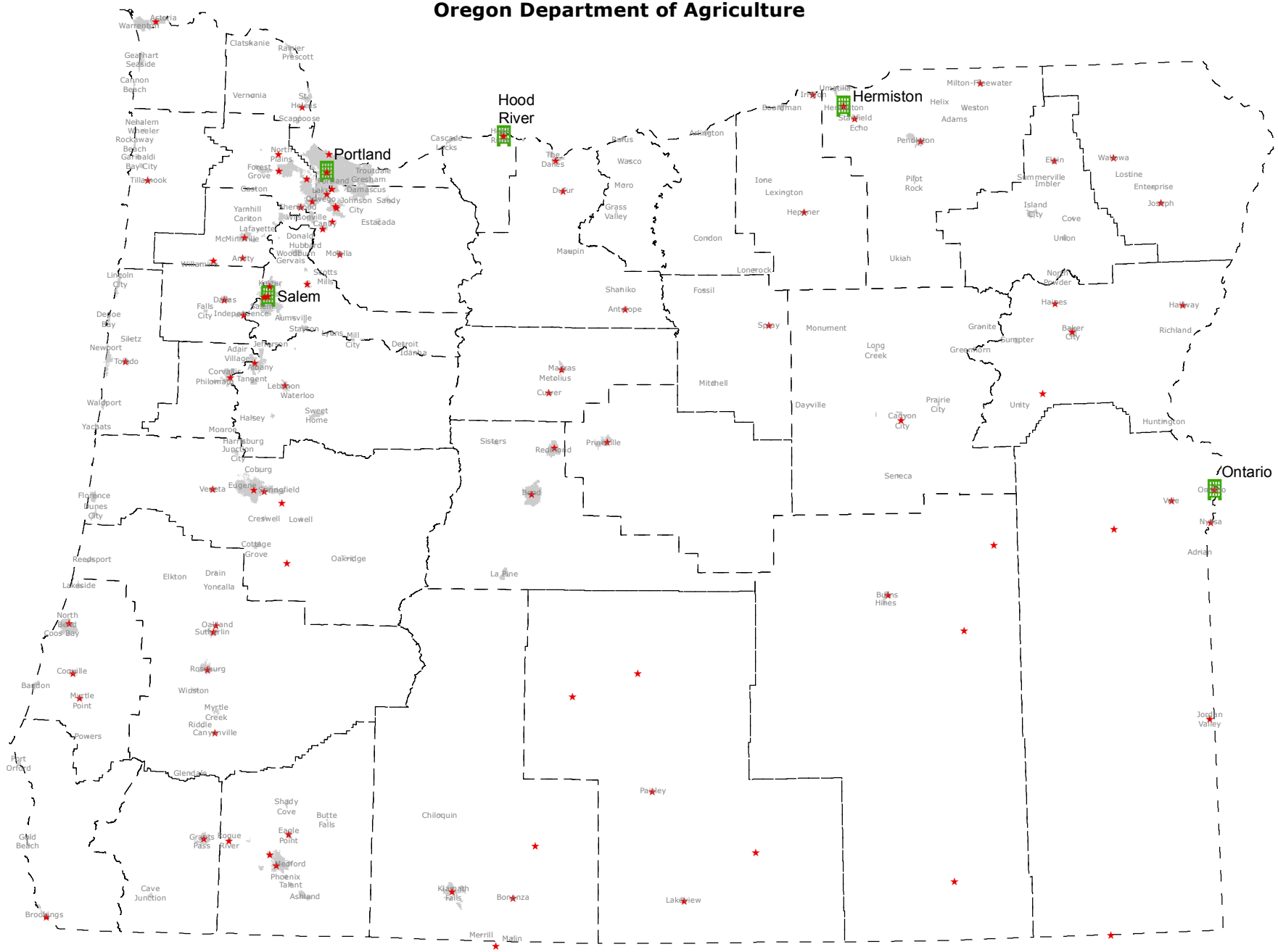
Internal Service & Consumer Protection Programs

- Weights & Measures
- Motor Fuel Quality
- Wolf Compensation
- Caged Hens
- Lab X 4
- IS
- Financial Services*
- Licensing*

** Long term vision*

1/24/2013

Oregon Department of Agriculture



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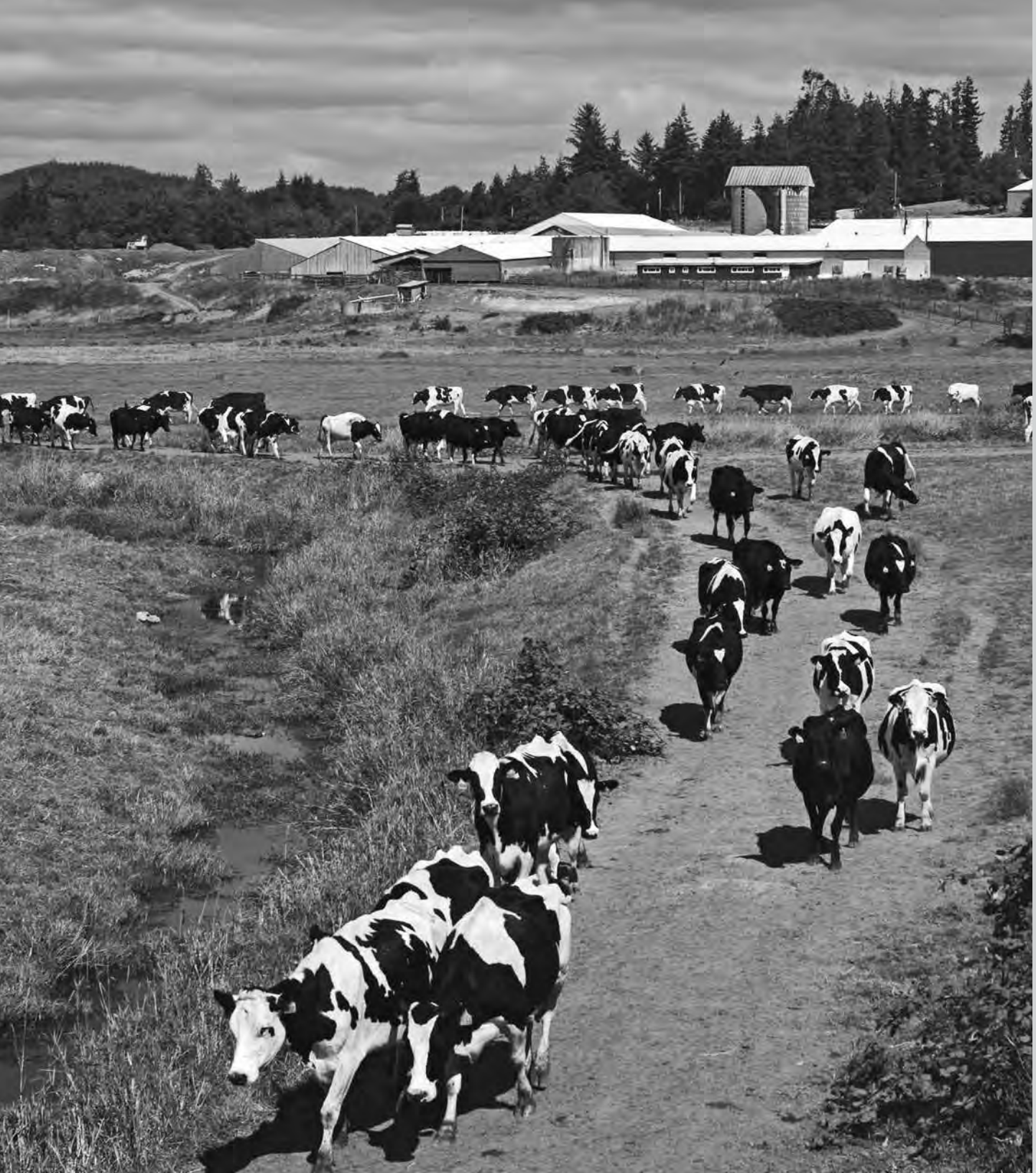

Oregon Department of Agriculture

2011-2012 Biennial Report

Oregon Department of Agriculture

About this report

Economically, environmentally, and socially, agriculture continues to play a key role in the lives of all Oregonians. Our job at the Oregon Department of Agriculture is to provide service to a wide array of customers—from the rural farmer to the urban consumer. In doing so, we strive to overcome challenges and to create opportunities.

ODA is committed to its three-fold mission of consumer protection and food safety, natural resource protection, and agricultural market development. We carry out that mission with a balance of education, technical assistance, and regulatory oversight. We are problem solvers who conscientiously work to improve the environment and economy of Oregon.

In an effort to improve efficiency and delivery, our agency has done some basic re-organization that takes advantage of the experience and expertise of our people and programs. One thing has not changed—customers of the Oregon Department of Agriculture still receive the same level of excellent service they've had in the past. Our employees pride themselves in responding to the needs of our customers.

Katy Coba, ODA Director

Published January 2013

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Cover photo and photo on page 51 by Dan Hull, Food Safety Program.

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Barbara Boyer, McMinnvill

Doug Krahmer, St. Paul

State Board of Agriculture

A 10-member State Board of Agriculture, appointed by the governor, advises the Oregon Department of Agriculture on policy issues and development of rules. Board members serve four-year terms with a maximum of two terms. The board meets four times a year in various locations around the state.

State law requires seven of the appointed members to be farmers or ranchers who represent different segments of agriculture; two board members must represent consumers; and, the tenth member is the chair of the Soil and Water Conservation Commission. The board serves to keep ODA's director in close touch with the day-to-day issues of producers and consumers.

The ODA Director and the Dean of the College of Agricultural Sciences at Oregon State University serve as ex-officio members of the board without the right to vote.

A major responsibility of the board is to produce a State of Oregon Agriculture Industry Report that is formally presented to the governor and the state legislature every two years. That report is published as a companion document to ODA's Biennial Report.

In this report to the Governor and State Legislature, the State Board of Agriculture develops key policy initiatives and recommendations that speak to long-term viability and sustainability of Oregon's farms, ranches, fisheries, and forests. ODA's programs and activities are often directly tied to these areas:

Priority policy recommendations to the legislature, governor, and regulatory agencies

1. Ensure access to irrigation water (statewide).
2. Expand markets and increase sales locally, regionally, and internationally.
3. Support truck transportation, but begin to maximize rail, barging and other water modes to move product to market more efficiently.
4. Provide relief from the high cost of inputs, including taxes, energy, and labor.
5. Encourage management of natural resources in a way that enables farming while protecting water, soil, air, habitat, and endangered species.
6. Support a land use system that protects farmland for farm use.
7. Support a high quality research, experiment and extension service that enables growers to diversify cropping and capitalize on unique geographic micro-climates and soils, and to remain competitive in a world market.
8. Offer assistance for food processors—as key markets for growers—with technical and financial help to address wastewater permits that incorporate recycled, reclaimed, or reused water methods and technologies.
9. Help growers meet new food safety standards that are becoming more stringent and costly.
10. Help young or new farmers and transitional family farmers successfully become the next generation of aspiring producers.

2013 Oregon State of the Agriculture Industry Report: Executive Summary

Creating vibrant, competitive, healthy, and sustainable farms and ranches in Oregon

The board report to the legislature evaluates comparative agriculture data between Oregon and three other western states: Washington, Idaho, and California.

Farm income (gross and net) is arguably the key measure of farm success and viability. Without adequate profit, many farms must rely on outside income, government support, or borrow more than they can repay. This hampers their ability to hire and pay employees, invest in natural resources management, or continue as a business and community member in the long term.

THE BAD NEWS: Oregon agriculture lags behind our three neighboring states in many key areas.

THE GOOD NEWS: Oregon policymakers can take positive actions to help us catch up.

By the numbers

How does Oregon compare, and what can be done to help Oregon's farmers and ranchers?

- While Oregon has roughly the same number of farms as Washington, and slightly more than Idaho (and more land in farm use than both states), average sales per farm are half of these two states, and one-fifth that of California farms. Further, Oregon has fewer farms with sales over $100,000 and more farms with sales less than $10,000 than neighboring states. Oregon growers need more help expanding their sales in a variety of markets.
- Growing food and fiber requires water. Oregon agriculture uses a smaller portion of available Columbia River water than Washington or Idaho. Oregon agriculture needs an assured, growing supply of water to create economic progress. The State of Oregon needs to support Oregon's Integrated Water Resources Strategy currently under coordination by the Oregon Water Resources Department, placing an emphasis on capture and storage with creative delivery systems and efficient technologies. This includes working with the State of Washington for stored water to be delivered via the Columbia River to expand irrigated production in the Columbia Basin. Expanding the water "pie" for agriculture and other uses can enable more productive ground to be cultivated and create economic stimulus and jobs.
- Oregon's agricultural sales have continued a long upward trajectory, but expenses are climbing faster than income, and recent market volatility has taken a toll. Compared to neighboring states, Oregon's average net farm income is lower, fewer farms have positive net income, and the average income for those farms that are positive is less than in the other states. Oregon growers need assistance in stabilizing costs of production, including energy components, taxes, and a legal workforce.
- Farmers in all four states are engaged in a variety of programs (local, state, and federal) to address soil conservation, water quality, and wildlife. The three most significant challenges that loom:
  - » Threatened and Endangered (T&E) Species listings and habitat designations.
  - » Invasive species (plants, pests, and diseases) with their threat to natural, agricultural, forest, and urban landscapes and environments, as well as animals—both livestock and pets.
  - » Miles of streams or area of water bodies designated as "water quality impaired" by EPA or the Oregon Department of Environmental

Jan Kerns, Haines

Tracey Liskey, Klamath Falls

Laura Masterson, Portland

Steve Van Mouwerik, Portland

Quality. Such listings prompt the need for Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs, or allowed impairment levels), which influence agricultural management and activities.

Oregon growers need technical assistance and financial support to address these imperatives.

- Population growth and expanding urban areas, along with rural non-farm uses, create challenges for agriculture to operate and maintain an adequate supply of land for commercial production without nuisance complaints and other public pressures against common agriculture conditions (noise, dust, smell, etc.). Some growers in various areas of the state favor more flexible land use laws. While limited flexibility is being examined, on the whole, farmers need certainty around land use laws that minimize speculative pressures on farmland prices and limit non-farm conflicting uses.
- Traded sector agriculture (exports) brings new dollars into Oregon. Not all production can be consumed locally. In fact, 80 percent of Oregon's agricultural products are shipped out of state. For long-haul shipping, water movement (barge or ship) is the least cost per mile of any mode. Oregon's ports and shipping lanes, along with container availability, are a priority need for agriculture and all other products moving out of Oregon. While Oregon is larger than Washington, it has fewer rail miles and short lines. Rail is the next most efficient mode of shipping after barging. Food processing and other businesses should be encouraged to locate around port and rail nodes to enable competiveness in moving product out of state. The State of Oregon needs to negotiate short-line rail and railcar capacity measures, including piggyback refrigerated units, to retain cost-competitive options for Oregon growers. Air capacity is also important for high-value export products such as blueberries, seafood, and nursery crops.
- Long-term competitiveness is driven by productivity gains coming from research that develops new seed varieties, technologies, management systems, and knowledge of plant and animal pests and diseases. Oregon's statewide agriculture research stations and Extension programs have suffered catastrophic staff reductions of 25 percent over the past decade, threatening the R&D pipeline that underlies Oregon's economic competitiveness. A robust Research and Extension program at Oregon State University and other schools to support agriculture is key to the future, including training future employees and leaders in all related fields of biosciences. It's also important for students to know that there are a wide spectrum of jobs in high demand in agriculture and food-related fields.
- Oregon farmers are aging, and a new generation of growers is on the scene—many of them small-scale producers. Oregon leads Idaho and Washington in the number of farmers' markets and sales derived from direct-to-consumer or establishments. But more outlets are needed to help these small farms generate higher sales. Successful transition between generations will also require further work on estate taxes. Additionally, fundamental information about agriculture is nearly missing from our schools, where an understanding of farming and food begins. Policy makers can support beginning and small farms in Oregon through:
  - » supporting Agriculture in the Classroom program (http://aitc.oregonstate.edu).
  - » supporting high school FFA and other technical training programs that can prepare interested students in applied learning and career development related to agriculture and natural resources.
  - » exploring creation of an "apprentice" certification for new farmers in Oregon.
  - » supporting farm incubator programs.

» supporting OSU Small Farms Program.

» supporting food-hub.org and other online marketing outlets for growers.

» supporting farmers' markets, farm stands, Community Supported Agriculture (CSAs), and other local venues to expand outlets for small operations.

» making business planning more readily available to new farm start-ups.

» eliminating the estate tax for farmland transfers to family or new/beginning farmers.

» helping solve the transportation puzzle for small farms to get product to customers.

• How growers and food processors adapt to new production safeguards and testing measures from the federal Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA) will prove crucial—not only to maintain the reputation of a product in the market, but also to remain competitive financially despite additional costs to meet these increased standards. Growers will need technical assistance, development of best management practices, and possibly financial help to meet these challenges.

Jerome Rosa, Gervais

Lynn Youngbar, Portland

New Board of Agriculture members not pictured:
Pete Brentano, St Paul and
Sharon Livingston, Long Creek.

An interview with ODA Director Katy Coba

The Oregon Department of Agriculture aspires to be the kind of government agency Oregonians want and deserve. It is important for us to provide excellent customer service and be problem solvers. I thank our employees for making ODA an agency we can all be proud of.

Katy Coba, ODA Director

What is unique about the Oregon Department of Agriculture?

We clearly have a very diverse set of programs, impacting a wide variety of Oregonians. Our three-fold mission—consumer protection and food safety, natural resource protection, and agricultural market development—is part of a very broad program base in this agency. Even our regular customers don't always fully realize how diverse this agency is and how many people it touches. We reach every Oregonian one way or another.

What does this agency stand for, believe in, and value?

The backbone of our agency is our employees. They are the ones that deliver our services and interact with our customers. I'm very proud of our ODA employees, particularly given the very challenging environment they work in right now. They continue to deliver and do the best they can, often with limited resources. We have expertise in this agency. We are problem solvers. The way we deliver our services reflects our values in terms of being open and honest. Our number one goal is to figure out how to help our customers, even in our regulatory programs. How can we help? How can we educate? How can we get people into compliance? Our employees treat Oregonians the way that we all want to be treated.

Looking back at the past biennium, what challenges and opportunities stand out to you?

Two years ago, we were in the midst of a very severe recession that impacted everyone, including the agriculture industry. We had agricultural sectors that were losing money hand over fist and concerned about whether they were going to be in business the next day. I'm so proud of the way our employees were sensitive during that difficult time. In general, farmers and ranchers have come out of the recession. We saw a record farmgate value at $5.3 billion in 2011. So there has been a rebound in the industry, a lot of positive things are happening. I think farmers and ranchers are probably feeling a lot better than they did a couple of years ago. ODA's programs are

still very important—just as they were two years ago. The improved economy makes it easier for all of us to work together and achieve the outcomes we are trying to achieve for all of our programs. That's definitely a very positive thing. The staff's ability to work with our ag constituents is a little easier.

How has ODA adapted to keep up with new demands and fiscal reality?

We have gone through some internal reorganization, but nothing should change when it comes to serving our customers. How we are structured organizationally should not be an issue. Customers shouldn't have to know which "division" or "program area" they have to deal with in order to find what they need. We've come to the realization that with the increasing complexity of the issues we deal with, with the crossover that takes place within our programs, and the fact that we want to continue to make our agency very easy to access for our customers, the organizational structure should not matter. What should matter is ease of finding where customers need to go in our agency. That is really driven by our programs. So we have stepped back and determined that we need to emphasize our programs. It makes more sense for our customers. That's where everything happens anyway. The face that we show to the public is through our programs. There is no change in the type or quality of service our customers receive. The goal is to always improve the service we provide even when we are faced with limited resources. How can we continue to optimize the services we deliver while, at the same time, deal with limited resources? We hope through our reorganization we can gain some efficiency.

Are you optimistic about the next biennium?

Oh yes. I think the industry will continue to grow. Its connection with the average Oregonian is getting stronger. The interest in where food comes from and how it is grown is good for the future of Oregon agriculture. We need to do everything we can to support the industry so it can expand and be successful. On the flip side, I don't see ODA getting more resources to deliver the programs we have. Our challenge is that we are still faced with resource limitations but want to continue to match the growth of the industry with our delivery of services, and maintain excellence in customer service. I'm confident we can do that.

Administration and Support Services

Introduction

Administration and Support Services manages the executive functions of the agency and provides related business, accounting, and technical support for agency programs and customers. This program area provides the core infrastructure for daily business operations of agency programs and also works closely with the agricultural and ranching community to assist the industry.

Director's Office

What we do

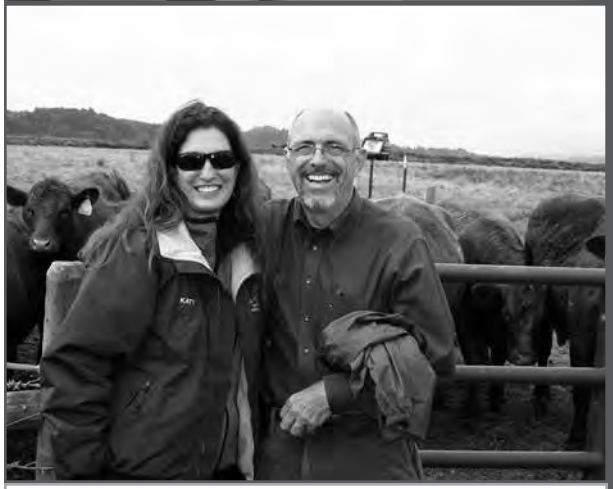
- Provide executive oversight of all ODA functions while working with the Governor's Office, legislature, other state/federal agencies, and agricultural/consumer groups to carry out the state's agricultural policies.
- Advocate for agriculture and educate Oregonians on its importance through speaking opportunities, publications, media relations, and other communication avenues.
- Provide administrative support for the State Board of Agriculture.
- Provide technical assistance to farmers as well as local, regional, and state governments on land use proposals.
- Conduct research, publish white papers and reports on specific topics, and deliver presentations to various interested parties. Oversee special grants or projects.
- Attend meetings and represent ODA on various task forces and work groups, including the Farmworker Housing Taskforce, the Columbia River Irrigation Work Group, the Cottonwood Canyon Oregon Solutions, No Child Left Inside Environmental Literacy Work Group, and the Oregon Agriculture in the Classroom Board.
- Provide oversight and leadership for the Oregon Farm Mediation Program, making dispute resolution services available across Oregon for situations where at least one of the parties is a farmer or rancher. Issues may include nuisance concerns, trespass, boundary issues, contract disputes, labor or pay issues, or family farm transfer.
- Create and maintain web pages on grants and financial assistance to growers; risk management resources for producers; youth tractor training programs; farm internship programs; beginning and small farm resources.

Major accomplishments

- Increased Oregonians' understanding and appreciation of agriculture's importance to the state economy and environment through speeches, appearances, and media opportunities featuring Director Coba and other key agency officials.
- Promoted Oregon agricultural products in key export markets as part of overseas trade missions involving the director and/or assistant directors. This included highly successful Governor's Trade Missions in Asia during both 2011 and 2012.
- Coordinated agency-wide responses to emergency situations, including critical food safety recalls and natural disaster events.
- Provided technical expertise on a variety of land use policy issues affecting agricultural lands including urban growth management, aggregate mining, the siting of energy facilities, public parks, irrigation reservoirs, and commercial and agri-tourism activities on agricultural land.
- Provided analysis of the agricultural capabilities of lands related to use of irrigation.
- Provided analysis on numerous proposals dealing with the individual siting of a variety of land uses on agricultural lands and the rezoning of agricultural lands for nonfarm and urban uses.
- Updated the report: Comprehensive Valuation of Agriculture Lands—http://oregon.gov/ODA/pages/do_reports_land.aspx; provided staff writing for the Board of Agriculture report to the legislature: http://oregon.gov/ODA/pages/pub_bd_rpt.aspx
- Received over 100 inquiries about farm-related disputes; provided information about mediation and other options. Handled 27 mediation requests, of which 15 proceeded through mediation by voluntary agreement of the parties to participate. Agreement or settlement rate of 88 percent was achieved for these cases.
- Initiated a Central Oregon water dispute program for users of shared ditches. Irrigation districts in Central Oregon historically delivered water to farmers who irrigated large acreages. http://oregon.gov/ODA/docs/pdf/waterdispute.pdf
- Administered the Aquaculture Feed Assistance Grant: This project reimbursed aquaculture producers for feed costs that had escalated more than 25 percent in 2008 over the prior five year average. A similar grant with non-ARRA funds was allocated in January 2011 to cover feed cost increases in 2009.

Goals

- Provide executive leadership and management of the agency's overall program of work.
- Continue to work collaboratively with Oregon natural resource agencies to optimize opportunities for coordination of work as well as sharing of data and information.
- Provide timely and cost-effective dispute resolution services for growers and land owners around the state.
- Maintain websites to provide helpful, informative, and timely information that assists growers, new and established.
- Administer special projects and grants as requested by directors.
- Represent ODA and agriculture's perspective on appropriate work groups and task forces to achieve meaningful and collaborative outcomes.
- Promote agriculture literacy and learning through Agriculture in the Classroom, the No Child Left Inside initiative, and presentations to schools and various community organizations.
- Continue to participate in regional planning activities taking place in southern Oregon.
- Continue to monitor the application of Oregon's "Right-to-Farm" law.



Upper: Assistant Director Lauren Henderson (left) and Deputy Director Lisa Hanson listen during a meeting of ODA program area directors

Lower: Working in partnership with other Oregon natural resource agencies is a key strategy for ODA. Director Coba and DEQ Director Dick Peterson jointly tour a Clatsop County livestock operation.

Upper: ODA Director of Communications Bruce Pokarney participated in the Governor's 2011 Trade Mission to Asia by providing media relations and real time reports from overseas.

Lower: Administrative Specialist Sue Gooch provides excellent customer service over the phone.

Information Office

What we do

- Serve as the agency's first point of contact for external customers.
- Provide communications and information services and assistance to all ODA programs.
- Provide media relations and public information services, including publications and other informational/educational materials.
- Maintain digital image/video library for agency and public.
- Coordinate ODA's website and social media services while providing assistance to agency staff.

Major accomplishments

- Responded to more than 1,000 requests by media for interviews and information, and more than 12,000 telephone or email requests for information by the public in 2011-2012.
- Produced numerous publications, including news releases, ODA's Story of the Week, the Oregon Agriculture Quarterly, Oregon Agripedia, State Board of Agriculture Report, and assisted with various ODA program-specific publications. All publications were made available in electronic form and published on the ODA website.
- Enhanced and improved the ODA website by creating easier navigation and streamlined content.
- Began using the state open-government database (data.oregon.gov) to post information available to the public. Information from these public datasets can be embedded in a variety of formats in the ODA website and updated instantly. Some examples include the public meeting calendar and weed free forage providers.
- Continued to develop social media tools to enhance ODA's communications reach and delivery through Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, and Flickr.

Goals

- Transition successfully into a new web content management system that will allow ODA to continue upgrading its website.
- Increase agency-wide use of social media tools.
- Increase public access to agency information available on Data.gov.

Administrative Services

What we do

- Provide support for all of the department's various programs in areas of financial management, licensing, contracts and procurement, human resources, and computer information systems. Through department programs, the administrative services interacts with all of ODA's diverse customer base.
- Make payments for all goods and services purchased by the department as well as reimbursements for expenses; coordinate, train, and oversee compliance with travel rules; administer Small Purchase Order Transaction System (SPOTS) card program; receive, record, and deposit all revenue collected by the department; prepare monthly and annual financial statements; coordinate and monitor federal contracts and grants; monitor expenditures for appropriateness with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, laws, regulations, Department of Justice opinions, and Secretary of State Audit comments.
- Assist Director's Office in the development and control of the department's biennial budget; prepare quarterly allotments; provide expenditure

and cash flow information; prepare fiscal impact analyses of proposed legislation; analyze fund balances and prepare forecasts.

- Provide centralized department licensing functions, including auditing of license applications, issuing of license renewals and certificates, and monitoring license activities.
- Develop, establish, and administer department contracts; act as central procurement authority for the department; provide building maintenance and fleet management.
- Prepare monthly payroll; process health, dental, life and disability insurance applications in addition to other voluntary deductions.
- Coordinate employee training, recruitment, hiring, job classifications, diversity management, and labor relations.
- Maintain department's computer infrastructure including hardware and software that comprises the department's network; deploy, configure, maintain, and monitor network equipment; develop and support custom business applications; provide helpdesk service and support.

Major accomplishments

- Received state certification to a member of procurement staff.
- Continued streamlining fleet and procurement processes.
- Worked with Specialty Crop Grant coordinator and financial analyst to standardize the Specialty Crop Grant Agreement template for use by all agency programs.
- Implemented agency wide travel policy to ensure consistency across programs.
- Upgraded accounting module for processing incoming payments related to license fees and accounts receivable.
- Worked with US Bank and Oregon Treasury to explore options to further streamline processes related to collecting fee revenue.

Goals

- Provide timely and accurate payments to vendors for goods and services provided, and reimbursements to employees and commission members.
- Establish timely and accurate recording of revenue including licensing fees and other fees-for-service.
- Provide prompt and accurate license issuance.
- Comply with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, laws, regulations, state and department policies.
- Continue to achieve annual State Controller Gold Star Certificates that are awarded to agencies that meet requirements related to timeliness, accuracy, completeness, communication of important issues, and training attendance as part of the state's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

Upper: Steve Poland, manager of ODA's Information Services, tests a new agency network server.

Lower: Kevin Slater, left, and Denna Coleman conduct a weekly inventory of ODA equipment and other property.

Internal Services and Consumer Protection Programs

Introduction

The Internal Services and Consumer Protection (ISCP) Program Area provides consumer protection, ensures fair competition among businesses, and facilitates interstate commerce and international trade. This is done by: ensuring the accuracy, validity, uniformity, and confidence in Oregon's Commercial Weighing System; ensuring that motor fuels sold in Oregon meet national standards for quality; providing safe, accurate, timely, and cost-effecient laboratory analysis and technical support to ODA regulatory enforcement programs and other local, state and federal agencies, and providing analytical and technical support for moving value added food products to domestic and foreign markets. The ISCP Program Area also administers the Wolf Depredation Compensation Financial Assistance Grant and the Egg-Laying Hen Cage/Space Compliance programs.

Weights and Measures Program

What we do

- Act as an impartial third-party overseeing the commercial marketplace to ensure equity in transactions for both the buyer and seller while, at the same time, working to prevent and eliminate fraud and other deceptive and misleading practices.
- Examine and certify approximately 55,000 commercially-used weighing and measuring devices for accuracy and compliance. This includes conducting annual performance tests on more than 28,000 retail motor fuel dispensers in Oregon. These devices are licensed and examined for accuracy and suitability each year by 18 field inspectors and two field supervisors.
- Respond to and investigate complaints involving discrepancies in weighing and measuring devices.
- Provide Oregon industries the highest level of precision calibration available, through the Metrology Laboratory. The lab maintains custody of the state's mass and volumetric standards for measurement which are used to; 1) Provide precision calibration and traceability for over 2,700 standards used in the field by Weights and Measures inspectors (in order to make sure that the tools used to check weighing and measuring

devices for accuracy are, themselves accurate); 2) Provide precision calibration services to over 141 private high technology, manufacturing, and production firms each year.

- Act as the state's technical experts and provide technical assistance to businesses in the proper selection and use of weighing and measuring equipment by interpreting NIST Handbook 44 and collecting and distributing information on the continuing advancement of commercial measurement technology.
- Represent Oregon at the National Conference on Weights and Measures each year in which laws and regulations, technical codes for weighing and measuring devices used in commerce, test methods, enforcement procedures, and administrative guidelines are developed and adopted by federal, state, county, and city weights and measures regulatory agencies within the United States in the interest of promoting uniformity of requirements and methods.

Major accomplishments

- Inspected 51,539 (94 percent) of the 54,243 total licensed weighing and measuring devices in Oregon in 2011. For 2012, it is estimated that 49,000 (91 percent) of the 54,263 total licensed weighing and measuring devices will have been examined. (Reduction for 2012 is due to vacant positions). In 2011, these devices were used to weigh or measure approximately $97 billion dollars of goods and products in Oregon.
- Determined that approximately 86 percent of the weighing and measuring devices examined were found in compliance with national standards in 2011-12.
- Received, investigated and resolved approximately 254 complaints regarding weighing and measuring discrepancies in 2011-12.
- For 2011, examined a total of 28,794 retail motor fuel dispensers with 2,097 (7.3 percent) being rejected and an additional 1,367 (4.5 percent) needing onsite corrective action. For 2012 (through October), inspectors have examined 24,989 retail motor fuel dispensers with 1,677 (6.7 percent) being rejected and another 1,259 (4.8 percent) needing corrective action. These 28,700 retail motor fuel dispensers are used to measure an estimated $8 billion of gasoline and diesel fuel that is sold to Oregon consumers each year.
- Collaborated with the agricultural industry (farming, ranching, processing, wholesale, and retail) to certify weighing and measuring devices, helping to accurately weigh $5.3 billion of agricultural production for 2011.
- Collaborated with Oregon's Farmers Market Association (164 markets statewide) in certifying scales which accurately weighed an estimated $50 million of Oregon's farm sales.
- Collaborated with Oregon's Seafood Processors in certifying weighing and measuring systems that helped accurately weigh 270 million pounds of seafood delivered to Oregon ports in 2011, for a harvest value of $152 million.
- Collaborated with the Port of Portland in certifying continuous weighing systems in Terminals 4 and 5, assisting with the accurate weighing and measuring of nearly 24 million tons of cargo that passes through the marine terminals in the Portland Harbor each year.
- Received an outstanding third-party assessment for the Metrology Laboratory from the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP). After thoroughly checking the technical capabilities of the lab and its actual performance, the audit reaffirmed that ODA's Metrology Laboratory is one of the best in the country. ODA's Metrology Laboratory is one of just eight state mass laboratories nationwide currently

Upper: Aaron Aydelotte calibrates weighing and measuring devices in ODA's Metrology Laboratory.

Lower: Large scale calibration is done by Metrologist Ray Nekuda.

Upper: Pete Gertenrich checks an underground gasoline storage tank in Gresham for water, one of the tasks of ODA's Motor Fuel Quality Program.

Lower: Kurt Burns in action at a Woodburn gas station. Retail motor fuel dispensers are inspected annually.

NVLAP accredited to Echelon I mass calibration designation, permitting the highest precision available as required by today's high technology business sector. This accreditation helps Oregon's manufacturing and production industries meet the international marketplace's ISO 9000 requirements and strengthens their competitiveness.

- Sustained a gold buying compliance project designed to ensure pawn shops, jewelry stores, and other businesses operate licensed and legal-for-trade scales for transactions involving gold.

Goals

- Ensure consumer and business protection and equity in Oregon's marketplace by examining and certifying weighing and measuring devices for accuracy.
- Respond to and investigate complaints of discrepancies in weighing and measuring devices in a professional, respectful, and timely manner.
- Assist business and service companies in the proper selection of weighing and measuring equipment by providing information on the continuing advancement of commercial measurement technology.
- Provide the highest level of metrology services available to Oregon's key service, manufacturing, and production industries in order to help them meet ISO 9000 quality certification requirements.
- Achieve efficiencies in service delivery through innovation in information technology, public media, specialized equipment, and personnel management.

Motor Fuel Quality

What we do

- Ensure that the 2.1 billion gallons of motor vehicle gasoline, diesel, and biofuels sold in Oregon each year meet national standards for quality and Oregon's Renewable Fuel Standards (10 percent ethanol in gasoline and 5 percent biodiesel in diesel fuel).
- Receive, respond to, and investigate complaints regarding motor fuel quality.
- Screen samples of gasoline for octane levels to make sure Oregon motorists are receiving the correct octane level in the fuel they purchase.
- Inspect fuel storage tanks for water and other contaminants and pull samples of gasoline, diesel, and biofuels to be tested by internal and external laboratories for national specification requirements.
- Work with industry representatives, retailers, and new businesses that are developing cutting-edge renewable fuel technology in order to regulate and enforce Oregon's Renewable Fuel Standard.

Major accomplishments

- Screened 7,659 motor fuel samples in 2011-12 (unleaded, mid-grade, and premium) from across the state for octane and visual contamination with 61 samples failing (99.2 percent compliance).
- Examined 12,095 fuel storage tanks in 2011-12 for visual contamination and excessive water with 87 tanks showing signs of excessive water and being placed out of service until corrected (99.3 percent compliance).
- Pulled 144 official fuel samples from across the state in 2011-12 to be tested at a private laboratory for national specification compliance.
- Successfully implemented the 5 percent biodiesel standard as part of Oregon's Renewable Fuel Standard for diesel fuel. This included implementing the winter exemption to allow additives to diesel fuel for winterization purposes from October 1 through February 28, without violating the 5 percent biodiesel standard.

- Responded, investigated, and dispositioned 58 consumer complaints for motor fuel quality.

Goals

- Ensure consumer confidence in the quality of motor fuels (including biofuels) sold in Oregon.
- Respond to and investigate motor fuel quality complaints in a professional, respectful, and timely manner.
- Work closely with industry representatives, retailers, and emerging businesses in the realm of biofuels, renewable energies, and clean technologies in order to add resilience and certainty to the industry, while continuing to implement, regulate and enforce Oregon's Renewable Fuel Standard.

Laboratory services

What we do

- Provides organic chemistry, inorganic chemistry, and microbiological testing services for ODA's regulatory enforcement programs, as well as many private industries and governmental programs.
- Provide analysis and technical support to ODA's Fertilizer and Pesticide Enforcement Programs in efforts towards reducing exposure to toxics and potential impacts on human health and the environment.
- Provide analysis and technical support to ODA's Confined Animal Feedlot Operation Program (CAFO) in efforts for achieving water quality on agricultural lands.
- Provide analytical and technical support that helps facilitate the exporting of Oregon agricultural products to other domestic and foreign markets.
- Provide analyses of poultry and poultry products for USDA.
- Provide consumer protection by conducting testing under the Interstate Milk Shippers Program which allows milk and milk products to move across state lines.
- Conduct testing under the Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference's National Shellfish Program in which waters are constantly monitored for bacteria levels. This allows shellfish harvested in Oregon's waters to be sold and moved across state lines.
- Serve in the Food Emergency Response Network (FERN), which is activated when a food borne emergency occurs to help identify the causative agent, source, and assure recovery.
- Provide organic pesticide residue analyses for DEQ Ground Water Program.
- Provide laboratory services for the EPA, Department of Environmental Quality, Forestry Department, and other state and federal agencies.

Major accomplishments

- Provided both internal and external customers in 2011-12 with timely and effective analytical response by conducting 50,435 tests on 11,308 samples ranging from dairy, CAFO, food, fertilizer, pesticide baywater, shellfish, food exports, and ground water.
- Increased analyst training opportunities for staff (GC-QQQ training, ISO 17025 introduction, marine toxins workshop, etc.)
- Received FDA Cooperative Agreement grant for ISO Laboratory Accreditation.
- Completed Manufactured Regulatory Food Safety Program Standard work for laboratory accreditation.

Upper: Left to right, Riam Kidd, Sarah Lampson, and Dorothy Stafford check bacteria counts in milk samples.

Lower: Tasha Johnson, left, and Jim Madden test milk samples for beta lactum antibiotic residues.

Upper: ODA administers a compensation grant program for ranchers impacted by the re-introduction of grey wolves to Oregon.

Lower: Under a new Oregon law, ODA is responsible for implementing the Egg-Laying Hen Cage/Space Compliance Program.

- Established process for increasing infrastructure support within the lab by acquiring new analytical equipment and a new Lab Information Management System (LIMS)

Goals

- Support ODA's regulatory programs by providing safe, accurate, timely, and cost-effective pesticide, chemical, and microbiological analysis and technical support to assure compliance with state laws for Food Safety and Natural Resource Programs.
- Through the Export Certification Program, continue to help Oregon agricultural producers access markets outside of Oregon (domestic and international), thereby increasing the competitiveness of Oregon products within the agricultural and food products industries.
- Purchase and implement a Lab Information Management System (LIMS) that will allow the lab to offer real-time access for customers to check on their test and sample results, among other benefits.
- Reduce the time from receipt of a sample into the laboratory to when the report is released to the client.
- Work towards ISO certification, enhanced quality controls, performance and system audits, validation, and reporting.
- Ensure that lab testing, results, and the issuing of certificates are provided in a professional, respectful, timely, and responsive way.

Special programs

What we do

- Administer ODA's Wolf Depredation Compensation and Financial Assistance Grant Program, using money from the Wolf Management Compensation and Proactive Trust Fund. ODA provides pass-through grants to counties to establish and implement county wolf depredation compensation programs of their own, under which compensation can be paid to persons for livestock or working dogs killed or injured due to wolf depredation. Financial assistance can also be provided to persons who implement livestock management and/or nonlethal wolf deterrent techniques designed to discourage wolf depredation of livestock. This program supports the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's Wolf Conservation and Management Plan by proactively minimizing wolf-livestock conflicts and assisting livestock producers who experience wolf-related livestock losses.
- Administer ODA's Egg-Laying Hen Enclosure Compliance Program (Senate Bill 805) which regulates the manner in which egg-laying hens may be confined in an enclosure. Commercial farm owners or operators engaged in the commercial production of eggs or egg products in Oregon that have caged egg-laying hens must provide ODA with a "Farm Business Plan" describing their intended compliance with Oregon laws and rules. Also, all distibutors of eggs or egg products into or within Oregon (other than the retail end-users of shell eggs) in which the eggs or egg products originated from hens confined in an enclosure during the production of the egg, must provide documentation to ODA showing that the eggs or egg-products they distributed in Oregon are from hens confined in an enclosure that was compliant with Oregon laws and rules. Any Oregon purchaser of eggs or egg products (other than the retail end-user of shell eggs) must maintain a three year record of receipts or other documentation identifying every distributor from whom they received eggs or egg products.

Major accomplishments

- Approved $82,970 in funding appropriated by the 2011 State Legislature to eight counties east of the Cascade Mountains for actual livestock losses caused by wolves and for proactive efforts to prevent wolf impacts on livestock.
- Adopted an administrative rule dealing with the management of egg-laying hens housed in cages and the distribution of eggs and egg products within Oregon. The rule provides clarity on standards for space that must be met for egg-laying hens in cage as well as other important components to Oregon's caged hen law adopted by the 2011 State Legislature.

Goals

- Secure continued funding by the 2013 Oregon Legislature for the wolf depredation compensation grant program, as wolf depredation is on the increase.
- Work towards acquiring farm business plans from commercial egg producers and documentation from all egg distributors in Oregon in compliance with the egg-laying hen space compliance laws and rules.

Upper: The conflict between livestock in Eastern Oregon and wolves has led to a new compensation program for ranchers.

Lower: Oregon egg producers must comply with Oregon's new compliance program.

Food Safety and Animal Health Programs

Introduction

The Food Safety and Animal Health Program Area (FSAH): inspects all facets of Oregon's food distribution system (except restaurants) to ensure food is safe for consumption; protects and maintains animal health; and ensures animal feeds meet nutritional and labeling standards. Specifically, FSAH works to: (1) assure a safe, wholesome, properly labeled and protected food supply; (2) ensure that feed for livestock and animals is wholesome and unadulterated; and (3) prevent, control, and eliminate diseases harmful to humans and livestock. FSAH programs are conducted statewide, affect the state's food and livestock production and distribution systems, and impact all Oregon consumers.

In the food safety portion of the program area, nearly 7,000 food establishments in Oregon are licensed and inspected. Programs respond to food safety issues to protect the public while working with the food industry through education and collaboration to prevent unhealthy or unsafe conditions in the food supply.

In the animal heath portion of the program area, Oregon's livestock industries and their markets are protected through programs that test for, control, and eradicate animal disease, including those transmissible to humans, and through programs that regulate the movement of livestock and other animals.

FSAH administers 10 separate statutes that regulate food, feed, and animal health industries. To achieve its goals, FSAH works with Oregon industries, local governments, neighboring states, and federal agencies.

Animal Health Program

What we do

- Work with veterinarians throughout Oregon to prevent, detect, control, and eradicate animal diseases.
- Complete several thousand veterinary diagnostic tests every year, through the Animal Health Laboratory, to help confirm Oregon livestock's health status and/or absence of certain diseases.
- Issue import permits and process Certificates of Veterinary Inspection required for nearly all animals entering the state to verify these animals meet Oregon's import requirements for animal health.
- Monitor animal movement, trace disease outbreaks, and employ essential control measures directed toward protecting Oregon's animals and public.

- Cooperate with other agencies and organizations to control diseases, including USDA, Oregon State University, state public health officials, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the Oregon Veterinary Medical Association.

Major accomplishments

- Retained Oregon's classification this past biennium as "free" from brucellosis, tuberculosis, pseudorabies, and pullorum-typhoid, diseases which affect cattle, swine, and poultry respectively. "Free" status is a significant economic enhancement and allows maximum freedom of interstate and international movement for animals and animal products. This high ranking was accomplished through cooperation with other agencies and organizations, including but not limited to: Oregon State University, state Public Health officials, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Oregon Veterinary Medical Association, the FDA for drug residue concerns, animal owner and producer groups for various species of animals, practicing veterinarians, law enforcement agencies, and USDA's animal disease control programs.
- Completed 52,968 tests by the Animal Health Laboratory in 2011 and expect to meet or exceed that number in 2012.
- Provided surveillance for avian influenza in commercial birds and one live bird market in the state.
- Responded to cases of livestock infected by West Nile Virus, an outbreak of equine infectious herpes, and a case of anthrax affecting a herd in Klamath County. The State Veterinarian was on scene at Fort Klamath to help contain the rare case of anthrax and to encourage area livestock owners to maintain anthrax vaccinations for their herds, since anthrax occurs naturally in the soil in many parts of Klamath County.
- Conducted disaster and disease emergency response training and drills with the Oregon Veterinary Emergency Response Team. This training and these drills increase the preparedness of Oregon Deputy State Veterinarians to assist ODA in a large scale disease response effort.

Goals

- Monitor and respond to important animal and zoonotic pathogens associated with livestock production operations.
- Maintain Oregon's disease free status in state-federal cooperative disease control programs including avian influenza, brucellosis, and bovine tuberculosis.
- Continue training and exercises for ODA staff and Oregon Deputy State Veterinarians to assure a rapid, efficient and successful response to any disease threat to our livestock industries.
- Cooperate closely with intra- and inter-agency partners for efficient use of personnel and valuable state resources. Aggressively pursue long term strategies to maintain disease-free animals, ensure a wholesome food supply, and best serve the livestock industries and people of Oregon.

Upper: State Veterinarian Dr. Brad LeaMaster leads the ODA team that protects Oregon's livestock industries through programs that test for, control, and eradicate animal diseases.

Lower: Medical Lab Technologist Justin Bohn prepares samples in the Animal Health Laboratory.

Upper: Animal Feeds Program Manager Richard Ten Eyck provides outreach and education to feed manufacturers.

Lower: Making sure what's on the tag is in the bag. A sample of horse feed is drawn and sent to the lab to ensure it matches up with the product's ingredient label.

Animal Feeds Program

What we do

- Administer Oregon's commercial feed laws, which apply to all commercial manufacturing and distribution activities involving feed, feed ingredients, and feed additives for all animals, including livestock, aquaculture, pets, and specialty animals.
- License persons manufacturing and/or distributing commercial feed in or into Oregon, and regulate package labeling.
- Register and test commercial feed products to confirm that animal feed is safe, meets nutritional guarantees, and is in compliance with state and federal regulations.
- Help FDA regulate feed components and enforce its ban on ruminant protein in ruminant feed.

Major accomplishments

- Updated administrative rules to mirror federal law on BSE prevention and Good Manufacturing Practices.
- Initiated a requirement that lot numbers and manufacturers' phone numbers appear on all feed labels in order to expedite reporting and to facilitate recalls.
- Collaborated with dairy and swine industries to update customs labels to include formula and guaranteed nutrients information in an effort to reduce catastrophic events caused when the wrong feed is delivered.
- Conducted heavy metal analysis on a random sampling of all feed samples taken. The heavy metal analysis proved beneficial during the 2012 Arsenic investigations in Klamath County. As a result of the heavy metal analysis, ODA already knew that unsafe levels of heavy metals were not present in animal feeds distributed in the Klamath area.
- Continued to unify the efforts of local, state, and federal agencies to facilitate a rapid and unified government response to illness outbreaks associated with food and feed products.

Goals

- Continue development of local, state, and federal partnerships.
- Reduce the number of packaging violations on animal feeds distributed in Oregon.
- Assist Oregon's feed industry to implement and comply with the first requirement of the Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA) to the feed industry--developing preventative controls. Developing preventative controls will require feed mills to identify potential hazards and establish a written plan to mitigate the hazards.

Animal Identification Program

What we do

- Prevent livestock theft by denying a market for stolen animals through recording of brands and inspection of animals.
- Record more than 11,000 livestock brands and standardize livestock ownership markings to verify ownership, deter theft, help track disease outbreaks, and help return lost or estray animals to their owners.
- Inspect more than 1 million cattle and horses, every year—when they leave the state or when there is a change of ownership. Brand inspections assure the fair and honest marketing of animals.

- Assist local and state law enforcement in livestock theft investigations.

Major accomplishments

- Utilized a cutting-edge Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) program, in close collaboration with the Animal Health Program, for tracking livestock and livestock disease in Oregon. Oregon's ADT uses a web-based software program to link brand inspection and animal health permit databases, allowing for swift and efficient tracing of market animals in the event of disease. USDA has modeled its national Disease Traceability Program on Oregon's ADT, and is currently encouraging other livestock states to use Oregon's program.
- Tested the ADT system in the spring of 2012, and demonstrated that the system met or exceeded all preliminary traceability performance standards set by USDA.
- Assisted ranchers in identifying immediate and long-term grazing options to help with livestock that will be displaced for two years as a result of public grazing lands having been destroyed by wildfires.

Goals

- Educate the cattle industry on the use of ODA pasture permits to facilitate the customary, seasonal interstate movement of livestock without having to obtain regulatory certificates.
- Identify and develop opportunities for brand inspectors to assist with the Animal Health Program's regulatory requirements.
- Identify feasible methods to provide investigatory services to the livestock industry to deter the unlawful interstate movement of livestock and to prevent livestock theft.

Food: Manufacturing and Retail Safety Program

What we do

- Inspect establishments engaged in food manufacturing, baked-good production, and retail food sales by focusing on risk factors such as employee hygiene, time and temperature controls, and food sources.
- Perform annual equipment testing and calibration for food manufacturers.
- Conduct plan review and provide technical support for food establishments that have yet to become licensed, including label review and comment.
- Offer food safety expertise and oversight to all food establishments (excluding restaurants, which are handled by Public Health Division, and meat slaughtering/processing plants, which are handled by USDA).
- Provide licenses for retail food establishments (grocery stores), food manufacturers, food warehouses, bakeries, non-alcoholic beverage plants, and domestic kitchens.
- Respond to foodborne illness outbreaks. Trace back the distribution of subject of the outbreak and investigate the production and handling of the food to establish and eliminate the source of the contamination.
- Provide certification services for Oregon food producers that ship products to foreign markets. Foreign markets do not allow the importation of U.S. products without a health certificate specifically attesting that: the food processor (exporter) is licensed; that its food processes meet all health, safety, and legal requirements; and that its food is freely distributed in the US.

Upper: Jack Noble checks ownership of livestock at the Woodburn Auction.

Lower: Donna Fry uses both electronic and hard copy versions of animal brands recorded by ODA.

Upper: Monica Durazo inspects food processing equipment.

Lower: Food Safety Specialist John Burr monitors the quality control process of a Salem food processor.

Major Accomplishments

- Conducted a recall involving fresh Oregon strawberries contaminated by E. coli O157:H7—the first U.S. recall of adulterated fresh strawberries. The contaminated strawberries sickened 15 people, required the hospitalization of seven others, and contributed to the death of one elderly person who had been undergoing medical treatments for issues not associated with E. coli poisoning. ODA's collaboration with Oregon Public Health, resulted in ODA being able to account for nearly all of the potentially contaminated berries. Even so, tracing and identifying the contaminated berries was extremely difficult since the strawberries had been distributed to numerous farmers' markets, farm stands, and roadside stands in Oregon and Washington.
- At the request of Oregon's berry commissions, the Food Safety Program worked with other ODA programs, the State of California, and the berry commissions in Washington and California to develop and provide training and instruction on food safety practices to berry farmers and their workers. Trainings, made available in both English and Spanish, took place at six different farm locations throughout the Willamette Valley.
- Protected more than 250 jobs in Roseburg by finding and eliminating a dangerous pathogen on milk containers used by one of the state's largest dairy plants.
- Spared Oregon's shellfish industry an industry-wide closure as a result of inspectors pinpointing and eliminating the source of norovirus (the number one cause of foodborne illness in the US) in Oregon oysters one day before the state's largest seafood and wine festival.
- Worked to lead the nation in the implementation of the Manufactured Food Regulatory Program Standards (MFRPS), the national standard for food manufacturing administered by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA), which promotes healthy, safe, and successful businesses in Oregon's food industry. Oregon's compliance with MFRPS ensures that industry receives training on national standards and expectations. It demands that industry consistently conforms to national standards, making Oregon's products competitive in the national and international markets. It also creates a communication network between industries and their federal, state, and local regulatory partners.
- Developed the state's first unified Food Code with the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) which promotes the consistent application of the state's food safety laws in all state food establishments. Oregon's first unified Food Code also reduces duplication of efforts and services between the department and the Oregon Health Authority.
- Partnered with industry and the state legislature to develop new, affordable business opportunities for Oregon's small farms and processors. The Farm-direct Bill (HB 2336) passed by the 2011 Legislature provides small entrepreneurs an opportunity to grow, process and sell their products without regulatory oversight or license fees.

Goals

- Continue the implementation of the Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA). Oregon's food safety program will need to establish and maintain additional requirements to meet the newly mandated food safety standards. The first of the new FSMA regulations to reach the states are expected to be: Preventive Controls (for human and animal food production), Produce Safety, and Foreign Supplier Verification (of regulatory compliance).
- Excel in the implementation of FDA's Manufactured Food Regulatory Program Standards.

- Develop a consumer education program in conjunction with local, state, and federal food safety partners (Partnership For Food Protection).
- Develop and implement a new database system that allows for electronic creation and maintenance of: validation of licenses, inspection reports, plan reviews, consumer complaints, compliance history, complex processes, foreign export, and other important food safety documentation.

Food: Dairy, Meat, and Egg Programs

What we do

- Inspect dairy farms twice a year and dairy plants four times a year to ensure consumers receive safe and wholesome fluid milk and milk products.
- Perform inspections, sampling, and equipment checks in accordance with the Pasteurized Milk Ordinance, allowing fluid milk and milk products to be sold in other states. Similarly, manufacturing grade products, such as powdered milk, are held to similar federal requirements.
- Regulate and inspect dairy products processing plants, artisan cheese processors, and sheep and goat establishments.
- Inspect and oversee mobile and custom meat slaughtering establishments, retail markets, and pet food manufacturers. The program also visits USDA-inspected meat plants annually to confirm federal inspectors are on site.
- Provide monthly grading services for Oregon egg processors and egg grading in retail food establishments every four years. Eggs are the only food type for which FSD provides quality assurance rather than safety control.

Major accomplishments

- Adopted the 2009 version of pasteurized milk ordinance to equalize Oregon's regulatory practices with current federal standards.
- Implemented the Oregon legislature's 1,000 bird poultry slaughter exemption (HB2872) to facilitate the entry of new, entrepreneurial business into the slaughter industry.

Goals

- Standardize additional dairy inspectors.
- Participate in national regulatory conferences and committees.
- Assist Oregon dairy farmers to comply with newly established, somatic cell count requirements.
- Maintain egg quality and increase egg inspections.
- Help the beneficiaries of HB2872 meet all required food safety standards.
- Food: Seafood and Shellfish Program

What we do

- Monitor fecal coliform and water quality parameters at established stations in each of Oregon's classified shellfish harvesting areas.
- Provide highly technical scientific measurements and evaluations of shellfish growing waters and harvested meats in cooperation with FDA and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW).
- Develop and monitor management plans specific to each growing area that detail toxin limits and water conditions essential for safe shellfish.
- Collect samples and conduct tests of shellfish to determine the presence of marine toxins such as domoic acid or paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP). These toxins can cause severe illness or even death in humans.
- Issue closures for commercial and recreational harvesters as needed.

Upper: Terry Hill, left, and Maryam Shadbeh-Evans (right) conduct retail inspections to ensure food purchased by consumers is safe.

Lower: Food safety specialist Sarah Schwab checks the temperature in a grocery store deli. Making sure hot foods stay hot is a key element to keeping food safe.

Upper: Part of the ODA Shellfish Program's responsibility is to monitor the bays along the Oregon Coast for fecal coliform.

Lower: Alex Manderson goes to sea to take samples as part of ensuring shellfish is safe for consumption.

- Review Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) programs and processes required of seafood processors to prevent food-borne illness.
- Identify pollution sources and other factors that render the state's shellfish resources unfit for human consumption. Work with local officials, other state agencies, environmental organizations, and members of the public to eliminate pollution sources, especially those that limit opportunities for shellfish harvesting.
- Inform and educate the public about the sanitary quality of the waters of the state and shellfish resources, as well as potential health risks associated with consuming shellfish.

