Oregon
Kate Brown, Governor

Department of Agriculture
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532

February 5, 2019

Senator Kathleen Taylor, Co-Chair
Representative Jeff Reardon, Co-Chair
Joint Committee on Ways and Means
Subcommittee on Natural Resources
900 Court Street NE
Room H-178
Salem, OR 97301

Dear Co-Chairs:

Thank you for the opportunity to discuss the Oregon Department of Agriculture's mission, program activities and budget with you this week. Below are the department's responses to questions raised during Day 1 of our budget hearings.

1. What does ODA have to offer businesses who wish to attend a food show?

For trade shows such as the Fancy Food show in San Francisco, California, the department does not pay for any direct costs incurred by businesses who participate. Most of ODA's contributions to companies are in education and preparation of companies to attend a food show such as how to ship samples, market information and demographics to target. Additionally, ODA staff will attend a show to help with customer meetings and marketing opportunities. The department will, on occasion, assist in the cost of an "Oregon" booth, in which Oregon companies can participate at a reduced rate.

In the case of a WUSATA (Western United States Agricultural Trade Association) sponsored trade show, businesses get a percentage of their costs reimbursed through WUSATA's Global Connect program funded by USDA. Otherwise, a business is paying for their own travel, lodging, registrations, shipping samples to the show, and booth costs.

2. Is there more data available on the food safety inspection backlog? Is there a cyclical pattern to the data?

ODA's Food Safety Program has approximately 4 years of backlog data, however, in March 2018 ODA identified a database error that caused an inaccurate tracking of inspection due dates. For this reason, we reported data from March onward when the database programming was corrected.

The backlog is a historical issue that was a product of a time when the focus on the program was on education, outreach and federal contract work instead of routine inspections. That is no longer the case. Following the Secretary of State's audit, we

significantly increased our focus back to routine inspections and limited participation in some Federal programs.

3. What information is available about the CRISPR technology? Do we know the extent to which food products in Oregon have used this technology?

CRISPR stands for "Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats" and uses genome editing technologies to introduce new plant traits by directly rewriting the plants' genetic code and *not* introducing a gene from a different organism.

On March 28, 2018, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Sonny Perdue announced https://www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2018/07/27/secretary-perdue-statement-ecj-ruling-genome-editing that the USDA would not regulate new plant varieties developed with new technologies like genome editing that would yield plants indistinguishable from those developed through traditional breeding methods. By contrast, a plant that includes a gene or genes from another organism, such as bacteria, is considered genetically engineered (GE) Since this technology is not regulated in the US, ODA does not know of CRISPR or other similar technologies having been employed in the commercialization of in crop or food production.

CRISPR can be used for annual crop plants like corn, rice and tomato but it is much trickier for perennial crop plants that require up to 10 years to reach the stage of flower and seed production. Several researchers are working on new technologies to overcome this issue and develop CRISPR technology for perennial crops, such as citrus, apple, sugarcane, grape, pear, banana, poplar, pine, eucalyptus and some annual crop plants such as strawberry, potato and sweet potato that are propagated without using seeds.

4) What information is available about invasive species such as Sudden Oak Death and Giant Cane?

Sudden Oak Death (P. ramorum): Currently, Oregon is addressing two P. ramorum strains in the forest settings: the North American P. ramorum strain that is federally regulated and the EU1 P. ramorum strain that is currently under eradication in Curry County.

Two state programs are addressing Sudden Oak Death (SOD); an ODA program working with the nursery industry and an ODF program tackles SOD in the forest setting.

ODA P. ramorum (SOD) Nursery Program:

- The program has received $10.5 million in federal funding for the ODA P. ramorum nursery program along with approximately $1 million in state matching funds over the program's 15-year history.

ODF P. ramorum (SOD) Forest Program:

- ODF has received funding for the SOD in Curry County since 2001 from federal and state sources. In total, $25.4 million has been dedicated to fight P. ramorum in Curry County

Giant Reed (Arundo donax): Under strict permit regulations, Oregon allowed limited Arundo donax production for experimental use in Morrow County as part of Governor's Kulongoski's approach to biofuel production for the Boardman PGE power plant. PGE ended the experimental phase and ended the project in 2017. ODA's Noxious Weed Program staff and the County Weed District monitored the eradication efforts by PGE on the three approved sites in Morrow County. No volunteer plants were observed in 2018. Monitoring is in place for three more years to assure Giant Reed does not establish.

5. How long has Japanese Beetle eradication been pursued in Oregon? How much invested?

The Japanese Beetle (JB) Program is one of our legacy programs. In 1988, ODA found the first Japanese beetles in Tigard. Through 2015, traps caught a total of 403 Japanese beetles in Oregon which were addressed through seven eradication projects that usually took 2 years to successfully complete. The seven eradication projects cost the State an estimated $1.2 million including treatment and personnel costs.

In addition to other locations in Oregon, ODA traps find Japanese Beetles almost every year at Portland International Airport (PDX) at the cargo terminal and conducts regular eradication efforts at that location. The PDX eradication efforts over the last 15 years varied from $15,000 to about $100,000 each year, depending on the JB infestation size, totaling about $500,000 in treatment and personnel costs. Thus, the State's portion of JB eradication at PDX costs totaled $1.7 million from 1988 through 2015.

Since 2016, ODA has been working in Portland to eradicate the largest JB infestation discovered in Oregon's history. To date, approximately $4 million has been spent on this latest infestation. For the 2019-21 Biennium, $2.6 million is in the Governor's Budget to continue these eradication efforts.

6. How does ODA address co-existence issues?

Hemp versus marijuana cross-pollination concerns are an example of just one coexistence concerns in Oregon due to our diversity of crops. Another example is the conflicts in the Willamette Valley between canola and other brassica crops. The department works with landowners to address co-existence issues by fostering collaboration within the grower community and through ODA's Farm Mediation program. In addition, ODA has brought together the agriculture industry to address

co-existence issues between certain pesticide use practices and wine grape production.

What is the status of the pinning system?

The Willamette Valley Specialty Seed Association (WVSSA) now uses an electronic "pinning" system (pins are placed on an electronic map to identify production fields and isolation distances) to prevent cross-pollination between related specialty seed crops. In addition to managing specialty seed field locations, the WVSSA's voluntary pinning map/system was used during the 2015-2019 growing seasons to pin the 500 acres of canola allowed to be grown each year in the Willamette Valley (2013 Oregon Laws, Chapter 724; ORS 570.405).

As directed by the Oregon Legislature, ODA submitted a report in November 2018 which identified several policy options to ensure coexistence of canola with other agricultural crops in the Willamette Valley. The report identified several options that would require additional Legislative action, including one option for a mandatory pinning system for all Brassica crops in a Willamette Valley Protected District.

What does ODA know about the conflicts between hemp and marijuana?

The Oregon Department of Agriculture frequently receives inquiries from marijuana and hemp growers about the potential for cross pollination. The department does not have authority to regulate these industries with respect to pollination-related concerns, but we encourage growers to communicate with adjacent growers about their cropping plans and to participate in industry associations to facilitate communications. ODA also offers a Farm Mediation Program that is available to facilitate resolution of a variety of conflicts, including coexistence, and the department informs growers about this program when conflicts are brought to the agency's attention.

Thank you for the opportunity to respond to the Committee's questions. Please contact me if I may provide additional information.

Sincerely,

Alexis M. Taylor
Director
Oregon Department of Agriculture

2018 Report to the Oregon Legislature – House Bill 3382

Recommendations to Consider for Coexistence between Canola and Specialty Seed Production in the Willamette Valley

Oregon Department of Agriculture

November 15, 2018

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Oregon is a leader in the production of a variety of important crops. In particular, the Willamette Valley growing region is home to many of these crops and as such, is one of the most diverse in the state. The benefits of this agricultural diversity are not without their own challenges.

One of those challenges concerns the production of canola in the Willamette Valley and its ability to co-exist with Brassicaceae specialty seed production. To maintain genetic purity, production of certain species can require isolation distances of up to three miles. While isolation distances are a requirement of specialty seed crop production, canola production has no such restrictions. Those who have advocated for canola production speak to its potential use as a rotational crop for grass seed and wheat growers.

To address those challenges, research was conducted in 2006-2010 by Oregon State University (OSU), legislative hearings were held, and advisory committees formed to try and find a resolution that would allow co-existence between canola and other Brassicaceae specialty seed production. Despite these efforts, no compromises for co-existence were found that could be agreed upon by all parties.

This led to the passage of two House bills, HB 2427 (2013) and HB 3382 (2015). HB 2427 directed OSU to establish research in cooperation with growers and the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA). HB 3382 further directed OSU to include a review of available published material and historical data from areas around the world with canola and Brassica specialty seed production.

Included in these bills, 500 acres of canola were allowed to be grown each year in the Willamette Valley Protected District under ODA permits during the 2015-2019 growing seasons. In at least the last three years, requests for acreage has exceeded the allowed 500 acres.

HB 3382 directed ODA to "develop recommendations regarding means for ensuring the coexistence of the production of canola and the production of other agricultural crops…The department shall develop the recommendations based upon the information and recommendations reported by [OSU]."

ODA held inclusive meetings with a wide variety of stakeholders from April to October 2018. The purpose of these meetings was to review OSU's research, identify common ground, address remaining points of concern and to develop options to assist growers of new crops (i.e., canola) while minimizing risks to existing crops and the important economics of the specialty seed industry in the Willamette Valley. The following recommendations are based on the OSU report, internal ODA staff discussions, and these meetings. The recommendations are discussed in further detail in the body of the report.

Options under existing ODA authority

- **Advisory board and possible exclusion zone -** ODA could adopt rules creating an advisory board to provide recommendations on what, if any, boundaries are needed for a Willamette Valley Control district/s. Direction from the advisory board could be used to determine control area geographic locations along with species of Brassica allowed in the control district/s.
- **No exclusion zone** - ODA could re-establish a Willamette Valley Protected District under current statutory authority with more stringent requirements beyond those already in place for general production of rapeseed.

Options which require additional Legislative action

- **Extend current system** - The Legislature could pass additional legislation that extends the current requirements of the Willamette Valley Protected District as laid out in HB 3382. This could include continuing with 500 acres of canola pinned by ODA or could include a phase-in of additional acres over a set time period.
- **Pinning for all Brassica** - The Legislature could pass additional legislation directing ODA or OSU to provide a mandatory system for pinning all Brassica crops in a Willamette Valley Protected District (with some direction on what constitutes the Willamette Valley Protected District).

BACKGROUND[1]

Oregon agriculture represents more than 225 different crops. Oregon is a leader in the production of blackberries, boysenberries, hazelnuts, several grass seed varieties, potted azaleas, sugar beet seed, rhubarb, and Christmas trees. In particular, the Willamette Valley growing region is home to many of these crops and as such, is one of the most diverse in the state. The wide variety of crops that are produced in the Willamette Valley can be attributed to several key factors, including unique soil types, availability of water and irrigation, and a mild climate with a long growing season.

The benefits of this agricultural diversity are not without their own challenges. Not only is the Willamette Valley a productive agricultural region but it also is home to a majority of the state's population. These competing interests can put pressure on the availability of prime agriculture land. And, while the diversity of the Willamette Valley makes agriculture a vital economic sector, it has at times created co-existence challenges.

One of those challenges concerns the production of canola[2] in the Willamette Valley and its ability to co-exist with Brassicaceae[3] specialty seed production. Specialty seed crops have been produced in the Willamette Valley for nearly 100 years. To maintain genetic purity, production of certain species can require isolation distances of up to three miles. This is accomplished through a voluntary pinning system developed by the specialty seed industry. This can limit the types of crops that can be grown near each other, particularly those that can cross-pollinate. In the early 2000s, increased interest in biofuels and need for additional rotation crops brought production of canola in the Willamette Valley to the forefront, sparking a conflict between established specialty seed growers and those that wished to produce canola. While isolation distances are a requirement of specialty seed crop production, canola production has no such restrictions. A second challenge to co-existence is the similar disease pressures faced by both Brassica seed crops and canola. Increased acreage of either group would result in potential increased disease for producers of any member of the Brassicaceae. And finally, there were concerns about canola becoming widespread throughout the Willamette Valley production area and establishing itself as a weed in other crops or becoming a seed contaminant to specialty seeds and vegetables. The potential for becoming a seed contaminant is due the minute size of canola seeds and shape and density are similar to other specialty seeds.

Those who have advocated for canola production speak to its potential use as a rotational crop for grass seed and wheat growers. As a rotation, canola can help reduce disease and weed problems and boost yield potential in these other crops. Additionally, the canola meal leftover after crushing has the potential for further revenue as a high-protein livestock feed.

To address those challenges, research was conducted in 2006-2010 by Oregon State University (OSU), legislative hearings were held, and advisory committees formed to try and find a resolution that would allow co-existence between canola and other Brassicaceae specialty seed production. Despite these efforts, no compromises for co-existence were found that could be agreed upon by all parties.

The controversy surrounding the production of canola in the Willamette Valley led to the passage of two House bills, HB 2427 (2013) and HB 3382 (2015). In those bills, specific issues related to the production of canola were raised. In response to the concerns, HB 2427 directed OSU to establish research in cooperation with growers and the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) to "use field monitoring and other research to develop information and recommendations regarding whether, and under what conditions, canola growing in the Willamette Valley Protected District is compatible with the growing of other crops." HB 3382 further directed OSU to "include a review of available published material and historical data on canola and Brassica specialty seed production from

[1] Some information used with gratitude from OSU *Final Report – House Bill 2427* submitted November 1, 2017 to the Oregon Legislature.

[2] For the purposes of this report, canola and rapeseed which can be either *Brassica napus* or *B. rapa* are used to denote the same crop. Canola grown in the Willamette Valley is *B. napus*. Officially, rapeseed is the correct common name; however, in the literature the crop is referred to by both names and the House Bills specify canola not rapeseed.

[3] Brassicaceae is the plant family name that includes *Brassica, Raphanus,* and *Sinapis*, as well as other genera.

northern France and from England and New Zealand and a review of how western Washington, western Idaho and central and eastern Oregon manage canola for seed production."

Following the passage of HB 2427, 500 acres of canola were allowed to be grown each year, during the 2015-2019 growing seasons, in the Willamette Valley Protected District under permits issued by ODA. This was done in cooperation with OSU, Willamette Valley Oilseed Producers Association (WVOPA), and the Willamette Valley Specialty Seed Association (WVSSA). The WVSSA's voluntary pinning map/system (pins are placed on an electronic map to identify production fields) was used to pin the 500 acres each year using GPS coordinates, computer mapping, and WVSSA isolation distances.

In at least the last three years, requests for acreage has exceeded the allowed 500 acres. Fields that did not meet the isolation distances were immediately disqualified unless an exception agreement was provided. WVOPA representatives worked with applicants whose fields met the requirements to determine a minimum number of acres for each grower that ensure the 500-acre cap was not exceeded.

ODA authority (ORS 570.405) for control districts (**referred to as protected districts in HB 2427 and 3382**) is based on its mandate to protect the agriculture industry from pests and diseases[4], including diseases, microscopic organisms, insects, animals, certain plants, or noxious weeds that may be a menace. In addition, this authority must be exercised reasonably and justly. Current ODA authority for control districts does not extend to protecting agriculture from market-based threats or concerns.

The results of OSU's research as stated in the *Final Report – House Bill 2427* submitted November 1, 2017 to the Oregon Legislature "provide no reasons, agronomic or biological, that canola production should be prohibited in the Willamette Valley when there are no restrictions on the production of other Brassicaceae crops. Although there were some differences among crops monitored, there were no pest issues unique to canola compared to the other Brassicaceae crops."

Additionally, the report stated, "However, it is important not to extrapolate these data to predict there would never be an issue or to state positively that unlimited Brassicaceae crop production within the Willamette Valley would not result in production problems."

Based on the sunset dates in HB 2427 and HB 3382, the current administrative rules will also sunset and ODA would need to begin a new rulemaking process to continue the existence of any version of a Willamette Valley Protected District.[5]

ODA was directed by HB 3382 to "develop recommendations regarding means for ensuring the coexistence of the production of canola and the production of other agricultural crops. The recommendations shall include, but need not be limited to, means for providing protections adequate to maintain the unique attributes of the specialty seed industry in this state. The department shall develop the recommendations based upon the information and recommendations reported by [OSU]."

ODA held inclusive meetings with a wide variety of stakeholders from April to October 2018. The purpose of these meetings was to review OSU's research, identify common ground, address remaining points of concern and to develop options to assist growers of new crops (i.e., canola) while minimizing risks to existing crops and the important economics of the specialty seed industry in the Willamette Valley. The following recommendations are based on the OSU report, internal ODA staff discussions, and these meetings.

[4] The predominant diseases of concern currently for Brassica crops are fungal diseases including black leg, light leaf spot, and white leaf spot.

[5] Section 1 of HB 2427 (2013) created the Willamette Valley Protected District. Section 3 provided that Section 1 would be repealed on January 2, 2019. Section 1 of HB 3382 (2015) included the same definition of "Willamette Valley Protected District" as existed in Section 1 of HB 2427 (2013). Section 3 of HB 3382 provided that Section 1 of HB 3382 would be repealed on January 2, 2020. Section 4 of HB 3382 amended Section 3 of HB 3382 such that it would repeal Section 1 of HB 2427 on July 1, 2019.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO CONSIDER

Options under existing ODA authority

Advisory board and possible exclusion zone - As stated in the Background, ODA authority for establishing control districts is based on protecting the agriculture industry from pests and diseases, including diseases, microscopic organisms, insects, animals, certain plants, or noxious weeds. ODA also has authority specifically for rapeseed to "appoint advisory boards to advise and counsel the department on the boundaries of the control areas, the type of rapeseed species and varieties which may be produced in the various control areas and the enforcement of control area orders (ORS 570.405)."

With this authority in mind, ODA could adopt rules creating an advisory board to provide recommendations on what, if any, boundaries are needed for a Willamette Valley Control district/s. Direction from the advisory board could be used to determine control area geographic locations along with species of Brassica allowed in the control district/s. Following the 2018 stakeholder meetings, ODA produced a map[6] using information from OSU's report, as well as additional layers including soil type, irrigation/water availability, and ODA field crop inspection data (see attachments). The current Protected Area boundary as well as a potential exclusion control district, "to maintain the unique attributes of the specialty seed industry in the state (HB 3382)," is included. ODA has also received additional information on organic seed production fields after this map was produced that could be added as an additional layer. This map could be used as a starting point for discussions with the advisory board. It could continue to be refined based on these discussions and any additional data that becomes available.