Major accomplishments

- Adopted the 2010 National Shellfish Sanitation Program Standards (NSSP).
- Updated Oregon administrative rules to be in compliance with the new NSSP regulations.
- Received FDA audit of Oregon's Shellfish Program, the Program Element Evaluation Review, which found Oregon in compliance.
- Standardized one new shellfish inspector.
- Classified all of the Umpqua River as eligible for interstate shipment of shellfish.

Goals

- Train a shellfish inspector to become a standardized shellfish officer with the FDA.
- Implement the new Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference requirement of requiring oyster distributers to cool product to 50 degrees F. within 10 hours of harvest.
- Train additional commercial and recreational personnel in the Salem area.
- Work with the industry to establish a federally-recognized plan for Clatsop beaches that would make the area eligible for interstate shipment of shellfish.

Market Access and Certification Programs

Introduction

The Market Access and Certification Program Area assists Oregon's agricultural producers, processors and fishers in their efforts to successfully sell and ship products to local, national, and international markets. The marketing portion of the program area works to promote and create demand for Oregon agricultural products. The inspection and certification portion of the program area adds value by making products more marketable. It also provides services to facilitate product movement, and services that overcome trade barriers and technical constraints affecting agriculture. These programs reach rural and urban areas alike to create jobs and sustainable opportunities for the state's multi-billion dollar agricultural sector.

Certification services

What we do

- Provide third-party food safety inspections under USDA's GAP/GHP Audit Verification Program to address microbial food safety hazards on the farm.
- Provide Global Food Safety Initiative (GFSI) third-party inspections and certification through a partnership with NCSI Americas, Inc. These include: GlobalGAP, PrimusGFS and SQF for farms, handling operations and food processors.
- Provide organic certification services under USDA's National Organic Program for crop producers and handling operations.
- Provide Maximum Residue Level Compliance certification through official sampling and analytical testing. Protocols are designed to detect specific pesticide residue or food pathogens in order to meet industry standards.
- Provide customized Identity Preserved certification to a number of Oregon companies to verify and validate market features such as non-GMO status, traceability, security, etc.
- Provide third party audit and inspection services to wine industry certification programs, including Low Input Viticulture and Enology (LIVE) for Oregon wineries as well as the Carbon Reduction Challenge (CRC).
- Work cooperatively with public and private entities to provide verification and market access through certification services and the development of new voluntary certification programs with industry.

Upper: Governor Kitzhaber, Director Coba, and ODA Director of Market Access and Certification, Jim Cramer, provide leadership for Oregon agriculture during a 2012 trade mission to Tokyo, Hong Kong, and Shanghai.

Lower: Kate Allen conducts an audit of Good Handling Practices at a Hood River pear packing facility. ODA conducts a variety of certification programs on a voluntary basis.

Major Accomplishments

- Through a partnership with USDA Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Korea's Quarantine and Inspection Agency (QIA) and the Oregon Blueberry Commission, developed protocols to allow the shipment of fresh blueberries into South Korea. This protocol made Oregon the first state allowed to export fresh blueberries into that market. The Korea fresh blueberry protocol was extremely successful in its first season, 2012. Oregon ended the season having shipped almost 489,000 pounds of fresh blueberries to South Korea with nine certified Oregon packers approved to ship fruit. The fruit was well received and no technical issues were observed by plant quarantine or import officials in South Korea.
- Certified almost 80,000 acres of fresh produce for Good Agricultural Practices/Good Handling Practices (GAP/GHP) in 2012, a program that continues to grow despite requests for more comprehensive certification services. In 2012, many USDA GAP/GHP audits were done in tandem with GFSI audits that farmers also need to meet retailer purchasing requirements. ODA was able to provide both services with one visit to the farm or handling facility in many cases, providing efficiencies for producers and saving travel and staff costs.
- Provided auditing and certification of Global Food Safety Initiative (GFSI) benchmarked standards to 34 Oregon companies as part of our partnership agreement with NCSI Americas, Inc. These are voluntary certifications required by national and international retailers. Growth in this program has been exponential, especially in districts outside of the Willamette Valley, prompting ODA to station a certification specialist in Hood River to service the Hermiston, Milton-Freewater, and Hood River production areas more cost effective and efficiently. More growth is expected in 2013.
- Provided outreach and farm food safety education to farmers interested in selling directly to institutions and schools. Provided an on-farm mock inspection as well as cost-share opportunities for those attending the event, which was funded with Specialty Crop Block Grant Program dollars. Both school and institutional purchasers and farmers attended the event, with information on accessing those markets provided along with food safety materials.
- Provided a random pesticide residue sampling program for organic clients for the last two years, which is now becoming mandatory for all accredited certifying agents under the National Organic Program in 2013. This program helps protect consumers and the integrity of the organic label.
- In partnership with Certified Onion, Inc. and the ODA's laboratory services, provided official sampling, testing and certification on over 1 billion pounds of Treasure Valley onions annually since 2009. In 2012, this represented over $94 million of certified product in the marketplace. Since the program's inception, there has not been a finding of pesticide residue over EPA tolerance on onions.

Goals

- Continue to provide high quality, cost-effective services to Oregon's agricultural producers in a timely manner.
- Provide leadership on innovative and solution-oriented services to meet market demands of Oregon producers.
- Increase ability of customers to meet a greater number of market opportunities through customized service and validation.
- Develop certification staff to provide expert technical assistance to industry and continue to provide leadership to other state departments of agriculture in providing innovative certification services.

Shipping Point Inspection Program

What we do

- Provide services in response to the industry's requests and needs. Services include a wide range and variety of inspections and certifications and are performed at ODA and customer facilities. These traditional inspections and certifications, ensure that fruit, vegetable, and nut crops meet regulatory, customer and marketplace standards.
- Make available official third party verification programs for identity preserved products, food security audits, and audits of other practices at the request of industry.
- Provide product and process training to the various segments of the industry, inspection and certification oversight as it relates to voluntary or mandatory inspection and certification programs.

Major accomplishments

- Inspected nearly 4 billion pounds of produce for processing and 1.6 billion pounds of fresh fruits, vegetables and tree nuts in 2011. As of November 2012, the program already exceeded 2011's volume.
- Inspected and certified more than 385 million pounds of fresh fruits, vegetables and nuts for export to 58 countries in 2011, including nearly 21 million pounds of apples, 44 million pounds of hazelnuts, 73 million pounds of onions, 103 million pounds of pears, and 134 million pounds of potatoes. As of November, 2012 more than 374 million pounds of fresh fruits, vegetables and nuts have been inspected and exported.
- Certified 948,382 tons of alfalfa and grass seed straw for export in 2011, and as of November 2012, 844,824 tons were certified, providing a cost effective alternative to field burning.
- Opened a new, larger, and more conveniently located shipping point facility in Hermiston, which allows staff to perform a wide variety of inspections as well as store related equipment. In addition to housing district support staff, the building has the potential to serve other future departmental needs.
- Employed new technology for third-party inspection work utilizing Apple iPads. The iPads have several advantages over laptop computers; they are about one-third the cost, more portable, have better durability, and are simpler to use.

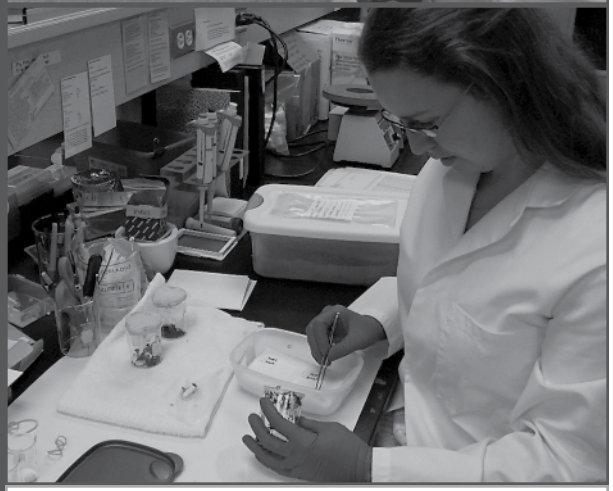
Goals

- Develop and implement an inspection and certification scheme, as product requirements change due to the customer or the importing country, to continue to provide Oregon products entry into the marketplace.
- Invest in technology to provide more real time information to our industry.
- Look for efficiencies. Continue to partner with the industry to identify more efficient processes to reduce or maintain costs of the program.

Upper: Stephanie Petty is a program assistant at ODA's new Hermiston facility, which provides a larger, more convenient location for shipping point programs and equipment.

Lower: Casey Prentiss, left, and Don Landis help provide a voluntary ODA program out of the Ontario shipping point office that certifies Eastern Oregon onions are free of pathogens and pesticide residues, giving them a market advantage.

Plant Health Program



Upper: Plant Health Certification Specialist Cindy Fraley prepares wood chips from timber bound for export as part of a testing program that meets international phytosanitary requirements.

Lower: Clare Taylor conducts endophyte testing as part of ODA's Plant Health Program.

What we do

- Provide laboratory testing of seed and plant material for viruses, bacteria, fungi, and nematodes, and conduct field inspection services to meet interstate and international phytosanitary requirements.
- Conduct surveys as required by USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and foreign countries to detect the presence of pests and diseases that could result in quarantine of Oregon products.
- Provide expertise on emerging plant health issues, including the development of national policies for invasive plant pathogens and the development of model regulatory programs to address potential pathways for pathogen introduction and expedite the trade of certified plant materials interstate and internationally.

Major accomplishments

- Completed several Cooperative Agricultural Pest Surveys in 2011 and 2012, including surveys for pathogens in corn seed fields, apple orchards, wheat and other small grain fields, grass seed, potato fields, and nurseries. These surveys support the continued export of Oregon agricultural products to interstate and international customers. Two new pests were detected: *Anguina funesta*, a seed gall nematode affecting annual ryegrass, and Cylindrocladium pseudonaviculatum, a fungus that causes boxwood blight. Response plans were developed to prevent further spread of the pests while still allowing for shipment of Oregon products.
- Played an instrumental role in the development of the State Model Regulatory Standard: Virus-tested Certification Program for Prunus, Malus, Pyrus, Chaenomeles, and Cydonia Nursery Stock Production Systems. This national standard for virus-certified nursery stock is expected to help expedite trade with international and interstate customers.
- Played an instrumental role in providing market access for Oregon blueberries to the Republic of Korea. Staff provided training to field inspectors and provided official testing services for pathogens of regulatory concern in support of the program.
- Performed official testing of nursery stock, including apples, pears, plums, peaches, cherries, quince, flowering quince, and blueberry nursery stock for export. This value-added service allows nurseries to sell their nursery stock both interstate and internationally as free from viruses.
- Inspected a record number of seed fields (903) for pathogens and pests of customer and regulatory concern in 2012. The number of fields inspected has grown 30 percent since 2009. These official inspections are required for the international sale of specialty crop seeds. Official inspections are conducted on other specialty field crops, such as garlic, mint, and fresh potatoes to Taiwan, to support interstate and international movement of these products.
- Tested 8,216 seed lots in the laboratory in 2011 and are on pace to test a comparable number of seed lots in 2012. This indicates the export seed market is once again reaching pre-recession levels. Like seed field inspections, these official lab tests are required for the international sale of grass and other seed crops.
- Provided official testing services in support of the federal *Phytophthora ramorum* certification program. This pathogen, which causes the disease sudden oak death, was detected infecting plants on 11 nurseries in 2012, and on one residential site.

Goals

- Develop a boxwood blight cleanliness program for Oregon nurseries. Boxwood blight is considered a pest within the nursery trade and is of particular concern to customers in the Eastern US. The goal of this voluntary, audit-based cleanliness program is to enable nurseries to provide their customers assurance their boxwood plants are free of this pest.
- Continue to improve export seed testing diagnostic protocols. This will provide Oregon growers with expedited test results to better enable them to meet their customers' needs and enable timely movement into the market place.
- Finish a Farm Bill-funded project that compares the efficacy of three different certification programs for pest risk mitigation in nursery stock. This project is expected to demonstrate audit-based certification programs provide sufficient pest risk mitigation to facilitate the interstate and international shipment of plants for planting.

Seed Program

What we do

- Provide official seed sampling and testing to ensure foreign and domestic requirements are met.
- Educate Oregon seed companies on domestic labeling requirements of seed and to ensure consumers and industry of the products they purchase.
- Investigate producer claims of non-payment by dealers and administer Oregon law requiring payment to growers within the contractually specified time.
- Provide inspection and certification of forage products as weed-free, adding value to Oregon hay and straw, while minimizing the spread of noxious weeds.

Major accomplishments

- Sampled more than 13,000 lots of seed in 2011 for official testing and verification required for phytosanitary export certification. This includes 820 lots sampled for International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) testing–an internationally recognized process required by several foreign markets. As of November, 2012, more than 10,000 lots were sampled including more than 600 ISTA lots.
- Issued phytosanitary export certificates in 2011 for more than 136 million pounds of Oregon grass seed and, as of November, 2012, more than 126 million pounds.
- Developed and adopted administrative rules for the "slow pay, no pay" law, which applies to grass seed contracts between growers and dealers. Worked with an industry ad-hoc committee and the Oregon Department of Justice to develop appropriate rules.

Goals

- Seek ways to streamline and improve the timely sharing of seed-lot test results with industry.
- Organize industry groups to assist the department in refining rules and regulations within the Oregon Sod Quality program.
- Harmonize the lists of prohibited and restricted noxious weeds for seed with the statewide list of quarantined noxious weeds.

Upper: ODA's Scott Rose conducts eradication efforts in Curry County of Phythophthora ramorum. The Plant Health Program has been a major player in the battle against the fungus that causes sudden oak death.

Lower: Jeff Grant prepares seed samples for lab analysis. Official testing of Oregon seed is required for export.

Trade and market development: International

Upper: Governor Kitzhaber, First Lady Cylvia Hayes, and ODA Director Coba enjoy smoothies made with Oregon fruit and sold at Cafe Bene in Seoul, South Korea.

Lower: ODA Director Coba and Governor Kitzhaber meet with South Korean Prime Minister Kim Hwang-sik and his interpreter in high level meetings held in 2011.

What we do

- Provide direct buyer-seller connections for Oregon farmers, ranchers, fishers, packers, and processors through long standing relationships, outreach and education to new buyers, inbound and outbound trade missions, technical marketing activities and targeted trade shows in key export markets.
- Advocate for resolution of impediments which restrict the movement of Oregon agricultural products in the marketplace.
- Provide the necessary government-to-government interface for technical trade discussions, including resolution of technical trade barriers which restrict the movement of product for entire sectors or single shipments.
- Monitor and relay technical information to the industry regarding non-tariff trade barriers and regulatory requirements, ensuring a smooth shipment of Oregon products.
- Provide close working relationships at the federal level with the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) and regionally as a member of the Western US Agricultural Trade Association (WUSATA), to conduct the Market Access Program (MAP) grant program funded by the USDA. This program provides important program development funding for both generic and branded agricultural promotions in export markets.
- Work closely with Business Oregon and other international marketing partners to coordinate statewide export development, agricultural investment initiatives, and plan and conduct Governors trade development missions in key export markets.

Major accomplishments

- Planned, developed, and delivered all aspects of the agricultural portion of separate Governor's Trade Missions to Asia in 2011 and 2012. This included numerous industry meetings in the key export markets of China, Hong Kong, South Korea, and Japan. Highlighted Oregon commodities, with representatives as part of the delegations, included blueberries, wheat, potatoes, dairy products, and wine. These missions have resulted in tremendous export opportunities in Asia for Oregon producers and processors.
- Identified major buyers interested in high quality, value-added Oregon agricultural and food products to participate in Oregon lead inbound trade missions from key Asian markets of China, Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong, Philippines, Vietnam, and Singapore. Products of interest included fresh blueberries, cherries, and pears as well as potatoes, onions, and processed fruits and vegetables.
- Led and coordinated in several projects and activities as part of the Western United States Agricultural Trade Association (WUSATA). Activities included trade missions, trade shows, market promotions, and technical seminars. In particular, ODA helped organize and present a day-long "Explore Exporting" seminar at the World Trade Center in Portland. Another key activity was managing a mini-pavilion of Oregon companies at the FOODEX Trade Show in Tokyo, Asia's largest annual food show.
- Led key trade missions to Hong Kong and Taiwan. Several of the companies indicated they fully expect to gain new business in Hong Kong as a result of the week's activities. Taiwan remains one of Oregon's top export markets. Oregon companies that traveled on that mission estimate 12 month sales up to $2 mllion. Strong categories include

frozen and dried fruit products, largely berries, and substantial interest in natural and organic foods.

- Conducted exploratory trade development work in Southeast Asia, which is considered one of the next frontiers for Oregon specialty crops products. A trade mission to Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam that included directors of both ODA and the Washington State Department of Agriculture produced important leads for Oregon beans, onions, berries, hazelnuts, potatoes, and Christmas trees with sales negotiated as a result of the mission.
- Provided support on a number of fronts regarding the Korea Free Trade Agreement (KORUS). This included a mission to Seoul with a 10-member Oregon delegation representing hay and straw, grass seed for forage and turf, blueberries, and wine and spirits. Initial sales projections from this mission are reported to be nearly $4 million. As part of ODA's KORUS initiative, ODA signed an interagency agreement with the Port of Portland and Business Oregon to help insure full-time representation for Oregon agriculture in this exciting and growing market.

Goals

- Increase purchases and usage of Oregon agricultural products through identification, development and implementation of new and existing market access opportunities.
- Increase the competitiveness of Oregon agricultural products through direct work with Oregon producers and processors to address their production, marketing and market-based certification needs.
- Increase sales opportunities for Oregon agricultural and food products through assistance to buyers in key international markets.
- Enhance the production, purchase, distribution and transportation of Oregon agricultural products through advocacy and resolution of technical and non-technical barriers.

Trade and market development: Local and domestic

What we do

- Conduct small business market development workshops for entrepreneurs developing new value added products.
- Develop local networks or "clusters" of producers to achieve greater market presence or to overcome production or distribution challenges.
- Conduct local Oregon product showcases and promotional events.
- Initiate community food systems programs to bring local producers together with local retailers and restaurants.
- Co-manage, along with the Oregon Health Authority, the federal Farm Direct Nutrition Program for farmers' markets and farm stands.
- Targeted regional and national markets to provide opportunities for Oregon growers and processors. These markets are often the logical "next step" for producers that have established good local markets but want to grow.
- Provide product introduction and market access for small to medium size companies wanting to place their agricultural products into both regional and national distribution.
- Target wholesale food service and specialty consumer ready product sectors at appropriate trade show venues. These venues provide cost effective access to targeted wholesale buyers in the United States.

Upper: The 2012 Governor's Trade Mission that included a stop in Hong Kong uncovered great opportunities for Oregon's dairy industry.

Lower: Trade specialist Laura Barton stands in front of a traveling exhibit called "Telling the Oregon Agriculture Story" displayed at Oregon county fairs to help educate the public.

Upper: Promoting Oregon agriculture is one of the enjoyable aspects of the job. KATU in Portland uses Director Coba as a TV spokesperson for the Celebrating Oregon Agriculture campaign.

Lower: Marketing local agricultural products has been given a boost from the umbrella ODA program "My Oregon Farm."

Major Accomplishments

- Launched "Celebrating Oregon Agriculture", a successful multi-platform program designed to increase consumers' awareness of how Oregon agricultural products are produced, where to purchase them, and how to use them. ODA teamed up with KATU-TV and ediblePortland on this educational and promotional program with television, print, and online components. Generating over 15 million gross impressions, the campaign is also designed to increase parents' knowledge, attitudes and behaviors towards consuming healthful, local foods served in schools and at home.
- Conducted a number of activities under the umbrella program, "My Oregon Farm", including a workshop providing local producers an overview of many ODA programs and services as well as an opportunity to hear from local wholesale buyers. Other activities included participating in a Food Services of America trade event and a stand-alone Portland event featuring technical market information and introduction to local buyers to maximize participation from specialty crop farmers. ODA also collaborated with OSU to host a "My Oregon Cheese Stories" trade event in June.
- Collaborated with the Oregon Department of Human Services to enroll more than 550 farmers as vendors in the 2012 Farm Direct and WIC Fruit and Vegetable Voucher Program for seniors and WIC families.
- Cooperated with OSU Extension in developing the "Cultivating Agripreneurs" project in Medford. Five beginning farmers have been trained in production agriculture. A new curriculum has been designed for use by others interested in training new farmers. ODA also worked with a team from Multnomah County to establish a small scale-farming program in the Portland area. The program will assist new farmers learn how to farm and produce commercial scale farm products for the metro area.
- Developed and managed a grower/processor showcase for invited trade buyers and media during two days of the FEAST Portland Food & Drink Festival with 53 growers and processors as well as 47 retailers, distributors and foodservice buyers participating. Additionally, staff developed themes and content for the Whole Foods Market Speaker Series, led by Portland Monthly Magazine, for more than 500 key food media and decision makers attending.
- Collaborated with the Oregon County Fair Commission to design and create a new, mobile traveling exhibit called, "Telling the Oregon Agriculture Story". The exhibit displayed at 7 county fairs throughout the state in 2012 and combines stunning photography of specialty crops with fun and interesting facts as part of an interactive module that can travel from fair to fair. With more than 1.5 million visitors attending county fairs in Oregon each year, the display will continue to provide outreach and education to the public.

Goals

- Increase purchases and usage of Oregon agricultural products through identification, development and implementation of new and existing market access opportunities.
- Increase the competitiveness of Oregon agricultural products through direct work with Oregon producers and processors to address their production, marketing and market-based certification needs.
- Increase sales opportunities for Oregon agricultural and food products through assistance to buyers in key local and regional markets.

- Further develop marketing with Oregon's agricultural sector while assuring the sustainability of the industry.
- Further improve the ability of farmers, ranchers, fishers and food processing companies in Oregon to meet the meet customer requirements and preference standards for agricultural and food products.

Trade and market development: Business Development/Other industry assistance

What we do

- Provide one-on-one assistance to Oregon industry sectors as well as individual companies needing market assistance and/or product development and promotion.
- Provide solutions and eliminate barriers to retain, expand, and recruit agricultural businesses, which saves and creates jobs for Oregonians.
- Interact with Oregon's rural economies and troubled agricultural sectors, providing multifaceted, coordinated approaches to resolve issues.
- Provide technical expertise in partnership with Oregon State University at the Food Innovation Center.
- Provide access and technical assistance to state and federal grant programs for the benefit of agricultural producers and processors.
- Work closely with Business Oregon, the Governor's Economic Revitalization Teams (ERT), and a variety of port and municipal-based economic development organizations throughout the state.
- Conduct state supervised price negotiations for various industry sectors.
- Advocate for improved transportation options through representation on the Oregon Freight Advisory Committee.

Major accomplishments

- Participated in out-of-state recruitment efforts. The Natural Product Expo in Anaheim, CA attracted nearly 4,000 companies from around the US and the world displaying natural products. In addition, there were 50,000 attendees. There were 41 leads of out-of-state companies planning on expansion or relocation within the next two years and 40 leads of companies looking to develop a co-packer relationship with the Pacific Northwest. In addition, the Fancy Food Show in San Francisco produced numerous leads after discussions with more than 60 different specialty food companies in attendance.
- Partnered with OSU, Business Oregon, and Blue Mountain Community College to present at the 2011 Regards to Rural Conference. More than 500 people from 14 states attended. The conference focus was to help energize Oregon's rural community and bolster economic development. ODA staff presented information about food system resources and export opportunities.
- Presided over state-supervised price negotiations between producers and dealers/processors involving grass seed and Dungeness crab.
- Facilitated numerous efforts to attract and establish new USDA meat processing facilities in Bandon and near Brownsville, a horse slaughter plant in Hermiston, a freeze-dried pear product project in Hood River, a value-added mint confection business in Columbia County, expansion

Upper: Industry workshops organized by ODA help local growers learn more about marketing opportunities.

Lower: ODA's Gary Roth gives Oregon Congresswoman Suzanne Bonamici a tour of the Food Innovation Center.

Upper: ODA's Dalton Hobbs examines Klamath County potatoes on sale in Singapore, part of a promotion funded by the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program.

Lower: An ODA-awarded specialty crop grant helped Oregon promote its Christmas trees in Southern California. OSU Extension Agent Mike Bondi reached out to media as part of the campaign.

of grain exports and seafood processing at the Port of Astoria, and processing and production of flax in Oregon. Projects and efforts are in varying degrees of completion.

Goals

- Create and maintain jobs by increasing the value and uses of Oregon agricultural products through retention, expansion and recruitment of agricultural sectors and businesses.
- Identify and facilitate development of new value-added uses of Oregon food and agricultural products.
- Retain or increase investment and employment in rural Oregon through the development of complementary food and agricultural product processing infrastructure.
- Focus on communities and help build infrastructure, adding value to farm outputs.

Specialty Crop Block Grant Program

What we do

- Enhance the competitiveness of Oregon's specialty crops by facilitating a grant program funded by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Agricultural Marketing Services (AMS). For the purpose of the program specialty crops are defined as fruits, vegetables, tree nuts, dried fruits, horticulture and nursery crops (including floriculture). The ODA conducts an annual competitive application process to award grant funds.

Major accomplishments

- Provided outreach, development, selection, and administration of 46 projects funded by the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program in 2011 and 2012, in collaboration with an industry advisory group. The grants, totaling $1.72 million in 2011 and $1.49 million in 2012, will help Oregon fruits, vegetables, tree nuts, and nursery crops increase their competitiveness in the marketplace. The funded projects generally aim to develop new markets at home and abroad, address distribution bottlenecks, train the next generation of farmers, and strengthen food safety.
- Conducted outreach through webinars, key one-on-one meetings, site visits, key conferences, and by encouraging a consultative approach with ODA's marketing programs.
- Assisted ODA staff in developing and implementing 14 projects in areas such as: Farm to School, export market preparedness, native bees as pollinators, nursery cleanliness, berry food safety, hazelnut food safety, certification of blueberries for Korean markets, and specialty crop education at county fairs.

Goals

- Enhance the competiveness of Oregon specialty crops by facilitating the development of projects that seize opportunities and address barriers for Oregon farmers, processors, and markets.
- Provide outreach and trainings to assist applicants in developing high quality, deeply impactful projects.
- Facilitate a robust, open and fair competitive process.
- Provide trainings for grantees to ensure project success and regulatory compliance.
- Monitor project success through site visits, biannual reports, and ongoing technical assistance.
- Encourage partnership and collaboration across sectors, among specific industries, and with other states specialty crop programs.

Farm to School Program

What we do

- Reduce barriers to entry and engage Oregon food producers, processors and manufacturers in the local, regional and national school food market in order to increase production, purchase, and promotion of Oregon agricultural products.
- Support effective local, regional and national public-private partnerships in order to propel farm to school activities across Oregon.
- Conduct research and evaluation in order to: (1) Establish progress towards ODA farm to school program outcome measures; (2) Address critical knowledge gaps that create barriers to entry, and (3) Ensure efficient and successful implementation of farm to school programs and practices.
- Pursue strategic media and communications in order to help tell the story of Oregon agriculture while improving Oregonian's knowledge and attitudes towards purchasing, promoting and consuming Oregon foods.

Major accomplishments

- Since 2008, the number of school districts purchasing Oregon agriculture products has increased to 90 out of 198 districts. These 90 districts serve over 60% of the kids in the state. As farm to school is maturing in Oregon, emphasis has gone from serving locally produced fruits and vegetables to include the center of the plate main entree, dairy, beef, poultry, seafood, grains and legumes.
- Held the second annual "Farm to School Showcase" in partnership with Ecotrust and funding from Spirit Mountain Casino. A total of 25 vendors and organizations (Trawl Commission, Beef Council, and Oregon Cattlemen's Association) participated in a featured showcase for the 250+ school food buyers in Oregon. The majority of food service staff, 73 percent, reported making at least two significant new connections with regional producers, processors, and distributors, and the strong majority of regional vendors, 87 percent, reported making at least three significant connections with school districts. Among food service staff, 65 percent reported at least some increase in knowledge and awareness of healthy, regional food products and Farm to School Program.
- Managed Oregon's FoodCorps Program. Oregon was selected as one of ten states to participate in the new national Farm to School and school garden service program that places young adults in high-need communities to connect children with healthy food. In 2011- 2012, service members were placed in Benton, Lane, Tillamook, Marion, Multnomah, and Union counties, along with a FoodCorps fellow who is placed at the Oregon Department of Agriculture. Tasks include expanding hands-on nutrition education programs, building and tending school gardens, and sourcing healthy, local food for school cafeterias. In 2011, service members served more than 8,000 students, generated over 300 volunteers, and helped grow almost 2,000 pounds of donated food.
- Recruited and highlighted 12 Oregon food producers at the first ever "Oregon Bounty" row at the annual Oregon School Nutrition Association trade show. More than 200 school food buyers from across the state attend the trade show.
- Managed two contractors to act as School Garden Coordinators, one each in the North Powder and the Salem-Keizer school districts. In addition to supplying teachers with lessons that teach youth and their families about Oregon specialty crops, both coordinators will work to ensure Oregon specialty crops are also served and promoted in school cafeterias.

Upper: ODA Farm to School Program Manager Michelle Markesteyn Ratcliffe is a regular guest on KATU's popular show AM Northwest, demonstrating how to prepare locally grown, seasonal foods.

Lower: Oregon legislators and local farmers enjoy a school lunch featuring locally grown food as part of the Farm to School Program.

Upper: How does an onion grow? Jessica Poledri is part of Oregon's FoodCorps Program, managed by ODA, which places young adults in high-need communities to connect kids in school with healthy foods.

Lower: School gardens, like this one being dedicated in Salem, are a key element of ODA's Farm to School Program.

- Launched a Boat-to-School campaign focused on providing school food services across the state with the knowledge, skills, and tools needed to procure, prepare, serve and promote local seafood in school meal programs. Working with the Oregon Beef and Dairy Councils to develop a similar campaign for increasing promotion and education of local beef and dairy in school meals.
- Developed written Farm to School materials for a variety of audiences including academics and practitioners including two articles in Childhood Obesity's recent special issue on school food, and co-authoring the first ever Health Impact Assessment of House Bill 2800, a State Level Farm to School Policy. Drafted and presented testimony for the Oregon State Legislature and a Congressional Briefing. Drafted and disseminated eight press releases.

Goals

- Establish baseline measure of utilization of and economic benefit from Oregon food products in school feeding programs. Seek USDA support in institutionalizing this data collection.
- Broker first meetings—Connect 20 farmers and 5 food processors to school food services through "speed-dating," OSNA annual and quarterly meetings, FoodHub, field trips and other events.
- Work with the Oregon Department of Education and ODA's Food Safety Program to develop school garden food safety protocols.
- Work with ODE to support implementation and evaluation of HB 2800, the Farm to School and School Garden grant program.
- Identify resources to complete Phase III of the Oregon Harvest for School Program. Complete up to 36 months worth of toolkit materials. Explore opportunities with the Beef and Trawl Commissions and Dairy Council to develop similar toolkit materials.
- Seek out and create opportunities for earned media. Continue Celebrate Oregon Agriculture campaign for up to 2 promos and 10 segments generating over 15 million media impressions.
- Launch "Boat to School" procurement and promotion.
- Train 100 people on how to develop and evaluate school garden programs that support farm to school efforts, identify opportunities for incorporating agricultural education in state standards and curriculum development, and secure resources for school garden development.

Commodity Commission Oversight Program

What we do

- Provide legislatively mandated monitoring and assistance to Oregon's 23 agricultural and commercial fisheries commodity commissions. These grower/harvester funded and supported commissions include ones that are part of national marketing efforts. Commodity commissions act as industry self-help agencies. The commissioners, with the input of the program manager who serves as an ex-officio member of each commission, set direction and make decisions about marketing, research and educational projects. The program's hands-on involvement permits the commissions to legally collect mandatory assessments from growers and harvesters.
- Review budgets, all contracts and financial agreements, and acts as a resource on administrative, marketing, ethical, legal compliance, and human resource matters for all 23 commodity commissions.

- Provide a communication link among the commissions and to the ODA which leads to cooperative marketing and research efforts.

Major accomplishments

- Recruited for about 70 commissioner positions per year among 23 commodity commissions. Reviewed and qualified applicants for appointment by the ODA Director. Streamlined recruitment process, saving personnel and supplies, converting to email and electronic media notification.
- Assisted 23 commissions in the processes of preparing annual budgets and annual marketing and research operational plans. Reviewed budgets to assure legal compliance. Facilitated the ODA Director authorizing the budgets. Reviewed annual operational plans. ODA's involvement in crafting and reviewing marketing operational plans provides commissions with legal protection.
- Facilitated information sharing that led to collaboration between the commissions and with ODA. The three berry related commodity commissions worked with ODA to organize and hold four food safety workshops that the agency coordinated. Approximately 250 field bosses, farm managers, and owners attended the workshops which aimed to train the trainers. The sessions were offered in English and Spanish.
- Facilitated a new partnership between the Raspberry Blackberry Commission and the Agricultural Research Foundation that will assist the industrywide Berry Festival in recruiting sponsors for its third annual event in Northwest Portland. The Berry Festival was named one of the best festivals for families and garnered national press from Sunset and Parade magazines.

Goals

- Ensure commodity commissions assist farmers, ranchers, fishers, food processors and dealers with generic promotion, research and education programs through administration of the Oregon Commodity Commission Oversight Program.
- Continue to look for additional ways to streamline the program operation and delivery of services to the commodity commissions. Continue to inform commissions about opportunities to use teleconferencing and computer software that can be used for public meetings.
- Expand use of new media and implement other effective ways to recruit applicants for commissioner appointments.
- Improve communication and understanding of the commodity commission program. Highlight the projects and major accomplishments of the commodity commissions on the ODA website and in other media.
- Acknowledge retiring commissioners for their leadership in their respective industries.
- Continue to facilitate cooperative marketing and research projects between the commissions and ODA in which all parties collaborate to increase the economic benefits for the involved commodity industries and the state.

Upper: A commodity commission success story: Albacore Chairman Rick Goche, left, and Trawl Commission administrator Brad Pettinger, right, enjoy a meal prepared by a commission sponsored chef who won the Seafood Cook Off in New Orleans.

Lower: ODA marketing and food safety programs responded to a request from Oregon's berry industry to provide food safety training for growers and their employees.

Natural Resource Programs

Introduction

The Natural Resources Program Area addresses water quality and natural resource conservation on agricultural lands, the appropriate use of pesticides, labeling and sale of fertilizer, field burning in the Willamette Valley, and oyster plat leasing. Through outreach efforts, compliance, monitoring, and coordination with other natural resource agencies, the programs help landowners meet society goals in a manner that makes both economic and environmental sense. In addition, maintaining high quality agricultural land in production is an important long-term strategy for Oregon.

Water Quality Program

What we do

- Conduct outreach and education to landowners and local partners about agricultural water quality regulations and Oregon's water quality goals.
- Support strategic delivery of technical and financial assistance for producers.
- Evaluate water quality, landscape condition, and project data to track agriculture's progress to meet Oregon's water quality goals.
- Oversee review of all 38 water quality management plans and regulations each biennium. The plans describe strategies to improve water quality, while the regulations describe requirements in each specific area.
- Meet regularly with stakeholders to gather input on program implementation.
- Support the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds through water quality improvements in salmon habitat.

Major accomplishments

- Conducted planning to identify opportunities to deliver the program more strategically. Held listening tours around the state to gather input from stakeholders.
- Revised Memorandum of Agreement with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) relating to agricultural nonpoint source pollution.
- Entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with DEQ, Oregon Water Enhancement Board (OWEB) and USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) to determine the effectiveness of conservation practices to protect and restore natural resources.
- Submitted program report to the Senate Environment Committee summarizing accomplishments by ODA, Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCDs), and other

agencies that fund water quality improvements in agriculture.

- Participated in the Water Quality Pesticide Management Team along with DEQ, Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF), Department of Human Services (DHS), and Oregon State University (OSU).
- Investigated 52 compliance concerns in 2011 and 61 concerns in 2012.
- Resolved water quality complaints and issues, mostly through non-regulatory paths. These are win-win solutions and often result in improved operation management, livestock health, and soil retention.
- Worked with 9 SWCDs to try pilot projects with focused outreach and technical assistance in small watersheds.
- As a result of resources provided for the 2011-13 biennium, we hired a new water quality monitoring specialist who updated the program's monitoring strategy, enhanced interactions with other agencies regarding monitoring, and implemented program effectiveness monitoring efforts.
- Monitored riparian vegetation conditions in 20 of the 38 management areas with funding committed in 2011 by the Oregon Legislature.
- Contracted with DEQ to monitor water quality at 19 agricultural sites, complementing 42 existing agricultural sites also monitored by DEQ. This monitoring was also accomplished with funding committed in 2011 by the Oregon Legislature.
- Completed a report on the Agricultural Water Quality Program that included a program overview, discussion of partnerships, a description of program activities and measures of effectiveness, and an evaluation of strengths and weaknesses.
- Filled a vacant riparian and vegetation specialist position. This position supports the Agricultural Water Quality Program efforts related to riparian management and improvement in streamside condition.

Goals

- Monitor agriculture's progress to meet Oregon's water quality goals, including management practices implemented, improvements in stream and riparian condition, and improvements in water chemistry.
- Continue streamlining program processes to save time and allow staff to devote more time to strategic planning and compliance work.
- Continue to gather input from stakeholders on options to implement the program more strategically.

Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO) Program

What we do

- Operate under a memorandum of agreement with DEQ to permit animal feeding operations and achieve compliance with state and federal laws.
- ODA and DEQ (through the Environmental Quality Commission) jointly issue National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) CAFO Permit.
- Conduct routine annual inspections of CAFO facilities to ensure animal waste does not cause water pollution.
- Help CAFO operators comply with reporting and record keeping requirements.
- Provide operational reviews at the request of CAFO operators, and assistance in the development and operation of Animal Waste Management Plans.

Upper: ODA water quality specialists Cheryl Hummon and Beth Pietrzak collect water quality samples during a compliance inspection.

Lower: ODA water quality specialist Sheila Marcoe views an irrigation canal piping and water quality improvement project with Jerry Erstrom from the Willow Creek Working Group.

Upper: Livestock water quality specialist Armando Macias looks over a pump used to draw liquid manure from a Tillamook dairy lagoon.

Lower: CAFO Program Manager Wym Matthews visits with a Salem-area dairy operator on the farm.

- Maintain a statewide CAFO Program advisory committee of farmers, ranchers, industry representatives, and interested public to identify opportunities for improvement.

Major accomplishments

- Implemented "performance based" CAFO inspections, improved relationships between ODA and the regulated community and helped facilities comply with water quality laws.
- Conducted 571 routine annual inspections in 2011, 48 follow up inspections, 22 complaint inspections, and 68 other types of inspections. For 2012 (YTD), conducted 459 inspections, 44 follow inspections, 12 complaint inspections, and 131 other types of inspections.
- DEQ documented and reported on TMDL water quality improvements in Tillamook Bay watershed. Reduction of bacteria levels move two (2) of the watershed's five (5) rivers into attainment with TMDL required levels. Tillamook watersheds have the highest concentration of CAFOs of any Oregon county.

Goals

- Maintain the inspection, enforcement, outreach, and compliance assistance program for permitted CAFOs.

Soil & Water Conservation Districts Program

What we do

- Assist local soil and water conservation districts (SWCDs) that, in turn, help landowners properly manage Oregon's natural resources.
- Support the state Soil and Water Conservation Commission, and provide administrative oversight and state funding coordination to Oregon's 45 SWCDs.
- Help SWCDs deliver technical assistance and conservation programs to landowners to improve water quality, salmon habitat, and general watershed health.
- Support the SWCD board of directors election process.
- Administer a program that has distributed $6 million in state and federal funds under OWEB grant agreements to Oregon's 45 SWCDs. These funds allow SWCDs to help landowners with conservation planning, project design, construction inspection, and projects associated with local Agricultural Water Quality Area Management Plans.

Major accomplishments

- Helped districts develop and implement an employee training program in 2011 and 2012 to help staff stay in compliance with employee, contract, and other business laws.
- Provided training to newly elected SWCD Directors to ensure knowledge of responsibilities, ethics, leadership, and elections.
- Provided daily assistance to SWCD personnel regarding human resources, legal obligations, risk mitigation, and other operation issues and challenges.

Goals

- Provide guidance to all 45 SWCDs on effective district operation including long range business plans, conservation easements, financial management, and legal compliance.
- Provide assistance to districts planning to obtain an ad valorum tax.
- Assist the Soil and Water Conservation Commission in providing leadership and guidance to SWCD program staff and all SWCDs statewide.

Pesticides Program

What we do

- Protect Oregon's environment and public health by ensuring the proper and legal sale, use, and distribution of pesticide products. Pesticide products include substances intended to control or manage pests. Herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, rodenticides, repellents, and disinfectants are all examples of pesticide products. These products are used for agriculture and forestry pest control, and in a wide variety of commercial, public, and residential sites.
- Register pesticide and fertilizer products for sale, use, or distribution in Oregon. The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determines the uses and restrictions of each pesticide product. ODA's Pesticides Program ensures compliance and accuracy of information contained on the product label.
- Issue pesticide applicator licensing to assess level of knowledge and expertise to perform pesticide application activities lawfully. This is accomplished by administrating and passing specific written examinations prior to licensing.
- Provide outreach and education to both licensed pesticide users and the general public. This is done through continuing education training courses, informational brochures, the ODA website, and one-on-one communication.
- Communicate laws and regulations to pesticide applicators and the public. This includes changes to product labels to mitigate risks to people, endangered species, waterways, etc.
- Conduct routine compliance monitoring, investigate complaints of alleged pesticide misuse, and administer enforcement action when appropriate. Enforcement actions, including civil penalties, play a vital role in deterring unlawful use of pesticides.
- Request special authorizations from EPA for specific pesticide use. This includes Special Local Need registrations or Emergency Exemptions to control potentially devastating pests and diseases.
- Administer and participate as a key member of the Pesticide Analytical Response Center (PARC), which reviews claims of adverse health, or environmental harm associated with pesticide use.

Major accomplishments

- Ensured pesticide products used in Oregon are registered and labeled correctly, and that people are applying pesticides in a lawful manner. Keeping track of pesticide products and licensed users helps to safeguard human health and the environment. Oregon presently registers approximately 12,000 pesticide products annually.
- Obtained Special Local Need registrations and Emergency Exemption authorizations from EPA for specific pesticide uses in Oregon not otherwise available. This was a benefit to agricultural producers with limited options to control pests. Oregon issues approximately 20 Special Local Need registrations and 10 Emergency Exemption authorizations annually.
- Processed applications and issued pesticide licenses to businesses and applicators. Those licensees include private, public, and commercial pesticide applicators, trainees, operators, dealers, and consultants. Approximately 12,000 licenses are processed and issued annually.
- Administered approximately 3,500 pesticide certification or re-certification examinations throughout the state in order to ensure a base level of competency of certified applicators and to meet federal requirements. Certification is required prior to licensing as a pesticide applicator, pesticide consultant, or private pesticide applicator. For commercial and public applicators, pesticide

Upper: Pesticide registration specialist Rose Kachadoorian looks at product labels at a retail store.

Lower: Dale Mitchell and Cory Cooley look for damage to the leaves of a pear tree caused by a pesticide application.

Upper: Pesticide investigator Mike Odenthal takes foliage samples from a Hood River orchard.

Lower: Southern Oregon pesticide investigator Ron Simeroth (left) visits with a retailer after checking products on the shelf.

certification in specific use categories is required for the type of applications conducted and is contingent upon taking, and passing, written examinations.

- Responded to pesticide related complaints and use concerns dealing with pesticide application activities. ODA receives approximately 300 complaints annually.
- Conducted 340 compliance investigations and issued 110 enforcement response for violations of the pesticide laws and regulations (ORS 634). Enforcement actions include issuance of stop sale, use, or removal orders; notices of violation, and civil penalties and referrals to EPA.
- Administered the Pesticide Analytical and Response Center (PARC) reviewing incidents of alleged health or environmental harm associated with pesticide use. Data collected by PARC is used to make policy recommendations for action.
- Collaborated with other key state agencies and EPA to establish the Water Quality Pesticide Management Team to evaluate the impact of pesticides on groundwater and surface water in Oregon.
- Provided information and comments, and made suggestions regarding changes in pesticide regulation enacted or proposed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
- Collaborated with other key state agencies and EPA to evaluate and provide feedback associated with Biological Opinions developed by the US National Marine Fisheries Service. Oregon also serves an important role in communication and education to the regulated community.
- Implemented licensing and recordkeeping requirements for public applicators established by Integrated Pest Management in schools legislation.
- Conducted 110 educational/outreach presentations to licensees, industry groups and the public regarding changes in pesticide regulation enacted or proposed by ODA or the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Goals

- Streamline pesticide certification and licensing processes to facilitate business needs and ensure responsible pesticide use. This has been accomplished by the transition to computer based testing to expedite the testing process and issuance of applicator licenses.
- Coordinate with Oregon State University in communicating changes in federal and/or state pesticide regulations and in implementing the Integrated Pest Management in Schools program.
- Collaborate with Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Oregon Department of Forestry and Oregon Health Authority through a Memorandum of Understanding in implementing the Pesticide Management Plan to address pesticides found in surface and ground water.
- Work cooperatively with Oregon Department of Environmental Quality in the development and implementation of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for pesticide applications to, over, and near waters of the state.
- Increase education, outreach and compliance assistance activities for current and new pesticide requirements.

Fertilizers Program

What we do

- Conduct marketplace inspections of fertilizer and other soil amending products to ensure compliance with state law and collect samples for nutrient analysis and heavy metal content.
- Protect consumers by ensuring that claims made on a label accurately represent the product. Product registration facilitates review and evaluation of label claims, and ensures heavy metal levels do not exceed state limits for arsenic, cadmium, lead, mercury, and nickel. This program addresses products used in agriculture, urban/residential, and hydroponics.

Major accomplishments

- Registered 8,091 fertilizer, agricultural mineral, agricultural amendment, and lime products in 2012, amounting to more than 1.9 million tons of product (calendar year 2011 tonnage). The program also licensed 232 manufacturer/bulk distributors.
- Conducted 140 marketplace inspections in both 2011 and 2012 sampling and analyzing 254 products for accurate claims.
- Issued 88 enforcement responses for violations of the fertilizer laws and regulations (ORS 633). Enforcement actions includes issuance of notices of violation, and civil penalties.
- Provided grant monies, through ODA's Fertilizer Research Program, for projects that address the interactions of fertilizers, agricultural minerals, and agricultural amendments with ground or surface water. Since 1990, the program has provided $1,878,965 for 88 projects dealing with a wide variety of Oregon crops throughout the state.

Goals

- Protect consumers by ensuring uniform and accurate product labeling and that claims made on a fertilizer product label accurately represent the product.
- Provide assurance, through product sampling and analysis, that fertilizer products provide the nutrients claimed.
- Assure protection for Oregon's environment and natural resources from heavy metals, excess nutrients, and other contaminants.
- Support fertilizer research and development that funds research projects on the interactions of products with ground and surface water.
- Continue to work with fertilizer industry representatives, legislature, and interested parties to explore long-range funding options for the base fertilizer program and fertilizer-related research.

Upper: Don Wolf reviews the labels of fertilizer products registered for sale in Oregon.

Lower: Toby Primbs is one of three ODA fertilizer enforcement specialists making sure that products are what their labels say they are.

Plant Programs

Introduction

The Plant Program Area protects Oregon's agricultural industries and natural environment from harmful plant pests, diseases, and noxious weeds; enhances the value and marketability of exported nursery stock, Christmas trees, seeds and other agricultural products; and furthers the conservation of threatened and endangered plants. This is accomplished through four programs: Insect Pest Prevention & Management, Native Plant Conservation, Noxious Weed Control, and Nursery & Christmas Tree.

Insect Pest Prevention & Management Program

What we do

- Enact and maintain quarantine regulations to protect Oregon from introductions of invasive insect pests.
- Design, implement, and conduct statewide surveys to quickly detect populations of invasive pests.
- Eradicate populations of invasive pests while they are still low in numbers so that economic and environmental harm is prevented and the cost of eradication is affordable.
- Provide insect identification, technical information, and general outreach for stakeholders, agriculturalists, and the general public.

Major accomplishments

- Implemented successful invasive pest surveys throughout the state, including surveys for gypsy moth and other Asian defoliating moths, Japanese beetle, grape and stone fruit pests, and exotic wood borers.
- Conducted statewide gypsy moth detection surveys utilizing over 10,000 traps each year. In 2011, for the first time in program history, no gypsy moths were trapped; in 2012, only one was detected in Eugene. For the third straight year, there was no gypsy moth eradication program.
- Monitored and responded to a record grasshopper year in 2011, with almost 3 million acres of rangeland infested with economic levels. Grasshopper numbers declined some in 2012 but were still high.
- Surveyed, for the first time, for Christmas tree pests and native bees. A majority of Oregon's Christmas trees are exported and Mexico, Hawaii, and other markets are concerned about receiving tree pests.
- Conducted research on biocontrol control of brown marmorated stink bug, a new invader that threatens fruit and vegetable crops, and invades houses.
- Implemented Japanese beetle eradication projects in Portland, Troutdale, and Cave Junction.
- Cooperated with OSU to educate growers on methods to identify and manage Spotted Wing Drosophila.
- Worked with the Oregon Invasive Species Council to adopt regulations to require firewood imported

from outside the PNW be heat treated and pest-free.

Goals

- Protect Oregon's environmental and agricultural resources from invasive invertebrate pests.
- Implement an efficient detection survey program for gypsy moth, Japanese beetle, and other non-native pests.
- Implement a rapid response system to mitigate damage when infestations of invasive pests are found.
- Develop efficient management and biological control programs to control established exotic pests.
- Improve invasive pest identification capabilities including production of illustrated keys.
- Maintain an effective early detection and rapid response capability in a time of shrinking budgets.

Noxious Weed Control Program

What we do

- Protect Oregon's natural resources from the invasion and proliferation of exotic and invasive noxious weeds.
- Provide leadership and coordinate noxious weed management.
- Enact and maintain weed quarantine regulations to protect Oregon from introductions of invasive weeds.
- Survey for invasive weeds so that newly introduced populations are found as soon as possible.
- Serve as a technical resource for noxious weed issues, including acting as a primary resource for weed identification.
- Provide public outreach, education, and awareness.
- Conduct weed risk assessments.
- Implement early detection and rapid response projects for new invaders. This includes eradication of invasive weed populations while they are still low in numbers so that economic and environmental harm is prevented and the cost of eradication is affordable.
- Introduce and redistribute biological control agents to reduce the impacts of invasive weeds that are widespread to reduce economic and environmental harm and minimize herbicide use.
- Administer the OWEB/State Weed Board Grant Program.

Major accomplishments

- In 2011 and 2012, over 1200 noxious weed treatments were made using integrated control methods.
- Biological agents were released at more than 120 sites. Over 200 biocontrol sites were monitored to determine establishment and impact. ODA provided more than 153,000 biocontrol agents to cooperators for release.
- Provided technical assistance to the Oregon State Weed Board in reviewing grant proposals. About 100 grants were awarded totaling nearly $2 million in each year of the biennium.
- Continued monitoring giant reed, *Arundo donax*, test fields. This known weed has created controversy because of the current interest in using it as an alternative fuel for the PGE Boardman coal-fired power plant. Developed administrative rules regulating production of giant reed for biofuel.
- Confirmed the presence of Goatsrue, *Galega officinalis*, in December of 2011 in Washington County. Follow-up investigation turned up an addition location in Multnomah County. This is an

Upper: ODA entomologist Jim LaBonte helped officials in Hawaii inspect Oregon Christmas trees upon arrival. LaBonte sifted through tree needles looking for insect pests that may have hitched a ride

Lower: Seasonal technician Tina Jahnke checks a funnel trap in Southern Oregon as part of an insect pest survey.

Upper: Carri Pirosko bags barbed goatgrass in Josephine County. Some noxious weeds are pulled by hand.

Lower: Entomologist Eric Coombs stands by an information display of ODA's Noxious Weed Control Program. Coombs has been instrumental in the program's biological control efforts.

"A" weed in Oregon and a federal noxious weed that is a threat to riparian areas and toxic to livestock.

- Completed seven new publications for distribution to the public and cooperators, providing information about priority noxious weeds. The publications help with identification and early detection efforts.
- Detected an increasing number of orange hawkweed infestations, Hieracium aurantiacum, in central and northeastern Oregon, and the Portland metro area. Most of these infestations stem from ornamental plantings. One site was found north of Bend.
- Completed drafting and developing an administrative rule that clarifies ODA's authority to address "A" listed noxious weeds as a public nuisance under OAR 603-052-1200. During the previous legislative session, the noxious weed statutes were consolidated and updated.
- Released a new version of WeedMapper, a web-based weed mapping system that tracks noxious weed distribution in Oregon.

Goals

- Continue to fulfill mission to protect Oregon's natural resources from the invasion and proliferation of invasive noxious weeds.
- Provide leadership, set priorities, and coordinate noxious weed control activities statewide.
- Detect new weed invasions as early as possible and respond with effective eradication or containment strategies.
- Introduce, monitor, and redistribute effective biological control agents.
- Maintain an effective early detection and rapid response capability in a time of shrinking budgets.

Nursery & Christmas Tree Programs

What we do

- Inspect and certify Oregon-grown nursery stock and Christmas trees shipped out-of-state to meet the importation requirements of other states and countries.
- Help nurseries produce nursery stock and Christmas trees that are free of insect pests, diseases, and weeds so that harmful pests aren't spread.
- Maintain Oregon's reputation for high-quality products.
- Inspect high-risk imported nursery stock so that unhealthy nursery stock doesn't bring insect pests, plant diseases, or weeds to Oregon.
- Participate in the USDA *Phytophthora ramorum* (a.k.a. sudden oak death/SOD) nursery certification program ensuring Oregon nursery stock can be shipped to other states and countries.
- Conduct a Grower Assisted Inspection Program (GAIP) to help growers implement best management practices to reduce plant diseases.

Major accomplishments

- Performed inspection and export certification services for Oregon's $100 million Christmas tree and $670 million nursery industries.
- Issued nearly 8,000 state and federal phytosanitary certificates each year. Virtually all of these certificates were issued using the USDA's electronic Phytosanitary Certificate Issuance and Tracking (PCIT) system.
- Provided inspection and certification that allowed the export of Oregon nursery stock and Christmas trees to over 60 foreign countries.

- Assisted four Oregon nurseries that participated in the United States Nursery Certification Program (USNCP).
- Began certifying log shipments to China leaving the Port of Coos Bay.
- Collected and made available $192,000 for nursery-related research grants through the Nursery Research Assessment Fund.
- Staffed a booth at the Far-West Show, Oregon's largest nursery trade show, to increase knowledge of plant quarantine compliance.
- Oversaw the participation of 172 Christmas tree and nursery stock growers in the 2012 European Pine Shoot Moth (EPSM) trapping program. EPSM traps were placed at 183 separate growing grounds.
- Surveyed 628 host nurseries and 529 non-host nurseries to meet the requirements of the federal Phytophthora ramorum order. Confirmed six Oregon nurseries as positive for *P. ramorum* in 2011 and eleven in 2012 and destroyed infected and exposed nursery stock.
- Detected boxwood blight, a serious disease of Buxus spp., for the first time in Oregon in December 2011.
- Assisted 16 Oregon nurseries that participated in the Grower Assisted Inspection Program (GAIP).
- Extensively used the Nursery Information Management System (NIMS) to document staff's daily activities and used it as a tool for managing the Phytophthora ramorum certification program.

Goals

- Assist nurseries in providing nursery stock that is free of dangerous pests and diseases and meets the requirements of out-of-state markets.
- Provide inspection and certification of nursery stock and Christmas trees grown and shipped from Oregon.
- Prevent the spread of injurious pests, plant diseases and noxious weeds that hitchhike on nursery stock within the state of Oregon.
- Inspect incoming shipments of plant material for compliance with Oregon and US quarantines.
- Make information available to all licensed Christmas tree growers and nurseries relative to importation requirements of other states and countries.

Native Plant Conservation Program

What we do

- Protect and conserve Oregon's native flora and vanishing habitats by assisting public agencies and private citizens on management of threatened and endangered native plants.
- Set priorities for the establishment of conservation programs and plans for protected native species.
- Provide guidance and support to state and local government agencies managing lands that contain target plant species or their habitat.
- Oversee and regulate research and restoration activities involving target species and habitat on state lands.
- Create a system of permits to regulate commercial activities associated with protected plant collection and related actions on public lands.
- Establish and revise Oregon's list of protected native plants, as well as providing state review of the federal government's process for listing Oregon plant species under the federal Endangered Species Act.

Upper: Karl Puls conducting nursery stock inspection.

Lower: Gary McAninch is manager of ODA's Nursery and Christmas Tree Programs.

Upper: Student greenhouse manager Ashley Johnson collecting large-flowered woolly meadowfoam seeds in the OSU greenhouse.

Lower: ODA seasonal botanist Kassandra Ruess-Schmidt flagging South John Day milk-vetch plants in Grant County.

- Conduct research to develop protocols for protected species recovery efforts, designed to aid in their eventual delisting.