Factors to consider:

- Uses current statutory authority.
- May require additional ODA resources for enforcement.
- Previous stakeholder meetings did not solve this co-existence issue and did not achieve consensus.
- Questions about isolations distances required to maintain seed purity and how to resolve conflicts between growers near the borders.

No exclusion zone - ODA could re-establish a Willamette Valley Protected District under current statutory authority with more stringent requirements beyond those already in place for general production of rapeseed. These requirements could include:

- Canola growers only planting varieties listed as black leg resistant and requiring rotation of resistance genes to reduce evolution of resistant populations.
- All Brassicaceae producers controlling diseases and insect pests during the production season.
- All Brassicaceae seed treated with fungicides or hot water prior to planting.
- All producers maintaining rotation cycles between the planting of Brassicaceae crops that reduce the buildup of diseases or insect pests; rotations of 3 to 4 years between crops and never planting Brassicaceae crops back to back.
- Producers controlling volunteers within production fields and field margins as soon as feasible as well as not allowing any volunteer Brassicaceae plants to flower.

Factors to consider:

- Minimal cost.
- Does not require Legislative action.
- May not specifically protect the unique attributes of the specialty seed industry, because of the lack of an exclusion zone, as directed by HB 3328.
- Follows the results of OSU report which provided "no reasons, agronomic or biological, that canola production should be prohibited in the Willamette Valley when there are no restrictions on the production of other Brassicaceae crops."

[6] Updated from a previous map used for discussions in 2012.

Options which require additional Legislative action

Extend current system - The Legislature could pass additional legislation that extends the current requirements of the Willamette Valley Protected District as laid out in HB 3382. This could include continuing with 500 acres of canola pinned by ODA or could include a phase-in of additional acres over a set time period.

Factors to consider:

- The industry has been able to successfully pin 500 acres each of the last five years. Does not require any additional funding or enforcement authority.
- A phase-in of additional acres would recognize and support the demand for more acres than previously allowed by statute.
- Nothing in the OSU report indicates that there is a scientific reason for limiting the number of canola acres in the Willamette Valley Protected District.

Pinning for all Brassica - The Legislature could pass additional legislation directing ODA or OSU to provide a mandatory system for pinning all Brassica crops[7] in a Willamette Valley Protected District (with some direction on what constitutes the Willamette Valley Protected District).

Factors to consider:

- Equitable for both specialty seed and canola growers.
- Requires additional resources to establish a pinning system.
- Requires additional resources for ODA to enforce the program.
- Does not allow for quick resolution of conflicts between growers due to the requirements under the Oregon Administrative Procedures Act (APA).

CONCLUSION

Navigating any coexistence challenge is never easy; especially one with passionate and engaged advocates that have worked long and hard over the years. The time and thoughtful engagement of stakeholders throughout the most recent process has been greatly appreciated.

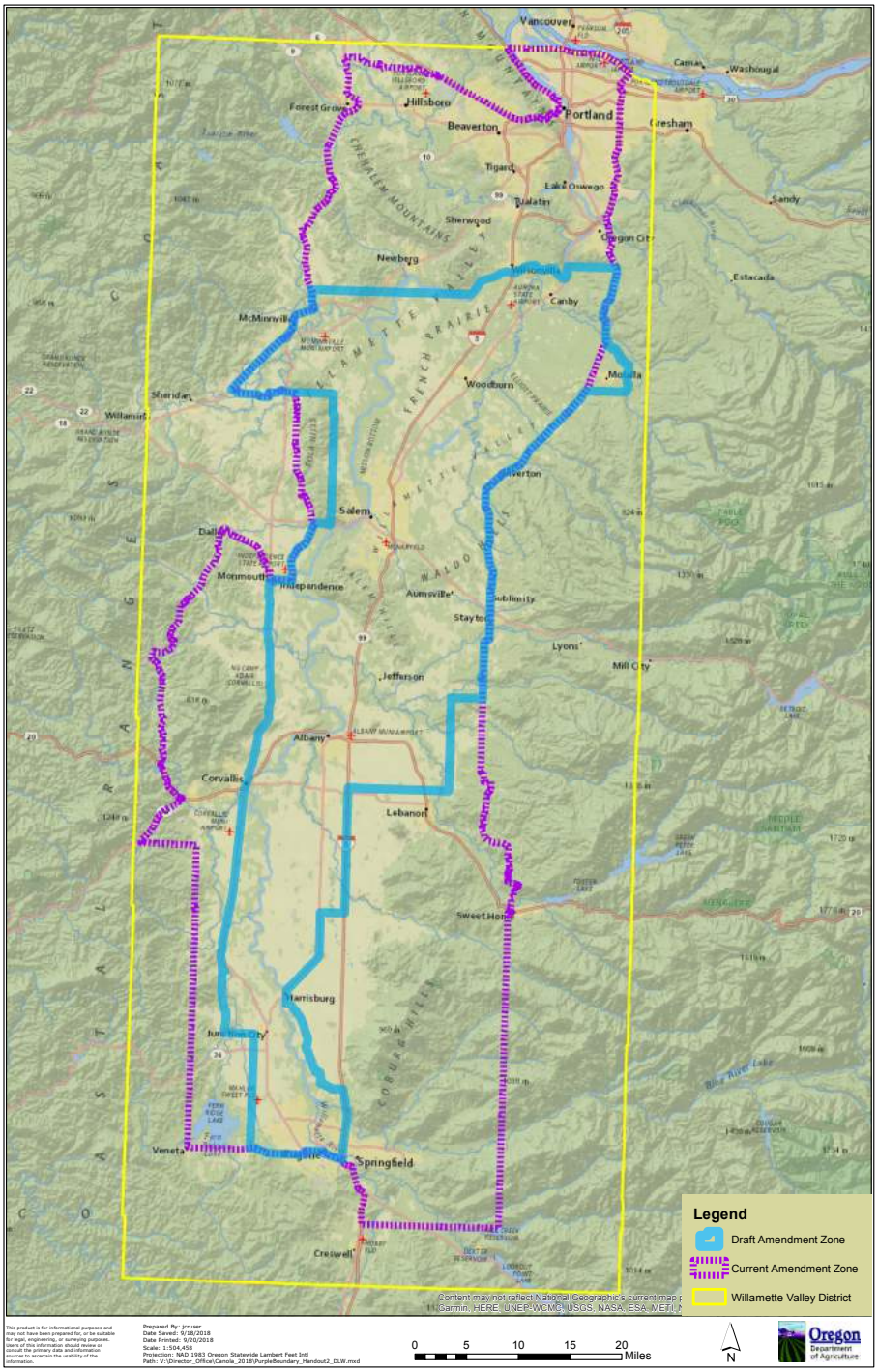
ODA's goal has been to come up with recommendations which would allow additional crop options and in turn new economic options for some growers; while minimizing and helping manage the potential risk to an important part of the agriculture sector in the Willamette Valley today. Based upon existing authorities, ODA anticipates beginning the rulemaking process by the end of the year to ensure certainty to all growers in the Willamette Valley after July 2019.

[7] Examples of common Brassica crops include cabbage, cauliflower, kale, broccoli, rutabaga, turnip, various mustards, forage rape, and canola.

ATTACHMENTS

- **OSU *Final Report – House Bill 2427*** submitted November 1, 2017 to the Oregon Legislature – Visit https://oda.direct/canola

- **Draft Map for Discussion**



♦ Position letter from Willamette Valley Specialty Seed Association

Greg Loberg
WVSSA canola position
October 10, 2018 at 10:06 AM
Details
GL

To: Sunny Jones, Alexis Taylor, Lauren Henderson, Lisa Hanson, Cc: Anne A. Johnson, Angie M. Smith (smith@pacwestcom.com) <smith@pacwestcom.com> & 7 more

Siri found new contact info in this email: Greg Loberg greg.loberg@wcbeet.com
add to Contacts...

In anticipation of our meeting on Friday, I am providing an advance look at the revised position of the WVSSA.

As seed and canola interests strive to find a method of coexistence, the WVSSA Board met recently to review the progress of our conversations. The WVSSA proposes the four recommendations outlined below. We think these are consistent with the language from the 2015 legislation (attached), which reads in part, "SECTION 2. (1) The State Department of Agriculture shall develop recommendations regarding means for ensuring the coexistence of the production of canola and the production of other agricultural crops. The recommendations shall include, but need not be limited to, means for providing protections adequate to maintain the unique attributes of the specialty seed industry in this state. The department shall develop the recommendations based upon the information and recommendations reported by the College of Agricultural Sciences of Oregon State University under section 4, chapter 724, Oregon Laws 2013."

1. The WVSSA recommends that ODA reintroduce a revised version of the temporary rule draft that was circulated in 2012 and which is attached. Among other possible changes, an updated version would eliminate Subdistricts in Protected District 1 while maintaining the Protected District and retain the pinning requirements for Brassica and Raphanus spp. using the WVSSA electronic map. In particular, pinning by canola interests would be accomplished through non-voting Affiliate Membership in the WVSSA.

2. Currently, the WVSSA has six Affiliate Members. This has allowed individual growers to become participants in the association's pinning system and benefit from proven and successful rules for isolation, including a priority right. These members are pleased with the process and the membership category is successful. The voting limits are intentional in order to prevent what has been an association of now over 50 seed companies from potentially being outnumbered by growers who may not fully share the interests of the seed company members.

3. Though Affiliate Members lack voting rights, they are fully included in membership meetings and all discussions of association policy. The WVSSA would welcome a representative of ODA to monitor WVSSA membership meetings as a guest. This could provide reassurance that a rule derived out of the draft from 2012 and that Affiliate Membership continue to be supported by the WVSSA in the future.

4. A revised rule for a Willamette Valley control area should include limits on the number of canola isolations that are permitted. We recommend ten such isolations without a limit on the acreage of each isolation. Without limits to the number of isolations it would be possible for canola growers to pin and produce numerous canola fields, small by design or large, and gain priority rights according to the rules of the WVSSA. Ultimately, much like the voting restriction of the Affiliate Membership, without limits canola producers could dominate the isolation and pinning map of the WVSSA over a period of a few years if that became the strategy of these growers.

For reference I have attached the response of the WVSSA to the OSU canola report that was provided to ODA on March 7, 2018.

Greg Loberg
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West Coast Beet Seed Company
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Office: 503-393-4600

canola_temp_rule.pdf
WVSSA respon...18.pdf
HB 3382 A-Engros...15.pdf

♦ Position letter from Willamette Valley Oil Producers Association

Willamette Valley Oilseed Producers Assoc.
www.wvopa.org

TO: Director Taylor
Lisa Hanson, Lauren Henderson

From: Willamette Valley Oilseed Producers Association (WVOPA)

RE: Response to ODA options presented at 9/20/18 meeting

October 1, 2018

The WVOPA board would like to first of all thank the ODA staff for all of the work that they have put into looking at possible path forward scenarios for coexistence of seed crops in the Willamette Valley.

Our board met and looked at the suggestions presented by ODA and WVSSA at the 9/20 meeting. We also considered our original position statement submitted to ODA on 06/28/18 which was based on the OSU report submitted by Dr. Carol Mallory Smith, as well as a review of the WVSSA By-laws as they stand today.
First of all, we still firmly believe that coexistence and "enforcement" of coexistence rules cannot be managed by a private voluntary organization. Therefore, we do not consider the option presented by WVSSA of the TBD affiliate membership program a viable option for successful coexistence.
We then looked at the ODA suggestions and what those could mean to coexistence in this situation as well as the possibility of it setting a precedence for other crop conflicts.
ORS570.405 grants ODA the authority to establish Control areas if "……after careful investigation the department determines that the areas are necessary for the general protection of the horticultural, agricultural or forestry industries in this state from insects or other plant pests……." Per the Executive Summary from the OSU Report (pg1) "The results of this research provide no reason, agronomic or biological, that canola production should be prohibited in the Willamette Valley when there are no restrictions on the production of other Brassicaceae crops." In addition, the OSU report demonstrated that there is no difference between brassica species when it comes to pest disease and weed pressures. "Co-existence allows for different kinds of production or crops at the same time in the same area, it is not about exclusion." (pg12 of OSU report).

However, the WVOPA board recognizes that all seed crops need isolation in order to meet purity standards desired by industry and the market. We also recognize and respect the need to protect the specialty seed industry while allowing other industries to grow in the Willamette Valley. Therefore, we would suggest the following:

1. Inside the proposed blue box, WVSSA continue to manage seed production using their existing membership structure and pinning map system. If a grower wished to plant canola within those boundaries, they would need to join WVSSA, pin on the WVSSA map, and abide by WVSSA by-laws.
2. Outside the proposed blue box, seed production would be publicly managed. Processes, rules and a pinning map would be developed using the administrative rules making process. The management of the system would be determined by ODA and/or OSU.
3. Seed production on or near the boundary areas would be managed through additional rules / guidelines determined through the administrative rules making process.

Regards,
Anna Scharf, WVOPA Board President
Matt Crawford, WVOPA Board Vice President
Kathy Hadley, WVOPA Board Secretary/Treasurer
Matt Parker, Wade Glaser, Chuck Sherman and Louie Kazemier, WVOPA Board Members

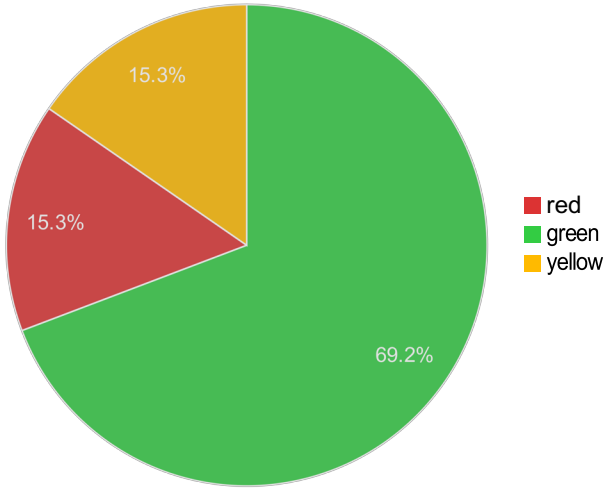
Agriculture, Department of

Annual Performance Progress Report

Reporting Year 2017

Published: 9/27/2018 9:36:58 AM

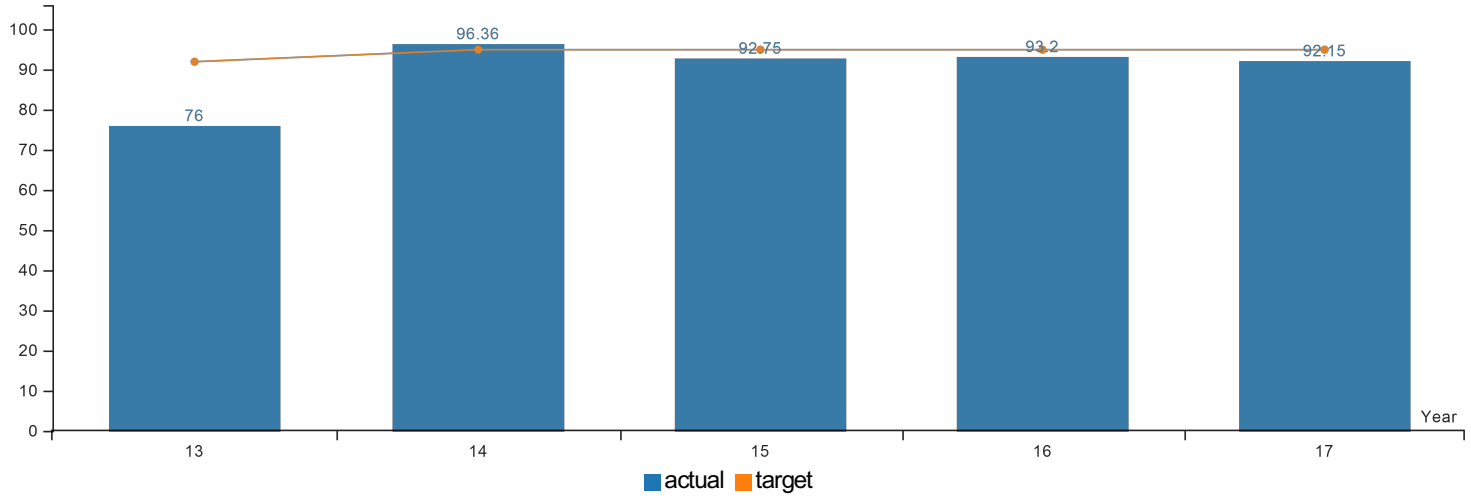
KPM#	Approved Key Performance Measures (KPMs)
1	Food Safety - Ensure high levels of compliance with each of the ten risk factors identified by Centers for Disease Control in retail stores.
2	Weighing and Measuring Devices - Percent of weighing and measuring devices examined found in compliance with Oregon's weights and measures laws.
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 "A" & "T" listed noxious weed populations successfully excluded fromthe state or kept decreasing or stable.
5	T&EPlants - Percent of listed T&Eplants 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 3rd party certification services - Number of days required to process and issue certification after audit completion.
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	Water Quality - Percent of monitored streamsites associated with predominantly agriculture use with significantly increasing 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.



Performance Summary	Green	Yellow	Red
	= Target to -5%	= Target -5% to -15%	= Target > -15%
Summary Stats:	69.23%	15.38%	15.38%

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.
	Data Collection Period: Jan 01 - Dec 31

** Upward Trend = positive result*



Report Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Ensure high levels of compliance with each of the ten risk factors identified by Centers for Disease Control in retail stores					
Actual	76%	96.36%	92.75%	93.20%	92.15%
Target	92%	95%	95%	95%	95%

How Are We Doing

The Food Safety Program works cooperatively with local, state, and federal food safety agencies, and with Oregon's food producers and manufacturers to advance food safety and protect consumers. The program uses a combination of education and regulatory activities to achieve a high rate of compliance with science-based food safety laws, rules, and standards.

We continue to see a high compliance rate, but it is slightly below the target of 95 percent compliance.

The reporting period for this KPM is January 1 - December 31. Results for 2018 are pending as the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) does not report partial data. ODA will update this KPM once the reporting period has closed.