Major accomplishments

- Completed the second year of development of a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) working closely with the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) and US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).
- Discovered 30 new populations of threatened and endangered plants and collected baseline data for the approximately 90 known locations of listed plants and butterflies managed by ODOT.
- Completed other habitat conservation plans including prairie species HCPs in Benton and Yamhill counties. Currently working with USFWS, SalmonSafe, and other private partners to explore the idea of an HCP covering vineyards and other agricultural venues in the Willamette Valley.
- Conducted botanical surveys that provide plant identification and survey expertise to state and local governments in order to help them meet their obligation to protect listed plants on publicly-managed lands.
- Consulted with 25 federal, state, and local government agencies regarding more than 150 publicly-funded land actions throughout the state.
- Initiated or continued work on 44 of Oregon's 60 listed plant species, as well as research involving several candidate or other rare species.

Goals

- Continue to protect and conserve Oregon's native threatened and endangered plants and vanishing habitats.
- Review status of all Oregon's threatened, endangered, and candidate species.
- Maintain an effective T&E plant conservation program in the face of elimination of all state support.

ODA Directory

Administration and Information

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Katy Coba, Director
Lisa Charpilloz Hanson, Deputy Director
Lauren Henderson, Assistant Director
Bruce Pokarney, Director of Communications

Hotlines

Smoke Complaint _____ 503-986-4709
Farm Mediation _____ 800-347-7028
Shellfish Safety _____ 800-448-2474
Invasive Species _____ 866-468-2337

ODA Food Safety and Animal Health Programs

The Food Safety and Animal Health Program Area inspects all facets of Oregon's food distribution system (except restaurants) to ensure food is safe for consumption, protects and maintains animal health, and ensures animal feeds meet nutritional and labeling standards. In the food safety portion of the program area, nearly 7,000 food establishments in Oregon are licensed and inspected. Programs respond to food safety issues to protect the public while working with the food industry through education and collaboration to prevent unhealthy or unsafe conditions in the food supply. In the animal heath portion of the program area, Oregon's livestock industries and their markets are protected through programs that test for, control, and eradicate animal disease.

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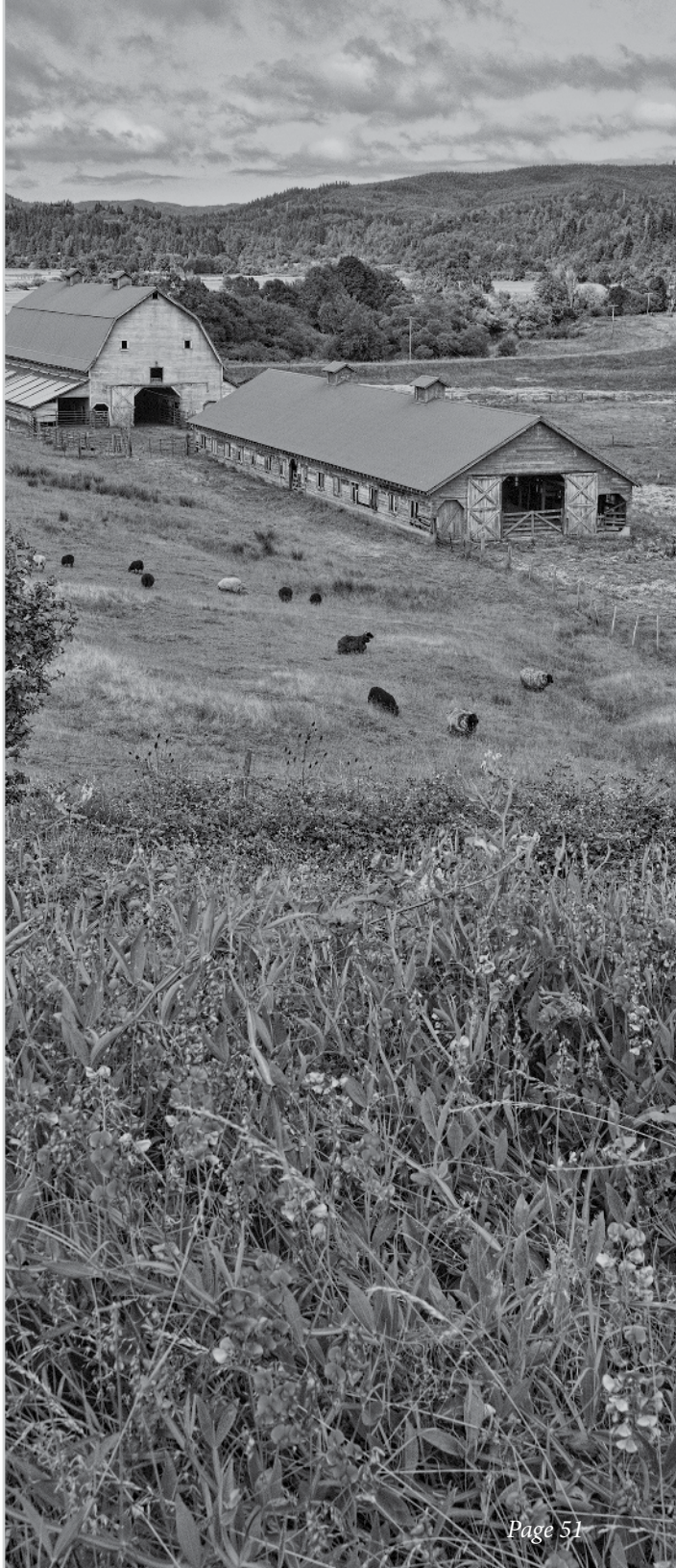
Web ___ oregon.gov/ODA/pages/pa_food_animal.aspx
Vance Bybee, Director
Brad LeaMaster, State Veterinarian



ODA Internal Services and Consumer Protection Programs

The Internal Services and Consumer Protection (ISCP) Program Area provides consumer protection, ensures fair competition among businesses, and facilitates interstate commerce and international trade. This is done by: ensuring the accuracy, validity, uniformity, and confidence in Oregon's Commercial Weighing System; ensuring that motor fuels sold in Oregon meet national standards for quality; providing safe, accurate, timely, and cost-efficient laboratory analysis and technical support to ODA enforcement programs and other local, state and federal agencies; providing analytical and technical support for moving value added food products to domestic and foreign markets. The ISCP also administers the Wolf Depredation Compensation Grant and the Egg-Laying Hen Cage/Space Compliance programs.

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Jason Barber, Director

ODA Market Access and Certification Programs

The Market Access and Certification Program Area assists Oregon's agricultural producers to successfully sell and ship products to local, national, and international markets. The marketing portion of the program area works to promote and create demand for Oregon agricultural products. The inspection and certification portion of the program area adds value by making products more marketable. It also provides services to facilitate product movement, and services that overcome trade barriers and technical constraints affecting agriculture. These programs reach rural and urban areas alike to create jobs and sustainable opportunities for the state's multi-billion dollar agricultural sector.

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ODA Natural Resources Programs

The Natural Resources Program Area addresses water quality and natural resource conservation on agricultural lands, the appropriate use of pesticides, labeling and sale of fertilizer, field burning in the Willamette Valley, and oyster plat leasing. Through outreach efforts, compliance, monitoring, and coordination with other natural resource agencies, the programs help landowners meet society goals in a manner that makes both economic and environmental sense. In addition, maintaining high quality agricultural land in production is an important long-term strategy for Oregon. The Land Use Program provides technical assistance to farmers as well as local, regional, and state governments on land use proposals.

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Phone _____ 503-986-4700
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Ray Jaindl, Director

ODA Plant Programs

The Plant Program Area protects Oregon's agricultural industries and natural environment from harmful plant pests, diseases, and noxious weeds; enhances the value and marketability of exported nursery stock, Christmas trees, seeds and other agricultural products; and furthers the conservation of threatened and endangered plants. This is accomplished through four programs: Insect Pest Prevention & Management, Native Plant Conservation, Noxious Weed Control, and Nursery & Christmas Tree.

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Dan Hilburn, Director

Oregon State Board of Agriculture

The State Board of Agriculture advises the Oregon Department of Agriculture regarding administration and enforcement of department programs, and its policies. The board holds quarterly meetings, solicits producer and public input, and represents a full spectrum of commodity production.

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Katy Coba, ODA Director

2013 OREGON STATE OF THE AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY REPORT

Creating vibrant, competitive, healthy, and sustainable farms, ranches, and fisheries in Oregon

Oregon agriculture is a dynamic, complex mix of many issues, challenges, and opportunities facing our farm, ranch, and fishing communities. People and business rely on a healthy farm sector to sustain the Oregon way of life. As a representative of this great and diverse enterprise, the State Board of Agriculture recognizes this report cannot address all issues and developments. But the board has focused on a list of key factors that it feels are the highest priorities and essential steps towards a brighter future for Oregon agriculture.

This report should help the reader understand where Oregon is competitive, and where it is not; what things are going well, and where challenges exist; and what the Legislature, Governor, Congressional representatives, and Oregon's citizens can do to help.

We hope that this report fosters a better understanding and appreciation of Oregon agriculture, and a chance for all Oregonians to join together to address key issues.

We are dedicated, with the rest of Oregon's agriculture, fishing, and other natural resources sectors, to demonstrate ingenuity and innovation in solving problems, to raise the bar in stewardship of natural resources, to produce quality, safe products, to be transparent and open in our discussions, and deliberate in our efforts to a better future.

We commend Oregon's farmers, ranchers, and fishers for their contributions to our state.

Published:	January 2013
Research, writing, and graphs:	Brent Searle, Special Assistant to the Director
Layout and design:	Kathy Kennedy LeaMaster, Publications/Web Coordinator
Online version:	http://oregon.gov/ODA/pages/pub_bd_rpt.aspx

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ORS 561.378 State Board of Agriculture report

The State Board of Agriculture shall report as provided in ORS 192.230 to 192.250 on a biennial basis to the Governor and the Legislative Assembly regarding the status of the agricultural industry in this state.

Photographs used in this document were provided by employees of the Oregon Department of Agriculture, the Oregon Employment Department, and Andrea Johnson for the Oregon Luscious Fruit Campaign.

Contents

Executive Summary

Priority policy recommendations to the legislature, governor, and regulatory agencies

1. Ensure access to irrigation water (statewide).
2. Expand markets and increase sales locally, regionally, and internationally.
3. Support truck transportation, but begin to maximize rail, barging and other water modes to move product to market more efficiently.
4. Provide relief from the high cost of inputs, including taxes, energy, and labor.
5. Encourage management of natural resources in a way that enables farming while protecting water, soil, air, habitat, and endangered species.
6. Support a land use system that protects farmland for farm use.
7. Support a high quality research, experiment and extension service that enables growers to diversify cropping and capitalize on unique geographic micro-climates and soils, and to remain competitive in a world market.
8. Offer assistance for food processors—as key markets for growers—with technical and financial help to address wastewater permits that incorporate recycled, reclaimed, or reused water methods and technologies.
9. Help growers meet new food safety standards that are becoming more stringent and costly.
10. Help young or new farmers and transitional family farmers successfully become the next generation of aspiring producers.

Creating vibrant, competitive, healthy, and sustainable farms and ranches in Oregon

This report evaluates comparative agriculture data between Oregon and three other western states: Washington, Idaho, and California.

Farm income (gross and net) is arguably the key measure of farm success and viability. Without adequate profit, many farms must rely on outside income, government support, or borrow more than they can repay. This hampers their ability to hire and pay employees, invest in natural resources management, or continue as a business and community member in the long term.

THE BAD NEWS: Oregon agriculture lags behind our three neighboring states in many key areas.

THE GOOD NEWS: Oregon policymakers can take positive actions to help us catch up.

By the numbers

How does Oregon compare, and what can be done to help Oregon's farmers and ranchers?

- While Oregon has roughly the same number of farms as Washington, and slightly more than Idaho (and more land in farm use than both states), average sales per farm are half of these two states, and one-fifth that of California farms. Further, Oregon has fewer farms with sales over $100,000 and more farms with sales less than $10,000 than neighboring states. Oregon growers need more help expanding their sales in a variety of markets.
- Growing food and fiber requires water. Oregon agriculture uses a smaller portion of available Columbia River water than Washington or Idaho. Oregon agriculture needs an assured, growing supply of water to create economic progress. The State of Oregon needs to support Oregon's Integrated Water Resources Strategy currently under coordination by the Oregon Water Resources Department, placing an emphasis on capture and storage with creative delivery systems and efficient technologies. This includes working with the State of Washington for stored water to be delivered via the Columbia River to expand irrigated production in the Columbia Basin. Expanding the water "pie" for agriculture and other uses can enable more productive ground to be cultivated and create economic stimulus and jobs.
- Oregon's agricultural sales have continued a long upward trajectory, but expenses are climbing faster than income, and recent market volatility has taken a toll. Compared to neighboring states, Oregon's average net farm income is lower, fewer farms have positive net income, and the average income for those farms that are positive is less than in the other states. Oregon growers need assistance in stabilizing costs of production, including energy components, taxes, and a legal workforce.
- Farmers in all four states are engaged in a variety of programs (local, state, and federal) to address soil conservation, water quality, and wildlife. The three most significant challenges that loom:
  - » Threatened and Endangered (T&E) Species listings and habitat designations.
  - » Invasive species (plants, pests, and diseases) with their threat to natural, agricultural, forest, and urban landscapes and environments, as well as animals—both livestock and pets.
  - » Miles of streams or area of water bodies designated as "water quality impaired" by EPA or the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality. Such listings prompt

the need for Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs, or allowed impairment levels), which influence agricultural management and activities.

Oregon growers need technical assistance and financial support to address these imperatives.

- Population growth and expanding urban areas, along with rural non-farm uses, create challenges for agriculture to operate and maintain an adequate supply of land for commercial production without nuisance complaints and other public pressures against common agriculture conditions (noise, dust, smell, etc.). Some growers in various areas of the state favor more flexible land use laws. While limited flexibility is being examined, on the whole, farmers need certainty around land use laws that minimize speculative pressures on farmland prices and limit non-farm conflicting uses.
- Traded sector agriculture (exports) brings new dollars into Oregon. Not all production can be consumed locally. In fact, 80 percent of Oregon's agricultural products are shipped out of state. For long-haul shipping, water movement (barge or ship) is the least cost per mile of any mode. Oregon's ports and shipping lanes, along with container availability, are a priority need for agriculture and all other products moving out of Oregon. While Oregon is larger than Washington, it has fewer rail miles and short lines. Rail is the next most efficient mode of shipping after barging. Food processing and other businesses should be encouraged to locate around port and rail nodes to enable competiveness in moving product out of state. The State of Oregon needs to negotiate short-line rail and railcar capacity measures, including piggyback refrigerated units, to retain cost-competitive options for Oregon growers. Air capacity is also important for high-value export products such as blueberries, seafood, and nursery crops.
- Long-term competitiveness is driven by productivity gains coming from research that develops new seed varieties, technologies, management systems, and knowledge of plant and animal pests and diseases. Oregon's statewide agriculture research stations and Extension programs have suffered catastrophic staff reductions of 25 percent over the past decade, threatening the R&D pipeline that underlies Oregon's economic competitiveness. A robust Research and Extension program at Oregon State University and other schools to support agriculture is key to the future, including training future employees and leaders in all related fields of biosciences. It's also important for students to know that there are a wide spectrum of jobs in high demand in agriculture and food-related fields.
- Oregon farmers are aging, and a new generation of growers is on the scene—many of them small-scale producers. Oregon

leads Idaho and Washington in the number of farmers' markets and sales derived from direct-to-consumer or establishments. But more outlets are needed to help these small farms generate higher sales. Successful transition between generations will also require further work on estate taxes. Additionally, fundamental information about agriculture is nearly missing from our schools, where an understanding of farming and food begins. Policy makers can support beginning and small farms in Oregon through:

» supporting Agriculture in the Classroom program (http://aitc.oregonstate.edu).

» supporting high school FFA and other technical training programs that can prepare interested students in applied learning and career development related to agriculture and natural resources.

» exploring creation of an "apprentice" certification for new farmers in Oregon.

» supporting farm incubator programs.

» supporting OSU Small Farms Program.

» supporting food-hub.org and other online marketing outlets for growers.

» supporting farmers' markets, farm stands, Community Supported Agriculture (CSAs), and other local venues to expand outlets for small operations.

» making business planning more readily available to new farm start-ups.

» eliminating the estate tax for farmland transfers to family or new/beginning farmers.

» helping solve the transportation puzzle for small farms to get product to customers.

- How growers and food processors adapt to new production safeguards and testing measures from the federal Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA) will prove crucial—not only to maintain the reputation of a product in the market, but also to remain competitive financially despite additional costs to meet these increased standards. Growers will need technical assistance, development of best management practices, and possibly financial help to meet these challenges.

Top to bottom:
Barbara Boyer
Doug Krahmer
Laura Masterson
Steve Van Mouwerik

Top to bottom:
Jan Kerns
Tracey Liskey
Jerome Rosa
Lynn Youngbar

State Board of Agriculture

The State Board of Agriculture advises the Oregon Department of Agriculture about programs, policies, and issues affecting Oregon agriculture. Contact: Sherry Kudna, 503-986-4619

Board members

Barbara Boyer, McMinnville

Jan Kerns, Haines

Doug Krahmer, St. Paul

Tracey Liskey, Klamath Falls

Laura Masterson, Portland

Jerome Rosa, Gervais

Steve Van Mouwerik, Portland

Lynn Youngbar, Portland

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Pete Brentano, St Paul

Sharon Livingston, Long Creek

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OSU Dean of Agricultural Sciences, Dan Arp

ODA Director Katy Coba

State Board of Agriculture subcommittees

Government relations, Tracey Liskey, Chair

- Biennial Report to the Legislature
- Labor, immigration, and minimum wage
- Tax policies
- Farm Bill program priorities
- Legislative contacts and federal issues
- Governor's Office liaison
- Wildlife depredation
- Renewable energy issues

Land use, Lynn Youngbar, chair

- Land use policy for agriculture
- Urban growth management policies
- Interim review of land use system
- Agri-tourism use of agricultural lands
- Utility siting and aggregate mining issues for agricultural lands
- Right-to-Farm laws
- Agriculture in urban environments

Marketing and Food Safety, Steve Van Mouwerik, Chair

- Market development for agricultural products (local, regional, international)
- Transportation and infrastructure, freight movement strategy
- Food processing and agri-business development issues
- Farmers' markets, direct to consumer, and other local marketing ventures
- Farm-to-School Program
- Phytosanitary issues and international trade barriers
- Food safety programs
- Small farm assistance
- Certification programs

Natural resources, Doug Krahmer, Chair

- Water, air, and soil quality
- Water quantity, availability, irrigation efficiency
- Long-term water strategy
- Invasive species
- Pesticides: crop and animal protectants
- Global Warming Commission

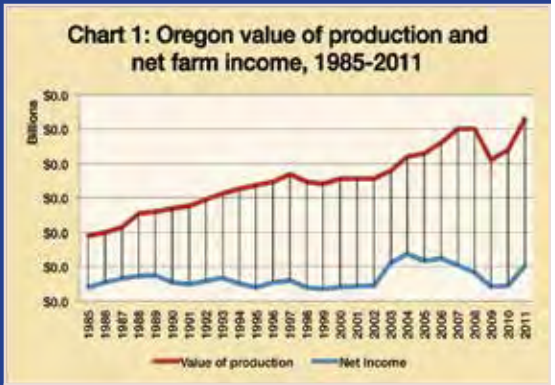


Chart 1: Oregon value of production and net farm income, 1985-2011

Chart 2: Average net farm income per farm

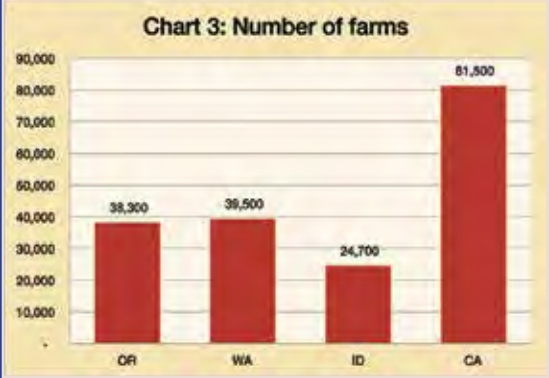


Chart 3: Number of farms

Introduction

This report evaluates comparative agriculture data between Oregon and three other western states: Washington, Idaho, and California.

In summary

THE BAD NEWS: Oregon agriculture lags behind our three neighboring states in many key areas.

THE GOOD NEWS: Oregon policymakers can take positive actions to help us catch up.

The comparisons in this report establish relative competitive values, opportunities, and challenges to agricultural viability in Oregon for farmers, ecosystems, communities, and Oregon's economy.

In each state, agriculture has experienced ups and downs over time, but not with the ferocity of recent swings in market prices and economic uncertainties.

Farm income (gross and net)—is arguably the key measure of farm success and viability, both collectively for all farms and ranches, and individually for each of them. Without adequate profit, many farms must rely on outside income, government support, or borrow more than they can repay. This hampers their ability to hire and pay employees, invest in natural resources management, or continue as a business and community member in the long term.

Chart 1 captures 26 years of combined output for all farms in Oregon (billions of dollars). The top, red line in this chart indicates the steady upward trend of agricultural value of production (nominal yearly values, not adjusted for inflation). The continual increase demonstrates the efficiencies, technologies, greater yields, and management experience of growers.

The lower line is net farm income (NFI); this is the value left to the farmer after expenses are deducted. In other words, the growing chasm between the two lines is the cost of production—and it is getting larger, representing more costly inputs of land rent, seed, machinery,

fertilizers and chemicals, fuels, electricity, labor, taxes, regulatory compliance, etc.

Net farm income is what is left to the grower and family for living expenses and personal use, and to pay the principal on land mortgages. It has remained relatively flat (in aggregate) over the past three decades except for a bump from 2003 to 2006. Farmers, on average, have been compensated by building equity in land, but cash returns from production are lagging behind costs.

Looking at the average individual farm (Chart 2, Census of Agriculture, 2007), Oregon farmers and ranchers receive about $23,400 NFI. Compared to neighboring states, Oregon lags considerably. In 2007, as a reference, agriculture was headed into a recession. Fortunately, recent USDA data document 2011 as a banner year. Even while Oregon growers, in aggregate, produced a near record net farm income overall in 2011, average net income per farm improved only $3,000 since 2007. Comparatively, Washington growers netted $30,000 more than in 2007; Idaho growers $45,000 more; and California growers increased net income in 2011 by more than $100,000 per farm over 2007 levels.

QUESTION: Why are growers in Washington and Idaho attaining net farm incomes more than double that of Oregon? What about California's net income nearly five times higher?

First, let's define a farm.

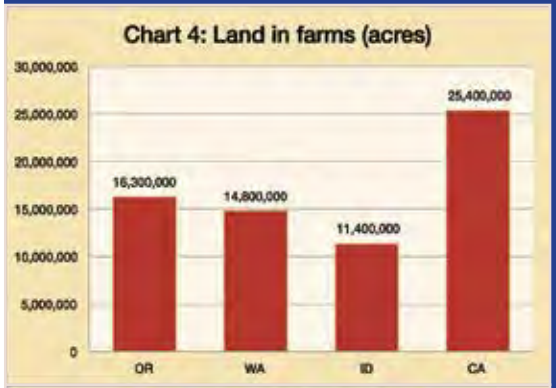
USDA designates a farm as any enterprise with $1,000 or more of agriculture sales in a year (or the potential to do so).

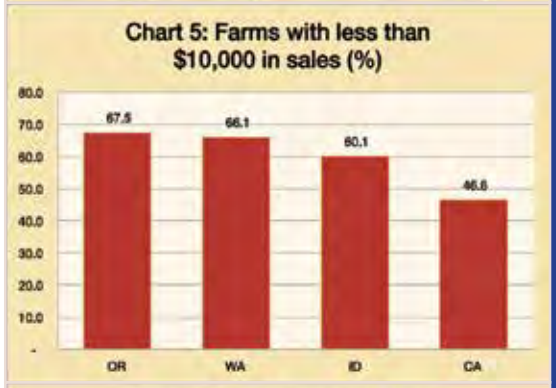
Using this definition, Oregon has nearly 39,000 farms.

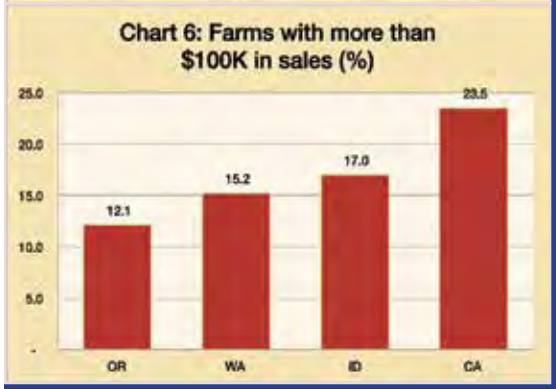
Washington has only slightly more farms than Oregon; Idaho some less, and California, being the largest agricultural state in the nation, has considerably more farm enterprises. Oregon is comparable to Washington and Idaho based on number of farms.

The amount of land in agricultural use is also very comparable between Oregon and Washington, with Idaho trailing. California, again, is dominant, but helpful as a reference point when viewing the other states.

Oregon's farmland covers approximately 16.3 million acres. Washington has 14.8 million; Idaho, 11.4 million. California leads with over 25 million acres in agriculture production or related use (conservation acreage). The data help conclude that land available for farm use is not the comparative limiting factor to NFI for Oregon.







Farm structural differences

The size and structure of farms can influence markets, processing capacity, access points to wholesale or retail/direct sales, types of crops grown, how much human labor is used versus mechanical energy, and even the profitability of the operations.

Because Oregon has the highest percentage of farms with sales less than $10,000 (Chart 5) of all the comparative states, the average income per farm is lower. The difference with Washington is small, but noticeable with Idaho, and striking with California.

On the other end of the spectrum, a small percentage of Oregon farms (12 percent) have sales of more than $100,000 (Chart 6).

A farm must generate about $250,000 in sales to net enough (NFI) to support a family, without outside income from another source. Only about 7 percent of Oregon's farms meet that measure. Most farms have off-farm income to support the family and provide medical insurance.

Compared to the other states, fewer Oregon farms show a positive net cash income from their farm operations (Chart 7).

The average net income for Oregon's 13,400 farms with a positive NFI was $95,534 (Chart 8). A respectable take-home pay, but note that this is for the "farm operation," which could be supporting more than one family, and it is before repayment of principal on loans for purchase of farmland. And as shown in the chart, these farms lag significantly behind the neighboring states.

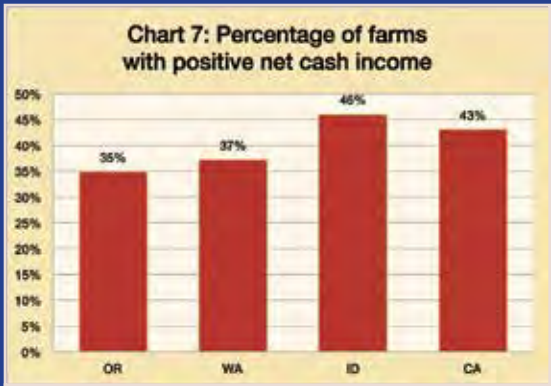
An average NFI of $23,400 indicates many farms have a negative net income. Indeed, over 25,000 Oregon farms report red ink NFI of -$15,000 per farm.

Many Oregon farmers, even when they are making a profit, "net" less than farmers in neighboring states. And for more than 25,000 operations, an additional $15,000 in sales is needed just to break even.

QUESTION: Why are Oregon farms consistently behind in net farm income compared to those in the neighboring states? Are Oregon farms selling less to start with?

Unfortunately, yes. Oregon has the lowest average amount of farm products sold (sales per farm, Chart 9) of the four comparative states. Washington and Idaho nearly double Oregon sales, and California farm sales amount to five times the value of Oregon's average sales per farm (2007 Census of Agriculture, USDA).

Farm structural patterns (including many small farms serving direct customer markets), state and federal policies, access to irrigation water, accessibility to markets, and geographic limitations may all help explain these differences,



and point to some opportunities for Oregon. Some of these issues will be explored in more depth in this report.

To compare in a more precise way, average sales per acre of all agricultural land (including grazing and dryland) can provide insight into the type or intensity of production. Again, Oregon farms lag in sales per acre of land in agricultural use.

Farmland used in crop production returns higher values per acre than grazed, pastured, or conservation enrolled land. Chart 11 compares each state's agricultural output (sales) based on acres that are in cultivated row crops or harvested (orchards, vineyards, etc.).

Using this comparison, Oregon's farms appear relatively even with Idaho and Washington, but still considerably behind California.

The bright side for Oregon is that the beef cattle sector, which is what dominates the large uncultivated acreage, has seen good market prices in recent years. Beef cattle in Oregon (604,000) outnumber both Washington (476,000) and Idaho (274,000), and nearly match California (662,000).

The biggest factors affecting the profitability of this sector include: high feed costs, high transportation costs to ship cattle out of state for processing (lack of in-state processing and rending facilities), interfaces with wildlife (wolves, coyotes, bears, etc., creating depredation), wildfires, and management issues around water quality and Endangered Species Act listings that affect access to, timing of use, and ability to graze the large expanses of private and federal lands in Eastern Oregon.

Chart 12 denotes the percentage of all agricultural lands that are in crop production, and demonstrates that Oregon agricultural land is less intensively cropped than Washington and Idaho. This is partly a function of access to water to grow crops. While California has the same percentage of all agriculture lands under cropped acreage as Oregon, its land mass is significantly larger and therefore the acreage base captures the best lands already under cultivation.

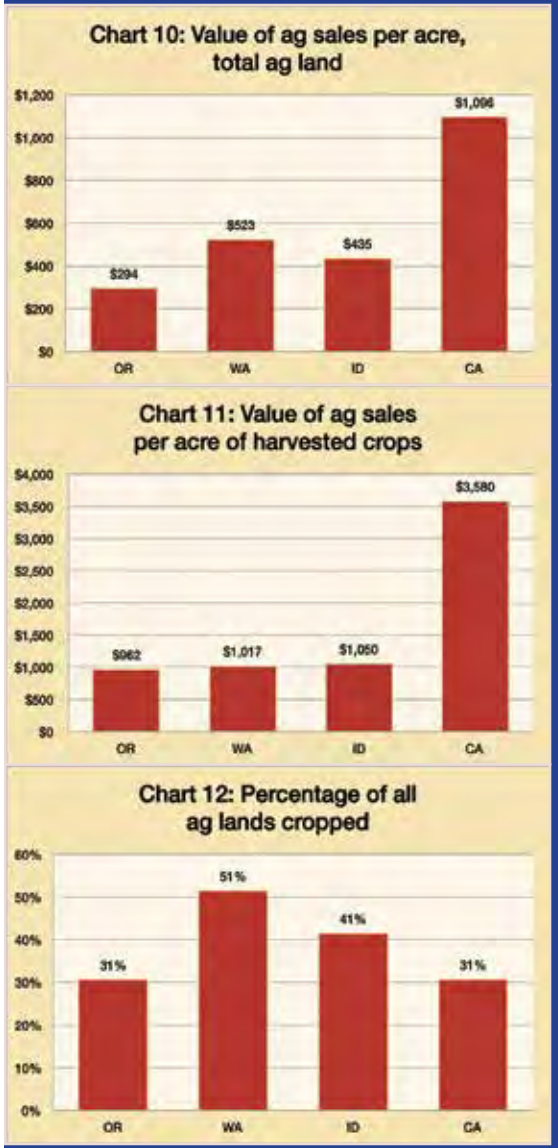
QUESTION: What is influencing Oregon farms to be smaller, have lower sales, be less productive per acre, and end up with lower net farm income than neighboring states?

QUESTION: What factors or challenges do Oregon farms face that may differ from those in surrounding states?

QUESTION: Are there regulatory or non-regulatory hurdles that limit Oregon producers' profitability?

QUESTION: What are some ways to help farmers generate more jobs?

QUESTION: What are the Oregon advantages that help those farms with profitable incomes and sustainable operations stay that way?



QUESTION: What policies or initiatives can boost Oregon sales and net income, per farm and overall?

QUESTION: How can policy makers, state and federal agencies, and the public help more Oregon farms achieve positive income?

QUESTION: How will Oregon producers fare in an increasingly competitive international market?

Conclusions and Recommendations

In response to the above questions, the following policy actions and recommendations can make a positive and significant economic difference for Oregon farms and related businesses. In turn, this can result in more jobs, increased local foods and agriculture exports, and sustainable natural resources that protect the open spaces and the vistas we all enjoy.

1. Finding creative ways to conserve, capture, and make available more irrigation water that enables broader cropping ability, yield increase, certainty for growers and lenders, and creation of jobs and economic activities.
2. Creating new local markets for agriculture (including government, schools, and other institutions), and capitalizing on export potential in Asia, and supporting alternative income options for growers to expand opportunities for increased revenue.
3. Making investments in transportation infrastructure, including road, rail, port, and waterways.
4. Reducing cost of production through research, tax incentives, energy inputs, and a stable, legal workforce, with improved mechanization for routine work.
5. Supporting technical and financial programs that help growers face higher standards and increasing costs to protect natural resources and ensure food safety.
6. Maintaining a land use system that protects farmland for farm use and minimizes conflicting uses.
7. Supporting a high quality research, experiment, and extension service that enables growers to diversify cropping and capitalize on unique geographic micro-climates and soils, and to remain competitive in a world market.
8. Assisting food processors—as key markets for growers—with technical and financial help to address wastewater permits that incorporate recycled, reclaimed, or reused water methods and technologies.

9. Helping growers meet new food safety standards that are becoming more stringent and costly.
10. Assisting new/beginning growers in their quest to become next generation farmers.

Oregon and other areas of the US are experiencing a growth of the local food movement. A growing number of small farms, many owned and/or operated by young and beginning farmers, serve this market, helping create a potential new generation of farmers. The Oregon Department of Agriculture supports these efforts. Oregon's metro areas embrace direct-from-farm efforts and even encourage food production within the city with new codes and accommodating regulations. Farmers' markets are flourishing, restaurants are clamoring for local food, and "foodies" are gathering to enjoy the feast. Many people, particularly in urban areas, are more aware than ever of where their food comes from and express interest in supporting their local farm community.

However, not all of what is grown in Oregon can be consumed in Oregon. More than 80 percent of Oregon's agricultural production must find markets outside of Oregon. This is the basis of trade. Certain types of foods will always be imported into Oregon (for example, oranges and bananas) because the soils and climate don't support them here, whereas what does grow well here in volumes will be exported to customers who seek to enjoy Oregon's bounty.

So, Oregon agricultural policies should focus on how the state is uniquely positioned—geographically, structurally, with diverse products, utilizing water and agricultural lands to their potential, and thinking strategically about local and global markets.

The potential of job creation and economic development possibilities are endless with support for and investment in research and extension; water development; regional, national, and global market development; a stable land use policy; and technical and financial support for food safety compliance and natural resource management.

Policy makers, government agencies at all levels, and consumers have a role to play in the viability of Oregon's farms and ranches. Vision, creativity, and collaboration are the ingredients for success.

We support all segments of agriculture—working together—to address the monumental challenges of providing the world with safe and nutritious food, feed, fiber, energy/fuel, and ornamental products; managing resources for current and future generations; and helping farmers and communities be prosperous and successful.

Water: Looking to the Future

The author of the statement, "Whiskey is for drinking and water is for fighting," probably underestimated how many people would really be fighting for water and how important it would be to all of them.

After sitting on the Oregon Water Resource Strategy Public Advisory Committee for the past two years, I got to see just how passionate people are about water and the many different thoughts on how water should be managed and for what purpose. The agriculture culture changes slowly, and for good reason: time tested practices work. Our passion is embedded in the past and we are proud of our history—it is all about family and heritage. But agriculture is also about adapting. If our forefathers had not been able to learn new ways, none of us would be here today. Agriculture has changed a lot from the simple hand dug well, to very efficient sprinkler systems, drip irrigation, and satellite infrared mapping.

With today's rising demands on our water supply for all kinds of needs (fishing, recreation, environmental, municipal, and agriculture), it will be increasingly important for agriculture to adapt and learn to use the most efficient tools available, while at the same time making sure we educate the public on what we are doing and why we are doing it. We have learned to make a living off the land in the West, tapping Mother Nature for life giving water. We have learned how to grow crops that feed the ever-growing population; but now we need to learn to be even better at what we do. This would include getting along with all the people that have an interest in our life blood, WATER.

Tracey Liskey

All crops grown for food consumption need water. Some areas of the US receive rain during summer months (Midwest and Southern US), but Oregon does not. One of the key limiting factors of growth in agriculture productivity is water—it affects what can be grown, yields, and the amount of carbon that can be sequestered, among other things. Water for agriculture translates into water for everyone in the form of food and other agricultural products.

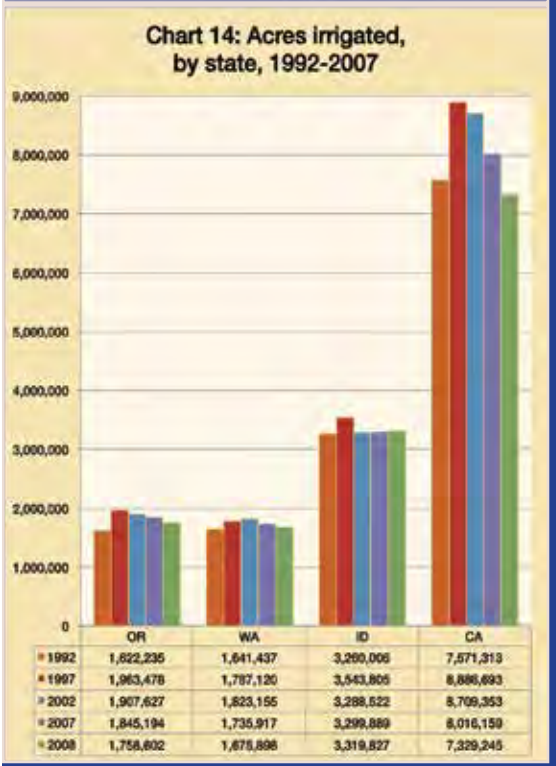
Most fruits and vegetables grown in the United States, and animal feed for livestock (non-range grazing), require irrigation because these plants optimally thrive where summers are warm, the air is dry (reducing molds and fungus), and nights are cool. In these areas, most moisture accumulates during the winter and is used during the dry summer months. Some of the moisture is stored as snow in the mountains, captured in reservoirs, or recharged into aquifers. Even so, more than 92 percent of precipitation in the Western US region eventually flows down rivers and streams toward the Pacific Ocean, where it will again evaporate and seasonally re-deposit moisture as rain or snow in a never-ending hydrologic cycle. Changes in climatic conditions appear to be affecting frequency and severity of weather patterns.

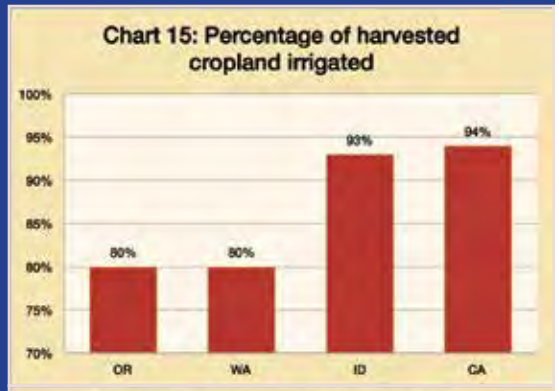
The Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD) estimates that total surface water output in Oregon is equivalent to 96 million acre feet each year. An acre-foot is approximately equivalent to a football field covered with one foot of water.

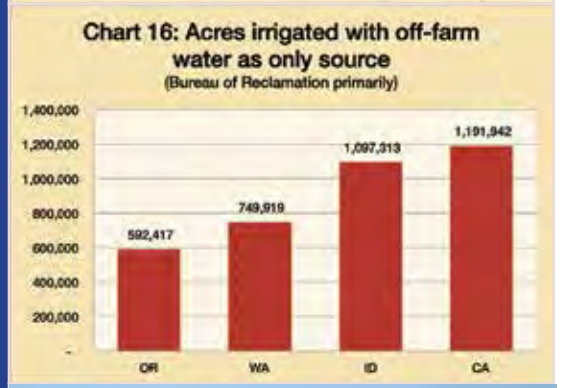
The availability of water for agriculture use is limited in most regions of the state due to timing of flow, as can be seen in Chart 13 (OWRD). Creative "capture and storage," as well as efficiency and cutting edge technology in irrigation is imperative.

Agriculture uses roughly 6.5 percent of all water that is produced in Oregon in an average water year. This represents 80 percent of consumptive use for the production of food and other products for human sustenance. Consumptive use means water that is used by plants and animals, transpired into the environment, and therefore not returning to its immediate point of withdrawal. Some of the water remains in the product itself.

Water applied to soils can make the difference in how a soil is classified for agriculture use, and whether a crop can be grown or not. Irrigation can boost yields two to six times. As world population increases 50-75 percent in the next two decades, there will be great pressures to expand agricultural output. Irrigation can help produce more food and agricultural products on a fixed amount of land, creating more certainty for farmers and consumers, and leaving more land to wildlife habitat.







The amount of irrigated agricultural land by state has remained relatively flat in Oregon, Idaho, and Washington over the past decade (Chart 14). All states peaked in 1997, particularly California. Irrigated acres have declined since due to: drought in California that resulted in water restrictions; Endangered Species Act (ESA) listings that have reduced water availability and removed some areas from cultivation; urban and industrial demand increases (population growth and land conversion previously discussed), and other use needs.

Since Washington and Idaho crop more intensively (more of the available agriculture land is planted in harvested crops), irrigating more of the cropped land will produce higher yields, leading to more sales value per farm.

Idaho and California are also irrigating a higher percentage of cropped acres than Oregon or Washington (Chart 15).

Sources of water vary in each state, and may include wells, on-farm ponds or storage, reclaimed or recycled water, off-site storage, and surface waters such as rivers and streams.

Significant sources of off-farm water for agriculture are the Army Corp of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) projects. These are mostly dam projects built decades ago, primarily for flood control and irrigation. Additional uses for this stored water have been added over time, including recreation, in-stream usage (fish/wildlife), economic development, and municipal demand.

For example, in-stream water rights in Oregon have grown to about 16 percent of all surface water flows, compared to the 8 percent diverted or removed from flows for consumptive use.

Acres in each state irrigated by water derived from BOR storage are shown in Chart 16.

Herein lies one reason why Oregon lags in cropped acreage, output per acre, farm profitability, and other measures. Not only are fewer acres irrigated, but access to BOR water is significantly less than surrounding states. Increased supply of BOR water is potentially available on both sides of the mountains—from the Columbia River flow and the Willamette Valley storage sites.

More will be discussed later in this report about ESA listings. However, listings can have a significant impact on available impounded water for irrigation from BOR reservoirs. For example, although Beulah Reservoir in Malheur County was developed as a BOR project for irrigation, the ESA listing of the bull trout pre-empts the use of the full pool for irrigation. The irrigation district and farmers were obliged to implement changes to irrigation conveyance and practices, such as piping the water (rather than running it down open canals) to avoid evaporation and ditch loss; installing lift pumps (and their additional operational expense) to heft the

water from the canal to the mainline delivery system; and infrastructure for the conversion from flood irrigation to center pivot and wheel line irrigation. All this was done to offset the bull-trout needs, resulting in the reduction of available water to agriculture.

There are many other BOR irrigation reservoirs throughout Oregon where the types of conservation practices portrayed in Malheur County have already been implemented. The ESA listing of a fish species will reduce available irrigation water due to the required habitat reserved pool, with a limited range of additional water conservation options available to growers who are already using good water conservation practices. Therefore, not all "available" water is really available where and when needed. New infrastructure, off-stream storage, capture and recharge, and other strategies need to be explored—and soon—to meet increasing environmental limitations and to protect and enhance the ability of agriculture to produce products and generate jobs and income.

All the states in these comparisons have some version of an integrated water resources strategy or policy at varying stages of development and implementation. The Oregon Water Resources Commission adopted the state's first Integrated Water Resources Strategy on August 2, 2012. The Strategy provides a blueprint to help the state better understand and meet its instream and out-of-stream needs, taking into account water quantity, water quality, and ecosystem needs. The full text of the Strategy, as well as an executive summary and draft workplan, are available at: http://tinyurl.com/au457qb.

Conclusions

- Every additional acre irrigated means a higher-value crop can be grown, or yields can be increased dramatically—the economic impact ripples throughout the economy. Further, irrigated crops help create "clusters" of certainty around local production which can bring in processing and associated industries.
- Additional water allocated to agriculture must be balanced with other needs. Yet, Oregon lags in supporting feasibility studies, creativity of water capture and storage (expanding the pie), aggressiveness in negotiating with BOR on reserved water, and focusing economic development around an industry that has a significant footprint in Oregon's economy.

Recommendations for policy makers

- Support agriculture by recognizing the importance of water and its role for the viability of agriculture in Oregon's future. Together we must aggressively search out and develop additional sources for all uses if Oregon is to remain competitive while growers adapt to new crops, changing weather patterns, new technologies, and new markets.
- Create incentives for growers to implement water delivery system improvements, including conversion to more energy-efficient systems.
- Support Oregon's Integrated Water Resources Strategy currently under coordination by the Oregon Water Resources Department, placing an emphasis on capture and storage with creative delivery systems across the state.
- Support the consensus options identified by the Columbia-Umatilla Solutions Task Force and continue to engage in long-range planning to provide water for irrigators and others in the Columbia Basin.
- Support negotiations with BOR to deliver more stored water for agriculture in the Willamette Basin, and move forward on delivery system considerations.
- Explore a water exchange "bank" as operated by the Idaho Water Resources Board to facilitate ability to move unused water to other acreage or uses via a voluntary process. http://tinyurl.com/aefmhmp.
- Support a Water Quantity Specialist position at the Oregon Department of Agriculture to help growers with water related issues, to identify and apply for financing of irrigation projects and efficiency improvements, to assist with regulatory reviews of water projects, and to advocate for agriculture water in negotiations with BOR and other entities.

Expanding Market Access: Transportation

Public attention—including that of legislators—is pulled toward health care, education, and the economy. Transportation runs a distant fourth, and the lion's share of that focus is allocated to more visible projects, such as the Columbia Crossing and light rail.

The profound dependence on infrastructure and market access that agriculture producers and processors have is a hidden one—and one that is carried on yesterday's visions and investments.

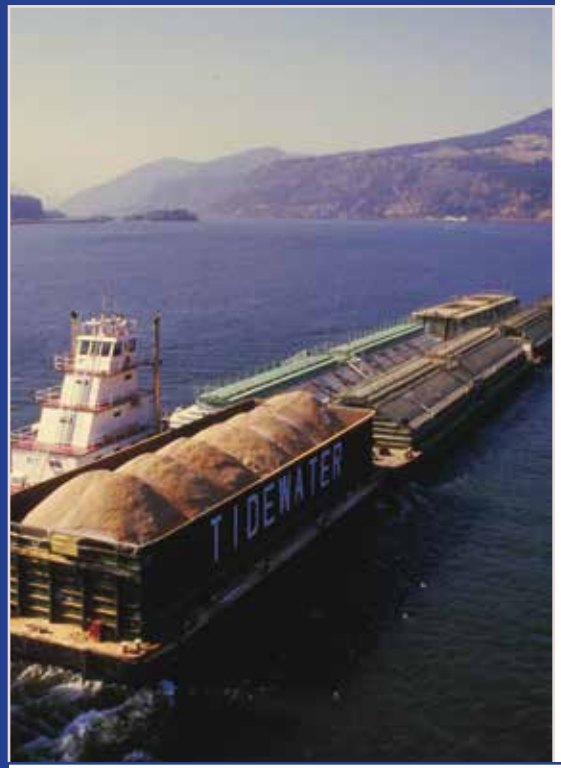
Today's legislator must find the time and the will to see the hidden harvest and logistics that enable agriculture to make a strong and steady contribution to Oregon's economy, bringing and keeping dollars in our state for our coffers, be they public or private.

Today's legislator must understand that Oregon agricultural economics and resource conservation are set to the fast pace of meeting and exceeding national standards in environmental and conservation performance, while fulfilling a strongly local sense of place and purpose.

Today's legislator must understand that the production and processing of agricultural goods is geography-bound like no other human activity, except for perhaps the increasing urbanization of our human population.

Today's legislator must find a portion of their time to understand and take action on what we can do to shrink the distance between the farm, the processor, and their many markets, evaluating the resilience and flexibility of the transportation and energy infrastructures on which we currently rely. And in so doing, offer a stronger marriage of the fundamental values of economic and environmental wellbeing.

Steve Van Mouwerik



More than 80 percent of Oregon's agriculture produce, premier food products, seeds, and animal feeds leave the state, with half of it going overseas. Oregonians can't possibly consume all that is grown here, just as Oregonians don't buy every Nike shoe or Intel computer chip simply because they have a presence here.

Agricultural producers need market access assistance, as well as processing and transportation infrastructure, to reach domestic and international markets.

Expanding local markets is especially important for smaller farms. But even local markets need processors and efficient transportation.

Oregon's 23 ports serve as state, national, and international transportation gateways. They provide recreational, commercial, and economic services to residents and businesses in Oregon and beyond. Idaho has one commercial port in Lewiston, as the state is mostly land-bound. Washington has 75 port districts that move products worldwide.

California has 11 commercial ports, but the number of ports belies the volume of trade—it swamps the other three states combined, many times over. More than 40 percent of the total containerized cargo entering the United States arrives at California ports. Almost 30 percent of the nation's exports flow through ports in the Golden State.

The largest volume of commodities shipped in, to, from, and through Oregon moves by truck. One study forecasts truck tonnage to grow from 330 million tons to over 631 million tons by 2030, although this may be moderated by rising fuel costs. Total Oregon rail commodity tonnage is forecast to increase from 55 million tons to 100 million tons by 2030. Beginning with a very small tonnage base, air cargo is forecast to increase the fastest at a compound average annual rate of 2.6 percent, to 0.7 million tons by 2030. Waterborne cargo is expected to see growth increasing from 38 million tons in 1997 to 45 million tons by 2030; again, this may be added on as shippers respond to higher fuel costs. Pipeline transport is expected to see no growth due to the lack of additional construction or capacity. Table 17 summarizes the forecast commodity tonnage by mode over the 1997 to 2030 period for Oregon. (Commodity Flow Forecast, Global Insight, 2005)

Trucks are the most flexible form of transportation for agriculture. A reliable road and bridge system is critical for movement of commerce and commuters. However, Oregon's overall reliance on truck shipment volume is quite astounding given the barge system on the Columbia and the coastal waterway available for ocean barging. Each barge carries the equivalent

Chart 17: (Thousands of tons and compound annual growth rate)

Mode	1997	2000	2010	2020	2030	CAGR 1997-2030
Truck	330,027	341,778	402,995	503,060	631,172	1.98%
Rail	55,225	56,971	67,081	81,800	100,606	1.83%
Water	38,266	35,238	38,099	42,098	45,092	0.50%
Air	318	329	386	495	747	2.62%
Pipeline	10,713	10,713	10,713	10,713	10,713	0.00%
Total	434,549	445,029	519,273	638,166	788,330	1.82%

of 134 semi-trucks. The cost per ton of moving product is magnitudes lower on barge; the usage of fuel is immensely less; and the impact on air quality is also much lower.

While Oregon is larger than Washington, it has fewer rail miles and fewer short lines. Rail is the next most efficient mode of transportation after barging. Oregon's nursery industry is moving more to rail, with an estimated 25 percent of out-of-state sales moving from truck to rail in 2012.

This will require the full intent of the State of Oregon to negotiate with the two major railways for increasing cars and piggyback reefers, and cooperating with short lines and intermodal transportation hubs, especially the ports. More rail cars need to be added to the system. Continued support for "unit trains" (long hauls with full loads) can be helpful in some projects for export, but a careful evaluation of Oregon's railway strategy, using more short lines, could make it a more attractive transportation mode and reduce truck traffic for movement of agricultural commodities and other goods.

Air cargo capacity has diminished recently from Portland, forcing high-value shipments of blueberries, seafood, nursery products, and other goods to be trucked to Seattle for large cargo capacity plane shipment to Asian markets. Focusing on creative remedies to this challenge would be helpful to Oregon's growers and food processors.

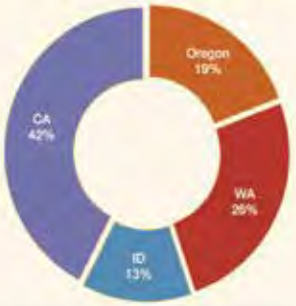
Conclusion

Transportation systems deliver goods to markets. A robust, well-maintained transportation system is key to economic vitality and links producers with consumers. It's an investment Oregon cannot afford to overlook.

Recommendations for Policy Makers

- Negotiate with the two major railways for increasing cars and piggyback reefers, and cooperating with short lines and intermodal transportation hubs, especially the ports.
- Give higher priority to barge and port systems, infrastructure development, and placement of processing, manufacturing, distribution and commercial development projects near ports.
- For reasons ranging from cost efficiency to reduced air quality impact, state strategy should emphasize and support rail transportation as an alternative to reduce truck traffic.

Chart 18: Rail track miles by state



Expanding Market Access: Food Processing

Oregon agriculture's success is based on the efficient production, marketing, and distribution of products. Farmers and ranchers growing crops and raising livestock are at the core of the ag industry. Value is added to the state's agricultural commodities through processing all around the state. Food processing adds more than $2 billion in value to farm products, provides tens of thousands of jobs, and runs the gamut from large facilities to smaller ventures like domestic kitchens. Whether agricultural products are simply washed and sorted, bagged and boxed, or used as an ingredient for further processing, it all provides an avenue for the growers who need to market the product. Selling a raw commodity is not the best option for many Oregon growers these days. Value-added processing puts more money in their pocket.

Recognizing that food processing is a vital component to a successful Oregon agriculture, it is important that we take the necessary steps to keep existing processors viable, help them expand in Oregon, and attract new processors to the state. Whether it is a small entrepreneur, or a national or international food processor wanting to be part of Oregon's value-added processing industry, our support is critical to their success.

Bob Levy

Food processing is a key market access point for many producers; it represents a place to sell product. The processor aggregates, processes, and packages food for consumers. Some producers are vertically integrated to provide these services, but most rely on separate processing businesses. The number and strength of the food processing sector is a reflection of the strength of the growers and their farm operations, and the ability of both to compete in a world market.

The Northwest Food Processing cluster (Oregon, Washington, and Idaho) represents a diverse group. The extended cluster is a mix of commodity producers, specialized niche producers, processors, distributors and packagers. The Oregon cluster includes 197 companies in the food processing sector, meeting the size requirement of 20 employees or annual sales of $1 million or more. This cluster does not include retail supermarkets providing final food preparation or other food-related businesses downstream from the initial food processors.

The extended cluster includes hundreds of companies that provide supplies and services to food processing firms in the state. Food manufacturing (processing) companies—bakery, dairy, fruits and vegetables, meat and poultry, seafood, and snacks—specialize in products of all types: canned, dehydrated, freeze dried, fresh cut, frozen, juiced, organic, powdered, and pureed. In addition to food processing, the expanded food cluster includes farm production, packaging, machinery, transportation, and warehousing. Concentrations of food processing firms are found in greater Portland, the Willamette Valley, the Columbia Gorge, the Oregon Coast, and Southern Oregon. (OR Business Plan, http://tinyurl.com/77lztos).

In addition to the larger processors in Oregon noted above, there are:

- More than 650 licensed domestic kitchens or bakeries in Oregon, many on-farm enterprises. Most employ fewer than five people.
- Approximately 400 licensed food processors employing between 10-20 workers.

Together with the nearly 200 larger firms noted above, this is the most food processing facilities in Oregon in more than a decade.

- Total average annual employment in food processing is over 22,750.
- Food processing is one of the few industries that added jobs during the recession.
- More than $800 million in annual employee wages are

Five sectors make up 62.3 percent of processing sales in Oregon: frozen food manufacturing ($1.9 billion); dairy ($1.9 billion); fruit and vegetable canning, pickling, and drying ($1.6 billion); breweries, wineries, and distilleries ($1.3 billion); and bakery goods, pasta, and tortilla manufacturing ($906 million).

Chart 19: Oregon agricultural processing in food, fiber, and related products (2009)

Industry	Output-Sales ($000)	Employment (full-& part-time jobs)	Value added ($000)
Frozen food manufacturing	1,947,207	6,533	338,424
Bakery goods, pasta, & tortilla manufacturing	906,036	4,396	261,064
Fruit and vegetable canning, pickling, and drying	1,607,029	3,397	260,150
Breweries, wineries, distilleries	1,341,146	3,036	339,139
Dairy	1,900,613	2,508	246,204
Apparel manufacturing	255,073	2,072	67,310
All other food manufacturing	482,055	1,586	84,892
Meat processing	573,204	1,298	59,091
Fabric, carpet, curtain, & other mills	180,303	1,190	58,433
Seafood product preparation and packaging	306,384	1,044	36,249
Soft drink and ice manufacturing	510,130	769	56,084
Coffee and tea manufacturing	432,163	642	59,833
Leather tanning, finishing, & product manufacturing	110,917	584	49,787
Confectionery manufacturing	149,263	441	24,737
Snack food manufacturing	301,473	427	74,696
Breakfast cereal manufacturing	272,853	364	75,725
Food milling	403,805	325	49,430
Flavoring syrup, dressings, sauces & spices mfg.	226,297	325	48,873
Animal food manufacturing	302,358	272	30,730
Fats and oils refining and blending	123,240	55	9,420
Beet sugar manufacturing	24,065	47	2,525
Total	**12,355,613**	**31,308**	**2,232,797**

Source: Minnesota Implan Group, Inc. *IMPLAN 2009 Data.*

paid in the food processing sector, with the average annual wage of $33,874.