Factors Affecting Results

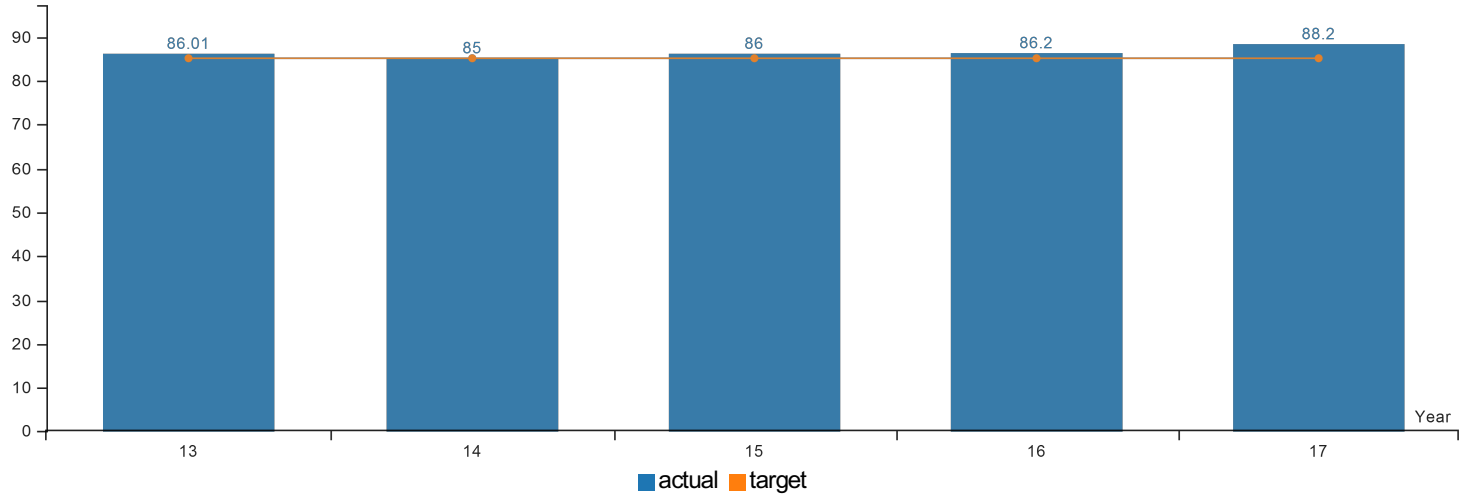
The food industry constantly changes due to advances in technology, federal and state law modifications, market trends, and the economy. Food safety staff participate in continuous training to maintain and improve the quality of educational information and regulatory oversight that we provide to industry and to consumers. This training helps ensure consistency across the state in how we apply regulations to new and existing types of food establishments.

The Food Safety Program must maintain staffing levels and resources necessary to create and maintain professional relationships with industry partners, conduct a sufficient number of inspections to motivate compliance, and ensure public safety. Additionally, the program must track and respond to areas of noncompliance that are noted during inspections in a uniform and consistent manner, including ensuring resolution of enforcement action.

An audit completed by the Secretary of State's Office in 2016 recommended several program improvements. The Food Safety Program developed a strategic plan to address the recommendations provided by the Secretary of State. Implementation of this strategic plan is on-going and includes a focus on identifying and correcting data errors for an accurate assessment of backlog, using available data to prioritize high risk backlog firms, develop electronic activity tracker to replace daily paper reports, reorganization of inspector territories for greater efficiencies, and others.

KPM #2	Weighing and Measuring Devices - Percent of weighing and measuring devices examined found in compliance with Oregon’s weights and measures laws.
	Data Collection Period: Jan 01 - Dec 31

** Upward Trend = positive result*



Report Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Weighing & Measuring Devices					
Actual	86.01%	85%	86%	86.20%	88.20%
Target	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%

How Are We Doing

ODA has met or exceeded this KPM every year since 2009. Commercial transactions involving weight and measure touch virtually every aspect of economic life in Oregon. As of August 1, 2018, approximately 61,167 licensed weighing and measuring devices located at 13,479 businesses make up Oregon's commercial weighing system.

The reporting period for this KPM is January 1 - December 31. Results for 2018 are pending as the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) does not report partial data. ODA will update this KPM once the reporting period has closed.

Factors Affecting Results

An increase in the number of new businesses using weighing and measuring devices, along with the introduction of new technological advancements in weighing and measuring devices in Oregon's commercial weighing system is a constant factor in determining whether or not these devices are legal for trade, accurate and being used for their intended purpose. For example, the increase in class I and II A scales associated with Oregon’s cannabis industry initially caused a larger than normal increase in “not legal for trade” scales being identified and initial accuracy tests being rejected as many of the new scales were purchased and delivered without being calibrated. Over the last two years, Weights and Measures inspectors have worked with these new business owners to educate and train them on the proper placement, use and maintenance of these new devices. This additional assistance to business owners has resulted in decreased examination times.

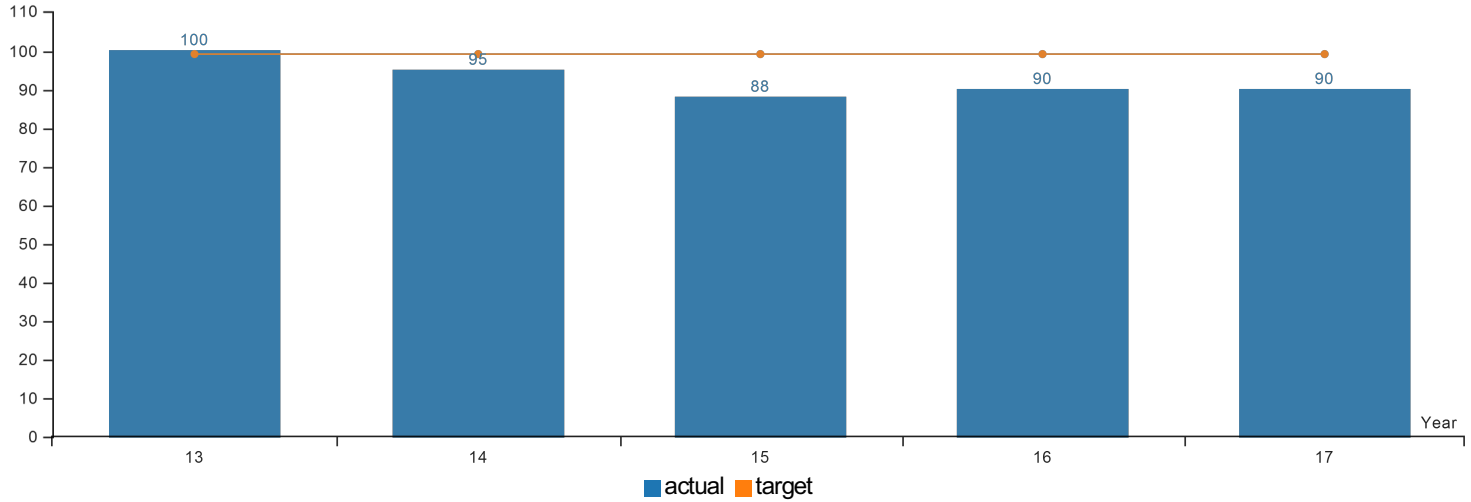
With inspection caseloads increasing over the last several years (1999 = 48,632 devices, 2018 = 61,167 devices), along with new duties and responsibilities being added to the weights and measures inspectors caseload (2007- Motor Fuel Quality, 2011- Egg-Laying Hen Care, 2015 - assisting Food Safety Program) it is becoming increasingly more difficult to maintain annual examination rates across the state. ODA's Weights and Measures Program depends on highly trained staff to carry out the responsibilities of the program. When positions are vacated recruitment

and retention issues may affect the programs abiloity to keep up with caseload demands.

The program also needs the capacity to maintain and acquire specialized testing equipment (e.g. new railroad testing unit) and advancements in mobile applications, automated IT inspection tools and case management systems in order to help achieve efficiency outcomes.

KPM #3	Top 100 Exclusions - Percent of plant pests, diseases, or weeds on the Oregon 100 Most Dangerous Invaders list successfully excluded each year.
	Data Collection Period: Jan 01 - Dec 31

** Upward Trend = positive result*



Report Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Top 100 Exclusions					
Actual	100%	95%	88%	90%	90%
Target	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%

How Are We Doing

The Oregon Invasive Species Council (OISC) publishes an annual list of the 100 most dangerous invasive species threatening to invade Oregon. The ODA Invasive Species programs, Insect Pest Prevention and Management Program, the Noxious Invasive Weed Program, and the Plant Health Program, employ strategies to keep out invasive plant pests, diseases, and weeds on this list from establishing in Oregon.

The OISC has not updated a report card since 2015. The OISC "100 Worst List" contains 16 invasive plant pathogen species, 35 noxious plant species, and 26 invasive terrestrial invertebrate species corresponding to ODA's Invasive Species programs. Based on these 77 invasive species, in 2015, ODA's Invasive Species programs has successfully excluded 14 invasive plant pathogens, 32 noxious plant taxa, and 22 invasive terrestrial invertebrate species. Based on this information, the actual exclusion rate was 88 percent for 2015. In 2016, the actual exclusion rate was 90 percent, and in 2017, the actual exclusion rate was 90 percent. The Oregon Invasive Species published a strategic and an action plan to define priorities and identify operational challenges and opportunities for the next five years in battling invasive species in Oregon.

The reporting period for this KPM is January 1 - December 31. Results for 2018 are pending as the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) does not report partial data. ODA will update this KPM once the reporting period has closed.

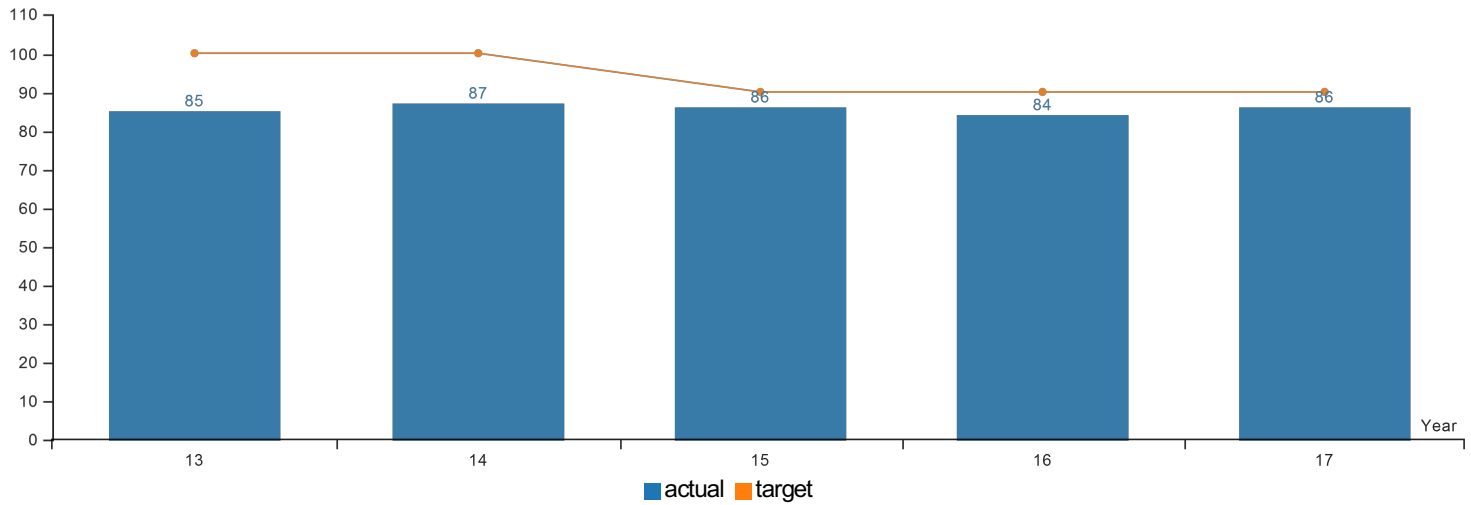
Factors Affecting Results

Introductions of invasive species are the direct result of trade and travel. As globalization increases, so does the risk of introducing harmful invasive species. ODA conducts surveys for gypsy moth, japanese beetle, sudden oak death, kudzu, and many other invasive plant pests, diseases and weeds. Three fourths of the species on the OISC's 100 most dangerous list are invasive terrestrial

invertebrates, invasive plant diseases, and noxious weeds. A major focus of the Plant Protection Programs Area is to exclude these invasive species, or contain them if they become established, before they can spread throughout the state. Unfortunately, specific traps or other efficient survey tools are only available for about a third of the target species. Environmentally acceptable controls are not always available, dedicated resources to create controls are decreasing while the risks of invasive species are increasing.

KPM #4	Noxious Weed Control - Percentage of state "A" & "T" listed noxious weed populations successfully excluded from the state or kept decreasing or stable.
	Data Collection Period: Jan 01 - Dec 31

** Upward Trend = positive result*



Report Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Noxious Weed Control					
Actual	85%	87%	86%	84%	86%
Target	100%	100%	90%	90%	90%

How Are We Doing

The ODA Noxious Weed Control Programs mission is to protect Oregon's natural resources and agricultural economy from the invasion and proliferation of invasive noxious weeds. Currently. 86 percent of the highest priority state listed "A" and "T' noxious weeds are being successfully managed with integrated control techniques, including biological control.

The Noxious Weed Control Program did an economic analysis that demonstrates the value of the program. It looked at the impact of just 25 state listed weed species that revealed an impact of $83.5 million annually to Oregonians. The analysis also revealed that the same 25 weeds if left unchecked with no active control programs could cause a $1.8 billion impact to the state.

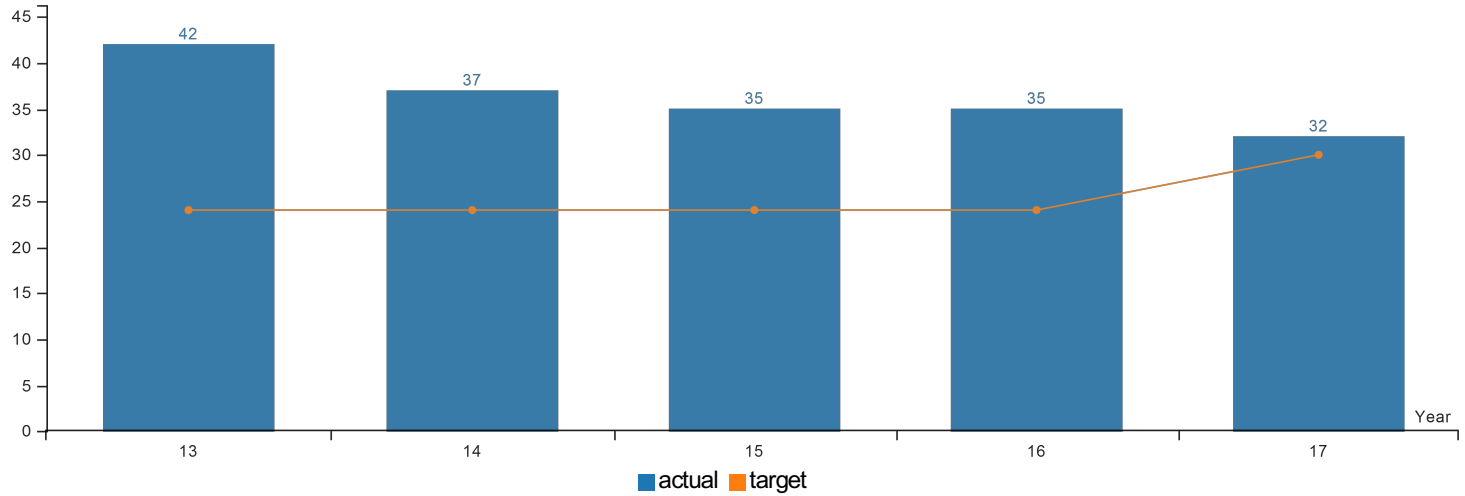
Reporting period for this KPM is January 1 - December 31. Results for 2018 are pending as the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) does not report partial data. ODA will update this KPM once the reporting period has closed.

Factors Affecting Results

Introductions of invasive noxious weed species are the direct result of trade and travel. The Noxious Weed Control Program works to prioritize limited resources for a targeted approach. This includes identification of pathways of potential new weed introductions, implementation of survey and early detection of new emerging noxious weed infestations and eradicating them before they get well established. Implementing effective biological control efforts on established widespread infestations. Successful eradication of weed speaces requires sustained efforts over a long period of time.

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.
	Data Collection Period: Jan 01 - Dec 31

** Upward Trend = positive result*



Report Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Threatened and Endangered Plants					
Actual	42%	37%	35%	35%	32%
Target	24%	24%	24%	24%	30%

How Are We Doing

The native plant conservation program focuses on assisting public agencies and Oregon's citizens with issues involving state protected native plants on state public lands.

In FY2016, ODA staff coordinated with 20 federal, state, and local government agencies (including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Klamath Falls and Salem regional airports, Oregon Department of Forestry, Division of State Lands, Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation, Oregon Department of Transportation, Oregon Military Department, Oregon Department of Energy, and various counties and cities) regarding listed species on public lands throughout the state. Conservation work was initiated and continued for 34 of Oregon's 59 listed plants, in 20 Oregon counties, including 15 recovery-related projects for 11 species. Of the 34 species evaluated in FY 2016, the conservation status of 23 species is considered to be generally stable, although not necessarily improving.