Food processing occurs in every Oregon county, with Multnomah County leading the ranks in the number of processors and employees, followed by Marion and Umatilla counties.

The food processing cluster has these goals or initiatives:

- implementing 25 percent energy intensity reduction in 10 years
- increasing the industry's operation productivity
- developing a robust workforce pipeline
- developing an industry-wide sustainability process
- building an economic distress strategy
- collaborating on transportation strategies
- exploring international markets for Oregon food products.

Chart 19 details over 31,300 jobs and the $12.4 billion in annual sales related to food processing in Oregon.

Conclusion

Food is not **MANUFACTURED**, it is **PROCESSED** in facilities that are the intermediaries between growers and consumers. These businesses are major employers in metro areas as well as rural areas. Flourishing food processing and distribution facilities mean more outlets for Oregon's producers, more jobs in Oregon, and more dollars in our economy.

Recommendations for Policy Makers

- Help (technical and financial) with wastewater permits, focusing on recycled, reclaimed, or reused water methods and technologies.
- Leverage the resources of the Food Innovation Center for consumer product taste tests, labeling requirements, product packaging, and other assistance.
- Assist with intermodal and collaborative transportation efforts.
- Establish a market intelligence network that provides entrepreneurs with ideas that state trade partners (ODA, Business Oregon, Tourism) discover while in foreign markets. An industry-supported members-only website could host the information.
- Assist (technical and financial) with compliance of new food safety requirements.

Key Farm Costs: Labor

"Agricultural Labor"—when one hears the term the first thought that comes to mind is hand labor harvesting crops. Ag labor is so much more than we see on the surface. Farms are getting more sophisticated than ever before. We have so many more responsibilities than we have had in the past.

Hand work in our fields is performed mainly by migrant farmworkers. But our immigration system is broken. We need a stable, legal workforce to perform these duties. Without them our perishable crops are destroyed.

This is a federal issue, and it needs a federal fix of our immigration system.

To feed the ever-expanding world, we are always trying to increase yields with fewer inputs. To accomplish this we need a highly skilled labor force that can operate tractors and other equipment with new technology.

Let's not forget all the support people in the field of agriculture. One in every eight workers in the state is involved in agriculture in some way. We work with multiple vendors, sales people, crop agronomists, processors, inspectors, Exention agents, and countless other people to provide us with our inputs. Agriculture is a very important part of our economy. Without it the state suffers.

Employees are our greatest asset. Bringing new people into the agricultural workforce is vital to our future. This includes both next generation and foreign workers if necessary to get the job done. We encourage Congress to get their job done.

Tom Fessler

The costs of hiring employees may be viewed as a reflection of the industry's ability to support wages at higher levels, or the cost impact of wages on the sector as a comparative advantage or disadvantage to other jurisdictions or countries.

As to the first perspective—Oregon's minimum wage is the second highest rate in the US, at $8.80 per hour. Oregon growers pay some of the highest hourly farm wage rates in the nation.

Washington's $9.04 minimum wage is highest, and ahead of California, at $8.00. Idaho's minimum wage rate is set to the federal rate of $7.25 per hour.

It is difficult for most farmers—without a special agreement or specialty markets—to pass wage increases along to their buyers. The buyer will simply move to the next grower willing to sell at a lower price.

More than 10,000 Oregon farms hire employees directly, with another 4,700 farms hiring workers through farm labor contractors (2007 Census of Agriculture).

Average annual Oregon farm employment includes at least 45,000 workers, and as many as 100,000 workers during peak harvest seasons. The average annual pay for Oregon employees working primarily in crop production (which includes field work) is $23,252. Wages in Harney and Linn County are near $30,000. http://go.usa.gov/gktx

Agricultural worker wages are comparable to and often higher than those in retail food establishments, clothing stores, social services, leisure and hospitality industries, textiles, and many other sectors. http://go.usa.gov/gkt5

Minimum wage isn't the only influence on wages. The specific type of crop or livestock work dominates the wage structure, as do other factors, like time of year, seasonality of the work, and employee experience. This data set (USDA, 2010, Chart 21) indicates that Oregon had the highest average annual wage rates of the four states and higher than the US average.

The four states in this evaluation invest more in employment and have higher workforce costs than any other comparable region in the US. In fact, 40 percent of all wages paid in agriculture in the US come from California (predominant), Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

To put this in more contrast, Oregon ranks about 26th of all states in measure of total agricultural sales, but fifth of all states for total wages paid to its workforce. That is a large investment and competitive damper unless productivity and/or food prices can outpace the rising cost of labor. In fact, in an October 2012 USDA survey, Oregon farmers were paying, on average, more than $13.50/hour to employees.

Wages differ significantly within agricultural sectors (Chart 23). Some of the variance is explained by seasonality of the job (strawberries vs. nursery, dairy and livestock, etc.).

The other major concern with workforce is an adequate supply of trained, able, willing, and legal workers.

Estimates place legal status of farm workers in Oregon and surrounding states at roughly 30 to 40 percent, indicating that upwards of 60 to 70 percent do not have legal documentation for residing and working in the US.

Decades of confusing federal policies regarding immigration and worker programs have resulted in a quandary for agriculture—with few domestic workers interested in farm work, and the magnitude of labor-intensive produce grown in the region, what are growers to do? They must accept documents that appear legal on their face at the risk of lawsuits over discriminatory hiring. New systems are being developed to check Social Security numbers, but enforcement of legal status without addressing employment needs through an improved H2-A temporary worker program or transition to legal status for agricultural workers already in the US leaves agriculture very vulnerable to economic chaos.

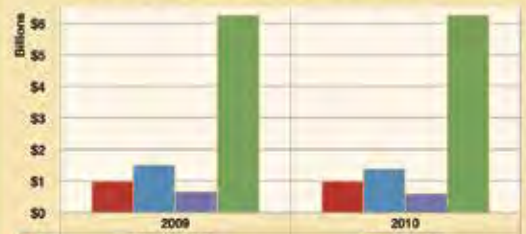
Conclusions

- Farm workers are an integral part of our food system. The vast majority of farm employers treat their workers well, pay top wages for agricultural work, and follow state and federal labor laws.
- Oregon's farm wages are high, partly due to the indexed minimum wage law in Oregon. This can be viewed as a benefit to employees, but puts a burden on farm employers who are challenged to pass on the cost.

Recommendations for Policy Makers

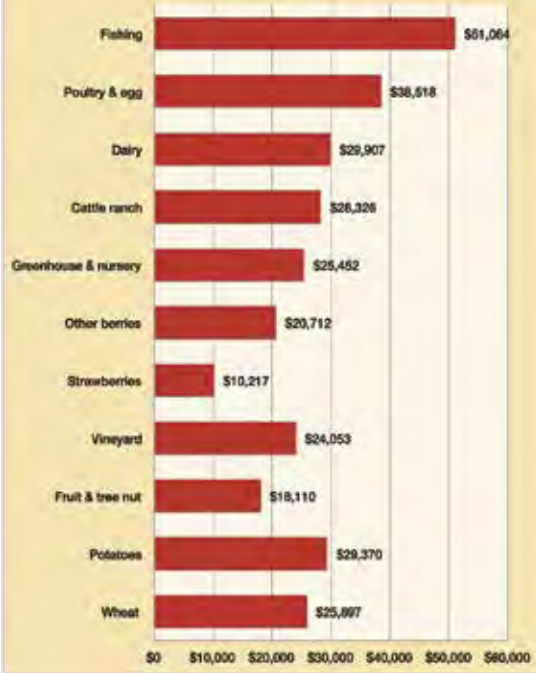
- Send a clear message to Washington, DC that an adequate supply of legal workers for agriculture is imperative to national security. Food is survival. Federal policy controls immigration and worker status.
- Be sensitive to the local workforce needs of agricultural employers. Encourage the US Department of Labor and OR Employment Department to streamline the H-2A program to enable legal guest-worker availability for sensitive harvest timing needs.

Chart 22: Direct hire labor costs



	2009	2010
OR	$991,912,000	$977,753,000
WA	$1,503,417,000	$1,384,935,000
ID	$681,169,000	$597,585,000
CA	$6,251,686,000	$6,252,464,000

Chart 23: Annual average wage, Oregon (2010)



Key Farm Costs: Labor

- Support workforce training to enable workers to progress in skills, pay scale, and duties.
- Continue to support the Oregon Farm Labor Mediation program operated by ODA to assist in addressing farm labor disputes.
- Support research in the use of robotics and mechanization to help ease labor demands for routine work, and support new job creation around technology and mechanics.
- Support tax credits and other incentives to help provide adequate housing for farmworkers.

Key Farm Costs: Energy

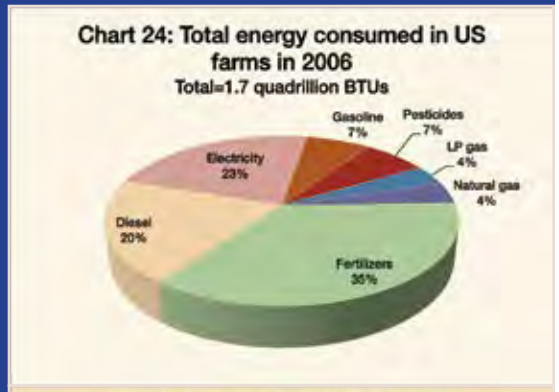
The farming sector has accomplished sizable gains in energy efficiency over the past two decades. Higher costs of fuel and fertilizers have led manufacturers to produce more efficient motors for on-farm equipment and to develop more precise and efficient practices for fertilizer and crop protection inputs.

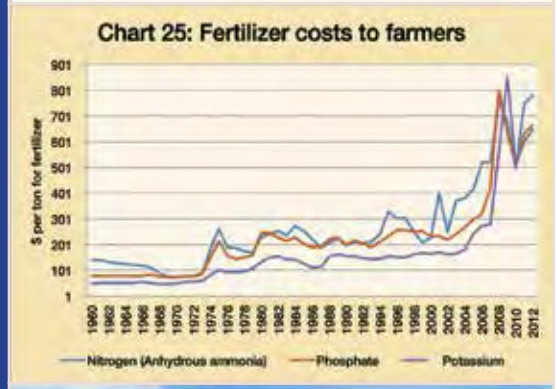
During this same two decade period, environmentally minded practices—aimed at reducing nitrates and eliminating unwanted crop protection impacts—have also furthered the energy efficiency trend as well.

I believe the foundation of these improvements, and the foundation of those to come, have everything to do with technology and with educated growers. To continue such gains into the future generation requires two areas of support from government:

- *First, the continued support of our Land Grant University (OSU) and community colleges that provide technical education and training to the sons and daughters of agriculture—and of those wishing to find their way into the field of agriculture not having grown up within a farming legacy. The energy and environmental accomplishments we have and that we seek rely profoundly on 20-somethings with their new ideas, tools, abilities, and visions to become tomorrow's farmers. The 20- and 30-somethings of two decades ago have brought us this far. Only investment in agriculture-related fields of education will prepare us for challenges that are coming head-on in the near future.*
- *Second, the development of thoughtful incentives for implementing the technology and agronomic practices that foster capturing of newer, better practices on Oregon's farms. Policy makers and elected officials who envision tougher environmental standards, energy standards, or other dramatic changes should also be part of enhancing the means for Oregon producers of all sizes and visions to accomplish these benchmarks with access to tools—equipment upgrades, precision application tools, analytics, etc.—that keep Oregon growers productive, competitive, and sustainable.*

Doug Krahmer





Energy is a national security issue critical to food production and societal stability. Energy prices have been extremely volatile during the past few years, making it difficult for growers to project long-term energy costs. With a typical profit margin of 3 to 4 percent in agriculture, highly variable input costs, such as energy, can play havoc with financing of annual operating loans.

Energy inputs, including electricity, fuels, and fertilizers, represent approximately 10 to 15 percent of total production costs for farmers and ranchers to produce food and other products, varying with type of operation. Chart 24 shows national figures on the types and relative costs of energy used by agriculture (Miranowski, 2011).

Farmers use more solar energy at a higher efficiency rate than any other industry by growing plants that cover millions of acres, transforming the sun's energy into fruits, vegetables, legumes, grains, and grasses. To do this, plants require adequate water and proper nutrients.

Nutrients are like vitamins to plants. These are necessary elements for growth and yield. Without them, in whatever form (plants don't distinguish between organic or synthetic), farmers would have to plant millions of additional acres to compensate for yield reductions.

Fertilizers or natural nutrients are key to feeding the world.

Fertilizers require energy to mine, gather in some manner, process, transport, and apply. The retail prices of key nutrients paid by growers have increased substantially in the past decade, roughly doubling in cost. The peak was reached in 2008, then prices dropped off some, but began escalating again in 2011-12. Prices are driven by world-wide acres under production (growing demand for food), availability of product, the energy (natural gas and oil) required to produce fertilizers and other inputs, and delivery mode.

Fertilizer and pesticide use on US farms has peaked in terms of total amounts applied. Further, the types of chemicals used today are more benign to the environment. These trends indicate that growers are carefully managing the quantity of these inputs. This may be due in part to price increases, but more importantly, the levels of current use are the optimal levels for the types of crop production occurring.

In addition to fertilizers, farmers use fuel to power tractors, trucks, harvesting equipment, and other vehicles, and for heating, drying, and processing. Diesel is the predominant fuel, but gasoline, natural gas, propane, and other forms are also used. The other major form of energy used on farms is electricity for pumps, fans, and other motors.

Energy prices and price volatility can impact consumers as well as agricultural growers. Under a scenario where energy costs increase 5-8 percent in any production year (which is happening at the present), USDA modeling suggests that wheat acreage could be reduced by upwards of 20 percent, unless wheat market prices also rise in tandem. This would have devastating impacts on grain markets and world food prices. (Impacts of Higher Energy Prices on Agriculture and Rural Economies/ERR-123, Economic Research Service/USDA).

Oregon's agricultural growers spent $550 million in 2007 on fuels, fertilizers, and electricity/utilities (USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service). Utility expenses include electric and natural gas services, as well as telephone, Internet and other types of utilities. These inputs represent 14.7 percent of total farm production expenses, compared with 12 percent in 2002. Fuel, fertilizer, and utility expenses increased 62 percent for Oregon's growers between 2002 and 2007, while overall farm production expenses increased 34 percent.

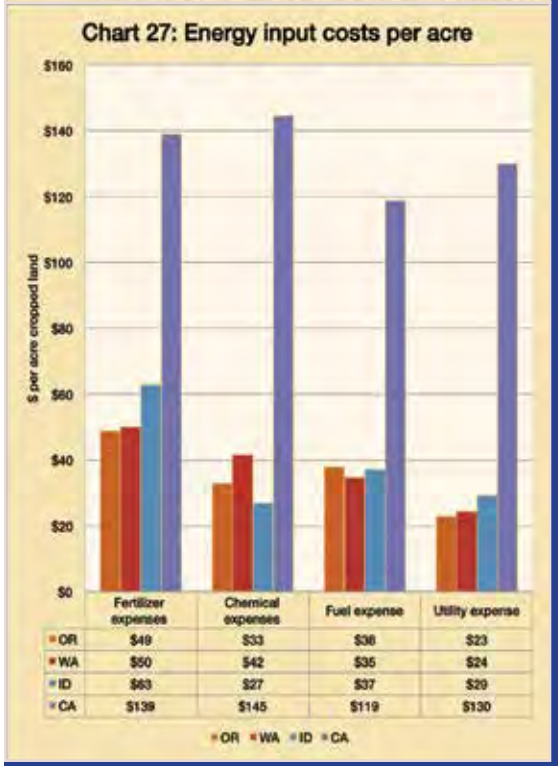
Farmers have little control over the costs of these diverse and necessary energy forms. But they do have some control over the quantity used and how they are applied.

On a comparative acreage basis of input cost, Oregon growers appear to be judicious in use, or have relatively lower cost inputs, than surrounding states. California is simply an expensive location to operate a farm, but it is close to major population centers and distribution hubs, providing offsetting advantages (Chart 27).

Further, Oregon growers continue to make their farms more energy-efficient. Nearly 5,000 Oregon farms, representing about 50 percent of Oregon's irrigated farms, reported making irrigation efficiency improvements between 2003 and 2008 (NASS, 2008). More than 2,080 farms reported reduced energy cost associated with the efficiency improvements.

A 2004 survey of small grain management trends in eastern Oregon and Washington found 17 percent adoption of no-till cropping systems, a dramatic increase from 1 percent in 1996 (Smiley et al, 2005). Fuel costs can be reduced 60-80 percent through no-till systems. A 2004 survey of Oregon wheat farmers found 21 percent of Oregon's nearly 1 million wheat acres had no-tillage operations and 47 percent of acres were in conservation tillage (systems requiring over 30 percent residue left after tillage operations; USDA Economic Research Service, Horowitz et al, 2010).

While Oregon's growers have significantly reduced energy inputs and costs, more opportunities remain. Policy makers could encourage faster adoption of energy conserving or generating technology through incentives,



technical assistance, or other strategies that help farmers overcome implementation obstacles and costs.

Conclusion

Energy is an integral part of our modern food system necessary to support the world's population. National and state policy should reflect and prioritize food and agriculture production as essential for economic growth as well as food and societal security. Farmers have little control over energy input supplies or costs, necessitating governmental policies to ensure stable markets and availability.

Recommendations for policy makers

- Support incentives and technical assistance for energy conservation.
- Create incentives for efficient fertilizer use. Fertilizer is energy-intensive to produce; therefore prices vary significantly along with oil or natural gas prices.
- Establish policy tools to stabilize or increase prices for renewable fuels and electricity produced on farm. For example, a feed-in tariff could help support renewable energy projects and make it easier for project developers to secure financing.
- Support further research into biofuel and bioenergy crops appropriate to Oregon.

For more recommendations and options, see "Agriculture and Energy in Oregon," Stephanie Page, 2011, Oregon Department of Agriculture. http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/docs/pdf/ag_energy_report.pdf

Key Farm Costs: Taxes

Planning for estate tax is one part of succession planning, or passing on the family farm. Although farms and ranches have high investment and operating costs, they are often "cash poor." In general, it can be said that the estate tax on farmers is double taxation, as the assets of the farm or ranch have been purchased from profits that were already taxed. Without careful planning, portions of an operation may also have to be sold by the heirs to pay the estate tax.

Farmers and ranchers should invest in the professional help of an attorney and accountant who specialize in agricultural succession planning. Minimizing estate tax upon death of the estate owners helps subsequent family or new owners continue a viable operation without taxes eating away the hard-earned equity.

Fortunately, Oregon's legislature created an exemption for natural resource-based estates that helps significantly, but is still costly to plan for and administer. Idaho and California have no estate tax, and Washington's is more straight forward.

One planning tool to transfer an estate is the federal Gift Tax Exclusion, which allows an individual to annually gift up to $13,000 from his estate, tax free, to any number of individuals as cash, or other legal mechanisms that represent cash value, such as stocks or shares in a corporation or LLC. Once the value of the shares is determined, they can be transferred to the heirs, thus utilizing the full annual gift tax exclusion. This accomplishes both transfer of the estate in an orderly manner, as well as minimizing the financial blow of the operation having to be sold to pay estate taxes. And with uncertainty over the federal estate tax rate, planning is imperative.

Estate planning comes at the cost of hiring attorneys and accountants. But, as one professional advisor stated, "The worst thing to do is to do nothing."

Jan Kerns

Type of tax	Oregon	Washington	Idaho	California
Property Tax: Ag land special assessment	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes; in exchange for 10-yr. ag use agreement.
Property Tax: Buildings	Assessed value (~74.4% of real market value)	market value	varies by county	Same as real property.
Property Tax: Equipment	0.0%	State exempt; local applies	0.0%	Sales tax applies; partial exemption for ag equipment.
Property Tax: Ag inventory	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Long-term Capital Gain	5.0%	0.0%	8.2%; 60% deduction from income tax for ag property sale.	9.3%
Sales tax	0.0%	8.5%	6.0%	8.0%
Corporate Income tax	6.6% for taxable income <$250K; 7.6% for TI>$250K	0.0%	7.6%	8.8%
Personal income tax*	9%; 9.9% for taxable income>$125K (single) or > $250K (joint)	0.0%	7.8%	9.3%
Unemployment insurance	4.3%	1.5%	3.4%	3.4%
Workmans' Comp.	$9.20/$100 payroll	.79/hour	3-8%	7-17%
Estate Tax	Complex to compute: base tax based on estate value plus additional 10-16% on estates valued > $1 million, less NR land credit based on % of land that is NR.	100% exemption for ag property if equal to or >50% of estate value. 10-19% above $2m. value.	0.0%	0.0%
Inheritance Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Farm vehicle registration	$35 to $585	$27.50 to $1,668.50	$48 to $5,860	$36 to $1,044

Comparative tax rates

Like most other employers, farmers

- withhold federal income taxes from employees' wages and forward to the IRS.
- withhold Social Security and Medicare taxes and pay FICA taxes equal to workers' portion.
- pay state and federal unemployment taxes (farmers who employ fewer than 10 workers or pay less than $20,000 in wages per quarter are exempt from unemployment taxes.)
- pay Workers' Compensation Insurance.

OREGON ADVANTAGE: Workers' Compensation (WC) is paid by all employers into a fund to assist with job-related injuries. Since 1990, Oregon has gone from the eighth most expensive state in the US for the cost of WC to the 10th most affordable. Premium costs to Oregon employers have dropped by 60 percent in that same time, saving (all) Oregon employers more than $18 billion. http://tinyurl.com/bktxxv2

OREGON DISADVANTAGE: On the opposite end of the ranking, the unemployment payroll taxes paid by Oregon employers rank among the highest in the nation for mature companies, but even higher for start-up companies with no experience ratings. Essentially, Oregon employers are paying $1,000 in unemployment taxes every year for every employee with $33,000 in earnings, which is a cost that is not borne by employers in other states. http://tinyurl.com/b46ycha

OREGON ADVANTAGE: No sales tax in Oregon is a clear and important advantage from a business perspective. All three surrounding states have a sales tax. Property taxes are assessed with differing methods in the four states, but all receive some sort of tax rate reduction based on agricultural value versus developed value of the property.

OREGON DISADVANTAGE: The corporate income tax in Oregon sits about equal with Idaho, less than California, and higher than Washington, which has no income tax. The minimum tax of $150 on S-Corps, and the gross receipt tax on C-Corps are both a disadvantage, and are regressive. Gross receipts taxes are incurred even in a loss year—which various agricultural sectors frequently experience. Personal income tax in Oregon is among the highest in the nation.

OREGON ADVANTAGE: Oregon's farm vehicle registration fees are very competitive compared to surrounding states (varies based on vehicle size and number of axles).

OREGON DISADVANTAGE: The average age of farmers in Oregon is the highest on record at 57 years. Millions of acres of land are pending transition to the next generation within the coming decade. Two taxes impact farmer retirement or death, and ability to pass the farm to family members or make a sale to someone else: 1) long-term capital gain, and 2) the estate tax (none of the four states have an inheritance tax for deaths after Jan. 1, 2012).

Making a farm sale (retirement, without a death) subjects the farmer to a capital gains tax rate of 9 percent if there is a gain in value. Oregon has the second highest capital gains rate in the United States, second only to California, which is 9.3 percent. Idaho has a high rate of 8.2 percent, but if the property is agriculture, 60 percent of the value is exempt, making the effective rate about 5 percent. Washington has no capital gains tax.

In the event of a death, the transfer of the estate may trigger estate taxes in Oregon. Idaho and California have no estate tax. Washington exempts all agricultural property from estate taxes if the agriculture or forest property value is more than 50 percent of the estate value. Only twenty states continue to levy a "death tax."

The federal estate tax exemption (ETE, until January 1, 2013) is $5 million for singles and (a nearly "automatic") $10 million for married couples, with a 35 percent maximum tax rate on value beyond those exemptions. However, with the law expiring on December 31, 2012, unless Congress acts, the exemption will revert to $1 million and the tax rate will increase—this is a serious concern for the agriculture industry since it is these assets of land and buildings where farmers have "invested" their earnings and retirement, and the income which purchased them has already been taxed.

A new estate tax law took effect in Oregon on Jan. 1, 2012. All estates valued less than $1 million are now exempt from estate tax. If the value is over

$1 million and less than $15.1 million, an estate can receive a natural resources credit if the value of the natural resources property (agriculture, forestry, etc.) is more than 50 percent of the value of the estate. The credit is applied against taxes owed, graduated from 10-16 percent. The calculation of the credit is rather complex, and for growers it is another cost burden of transferring the farm.

A simple example: A $5 million estate that is 100 percent natural resource land (agriculture) would owe an estate tax of $425,000. The natural resource credit is calculated at $425,000 since the entire estate qualifies as natural resource land. Applied against taxes owed, this leaves a net balance of $0 in estate taxes under the new law for deaths occurring in 2012 and beyond. Under prior law, the estate would have owed over $52,000. (Calculations provided by the Oregon Department of Revenue.)

The changes to the law will definitely benefit agriculture estates in Oregon.

Conclusion

Tax rates, credits, and incentives affect the viability of agriculture businesses in the state as they compete in a world marketplace.

Recommendations for Policy Makers

- Oregon's present tax structure presents advantages to Oregon's farmers in areas of Workers' Compensation rates, no sales tax, low farm vehicle license fees, and preferential property tax rates. Competitive disadvantages exist with the state's Unemployment Payroll tax rates, corporate and personal income tax rates, capital gains tax rates, and the estate tax. The Legislature could help Oregon farmers by addressing these disadvantages.
- While the legislature made progress in providing a natural resource credit for estate tax calculations, the process would be much simpler and less costly to growers if the estate tax were eliminated entirely for qualifying properties.
- Oregon policy makers could help agriculture's competitiveness and long-term viability by eliminating the long-term capital gains tax and estate tax for farmland transition when the sale is to a young or beginning farmer or to a member of the family.

Soil and Water Quality

The Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) and Soil & Water Conservation Districts (SWCDs) are helping producers address the challenges of soil erosion, water quality, and stream-side restoration. The Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program—which helps with riparian work—is a key tool and incentive for farmers in some areas of the state, but may not be the right program for all. Creative partnerships and "out of the box" alternatives for site specific landscape management is needed to address broader areas of the state. One example of this may be a voluntary certification. We need to engage mainstream commercial producers, as well as smaller landowners, to make it a larger gain.

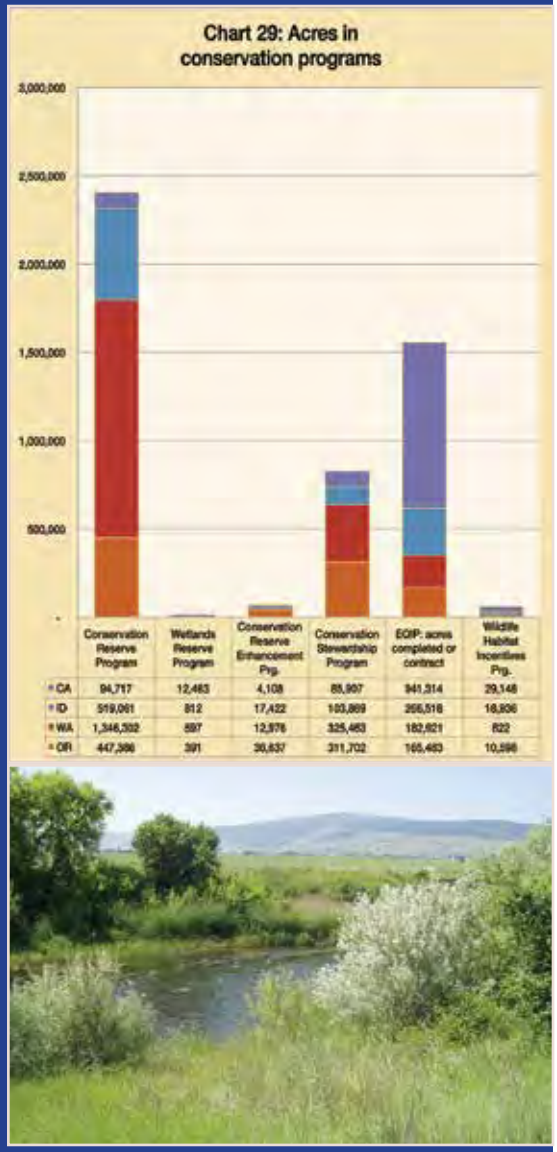
We are looking to our partners to help ODA and SWCDs with a renewed focus and collaboration in helping landowners make even more progress in natural resource management—USDA/Farm Service Agency and the USDA/Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, and OSU Extension can extend a hand to make these changes. Better incentives, including financial resources, need to be provided for technical assistance to continue to make progress.

Our state was founded and remains economically viable due in great part to agriculture. Yet, all of Oregon's natural resource agencies combined are supported by 1 percent of the state budget. Protecting agriculture and our natural resources simultaneously, both financially and philosophically, leads directly to economic stability and sustainability.

With interest in sustainability, local production, and organics on the rise in the State of Oregon, I see the need to increase awareness of soil quality and water quantity needs for all growers.

Barbara Boyer

Using and preserving Oregon's natural resources



All four states have versions of Soil & Water Conservation Districts and state policies designed to help growers address soil erosion and water pollution from agricultural activities.

Further, the state departments of agriculture and other cooperators work with the US Department of Agriculture to facilitate delivery of federal program funds for streamside restoration, riparian vegetation, wetland restoration, animal waste management, and soil erosion control. Most often this is through cost-share programs such as the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), or land conservation programs (Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP), Wetlands Reserve Program, etc.).

Oregon has 972,000 acres enrolled in or managed for conservation enhancement objectives. Idaho has a total of 927,000; California has 1.2 million; and Washington has the most with 1.85 million acres enrolled or treated, primarily in the CREP program.

Washington dominates CREP acreage; California leads in Wetlands Reserve; Oregon has championed the CREP for streamside restoration; Oregon and Washington farmers take greater advantage of the Conservation Stewardship Program; and California leads in EQIP and Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP).

Washington leads with percentage of all farmland enrolled in conservation usage at 13 percent; Oregon and Idaho enroll 6 percent of farm acreage; and California has 4 percent in these efforts.

These conservation programs are all crucial to address many resource management issues.

Despite the best efforts of growers and the federal conservation programs, there are three natural resource challenges to farm operations that intensely impact agricultural lands and management options:

- Threatened and Endangered (T&E) Species listings and habitat designations
- Miles of streams or area of water bodies designated as "water quality impaired" by EPA or the state environmental agency. Such listings prompt the need for Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs, or allowed impairment levels), which influence agricultural management and activities
- Invasive species (plants, pests, and diseases) that threaten natural, agriculture, forest, and urban landscapes and environments, as well as animals—both livestock and pets.

Threatened and Endangered (T&E) Species

Chart 30 shows total T&E listings in each state, and includes all fish, mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles, insects, plants, and mollusks considered threatened or endangered on state or federal listings. Listings are based on scientifically documented threats and endangerment to the species. Listings also reflect the flora and fauna that exist in a certain geographic region.

Washington has more T&E plants listed than any other state, which boosts its overall total (320 plants of 467 listings). California also has many T&E plants, comparatively (246 of 408).

Idaho stands out in stark contrast, with no birds or insects listed, and only a handful of fish, mammals, plants, and reptiles. One distinctive factor is Idaho's inland location, which buffers it from the impact of many anadromous fish (who live most of their lives in the ocean, returning to inland streams along coastal states to spawn), many of which are listed as T&E by state or federal agencies.

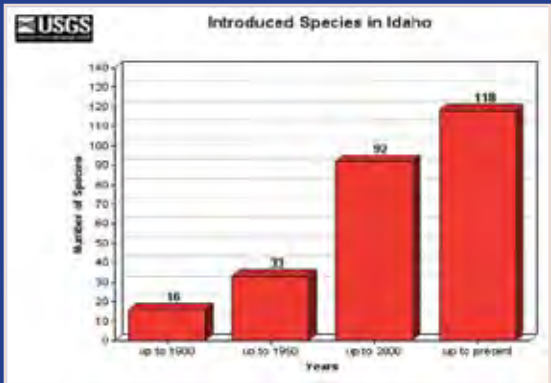
One caution about using the number of T&E listings is that it doesn't provide a picture of the total acres or land area affected by the listing. Even though Oregon has fewer overall listings than Washington, the fish listings affect much of Oregon's landmass and available irrigation water. Although T&E listings have a great impact on available irrigation water and use requirements, plant and animal T&E listings also have a great impact on land uses and agricultural operations. For example, the wolf listing negatively impacts livestock owners' ability to protect the health and well being of their animals. The sage grouse listing impacts range operations on locations of allowed grazing. Listings may prohibit or curtail actual uses of private land upon which a species is found.

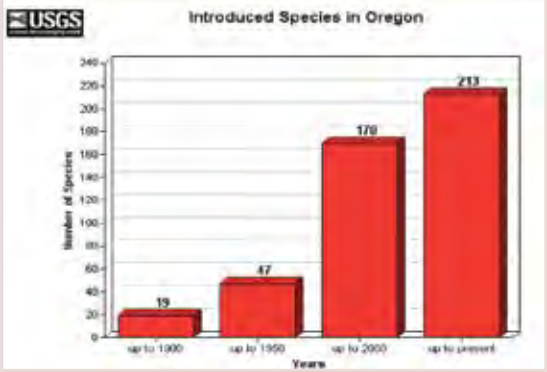
Miles of Impaired Streams or Water Bodies

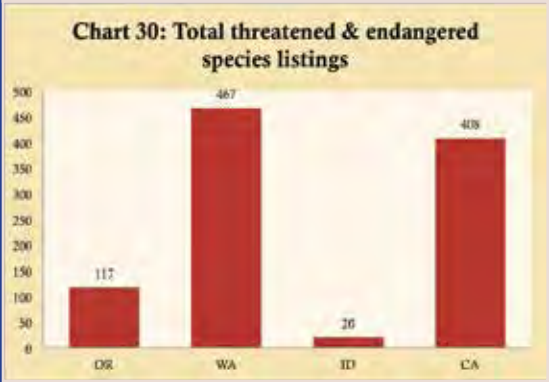
Each state is in a different stage of assessing and reporting water quality information.

The leading causes of stream impairment in Oregon are temperature, sedimentation, nutrients, pH, dissolved oxygen, pathogens, and to a lesser extent, naturally occurring minerals, and some pesticides. Similar causes of impairment, but in different order, appear for other bodies of water.

More than 60 percent of Oregon's landmass lies in an arid climate. This means there is less rain or snowfall to contribute to perennial stream flow that is necessary for cool water. In addition, the more arid regions have less land vegetation and natural riparian vegetation, due to lack of water. This contributes to higher natural temperatures in the streams across much of eastern Oregon and Washington, Idaho, and California. Getting to







"cool" may never be possible, making temperature modeling and regulation a challenge.

Agriculture bears some, but not all, responsibility in these situations. Many conditions are naturally occurring. There are several factors beyond the control of growers:

- temperature, vegetation and rain or snowfall that greatly impact the amount of available water
- sedimentation from degraded forest conditions, due to fires
- severe weather events, creating slides, floods, and washouts
- bacteria levels from wildlife contamination of waters
- naturally occurring high background levels of various mineral components.

Keeping this in mind, agriculture does have an important part to play in minimizing impacts and improving conditions. Strategies include protecting and restoring streamside areas, managing croplands to prevent and control erosion, and managing manure and other nutrients to promote plant uptake and minimize runoff.

Each state has unique challenges, site-specific issues, a variety of causes leading to impairment (some of which are from natural or legacy conditions), and various resources available to help landowners, businesses, municipalities, and the urban public implement strategies and remedies.

Invasive Species

Invasive pests in Oregon include, but are not limited to, plants, animals, aquatic plants and animals, plant diseases, and animal diseases. All are devastating in their own way and need to be prevented whenever possible—a difficult task in a global trade and travel environment. For invasive species, the states stack up similarly in rank to the T&E listings. Idaho has the fewest invasive species, again stationed more insularly and less directly impacted by trade. Oregon follows next, with fewer invasive species than Washington. California tops the comparisons with over 470 introductions within the last 100 years. From 2000 to the present, Oregon has had 43 new introductions; Idaho-26; Washington-51, and California-38. All states have invasive species councils that actively engage the public in the battle to slow the introductions and control the impact of invasive species.

The Oregon Department of Agriculture has been successful controlling insects like gypsy moth and the Japanese beetle, but challenged by the persistence of *P. ramorum*—which causes sudden oak death—and other disease-causing organisms, as well as emerging insects such as the spotted wing drosophila. Some invasives become pervasive and more difficult to eradicate. Then, the goal is to control these species on private working lands

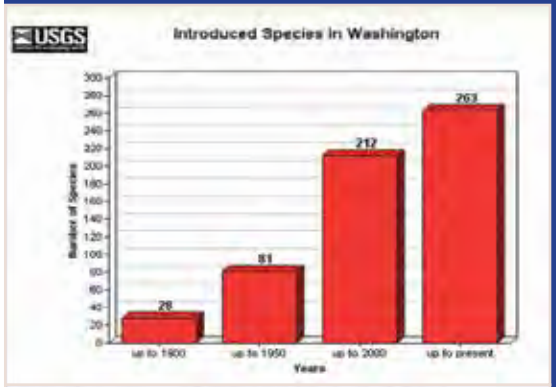
in a manner that is cost-effective, control-effective, and with minimal impact on the surrounding environment. Equally important are public lands, parks, scenic areas, rights-of-way, waterways, riparian areas and wetlands, and other natural settings where invasive weeds, insects, aquatic life, and diseases can wreak havoc.

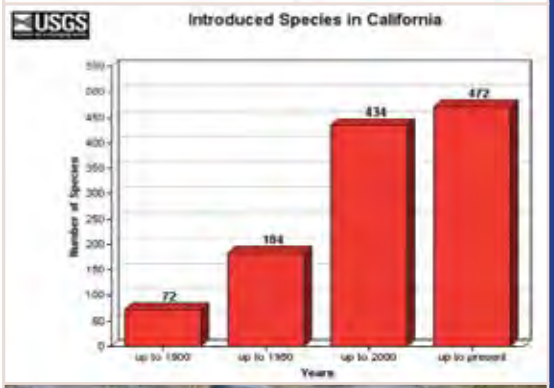
Conclusions

- Agriculture has a role to play in responsible management of natural resources.
- Some conditions that impair water or soil quality are naturally occurring and beyond the control of growers.
- Federal and state agencies responsible for species management can accomplish more through collaboration with landowners than by restrictive listings and prescriptive management practices that impact farm or ranch resources and disrupt rural economies.
- Farms need to be profitable and have access to cost-share programs in order to reach standards and achieve improvements in resource management.
- Vigilance is key to preventing the spread of invasive species. Efforts require tracking, controlling, and eradication. Collaborative public and private participation is the most effective way to achieve success.

Recommendations for Policy Makers

- Incentives are important. Investment in resources is sometimes more costly than landowners can afford. Grants, cost-share, or other financial incentives are necessary to help farmers manage their lands to protect water quality, fish and wildlife.
- Fund technical specialists at Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCDs), watershed councils, and other organizations that help farmers and ranchers design their projects, review technical proposals, and secure grants and financing options.
- Provide flexibility in regulatory programs and focus on outcomes rather than specific practices.
- Help establish assessments of both landscape conditions and water quality as indicators of agriculture's progress to address water quality concerns.
- Continue funding ODA plant programs that offer robust tracking systems, control tools, and resources to respond against invaders that continually threaten the ecosystems and economy of the state.





Land Use

Even with the pressure of population increases, Oregon's hallmark land use process has protected much of our land base for agriculture. However, continued development pressure, particularly around existing metropolitan areas, requires constant vigilance by the agriculture community. Also, we are losing prime farmland in the Willamette Valley annually to aggregate (gravel) mining. The state should take a proactive approach to finding other locations for aggregate mining by requiring an alternatives analysis on prime farmland.

The success of Oregon's wine industry and the public's growing interest in food and agriculture has sharply increased the development of rural tourism and entertainment activities in rural areas. These new ventures, from winery events to pumpkin patches and farm stays, can help diversify the agriculture economy and increase the support of agriculture in urban areas.

However, we want to ensure that these activities are directly related to commercial farm use or processing on the farm where they are located, and that they are compatible with other farm and ranch operations in the area. Without a consistent and even public policy approach to these enterprises, conflicts can occur over excessive traffic, noise, dust, etc. We urge the Oregon legislature to take a comprehensive approach and analyze the myriad complex issues involved, before taking action on new legislation around agritourism.

Lynn Youngbar

A key requirement of agriculture's viability is long-term availability of land, especially lands with high-value agriculture soils and water. Unfortunately, many of our most productive crop lands are in flatter areas with water access and near urban areas. These also tend to be the most desirable for new development, e.g. much of the Willamette Valley and parts of southern and central Oregon.

In order to preserve land for productive agriculture and forestry, the Oregon Legislature created a land use system in 1970 that specifies zones in which primary activities are devoted to agriculture (cropping and livestock), forestry, or urban development. This zoning helps minimize conflicting uses. There are various blends of these zones, and an exception process that may allow certain other uses in agriculture zones, such as the location of utilities, churches, schools, etc. when evaluated for the impacts on agricultural activities.

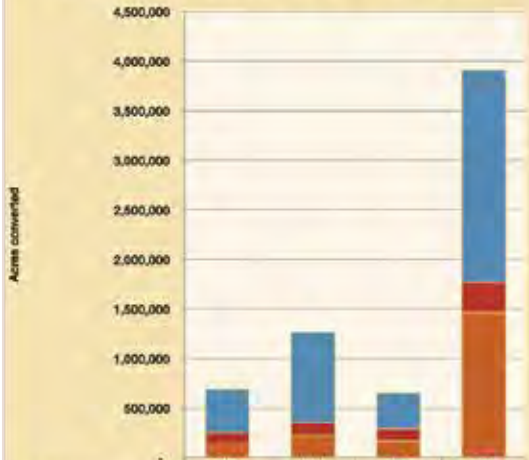
Oregon's land use system is more comprehensive than that of surrounding states, although each has ordinances, and developmental review and approval processes, which provide protections for farmland. Idaho is the least restrictive on farmland conversion. California instituted an easement program that provides a lower property tax rate in exchange for 10 or 20-year commitments to agricultural land use. This is a voluntary "sign up" program, whereas Oregon's system is applied equally across all property in a respective zone. Preferential agricultural property tax rates are applied in Oregon (reflecting agriculture rental values rather than development potential) as public policy in recognition of the broad benefits of agriculture to society, the economy, and the ecosystem. (A Comprehensive Valuation of Agriculture: http://oregon.gov/ODA/Pages/do_reports_land.aspx).

The amount of land preserved in agriculture—or conversely, the amount of agriculture acres converted to developed use—is a strategic measure of policy and societal influence on the viability and structure of agriculture in each state.

California has the highest rate of total farm acres lost, with 21 percent of acreage converted over the past 25 years, forever under asphalt and buildings. Idaho has lost 17 percent of overall ag land to development, followed by Washington at 9 percent. Oregon lost 8 percent. Prime farmland fared better, so the best of the best is being preserved longer while non-prime lands are given over to development as population increases, ranging from 4 percent to 6 percent in all states.

Two-and-a-half decades of data show Idaho and Washington faced the greatest increase in population, both with over 65 percent growth (1982 to 2007). California population increased 59 percent, and Oregon population grew by 47 percent.

Chart 31: Agricultural land (acres) converted to developed land, 1982-2007



	OR	WA	ID	CA
Rural lands converted	431,100	907,100	383,800	2,142,100
Prime ag land coverted	122,700	124,700	124,400	301,500
Ag land converted (non-prime)	132,600	231,300	185,100	1,465,700

	OR	WA	ID	CA
% Prime Converted	-4%	-6%	-4%	-6%
% Total Ag Land Converted	-8%	-9%	-17%	-21%
Population growth 1980-2011	47%	71%	68%	59%

While Oregon's land use process is envied by many states, it is always under pressure, particularly in expanding urban areas to provide jobs and housing for future populations. But who will provide food and landscape materials if we eat away at our valuable farm land for future development?

The Governor's Office has recently convened stakeholders in an Urban Growth Advisory Committee to streamline the urban growth expansion process for smaller communities (less than 25,000 population). While this process can help Oregon's smaller communities accommodate the growth they are experiencing, it will be important to make sure that options other than the conversion of the best farmlands are seriously considered for new boundary expansions. And we need to make sure we are looking at cumulative impacts so that we don't eat away valuable farmland little by little, even farmland that seems less suitable.

Keep in mind that nearly 900 vineyards have sprung up in the past 30 years, mostly on class III-VI soils. "Some of this land was claimed to be non-farm land in the past. Had the Goal 3 definition of agricultural land adopted in 1975 not included 'other lands suitable for agricultural use,' much of this class V land would likely have been developed for other uses." (2008-09 FARM & FOREST REPORT, http://go.usa.gov/gQ5W).

Also, the fast growing rural tourism industry, while an asset to many farms, is also impacting farm operations. Rural tourism is on the rise and an increase in events on farms (for example, concerts, weddings, wine related events) increases traffic on rural roads, and objections to dust, spraying and farm related noise. These conditions may put pressure on neighboring agriculture operations, leading to conflicts about enforcement of local and state codes. A consistent, statewide approach is necessary to create an environment of certainty for those undertaking these events and to protect those who farm near them. Cumulative impacts of these uses are also important considerations, as Napa Valley in California demonstrated with a moratorium on new wineries.

Other pressures on ag lands include energy facility siting and transmission, rural residential developments, aggregate mining, parks, and other non-farm uses.

We urge the strong support by policy makers of agriculture land preservation for agriculture use.

Conclusion

Oregon appears to be losing ag lands to rural (non-farm) uses, and then these rural lands are further re-zoned or developed in ways that can impact production agriculture. Lawmakers need to keep an eye on the overall loss and cumulative influence of these conversions and uses.

Recommendations for policy makers

- Require an alternatives analysis on any application for mining aggregate on prime farmland.
- Implement a consistent and even statewide policy on rural tourism and related events including wineries.

Local Foods & Small Farms

The number and variety of direct marketing opportunities for farmers in Oregon has increased dramatically since I started farming 16 years ago. Then, there were only a handful of farmers' markets in the state. Last year over 90,000 shoppers visited farmers' markets weekly and spent several million dollars directly with Oregon farmers. Fresh market growers are also reaching more consumers every year through CSA (community supported agriculture), farm stands, u-pick, and local restaurant sales.

For many people, market farmers are the face of Oregon agriculture. These farmers are dedicated to bringing high quality products to market and their enthusiasm is inspiring.

Growing for local markets has benefits to both farmers and communities. Everyone knows we should be eating more fresh fruits and veggies so the benefits there are obvious! When consumers shift their food dollars to local and regional farms it can create more jobs on the farm and for related businesses. In addition, many small farms have chosen to be certified organic or self identify as sustainable which helps to protect natural resources, if managed well.

That said, there is so much more we can do. Both small farms and communities will benefit if local food can be made more available and affordable. Balancing concerns about food safety and habitat improvements is an ongoing struggle for many fresh market growers. And last, but not least, there is work to be done to improve the profitability of small farms. While there are some great success stories out there, many farmers still depend on off farm incomes to support their household.

Successful, sustainable small farms and strong local food systems provide big benefits to the citizens of Oregon. We must support key programs and policies in order to resolve some of the current challenges and insure the success of small farms now and into the future.

Laura Masterson

Sustaining successful small farms

Based on Oregon's farm structure, it is no surprise that direct marketing is an important strategy in many areas of the state.

The number of Oregon farmers' markets has increased nearly four fold in the past two decades. The phenomenon is not unique to Oregon, however. Increased interest in supporting local farms is evident across the nation.

Here's how the number of farmers' markets stack up between the four states (Chart 32):

- Oregon is outpacing Washington and Idaho in this venue, but California is clearly the leader.
- A percentage of the number of farmers engaged in direct marketing of any sort has Oregon well in the lead with 16 percent, followed by Washington (14 percent), California (9 percent), and Idaho (8 percent).
- Oregon ranks second in all direct farm product sales—including those from farm stands, Community Supported Agriculture (CSAs), online marketing, etc.—totaling over $270 million in the four states.

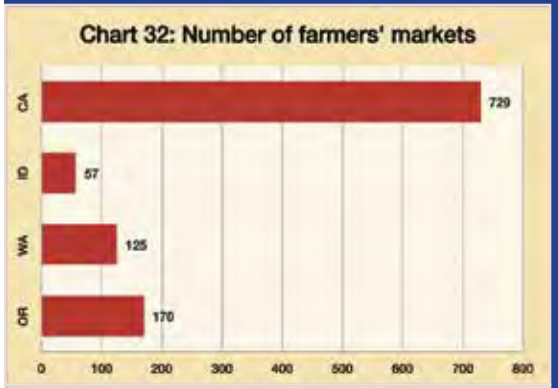
As expected, California dominates the volume of direct farm sales. Oregon follows in second place with 21 percent of the total, or nearly $57 million, going to Oregon farmers from direct sales.

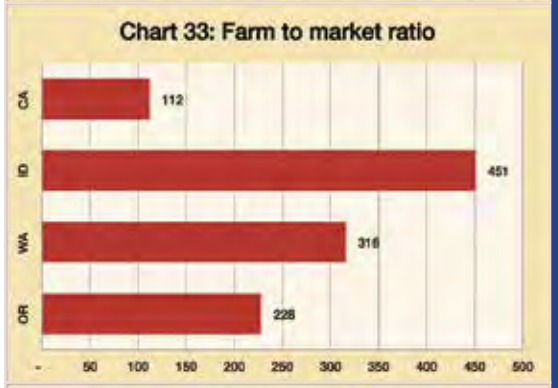
Direct sales are important for smaller farmers, especially those just starting out. On a per farm basis, the sales average about $9,000 in Oregon (see Chart 36). This is clearly not enough to support a family or even one person, especially after expenses are deducted from this sales figure. The need to assist small and beginning farmers to boost sales is evident.

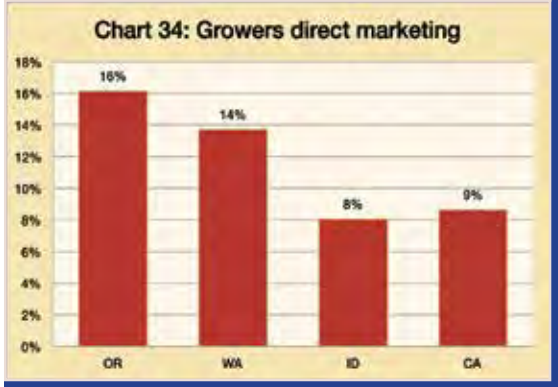
Averages, of course, don't tell the whole story. There are certainly some small farms that are doing well and growing. That's what we want to see.

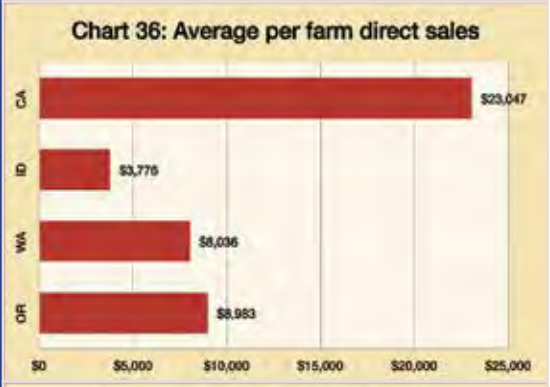
However, because most small farms lack "scale" or size that brings certain economies or efficiencies, they need to collaborate or enter into agreements with other farms to aggregate goods; share equipment, cooler space, cleaning or processing facilities; jointly lease land; or create cooperative marketing opportunities.

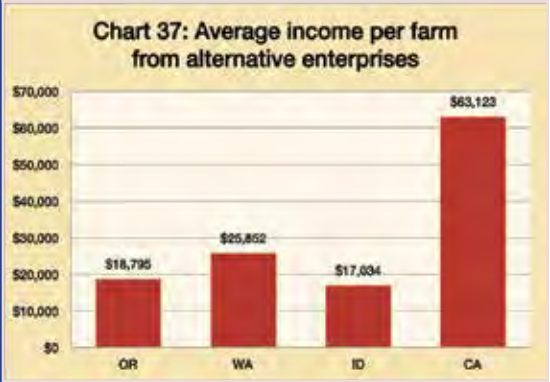
The US Department of Agriculture has made beginning and small farmers a priority and is allocating significant resources, policy, and technical assistance to this sector. As many small farms in Oregon are also focusing their production practices on organic certification, that arena is also a focus of USDA programs and funding.











Some of the incentives for small farms include:

- Cost-share for organic certification (administered by the Oregon Department of Agriculture)
- Cost-share of technical assistance and qualifying practices to implement buffer strips, conservation crop rotation, cover crops, drip irrigation, fencing, field borders, mulching, nutrient management, pest management and others practices through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP).
- Research funding into organic practices to increase yields, control weeds, and address pests and diseases (Oregon State University and other universities).
- Dedicated loan funds for beginning and small farmers through USDA's Farm Service Agency.
- Farm to school, farmers' markets, and other direct marketing program support.

Expanding Alternative Income Opportunities

Upwards of 13,000 Oregon farms are participating in various types of alternative incomes that help support agriculture operations (Chart 37).

Average farm income from these enterprises in Oregon is nearly $19,000 per year for each operation (includes direct marketing).

Renewable energy siting policy needs to recognize that sizable facilities should not be on prime farmland or interfere with the principle use of farmland for farm purposes. However, there are many opportunities for expanding renewables and other alternative enterprises with careful and creative zoning, siting standards, and model criteria for counties to consider.

Conclusion

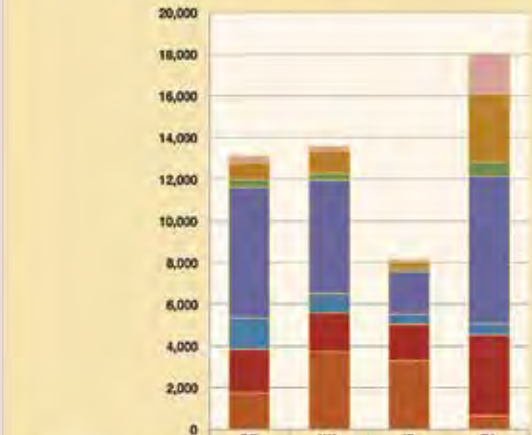
Smaller operations are an important part of the character of Oregon agriculture. These farms need assistance in expanding sales and alternative income opportunities using the natural resource base to remain viable.

Recommendations for policy makers

Policy makers can help beginning and smaller farms, and alternative income opportunities on Oregon farms by:

- supporting the Agriculture in the Classroom program (http://aitc.oregonstate.edu) so a rising generation will understand food and natural resource issues, and career opportunities.
- supporting high school FFA and other vocational and technical training programs that can prepare interested students in applied learning and career development related to agriculture and natural resources.
- creating an "apprentice" certification program for new farmers in Oregon.
- supporting farm incubator programs throughout the state.
- supporting OSU Small Farms Program and research.
- supporting Food-hub.org and other online marketing outlets for growers.
- supporting farmers' markets, farm stands, farm to school, community supported agriculture (CSAs) and other local venues to expand outlets for small operations.
- making business planning more readily available to new farm start-ups.
- eliminating the estate tax for farmland transfers to family or new/beginning farmers.
- creating model county siting standards for renewable energy or other alternative farming models (agro-tourism) to minimize conflicts with other farming operations while enabling income opportunities for small or diversified operations.

Chart 38: Number of farms engaged in alternative income agriculture enterprises



	OR	WA	ID	CA
Wind, digester or PV solar	342	217	147	1,956
Organics	799	1,075	273	3,236
Agri-tourism	376	342	135	685
Direct marketing	6,274	5428	2,076	7,068
Farm forest products/timber	1,488	933	465	546
Custom services for other growers	2,095	1,852	1,765	3,669
Conservation programs	1,756	3,722	3,265	668

Food Safety

We live in a country with an abundant supply of safe, nutritious food. It's delicious and fresh, waiting to be enjoyed, whether from the farmers' market or grocery store. However, it doesn't just happen. Abundant, safe food takes a team of farmers, ranchers, employees, veterinarians, scientists, and food safety professionals at the federal, state, and local levels of government.

At our dairy farm, we are visited by an ODA food safety inspector, a veterinarian who checks our cows to ensure they are healthy and happy, and a CAFO inspector who makes sure that manure nutrients are used in the best way for the land. The milk receives even more scrutiny with quality checks at both the farm and the processing plant. That sounds like a lot of regulation, but these steps ensure that each gallon of milk is as safe as possible and is produced in an environmentally friendly way.

All farmers and food producers are responsible for providing a high level of safe, nutritious products regardless of farm or food operation size or scale. Food safety is not an option—it's a priority.

Our united goal is to produce, deliver, and serve wholesome and safe agricultural products for each and every family.