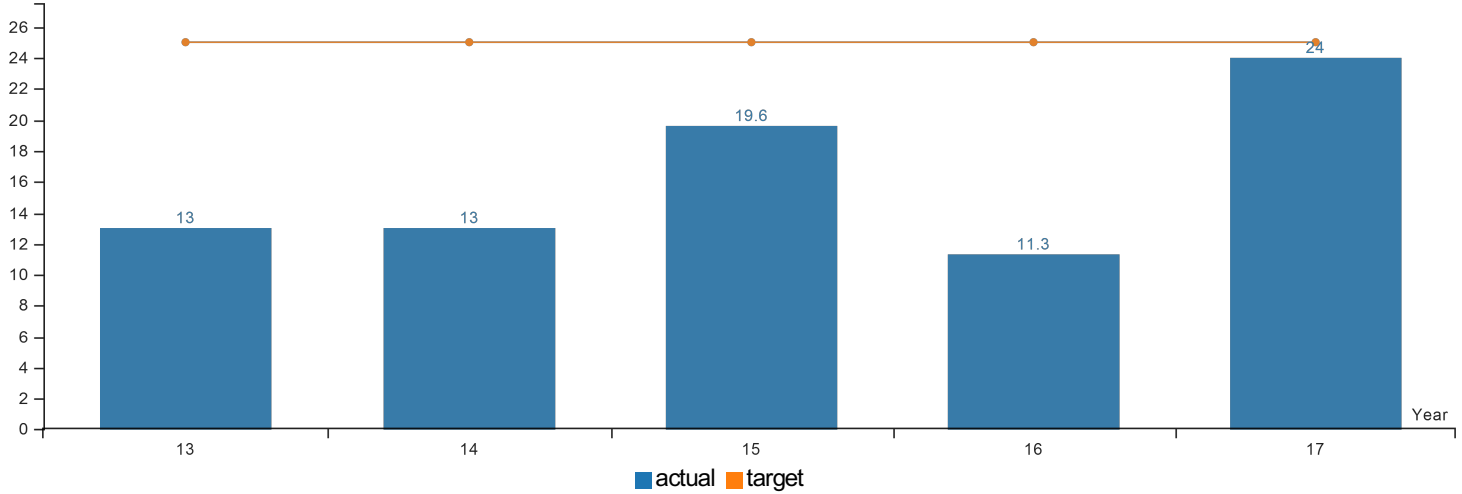
The reporting period for this KPM is January 1 - December 31. Results for 2018 are pending as the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) does not report partial data. ODA will update this KPM once the reporting period has closed.

Factors Affecting Results

The large number of native plant species in Oregon (5th highest in the U.S.) results in a comparatively heavier workload for the program relative to most other states. Minimal state resources further limit the program's ability to cope with public agency consultation requests, and affect the capacity to regularly evaluate the conservation status of listed species.

KPM #6	Pesticide Investigations - Percent of pesticide investigations that result in enforcement actions.
	Data Collection Period: Jul 01 - Jun 30

** Upward Trend = negative result*



Report Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Percent of pesticide investigations that result in enforcement actions.					
Actual	13%	13%	19.60%	11.30%	24%
Target	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%

How Are We Doing

The Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) is responsible for regulating the sale, use, and distribution of pesticide products in Oregon. ODA provides pesticide education and outreach activities; licensing of pesticide operators, applicators, and dealers; conducts routine compliance monitoring; and conducts complaint driven investigations to determine compliance with ORS 634, Pesticide Control Law. These activities reduce the potential for misuse of pesticide products that may result in adverse health or environmental harm or damage. Having actuals below target indicates greater compliance with pesticide rules which reduces the enforcement actions and indicates the education and outreach programs have been effective in informing the regulated public of requirements.

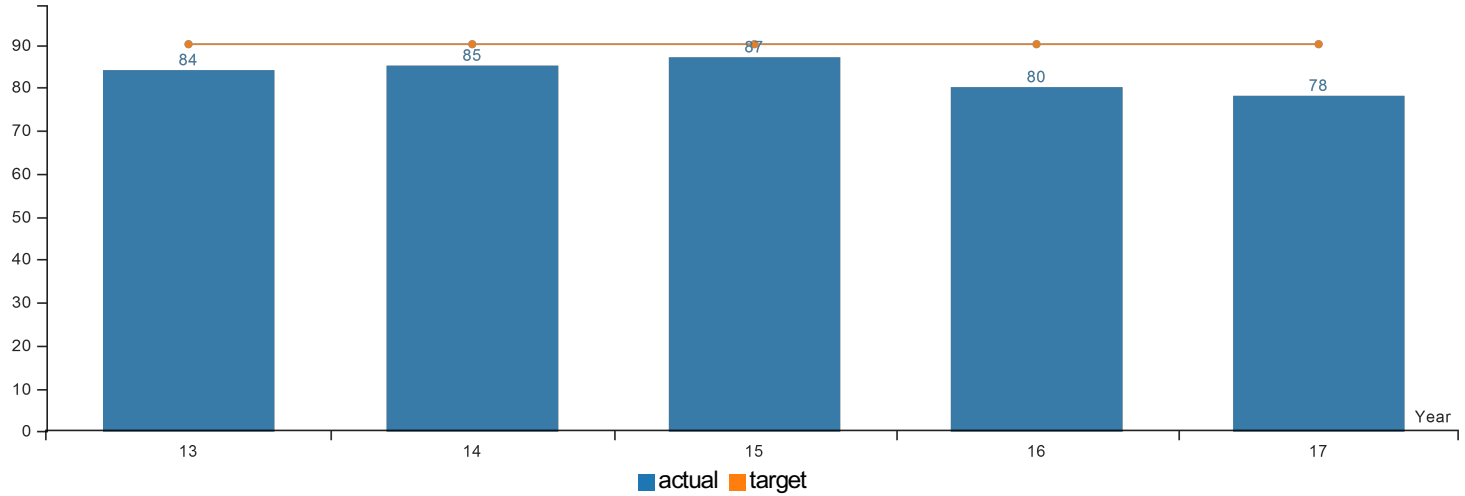
Factors Affecting Results

Factors that may affect annual results include new state or federal pesticide laws and regulations, limited staff or resources to provide education and outreach or compliance monitoring to prevent misuse, increased public awareness or concern regarding pestidcide use practicies, increased focus on pesticide use activities, increased focus by the regulated community to follow requirements, and trends previously documented.

The doubling of enforcement actions is related to investigations and violations associated with the growing of cannabis.

KPM #7	Non-traditional 3rd party certification services - Number of days required to process and issue certification after audit completion.
	Data Collection Period: Jan 01 - Dec 31

** Upward Trend = positive result*



Report Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Non-traditional 3rd Party Certification Services					
Actual	84%	85%	87%	80%	78%
Target	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%

How Are We Doing

In calendar year 2017, ODA processed a total of 635 certification audits in the USDA GAP/GHP/HGAP, GFSI, and National Organic Program certification programs.

The program is currently running at 78 percent compliance with the 15 business-day benchmark.

The reporting period for this KPM is January 1 through December 31. Results for 2018 are pending as the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) does not report partial data. ODA will update this KPM once the reporting period has closed.

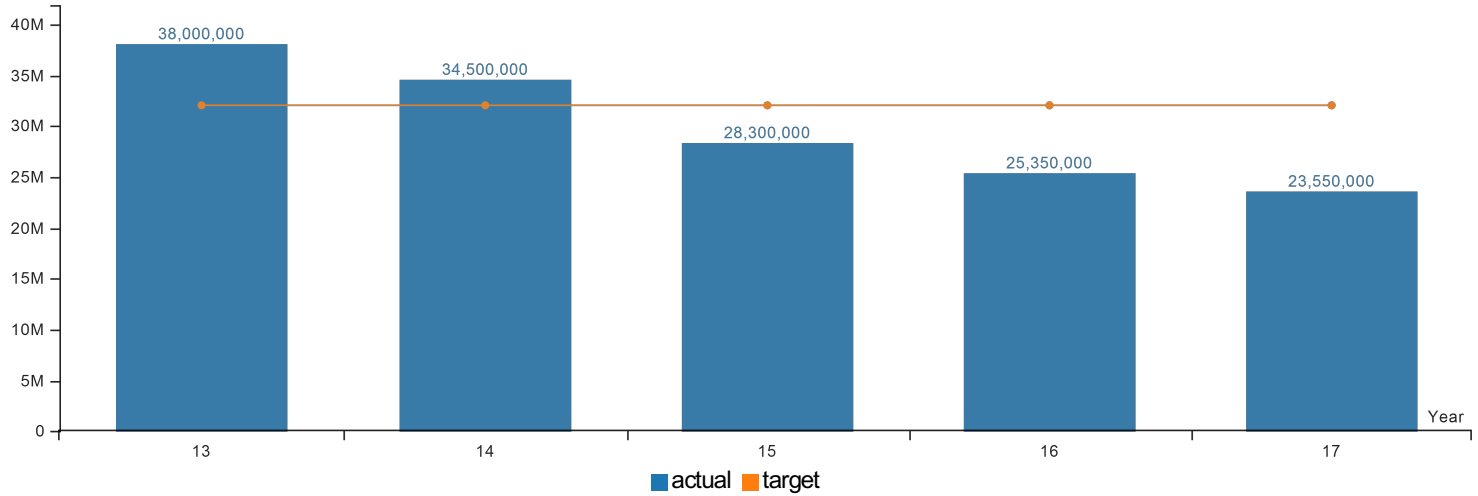
Factors Affecting Results

Factors affecting results include: staffing concerns, auditor and administrative staff workload, reliance on outside partners for key tasks, and employee accuracy and competency. Due to short staffing issues in 2017 specifically for conducting GFSI-benchmarked audits, the anticipated results were not met.

Organic certification fell short of meeting the targeted goal. USDA GAP/GHP/HGAP reports were handled in a timely manner 97 percent of the time. Only percent of GlobalGAP and PrimusGFS reports were submitted within 15 days of the audit date. USDA GAP/GHP/HGAP processing times are within the target parameter established within the cooperative agreement with USDA any delays with submissions are largely auditor-specific and not a systemic issue.