Jerome Rosa

Safe food is smart food

Throughout all stages of the food system, everyone has a role to play in ensuring food is safe and wholesome to consume. This includes from seed to farm, through processing to the consumer, and the preparation and handling by consumers at home or in restaurants and other outlets.

State resources are critical in times of food recalls to pinpoint sources as quickly as possible, to protect potentially affected consumers, and to minimize financial damage to the rest of the industry from "guilt by association."

Comparing states in this arena is very difficult due to the difference in how food safety programs are configured and what agencies are involved. Food illness outbreaks are as likely to be caused by contamination during distribution as from the farm source. Hence, impacts can be anywhere food is distributed, not just at a single location. Also, food is sourced from all across the globe, year round. How the end product is handled and cooked can also be the cause of an outbreak. These and other factors all play a role in this complex array of present day food systems.

One program that cuts across states for food safety adherence at the farm, food processing, and packing levels in fresh produce is the USDA Good Agricultural Practices (GAP-farm level) and Good Handling Practices programs (GHP-handler/packer level).

GAP/GHP certification audits are conducted by third-party entities based on FDA's Guidelines to Minimize Microbial Contamination for Fresh Fruits and Vegetables. The practices are a set of parameters that growers can implement during growing, harvesting, sorting, packaging, and storing to reduce the possibility of microbial contamination.

Some process similar to GAP for growers will likely be part of the new FDA Food Safety Modernization Act requirements. A complete list of the criteria for growers to pass GAP certification can be found here: http://go.usa.gov/gQNm

Global GAP that transcends borders is also being widely adopted: http://www.globalgap.org

For growers to adhere to this level of management on a daily basis requires a dedicated staff and additional resources, especially in documentation and recording all activities, the ability to trace product to fields and through the chain of custody, as well as certification fees for third-party audits—in other words, costs increase for the grower. There may be a marketing return, or there may not.

A multitude of certification programs have emerged from large corporate buyers to address

food safety (including Walmart, Kroeger's, and many fast food companies). These evolve, and the specifics of what will be required as a minimum in the future remains uncertain.

But this much is certain—the time, attention, and resources devoted to food safety in farm production will be ratcheted up.

Conclusions

- Growers and food processors must adapt to new production safeguards and testing measures of the Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA)—not only to maintain the reputation of a product in the market, but also to remain competitive financially with additional costs to meet the standards.
- State agency food regulators also need adequate resources to assist the industry and continually ensure safe food is available for the public.

Recommendations for Policy Makers

- Growers need technical assistance, development of best management practices, and possibly financial help for food safety efforts.
- Prioritize food safety in the state budget. The Oregon Department of Agriculture food safety inspections and commodity inspection audit programs help ensure that consumers enjoy a safe food supply. ODA programs also help growers of all size understand and comply with food safety codes and best management practices. This requires dedicated state resources and priority importance, affecting consumers everywhere Oregon products travel.

2012 Farm Bill Priorities

Priorities for Oregon Ag

- **RESEARCH**—public funding of agriculture research returns great benefits to the public; Extension is essential to make research accessible to growers.
- **CONSERVATION**—strong Title II conservation programs and incentives for growers, especially around water quality and ecosystem benefits.
- **CROP INSURANCE**—replace most Title I programs (direct payments) with a strong safety net that protects growers from catastrophic disasters and wide market fluctuations and other risks; coverage for a variety of crops and whole farm income protection options.
- **MARKETING**—Strong export programs (MAPP, etc.) and local program support (farmer's markets, farm to school, etc.).
- **SPECIALTY CROP GRANTS**—continue with state block grants; very effective.
- **VALUE-ADDED PRODUCER GRANTS**—important to help growers diversify and add value-streams to their operations.
- **ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLES**—continue support for more biobased products, tax incentives, and agriculture market options.
- **FINANCIAL PROGRAMS**—Farm Service Agency loans serve a critical niche in agriculture lending, especially to small and medium-sized growers.
- **FOOD SAFETY**—assisting growers to meet standards of the new Food Safety Modernization Act, as well as continuing cooperative efforts with state agencies through appropriated resources.
- **INVASIVES**—growing problem that needs continual attention; prevention is less costly than eradication or control.

Non-Farm Bill priorities

- Estate tax elimination for agriculture, or reset to 2010 levels.
- Legal and available workforce.
- More resources for water capture and development projects.

Board of Agriculture Resolution

Big Tent, all Agriculture Needed/Welcome

At its quarterly meeting in June 2011, the State Board of Agriculture approved a policy resolution in support of diverse farm systems, scale (size), markets, and technologies—an approach commonly called "the big tent" because of its inclusiveness to the diversity found in today's Oregon agriculture. The resolution reads:

- Whereas a broad spectrum of production systems, certification programs, and technologies exist in agriculture (with many labels)—ranging from organic, natural, sustainable, Good Agriculture Practices (GAP), conventional, biotechnology, and many more;
- Whereas Oregon farms vary in scale, business structure, and length of time in operation—some new, some over a century in the same family farm business—all contributing to the mosaic of agriculture in our state;
- Whereas farmers have opportunities and responsibilities to many markets, including those nearby (local), regionally, and internationally, any of which may involve selling direct to consumers or wholesale, via contract or open market pricing;
- Whereas those engaged in production of agricultural crops or livestock are entrepreneurs, venturing their own knowledge, capital, resources, and ideals to bring products to market with the intent to make a profit;
- Whereas farmers should, of their choosing, be able to pursue and utilize all available legal technologies and agriculture production systems to grow crops and raise livestock while preserving the safety of our food supply;

- Whereas all growers have the responsibility for good stewardship of natural resources, and every farmer/rancher must make management decisions that can support such stewardship regardless of production system;
- Whereas good communication between neighboring farmers about practices and cropping choices is important to maintain crop integrity, resolve potential conflicts between neighboring operations, and help maintain successful farm operations;
- Whereas those engaged in agricultural pursuits recognize that improvements in production processes require research, technological advances, and infrastructures to support adoption of new methods;
- Whereas feeding and supplying a world population projected to increase from 7 billion to over 9 billion people in the next 30-40 years will require every available production methodology and technology, adapted to local conditions, that improves output while maintaining natural resources.

Therefore, the State Board of Agriculture supports

- Wise management of all production systems on farmlands and agriculture applications, striving for economic viability, natural resource stewardship, good neighbor and employee relations, and community connections.
- Growers retaining the legal and economic opportunity to choose production technologies and resources, size of operation, and business structures necessary to produce products that meet the markets they choose to serve.
- Growers using best management practices (BMPs) where needed to minimize conflict between production systems as necessary, such as required isolation or control areas, good neighbor (farm-to-farm) communications about crops to be grown, pinning systems that notify other growers of crops and production systems, and other methods of adequate management to minimize cross pollination or crop commingling, noise or nuisance impacts, and other potential interactions.
- State and federal programs that encourage a variety of agriculture production systems with appropriate research, infrastructure, tax policies and marketing support to engender new ideas; facilitate commerce; support efficiencies in inputs, production and yields; sustain natural resources; and provide financial and technical assistance when available and appropriate.

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT of

Annual Performance Progress Report (APPR) for Fiscal Year (2011-2012)

Original Submission Date: 2012

Finalize Date:

2011-2012 KPM #	2011-2012 Approved Key Performance Measures (KPMs)
1	Food Safety - Ensure high levels of compliance with each of the ten risk factors identified by Centers for Disease Control in retail stores.
2	Motor Fuel - Percent of motor fuel samples found in compliance with posted octane levels.
3	Top 100 Exclusions - Percent of plant pests, diseases, or weeds on the Oregon 100 Most Dangerous Invaders list successfully excluded each year.
4	Noxious Weed Control - Percentage of state-listed noxious weeds successfully excluded from the state or with stable or decreasing populations.
5	T&E Plants - Percent of listed T&E plants with stable or increasing populations as a result of department management and recovery efforts.
6	Pesticide Investigations - Percent of pesticide investigations that result in enforcement actions.
7	Non-traditional production certification - Number of acres certified where the Department of Agriculture provided technical assistance or auditing services.
8	Trade Activities - Sales as a result of trade activities with Oregon producers and processors.
9	Ag Employment - Number of jobs saved or created as a result of activities to retain or expand existing Oregon agricultural and food processing capacity. Measured in numbers of jobs based on telephone and email surveys of companies assisted.
10	CAFOs - Percent of permitted Oregon Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs) found to be in compliance with their permit during annual inspections.
11	Smoke Management - No increase above 2002 levels in hours of 'significant smoke intrusions' due to field burning in key cities in the Willamette Valley as measured by nephelometer readings.
12 a	Water Quality - Percent of monitored stream sites associated with predominantly agriculture use with significantly increasing trends in water quality.
12 b	Water Quality - Percent of monitored stream sites associated with predominantly agriculture use with water quality in good to excellent condition.

2011-2012 KPM #	2011-2012 Approved Key Performance Measures (KPMs)
12 c	Water Quality - Percent of monitored stream sites associated with predominantly agriculture use with decreasing trends in water quality.
13	Customer Service - Percent of customers rating their satisfaction with the agency's customer service as "good" or "excellent": overall customer service, timeliness, accuracy, helpfulness, expertise and availability of information.

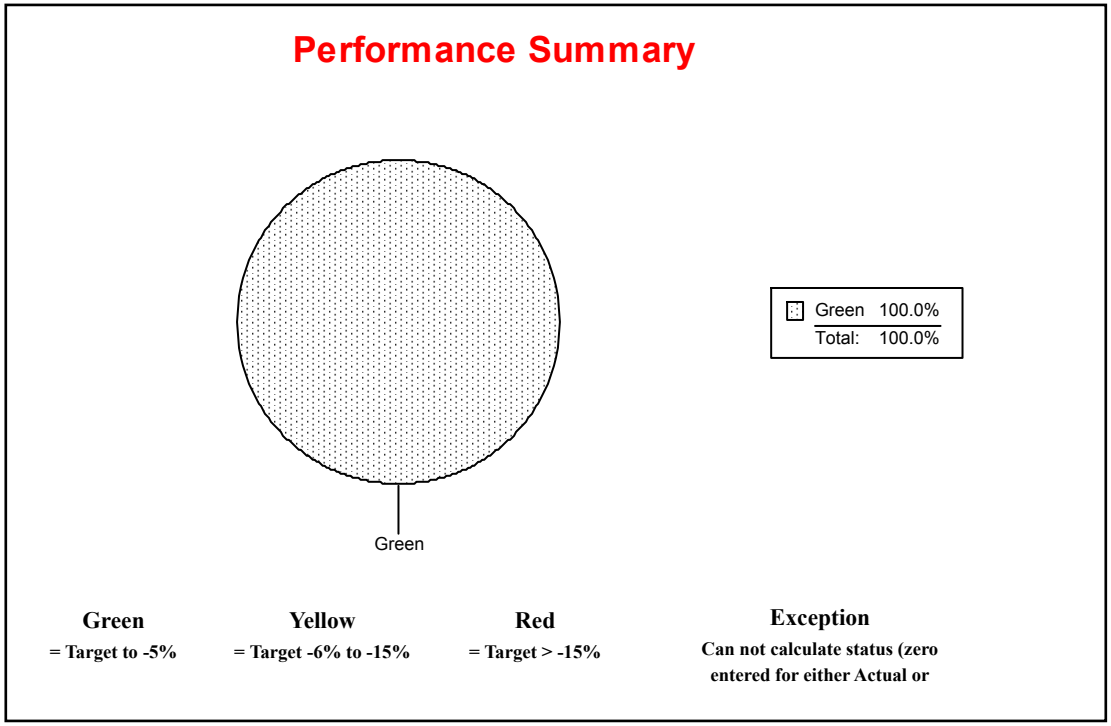
New Delete	Proposed Key Performance Measures (KPM's) for Biennium 2013-2015
NEW	**Title:** Noxious Weed Control - Percentage of state "A" & "T" listed noxious weed populations successfully excluded from the state or kept decreasing or stable. **Rationale:**
NEW	**Title:** Non-traditional 3rd party certification services - Number of days required to process and issue certification after audit completion. **Rationale:** This measure would replace the current Measure #7 that reads: Non-traditional production certification - Number of acres certified where the Department of Agriculture provided technical assistance or auditing service. The current measure uses and acreage target for which is not controllable by anything the Oregon Department of Agriculture does.
NEW	**Title:** Weighing and Measuring Devicies - Percent of weighing and measuring devices examined found in compliance with Oregon's weights and measures laws **Rationale:** Original Measure: Motor Fuel - Percent of motor fuel samples found in compliance with posted octane levels. The proposed KPM would do a better job tracking and measuring the main charge and responsibilty of the division. The current KPM only tracks motor fuel octane compliance, which is part of our Motor Fuel Quality progra.
NEW	**Title:** Weighing and Measuring Devices - Percent of weighing and measuring devices examined found in compliance with Oregon's weights and measures laws **Rationale:** Original Measure: Motor Fuel - Percent of motor fuel samples found in compliance with posted octane levels. The proposed KPM would do a better job tracking and measuring the main charge and responsibilty of the division. The current KPM only tracks motor fuel octane compliance, which is part of our Motor Fuel Quality progra.
DELETE	**Title:** Motor Fuel - Percent of motor fuel samples found in compliance with posted octane levels. **Rationale:** MSD is a regulatory and enforcement program that the consumers and businesses rely on to enforce the weights and measures laws of Oregon in order to maintain equity in the marketplace. The proposed KPM would do a better job tracking and measuring the main charge and responsibilty of the division. The current KPM only tracks motor fuel octane compliance, which is part of our Motor Fuel Quality program

New Delete	Proposed Key Performance Measures (KPM's) for Biennium 2013-2015
DELETE	**Title:** Non-traditional production certification - Number of acres certified where the Department of Agriculture provided technical assistance or auditing services. **Rationale:**
DELETE	**Title:** Noxious Weed Control - Percentage of state-listed noxious weeds successfully excluded from the state or with stable or decreasing populations. **Rationale:** Reword performance measue to more closely represent what the Noxious Weed Control Program is tracking.

Proposed Key Performance Measures Targets for Biennium 2011-2013	2012	2013
Title: Food Safety - Ensure high levels of compliance with each of the ten risk factors identified by Centers for Disease Control in retail stores.	92.00	92.00
Title: Pesticide Investigations - Percent of pesticide investigations that result in enforcement actions.	20.00	20.00
Title: CAFOs - Percent of permitted Oregon Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs) found to be in compliance with their permit during annual inspections.	90.00	90.00

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT of	I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
Agency Mission: The Oregon Department of Agriculture has a threefold mission: 1) Ensure Food Safety and Provide Consumer Protection; 2) Protect Agricultural Natural Resources; and 3) Promote Economic Development in the Agricultural Industry.	

Contact:	Lisa Hanson, Deputy Director	**Contact Phone:**	503-986-4632
Alternate:	Sherry Kudna, Executive Assistant test	**Alternate Phone:**	503-986-4619



1. SCOPE OF REPORT

The Oregon Department of Agriculture's (ODA) key performance measures represent programs that tie to Oregon Benchmarks and link directly to the agency mission. These measures are a limited representation of the programs and services delivered by ODA. The ODA mission is diverse and encompasses activities authorized by 30 different chapters of Oregon Revised Statutes.

2. THE OREGON CONTEXT

ODA's high level outcomes are directly linked to the agency's three-fold mission: to ensure food safety and provide consumer protection, protect natural resources, and promote economic development in the agricultural industry. The programs executed within ODA are integral to carrying out the agency mission. ODA works with other natural resource agencies as a contributor for many of Oregon's environmental related benchmarks including water quality and salmon recovery efforts.

3. PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

In many areas, ODA has made solid achievements toward performance measure targets. Programs that are core to ODA's technical expertise, and have a solid funding base show the most success.

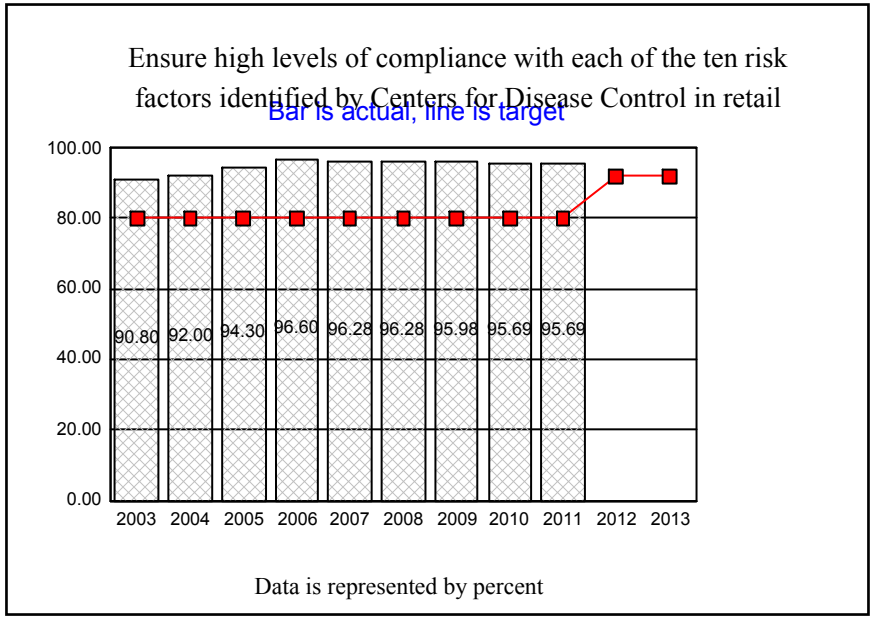
4. CHALLENGES

Due to ODA's diversity of programs and services it is challenging to develop performance measures that capture information and accomplishments that are meaningful to the public as well as the agency's core customers.

5. RESOURCES AND EFFICIENCY

ODA has a biennial budget of $84 million. The budget is supported 62 percent by other funds (licenses and fees for service), 16 percent by state general fund, 8 percent by state lottery fund (primarily Ballot Measure 66 funds) and 14 percent by federal funds. Examples of efficiency efforts by ODA include development of strong links with higher education including creating technical exchanges with Oregon State University, one of the country's leading land grant institutions. In addition, ODA's pesticide division has agreements with community colleges and other educational institutions throughout the state to provide pesticide training and examinations. Inmates at the state penitentiary are constructing gypsy moth traps for ODAs survey programs as well as performing third party grading services offered by the shipping point inspection program. The food safety program has an interagency agreement with the Oregon Health Authority and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to streamline food safety inspections. The Animal Health Laboratory works extensively with Oregon State Universitys diagnostic laboratory to ensure that customer needs are met. ODA and the Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) coordinated to streamline and share payroll services.

KPM #1	Food Safety - Ensure high levels of compliance with each of the ten risk factors identified by Centers for Disease Control in retail stores.	2005
Goal	To meet the Department's prime mission of providing consumer protection through food safety.	
Oregon Context	This measure does not relate to Oregon Benchmarks.	
Data Source	Sources include: audit reports, inspection reports, consumer comments, and industry feedback.	
Owner	Food Safety Division, Vance Bybee (503) 986-4720	



1. OUR STRATEGY

A) Assign a risk value (high, medium, low) to each establishment licensed by the Food Safety Division (FSD) based on establishment history, production/activity hazards, volume, pathogens associated with the product, and market size. Based on the establishment's risk value, and inspector workloads, including but not limited to frequency of visits are determined.
B) Educate industry partners and consumers to recognize and abolish practices that may cause illness.
C) Require industry to take corrective action when risks to consumers or risky practices are discovered.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

FSD's scope of regulation includes manufacturing firms, retail establishments, and dairy establishments. Each targeted program area has its own target for compliance with food safety standards.
Retail: Food Safety's target for retail establishments is to have a minimum of 92% compliance in ten risk factors identified by the Centers for Disease Control. Those factors are:

- Demonstration of Knowledge
- Restriction of Ill Employees
- Adequate Hand Washing
- Cook Temperatures
- Adequate Reheat
- Cool Time and Temperature
- Holding Temperatures
- Food From Approved Source
- Protection From Contamination
- Clean/Sanitize

Manufacturing: Food Safety's target for manufacturing firms is to have a minimum of 90% compliance with the requirements primarily found in the Code of Federal Regulations Title 21.
Dairy: Food Safety's target for dairy establishments is to have a minimum of 90% compliance with requirements primarily found in the Pasteurized Milk Ordinance (PMO).

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

All areas of industry regulated by the food safety division meet or exceed the established compliance targets.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

Since every state establishes different standards for food safety, there are no direct comparisons; however according to federal audits, Oregon ranks among the highest in the nation for compliance with food safety programs and for reducing risk.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

The food industry is influenced by several ongoing factors that are in a constant state of flux—technology, market trends, and the economy are good examples. As a result, goals and priorities are also constantly changing to meet current demands. In addition the food safety division must continue to ensure that staff are highly trained and proficient in their knowledge and skills in order to provide accurate oversight and education to customers.

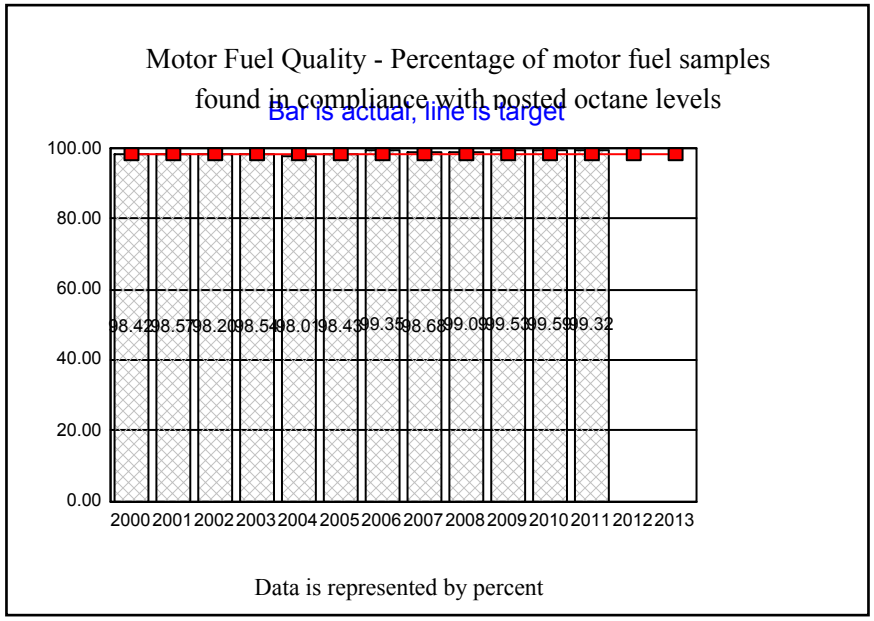
6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

FSD must maintain staffing levels and resources necessary to continue open and professional relationships with industry partners, including resources necessary to make a sufficient number of routine, unannounced inspections designed to motivate compliance. Additionally, FSD must track and ably respond to areas of noncompliance that are noted during inspections in a uniform and consistent manner. Uniformity in the application of statutes and administrative rules across the state is emphasized.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

This data has been collected from inspection reports for the 2009/2010 fiscal year.

KPM #2	Motor Fuel - Percent of motor fuel samples found in compliance with posted octane levels.	1998
Goal	This measure is linked to the agencys mission to ensure food safety and provide consumer protection.	
Oregon Context	ODA Mission	
Data Source	Internal Agency Systems	
Owner	Measurement Standards Division - Jason Barber, Administrator Phone: 503-986-4767	



1. OUR STRATEGY

Division inspectors verify gasoline octane to ensure consumers are getting the octane they are paying for. Approximately 1.5 billion gallons of gasoline are sold to consumers in the state of Oregon each year. Routinely monitoring the quality of gasoline sold in Oregon helps

assure consumers and businesses that the gasoline meets national quality standards. At the current retail price of gasoline, there is about ten cents per gallon difference between 87 to 89 octane and between 89 to 92 octane. During routine inspections, random samples of gasoline are screened to ensure they meet posted octane levels. This measure is linked to the agency's mission to provide consumer protection.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

In 1997 Oregon adopted national standards for motor fuel following a pilot project checking samples of gasoline for octane levels. It was determined that more than three percent of the fuel screened failed to meet national standards. The goal was to cut that number in half, obtaining a target compliance rate of 98.4 percent. Our goal is that 98.4 percent of gasoline sold in Oregon meets its labeled octane. Raising the target would not be of value as some error is expected to occur due to equipment.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

In the last six years the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) has continued to exceed its target compliance rate for motor fuel samples meeting posted octane levels. As of June 30, 2011, 3,846 samples of gasoline (regular, plus, and premium) have been screened to ensure they meet the antiknock index (or octane rating) posted on dispensers at gas stations. Of the 3,846 samples, 26 failed the inspectors screenings for octane requirements, resulting in a 99.32 percent compliance rate. This means that less than one percent of the fuel is sub-octane. Maintaining a fully funded inspection program ensures that consumers receive the octane they pay for and businesses are competing on a level playing field.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

There are no established standards for minimum compliance. In states where no motor fuel inspection exists, it is suspected that motor fuels may be sub-standard. Verificaton of quality provides assurance to consumers and businesses that they are getting what they pay for .

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

The biggest factor affecting results is the quality of fuel transported into the state . The presence of a viable program and continued unannounced screening of product throughout the supply chain (i.e., terminal, wholesaler, retailer) ensures that product continues to meet national standards. Fuel screenings are routinely conducted as part of weights and measures inspections. Reductions to related weights and measures inspections would result in a decrease in fuel inspections, and therefore would adversely affect Oregon's fuel quality

program.

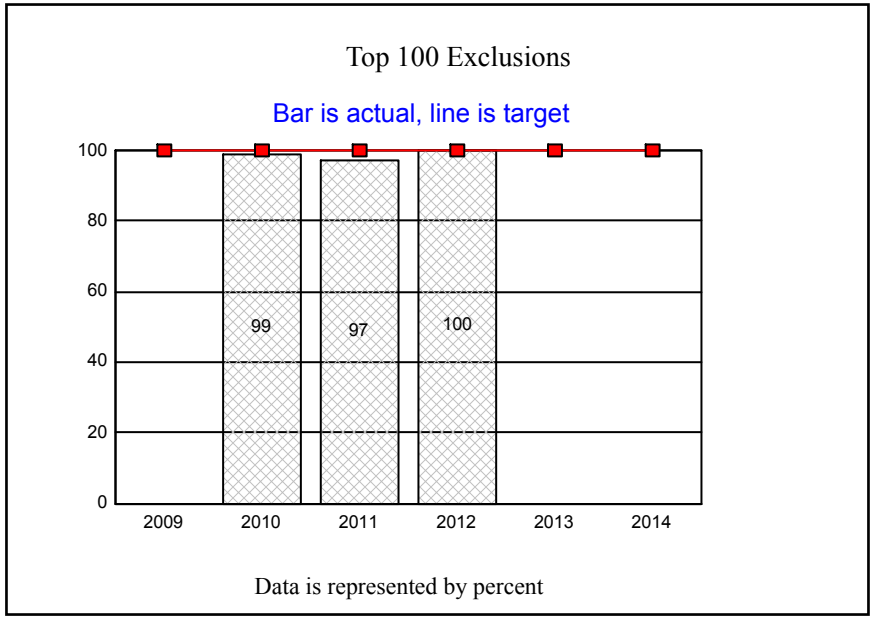
6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

ODA will continue regular screenings of gasoline in Oregon for octane requirements. Samples of fuel are shipped to independent laboratories when further examination is deemed necessary. ODA recently upgraded fuel testing equipment in order to maintain a viable program. As a result of consistent program performance, ODA proposed to make this a secondary internal measure.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Data is collected by inspectors who draw samples during routine inspections. The fuel is screened to ensure that it meets the octane level posted on the dispenser. Posted octane and screened octane are entered onto inspection reports and into an agency database for retrieval. This measure divides the total number of fuel screenings found in compliance with octane ratings by the total number of fuel samples screened. The reporting cycle is based on an Oregon fiscal year, July 1 through June 30.

KPM #3	Top 100 Exclusions - Percent of plant pests, diseases, or weeds on the Oregon 100 Most Dangerous Invaders list successfully excluded each year.	2005
Goal	TOP 100 EXCLUSIONS. Keep as many harmful invasive species out of the state as possible.	
Oregon Context	Directly related to Benchmark #89; the number of most threatening invasive species not successfully excluded or contained since 2000.	
Data Source	Annual Report Card of the Oregon Invasive Species Council.	
Owner	Plant Division, Dan Hilburn (503) 986-4663	



1. OUR STRATEGY

The Oregon Invasive Species Council (OISC) publishes an annual list of the 100 Most Dangerous Invasive Species Threatening to Invade Oregon. The ODA Plant Division strives to keep out plant pests, diseases, and weeds on this list. The Oregon Invasive Species Council,

USDA, APHIS, PPQ; USDA, Forest Service; and BLM are primary partners.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

It would be desirable to keep all harmful invasive species out of Oregon, but a perfectly effective exclusion program would either curtail all trade and travel, or be prohibitively expensive. An ambitious but realistic goal is 99 percent success each year.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

Since 2002, four species on the OISC 100 Most Dangerous list have become established. The OISC annual report card for 2011, gave Oregon's invasive species exclusion programs an "B" grade.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

Oregon's exclusion programs for invasive species compare favorably to those of other states and most other countries. Oregon completed the largest gypsy moth eradication program ever attempted anywhere in the 1980s. Three dozen other infestations of gypsy moth, Japanese beetle, and Asian ambroisa beetle have since been eradicated. Comparative measures are not available.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Introductions of invasive species are the direct result of trade and travel. As globalization increases, so does the risk of introducing harmful invasive species. USDA provides the first line of defense at international ports. ODA surveys for gypsy moth, sudden oak death, kudzu, and many other plant pests, diseases, and weeds. Two thirds of the species on the OISC 100 Most Dangerous List are insects, plant diseases, or weeds. A major focus of the plant program is to exclude these species, or contain them if they become established, before they can spread throughout the state. Unfortunately, traps or other efficient survey tools are only available for about a third of the target species. Effective, environmentally acceptable controls are also not always available either.

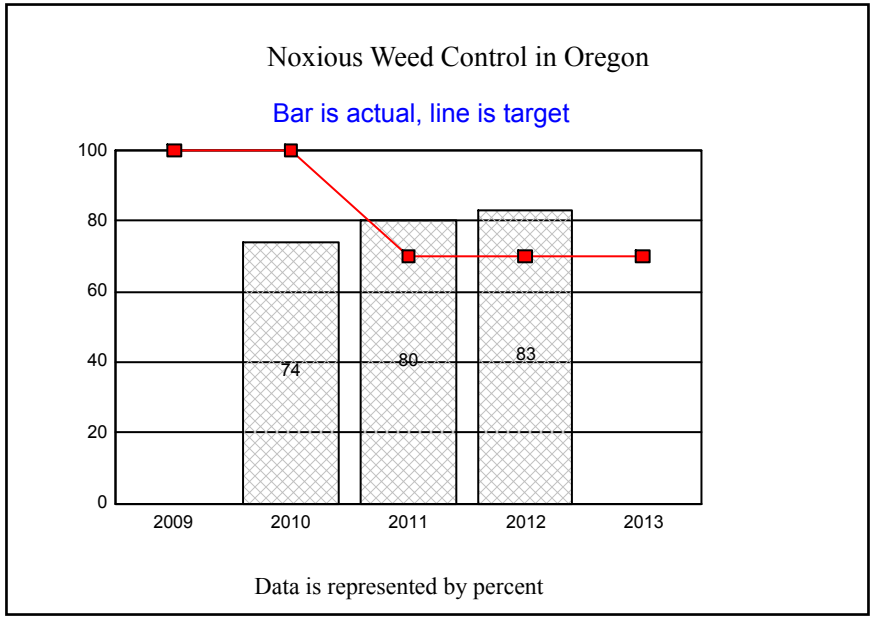
6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

Resources are decreasing at a time of increasing risk. A method to link resources to risk factors (trade and travel), would be highly desirable. A contingency fund for supporting emergency responses to invasive species introductions was created by the 2009 legislature. It is only partially funded and there is no method to refill it after an emergency.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

For additional information see the Annual Report Cards of the Oregon Invasive Species Council http ://oregon.gov/OISC/reports.shtml and the Annual Reports of the ODA, Plant Division http://oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/reports.shtml

KPM #4	Noxious Weed Control - Percentage of state-listed noxious weeds successfully excluded from the state or with stable or decreasing populations.	2005
Goal	WEED CONTROL. Exclusion and eradication of noxious weeds from the State of Oregon.	
Oregon Context	Directly related to benchmark #87: percent of monitored terrestrial plants and animals not at risk.	
Data Source	Survey and release records, Oregon Department of Agriculture.	
Owner	Plant Division, Dan Hilburn (503)986-4663	



1. OUR STRATEGY

The Noxious Weed Control Program mission is to protect Oregon from the invasion and proliferation of exotic noxious weeds . Exclusion and early detection are primary focuses. Biological control using USDA approved biological control agents is another focus for weeds that

are widespread. The program partners with counties, Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCDs), cooperative weed management areas, and other land managers via a very successful grant program targeting high-priority noxious weeds.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

Our ambitious but realistic target is to reduce or keep 70% of the "A" and "T" designated noxious weeds from spreading. Control and containment is considered successful if populations are declining or stable. Weeds that continue to spread are a sign that there is more work to do.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

This performance measure was redesigned in 2011. Currently 80% of noxious weeds are stable or declining.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

As far as we know this measure is unique. Oregon's noxious weed program is one of the best in the nation.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Introductions of new weeds continually pose additional challenges. Extensive seed banks mean that eradication/control programs take many years, sometimes a decade or more. Complete eradication is only realistic for weeds that are detected early and treated quickly.

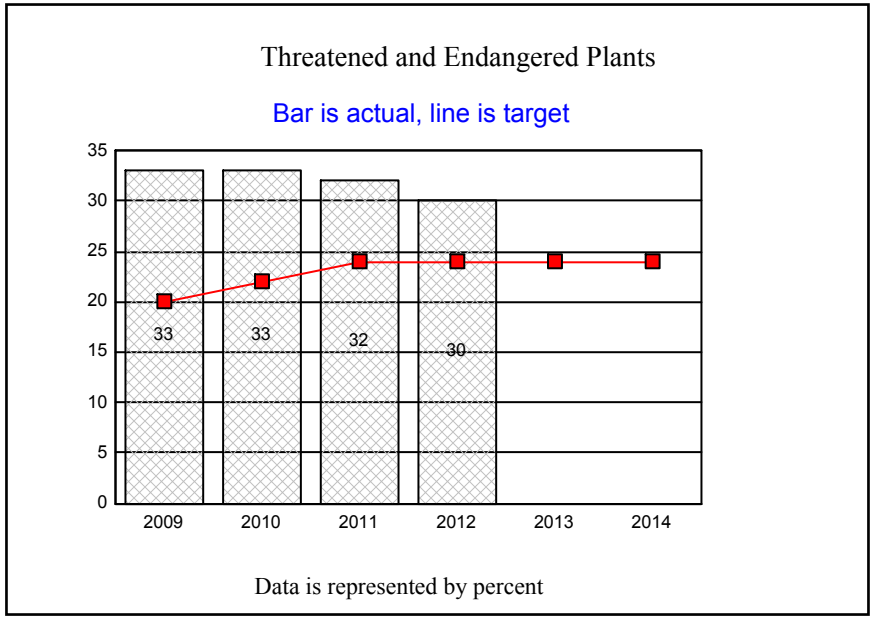
6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

Maintain base funding in order to leverage federal grants and allow for administration of lottery fund grants to partners. Base funding for county weed programs would add additional partners and levels the playing field in grant competition.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

The State Noxious Weed Board categorizes weeds as "A" (highest priority for exclusion/containment), "B" (too widespread for exclusion/containment), and "T" (to get A or B weeds to focus on). This performance measure is based on weed population trend information provided by weed control experts relating to all state listed noxious weeds.

KPM #5	T&E Plants - Percent of listed T&E plants with stable or increasing populations as a result of department management and recovery efforts.	2005
Goal	T & E Plants. Protect and conserve threatened and endangered native plants.	
Oregon Context	Directly related to benchmark #87a; percent of monitored terrestrial plants not at risk.	
Data Source	Annual Report of the ODA, Plant Division.	
Owner	Plant Program Area, Dan Hilburn (503)986-4663	



1. OUR STRATEGY

The program focuses on assisting public agencies and Oregon's citizens with management issues involving native plant species on state managed lands. The program (1) produces conservation plans for protected species; (2) regulates research and commercial activities

associated with listed plants; (3) supports state and local agencies and the public in dealing with management and protection of protected plants; and advises the federal government on the implication of listing Oregon plant species under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA).

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

The ultimate goal is to keep threatened and endangered (T/E) plants from going extinct. Our ambitious but realistic target is have successful projects for 24% of the of the listed species each year that result in stable or increasing populations. There are currently 58 listed T/E plant species in the State.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

In 2012, ODA staff consulted with 25 federal, state, and local government agencies (including Oregon Parks and Recreation, Oregon Department of Forestry, Benton County, Lane County, the city of Medford, the city of Salem, and many other counties and cities troughout Oregon) regarding over 150 publicly funded land actions throughout the state. Conservation work was initiated or continued on 44 of Oregon's 58 threatened and endangered plant species in 29 Oregon counties.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

All states but one have native plant conservation programs. Oregon's program is unusual in that it is housed in the Department of Agriculture. Many other similar state programs are in Departments of Natural Resources.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

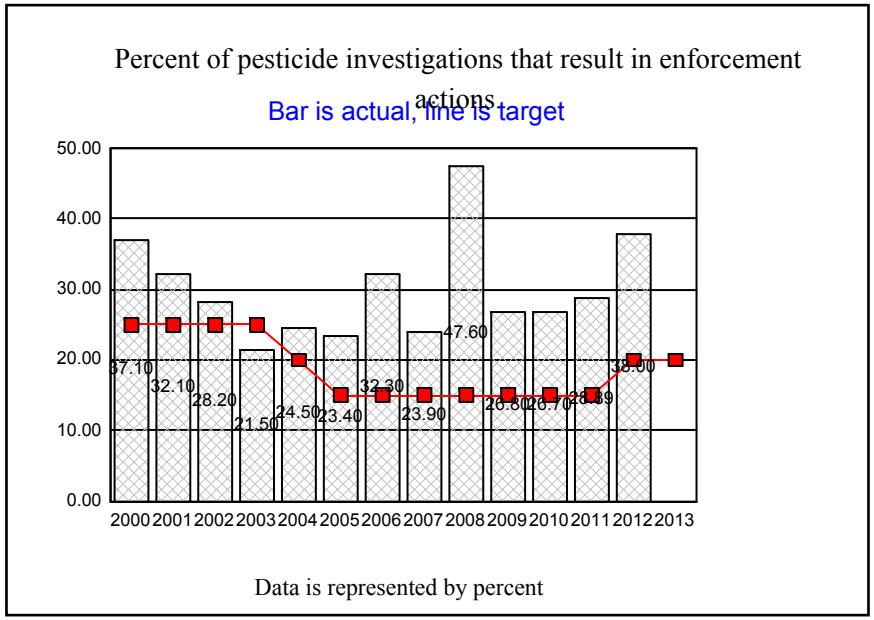
Find a source of base support for the program budget. Towards this end, an outside advisory panel advised ODA in 2010 to approach

OWEB about sponsoring a grant program that would permit the T/E plant program to collaborate with local partners to find solutions for rare plant and related habitat conservation issues. Another proposal suggested integrating the T/E plant program with the state weed control program. To date, a plan to allow the T/E program to gain better control over project priorities and budget stability remains elusive.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Due to the factors cited under nos. 5 and 6, above, data regarding the current status of most state- listed T/E plant species can only be estimated. Consistent, long-term investigations are required to adequately predict trends for any given species.

KPM #6	Pesticide Investigations - Percent of pesticide investigations that result in enforcement actions.	1999
Goal	Percentage of pesticide investigations that result in enforcement actions. This measure is linked to the agency's mission to ensure food safety, provide consumer protection, and protect agricultural natural resources.	
Oregon Context	OBM #69 - Safe Drinking Water, OBM # 79 - Stream Water Quality	
Data Source	Oregon Department of Agriculture pesticide enforcement database.	
Owner	Ray Jaindl, Pesticides Program, (503) 986-4713	



1. OUR STRATEGY

The Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) is responsible for regulating the sales, use, and distribution of pesticide products in Oregon. ODA provides pesticide education and outreach activities, licenses pesticide applicators, conducts routine compliance monitoring

associated with pesticide use practices and responds to complaints from the public. Conducting these activities reduces the potential for misuse of pesticide products resulting in adverse health or environmental harm or damage.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

About the Targets (changes to 35%) The rationale for the target is to document our ability to focus on staff efforts on investigations that clearly document violation of Oregon pesticide regulations while continuing to pursue complaints from the public.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

The data for 2012 reflects an increase in enforcement actions as compared to FY 2011 . This increase is attributed to increased program focus/response to pesticide use complaints and environmental sampling associated with pesticide use followup investigations. In addition, during FY2012 specific focused compliance monitoring activities attirbuted to the increased number of enforcement actions issued.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

This performance measure is based on enforcement and compliance monitoring of Oregon's Pesticide Control Law, ORS 634. There are no relevant public or private industry standards for comparison.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Factors that may affect annual results include changes associated with the state and federal pesticide laws and regulations as well as specific focused monitoring activities of alleged misuse.

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

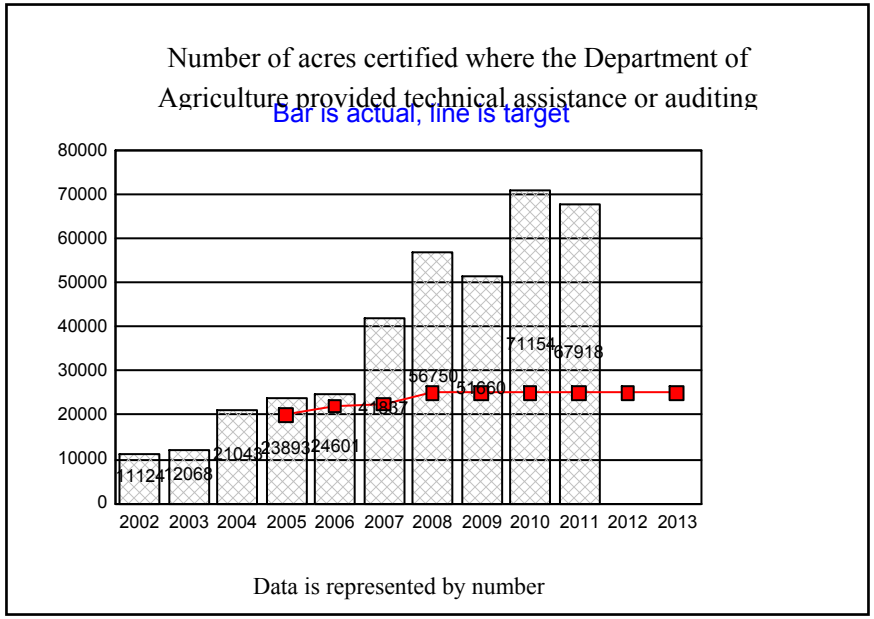
Based on the current data, the pesticides program will continue to evaluate and identify program resources to increase compliance effectiveness, and education and outreach efforts to reduce the percent of investigations resulting in enforcement actions .

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Reporting cycle is based on State Fiscal year (July 1 to June 30). Data is from ODA Pesticides Program, Pesticide Enforcement Database. All investigations completed (includes AUO, AUF, NUO, NUF, EUP, PEI, MPI, IMP, EXP, ARI, DRI, PLR) within the state fiscal year, July 1 to June 30, are included.

Basis: any investigative activity may lead to documentation of a violation of ORS 634 and enforcement action issued. Enforcement actions measures are limited to (=1) Notice of Violations and (=2) Imposition of Civil Penalty, (=3) Stop Sale, Use and Removal Order, or (=8) Notice of Embargo/Detainment to obtain additional information regarding the Pesticides Program compliance monitoring and enforcement program contact Ray Jaindl, Program Director at (503) 986-4713.

KPM #7	Non-traditional production certification - Number of acres certified where the Department of Agriculture provided technical assistance or auditing services.	
Goal	Promote economic development. This measure is linked to the agency's mission to promote economic development of the agriculture industry	
Oregon Context	Agency mission	
Data Source	Good Agriculture Practices/Good Handling Practices, internal certification records and USDA AMS certification reocrds	
Owner	Oregon Dept of Agriculture, Commodity Inspection Division Administrator, James Cramer, phone 503-986-4620	



1. OUR STRATEGY

Increasingly, fresh fruit and vegetable producers are being required to provide documented assurances that the products they deliver into the market place have been produced and handled in a way that minimizes food borne illness potential. In response, this program provides

compliance audits under the national program whereby allowing Oregon's fruit and vegetable industry to maintain and increase market share.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

The Good Agriculture Practices (GAP), Good Handling Practices (GHP) audit program is administered by the USDA, and performed by various state departments of agriculture, including Oregon's. Its designed to minimize the potential of microbial contaminants in fresh fruits and vegetables. In providing assurances of quality and wholesomeness of Oregon crops, it would be desirable to see an increase in the number of audits and acres of farms, under this voluntary certification program.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

Because crop production in Oregon is tracked by calendar year, the data is incomplete. Year to date (September 2011) approximately 50,000 acres have either completed GAP audits or are in the process of being audited; it is anticipated that more than 60,000 acres will be audited for the 2011 crop year.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

Because harvest audits are in progress at this time, the data to compare with other states is incomplete and will not be available until December 2011 or January 2012.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

The fresh produce industry and it's customers have developed proprietary audits completed by their own staff or have contracted with firms to provide other audits. Idaho has recently had a large demand for GAP audits in potato fields, this is primarily because of new requirements for Federal government purchases. A similar situation has occurred in the state of Washington effecting audits of potatoes and apples. Given the performance data for this measure it is proposed to be eliminated.

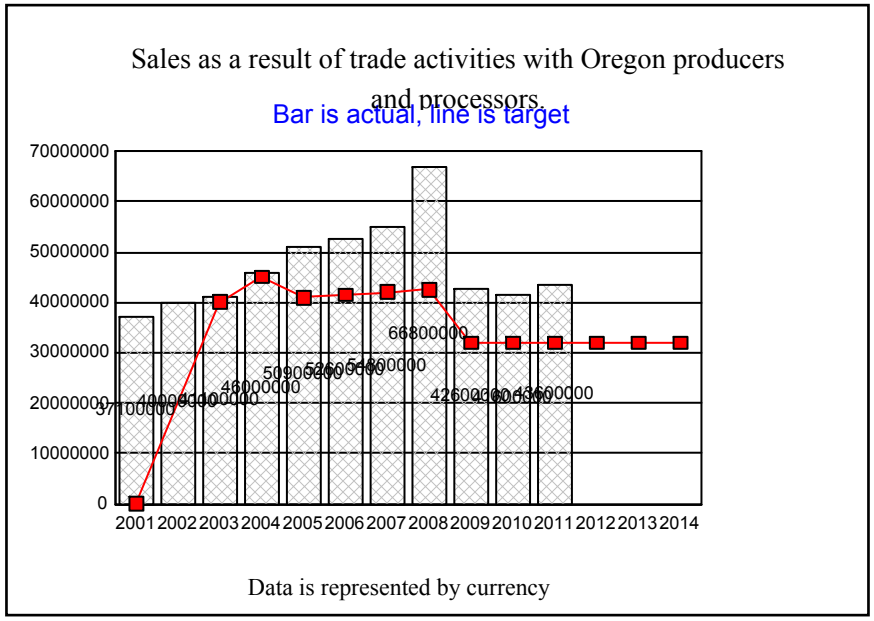
6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

The buyers of Oregon produce have been the driving force behind this and other similar audit based programs. As these programs expand in scope, complexity and demand, there appears to be a need for educational and informational tools, especially for producers.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

For this performance measure, data must be compiled on a calendar year basis. This is due to the fact that the harvests of Oregon crops have been completed by December of each year. Data for 2011 is estimated and will be updated at the end of the season.

KPM #8	Trade Activities - Sales as a result of trade activities with Oregon producers and processors.	2001
Goal	TRADE ACTIVITY SALES - The measure is linked to the agency's mission to promote economic development in the agricultural industry.	
Oregon Context	This performance measure captures the division's efforts that affect agriculture's contribution to the state's economy. The program's activities of impact include market access, supervising price negotiations and trade development activities - all of which are clearly beneficial and measurable as demonstrated by the data.	
Data Source	Analysis of participants and beneficiaries of market access, trade development, and marketing programs.	
Owner	Market Access & Certification Program, Jim Cramer, 503-986-4631	



1. OUR STRATEGY

Economic impact. Provide customer service and conduct market access, price negotiation, advocacy and trade development activities

that provide meaningful sales and economic benefit to Oregons economy.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

This measure has been a long-standing goal for the agency. It captures, in part, the results of the program' s efforts to generate economic benefit to the industry. The division seeks to maintain the target of generating new economic benefit to the state by assisting the industry in bringing new products and sales to the marketplace on an annual basis.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

In 2011, the volume and value of products benefiting from the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) programs increased, results exceed the target and on average, actual results are anticipated to increase over time.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

There are no industry standards, as such, for the range of activities covered by this type of performance measure. This measure is unique in that it attempts to capture and quantify economic benefit across a varied range of services.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Some fluctuations in performance are attributable to economic conditions, crop size and price, as well as international trade barriers and exchange rates beyond the control of the agency and producers alike.

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

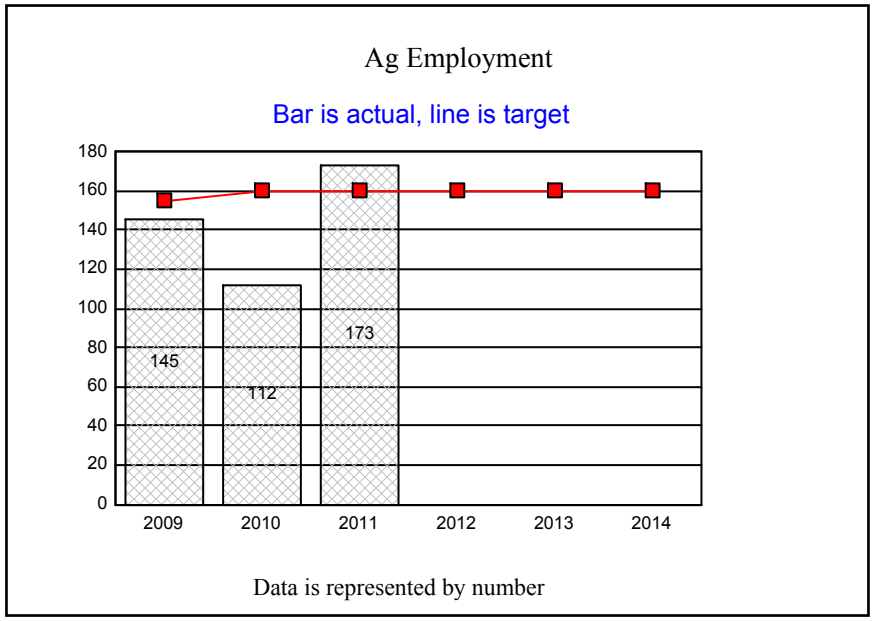
ODA will continue to build broad industry clusters to optimize market access and promotion activities in key markets as well as expand the range and reach of certification programs, allowing products to enter the market place at greater values.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

This data is collected on a calendar year, therefore, data for 2012 is not yet available. Capturing exact economic benefit is difficult and, therefore, is an inherent weakness in the data. However, the strength of the data lies in verifiability of the numbers through analysis of

participants and beneficiaries of program activities.

KPM #9	Ag Employment - Number of jobs saved or created as a result of activities to retain or expand existing Oregon agricultural and food processing capacity. Measured in numbers of jobs based on telephone and email surveys of companies assisted.	2005
Goal	AG EMPLOYMENT - This measure is linked to the agency's mission to promote economic development in the agricultural industry.	
Oregon Context	This performance measure captures the agricultural development and marketing division activities that affect agriculture's contribution to the state's economy. This measure is linked to the state's objective to retain and provide new jobs for Oregonians.	
Data Source	Analysis of participants and beneficiaries of program activities.	
Owner	Market Access & Certification Program, Jim Cramer, 503-986-4631	



1. OUR STRATEGY

Retain and create agricultural employment for Oregonians. Assist agricultural firms through the promotion and development work of the program, in

cooperation with its partners, to encourage economic development, and streamline regulatory requirements and processes.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

The target is based on historical levels of jobs the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) has assisted in developing. The number is anticipated to continue to increase over time.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

The program exceeded its target for the first time in 2011. Future year's data will allow for trend analysis to determine whether increasing the target annually is feasible.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

While other groups and agencies external to ODA focus on retaining and creating jobs across all industries, program efforts are unique, in that they focus on agriculture and food processing. These agency efforts are complimentary to those conducted by others.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

The market development and access work conducted by ODA is unique in the type of jobs it retains or creates. External business factors affecting results include the number of new or existing firms needing assistance from the program.

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

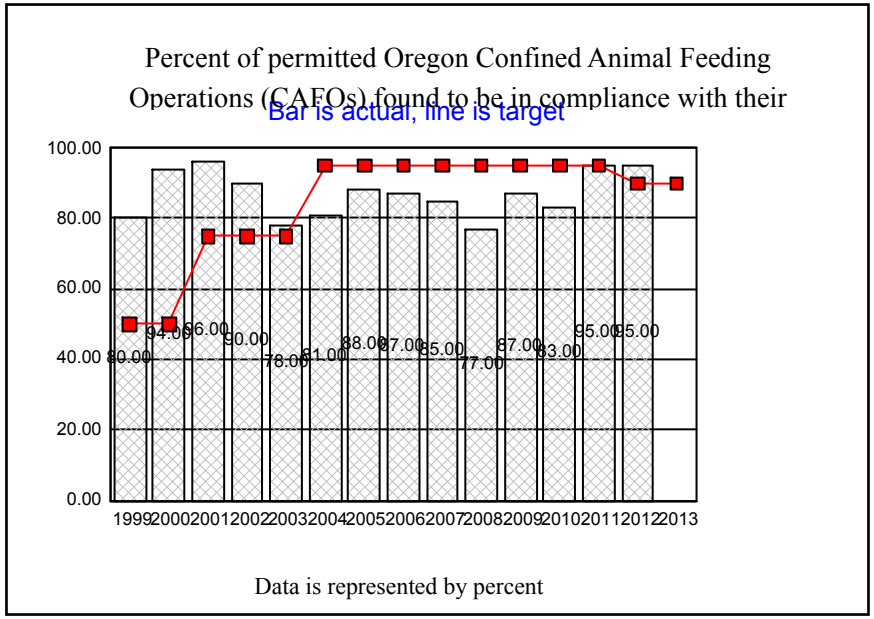
The ODA will continue to work with the industry and its economic development partners to retain and create jobs for Oregonians.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

The data is collected on a calendar year basis, therefore, data for 2012 is not yet available. The strength of the data lies in verifiability of the

numbers through analysis of participants and beneficiaries of program activities.

KPM #10	CAFOs - Percent of permitted Oregon Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs) found to be in compliance with their permit during annual inspections.	2005
Goal	To protect agricultural natural resources.	
Oregon Context	OBM #78 indicates overall water quality trends are improving. The agency's CAFO program contributes to this trend.	
Data Source	CAFO program records and complaint log.	
Owner	Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO) Program, Wym Matthews, Program Manager, 503-986-4792.	



1. OUR STRATEGY

The Federal Clean Water Act provides for the regulation of confined animal feeding operations under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. This authority has been granted to the state through an agreement with the US Environmental

Protection Agency (EPA). The Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) has been delegated the responsibility to oversee and implement a program that allows for this sort of agricultural operation to continue while protecting the states water quality. For all operations requiring a permit, the ODA conducts an annual inspection and reviews animal waste management plans. This ensures regular contact with operations and is an opportunity to identify problems early, when they are still manageable.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

A new, more complex permit (NPDES) was issued in 2003 and updated in 2009. The new permit requirements posed increased challenges for the industry. ODA anticipated a drop in compliance and subsequent improvement once the permit was implemented due to education and assistance to operations required to have a permit.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

This performance measure demonstrates ODA's ability to educate permitted CAFOs regarding permit requirements and state and federal water quality laws. The measure also allows ODA to bring swift resolution for permitted CAFOs in violation of permit or water quality laws and rules. Overall most perations are able to operate in compliance with the permit. The ODA continues to work with the remaining 10% there continue to be challenges in meeting the requirements of the permit.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

There are no private industry standards. Oregon's CAFO Program is reviewed annually by EPA and has met their expectations.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Change in ownership of CAFOs, technology available to operators, and weather conditions all affect compliance with the state permit. Thus, ongoing staff interaction with operators is necessary to prevent minor problems from becoming substantial.

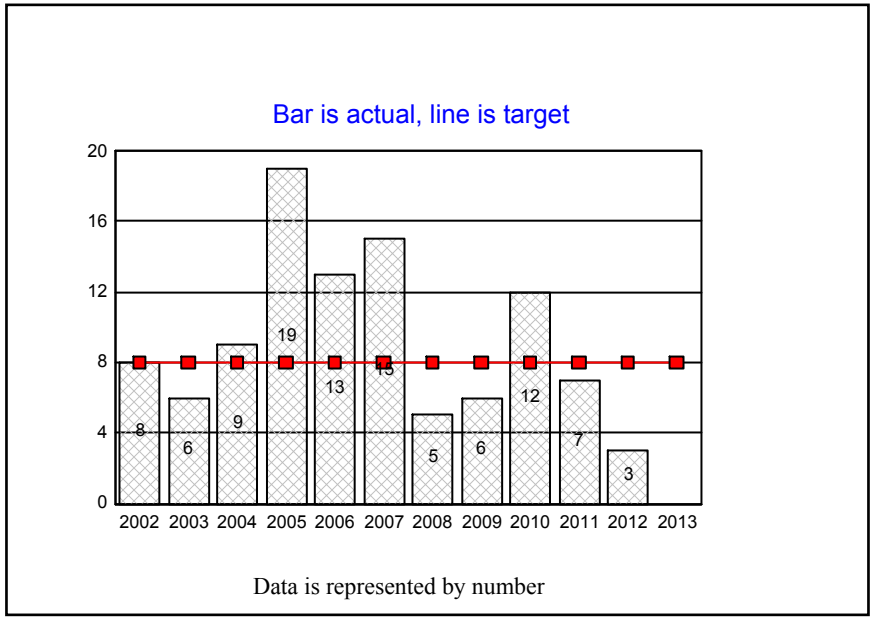
6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

ODA believes that continuing to provide a variety of permit assistance services while carrying out enforcement actions when necessary, will result in increased compliance trend. ODA believes that the 95 percent compliance goal is realistic.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

The data is collected on a calendar year basis. Results of inspections are maintained in the ODA CAFO database.

KPM #11	Smoke Management - No increase above 2002 levels in hours of 'significant smoke intrusions' due to field burning in key cities in the Willamette Valley as measured by nephelometer readings.	2002
Goal	Field Burning Smoke Impact Minimizations; The goal of the Smoke Management Program is to provide and allow grass seed growers the opportunity to open burn up to 15,000 acres in certain areas on the northern Willamette Valley.	
Oregon Context	OBM #75. Program is responsible for controlling movement of air pollutants due to field burning.	
Data Source	Smoke Intrusions are measured by nephelometers. Nephelometers measure concentrations of airborne particulate matter. Nephelometers are in and around the area where field burning occurs. The nephelometers are operated and maintained by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). The Oregon Department of Agriculture uses the meters under agreement with DEQ. Airborne particulate levels are reported and recorded hourly. The definition of "smoke intrusion" is outlined in OAR 603-077-0105(7)(a)(b)(c).	
Owner	ODA Natural Resources Division; Smoke Management Program; John Byers - Program Manager 503-986-4701.	



1. OUR STRATEGY

The decision to allow grass seed growers to field-burn is made by close examination of meteorological conditions on an hourly basis. When weather conditions exist that will take the smoke up, out, and away from populated areas, field burn permits are issued depending upon each field's geographic location relative to weather patterns. Once the weather is conducive to field burning, permits are issued to growers, who then have one hour in which to light their permitted field.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

This performance measure is outlined by Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR), 603-077-0105. These OARs were adopted in response to Oregon Revised Statutes 468A.550, 468A.555 to 468A620, and 468A.992.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

The field burning of grass seed and cereal grain residue is primarily conducted in Marion County and a small section of north west Linn County (these areas are commonly known as the "Silverton Hills"). A total maximum of 15,000 acres may be burned annually. Field burning is only conducted after careful meteorological examination to ensure maximum smoke evacuation, while reducing the potential for smoke "impacts" on the public. However, predicting weather patterns and the related behavior of smoke from field burns is an inexact science and smoke related impacts may still occur.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

ODA strives to protect the public from smoke impacts while still allowing grass seed growers the opportunity to burn as mandated by Oregon law.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Many meteorological factors are considered prior to allowing any field burning. Temperature, wind speed and direction, mixing heights (how high the smoke may go) and pressure gradients are all taken into account before field burning permits are issued. Although effective, current weather forecasting technology is not acute. The rapidly changing nature of weather, and poor field burning lighting technique can create smoke intrusion.

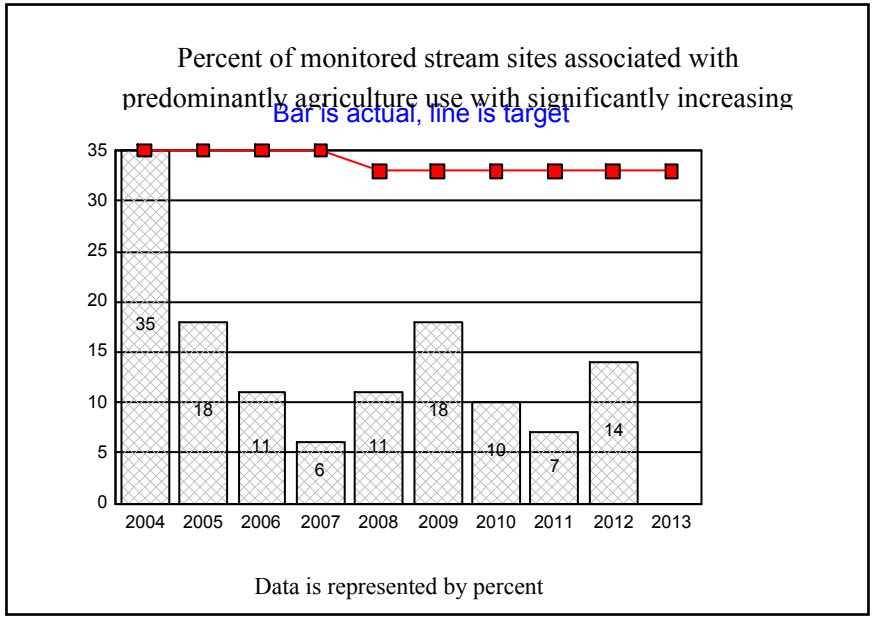
6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

ODA continues to work with the Oregon Department of Forestry Meteorology Department to improve smoke behavior-weather prediction capabilities. ODA works with growers to ensure that "rapid ignition" techniques are used to light the field burns and fields are prepared in such a manner to foster maximum fire produced smoke plumes. The 2012 field-burning season was challenging, few acres were burned during the month of August. Unfavorable winds, fire marshall burn ban conditions, and valley wildfire smoke intrusion precluded much burning, thereby limiting the acres that could have been burned

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Field burning is conducted annually in the summer following grass seed harvest in the Willamette Valley. The nephelometers sample particulate matter continually. ODA monitors and records the nephelometer readings during the field-burning season (June 15 through October 15).

KPM #12a	Water Quality - Percent of monitored stream sites associated with predominantly agriculture use with significantly increasing trends in water quality.	2005
Goal	To protect agricultural natural resources.	
Oregon Context	OBM #78 water quality trends. The agency's Water Quality Program contributes to this trend.	
Data Source	DEQ's ambient monitoring program.	
Owner	Ray Jaindl, Administrator, Natural Resources Division (503) 986-4713	



1. OUR STRATEGY

The Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) uses a combination of voluntary, educational efforts and regulatory actions to encourage Oregon's agricultural producers to maintain and enhance water quality. This is accomplished through 39 basin plans allowed for under

legislation established in 1993. Partners include the agricultural community, Soil and Water Conservation Districts, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, and the Oregon State University (OSU) Extension Service.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

Streamside vegetation management directly impacts water quality though control of erosion, filtering of bacteria and shading of the water surface. DEQ models all of the water quality parameters collected and evaluates them in a manner to provide a state wide performance measure. These targets were established recognizing that streams are dynamic and that there will always be some streams in declining and improving conditions, but that our goal is to achieve a higher level of streams in good to excellent condition.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

While this measure was established in 2005 using the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) data pertinent to agriculturally dominated areas. Because of the amount of variability in this data, statistically significant trends have not been shown at this time.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

There are no private or public industry standards.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

In 2010 the Oregon Department of Agriculture worked with the DEQ and the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) to re-evaluate land use descriptions identified for DEQ's ambient monitoring sites. As a result a modified and expanded suite of ambient sites representing sites influenced by agriculture were identified. Some of the original ambient sites were retained, but many were dropped and new ones added. Because of this, results from this year forward will not be directly comparable to previous years. It should be noted that some of the ambient monitoring sites chosen to represent agriculture were also chosen by ODF to represent forestry influence. This is because some sites have combined agricultural-forestry usage. Also, not all the ambient sites designated as being 'agriculture' by DEQ were used in this analysis because we felt that some of them were unduly influenced by other land uses in addition to agriculture.

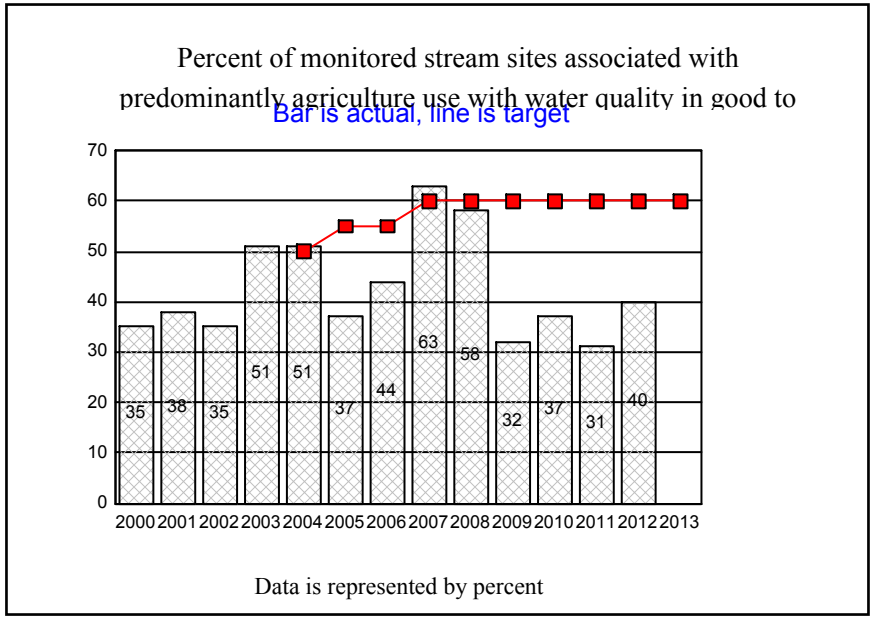
6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

ODA continues to learn from experience by assisting landowners on how to improve their management for water quality while remaining in production agriculture.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

The data is drawn from the DEQ LASAR database. Quality control and assurance procedures delay availability of this information. Thus, this information becomes available about one year after being collected. Data for 2010 is being analyzed and updates to the graph for 2010 will be available when DEQ completes the LASAR data base update.
Increases and decreases in trends identified in 12a, 12b, and 12c directly impact each other. Changes in one may result in changes in the other measure. Also, if a trend can not be identified for that years data, and the stream is not in good to excellent condition, then that stream will not be accounted for in that year in either of the three measures. Thus, addition of all three measures may not amount to 100%.

KPM #12b	Water Quality - Percent of monitored stream sites associated with predominantly agriculture use with water quality in good to excellent condition.	2005
Goal	To protect agricultural natural resources.	
Oregon Context	OBM #78 water quality trends. The agency's Water Quality Program contributes to this trend.	
Data Source	DEQ's ambient monitoring program.	
Owner	Ray Jaindl, Administrator, Natural Resources Division (503) 986-4713	



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2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

Streamside vegetation management directly impacts water quality though control of erosion, filtering of bacteria and shading of the water surface. DEQ models all of the water quality parameters collected and evaluates them in a manner to provide a state wide performance measure. These targets were established recognizing that streams are dynamic and that there will always be some streams in declining and improving conditions, but that our goal is to achieve a higher level of streams in good to excellent condition.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

While this measure was established in 2005 using the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) data pertinent to agriculturally dominated areas. Because of the amount of variability in this data, statistically significant trends have not been shown at this time.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

There are no private or public industry standards.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

In 2010 the Oregon Department of Agriculture worked with the DEQ and the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) to re-evaluate land use descriptions identified for DEQ's ambient monitoring sites. As a result a modified and expanded suite of ambient sites representing sites influenced by agriculture were identified. Some of the original ambient sites were retained, but many were dropped and new ones added. Because of this, results from this year forward will not be directly comparable to previous years. It should be noted that some of the ambient monitoring sites chosen to represent agriculture were also chosen by ODF to represent forestry influence. This is because some sites have combined agricultural-forestry usage. Also, not all the ambient sites designated as being 'agriculture' by DEQ were used in this analysis because we felt that some of them were unduly influenced by other land uses in addition to agriculture.

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

The ODA continues to learn from experience by assisting landowners on how to improve their management for water quality while remaining in production agriculture.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

The data is drawn from the DEQ LASAR database. Quality control and assurance procedures delay availability of this information. Thus, this information becomes available about one year after being collected. Data for 2010 is being analyzed and updates to the graph for 2010 will be available when DEQ completes the LASAR data base update.
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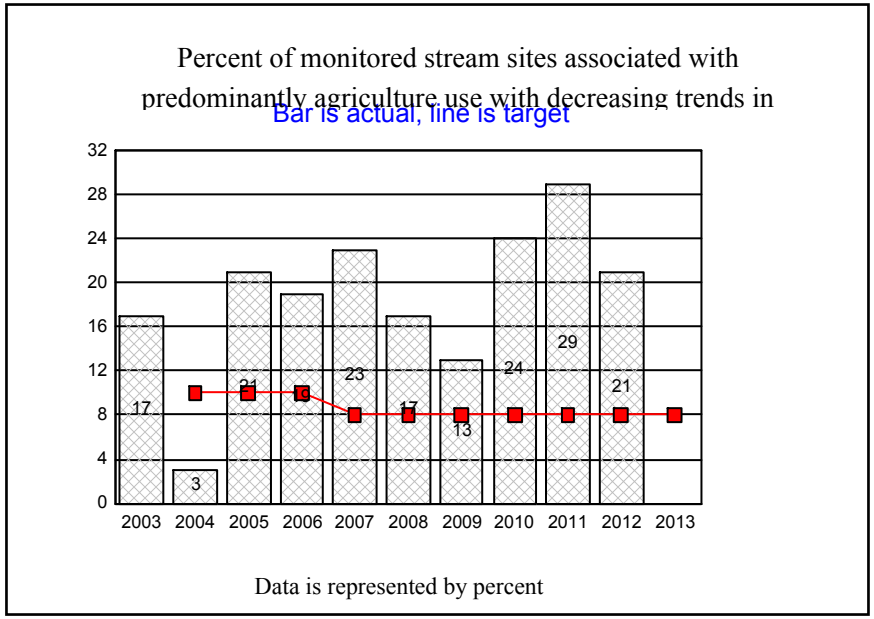
KPM #12c	Water Quality - Percent of monitored stream sites associated with predominantly agriculture use with decreasing trends in water quality.	2005
Goal	To protect agricultural natural resources.	
Oregon Context	OBM #78 water quality trends. The agency's Water Quality Program contributes to this trend.	
Data Source	DEQ's ambient monitoring program.	
Owner	Ray Jaindl, Administrator, Natural Resources Division (503) 986-4713	



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3. HOW WE ARE DOING

While this measure was established in 2005 using the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) data pertinent to agriculturally dominated areas. Because of the amount of variability in this data, statistically significant trends have not been shown at this time.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

There are no private or public industry standards.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

In 2010 the Oregon Department of Agriculture worked with the DEQ and the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) to re-evaluate land use descriptions identified for DEQ's ambient monitoring sites. As a result a modified and expanded suite of ambient sites representing sites influenced by agriculture were identified. Some of the original ambient sites were retained, but many were dropped and new ones added. Because of this, results from this year forward will not be directly comparable to previous years. It should be noted that some of the ambient monitoring sites chosen to represent agriculture were also chosen by ODF to represent forestry influence. This is because some sites have combined agricultural-forestry usage. Also, not all the ambient sites designated as being 'agriculture' by DEQ were used in this analysis because we felt that some of them were unduly influenced by other land uses in addition to agriculture.

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KPM #13	Customer Service - Percent of customers rating their satisfaction with the agency's customer service as "good" or "excellent": overall customer service, timeliness, accuracy, helpfulness, expertise and availability of information.	2006
Goal	This measure is linked to the agency's vision to carryout its mission while providing customer satisfaction.	
Oregon Context	ODA mission	
Data Source	Customer satisfaction surveys were sent to a stratified random sample of customers that interacted with the agency between July 1 and September 30. 2009. This measure reports a combination of "good" and "excellent" responses as a percentage of total responses.	
Owner	Administration Office Sherry Kudna Phone: 503-986-4619	

1. OUR STRATEGY

The Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) has a three-fold mission to provide food safety and consumer protection, protect the natural resource base, and market agricultural products. It is ODA's strategy to employ core values that guide the actions of employees as they carry out the mission of the agency in a way that provides customer satisfaction. The ODA conducts an annual customer survey on

randomly selected customers having recent contact with the agency in the preceding three months. The three month period is rotated each year since many programs are seasonal.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

Prior to inception of this measure the agency conducted a smaller scale customer satisfaction survey and found that on average, ninety percent of those surveyed reported that the agency exceeded their expectations relating to the overall satisfaction of service. The goal was to continue to carryout the agency mission while maintaining this ninety percent target, meaning ninety percent of customers rate the agency in all areas as "good" or "excellent".

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

The data reveals that ODA has exceeded its ninety percent target for good or excellent responses in all areas , including overall satisfaction, timeliness, accuracy, helpfulness, expertise, and availability of information. This means the agency continues to serve its customers with quality customer service.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

There are no established standards for minimum overall satisfaction. In future reporting cycles it may be possible to compare results to other State of Oregon agencies.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

One factor that could possibly affect survey results is the sampling time frame . Many ODA programs are cyclical and may be under or over represented at different time frames throughout the year . The ODA is rotating the sampling frame in an attempt to include all types of agency customers.

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

ODA will continue to provide quality customer service and will continue to conduct customer satisfaction surveys on an annual basis . This may become a more challenging task in the future due to increasingly limited resources.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Survey name: ODA Customer Service Survey
Surveyor: agency staff Date conducted: July 1 through July 22, 2011Population: compliers, consumers, constituents, clients Sampling frame: customers from the population that interacted with the Oregon Department of Agriculture between January 1 and March 31, 2011Sampling procedure: stratified random sample Sample characteristics: Population = 15,568; Sample = 1000; Responses = 249; Response rate = 24.9 percent Sample characteristics specific to each category:Overall service: Valid responses = 244, Response rate = 24.4%, Margin of error = 1.7%, Confidence level = 90% Timeliness: Valid responses = 242, Response rate = 24.2%, Margin of error = 3.3%, Confidence level = 90% Accuracy: Valid responses = 244, Response rate = 24.4%, Margin of error = 2.9%, Confidence level = 90% Helpfulness: Valid responses = 244, Response rate = 24.4%, Margin of error = 2.5%, Confidence level = 90% Expertise: Valid responses = 241, Response rate = 24.1%, Margin of error = 2.4%, Confidence level = 90% Availability of info: Valid responses = 234, Response rate = 23.4%, Margin of error = 3.8%, Confidence level = 90%Weighting: Single survey, no weighting required.

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT of	III. USING PERFORMANCE DATA

Agency Mission: The Oregon Department of Agriculture has a threefold mission: 1) Ensure Food Safety and Provide Consumer Protection; 2) Protect Agricultural Natural Resources; and 3) Promote Economic Development in the Agricultural Industry.

Contact: Lisa Hanson, Deputy Director	**Contact Phone:** 503-986-4632
Alternate: Sherry Kudna, Executive Assistant test	**Alternate Phone:** 503-986-4619

The following questions indicate how performance measures and data are used for management and accountability purposes.

1. INCLUSIVITY	*** Staff :** Agency staff developed performance measures for ODA program areas. Key performance measures have been limited to high-level outcomes that impact the agency's three-fold mission. ODA's performance measures are reviewed annually by the State Board of Agriculture and were reviewed by the legislature during the 2011 legislative session. The agency proposed changes to its key performance measures during the legislative process based on stakeholder input and to improve the usefulness of ODA's measures. *** Elected Officials:** ODA's performance measures are reviewed annually by the State Board of Agriculture and were reviewed by the legislature during the 2011 legislative session. The agency proposed changes to its key performance measures during the legislative process based on stakeholder input and to improve the usefulness of ODA's measures. *** Stakeholders:** ODA's performance measures are reviewed annually by the State Board of Agriculture and were reviewed by the legislature during 2011 legislative session. The agency proposed changes to its key performance measures during the legislative process based on stakeholder input and to improve the usefulness of ODA's measures. *** Citizens:**
2 MANAGING FOR RESULTS	Key performance measures were amended during the 2005, 2007, and 2009 legislative sessions to better reflect ODA activities and make the measures more easily understood.
3 STAFF TRAINING	During the past year, ODA staff has had limited training on performance measures. However, staff continues to work with the measures in an effort to make them a meaningful evaluation tool.
4 COMMUNICATING RESULTS	*** Staff :** This report is available on ODA's Web site. The report will be reviewed by the State Board of Agriculture and the legislature during the agency budget hearings.

	*** Elected Officials:** This report is available on ODA's Web site. The report will be reviewed by the State Board of Agriculture and the legislature during the agency budget hearings. *** Stakeholders:** This report is available on ODA's Web site. The report will be reviewed by the State Board of Agriculture and the legislature during the agency budget hearings. *** Citizens:** This report is available on ODA's Web site. The report will be reviewed by the State Board of Agriculture and the legislature during the agency budget hearings.

Oregon Department of Agriculture
2013-15 Budget Presentation

Position reclassifications in 2011-13 LAB

Position No.	Reclass from	Reclass to	Representation	Salary range from	Salary range to	Biennial salary from	Biennial salary to
0139980	Metrologist	Natural Resource Specialist 4	Represented	26	30		161,875
0745490	Metrologist	Natural Resource Specialist 5	Represented	30	32		214,072
0139960	Compliance Specialist 2	Reclass to Chemist 2	Represented	26	26		87,363
0139860	Compliance Specialist 2	Natural Resource Specialist 4	Represented	30	30		161,874
0578300	Principal Executive Manager D	Natural Resource Specialist 4	Represented	31	30		161,874
0940003	Shipping Point Inspector 1	Natural Resource Specialist 1	Represented	17	21		116,467
0940004	Shipping Point Inspector 1	Natural Resource Specialist 2	Represented	17	24		129,298

Position reclassifications completed to date in 2011-13

Position No.	Reclass from	Reclass to	Representation	Salary range from	Salary range to	Biennial salary from	Biennial salary to
0745180	Human Resource Analyst 2	Human Resource Analyst 3	Management non-supervisory	26	29	131,688	152,232
0142710	Medical Lab Technician 1	Medical Lab Technician 2	Represented	17	20	82,416	95,088
0147770	Principal Executive Manager C	Principal Executive Manager D	Management supervisory	28	31	145,104	167,808
0139120	Principal Executive Manager E	Principal Executive Manager F	Management supervisory	33	35	184,775	203,760
0141750	Principal Executive Manager F	Principal Executive Manager G	Management supervisory	35	38	203,760	235,512
0148060	Principal Executive Manager E	Principal Executive Manager F	Management supervisory	33	35	184,776	203,760
0148070	Principal Executive Manager E	Principal Executive Manager F	Management supervisory	33	35	184,776	203,760
0185660	Principal Executive Manager E	Principal Executive Manager F	Management supervisory	33	35	184,776	203,760
0147350[(1)]	Principal Executive Manager E	Principal Executive Manager F	Management supervisory	33	35	157,907	203,760
0142790	Principal Executive Manager C	Microbiologist 3	From supervisory to represented	28	27	145,104	132,576
0147460	Principal Executive Manager E	State Veterinarian	From supervisory to non-supervisory	33	31	184,776	167,808
0148020	State Veterinarian	Principal Executive Manager D	Management supervisory	31	31	167,808	167,808

(1) reclass included an increase in months budgeted for this position

Positions abolished in 2011-2013 LAB

Position No.	Classification	Represented	Salary Range	Biennial Salary Cost
0533560	Principal Executive Manager B	Management supervisory	26X	129,744
0141770	Supv Livestock Brand Inspector	Management supervisory	20	118,753
0142300	Livestock Brand Inspector	Unrepresented	13	5,281
0142310	Livestock Brand Inspector	Unrepresented	13	10,460
0142460	Supv Livestock Brand Inspector	Management supervisory	20	29,619
0142650	Livestock Brand Inspector	Unrepresented	13	19,992
0147500	Livestock Brand Inspector	Unrepresented	13	2,690
0147530	Livestock Brand Inspector	Unrepresented	13	2,690
0147700	Supv Livestock Brand Inspector	Management supervisory	20	29,619
0755460	Supv Livestock Brand Inspector	Management supervisory	20	19,297
0755470	Supv Livestock Brand Inspector	Management supervisory	20	15,154
0141790	Livestock Brand Inspector	Unrepresented	13	5,281
0745060	Natural Resources Specialist 3	Represented	27	87,364
0760050	Principal Executive Manager C	Management supervisory	28X	154,346
0760060	Natural Resources Specialist 3	Represented	27	144,532
0702650	Laborer	Represented	12	30,104
0143370	Natural Resource Specialist 2	Represented	27	161,875
0141380	Laborer	Represented	12	11,288
0141260	Laborer	Represented	12	11,566
0141320	Laborer	Represented	12	11,288
0143420	Natural Resources Specialist 3	Represented	27	13,834
0369360	Natural Resources Specialist 3	Represented	27	124,297
0397420	Laborer	Represented	12	16,286
0397440	Laborer	Represented	12	16,286
0397530	Laborer	Represented	12	11,277
0606420	Laborer	Represented	12	22,480
0397450	Laborer	Represented	12	16,286
0397130	Laborer	Represented	12	37,628
0397160	Laborer	Represented	12	37,628
0397370	Laborer	Represented	12	45,153
1452015	Laborer	Represented	12	22,480
1452019	Laborer	Represented	12	21,075
0340204	Office Specialist 2	Represented	15	97,105
0340201	Laborer	Represented	12	22,577
0340202	Laborer	Represented	12	22,577
0340203	Laborer	Represented	12	22,577

0730307	Natural Resources Specialist 3	Represented	27	65,304
0730308	Office Specialist 2	Represented	15	37,032
0143650	Shipping Point Inspector 1	Represented	17	77,809
0143840	Shipping Point Inspector 1	Represented	17	81,192
0931001	Laborer	Represented	12	71,291
0931002	Laborer	Represented	12	67,731

Positions abolished to date in 2011-2013

Position No.	Classification	Represented	Salary Range	Biennial Salary Cost
0139350[(2)]	Principal Executive Manager C	Management non-supervisory	28	145,104
0145940[(2)]	Principal Executive Manager D	Management supervisory	31	167,808
0582890	Principal Executive Manager F	Management supervisory	35	203,760
0143480	Natural Resource Specialist 3	Represented	27	132,576
0533550	Office Manager 1	Management supervisory	18	89,448
0147090	Principal Executive Manager E	Management supervisory	33	184,776
0578300	Natural Resource Specialist 4	Represented	30	152,904

(2) actions were a result of HB 4131 (2012)

Positions established to date in 2011-13

Position No.	Classification	Representation	Salary Range	Biennial Salary Cost	Comments
1300001	Operations and Policy Analyst 4	Management non-supervisory	32	175,968	replaces 0139350
1300002	Operations and Policy Analyst 4	Management non-supervisory	32	175,968	replaces 0145940
1300003	Operations and Policy Analyst 3	Represented	30	152,904	replaces 0582890
1300004	Office Specialist 2	Represented	15	75,168	replaces 0143480
1300005	Principal Executive Manager C	Management supervisory	28	145,104	replaces 0533550
1300006	Operations and Policy Analyst 3	Represented	30	152,904	replaces 0147090
1300007	Program Analyst 3	Represented	29	145,800	replaces 0578300
1300101	Natural Resource Specialist 3	Represented	28	138,936	E-Board action
1300102	Natural Resource Specialist 3	Represented	28	138,936	E-Board action
1300103	Natural Resource Specialist 3	Represented	28	138,936	E-Board action

Oregon Department of Agriculture
2013-15 Budget Presentation

New hires during the 2011-2013 Biennium - full-time positions

Classification No.	Classification	Number of employees	Salary step at hiring	Justification for hiring above Step 2
X7006	Principal Executive Mana	1	5	Extensive and specialized experience in Food Safety
U5420	Livestock Brand Inspecto	9	1	N/A
C8503	Natural Resource Speciali	3	5	Trainees hired at lower salary range; higher step compensates for lower salary range
C0861	Program Analyst 2	1	2	N/A
C8503	Natural Resource Speciali	1	4	Previous salary and experience
C5450	Shipping Point Inspector	1	1	N/A
C8503	Natural Resource Speciali	1	7	Previous salary and experience; accepting limited duration position
C8501	Natural Resource Speciali	1	7	Trainee hired at lower salary range; higher step compensates for lower salary range
C8503	Natural Resource Speciali	1	9	Previous salary and experience; previously employed at ODA
C0860	Program Analyst 1	1	1	N/A
C0107	Administrative Specialist	1	2	N/A
C6823	Medical Lab Technologist	1	2	N/A
C3781	Microbiologist 3	1	2	N/A
C8503	Natural Resource Speciali	1	3	
C8503	Natural Resource Speciali	1	9	
C8503	Natural Resource Speciali	1	2	N/A
C0108	Administrative Specialist	1	6	Promote in from Account Tech 2
C8503	Natural Resource Speciali	1	5	Previous salary and experience; accepting limited duration position
C0104	Office Specialist 2	2	1	N/A
X6441	State Veterinarian	1	8	Previous salary and experience; previously employed at ODA
C3715	Chemist 1	2	2	N/A
C0104	Office Specialist 2	2	2	N/A
U0101	Office Assistant 1	1	5	Previously employed at ODA
C8503	Natural Resource Speciali	1	2	N/A
U5420	Livestock Brand Inspecto	1	7	Previous salary and experience; previously employed at ODA
C0107	Administrative Specialist	1	2	N/A
C8503	Natural Resource Speciali	1	3	Previous salary and experience
C8503	Natural Resource Speciali	1	2	N/A
C8503	Natural Resource Speciali	1	5	Previous salary and experience
C0104	Office Specialist 2	1	4	Previously employed at ODA

New hires during the 2011-2013 Biennium - seasonal positions

New or re-hire	Classification No.	Classification	Number of employees	Salary step at hiring	Justification for hiring above Step 2
New hire	C4116	Laborer 2	29	1	N/A
New hire	C4116	Laborer 2	6	2	N/A
New hire	C4116	Laborer 2	1	4	
Re-hire	C4116	Laborer 2	39	Re-hire salaries evaluated annually according to collective bargaining agreement	
New hire	C8125	Agricultural Worker	70	7	Step 7 is first step of the salary range
Re-hire	C8125	Agricultural Worker	34	Re-hire salaries evaluated annually according to collective bargaining agreement	
Re-hire	C5450	Shipping Point Inspector 1	1	Re-hire salaries evaluated annually according to collective bargaining agreement	
Re-hire	X5433	Shipping Point Inspection Asst Mgr	1	Re-hire salaries evaluated annually according to collective bargaining agreement	

Oregon Department of Agriculture

2013 Proposed Legislative Concepts

LC #	Program	Title	Description	Status	Effect on Budget
HB 2244 *(LC 646)*	Commodity Inspection	Grain Inspection	The Oregon Department of Agriculture no longer retains the equipment or the trained and authorized personel required to carry out the functions of the Grain Inspection Program. Private inspection has replaced the need for a state grain inspection program. This concept would repeal ORS Chapter 586.570-586.680 Grain and Commodity Inspection and grain inspections. The issues addressed in this Chapter are obsolete and no longer applicable to the grain industry.	Referred to Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee.	No anticipated effects.
HB 2245 *(LC 647)*	Commodity Inpsection	Onion Transportation Permits	The requirement of onion transportation permits is outdated and has not been used by the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) or the industry for more than 20 years. This concept would repeal ORS 632.241 removing the requirement for onion transportation permits. The issues addressed in this statute are obsolete and no longer applicable to the onion industry.	Referred to Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee.	No anticipated effects.
SB 194 *(LC 648)*	Commodity Inspection	Produce Dealers	Oregon's produce law exists to ensure payment to producers. There is minimal protection through licensing and licensing bonding of produce purchasers. The current revenues generated by licensing may be used to investigate complaints. The current bonding requirement for purchases made to producers is $15,000.00 and provides little financial protection. This program operates on a complaint driven basis. The Department has not received a complaint in over 10 years. By repealing ORS Chapter 585, producers and dealers would continue to operate as they are now and would handle cases of non-payment through civil action.	Referred to Rural Communities and Economic Development Committee. Hearing and work session on February 5.	No anticipated effects.
HB 2246 *(LC 649)*	Commodity Inspection	Prunes	Oregon's dried prune industry has steadily decreased since the 1950's and today is a very small industry. The mandatory inspection requirement has outlived its usefullness. If the statute were to be repealed and a prune packer wanted an inspection, they could request the ODA provide an inspection on a voluntary fee for service basis. The proposed legislative concept will repeal ORS 632.410-632.440 and remove the mandatory requirement for prune inspections. Inspections can then be conducted on a voluntary fee for service basis.	Referred to Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee.	No anticipated effects.

LC #	Program	Title	Description	Status	Effect on Budget
SB 195 *(LC 650)*	Food Safety	Milk Stabilization	The Milk Marketing, Production and Distribution Law (ORS Chapter 583) has not been used by the Oregon Department of Agriculture or the dairy industry for a number of years. The issues addressed in this statute are obsolete and no longer applicable to the dairy industry. Marketing issues are now addressed at the federal level. This concept would repeal ORS Chapter 583 in its entirety. The statute is obsolete and irrevelant to the marketplace today. This will assist the ODA in streamlining the laws applicable to Oregon agriculture.	Referred to Rural Communities and Economic Development Committee. Hearing and work session on February 5.	No anticipated effects.
HB 2247 *(LC 651)*	Plant	Plant Law Clean-up	Several ORS sections related to weed laws are out-of-date. Other sections need to be reorganized. Civil penalty authority related to weed laws did not transfer to Chapter 569 when the weed laws were consolidated in the last session. This was an oversight. This concept would: 1.) Delete section: ORS 569.450 2.) Delete two orphan sections in 567. (ORS 567.025 & ORS 567.030) 3.) Delete OSU aquatic weed statutes. (ORS 567.035) 4.) Restore Civil Penalties to Noxious Weed Statutes inadvertantly lost in 2011 reorganization	Referred to Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee.	No anticipated effects.

Business Case for
LIMS for the Dept. of Agriculture

Department of Agriculture,
Laboratory Services

Date: 18 April 2012
Version: 0.1
Kathleen Wickman

(503) 872-6633

Business Case – Authorizing Signatures

PROPOSAL NAME AND DOCUMENT VERSION #	**Purchase of LIMS for ODA Laboratories**		
AGENCY	Dept. of Agriculture	DATE	15-May-2011
DIVISION	Laboratory Services	DAS CONTROL #	
AGENCY CONTACT	Kathleen Wickman	PHONE NUMBER	503-872-6633

The person signing this section is attesting to reviewing and approving the business case as proposed.

This table to be completed by the submitting agency Agency Head or Designee	
Katy Coba	(Date)
Signature	
Executive Sponsor	
Lauren Henderson	(Date)
Signature	
Chief Information Officer (CIO) or Agency Technology Manager	
Steve Poland	(Date)
Signature	
State Data Center Representative if required by the State CIO	
(Name)	(Date)
Signature	

This Section to be completed by DAS Enterprise Information Strategy and Policy Division (EISPD) IT Investment and Planning Section DAS Analyst	
(Name)	(Date)
Signature	
State CIO	
(Name)	(Date)
Signature	

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

The Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) is responsible for food safety and consumer protection, protecting the natural resource base, and marketing agricultural products. For protecting the safety of the consumers, food, animals, plants, and other sources are tested routinely to make sure that these products are declared safe within the guidelines established for those sources. The Animal Health (AH), Plant Health (PH), and Food Safety and Compliance laboratories in Salem and Portland carry out these analyses.

Although the laboratories produce quality data, there is redundancy and duplication of data entry within their routine functions that create inefficiencies and keep the laboratories from being more productive. Also, the laboratories need to provide assurance in their quality operations and will work on ISO 17025 accreditation. In the coming years, it is expected that the number of samples and tests that the laboratories are expected to handle will only increase as environmental regulations tighten and the responsibility of maintaining the safety levels the citizens expect increases. Minimizing or removing redundancies and duplication of effort will provide the laboratories the ability to handle the increase of work without sacrificing the quality of their operation.

In addition to the increased workload, the ability to track the testing within the laboratory will become more critical as the customers will want more timely information regarding the testing and reporting of their materials.

The implementation of a total LIMS solution will permit ODA to communicate more effectively between ODA laboratories and their customers in the delivery of testing data.

A LIMS solution will allow for:

- Real-time access for the customer to the test and sample statuses and test results
- Adaptation of the information to meet specific customer needs
- Additional reporting formats
- Creation or input of sample information by the customer directly
- Improvement of quality assurance by building it into the system directly
- Consolidation of information into one system including reagents and standards, inventory, analyst training, etc.
- Direct communication between lab and other ODA systems such as CRIMS for invoicing
- Better pathways for updates and additions as new requirements are implemented

A primary assumption for this proposal is that the IT department continues to be involved in the hardware and software installation and maintenance. Currently, IT does support the various FileMaker Pro databases as well as the older NWA LIMS and the supporting hardware. It will be expected that any new solution will require new hardware and software and the labs are not capable of providing any support for these.

In order to provide the expanded support for the system, an additional FTE will be needed to provide administration. This person will be the LIMS administrator for the daily maintenance of the system plus provide training support for new functionality and new users. This person is also expected to provide the PC support for the computers attached to the instruments.

The proposed system must satisfy the following minimal requirements:

- The system should be web based and operate on Apple MACs through a browser
- The system must be able to be used by the customers to check on their sample or test statuses and the test results
- The system must be able to track samples and tests in the laboratory
- The system must be able to track standards and reagents for the lab including date of expiration
- The system must be able to track inventory (standards, chemicals, and component parts) including location and expiration dates where relevant
- The system must have the ability to read data from instruments such as GCs, LCs, PCRs, etc.
- The system must be able to output test results in reports of various designs
- The system must have the ability to interface with other computer systems or software
- The system, both the hardware and the software, should have the ability to be managed and supported by the IT personnel in the department
- The system must be able to track quality parameters.

Failure to purchase and implement up to date LIMS technology:

- Inability to adequately meet client needs for report formats
- Inability to adequately meet client turnaround needs
- Continued redundant steps
- Hand entering of data with potential for transcription errors
- Unable to meet ISO 17025 quality system requirements, failure to achieve ISO accreditation will jeopardize testing capacity to meet State's Food safety needs.
- Inability to manage performance
- Inefficiencies limit ability to expand client base and/or testing due to analyst time spent entering data, physical paper review, etc
- Missed opportunities for fee for service work
- Inefficiencies in meeting quality system requirements for ISO accreditation by the need to create work arounds with current system(s)

Background

The Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) is responsible for food safety and consumer protection, protecting the natural resource base, and marketing agricultural products. For protecting the safety of the consumers, food, animals, plants, and other sources are tested routinely to make sure that these products are declared safe within the guidelines established for those sources. The Animal Health (AH), Plant Health (PH), and Food Safety and Compliance laboratories in Salem and Portland carry out these analyses.

Within the various laboratories, samples are received from numerous sources. These sources include the dairy farms, veterinarians, nurseries, tree farms, shellfish providers, horse farms, lakes, rivers, streams, and other food and fertilizer manufacturers within and even outside the Oregon boundaries. The samples and the basic information about their characteristics are either entered into various FileMaker Pro databases or an older Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) system where a laboratory identifier is determined. The samples are put in various places in the testing areas where the analysts gather the samples and perform the testing needed. The tests performed can be chemical, microbiological, physical, or genetic in nature and depends on the material being analyzed. Results are gathered from the instrumentation used and copied by hand into notebooks and spreadsheets. Calculations that are required for some tests are performed using calculators and spreadsheet formulas.

Following testing, the data are checked and verified. The results and all applicable paperwork are passed to the supervisor or manager for final approval and dissemination. Depending on the lab and the samples tested, the data is typed into a FileMaker Pro database or the older LIMS database and a final report printed and sent to the customer.

In addition to the final report, an invoice may be generated in a FileMaker Pro database if the laboratory bills the customer and the invoice is sent to the customer for remittance.

Although the laboratories produce quality data, there is redundancy and duplication of data entry within their routine functions that create inefficiencies and keep the laboratories from being more productive. Also, the laboratories need to provide assurance in their quality operations and will work on ISO 17025 accreditation. In the coming years, it is expected that the number of samples and tests that the laboratories are expected to handle will only increase as environmental regulations tighten and the responsibility of maintaining the safety levels the citizens expect increases. Minimizing or removing redundancies and duplication of effort will provide the laboratories the ability to handle the increase of work without sacrificing the quality of their operation.

In addition to the increased workload, the ability to track the testing within the laboratory will become more critical as the customers will want more timely information regarding the testing and reporting of their materials.

Problem or Opportunity Definition

Laboratory Services will continue to provide the analytical services that are needed and required by the Department of Agriculture but to handle the expected increase in workload for the laboratories and acquire the desired ISO 17025 accreditation, new or improved technology is needed to provide the efficiency and quality that the laboratories are required to have and that the customers expect. These match the Agency's goals and mission statement.

The current technology is not sufficient to meet the future needs of the laboratories. A system is needed that can document that the laboratories are able to meet the requirements for ISO 17025 accreditation or equivalent. In addition, as reporting requirements change, a system must be present to handle these changes. This would include invoicing and results reporting as well as quality systems requirements.

Customers are expecting their testing results in less time than the laboratories can currently provide. Turnaround times are dependent on the type of program and samples collected but currently range from a couple of days to several months. A new system will allow for better tracking of the samples in the laboratory and assist them with planning their daily workloads more efficiently.

The implementation of a total LIMS solution will permit ODA to communicate more effectively between ODA laboratories and their customers.

A LIMS solution will allow for:

- Real-time access for the customer to the test and sample statuses and test results
- Adaptation of the information to meet specific customer needs
- Additional reporting formats
- Creation or input of sample information by the customer directly
- Improvement of quality assurance by building it into the system directly
- Consolidation of information into one system including reagents and standards, inventory, analyst training, etc.
- Direct communication between lab and other ODA systems such as CRIMS for invoicing
- Better pathways for updates and additions as new requirements are implemented

Alternatives Analysis

Assumptions

It is expected that the laboratories involved in this proposal will continue to perform testing on their samples and for programs already part of the laboratory responsibilities and that the total number of samples processed by the labs will also increase as a result of increased monitoring and regulations imposed by both federal and state authorities.

A primary assumption for this proposal is that the IT department continues to be involved in the hardware and software installation and maintenance. Currently, IT does support the various FileMaker Pro databases as well as the older NWA LIMS and the supporting hardware. It will be expected that any new solution will require new hardware and software and the labs are not capable of providing any support for these.

In order to provide the expanded support for the system, an additional FTE will be needed to provide administration. This person will be the LIMS administrator for the daily maintenance of the system plus provide training support for new functionality and new users. This person is also expected to provide the PC support for the computers attached to the instruments.

There is also an assumption that the state has appropriated money, which is available for purchase and implementation. It is expected that a complete solution for the laboratories will cost 500K – 1M. An assumption is also made that the project may be implemented in two or three phases with the first phase configuring and customizing the base LIMS software and subsequent phases adding the instrument and other software interfaces. In this manner, the budget appropriation can be subdivided into smaller amounts, which may be more manageable within the overall state budget. If implemented in phases, the project could take 2-3 years for a complete solution.

Selection Criteria and Alternatives Ranking

Before a system is selected, a Request for Information (RFI) was prepared and posted to ORPIN and a LIMS site. This RFI was used to understand the possible solutions offered by interested vendors. The RFI responses were reviewed against a list of requirements that were ranked according to their priorities along with the responses of the vendors as to the ability of the software to satisfy the requirements. Along with these requirements, the prices listed in the RFI cost of system and on-going support was reviewed.

The RFI information will be used to develop the Request for Proposal (RFP). The vendor responses to the RFP will be evaluated and scored. The top ranked vendors will be invited to demonstrate their product and their approach to addressing select scenarios, which reflect the laboratories needs and concerns.

During the demonstrations, the systems are again ranked and weighted according to priority of requirement and ability of system to satisfy the requirement. This ability to satisfy a given requirement is scored on a larger scale giving the evaluators more leeway in the overall ranking.

Solution Requirements

The proposed system must satisfy the following minimal requirements:

- The system should be web based and operate on Apple MACs through a browser
- The system must be able to be used by the customers to check on their sample or test statuses and the test results
- The system must be able to track samples and tests in the laboratory
- The system must be able to track standards and reagents for the lab including date of expiration
- The system must be able to track inventory (standards, chemicals, and component parts) including location and expiration dates where relevant
- The system must have the ability to read data from instruments such as GCs, LCs, PCRs, etc
- The system must be able to output test results in reports of various designs
- The system must have the ability to interface with other computer systems or software
- The system, both the hardware and the software, should have the ability to be managed and supported by the IT personnel in the department
- The system must be able to track quality parameters.
-

Alternatives Analysis

The Salem laboratories currently do most of their work using various FileMaker Pro databases for creating sample identifiers (Lab IDs). The Portland laboratory uses an old LIMS from NWA to create Lab IDs. Once this data is entered, the tracking of samples is performed manually throughout the labs. Following the creation of the Lab IDs, the samples are usually placed on the lab workbenches for the analysts to take and test. In some cases, the samples must maintain a chain of custody, as the samples must be tracked throughout the entire lifecycle for legal purposes. The analysts or the local supervisor determine which samples to test and the testing begins. All the relevant data for the standards and reagents used for testing are kept in lab notebooks. Preparation data is also maintained in various places depending on the testing involved.

Laboratory instruments are often used in many tests. It is the responsibility of the analysts to make sure the instruments are calibrated and maintained properly in order for the results to be valid. The testing on these instruments generate data that must be manually entered into either a spreadsheet for further calculations or some other system that permits the creation of a final report.

Before the report is sent to the customer, another analyst or supervisor checks the data and the corresponding notebook pages to make sure the results are proper. If needed, a retest may be scheduled and this must also be checked before the final report is sent out.

If all the data is valid, the final report is sent to the customer either by mail or fax. In some cases, an invoice is also created and sent to the customer. Depending on the laboratory, the invoice may be generated at the same time as the final report or the invoices may be generated once a month and sent at that time. Before the invoices can be sent, they must also be checked for accuracy and any adjustments applied. Some of these adjustments come from the lab supervisor on a paper that is handed to the person creating the invoices. The information for

the invoices either comes from the FileMaker Pro databases where used or the NWA LIMS. A copy of the invoice is also sent to Accounts Receivable so that they can also create the invoice in their system and match with the monies that arrive.

In the future, the desired goal of the laboratories is to automate the processes currently used so that maximum efficiency of personnel time is gained. Having the customers create the samples in the system will save time by the labs in performing the same function. All that may be necessary is a cursory check of the system to make sure that the information added matches the expectations of the labs.

The labs must perform more tracking in the system so that an accurate accountability of the sample status and location can be determined more easily. This tracking will save time overall as the personnel will be able to find the information needed for management and customers in an efficient manner. Overall lab accountability can be determined more quickly since all the needed information would be contained in one place.

There is much time spent by personnel in the lab or front offices transcribing data from one system to another or from notebook to system. In addition, time is also spent gathering all the relevant data for checking the final results to make sure that the testing was performed properly and that all inputs are correct. Having this data in one place as the samples are prepared, tested, and reported will save time in evaluating and reporting final results to the customer. Instruments that generate the majority of the data can be connected to the system and the data transferred seamlessly to the system. The transcribing of data would not be needed and the personnel can view the results in the system all at once.

As all the invoicing information is also present, creating the invoices for those samples that require them will be much more efficient.

The desire of the labs to also track chemical and component inventories will allow them to quickly determine when additional orders must be created and in the ideal world, the system can even generate such orders automatically.

Alternative 1

The first alternative is to continue with the current systems. In this situation, the laboratories can still continue to use the FileMaker Pro databases and NWA LIMS. Support for the software systems can be maintained at current levels. Current hardware support can be maintained as well but additional support for the instrument PCs should be considered. This would require additional IT resources, possibly through outsourcing, to provide the additional support for the laboratories.

Backups of the instrument data files should be considered as part of the IT support. This will require that the PCs be placed on the network, if not connected already, and backup software must be altered or added to support the backup of client PCs. As this is not a part of any LIMS software or operation, the cost for this should be determined by the IT personnel and included as part of the overall project costs.

Alternative 2

The second alternative is to purchase the software and minimal services to permit the basic installation and configuration of the software, and then allow ODA personnel to customize and configure the rest of the application. A full-time IT person will be necessary to perform the tasks that are required to enable the software to be used to its full potential. This person will likely be an additional FTE hired to manage the system.

The system would be implemented in phases with the first phase including the actual software purchase and initial installation and configuration. Successive phases will include hardware and software interfaces as well as customer (i.e., external) web access.

Backup of the instrument data files should also be included as part of the project. As in Alternative 1, the cost of additional hardware, software, and additional manpower must be included as part of the overall cost of the project and determined by IT as a separate item.

Alternative 3

The third alternative is to purchase the software and involve either the software vendor and/or external consultants to install, configure, and customize the software to meet the entire laboratory needs as determined by the lab and prior user requirements. The project may still be separated into phases but the addition of an ODA FTE could be postponed for a short time as the vendor and/or consultants used in the project can also serve as administrator if required.

Also, as in the previous alternatives, the backup of the instrument data files must be included in the overall project costs.

Cost

Potential cost, from the most expensive LIMS from RFI vendor response:

STARLIMS		
Initial Costs:		
30 concurrent user license @ $9000/ea	$ 270,000	
10 concurrent read only licenses @ $4000/ea	$ 40,000	
General LIMS license	$ 20,000	
Total Initial Cost		$ 330,000
Implementation Costs:		
17 days on site @ $1600/day	$ 27,200	
Travel	$ 10,000	
198 days off site @ $1500/day	$297,000	
Two training sessions of ODA staff @$6500/ea	$ 13,000	
Total implementation cost		$347,000
Total Investment (year 1)		**$677,000**
Annual Support and Maintenance -16% of initial cost + $4000		~$57,000

Benefit

New LIMS Benefits will include:

- Tools for data, reagent/supplies, training, etc. documentation required for ISO17025
- Direct downloading of data from instrumentation where possible
- Ability to customize reports for clients
- Tie to invoicing where appropriate
- Increase ability to meet client turnaround needs
- Increase number of samples processed/same # samples less staff
- Increase number of workload management tools for continual process improvement.

Risk

Statistics have shown that 60% of all LIMS purchased are never fully implemented. This is often because the task was bigger than first anticipated and not enough time and/or proper resources (usually manpower) were dedicated. ODA has minimized the risk by contracting with CSols which is a LIMS consultant. CSols helped ODA plan, strategize, and gather the LIMS requirements. CSols' has extensive knowledge of laboratories and informatics applications and provided the expertise needed to guide ODA through the requirements and expectations we should have for new system.

Before purchasing a LIMS, it is essential that we have a complete understanding of the data and information flow required by our laboratory before we can begin to evaluate the various commercial LIMS packages available. The following factors will be considered before purchasing a LIMS:

Software

The acquisition of a LIMS is a major purchase for our labs, so it is important to understand all the up-front costs associated with the purchase. The software's cost is only a fraction of the expenses associated with installing a new LIMS. Therefore, it is important that the final LIMS selection not be made solely on the cost of the software.

Hardware

Unexpected expenses often arise when the software won't work with the lab's existing equipment. Once an initial evaluation of each LIMS is complete and the lab has narrowed its choices to one or two systems, a hard look will have to be given to the hardware and networking requirements of each. Budget forecasts for the LIMS project should include new hardware, networking, cabling, and possible computer upgrades.

Implementation/Installation

In general, about one-third of the overall LIMS implementation costs are associated with the configuration of the LIMS software and making program changes required to meet the lab's needs. Configuration usually entails populating reference tables and libraries for sample or product types, tests to be performed, analytical methods, detection limits, quality control libraries, developing instrument interface routines, etc... When evaluating the amount of work involved in the implementation of a LIMS for the laboratory, the LIMS Administrator must:

- make a list of what needs to be present in the LIMS for initial implementation;
- compare this list to each LIMS as they come "out of the box";
- determine if the LIMS administrator can make changes to the program if necessary;
- if so, determine the level of expertise required to make the changes; and
- if the changes will require direct interaction from the vendor, the lab will need an accurate estimate of the costs for such changes.

For LIMS where the front-end application is open to extensive user modification, configuration may also include modification of existing forms (screens), creation of user-defined forms, custom data entry forms, etc... For some LIMS, these types of changes cannot be performed by the user without accessing and modifying the program's source code. If our lab is locked out of the underlying application and cannot make these types of changes ourselves we will have to request the changes from the vendor as "customizations" to our system. We will need to watch for manufacturer’s claims that their LIMS can be customized or modified to integrate user-specific features, but don’t specify that such work will cost ODA additional dollars.

The lab must also determine whether the LIMS administrator can perform the software installation or if the vendor must install the software. If on-site installation is required, we will need to get a quotation for the cost of this service, which will likely be based on the number of workstations using the LIMS as well as the network topology.

Support

LIMS vendors offer a wide variety of support options. During the first year, the lab will have a greater need for technical support than in later years, due to the number and level of questions that routinely arise during initial LIMS implementation and fine-tuning. Some vendors provide support via the Internet, phone, fax, and even remote connections. It is vital that the lab asks for cost breakdowns, and understands the type and level of support provided by the each vendor. The lab should clarify if the cost for programming assistance is the same as that for answering routine questions?

Software Updates

In light of the current practice of certain major software vendors who "release quickly, patch often" and issue regular, "essential" updates which offer no significant improvements, a lab needs to ask detailed questions about the LIMS providers' bug fix-policy before making the purchase. Some vendors may require us to maintain a current software update contract in order to obtain technical support; others may try to bundle updates and support in the same contract. ODA will need to understand both the short-and long-term costs and exact obligations associated with any contracts we enter into.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions

The Oregon Department of Agriculture is responsible for guaranteeing the safety of the citizens by monitoring the livestock and plant life in the state. In order to perform these functions, the laboratories must have an efficient system that permits them to track the large number of samples and keep accurate records for these samples. In addition, some of the laboratories create invoices that are created by others in the department after much adjustment to the information or recreation of the sample information. These systems are quite manual and labor intensive.

Although the laboratories currently have some databases to permit very basic tracking, they are not able to provide the level of tracking required by the labs. Also, the laboratories must track their inventories, both equipment components and the chemicals used in the labs. The current systems are either paper-based or kept in old databases and are not efficient. In addition, the orders for new or replacement items must be done manually. A better system is needed to keep track of all inventory items and make ordering either automatic or much more efficient.

Duplication of effort is a major problem in the labs. Data is generated by an instrument and is copied to another system for reporting. In some cases, the data is copied to a spreadsheet and calculations are performed on the data and then the result is copied to another system for reporting. A system that can gather the data directly from the instruments, perform calculations on the data, if needed, and generate a report would eliminate the duplication of effort and also allow for central storage of all information.

The purchase of a professional LIMS will allow all the laboratories to centralize their systems into one. The labs will be able to track customer samples from the inception to final report and sample disposal, create and track equipment components and chemical inventory, automate certain processes, and store analyst certification and equipment maintenance records used for documenting ISO 17025 requirements.

With the purchase of the LIMS software, full implementation services should also be purchased. This would give the labs full benefit of experienced personnel to configure and customize the system to meet the total needs of their processes. In addition, IT should immediately begin the hiring process for a LIMS administrator so that this person can be available early in the implementation process and allow the new administrator the time to learn the system as it is being implemented.

Even if a system is not purchased, the IT department should make provisions for networking all PCs and setup the backup mechanisms for all instrument-derived files. This should be the minimum expectation for the lab.

Recommendations

Once the decision to fund the project is made, the next steps are the following:

- Issue an RFP
- Score and Rank the RFP
- Invite the top three or highest ranked vendors, based on the evaluations from the RFP, to come and show how their systems can meet the needs of the Department of Agriculture laboratories.
- Use evaluation criteria similar to that used in the initial scoring of the RFP to select the most preferred solution
- Begin the hiring process for a LIMS administrator. This person should be brought on-board as early in the process as possible.

- With the vendor or project representative, develop the project plan and detail the expectations of the amount of time and effort from the lab personnel and vendor.
- Begin purchasing the hardware needed to setup a test area and also begin purchase of a production system.
- After the test environment is purchased and setup, install the vendor software and begin configuration and customization efforts.
- Both vendor and lab personnel must meet regularly to go over various parts of the system.
- The first item that should be implemented is the basic sample workflows for each lab – food safety, plant health, and animal health. This will require setup of the most used tests and similar items.
- The next item to be added is an instrument interface or two, preferably the Agilent GC-triple quads and Agilent LC-triple quads.

Consequences of Failure to Act

Failure to purchase and implement up to date LIMS technology:

- Inability to adequately meet client needs for report formats
- Inability to adequately meet client turnaround needs
- Continued redundant steps
- Hand entering of data with potential for transcription errors
- Unable to meet ISO 17025 quality system requirements,
    - Failure to achieve ISO accreditation will jeopardize testing capacity to meet State's Food safety needs.
- Inability to management performance
- Inefficiencies limit ability to expand client base and/or testing due to analyst time spent entering data, physical paper review, etc.
- Missed opportunities for fee for service work
- Inefficiencies in meeting quality system requirements for ISO accreditation by the need to create work-a-rounds with current system(s)

Cost of the most expensive LIMS from RFI vendor response:

STARLIMS		
Initial Costs:		
30 concurrent user license @ $9000/ea	$ 270,000	
10 concurrent read only licenses @ $4000/ea	$ 40,000	
General LIMS license	$ 20,000	
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198 days off site @ $1500/day	$297,000	
Two training sessions of ODA staff @$6500/ea	$ 13,000	
Total implementation cost		$347,000
Total Investment (year 1)		**$677,000**
Annual Support and Maintenance Fees -16% of initial cost + $4000		~$57,000

GAIN = increased productivity of 15% = $210,000 (15% of one year's Lab Services "income" + $20,000 from Plant lab and Animal Health)

Year 1 ROI = 210,000 – 677,000/677,000 = -68.98%

Year 2 If subtract gain from total investment cost + annual fee = year 2 investment
Assume gain is same (though is may increase through added work from efficiencies)

ROI = 210,000-(467,000+57,000)/(467,000+57,000) = -59.92%

Year 3 Same assumptions as above

ROI = 210,000-(257,000+57,000)/(257,000+57,000) = -33.13%

Year 4 Same assumptions as above

ROI = 210,000-(47,000+57,000)/(47,000+57,000) = 1.92%

Year 5 Same assumptions as above

ROI = 210,000-(57,000)/(57,000) = 68.42%

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PROJECTS IN 2013-15

(THAT EQUAL OR EXCEED $150,000)

Agency Name:	AGRICULTURE			
Project Name:	FOOD SAFETY CENTRAL OFFICE			
Mandated Project?	☐ Yes ☒ No		By: Legislature, Federal Gov, Other (identify it)	
Budget?	☐ Base ☒ POP		Which agency or state plans or goals does it align with and/or support?	The number one mission of the Oregon Department of Agriculture is to ensure food safety and provide consumer protection.
Project Purpose	☐ Routine Lifecycle Replacement ☐ Upgrade/Enhance Existing System ☒ New System			
Project Status	☐ Concept Stage ☐ Planning Stage ☐ Ready to Implement ☒ Continuation of Existing Project			
SDC Involvement	☒ None ☐ Minor ☐ Active ☐ Participating Partner			
Estimate SDC Costs	**$ 0** ☐ Preliminary Estimate ☐ Project Design Estimate			

Project Description:

The Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA), Food Safety Division (FSD) is the government agency that is responsible for promoting and regulating food production and its safety. It was established in 1931 by an act of the Oregon legislative assembly. The Food Safety Division uses four main systems to manage their business needs, Food Inspection Program (FSDI), License 2000 (L2K), Portland Regulatory Lab Information Management System (LIMS) and the Raptor system. The FSDI system is used by Food Safety Specialists (FSS) to capture their inspections while at an establishment. L2K manages all of the ODA licenses within the agency. LIMS captures the laboratory results of samples that are collected in the field by samplers or FSS. The Raptor system is the current central repository system in the Salem Food Safety office. The FSD Salem office staff receives hard copies of all the data from FSDI, L2K, and LIMS and office staff manually enters all the information into the Raptor system. Unfortunately the Raptor system does not communicate with the field inspection program, licensing program, or laboratory program, thus making a lot of extra data entry necessary. This in turn results in calls, faxes, e-mails, and hard copy mailings to and from FSS field staff, FSD office staff, laboratory staff, and licensing staff to update one another. With a new Central Office system, all four-program databases will be linked so that when information is input into any of the databases it will be feed to all the other systems. This will eliminate double data entry and ensure every party involved is aware of the current status of a client.

Project Overview

The three main obstacles of the existing process:

1. Maximum document processing
2. High chance of human errors
3. Poor customer response due to lack of an automated system

We are looking for a system to minimize document processing and automate the process to eliminate the above obstacles.

The Raptor system that is currently being used by FSD will be replaced by a CO system that will effectively and efficiently work for them. The first priority for this project was to find a commercial off the shelf (COTS) system. In order to see if there was a COTS system available that would meet all of FSD's a needs of Request For Information (RFI) was

prepared. The RFI included the entire systems functional and non-functional requirements, which was posted to ORPIN on February 7, 2012. Three RFI responses were received three weeks after the RFI was posted. After evaluating the responses from different vendors, it was obvious that one vendor did not meet the requirements and two vendors did. Although two vendors meet FSD's requirements they did not have an Oracle backend, for which currently ODA Information System staff is trained on. So after doing a cost benefit analysis it was clear that it would cost more than the allocated budget to use a backend that was not supported by Oracle. Currently, the plan is to have the system developed. The decision has not been made if this will be developed in house or by a hired external developer.

During the course of the three weeks that the RFI was on ORPIN, the business case (second phase) was prepared to evaluate the risk management strategy and cost/benefit analysis for the CO project. The third phase of the project was to create this document, capturing all the system requirements.

Project Objectives

The Food Safety strategic vision cannot be meet using the current system. The main goal of FSD is to provide quality customer service and efficient use of staff time. In addition, there are other errors and risks that are seen in the current system such as multiple data entry, difficult to modify or add information, no credit card acceptance, no MFRPS tracking program (a FDA requirement), and chances of major overhaul due to increasing number of firms. The main objective of this project is to increase efficiency and effectiveness by integrating different systems into a Central Office system, which would also result in better customer service. The main features of this integrated system would be:

- Integrate databases from FSDI, L2K, and LIMS.
- Web-enablement; concurrent staff get updated information instantly.
- Online processing of payment: FSS can collect and process payments in the field.
- Mobile application: can be accessed on an iPad, iPhone, or Smartphone.
- Status checks of firms seeing if they owe any money to the department, overdue etc.
- A common "look and feel" across systems, colorful and easy to distinguish material and user friendly.
- More self-service features to employees: create ad hoc reports etc.
- Remote access to information with a secure connection.
- An established migration path to new technology as it becomes available on the marketplace.
- Flexibility which allows the ODA to adapt its information systems to meet requirements caused by changing programmatic needs and program growth; and
- Enhanced ability to meet compliance requirements.

The new Central Office system can have all these benefits:

- Better access to the data contained within the system through the use of better reporting tools.
- System functionality will be well defined so less time will need to be put into training.
- Easier and faster response to changes in general; state level or federal regulations;
- Fewer steps from start to finish; no double data entry, no paperwork (reduce the cost), faster service (customer service).
- Streamlined roles and responsibilities for all personnel. All user class roles will be well defined with the ability to track each users progress.
- An opportunity for fewer approvals per transaction, currently office personal have to wait for selected approval.
- Minimized submission of inaccurate transactions; less chances of human error.
- Economic and intangible benefits.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PROJECTS IN 2013-15

Cost Summary							
Total estimated cost by fund (13-15):	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Non-Limited	Federal Funds	Non-Limited	Total Funds
	$0	$0	$260,166	$0	$0	$0	$260,166
Total estimated cost by fund (all biennia):	$0	$0	$260,166	$0	$0	$0	$0

Estimated Cost by category (13-15):	Personal Services	Services & Supplies	Capital Outlay	Special Payments	Debt Service
	$260,166	$87,500	$0	$0	$0
Estimated Cost by category (all biennia):	$260,166	$87,500	$0	$0	$0

		Positions: Internal	1.16
Expected Start Date:	9/1/2012	Contractor	.58
Expected Completion Date:	9/1/2014	FTE:	1.74

_____ Agency Request _____ Governor's Recommended _____ Legislatively Adopted Budget Page _____

Definitions:

Project Purpose:

- Routine Lifecycle Replacement—Normal and regularly scheduled, part of the normal planned lifecycle replacement cycle
- Upgrading or Enhancing an Existing System—Change to an existing information system that results in improvements in functionality or enables the system to continue being supported by the vendor. Improved functionality enables the system to perform new tasks.
- New System—Developing or acquiring and using a new information system

Project Status

- Concept Stage - Determining the feasibility and benefits of the project. The Agency may or may not move forward with the project upon completion of this stage.
- Planning Stage - Project is in the planning stages and will move forward at some point in time upon receipt of legislative approval/funding
- Ready to Implement - The planning is near final stage and this project will be implemented upon receipt of legislative approval/funding

- Continuation of Existing Project - Project covers more than a single biennium. This funding request represents the portion of the project still to complete.

State Data Center (SDC) Involvement

- None—Project does not have an impact on the SDC
- Minor—SDC involvement is expected to be minimal (e.g. less than 8 hours of work)
- Active—Will need to have specific actions taken by the SDC in order to complete project that will require SDC involvement (e.g. between 8 and 80 hours)
- Participating Partner—Will need to work with SDC for significant time to insure that the project can move into production. SDC time greater than 80 hours. Examples may include SDC architecture and provisioning work.

Estimate SDC Costs

- Preliminary Estimate - Rough Order of Magnitude estimate based on high level project information available at the current stage in the project's lifecycle
- Project Design Estimate – Cost estimate based on detailed project information (i.e. cost estimate provided after some level of architecture and design work between the agency and the SDC has been completed)

Oregon Department of Agriculture
2012 Customer Satisfaction Survey Report

Introduction

This report summarizes the survey process and findings for the 2012 customer satisfactions survey conducted by the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA). Survey results are divided into the following sections:

Survey instrument

The Recommended Statewide Customer Service Guidance of the Department of Administrative Services (DAS) provided the verbiage for questions 1-6 integrated in the survey. The agency also elected to include an additional question regarding online registration of licenses, as was done in the 2010 and 2011 surveys. A copy of the survey instrument is included in Appendix A.

Sampling Procedure

There were changes in the sampling procedure from prior years. In the past, ODA staff were asked to compile and submit a list of external customer contacts from the chosen three-month sampling timeframe. A simple random selection of the list was then sampled by mail or email. This year ODA experimented in utilizing a complete canvas, asking every customer for feedback at the time of service during the three-month sampling timeframe. This sampling procedure was chosen to use the largest sample possible and to encourage timely feedback from ODA's customers. Divisions were left to determined the most appropriate method to invite their customers to participate in the survey. An unrestricted self-selected survey was also posted on ODA's index webpage.

The administrative team elected two additional changes in the survey methodology. The first was to implement an electronic survey exclusively. Survey Monkey was the electronic survey tool that was used. This approach is the most cost effective and had been suggested by customers in past surveys.

The second change was to ask customers to provide feedback per associated program instead of division. It was reasoned that customers know the agency by the programs that they participate in and they don't always know what division. It also reflects the agency's new organization structure.

Survey Population

The populations of ODA customers are all four customer types as defined by DAS.

Compliers – Oregon businesses regulated by programs of ODA
Consumers – End users of the programs of the ODA
Constituents – Individuals with vested interest in the programs of the ODA
Clients – Individuals who fund the services and programs of the ODA

Sampling timeframe

The sampling timeframe for the 2012 survey targeted customers that interacted with ODA between April 1 and June 31, 2012. Due to the seasonable nature of responsibilities, ODA rotates quarters in which they survey their customers. Thus, the 2013 survey will focus on customers contacted between July 1 and September 31, 2013.

Sample characteristics

Population size = undetermined
Responses = 391
Response rate = undetermined

Responses per program sorted alphabetically

Please identify the ODA program or area for whom you want to leave feedback. (* Required)		
Answer Options	**Response Percent**	**Response Count**
Agricultural Development and Marketing Program	5.6%	22
Agricultural Water Quality Program	5.4%	21
Animal Health Lab	0.8%	3
Animal Health Program	0.0%	0
Certifications Program	4.6%	18
Christmas Tree Program	0.3%	1
Commercial Feed Program	0.0%	0
Commodity Commission Oversight Program	1.3%	5
Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO) Program	4.6%	18
Dairy Program	0.5%	2
Director's Office, Information Office, or Administrative Services Division	1.0%	4
Farm Mediation Program	0.0%	0
Feeds Program	0.5%	2
Fertilizer Program	3.8%	15
Food Safety Program	12.0%	47
Grain Program	0.3%	1
Hay Program	0.0%	0
Hops Program	0.0%	0
Insect Pest Prevention & Management (IPPM) Program	1.0%	4
Invasive Species Council	1.0%	4
Laboratory Services Section	2.3%	9
Livestock Identification (Brands) Program	0.8%	3
Nursery Section Program	1.5%	6
Motor Fuel Quality Program	0.3%	1
Pesticide Analytical Response Center	0.3%	1
Pesticides Program	11.0%	43
Plant Health Program	2.8%	11
Plant Conservation Biology Program	0.5%	2
Predator Control Program	0.0%	0
Produce Program	0.0%	0
Seed Program	3.3%	13
Shellfish Program	1.0%	4
Shellfish Plat Leasing Program	0.3%	1
Shipping Point Program	0.8%	3
Smoke Management Program	1.0%	4
Soil and Water Conservation Districts Program	4.1%	16
Website	0.8%	3
Weed Control Program	7.7%	30
Weights and Measures Program	9.5%	37
Other (please specify below) *	9.5%	37
(Other program as specified by customer) **		46
	Total	**391**

*Survey respondents chose "Other" for program area 37 times.
**The text field to specify program was filled out 46 times.

****Other programs as specified by customer (46)**

- 37 programs - sorry, we can't afford it
- a
- Agency as a whole
- Brent Searle
- Certification of plants and plant products for export (Phytosanitary Certificate)
- Commodity inspection
- commodity inspection
- Commodity Inspection Division
- Commodity Inspection Division
- Commodity Inspection Program & Laboratory
- Coordination with Oregon Water Resources Dept.
- DEPT. OF AG.
- Food Safety and CAFO
- Food Safety Division-Commercial Retail
- grasshopper/cricket program
- International Shipment Inspection
- land use
- Land Use
- land use
- Licensing
- licensing question
- Measurement Standards Division
- Natural Resources Division
- NRCS
- Nursery Plant inspectipon for Canadian shipping.
- ODA Land Use & Water Planning
- PCIT
- PCIT & APHIS
- pesticide compliance records
- Pesticide Licensing
- Phytosanitary Certificate Issuance
- presentation
- private pesticide credit classes
- propane inspector
- public forum held in John Day Oregon on 5/3/2012
- records inspections
- Retail Food Service
- retail gas station branded 76
- scale certification
- scale service and calibration
- Specialty Crop Block Grant Program
- Sudden Oak Death
- Survey doesn't allow for more than 1 program....
- utility right of way
- weedmapper
- Weights and Measures officials plus Metrology Lab

Survey questions

1. How do you rate the timeliness of the services provided by ODA? (**Timeliness**)
2. How do you rate the ability of ODA to provide services correctly the first time? (**Accuracy**)
3. How do you rate the helpfulness of ODA employees? (**Helpfulness**)
4. How do you rate the knowledge and expertise of ODA employees? (**Expertise**)
5. How do you rate the overall quality of service provided by ODA? (**Information availability**)
6. How do you rate the overall quality of service provided by ODA? (**Overall service**)
7. If available, would you renew or apply for your license online? (**Online license**)*

*Online license question results will be addressed separately starting on page 24.

Agency ratings, response percent and count

	Excellent percent/count	Good percent/count	Fair percent/count	Poor percent/count	Combined excellent & good percent/count	Answered/ skipped
Timeliness	60.6% 234	27.2% 106	7.8% 30	4.1% 16	88.1% 340	386/5
Accuracy	65.2% 251	24.2% 93	7.0% 27	3.6% 14	89.4% 344	385/6
Helpfulness	71.4% 272	19.4% 74	6.0% 23	3.1% 12	90.8% 346	381/10
Expertise	66.7% 254	21.5% 82	8.7% 33	3.1% 12	88.2% 336	381/10
Information Availability	50.4% 190	34.5% 130	10.3% 39	4.8% 18	84.9% 320	377/14
Overall Service	58.3% 225	29.3% 113	7.8% 30	4.7% 18	87.6% 338	383/5

Agency combined (excellent & good) results comparison per year

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Timeliness	92.8%	95.4%	96.0%	94.3%	95.0%	92.2%	88.1%
Accuracy	93.5%	97.3%	96.6%	96.4%	95.6%	94.3%	89.4%
Helpfulness	93.1%	95.0%	95.4%	96.6%	94.4%	95.6%	90.8%
Expertise	93.4%	95.4%	95.1%	96.0%	95.3%	95.9%	88.2%
Information Availability	88.4%	92.9%	92.2%	93.7%	92.5%	89.3%	84.9%
Overall Service	91.9%	95.4%	96.0%	95.3%	96.4%	95.9%	87.6%

Comprehensive ratings per program sorted by highest combined average

Program	Number of responses	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Combined (excellent & good)
Animal Health Lab	3	55.5%	44.5%	0%	0%	100%
Christmas Tree	1	50%	50%	0%	0%	100%
Dairy	2	58.3%	41.7%	0%	0%	100%
Feeds	2	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Grain	1	83.3%	16.7%	0%	0%	100%
Livestock Identification (Brands)	3	83.4%	16.6%	0%	0%	100%
Motor Fuel	1	83.3%	16.7%	0%	0%	100%
Pesticide Analytical Response Center	1	40%	60%	0%	0%	100%
Plant Conservation	2	91.7%	8.3%	0%	0%	100%
Shellfish Plat Leasing	1	83.3%	16.7%	0%	0%	100%
Shipping Point	3	63.9%	36.1%	0%	0%	100%
Weights and Measures	37	84.1%	14.9%	1.0%	0%	99.0%
Agricultural Development and Marketing	22	72.5%	24.2%	3.3%	0%	96.7%
Commodity Commission Oversight	5	80%	16.7%	3.3%	0%	96.7%
Food Safety	47	74.5%	20.3%	3.9%	1.3%	94.8%
Fertilizer	15	70.0%	24.5%	5.5%	0%	94.5%
Insect Pest Prevention & Management	4	8.3%	86.1%	5.6%	0%	94.4%
Invasive Species	4	50%	41.7%	8.3%	0%	91.7%
Plant Health	11	64.4%	26.2%	4.7%	4.7%	90.6%
Invasive Species	4	50%	41.7%	8.3%	0%	91.7%

Comprehensive ratings per program sorted by highest combined average, continued

Program	Number of responses	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Combined (excellent & good)
Certifications	18	72.0%	15.9%	10.3%	1.8%	87.9%
Other	37	67.7%	20.0%	8.6%	3.7%	87.7%
Pesticides	43	58.6%	29.0%	5.6%	6.8%	87.6%
Shellfish	4	37.5%	50.0%	12.5%	0%	87.5%
Seed	13	43.6%	42.3%	5.1%	9.0%	85.9%
Weed Control	30	47.3%	36.7%	16.0%	0%	84.0%
Laboratory Services	9	64.1%	19.0%	2.1%	14.8%	83.1%
Nursery	6	77.2%	5.6%	17.2%	0%	82.8%
Agricultural Water Quality	21	50.1%	30.6%	16.9%	2.4%	80.7%
Confined Animal Feeding Operations	18	36.9%	35.8%	21.7%	5.6%	72.7%
Smoke Management	4	58.3%	12.5%	4.2%	25.0%	70.8%
Soil and Water Conservation Districts	16	36.4%	32.8%	16.7%	14.1%	69.2%
Website	3	33.3%	33.3%	5.6%	27.8%	66.6%
Director's Office, Information Office or Administrative Services	4	22.2%	12.5%	25.0%	40.3%	34.7%

The following programs had zero response to the survey:

- Animal Health
- Commercial Feed
- Farm Mediation
- Hay
- Hops
- Predator Control
- Produce

Agricultural Development and Marketing Program

Responses = 22
Percent/number of responses providing written feedback = 36.4%/8

	Excellent percent/count	Good percent/count	Fair percent/count	Poor percent/count	Combined excellent & good percent/count	Skipped question
Timeliness	63.6% 14	31.8% 7	4.5% 1	0% 0	95.4% 21	0
Accuracy	71.4% 15	23.8% 5	4.8% 1	0% 0	95.2% 20	1
Helpfulness	81.0% 17	19.0% 4	0% 0	0% 0	100% 21	1
Expertise	81.0% 17	14.3% 3	4.8% 1	0% 0	95.3% 20	1
Information Availability	65.0% 13	30.0% 6	5.0% 1	0% 0	95.0% 19	2
Overall Service	72.7% 16	27.3% 3	0% 0	0% 0	100% 22	0

Agricultural Water Quality Program

Responses = 21
Percent/number of responses providing written feedback = 33.3%/7

	Excellent percent/count	Good percent/count	Fair percent/count	Poor percent/count	Combined excellent & good percent/count	Skipped question
Timeliness	47.6% 10	28.6% 6	23.8% 5	0% 0	76.2% 16	0
Accuracy	42.9% 9	42.9% 9	14.3% 3	0	85.8% 18	0
Helpfulness	60.0% 12	25.0% 5	5.0% 1	0% 0	85.0% 17	1
Expertise	57.1% 12	19.0% 4	23.8% 5	0% 0	76.1 16	0
Information Availability	50.0% 10	30.0% 6	20.0% 4	0% 0	80.0% 16	1
Overall Service	42.9% 9	38.1% 8	9.5% 2	9.5% 2	81.0% 17	0

Animal Health Lab

Responses = 3
Percent/number of responses providing written feedback = 66.7%/2

	Excellent percent/count	Good percent/count	Fair percent/count	Poor percent/count	Combined excellent & good percent/count	Skipped question
Timeliness	33.3% 1	66.7% 2	0% 0	0% 0	100% 3	0
Accuracy	66.7% 2	33.3% 1	0% 0	0% 0	100% 3	0
Helpfulness	66.7% 2	33.3% 1	0% 0	0% 0	100% 3	0
Expertise	33.3% 1	66.7% 2	0% 0	0% 0	100% 3	0
Information Availability	66.7% 2	33.3% 1	0% 0	0% 0	100% 3	0
Overall Service	66.7% 2	33.3% 1	0% 0	0% 0	100% 3	0

Animal Health Program – no response

Certifications Program

Responses = 18
Percent/number of responses providing written feedback = 83.3%/15

	Excellent percent/count	Good percent/count	Fair percent/count	Poor percent/count	Combined excellent & good percent/count	Skipped question
Timeliness	72.2% 13	11.1% 2	16.7% 3	0% 0	83.3% 15	0
Accuracy	66.7% 12	16.7% 3	11.1% 2	5.6% 1	83.4% 15	0
Helpfulness	83.3% 15	11.1% 2	5.6% 1	0% 0	94.4% 17	0
Expertise	76.5% 13	11.8% 2	11.8% 2	0% 0	88.3% 15	1
Information Availability	72.2% 13	16.7% 3	5.6% 1	0% 0	88.9% 16	0
Overall Service	61.1% 11	27.8% 5	11.1% 2	0% 0	88.9% 16	0

Commercial Feed Program – no response

Christmas Tree Program

Responses = 1
Percent/number of responses providing written feedback = 100%/1

	Excellent percent/count	Good percent/count	Fair percent/count	Poor percent/count	Combined excellent & good percent/count	Skipped question
Timeliness	100% 1	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	100% 1	0
Accuracy	100% 1	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	100% 1	0
Helpfulness	0% 0	100% 1	0% 0	0% 0	100% 1	0
Expertise	0% 0	100% 1	0% 0	0% 0	100% 1	0
Information Availability	100% 1	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	100% 1	0
Overall Service	0% 0	100% 1	0% 0	0% 0	100% 1	0

Commodity Commission Oversight Program

Responses = 5
Percent/number of responses providing written feedback = 60.0%/3

	Excellent percent/count	Good percent/count	Fair percent/count	Poor percent/count	Combined excellent & good percent/count	Skipped question
Timeliness	80.0% 4	20.0% 1	0% 0	05 0	100% 5	0
Accuracy	80.0% 4	20.0% 1	0% 0	05 0	100% 5	0
Helpfulness	80.0% 4	20.0% 1	0% 0	05 0	100% 5	0
Expertise	80.0% 4	20.0% 1	0% 0	05 0	100% 5	0
Information Availability	80.0% 4	20.0% 1	0% 0	05 0	100% 5	0
Overall Service	80.0% 4	20.0% 1	0% 0	05 0	100% 5	0

Confined Animal Feeding Operations Program

Responses = 18
Percent/number of responses providing written feedback = 33.3%/6

	Excellent percent/count	Good percent/count	Fair percent/count	Poor percent/count	Combined excellent & good percent/count	Skipped question
Timeliness	41.2% 7	35.3% 6	23.5% 4	0% 0	76.5% 13	1
Accuracy	33.3% 6	33.3% 6	27.8% 5	5.6% 1	66.6% 12	0
Helpfulness	55.6% 10	38.9% 7	0% 0	5.6% 1	94.5% 17	0
Expertise	27.8% 5	27.8% 5	38.9% 7	5.6% 1	55.6% 10	0
Information Availability	22.2% 4	50.0% 9	22.2% 4	5.6% 1	72.2% 13	0
Overall Service	41.2% 7	29.4% 5	17.6% 3	11.8% 2	70.6% 12	1

Dairy Program

Responses = 2
Percent/number of responses providing written feedback = 0%/0

	Excellent percent/count	Good percent/count	Fair percent/count	Poor percent/count	Combined excellent & good percent/count	Skipped question
Timeliness	50.0% 1	50.0% 1	0% 0	0% 0	100% 2	0
Accuracy	50.0% 1	50.0% 1	0% 0	0% 0	100% 2	0
Helpfulness	100% 2	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	100% 2	0
Expertise	100% 2	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	100% 2	0
Information Availability	0% 0	100% 2	0% 0	0% 0	100% 2	0
Overall Service	50.0% 1	50.0% 1	0% 0	0% 0	100% 2	0

Director's Office, Information Office, or Administrative Services Division

Responses = 4
Percent/number of responses providing written feedback = 50.0%/2

	Excellent percent/count	Good percent/count	Fair percent/count	Poor percent/count	Combined excellent & good percent/count	Skipped question
Timeliness	25.0% 1	25.0% 1	25.0% 1	25.0% 1	50.0% 2	0
Accuracy	33.3% 1	0% 0	0% 0	66.7% 2	33.3% 1	1
Helpfulness	25.0% 1	25.0% 1	25.0% 1	25.0% 1	50.0% 2	0
Expertise	25.0% 1	0% 0	50.0% 2	25.0% 1	25.0% 1	0
Information Availability	0% 0	25.0% 1	25.0% 1	50.0% 2	25.0% 1	0
Overall Service	25.0% 1	0% 0	25.0% 1	50.0% 2	25.0% 0	0

Farm Mediation Program – no response

Feeds Program

Responses = 2
Percent/number of responses providing written feedback = 100%/2

	Excellent percent/count	Good percent/count	Fair percent/count	Poor percent/count	Combined excellent & good percent/count	Skipped question
Timeliness	100% 2	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	100% 2	0
Accuracy	100% 2	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	100% 2	0
Helpfulness	100% 2	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	100% 2	0
Expertise	100% 2	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	100% 2	0
Information Availability	100% 2	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	100% 2	0
Overall Service	100% 2	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	100% 2	0

Fertilizer Program

Responses = 15
Percent/number of responses providing written feedback = 60.0%/9

	Excellent percent/count	Good percent/count	Fair percent/count	Poor percent/count	Combined excellent & good percent/count	Skipped question
Timeliness	66.7% 10	26.7% 4	6.7% 1	0.0% 0	93.4% 14	0
Accuracy	73.3% 11	20.0% 3	6.7% 1	0% 0	93.3% 14	0
Helpfulness	73.3% 11	20.0% 3	6.7% 1	0% 0	93.3% 14	0
Expertise	73.3% 11	26.7% 4	0% 0	0% 0	100% 15	0
Information Availability	60.0% 9	33.3% 5	6.7% 1	0% 0	93.3% 14	0
Overall Service	73.3% 11	20.0% 3	6.7% 1	0% 0	93.3% 14	0

Food Safety Program

Responses = 47
Percent/number of responses providing written feedback = 51.0%/24

	Excellent percent/count	Good percent/count	Fair percent/count	Poor percent/count	Combined excellent & good percent/count	Skipped question
Timeliness	63.0% 29	34.8% 16	2.2% 1	0% 0	97.8% 45	1
Accuracy	80.4% 37	15.2% 7	4.3% 2	0% 0	95.6% 44	1
Helpfulness	81.8% 36	13.6% 6	2.3% 1	2.3% 1	83.4% 42	3
Expertise	75.6% 34	20.0% 9	2.2% 1	2.2% 1	95.6% 43	2
Information Availability	71.1% 32	20.2% 9	8.9% 4	0% 0	91.3% 41	2
Overall Service	73.9% 34	21.7% 10	2.2% 1	2.2% 1	95.6% 44	1

Grain Program

Responses = 1
Percent/number of responses providing written feedback = 0%/0

	Excellent percent/count	Good percent/count	Fair percent/count	Poor percent/count	Combined excellent & good percent/count	Skipped question
Timeliness	0% 0	100% 1	0% 0	0% 0	100% 1	0
Accuracy	100% 1	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	100% 1	0
Helpfulness	100% 1	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	100% 1	0
Expertise	100% 1	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	100% 1	0
Information Availability	100% 1	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	100% 1	0
Overall Service	100% 1	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	100% 1	0

Hay Program – no response

Hops Program – no response

Insect Pest Prevention & Management Program

Responses = 4
Percent/number of responses providing written feedback = 25.0%/1

	Excellent percent/count	Good percent/count	Fair percent/count	Poor percent/count	Combined excellent & good percent/count	Skipped question
Timeliness	25.0% 1	75.0% 3	0% 0	0% 0	100% 4	0
Accuracy	25.0% 1	75.0% 3	0% 0	0% 0	100% 4	0
Helpfulness	0% 0	100% 3	0% 0	0% 0	100% 3	1
Expertise	0% 0	100% 3	0% 0	0% 0	100% 3	1
Information Availability	0% 0	66.7% 2	33.3% 1	0% 0	66.7% 2	1
Overall Service	0% 0	100% 3	0% 0	0% 0	100% 3	1

Invasive Species Council

Responses = 4
Percent/number of responses providing written feedback = 25.0% / 1

	Excellent percent/count	Good percent/count	Fair percent/count	Poor percent/count	Combined excellent & good percent/count	Skipped question
Timeliness	50.0% 2	25.0% 1	25.0% 1	0% 0	75.0% 3	0
Accuracy	50.0% 2	25.0% 1	25.0% 1	0% 0	75.0% 3	0
Helpfulness	50.0% 2	50.0% 2	0% 0	0% 0	100% 4	0
Expertise	100% 4	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	100% 4	0
Information Availability	25.0% 1	75.0% 3	0% 0	0% 0	100% 4	0
Overall Service	25.0% 1	75.0% 3	0% 0	0% 0	100% 4	0

Laboratory Services Section

Responses = 9
Percent/number of responses providing written feedback = 66.7%/6

	Excellent percent/count	Good percent/count	Fair percent/count	Poor percent/count	Combined excellent & good percent/count	Skipped question
Timeliness	66.7% 6	22.2% 2	0% 0	11.1% 1	88.9% 8	0
Accuracy	66.7% 6	22.2% 2	0% 0	11.1% 1	88.9% 8	0
Helpfulness	66.7% 6	22.2% 2	0% 0	11.1% 1	88.9% 8	0
Expertise	62.5% 5	25.0% 2	12.5% 1	0% 0	87.5% 7	1
Information Availability	55.6% 5	22.2% 2	0% 0	22.2% 2	77.8% 7	0
Overall Service	66.7% 6	11.1% 1	0% 0	22.2% 2	77.8% 7	0

Livestock Identification (Brands) Program

Responses = 3
Percent/number of responses providing written feedback = 100%/3

	Excellent percent/count	Good percent/count	Fair percent/count	Poor percent/count	Combined excellent & good percent/count	Skipped question
Timeliness	66.7% 2	33.3% 1	0% 0	0% 0	100% 3	0
Accuracy	100% 3	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	100% 3	0
Helpfulness	100% 3	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	100% 3	0
Expertise	66.7% 2	33.3% 1	0% 0	0% 0	100% 3	0
Information Availability	66.7% 2	33.3% 1	0% 0	0% 0	100% 3	0
Overall Service	100% 3	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	100% 3	0

Nursery Section Program

Responses = 6
Percent/number of responses providing written feedback = 66.7%/4

	Excellent percent/count	Good percent/count	Fair percent/count	Poor percent/count	Combined excellent & good percent/count	Skipped question
Timeliness	83.3% 5	0% 0	16.7% 1	0% 0	83.3% 5	0
Accuracy	83.3% 5	0% 0	16.7% 1	0% 0	83.3% 5	0
Helpfulness	83.3% 5	0% 0	16.7% 1	0% 0	83.3% 5	0
Expertise	80.0% 4	0% 0	20.0% 1	0% 0	80.0% 4	1
Information Availability	50.0% 3	33.3% 2	16.7% 1	0% 0	83.3% 5	0
Overall Service	83.3% 5	0% 0	16.7% 1	0% 0	83.3% 5	0

Motor Fuel Quality Program

Responses = 1
Percent/number of responses providing written feedback = 0%/0

	Excellent percent/count	Good percent/count	Fair percent/count	Poor percent/count	Combined excellent & good percent/count	Skipped question
Timeliness	100% 1	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	100% 1	0
Accuracy	100% 1	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	100% 1	0
Helpfulness	100% 1	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	100% 1	0
Expertise	100% 1	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	100% 1	0
Information Availability	0% 0	100% 1	0% 0	0% 0	100% 1	0
Overall Service	100% 1	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	100% 1	0

Pesticide Analytical Response Center

Responses = 1
Percent/number of responses providing written feedback = 0%/0

	Excellent percent/count	Good percent/count	Fair percent/count	Poor percent/count	Combined excellent & good percent/count	Skipped question
Timeliness	100% 1	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	100% 1	0
Accuracy	0% 0	100% 1	0% 0	0% 0	100% 1	0
Helpfulness	100% 1	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	100% 1	0
Expertise	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	1
Information Availability	0% 0	100% 1	0% 0	0% 0	100% 1	0
Overall Service	0% 0	100% 1	0% 0	0% 0	100% 1	0

Pesticides Program

Responses = 43
Percent/number of responses providing written feedback = 65.1%/28

	Excellent percent/count	Good percent/count	Fair percent/count	Poor percent/count	Combined excellent & good percent/count	Skipped question
Timeliness	59.5% 25	21.4% 9	9.5% 4	9.5% 4	80.9% 34	1
Accuracy	61.9% 26	26.2% 11	4.8% 2	7.1% 3	88.1% 37	1
Helpfulness	61.0% 25	29.3% 12	2.4% 1	7.3% 3	90.3% 37	2
Expertise	69.0% 29	23.8% 10	2.4% 1	4.8% 2	92.8% 39	1
Information Availability	50.0% 2	40.0% 16	2.5% 1	7.5% 3	90.0% 36	3
Overall Service	50.0% 21	33.3% 14	11.9% 5	4.8% 2	83.3% 35	1

Plant Health Program

Responses = 11
Percent/number of responses providing written feedback = 72.7%/8

	Excellent percent/count	Good percent/count	Fair percent/count	Poor percent/count	Combined excellent & good percent/count	Skipped question
Timeliness	63.6% 7	27.3% 3	0% 0	9.1% 1	90.9% 10	0
Accuracy	72.7% 8	18.2% 2	9.1% 1	0% 0	90.9% 10	0
Helpfulness	72.7% 8	18.2% 2	9.1% 1	0% 0	90.9% 10	0
Expertise	72.7% 8	18.2% 2	0% 0	9.1% 1	90.9% 10	0
Information Availability	50.0% 5	30.0% 3	10.0% 1	10.0% 1	80.0% 8	0
Overall Service	54.5% 6	45.5% 5	0% 0	0% 0	100% 11	0

Plant Conservation Biology Program

Responses = 2
Percent/number of responses providing written feedback = 100%/2

	Excellent percent/count	Good percent/count	Fair percent/count	Poor percent/count	Combined excellent & good percent/count	Skipped question
Timeliness	50.0% 2	50.0% 2	0% 0	0% 0	100% 2	0
Accuracy	100% 2	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	100% 2	0
Helpfulness	100% 2	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	100% 2	0
Expertise	100% 2	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	100% 2	0
Information Availability	100% 2	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	100% 2	0
Overall Service	100% 2	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	100% 2	0

Predator Control Program – no response

Produce Program – no response

Seed Program

Responses = 13
Percent/number of responses providing written feedback = 46.2/6

	Excellent percent/count	Good percent/count	Fair percent/count	Poor percent/count	Combined excellent & good percent/count	Skipped question
Timeliness	61.5% 8	30.8% 4	0% 0	7.7% 1	92.3% 12	0
Accuracy	46.2% 6	46.2% 6	0% 0	7.7% 1	92.4% 12	0
Helpfulness	53.8% 7	38.5% 5	0% 0	7.7% 1	92.3% 12	0
Expertise	46.2% 6	38.5% 5	7.7% 1	7.7% 1	84.7% 11	0
Information Availability	23.1% 3	46.2% 6	15.4% 2	15.4% 2	69.3% 9	0
Overall Service	30.8% 4	53.8% 7	7.7% 1	7.7% 1	84.6% 11	0

Shellfish Program

Responses = 4
Percent/number of responses providing written feedback = 50.0%/2

	Excellent percent/count	Good percent/count	Fair percent/count	Poor percent/count	Combined excellent & good percent/count	Skipped question
Timeliness	50.0% 2	50.0% 2	0% 0	0% 0	100% 4	0
Accuracy	50.0% 2	50.0% 2	0% 0	0% 0	100% 4	0
Helpfulness	50.0% 2	50.0% 2	0% 0	0% 0	100% 4	0
Expertise	25.0% 1	50.0% 2	25.0% 1	0% 0	75.0% 3	0
Information Availability	25.0% 1	50.0% 2	25.0% 1	0% 0	75.0% 3	0
Overall Service	25.0% 1	50.0% 2	25.0% 1	0% 0	75.0% 3	0

Shellfish Plat Leasing Program

Responses = 1
Percent/number of responses providing written feedback = 100%/1

	Excellent percent/count	Good percent/count	Fair percent/count	Poor percent/count	Combined excellent & good percent/count	Skipped question
Timeliness	100% 1	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	100% 1	0
Accuracy	0% 0	100% 1	0% 0	0% 0	100% 1	0
Helpfulness	100% 1	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	100% 1	0
Expertise	100% 1	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	100% 1	0
Information Availability	0% 0	100% 1	0% 0	0% 0	100% 1	0
Overall Service	100% 1	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	100% 1	0

Shipping Point Program

Responses = 3
Percent/number of responses providing written feedback = 33.3%/1

	Excellent percent/count	Good percent/count	Fair percent/count	Poor percent/count	Combined excellent & good percent/count	Skipped question
Timeliness	50.0% 1	50.0% 1	0% 0	0% 0	100% 2	1
Accuracy	33.3% 1	66.7% 2	0% 0	0% 0	100% 3	0
Helpfulness	100% 3	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	100% 3	0
Expertise	66.7% 2	33.3% 1	0% 0	0% 0	100% 3	0
Information Availability	66.7% 2	33.3% 1	0% 0	0% 0	100% 3	0
Overall Service	66.7% 2	33.3% 1	0% 0	0% 0	100% 3	0

Smoke Management Program

Responses = 4
Percent/number of responses providing written feedback = 0%/0

	Excellent percent/count	Good percent/count	Fair percent/count	Poor percent/count	Combined excellent & good percent/count	Skipped question
Timeliness	50.0% 2	25.0% 1	0% 0	25.0% 1	75.0% 3	0
Accuracy	50.0% 2	25.0% 1	0% 0	25.0%	75.0% 3	0
Helpfulness	75.0% 3	0% 0	0% 0	25.0% 0	75.0% 3	0
Expertise	75.0% 3	0% 0	0% 0	25.0% 1	75.0% 3	0
Information Availability	50.0% 2	25.0% 1	0% 0	0% 0	75.0% 3	0
Overall Service	50.0% 2	0% 0	25.0% 1	25.0% 1	50.0%	0

Soil and Water Conservation Districts Program

Responses = 16
Percent/number of responses providing written feedback = 50.0%/8

	Excellent percent/count	Good percent/count	Fair percent/count	Poor percent/count	Combined excellent & good percent/count	Skipped question
Timeliness	25.0% 4	43.7% 7	0% 0	31.3% 5	68.7% 11	0
Accuracy	40.0% 6	33.3% 5	13.3% 2	13.3% 2	73.3% 11	1
Helpfulness	40.0% 6	33.3% 5	26.7% 4	0% 0	73.3% 11	1
Expertise	53.3% 8	13.3% 2	20.0% 3	13.3% 2	66.6% 10	1
Information Availability	26.7% 4	40.0% 6	20.0% 3	13.3% 2	66.7% 10	1
Overall Service	33.3% 5	33.3% 5	20.0% 3	13.3% 2	66.6% 10	1

Website

Responses = 3
Percent/number of responses providing written feedback = 33.3%/1

	Excellent percent/count	Good percent/count	Fair percent/count	Poor percent/count	Combined excellent & good percent/count	Skipped question
Timeliness	33.3% 1	33.3% 1	0% 0	33.3% 1	66.6% 2	0
Accuracy	33.3% 1	33.3% 1	0% 0	33.3% 1	66.6% 2	0
Helpfulness	33.3% 1	33.3% 1	33.3% 1	0% 0	66.6% 2	0
Expertise	33.3% 1	33.3% 1	0% 0	33.3% 1	66.6% 2	0
Information Availability	33.3% 1	33.3% 1	0% 0	33.3% 1	66.6% 2	0
Overall Service	33.3% 1	33.3% 1	0% 0	33.3% 1	66.6% 2	0

Weed Control Program

Responses = 30
Percent/number of responses providing written feedback = 50.0%/15

	Excellent percent/count	Good percent/count	Fair percent/count	Poor percent/count	Combined excellent & good percent/count	Skipped question
Timeliness	36.7% 11	46.7% 14	16.7% 5	0% 0		0
Accuracy	46.7% 14	40.0% 12	13.3% 4	0% 0		0
Helpfulness	66.7% 20	13.3% 4	20.0% 6	0% 0		0
Expertise	56.7% 17	30.0% 9	13.3% 4	0% 0		0
Information Availability	36.7% 11	50.0% 15	13.3% 4	0% 0		0
Overall Service	40.0% 12	40.0% 12	20.0% 6	0% 0		0

Weights and Measures Program

Responses = 37
Percent/number of responses providing written feedback = 59.5%/22

	Excellent percent/count	Good percent/count	Fair percent/count	Poor percent/count	Combined excellent & good percent/count	Skipped question
Timeliness	91.9% 34	8.1% 3	0% 0	0% 0	100% 37	0
Accuracy	97.3% 36	2.7% 1	0% 0	0% 0	100% 37	0
Helpfulness	97.3% 36	2.7% 1	0% 0	0% 0	100% 37	0
Expertise	83.8% 31	16.2% 6	0% 0	0% 0	100% 37	0
Information Availability	55.9% 19	38.2% 13	5.9% 2	0% 0	94.1% 32	3
Overall Service	78.4% 29	21.6% 8	0% 0	0% 0	100% 37	0

Other

Responses = 37
Percent/number of responses providing written feedback = 86.5%/32

	Excellent percent/count	Good percent/count	Fair percent/count	Poor percent/count	Combined excellent & good percent/count	Skipped question
Timeliness	72.2% 26	16.7% 6	8.3% 3	2.8% 1	88.9% 32	1
Accuracy	75.0% 27	16.7% 6	5.6% 2	2.8% 1	91.7% 33	1
Helpfulness	75.0% 27	13.9% 5	8.3% 3	2.8% 1	88.9% 32	1
Expertise	70.3% 26	18.9% 7	8.1% 3	2.7% 1	89.2% 33	0
Information Availability	48.6% 18	29.7% 11	16.2% 6	5.4% 2	78.3% 29	0
Overall Service	64.9% 24	24.3% 9	5.4% 2	5.4% 2	89.2% 33	0

If you are a license holder or a potential license holder, please answer the following question. If available, would you renew or apply for your license online?	
Yes	82.4% 216 count
No	17.6% 46 count
Skipped question	129 count

Comments are entered as submitted by respondents verbatim. Please note comments with asterisk* are most likely intended for a program different than posted by customer.

Agricultural Development and Marketing

*Debra is always very helpful, adjust her schedule to meet our demands.
Amanda Welker, Jerry Gardner and the rest of the group have/are doing a great job! Keep up the great work! Mike Seely
In submitting a grant proposal, I experienced an extremely long upload time (30+ minutes). Having an alternate method of submission would have been very helpful for me.
We ae very happy with our inspectors. They will often give effective constructive critique of our facilities.
Good.
*My only interaction is with Deb Clason and is in the form of me sending updated Ag certificates for my customers to her so they are in compliance. I can tell you that no other state agency gets back to me to say they received the certificates. Deb Clason always does and I really appreciate that.
*Karen Apiado was wonderful. I had faxed a request for a free sale certificate on April 2nd. It was never received and a shipment to Qatar is being held up waiting for this document. I made contact with Karen today, and she sent the document out today. Great service!
You are doing well

Agricultural Water Quality

*Chris Anderson is an EXCELLENT representative of the department. He is knowledgeable, helpful, courteous, and an excellent problem solver.
Need to do more weed control in water sheds .
I'm listening to the Ag WQ webinar -- great outreach on a VERY difficult topic. This could possibly be a huge paradigm shift for producers -- these "listening" sessions are SO important.
dsadasadsasd
Keep up the good work.
Ellen Hammond is great! She leads the Central Oregon Irrigation Water management Committee and we all get alot of value out of it thanks to Ellen's leadership skills.
*Heather has a wonderful knowledge of how ODA works with the districts, she is awesome.

Animal Health Lab

Keep providing the level of service you provide. Thank you.
Are you still doing the monthly disease surveys that Dr. Bruce Meuller started or has that been lost due to lack of interest or lack of funding? Also, I used to like to receive the Department of Ag Animal Helath Newsletters, but I haven't seen one for awhile. What ever happened to those?

Animal Health

No survey response.

Certifications

You should improve on the information available to test takers. Certification study materials should better match the certification exam, especially when it comes to calculations. Or, tell us what types of mathematics we should be familiar with in addition to the more specialized calculations.
I'm applying for a job. So far, so good. Really appreciate the opportunity for ongoing communication with the Program Specialist while I am being considered for a position.
*Outstanding, very helpful. Would not have been able to accomplish my goal without the help of certification specialist Laurie S. Gordon.
cheerful service with a prompt follow up via e-mail - I enjoyed the process and got what I needed.
*I have worked with Karen Apiado for the past 2-3 years. She has provided excellent service and has always responded in a timely and professional manner. ODA is extremely fortunate to have Karen on their staff.
Make it easier and more effacement when renewing license.
*Deb Clauson was on top of everything she is truly amazing
please send certificates as promised
Extremely helpful!!!!
Having Pete as a local Umatilla County contact is very convenient. Lindsay was very prompt and very helpful during our certification process. Thanks.
*Picking up the slack after Roland Maynard left I am sure was difficult, but I have seen excellent service in all cases. Test takers complain about some test items that need to be up-dated (according to the practitioners). Any feedback loop available for that kind of question? Kellie in Bend
*I appreciate the service provided by Dan Hawks, our ODA inspector.
*I would like to thank Deb Clason for her help.
Send notice (email) to Licensee when their certification period is about up and not enough credit hours have been met. Jim Haines, Univ. of Portland
metro services has made certification more difficult, hard to schedule a test.

Christmas Tree

Generally, services provided are quite good. Improve KPM's and make them public.

Commercial Feed

No survey response.

Commodity Commission Oversight

Kris Anderson has done a wonderful job for the commissions I do the administration for.
I've been working with Kris Anderson and she's been very helpful in directing me to resources refined for my business. Her timeliness and attention is immediate and listens intently and offers ideas. Thanks so much!
The oversight manager has done a great job responding to my questions, finding answers, and handling contracts in a timely manner.

Confined Animal Feeding Operations

The CAFO AG employee came out. Her name is Maria Snodgress, She was pleasant to talk to, and very informative. she seemed very thorough in her assessment of our cafo and in the closeing down process we are going through. I appreciated her knowledge and help . sincerely, John and Marcia Thompson
no complaints
You are doing a good job....CAFO is a sometime difficult to work with on both the ODA and produce side but it is needed
There are issues with the CAFO Program that are not well known by the permit holders nor staff. Many times there are issues that we cannot get answered in a straight forward manner. It seems staff have been directed to be a 'policing' force rather than a 'let's work together to find the best solution for an issue.' In the ag industry, whether it is livestock, water, air quality etc. we feel we run into road blocks. Takes the fun out of trying to be good stewards of the lands we have been so blessed to care for. And makes us believe folks are far more concerned with job security and building area empires within government than in helping the ag sector be the best they can be...food does come from the land and we would like to have it come from the US and Oregon in particular rather than imports. We have raised our children to thank God for the land and what it provides for their tables...good thought to begin each day. We would ask that the department and staff try to put themselves in the place of the farmer/rancher and ask themselves if they are doing all they can to help rather than throw road blocks.
It is my opinion that the CAFO inspectors goal should not be to find things we are doing wrong (gotcha! attitude) but rather -- help us figure out how to do things right (partners in compliance).
A terrible decision to allow fur trade!

Dairy

Two survey responses but no comments.

Director's Office, Information Office, or Administrative Services Division

There is no transparency or accountability evidenced by ODA and its employees. Requests for organizational charts/ chains of command are ignored. Requests for information and/or documentation are ignored or obfuscated. Inclusion of local government/citizens is lacking and/or absent. Your "services" are clearly designed to meet the needs of Agri-business; logging; commercial/wholesale nurseries, etc. and NOT to counties,communities and/or tax-paying citizens. Your "services" could improve were you to establish, and enforce measurable inclusion, transparency and outcomes. However, I doubt that will ever happen.
I think you do a great job.

Farm Mediation

No survey response.

Feeds

Mr. Richard Ten Eyck is a valuable source of information for me on animal feed labeling and ingredients.
Richard TenEyck has been extremely Helpful. Great Guy!

Fertilizer

This year we had to register some products with the fertilizer program. I had done this before but needed some help so I called Matt Haynes. He was extremely helpful which enabled us to get it right the first time saving both us and you time and money. I wish all State agencies were as customer oriented.
I appreiciat the online searches and updated data base for checking registrations and licenses. ODA Staff I work with are helpful, responsive, professional and polite. I do my best to be a responsible citizen and follow rules and regs imposed by ODA and other government agencies. ODA has been very responsible in enforcement and education.
The staff were extremely helpful (Don Wolfe). Being a new person to the website I found its navigation a little difficult.
Toby has been incredible in answering our questions in a timely manner, while maintaining a positive and friendly communication, which is in stark contrast to his counterparts in California and Hawaii. It sounds ridiculous, but I actually look forward to my registration process with Oregon.
Practically all of my contact at ODA has been with Toby Primbs. He has answered many questions for me very promptly and given me valuable guidance in achieving compliance with registration and labeling issues.
Don Wolf is a pleasure to work with. He is always willing to work through any situations that arise. He is knowledgeable and understanding. I truly am happy to work with the Oregon fertilizer department. Thank you.
Sometimes navigating online content to find answers to specific questions can be time consuming and answers aren't always found. Specialists like Don Wolf have proven to be quite helpful in the final resolution of questions and requirements.
I would like to applaud both Don Wolf and Matt Haynes for their excellent and always very timely responses. They are so patient and are both great teachers. Nobody usually likes "regulators", but these two are great. Thanks - Kathryn Louis, Sun Gro Horticulture.
Hire more people like Donald Wolf. He understands service and genuinely enjoys helping.

Food Safety

Maryam is helpful courteous and does a great job. She is a pleasure to work with.
I had a great experience interviewing for the position of Office Specialist 2 for the Food Safety Division.
Hire a new administrator.
Maryam is awesome to work with. She is helpful, knowledgeable and dedicated.
We receive extraordinary Customer service from all Team members of the ODA Food Safety Program. They set the standards for other states.
We receive excellent service from Maryam Shadbah-Evans. She consistenetly takes time to answer or questions and educate us on current and upcoming changes in codes and works with us to find solutions to problems during our inspections. Maryam also is very helpful when we call or email with questions about regulations or ways to do our work.
In my particular case, our agent in reference seems to be more of a power control (ego challenged) then an agent who wishes to help us maintain proper food sanitation in our business. This make it difficult to truly focus on food sanitation and instead we must focus on treating him as a "god".
performance level is very good
Kate Allen was extremely professional with sound judgement. She was fair, yet very tough concerning our GFS inspection. A pleasure to work with her.
Karen Apiado at ODA Food Safety Division was very helpful, efficient and pleasant to work with. She provided the required documents with the utmost haste and efficiency...Bill Grano BF Inc.
I feel fortunate to have Gesinee Tolman inspect our food processing facility. She is passionate about her work, very knowledgeable, and always educates me and my employees. She has a very uplifting yet serious presence. I am grateful for her services.
Very happy with the service of your representatives and look forward to working with them in the future.
jeff green js grate to work with and is very helpful
I would just to let someone know that the person listed below was very helpful and I really appreciated the effort that was given to me by them. Gesinee S Tolman, MS, REHS Food Safety Specialist Food Safety Division Oregon Department of Agriculture (360) 696-4073

Food Safety, continued

As with all the ODA people we interact with. Barb Cripe does an excellent job. We appreciate her proactive approach. She, like all ODA employees, is very helpful. She will offer suggestions, tips and ideas. Even when she does not have an answer. She will find the right person at ODA who can answer the question. Always in a timely manner. Thanks ODA!!!!
I just sent over an email praising your excellent staff members who come out to do the food safety inspections. They are phenomenal and I always look forward to having them come over because I always learn more helpful information. The way that they conduct themselves is so professional but not "stuffy." They are friendly with a true interest in helping all of us 'foodies' succeed.
service levels are good keep moving along in same direction
I am in the very early stages of obtaining a license to make and sell hand made, hand dipped chocolates, package herbal teas and blends, and package herbs for culinary uses. So far, I have received all the information needed in order to progress on with my application. Therefore, so far, you are doing great!
Barbara Cripe does a good job of explaining all of the issues of food handling. She is very informative and I feel I can ask her anything.
The more that could be done online would be great.
We appreciate the prompt, professional service very much. It's important to see tax payer funded programs run efficiently.
We are provided very good information by our inspector.
The ODA field and office staff responded quickly and effectively to my request for information about the state's artisan cheese producers. Thanks!
Zachary was professional, helpful, knowledgeable and a pleasure to work with! My questions were answered promptly and I truly appreciate his help!

Grain

One response but no comment.

Hay

No survey response.

Hops

No survey response.

Insect Pest Prevention & Management

Your website (or perhaps that's the State's website) needs a significant upgrade. Information is hard to find, particularly contact information of agency employees.

Invasive Species Council

Very quick response and helpful. All problems are not solved at this time.

Laboratory Service Section

The only issues we've had with testing and certificates have occured when we have not been clear enough about what we needed.
The laboratory services department has been very helpful to my group. They are responsive in our request and provide us with the necessary feedback needed to provide to our customers. I enjoy working with them.. My only problem is finding test request through the website. I have not had a problem with the team members providing me with the forms needed but would like to be able to access them via the website and not bother them with such request.
Treat your customers like customers. A little friendliness goes a long way. Randy Black is a good example of how the rest of the employees should treat their customer
I contacted the Laboratory Services Export Service Center and my email was not responded to because they did not recognize my name. I am an ODA employee and therefore was able to find out that my request was ignored for this ridiculous reason. Not only did my email include "@oda.state.or.us," it had my full contact information on it to clearly indicate who I am. Even worse, the information requested was time sensitive and intended to be informative to industry members, but it was an opportunity lost. If someone from the general public was treated this way, it would be a terrible reflection on our department if this is how inquiries are addressed by the staff in the Export Service Center.
Thank you for the continued cooperation and excellent customers service
short staffing hurts everyone.

Livestock Identification (Brands)

Had a incorrect name on our request for a brand, but was immediately resolved and was very satisfied with the response.
You department is great...Donna Fry should get a raise. She is very knowledgable and a pleasure to work with also enjoy Jean Bennett too.
The printed information and directions sent to us was complete and clear. Our questions via e-mail were answered very quickly. Everything went through fine.

Nursery Section

Great serrvice and fast
I find the web site very difficult to find any information on. Whether it is information on plants or the HB2336. The information is so buried, that it is very time consuming to find it. When I email for information, I get conflicting answers. Many times I have been sent on to different people and no-one seems to have a solid answer to any of my questions. Everyone tries to be helpful, but they just don't seem to be aware of where to find the information themselves.
Our rep, Dan Hawks, is very knowledgeable and helpful. He is a real asset to the Dept. of Ag.
My reason for not wanting online licensing is I, like my of my farm neighbors, only have dial up available to us. Anything online, such as this survey, takes too long.

Motor Fuel

One survey response but no comment.

Pesticide Analytical Response Center

One survey response but no comment.

Pesticides

With the testing being done on the computer and having immediate results I do not understand WHY it takes so long to process the new licenses. It has been 3 weeks to the day since the test was taken and a credit card was used to make the payment and still do not have a license #.
letting people know that the paperwork was recieved would be nice. That way a person would know that didnt get routed somewhere else.
n/a
ODA employees that I have worked with are always friendly and helpful - they are knowledgeable in their areas. Thank you for the support you provide.
Rose Kachadoorian did an outstanding job in getting a label for Stinger for radish grown seed in a very short time frame.
It would be helpful to technicians to be able to speed up the licensing process so they can work.
You are too slow at processing licenses. When an application gets faxed to you that should indicate an urgency to quickly process the application and not wait for over a week to process it.
oda can give some more example of pesticde lables in the pratice manule
Online applications and renewals would be very useful. As for the service I received thus far, it was fantastic. I was confused about which pesticide license I should obtain. The information for each type of license was clearly described on the ODA website, but the large number of options left me confused. I emailed the ODA contact person and was called back the next day. She patiently and clearly walked me through explaining my needs and weighing my options, then immediately emailed me all of the paperwork and descriptions for the options we selected. I have dealt with similar issues in other states, and this experience was by far the absolute best I have ever had. Absolutely all of my questions were completely resolved within 36 hours. I can not praise the service enough.
Nothing to comment on at this time.
The staff at ODA has been extremely helpful...over a period of 17 years and I so appreciate that!!
I was very pleased with the Ornamental & Turf class that I attended at CCC, and then I was able to turn right around and take the Laws & Safety class from the same instructor. She made both classes enjoyable and filled with great information to help me pass both tests on the first try. Thank you for your help in getting me my license! Kevin Shinn Dallas School District #2 Maintenance supervisor
I have been very impressed with the dept of agriculture and all of the people associated with pesticide licensing, until today !!!. I took my laws and safety test and passedit, and also took my right of way test and passed it too. I just received a letter stating that I don't qualify for my license even though I passed my test with an 89% score. No where is this stated anywhere on the web site or by the instructors. Lying to the public and double standards is a lousy way to run a department.
I see a lot of waste of time and money in all branches of government including the DOA
as a major registrant, I find OR Dept of Ag pesticide section able to find a balance between registrant, growers, state and federal laws that enables goals of most stakeholders to be met. Rose K. and David P. are extremely knowledablee of FIFRA and agricultural practice in one of most diverse ag states., they are some of the most knowledgable in the country . Both are flexible if certain actions need to be handled quickly and will consider all side before acting. My suggestion is they need more positions to review labels and keep timelines for sec 3 registrations reasonable given the furlough days and heavy workloads.
I enjoy working with the Ag Dept
I was new at doing state pesticide registrations and Rose K. has been very helpful and a joy to work with over the past couple years.
My comments would take more than this little box! They wouldn't be good ones, so I will leave it at that!
timely accurate info is a graet thing
I was very impressed with the lady I talked to Her knowledge and quick responses were refreshing..
Keep up the good work.
The pesticides testing availability is awkward. Metro online testing is hard to schedule, it should be online registry and cheaper.
Doing excellent, have called and asked Laurie Gordon multiple questions and have had a answer and willingness to help every time I have called her. Great Job very knowlegable and helpfull.
You need to greatly improve on registration of products at the beginning of the year. The process is just way too slow and costs distributors sales of new products.
All the dealings I have had with Deb Clason have been good, however, her supervisor does not return calls or messages. I left her a message asking if I could view my test (which I paid $58 for) and have yet to receive a return call. I am really wondering what my tax dollars are really paying for.

Pesticides, continued

Your instructors at pesticide applicator re-certification trainings are top notch. Knowledgeable and professional. The people who maintain your re-certification data base for me to view on line are absolutely fantastic. Data is accurate and is posted very quickly.
I called with questions on hiring a pest control company to spray at my home. Shannon was very helpful and answered all my questions in a kind and knowledgeable way. I really appreciate your service. Thank you-Gail Frame
My main concern is that in my county enforcement of laws concerning pesticide applicators is basically non-existent. There are legions of landscape maintenance people that are servicing large commercial properties and/or residential properties that are using concentrates and backpack sprayers that are unlicensed. It isn't fair to the people like me that have to pay the fees and go through the testing and continuing education. Even when the Dept of Ag is told they say it isn't in their budget to send investigators and enforce it. Unfortunately, those of us who are licensed are often the first target of an audit to make sure we are doing things perfectly instead of finding those numerous offenders who aren't even licensed at all.

Plant Health

Outstanding staff and effort from the Director's office to field personnel. Doing the best they can with shrinking public contributions for public services. Keep up the good work.
Our inspector, Susan Schouten, is excellent in knowledge and helpfulness.
*Customer Service with the office manager in the Commodity Inspection office is extremely poor and has us looking for alternate ways to have our phytos issued. Her willingness to assist customers with questions is minimal and attitude is very poor. ODA could save money by making their reports available online rather then sending faxes daily, and mailing originals. Most days we receive multiple envelopes (up to 6 in one day!) Save the postage! Online results will save you time and us time.
Nothing
It is SO helpful to us to have someplace to go for answers on Plant Health, and shipping. Our nursery inspector is always ready to help and easy to reach. If it seems to be time sensitive problem she goes out of her way to help. We really appreciate her and the ODA.
Our ODA inspector is very prompt in replies to emails or voice messages. He is willing to go the extra mile to get things right before items are exported or imported. He is knowledgable or when he doesn't know the answer to a specific question, he let's us know and then digs up the answer and shares it. Overall, an excellent resource.
I have worked with Dan Hawks for several years now, and he has provided excellent service in a timely manner. Whenever we have questions, he is always willing to dig in and find what we need. He's always very helpful. Thank you!
*Don Wolf was very knowledgeable helpful and understanding with our application process !!! I wish all people in such positions were as considerate, timely and helpful as Don Wolf is !!! Wolf

Plant Conservation Biology

the plant conservation program needs more funding so that they can do more of the important work to protect our rare species!
Thanks for all your help!!

Predator Control

No survey response.

Produce.

No survey response.

Seed

We receive excellent service from Joe, Kim, Gary, and Randy. Their willingness to help and extensive knowledge are great assets to ODA and our company.
Please get an online database up and running for the Commodity Inspection Division. There is no way to know if our seed has been sampled and in the lab in a timely fashion unless we call and bug someone at the office. (They've let us know that they do not like that.) Not knowing the status of our sample requests has created tremendous problems in the past. Being able to check online that our seed has actually been sampled would be a great help. I have no problems with the people, they are good people...they're just saddled with an out-dated system that is extremely insufficient. Thank you.
Customer service has greatly improved with the addition of Kristin Schafer to the Commodity Division.
Personel are doing great. We could be much more efficient if we had better visibilty to the process of our Samples and testing. ie. an online secure solution for the customers would be greate
Joe & Kim are very professional and helpful each time they come to our warehouse. We enjoy seeing them!
Comminications and services ar all excellent, escept I rates the comminactions as only fair. The reason is on-line tracking of lab testing would be very helpful. Don't know if feasable or practical but it is high on my wish list.

Shellfish

You have been very helpful. No improvement necessary.
*I would like to complement the Ag Pesticides Division for the help and cooperation they've provided me. I have had questions that I needed answers for and they've found them or had them in a resonable time. They have helped me in so many ways that I don't have the time right now to share. Quality People.

Shellfish Plat Leasing

Please limit to 50% the total of triploids introduced/planted in Netarts Bay per year.

Shipping Point

I have been working with ODA on grower level food safety certfication and have felt the stafff is knowlegable and eager to help. Thanks

Smoke Management

Four survey responses but no comments.

Soil and Water Conservation Districts

Heather is wonderful
I have been increasing impressed with the staff that works with SWCDs. Implementing procedures to get funding into the hands of SWCDs has improved.
Turn around time for contracts and payment is extremely slow. This adds challenges to our work as we rely heavily on the funds and support provided by ODA to perform our duties. It would be helpful if there were a way to streamline the reporting process and more importantly, a way to expedite the turn-around time for contract signing and payments.

Soil and Water Conservation Districts, continued

*I find it very difficult to find information on the website. It is not very user friendly. The staff when I call, or email is very friendly, but most of the time the first contact person doesn't have any idea of an answer to my question, so I get forwarded to another person. The second person is never available, or if I do get an email back from them, it says call me and then when I do, all I get is voice mail, and I rarely hear back from them. Kris Byrd did return my call in a timely manner, and although he didn't know the answer to my question, he did get me contact information for someone who knew the answer. Brenda was very helpful and very friendly. She answered all of my questions knowledgeably and when I came up with one that she wasn't sure of, went looking for the answer and is getting back to me. There is one person whom I have been trying to contact all week and other than an email of call me, so I have left voice messages for him and not heard back from him yet. It didn't help that he sent me the wrong phone number also.
IVSWCD recent on-site assistance by John and Eric was most excellent. They were well-prepared, on-point, and stayed within time alloted.
I find the form used for a .complaint against a property owner objectionable. Apparently anyone can file a complaint but does not have to sign it. Such a complaint should not be accepted b ODA and should be returned immediatly. The same person can list any and all things as "wrong" with the property. However, they do not have to state where, when, how those determinations were made. When were they on the property and for what reason? Did they have owners permission or were they trespassing? Were they drive by motorists, intending to file some compaint?
Have Public meeting's for service's in each county Outreach For the service's provided to The Public and what is available for the Public - to Achieve through your Program's
Love the staff- their knowledge and willingness to help makes my job so much easier!

Website

Every time I try to gain information from one of the departments, I am sent on to a different department and it goes in a circle. Getting any information is difficult and when I do finally get the information, I can't be 100% sure of how accurate it is, because, I will get a different answer from everyone I talk to.

Weed Control

Very upset about some actions that's were dropped on me, I feel not at fault.
My interactions with ODA are infrequent and usually related to grant activities and requirements. I find my requests for information are answered in a timely manner and accurately.
Great and knowledgeable staff. I've worked with many different gov't entities at all levels in my career and the ODA is one of the finest. ODA employees seem to accomplish more per capita than most.
Doing fine. Commenting on the need for two grant cycles.
At this time I think that the ODA staff is doing a great job at keeping all of us partners informed as we travel down the road of changes. I know that the funding changes have not been easy on any of us. I want to thank Shannon and Tim for all of their support. You two are truely wonderful
hopefully work closer with the local OSU extension agents and focus more on regioally relevent issues. More frequent and expanded pesticide training programs. Risk management and industry related computer education programs. Expand single day or multiple day continuing education.
The ODA Noxious Weed Program has provided a quality service in my County for years. But, I see an idication that there may be a move coming to downsise the Department. I fear that the staff will become spread out over too large of an area and the timeliness and quality of service will be negatively impacted.
I love your new Facebook page. It is very helpful to read and see post from other people in the state and the ODA staff is excellent at responding to the questions.
Totally amazed at the timely response. Great
Do not like the new- revised OWEB requirements.
I appreciate the existence and availability of biocontrol to treat weeds.
Alex park was very helful and responsive on the weedmapper data. Thank you

Weed Control, continued

Do not cut the weed program anymore....
Update educational documents.
Most dealings are with Shannon Brubaker regarding grants, and I have found her to be extremely helpful and positive. Patient too!

Weights and Measures

Nathan Gardner provides excellent service while conducting the annual belt scale re-certifications.
We have recieved outstanding service from measurement standards specialist Terry 'Butch' Gallagher.
Though we gave an "excellent" rating on question #2, we would very much like our scales to be inspected by early May, rather than the current schedule of June. We raise cattle east of Roseburg. We run 95% of our marketable stock over our scales in late June and early July. The current schedule leaves us very little time to make corrections if a problem is found. This was an issue for us three years ago which resulted in us selling most of our livestock over a scale with a blue tag, We would appreciate your comments on this. Thank you. Dan and Barb Hatfield 541-672-3887 2126 S Deer Creek Rd Roseburg, Or 97470
The inspector completed his testing without any huge disturbance to our service to our customers.
As a corporation with multiple stores, it would be extremely helpful to be able to renew licenses online.
Steve Eugenio is excellent. Always very courteous, polite, and prompt. He goes out of his way to accomodate my schedule. He arrives when he says he will. This year he even arrived early. His testing of my scale is always thorough and professional.
Ray and Aaron are a pleasure to work with and are always willing to help. I don't see anything that either of them could do any better than they already do.
Please give Donna Mitsch in Salem a pat on the back!
I would like to be able to re-new my license online. I am always on my computer anyway..:)
Mr. Gallagher is a pleasure to work with. He is firm when he identifies a problem. Even so, his knowledge base has been helpful in overcoming the problems as they are identified.
Butch Gallagher is the representative performing the annual inspections of our truck scales. Butch is very familiar with our operation, does a thorough job and communicates with us extremely well. Through his diligence, he was able to identify a problem at one of our faciltiies a couple of years ago that had likely been there for sometime. It was a "small" issue that had the potential to affect the accuracy of our scales. Butch brought the problem to our attention and we were able to resolve it quickly.
Terry and Alan are always super helpful and full of information when they come to test our fuel meters. They are a pleasure to work with, and we look forward to thier return. No kidding!
Steve was very thorough and quick at getting our scales checked. He is courteous and informative when asked questions.
Steve Eugenio is very professional, courteous, and knowledgeable. He always calls the day before so we can be prepared when he arrives. He is always on time.
Brandon Parker should get a raise....
We work with 2 Weights and Measures personnel on a regular basis and have known each one for 10 or more years. They perform exemplary work and are extremely knowledgeable.
Very Proficient and Professional No Complaints
Excellent accommodations and service at the Measurement Standards Division of the Oregon Department of Agriculture. Thanks to Clark Cooney and his team for their remarkable service.
Unify all the various Agriculture departments so that there is a cohesive division. A week should be spent for Ag employees that work together in a demographic region to get to know each other and work together to make the Ag Department a true solid government entity.
Every since Henry L. retired image has greatly improved. Dennis St. C. is a very help and we enjoy his inspection.
Needed to get several provers calibrated in a extremly short period of time. Mr. Coney and the lab personnel were just great. Thank you

Other

Program listed:	Comment:
retail gas station branded 76	steve does a great job, always quick, efficient, friendly and a pleasure to have working for me.
Pesticide Licensing	Pam at the Metro Institute was very helpful in this process. Thanks Pam Respectfully submitted, Greg Barron, Manager North Morrow VCD
Food Safety Division-Commercial Retail	No Improvement is necessary with the representative whom I work with.
grasshopper/cricket program	I appreciate so very much what Paul Bloom has helped me with over the past 3-4 years with my grasshopper problem....
Commodity Inspection Division	Both the diagnostic laboratory in the Commodity Inspection Division and the Plant Division, Nursery and Christmas Tree staffs are professional, hardworking, collaborative and critical to the success of federal quarantine programs and procedures. ODA has some great folks!
Sudden Oak Death	There has been absolutely NO outreach for involvement/inclusion of local officials, watershed councils, small land/homeowners, etc. in Curry County. There has been virtually no support for public announcements, community information/education programs, response to concerns, and/or public information sessions on prevention/ disease delay potentialities. Tranparency of activities, plans, funding, etc. is non-existent
licensing question	Website is a little confusing.
ODA Land Use & Water Planning	Your (Land Use & Water Planning Coordinator) was had exactly the information I needed re best-choice crops for Class 2 soils. Information provided was both timely and accurate. Thank you!
propane inspector	next time bring donuts :)
37 programs - sorry, we can't afford it	37 programs, that says it all. Go back and look at your own web-site, and why the Dept. of Ag was started. I ask for nothing cause you can't afford it, and neither can I
Commodity Inspection Division	Just keep being customer oriented and friendly. Your people make the difference. They do a great job.
scale service and calibration	We found everything to be great and appreciate the work that was done.
Agency as a whole	The agency is easy to work with however, timeliness and productivity can be low/slow.
Specialty Crop Block Grant Program	The staff in the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program office have a tough job, interpreting USDA policy. My needs with them were even more complicated with figuring out how to submit a multi-state project. They did an excellent job of helping me find the resources I needed and in answering my questions promptly.
public forum held in John Day Oregon on 5/3/2012	As a land owner I attended the public forum meeting held in John Day on May 3 2012. As a land owner I was totally lost. The meeting started with a power point of what some problems were and where the ODA wanted or needed to go. We recieved hand outs but not until the end, they would have been helpful at the beinging for me as landowner, as the lecturer was spitting out words like TMDL's and LAC, I learned from the handout what those meant. I feel that the landowners need to buy into this, but presentation not land owner friendly. After an hour and a half a comment was made, the only one, with a possible starting point and was shot down by one of the ODA reprentatives there. I feel like the presentation said the same thing a hundred different ways " we need your help to tell a story", and "we need a baseline." The discussion never got to what are ideas you have, what do the SWCD's really feel, landowers how do you buy into this? It is clear that we don't want DEQ to take over, but this is pretty much typical government to have meetings that don't really accomplish anything. I heard plenty of discussion in the hall way after I left the room, ideas or points that were not talked about in the meeting from some of the SWCDs and NRCS people that I have worked with on my place near Ritter Hot Springs. So if you have frustration you are not alone. Hopefully something will come out of these talks.
a	Both Kent and Miriam are outstanding

Program listed:	Comment:
Measurement Standards Division	We appreciate Steve coming to calibrate the scale when it fits in for both of us. He's always prompt and efficient.
Phytosanitary Certificate Issuance	Susan Schouten has gone out of her way to assist us on several occasions. We appreciate it very much.
Commodity Inspection Program & Laboratory	The staff is VERY helpful and everyone always treats us with respect. The laboratory results seem very inconsistent. We can submit a sample twice and it will come back with very different results.
Brent Searle	The presentation should be less rah rah and more descriptive of multiple perspectives.
scale certification	everthing is fine
presentation	The presentation was extremely informative,and I very much appreciate the speaker. The presenter was very professional and friendly, and I do not wish that my following comment be taken as any personal criticism, it is just an overarching matter that I would like to bring to your attention. Regarding the recent public desire in increased animal welfare measures, the concept seemed to be presented in a belittling manner (although perhaps unintentional), namely with the use of the term "disney-fication." Regardless of DOA's stance on animal welfare measures, I highly urge that you present this concept in a serious manner. It has become a ongoing ethical public dialogue on the way animals are treated when used as food, and I hope that you will choose to speak of this dialogue in a more serious and professional manner in the future. Again-this is not criticism against the excellent presentation, just an issue that needed to be brought up.
Nursery Plant inspectipon for Canadian shipping.	Thank you. I feel you are going a great job!
private pesticide credit classes	ODA does a good job of delivering a prompt solutions to almost all questions. Keep up the good work!
PCIT & APHIS	Tweek the PCIT website to be more user friendly. For example, in the point of origin box, it has to be entered anew for every application. Since it is always the same nursery applying, it should be able to be automatically entered, especially when working from a template!
land use	Jim Johnson's unique knowledge and passion for sound land use planning is greatly appreciated.
Food Safety and CAFO	Robert Wilson (Food Safety) and Chris Anderson (CAFO) are very knowledgeable and helpful. We really enjoy working as they are true professionals sharing all they can to guide us in sustaining our operations.

Oregon agriculture visits Pacific Rim partners

Reprinted from the Fall 2011 issue of the ODA Ag Quarterly Newsletter

By Bruce Pokarney

Editor's note: ODA Communications Director Bruce Pokarney participated in the governor's trade mission to Asia September 11-23.

It didn't take long during a nearly two-week governor's trade mission to Asia to realize several truths. Japan, South Korea, and China-the three stops we made across the Pacific-each have vast, sophisticated markets that have the channels necessary to provide products to increasingly affluent consumers. Secondly, Oregon agriculture produces many of the things these markets desire. Thirdly-and perhaps what became most clear during the mission-the opportunities for Oregon agricultural exports in Asia seem nearly boundless.

The September trade mission was led by Governor John Kitzhaber, who tended to a wider circle of economic interests, but paid significant attention to agriculture. Inside the larger circle, an 11-member agricultural delegation led by Oregon Department of Agriculture Director Katy Coba, crammed each day with meetings and tours that seemed to merely scratch the surface of each country.

At the end of the exhausting 13-day mission, there was an overwhelming consensus that Oregon agriculture is primed to move forward in strengthening existing trade ties to Japan, Korea, and China, and create new ones.

"There are opportunities in each of these export markets," says Coba. "It's up to producers which ones they want to pursue-perhaps all three. But based on what we learned on this trip, I feel very good about things and the agricultural products we can get into these markets."

Japan: Old friends, new challenges

Keizoku wa chikara nari. Perseverance is strength. (Japanese proverb)

Once again, Japan's resolve is being put to the test. Crippled and literally shaken by this spring's triple disaster that included an earthquake, tsunami, and nuclear power plant failure, the Japanese are slowly re-emerging.

"For us to be there in person and showing our support for the Japanese during this tough time means a lot to them," says ODA Director Coba. "While they did lose some agricultural production, we are not trying to capitalize on the disaster. But showing our support and knowing that we have been in that market for the long haul does mean there could be additional opportunities for Oregon ag products moving into

Japan."

US agricultural trade officials based in Tokyo emphasize the value of having the Oregon delegation stop in Japan.

"For the governor to come out here and reaffirm what has been an ongoing relationship between Oregon and Japan is really important-particularly at this time when the Japanese want their friends to stand up and be there with them." says Geoff Wiggin, an agricultural minister-counselor with the US Embassy.

Japan is still Oregon's number one ag export market, even though the $534 million worth of products sold to Japan in 2010 is half of what it was in 2008. Wiggin points out that it is not only the size of the market that counts, but the nature of the market.

"I don't care if it's corn, soybeans, wheat, potatoes, blueberries, or consumer ready-goods-this market buys it all," he says.

Because the exchange rate favors the US dollar-$1 equals about 80 yen at this time-Oregon growers exporting product to the Japanese market can make money. As is the case in all three Asian markets, blueberries are an especially hot product right now.

"There is less variety of blueberry products in Japan, but more volume of fresh and frozen berries being shipped there than some of the more stable blueberry items like a juice drink or in dairy products," says Eric Pond, chair of the Oregon Blueberry Commission and an organic blueberry grower from Jefferson who was part of the ag delegation.

Many other Oregon products have established themselves in Japan, including fresh cherries and seafood. But one of the more interesting presentations was made during a lunch in which we were served a cut of kobe beef-a highly desired meat that commands more than $120 a pound at retail. Japanese cattle producers increasingly depend on high-fiber straw exported by Oregon grass seed growers to create the unique marbling of the beef. As we were told in the presentation, what was on our plate was connected to a grass field somewhere in the Willamette Valley.

After the war, it was Oregon's wheat industry that established the first trade ties to Japan. Another member of the ag delegation-Union County wheat grower Dale Case-says it was good to pay old friends a visit.

"We thought it was important to go to Japan and say thank you for being a good customer, and to reassure them we plan on being around."

South Korea: Three little words

Aneun gildo muleogara. Even if you know the way, ask one more time. (Korean proverb)

The Koreans warn against being overconfident and feeling like you know it all. In the case of the visit to South Korea, the ag delegation learned a lot. But in this important market, it boils down to three words-free trade agreement.

"In every meeting, that was the topic of discussion-ratifying the Korean Free Trade Agreement," says ODA Director Coba. "We understand there is political sensitivity on the issue, but the fact of the matter is that Oregon and the US are getting squeezed out of the Korean market because we do not have a free trade agreement. We see competitors who produce the same products as Oregon taking more of the market share. For that reason alone, we are very supportive of quick ratification of KFTA."

(NOTE: Since this article was published, Congress approved free trade agreements in South Korea, Columbia, and Panama)

Coba and Governor Kitzhaber made the point clear during a private meeting with Korean Prime Minister Kim Hwang-sik. Tours of Korea's sophisticated, high-end retail outlets prove the point. Chile, with a free trade agreement with Korea, has a strong presence in these stores. Chilean wines, for instance, are plentiful and affordable even to middle class consumers while Oregon wines pay tariffs in excess of 20 percent. Since their 2003 agreement with Korea, Chile's wine exports have gone from nearly zero to 20 percent of the market.

Geographically, South Korea is relatively small but has a population of 50 million people, making it the third most densely populated nation in the world. Korea is 50 percent dependent on agricultural products imported for food. Add feed grains, that dependency rises to 77 percent. Koreans continue to be important customers for Oregon products. The state exported $368 million of ag products last year.

No prospect is more exciting than the Oregon blueberry.

"The supply of blueberry products is having a hard time catching up with demand," says Sang Young Oh, a marketing specialist with the US Agricultural Trade Office in Seoul.

ODA, federal officials, and the blueberry industry have been working on gaining an agreement separate from KFTA that would allow fresh Oregon blueberries into the Korean marketplace. Upon our return home, we learned that access has been granted and, with protocols fully developed, fresh berries from Oregon will enter South Korea next season. We found frozen Oregon blueberries in one of Seoul's upscale grocery stores, a 12-ounce package that would cost about $2.50 locally that sells for $9.30 in Korea. Imagine what a package of fresh blueberries would go for.

The Koreans have become just as health conscious about food as the Japanese-maybe more. They see blueberries as valuable as ginseng and other culturally-

important herbs and foods. Director Coba even joked with the Korean prime minister that eating Oregon blueberries might improve his eyesight enough to do away with his glasses-a comment that drew chuckles during the high level meeting.

The delegation toured a cargo handling facility owned by Asiana Airlines near the airport at Incheon. Asiana last month launched a direct cargo flight from Portland to South Korea. The technical sophistication of accepting, processing, and distributing imports at the Asiana facility was impressive. We were told that it will be possible for an Oregon blueberry picked in the field on a Tuesday morning to get into the mouth of a Korean consumer by Thursday afternoon, thanks to the new direct service and facility.

The cutting-edge technology, food traceability, innovative packaging, and need for imported food makes the Korean marketplace a key export destination for Oregon agriculture.

China: Chi-gantus market
Be not afraid of growing slowly, be afraid only of standing still. (Chinese proverb)

China is doing anything but growing slowly. Its annual double-digit economic growth has transformed it into the world's second largest economy. Everything about China is big, "Chi-gantus" as Director Coba coins it. The market is huge with opportunity. The country has tremendous agricultural production, but with a population of 1.3 billion and with less than 10 percent of its land even able to grow anything, imports will always be critical. The US actually has a trade surplus with China, shipping more than $17 billion of ag products in 2010. Oregon was responsible for $420 million of that total.

"They are concerned about their future ability to produce food," says Chanda Beckman, agricultural counsel with the US Agricultural Trade Office in China.

China, in fact, is buying land around the world to produce food it can't grow in its own country. It's a fascinating country that claims to be "socialist with Chinese characteristics." But to the first time visitor, it looks very western. Shopping malls are plentiful in the large cities. We even saw a large billboard featuring American actor George Clooney on the side of a downtown Beijing commercial building pitching Omega watches. What would Chairman Mao think?

Oregon agriculture has a presence even in the most hallowed of places. At Tiananmen Square, the site where tanks confronted protesters more than 20 years ago, landscaping featuring Oregon grass is now entrenched. It was Oregon's grass seed industry that established the first trade ties to China, now others are following suit. Oregon's specialty crops, along with animal feed crops, have strong opportunities.

The Chinese consumer is becoming increasingly interested in safe and wholesome

food, which plays into the interest of Oregon.

"We've been working for a number of years on a joint relationship with the government in China to inspect and certify US food products going into that marketplace," says ODA Assistant Director Dalton Hobbs. "There are still some technical issues to work out, but going over there and meeting with Chinese officials has brought us closer to opening up the market more for Oregon agricultural products."

The high level meeting with AQSIQ-the government agency that needs to okay any testing and certification agreement-went well. Having Governor Kitzhaber attend gave it an even higher profile.

"I think the future is very bright in terms of the Chinese market for Oregon agricultural products," says Governor Kitzhaber. "We spent time on the effort to make the Oregon Department of Agriculture the inspection and quality agency, if you will, for import and export in and out of China. We think that can help open the market even more."

If all goes according to plan, ODA could have the same arrangement to pre-certify ag products going into China that it has had with Japan, Korea, and Taiwan for several years.

Along the way, the delegation visited the Port of Tianjin, the world's sixth largest port and a partner with the Port of Portland, along with a tour of green space and city parks in Shanghai. Could there be a use for imported Oregon nursery stock? The Chinese seem interested.

For China, the word "potential" just doesn't seem big enough.

The return home

All 11 agricultural delegation members returned from the governor's trade mission with a healthy appreciation and respect for the sophisticated export markets of Japan, Korea, and China. Even for those who have been there before, this trip was eye-opening. While Japan has been an advanced, mature market for years, South Korea and China have come very far, very fast.

And it was the opportunity to meet people face-to-face that may set a stronger foundation for future trade.

"We didn't expect to come back with a new manufacturing plant," says Governor Kitzhaber. "But in Asia, I have learned in my years in government that a lot of economic activity is based on personal relationships. Establishing these relationships is extraordinarily important."

Or as wheat grower Dale Case remarked: "I'm totally impressed with the progress

these countries have made. It has been mind boggling, but the trip was well worth it."

Northwest ag directors promote potatoes in Asia

Reprinted from the Winter 2011/2012 issue of the ODA Ag Quarterly Newsletter

Oregon and Washington have teamed up to promote Pacific Northwest potatoes in Southeast Asia and conduct early market development in Vietnam, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Macao. Potato commissions and state agriculture directors from Oregon and Washington returned encouraged after November's trade mission that could lead to great opportunities for many food crops.

"This was a very productive mission, but there is a lot of followup work to do," says Oregon Department of Agriculture Director Katy Coba, who was joined in the mission by Dan Newhouse, director of the Washington State Department of Agriculture. "I give a great deal of credit to the potato industry and the commissions for conducting a joint Oregon-Washington trade mission, and inviting the directors of agriculture from both states. We think pooling resources and efforts is the way to go. You get more bang for your buck. Having the two states together gives us much more of a presence, particularly when our states' agriculture is similar. The market itself doesn't see any difference between the two states."

Funded by a USDA Specialty Crop Block Grant, the trade mission followed up a similar trip two years ago, combining the efforts of both states in Taiwan, the Philippines, and Hong Kong. This mission included a stop in Hong Kong, but also focused on relatively new markets centrally located to a huge population of potential consumers.

"Half of the world's population lives within a five hour plane ride of this region, so it's clearly an area of market influence and dominance," says ODA Assistant Director Dalton Hobbs, also a member of the trade delegation. "It is a region of great potential for Pacific Northwest agriculture. This kind of mission is an appropriate way to tap that potential through early trade development activities, jointly conducted by the private sector and government, to introduce products and identify trade channels."

While more established export markets such as Japan, China, and South Korea continue to be primary destinations for Oregon products-each were part of a September trade mission that included Director Coba and Governor Kitzhaber-the potato industry is highly motivated to develop a market in Southeast Asia and its success could pave the way for others.

As with real estate, success in marketing agriculture largely depends on one overriding factor.

"It's location, location, location," says Hobbs. "These four markets we visited benefit from their proximity to so many people. It's what sets them apart."

The trade mission's first stop was Singapore which, like Hong Kong, is a major distribution hub for agricultural exports. Singapore's population is similar to Oregon's, but it has a land mass the size of Marion County. A sophisticated and mature market, emphasis there was placed on reaching the food service sector because of the numerous four and five-star hotels and restaurants located in Singapore.

The next stop was Vietnam, a largely unexplored market for Oregon agriculture. With a population of more than 70 million-about twice the size of South Korea-the country is rapidly making the transition that other Asian markets did 10 or 15 years ago.

"Vietnam is on the verge of moving to a well developed country, " says Hobbs. "There are no McDonald's in Vietnam yet, but there probably will be soon. We see a very young population base with a large percentage under the age of 25. These energetic consumers will be looking for quality foods and enhanced products that come from the United States. So for us, we believe this is the right place at the right time."

The delegation toured modern retail outlets in Ho Chi Minh City, including a grocery store similar to Winco in the US. It was easy to envision a Vietnamese housewife grabbing a bag of fresh Pacific Northwest potatoes and putting it into her shopping cart. Vietnam recently opened its market for fresh potatoes.

Next up was Macao, a Special Administrative District of China. It is the world's largest gambling center with more than $26 billion annual revenue-larger than the gambling revenue of the entire US. With 50,000 hotel rooms and numerous casinos, food service in Macao is a prime target for Pacific Northwest food products.

The delegation then traveled by ferry from Macao to Hong Kong, where Oregon has already established strong ties. Hong Kong is one of Oregon's top 10 trading partners. The stopover was to further establish relationships and emphasize the benefits of Pacific Northwest potatoes, presenting novel uses of fresh potatoes to up and coming culinary students at the Hong Kong Vocational Institute.

"We weren't introducing something totally new to Southeast Asia," says Hobbs. "They understand potatoes and even grow some of them. But it's about our potatoes. They can't grow the high solids, high quality potatoes that are especially attractive in a food processing or food service setting where portion control, quality, and appearance are so important to the end product. Even with shipping costs, we can deliver high quality potatoes into these markets at about the same price as locally produced potatoes."
Chef Leif Benson, a trade show veteran who has conducted many product demonstrations on behalf of Oregon's potato industry, was once again on hand during the trade mission to help with the promotion.

Directors Coba and Newhouse added value to the trip by elevating the attention given by local officials, retailers, and wholesalers just because of the status afforded US and state government officials.

"Having an ag director along raises the profile of the mission," says Coba. "We got better attendance and response from the people the potato commissions wanted to reach."

Largely a reconnaissance mission, the November trade mission could lead to test shipments of potatoes to these Southeast Asia markets in the next year. The real value, however, may come from establishing a blueprint for other commodities grown in both Oregon and Washington.

"This was groundbreaking work by the potato industry to recognize that both states are in the same boat," says Coba. "Collaboratively, we can do market development work that we can't do individually. That's a great recipe for other specialty crops grown in our respective states."

PHARMAVITE

February 12, 2013

Katy Coba, Director
Oregon Department of Agriculture
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301

Dear Katy Coba:

It is my understanding that Laboratory Services of the Internal Services and Consumer Protection Program Area (LS-ISCP) of the Oregon Department of Agriculture will be presenting their budget before the Ways and Means committee next week. As such, I would like to offer this letter in support of LS-ISCP for your consideration.

LS-ISCP serves as an approved foreign testing laboratory with their Export Service Program. This laboratory has the designation of holding Approved Laboratory #1 as a foreign testing laboratory with Japan's Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, and with Korea's Food and Drug Administration. A certificate of analysis from this laboratory is recognized by the customs officials at the ports of entry for my company's product destined for those countries.

Because of the certification they have from Japan's Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, LS-ISCP has been our main outside analysis lab for our Japanese products for many years, and they have always provided a dependable and high-quality service to our company. We wouldn't have been able to receive Japanese customs approval on exports of our products without LS-ISCP's service.

It is my understanding that the LS-ISCP budget is partially funded by fee for service work that my company, and others like it, may use when requesting work. Based on the information and example referenced above, I would encourage the committee to approve the LS-ISCP budget.

Sincerely,

Doug Roper
Director
Quality & Product Development
Nature Made Japan & International
Pharmavite LLC

Ventura Foods, LLC

February 12, 2013
Katy Coba, Director
Oregon Department of Agriculture
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, Or 97301

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The timely service and geographical location of the Export Service Program Laboratories is the primary reason that Ventura Foods Portland Facility has been able to maintain and increase the companies export business of manufactured food products.

It is my understanding that the LS-ISCP budget is partially funded by fee service work that my company, and others like it, may use when requesting work. Based on the information and example referenced above, I would encourage the committee to approve the LS-ISCP budget.

Sincerely,

Mike Rossmiller

Mike Rossmiller
Quality Assurance Manager
Ventura Foods, LLC-Portland Facility
Portland Oregon

KINT AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

14111 Freeway Drive #205
Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670 USA
Tel: (562) 407-1411
Fax: (562) 404-0645
info@kintusa.com ♦ kintusa.com

February 8, 2013

Katy Coba, Director
Oregon Department of Agriculture
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301

Dear Katy Coba:

It is my understanding that Laboratory Services of the Internal Services and Consumer Protection Program Area (LS-ISCP) of the Oregon Department of Agriculture will be presenting their budget before the Ways and Means committee next week. As such, I would like to offer this letter in support of LS-ISCP for your consideration.

LS-ISCP serves as an approved foreign testing laboratory with their Export Service Program. This laboratory has the designation of holding Approved Laboratory #1 as a foreign testing laboratory with Japan's Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, and with Korea's Food and Drug Administration (KFDA). A certificate of analysis from this laboratory is recognized by the customs officials at the ports of entry for my company's product destined for those countries.

ODA have provide services such as testing/analysis of our potato premix formula KL107 and K201 which we export to South Korea. In addition to providing testing services, ODA issued inspection certificates and certificate letters are recognized by the KFDA and has made it easier for Kint and Associates to export potato premix to South Korea.

It is my understanding that the LS-ISCP budget is partially funded by fee for service work that my company, and others like it, may use when requesting work. Based on the information and example referenced above, I would encourage the committee to approve the LS-ISCP budget.

Sincerely,

Linda Ho
Linda Ho
Export Specialist
Kint and Associates, Inc.

Curry County Soil and Water Conservation District
Post Office Box 666 - Gold Beach, OR 97444 - Phone (541)247-2755 - Fax (541)247-0408

February 12, 2013

Senator Chris Edwards
Joint Ways and Means Subcommittee on Natural Resources
900 Court St. NE, Room 453
Salem, Oregon 97301

Dear Senator Edwards:

The Curry County Soil and Water Conservation District wishes to express our concern about a budget issue that you will soon be discussing. The issue for us is the Governors proposed cut of over $500,000 for the Oregon Department of Agriculture Noxious Weed Program. While we realize the difficult position the legislature is in, this single cut will make it likely impossible for that program to sustain the level of support that Soil and Water Conservation Districts and Cooperative Weed Management Areas have come to rely on.

The Noxious Weed Program is one of those few programs that actually can document cost benefit approaching nearly 4 fold. Of course all invasive species issues are important, but for the largely rural southern Coastal counties with agriculture and natural resource based economies invasive plants are of extreme importance. The Noxious Weed Program at ODA has served a leadership role statewide for many years. The level of expertise and knowledge housed in that program is top notch and recognized nationally.

The proposed cuts will have a great impact on the ODA's ability to support and network with Soil and Water Conservation District programs. And it will affect the ability for early detection and rapid response (EDRR) of new invasive weed threats, such a purple starthistle that has the potential to make a $12 million a year negative impact to Oregon's economy. These EDRR efforts reveal a 33:1 benefit to cost. Without their quick response to these new weeds those would be growing problems for agriculture in Oregon.

One other important segment of the Noxious Weed Program is the biological control work. That program segment has been so successful that it is hard to overstate the value to Oregon's economy. Just with one weed, tansy ragwort the success of its biological control reveals a $5 million per year economic benefit with an overall 13:1 benefit to cost. The biological control research and development of new agents is world class and has been a recognized leader in the field for decades.

For these very important reasons, we the Curry Soil and Water Conservation District ask you to consider working toward restoring the proposed cut to the ODA Noxious Weed Control Program budget to help ensure protection of Oregon's natural resources and agricultural economy.

Respectfully,

Lisa Ward, Vegetation Management Program Coordinator
Curry Soil and Water Conservation District

Curry County Soil and Water Conservation District
Post Office Box 666 - Gold Beach, OR 97444 - Phone (541)247-2755 - Fax (541)247-0408

February 12, 2013

Representative Ben Unger
Joint Ways and Means Subcommittee on Natural Resources
900 Court St. NE, Room 453
Salem, Oregon 97301

Dear Representative Unger:

The Curry County Soil and Water Conservation District wishes to express our concern about a budget issue that you will soon be discussing. The issue for us is the Governors proposed cut of over $500,000 for the Oregon Department of Agriculture Noxious Weed Program. While we realize the difficult position the legislature is in, this single cut will make it likely impossible for that program to sustain the level of support that Soil and Water Conservation Districts and Cooperative Weed Management Areas have come to rely on.

The Noxious Weed Program is one of those few programs that actually can document cost benefit approaching nearly 4 fold. Of course all invasive species issues are important, but for the largely rural southern Coastal counties with agriculture and natural resource based economies invasive plants are of extreme importance. The Noxious Weed Program at ODA has served a leadership role statewide for many years. The level of expertise and knowledge housed in that program is top notch and recognized nationally.

The proposed cuts will have a great impact on the ODA's ability to support and network with Soil and Water Conservation District programs. And it will affect the ability for early detection and rapid response (EDRR) of new invasive weed threats, such a purple starthistle that has the potential to make a $12 million a year negative impact to Oregon's economy. These EDRR efforts reveal a 33:1 benefit to cost. Without their quick response to these new weeds those would be growing problems for agriculture in Oregon.

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For these very important reasons, we the Curry Soil and Water Conservation District ask you to consider working toward restoring the proposed cut to the ODA Noxious Weed Control Program budget to help ensure protection of Oregon's natural resources and agricultural economy.

Respectfully,

Lisa Ward, Vegetation Management Program Coordinator
Curry Soil and Water Conservation District

From: Katy Coba <kcoba@oda.state.or.us>
Date: February 12, 2013 11:46:04 AM PST
To: Stephanie A Page <spage@oda.state.or.us>
Subject: **Fwd: Oregon's Native Plants Conservation Program**

Begin forwarded message:
From: "Leslie Hudson" <les.hudson@q.com>
Date: February 11, 2013 12:19:21 PM PST
To: <kcoba@oda.state.or.us>
Subject: **Oregon's Native Plants Conservation Program**

Dear Director Coba,

I am Dr. Leslie Hudson and recently moved to Bend Oregon from the east coast. I was previously Vice Provost of the University of Pennsylvania and so well aware of that State's Plant Conservation Projects through the work of the Morris Arboretum. Unlike Oregon, however, the east coast has little left to conserve in this regard.

I was greatly saddened to learn that shortly the NATURAL RESOURCES JOINT WAYS AND MEANS SUBCOMMITTEE will consider a proposal by your Department to cut all State funding for the conservation of our threatened and endangered native plant species with the unrealistic aim of replacing the monies by external grant funding.

This is retrogressive step and unrealistic aspiration on the part of your managers.

The viability of its native plant communities are fundamental measures of the health of Oregon's environment. We have a significant list of threatened and endangered native plant species, some of which have not been recorded outside of Oregon – for example Peck's Milk-vetch, thus a complete cut in funding by the Department of Agriculture will send forth the message that "ODA gives a very low priority to plant conservation and does not actively support Oregon's claim of being a green State" In the past I have served on several national and international grant-giving bodies. Invariably these bodies look very closely at matching funds as they make their funding decisions. The absence of State funds for a State Program in a State Agency will be viewed as evidence that "Oregon is not

prepared to support its own legislative mandate for plant conservation." Our competitiveness for external funds will be critically damaged.

In June 2010 your department convened an external panel of experts to re-design its threatened and endangered native plants program. As a concerned Oregon Citizen, I ask that you re-visit the recommendation, which will remove the financial basis for effective ODA partnership, and instead act to enhance the conservation elements of this critical State program.

Sincerely,

Dr. Leslie Hudson
Bend Oregon
541 617 3852
Les.hudson@q.com

CORVALLIS
ENHANCING COMMUNITY LIVABILITY

Public Works Department
1245 NE 3rd Street
PO Box 1083
Corvallis OR 97339-1083
541-766-6916
FAX: 541-766-6920
TTY: 541-766-6477
E-MAIL: public.works@ci.corvallis.or.us

Natural Resources Joint Ways and Means Subcommittee
Sen. Chris Edwards, Co-Chair
Rep. Ben Unger, Co-Chair
Sen. Jackie Dingfelder
Sen. Chuck Thomsen
Rep. Jules Bailey
Rep. Bruce Hanna

February 7, 2013

Dear Esteemed Legislators:

I am writing in support of continuing to fund the Oregon Department of Agriculture Noxious Weed Control Program. I wish to inform you of how funds from the program have been utilized by the City of Corvallis.

The City of Corvallis owns 2,352 acres of forest (the Corvallis Forest) located on the lower slopes of Marys Peak in western Benton County. The major stream flowing through the City's ownership is Rock Creek, which provides about a third of the City's drinking water. Management of the Corvallis Forest is guided by the Corvallis Forest Stewardship Plan which provides the following vision for the Forest:

The City-owned portion of the Rock Creek Municipal Watershed is a professionally managed, healthy ecosystem with a diverse forest and productive habitat for all species native to the watershed.

This vision is further refined in a set of Guiding Principles which include that the property is:

- A "good neighbor" and integrated into the larger landscape and watershed;
- Comprised of a variety of different ages and types of forest to provide diversity of terrestrial and aquatic habitats;
- Resilient to fire, invasive species, insects and disease.

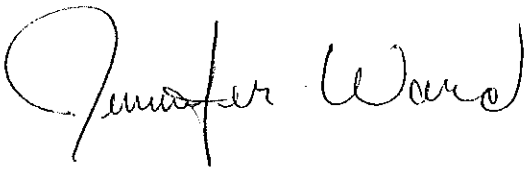
In 2009, the City was awarded an $8,000 grant from the ODA Noxious Weed Control Program to treat areas on the watershed infested with false brome. In all, 13 miles of road, stream, and pipeline, plus 5 acres of infested forest and openings were treated. Disturbed and heavily infested areas were re-seeded with a native grass mix. Monitoring of sites since treatment reveals that false brome has been almost completed eradicated from the Corvallis Forest.

Assistance from the Noxious Weed Control Program was crucial to the City being able to eliminate established populations of false brome from its watershed. The City is now able to direct resources to ensuring that the Corvallis Forest remain free of false brome, which, in turn, enables the City to follow the Guiding Principles outlined in the Stewardship Plan:

- The City is a "good neighbor" by ensuring that its property is not a gateway for false brome infestation on neighboring National Forest or private lands.
- Elimination of false brome monocultures helps to provide a diversity of terrestrial habitat.
- Elimination of false brome increases the forest's resilience to invasive species.

There is no question that the City of Corvallis has been a beneficiary of the ODA Noxious Weed Control Program. It is our hope that the program may continue to be a resource for our City, and other landowners like us, who are seeking to preserve the native species and natural lands of Oregon.

Sincerely,



Jennifer Ward
Watershed Program Specialist

City of Corvallis
Public Works Department
P.O. Box 1083
Corvallis, OR 97339-1083
541-766-6585
Jennifer.Ward@corvallisoregon.gov

Warren Haught

13244 Hill Rd.

Klamath Falls OR. 97603

Phone # (541) 884-6146

February 8 2013

Katy Coba, Director

Oregon Department of Agriculture

635 Capitol St. N.E.

Salem, OR 97301

Dear Katy Coba

Noxious Weed Control

I will make this letter brief; now is not the time to cut funding to ODA's noxious weed program. Agriculture is the one bright spot in the economy. Crop prices are generally high throughout, but not so with timber, new housing starts, etc.

When weeds are allowed to flourish along our roadways and other public lands, seeds are spread by flooding, winds, birds, animals and off-road vehicles. Organic crops are particularly vulnerable, since weeds cannot be controlled by conventional methods.

The extra input by agriculture into the economy, more than offsets the money needed by ODA to accomplish the job properly.

I have served on the Klamath County Noxious weed control board for more than 20 years, and have farmed in the area for at least 40 years. Please consider funding for the noxious weed program carefully.

Sincerely:

Warren Haught

Warren Haught

Umatilla County Weed Department

3920 Westgate Pendleton, Oregon 97801

Office: 541 278-5462 **Cell:** 541 969-9021

Fax: 541 278-5402

Email: dand@co.umatilla.or.us

RE: Oregon Department of Agriculture Noxious Weed Program Support

To Whom It May Concern:

The Oregon Department of Agriculture Noxious Weed Program has provided Umatilla County with insight on potential invaders, discovered new invasive species, technical information on controlling invasive species, provided numerous biological control agents throughout the years that have been very successful in establishment, control, education and have shed light on controversial issues. Such as Arundo donax that affect the entire Columbia Basin.

The collaboration between ODA and Umatilla County has been quintessential to evolvement of its agriculture and invasive species control and is still needed greatly. Umatilla County is one of the most diverse agriculture counties in the State of Oregon. In Umatilla County the diversity ranges from growing row crops, wheat in the desert, to vineyards and orchards along the foothills of the Blue Mountains. As well as a new crop, Arundo donax for producing Green Energy. Along with crops the county also produces sheep, cattle, and timber. The precipitation amount goes from 6 to 8 inches a year in the desert to over 16 inches a year in the Blue Mountains.

With a diverse climate and agriculture in the county, it also brings in a diverse list of invasive species as well. Umatilla County already has two known noxious weeds Tansy Ragwort and Garlic Mustard. That should only grow on the west side of the state. The weed department and ODA are always on the lookout for new invaders that can grow on both sides of the state in this county. ODA has helped create Umatilla County and its Weed Department into an institution that is highly regarded throughout the state.

Umatilla County and the rest of the State of Oregon is an agriculture state. Agriculture is what makes this state grow and prosper. If we take away the tools that make our state grow and prosper then we have no future.

I strongly support the Oregon Department of Agriculture Noxious Weed Program and funding it which would help combat issues we face everyday in the State of Oregon.

Dan Durfey
Umatilla County
Weed Control Supervisor

Katie Coba, Director ODA
635 Capitol St. NE
Salem, OR 973[illegible]

Dear Ms Coba,

I am writing to express my concern about the Governor's budget and the proposed cuts to the Oregon Department of Agriculture Noxious Weed Control Program.

Our vast abundance of natural resources is what makes Oregon a desirable place to work and live. Noxious weeds are already pervasive in Oregon, and if left unchecked will jeopardize the ecosystems in our State. The Oregon Department of Agriculture Noxious Weed Control Program (hereafter ODA) is making a real difference in keeping noxious weeds at an acceptable level and allowing our State's wonderful natural ecosystems to maintain biodiversity. ODA's efforts are instrumental in ensuring successful crop production, which is critical to Oregon's economy. The State should be striving to be a leader in the nation concerning noxious weed control, rather than proposing to cripple the program.

The fight against noxious weeds cannot waiver, not even for a year, or all the effort and expense of past treatments will be for nothing, as the state legislature allows noxious weeds to go to seed. Budgets at all levels of government, partners, and non-profits are strained and the State cannot rely on these entities to take over the responsibilities of the State.

ODA provides cohesiveness to state-wide efforts in noxious weed control. There are many levels of government and organizations that are trying to control noxious weeds. Collaboration and coordination between these entities is currently fairly successful, but only because ODA is providing this crucial role. They provide needed expertise and assistance to all noxious weed programs and are the link that makes all State-wide noxious weed treatment and education efforts successful.

I urge the State NOT to cut any funding to the ODA Noxious Weed Control Program. This would, in my opinion, result in an ecological disaster, jeopardizing the long-term natural resource health and economy of the State of Oregon that your successors will be dealing with for years to come. Please do not allow this happen.

Sincerely,

Debra Mafera

Debra Mafera
Prineville, OR
2/9/13

2531 SW 26th St.
Redmond, OR 97756

12 February 2013

Katie Coba, Director ODA
635 Capitol St. NE
Salem, OR 97301

Dear Ms. Coba,

I would like to express my concern about the Governor's budget and the proposed cuts to the Oregon Department of Agriculture Noxious Weed Control Program.

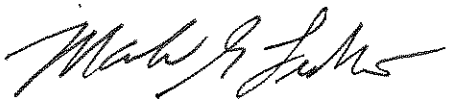
Oregon has some of the country's finest agricultural and range lands. Its wildlands are exceptional, something Oregonians are proud of and enjoy, as well as drawing thousands of tourists to the state every year. Noxious weeds continue to threaten these resources, and will surely expand and degrade these resources if the ODA Noxious Weed Control Program is impacted by cuts.

The ODA Weed Control Program provides expertise and cohesiveness to other weed control programs throughout the state. The efforts of counties, soil and water conservation districts, and other non-profit organizations will surely suffer if the ODA Weed Control staff are not there to provide advice, education, continuity and cohesiveness to these local efforts. Oregon should serve as an example for other states in noxious weed control, rather than cutting their program.

We cannot let up on noxious weed control efforts. If the Legislature cuts or suspends weed control for even a year, it would allow weeds to expand significantly, and negate years of weed control effort and expense. If any new noxious weeds invade Oregon, there would be no Statewide leadership to coordinate a response to this threat.

I encourage the State to continue funding for the ODA Noxious Weed Control Program. Cutting funding would be a false economy, as it would allow noxious weeds to expand and degrade our agricultural, range, and wildlands, and the economic and ecological benefits they provide.

Sincerely,



Mark G. Lesko
Redmond

To State of Oregon "deciders"

ODA Noxious Weed Control Program

Ounce of Prevention, Pound of Cure

To Whom it should concern

It was recently brought to my attention that due to State of Oregon budget constraints that a portion of the ODA Noxious Weed Control Program may suffer cuts. I personally think that the early detection of invasive plants that could harm agricultural interests is a needed tool in the ranchers/farmers tool box. Our ranch properties have benefited from staff who have been able to identify various noxious weeds or have contacts who have identified these intruders. ODA Staff have also supplied the latest information on how best to economically control these invasive plant species. Their knowledge about potential biological controls and helping with releasing those controls has no doubt saved our ranch the agony of using costly other controls or even the loss of grazing pastures, possibly forever.

The recent SuperBowl ad narrated by Paul Harvey with the numerous statements "then God Created a Farmer" may have indeed included one more slide in my opinion. The farmer/rancher is the land steward who by physical or environmentally sound chemical practices tries to make their lands a little bit better by holding the line with noxious weeds. Whether it's pulling them by hand or strapping on the back pack sprayer to control weeds, the task to protect our livelihood is endless. The Noxious Weed Control Program has many valuable tools within the workings of the program that benefit us land managers. It would be regretful to lose some of these tools from our abilities to keep our lands productive. Please find funding mechanisms for the continuation of this program to the full extent.

Sincerely,

Paul Heberling Local rancher in Douglas County Oregon

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

February 18, 2013

Oregon Natural Resources Joint Ways and Means Subcommittee
Senator Chris Edwards, Co-Chair
Representative Ben Unger, Co-Chair
900 Court St NE
Salem, OR, 97301

Dear Senator Edwards and Representative Unger:

Oregon Natural Desert Association (ONDA) writes to express our concern with the proposed cuts in funding for the Oregon Department of Agriculture's Weed Control and Native Plants programs (Policy Packages 070 and 330 in the ODA Budget Submission for 2013-15). ONDA is a grassroots organization of over 4,000 members and supporters that exists to protect, defend and restore Oregon's deserts. As you know the spread of noxious weeds and threats to native plants are among the most pressing issues facing Oregon's desert landscapes. A robust effort to prevent the further spread of invasive species and foster native plants is critical to maintaining intact ecosystems, reducing the risk of catastrophic wildfire and supporting human uses of the landscape.

ONDA opposes the proposals to cut funding for the Weed Control program and to cut all funding for the Native Plants program. While ONDA supports the Department of Agriculture's efforts to secure grant funding for portions of its programs it is unrealistic to suppose that the entire Native Plants program could be grant supported or that large portions of the Weed Control program can sustainably be supported by grant funding. The budget cuts would undermine the State's ability to secure grant funds and might impact the ability to receive Section 6 funds for plant conservation under the Federal Endangered Species Act. The proposed cuts fail to support Oregon's interest in managing noxious weeds and protecting native plants and must be reconsidered. As an organization representing thousands of Oregonians interested in conservation issues, ONDA asks that you identify budget solutions that will avoid these significant cuts to the critical Noxious Weed and Native Plant programs.

Sincerely,

/s/ Dan Morse
Conservation Director

cc: Senator Jackie Dingfelder
Senator Chuck Thomsen
Representative Jules Bailey
Representative Bruce Hanna
Katy Coba, Director, Oregon Department of Agriculture

— CITY OF PORTLAND —
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

1120 SW Fifth Avenue, Room 1000, Portland, Oregon 97204 ▪ Charlie Hales, Mayor ▪ Dean Marriott, Director

February 8, 2013

Katy Coba, Director
Oregon Department of Agriculture
635 Capitol St. N.E.
Salem, OR 97301

Dear Director Coba,

I write regarding proposed budget cuts to the Oregon Department of Agriculture's, Noxious Weed Control Program in the Governor's 2013-15 budget. These budget cuts, as they are proposed, would significantly hamper not just state efforts protecting Oregon's economy and environment, but would also jeopardize the successful partnership the City of Portland and the Oregon Department of Agriculture have fostered; specifically successful and ongoing efforts to eradicate state and city ranked noxious weeds such as kudzu, giant hogweed, and goatsrue. Portland's efforts, in conjunction with those of the state Noxious Weed Control Program, have resulted in the eradication or control of species which are known to pose a significant risk to human health, infrastructure, and the environment. These efforts also assist in keeping invasive plant species that arrive to the city via commerce and trade, from dispersing to the rest of the state.

The City of Portland, Bureau of Environmental Services greatly appreciates all that the Noxious Weed Control Program has accomplished on behalf of the city and state. In 2000, the State of Oregon determined that 21 noxious weed species cause production losses, fire damage, and control costs $125 million/year. In light of the successful partnership between the City of Portland and the Oregon Department of Agriculture, I urge you to press the Governor's Natural Resources Joint Ways and Means Subcommittee for elimination of the proposed budget cuts to the Noxious Weed Control Program.

Sincerely,

Dean Marriott

cc: Dominic Maze, City of Portland
Paul Ketcham, City of Portland
Dan Eisenbeis, City of Portland Government Relations