KPM #8	Trade Activities - Sales as a result of trade activities with Oregon producers and processors.
	Data Collection Period: Jan 01 - Dec 31

** Upward Trend = positive result*



Report Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Sales as a result of trade activities with Oregon producers and processors.					
Actual	$38,000,000.00	$34,500,000.00	$28,300,000.00	$25,350,000.00	$23,550,000.00
Target	$32,000,000.00	$32,000,000.00	$32,000,000.00	$32,000,000.00	$32,000,000.00

How Are We Doing

Although we did not meet our sales target in 2017, the Agricultural Development and Marketing program continues to provide strong economic benefit to Oregon's agriculture and food processing industry. In this uncertain export environment for many of our agricultural and food sectors, the program works diligently on several market access and business development issues. Although export values are not back to pre-2015 levels, Oregon shippers experienced an upturn in overall exports in the 2017 calendar year. Oregon export values to China and Taiwan remained flat or decreased slightly. But exports values to Japan, South Korea and Canada increased. Continuing to embrace new markets and adapt to changing market conditions is imperative for Oregon agriculture to be competitive.

The program continues to explore and analyze markets as Oregon transitions from an exporter of primarily raw commodities, to a mature mix of commodity and value-added goods. Local, domestic and institutional markets are a great opportunity for many of Oregon's food and beverage companies. Strong local and domestic trade shows like the "Taste of the Northwest" and Natural Products Expo, the farm to school program and farmers market networks continue to enhance our position as a trustworthy advocate of these goods.

The Market Access and Certification Program provides additional critical services not captured through sales numbers. Whether working through government to government technical issues to release goods into foreign markets, administering the the Machinery and Equipment program or preparing producers for institutional markets, these efforts directly and positively impact Oregon's agricultural industry.

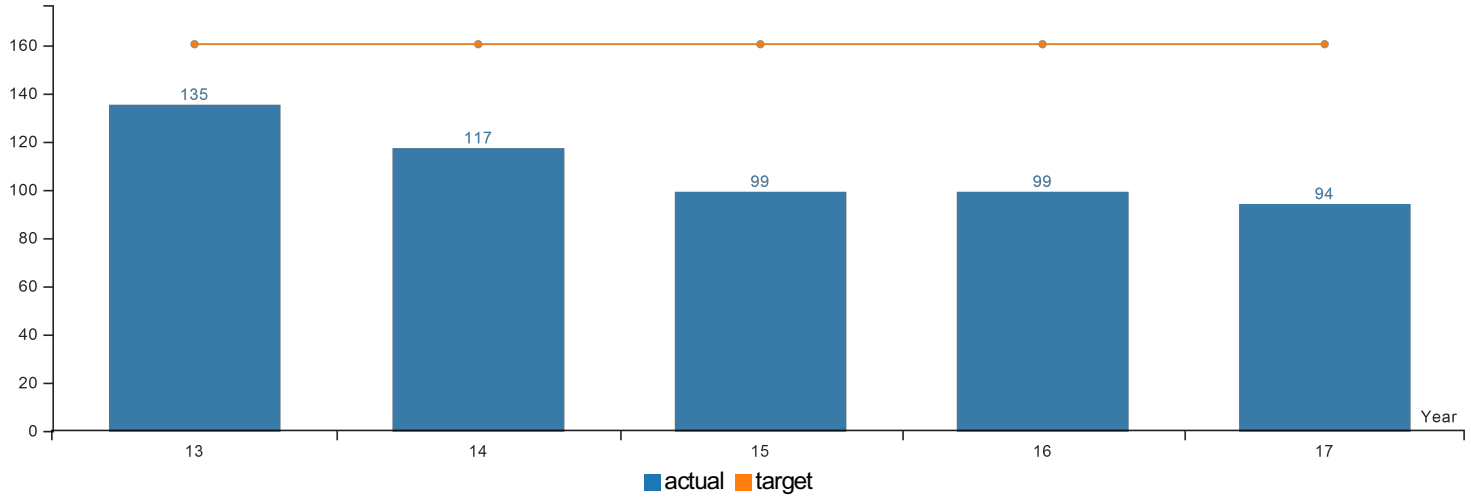
The reporting period for this KPM is January 1 through December 31. Results for 2018 are pending as the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) does not report partial data. ODA will update this KPM once the reporting period has closed.

Factors Affecting Results

The strong dollar tends to make high quality, high value agricultural goods more expensive for our emerging markets, particularly in Asia, and slows total volumes and sales. The industry continues struggling to regain market share in many Asian markets in the aftermath of the west coast port issues that occurred at the end of the 2014. An uncertain trade environment with many of the United States' key trading partners may have hindered the acceptance of Oregon agricultural goods as well. Results were also affected by the reduction in staffing levels for the Ag Development & Marketing Program during calendar year 2017. As a result, some market development activities were suspended. A Program Option Package to add an additional position has been submitted in the 2019-2021 Oregon Department of Agriculture Agency Request budget. The Program will continue to seek input from industry stakeholders by establishing a more formalized way to identify market development and promotion opportunities and review Program priorities for market development and promotion 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.
	Data Collection Period: Jan 01 - Dec 31

** Upward Trend = positive result*



Report Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Ag Employment					
Actual	135	117	99	99	94
Target	160	160	160	160	160

How Are We Doing

The program has not met its target for this measure for the past several years and is looking for a better way to measure performance in business development and recruitment activities. The actual goal of recruiting agricultural and food processing companies in Oregon still remains valid, but measuring by only jobs created or retained causes some inconsistencies in actually promoting economic growth. The program is looking for ways to better measure performance in recruitment and expansion efforts and looking to work with our partners in other economic development agencies to look at joint reporting and consistent measurement options.

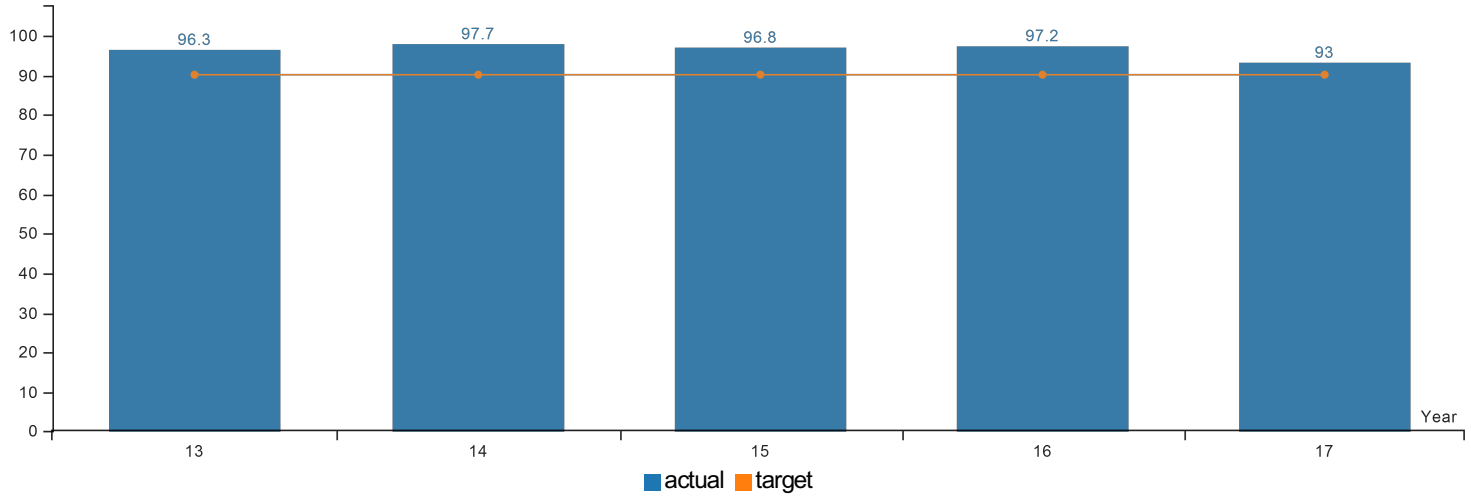
The reporting period for this KPM is January 1 through December 31. Results for 2018 are pending as the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) does not report partial data. ODA will update this KPM once the reporting period has closed.

Factors Affecting Results

Many existing Oregon agricultural and food processing companies are growing and expanding, but jobs may be reduced due to increases in technology and sophistication of equipment. Jobs measured on a yearly basis are also difficult to maintain, as large development and recruitment efforts are long term projects and don't consistently produce jobs year on year.

KPM #10	CAFOs - Percent of permitted Oregon Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs) found to be in compliance with their permit during annual inspections.
	Data Collection Period: Jan 01 - Dec 31

** Upward Trend = positive result*



Report Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Percent of permitted Oregon Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs) found to be in compliance with their permit during annual inspections					
Actual	96.30%	97.70%	96.80%	97.20%	93%
Target	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%

How Are We Doing

The Federal Clean Water Act provides for the regulation of confined animal feeding operations (CAFO) under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. This authority has been granted to Oregon through an agreement with the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

This measure demonstrates compliance of permitted CAFOs with state and federal water quality laws. The measure also allows ODA to bring swift resolution of permitted CAFOs in violation of permit or water quality laws and rules. Overall most facilities are able to operate in compliance with the permit. The ODA contines to work with all permittees to address challenges in meeting the requirment of the permit.

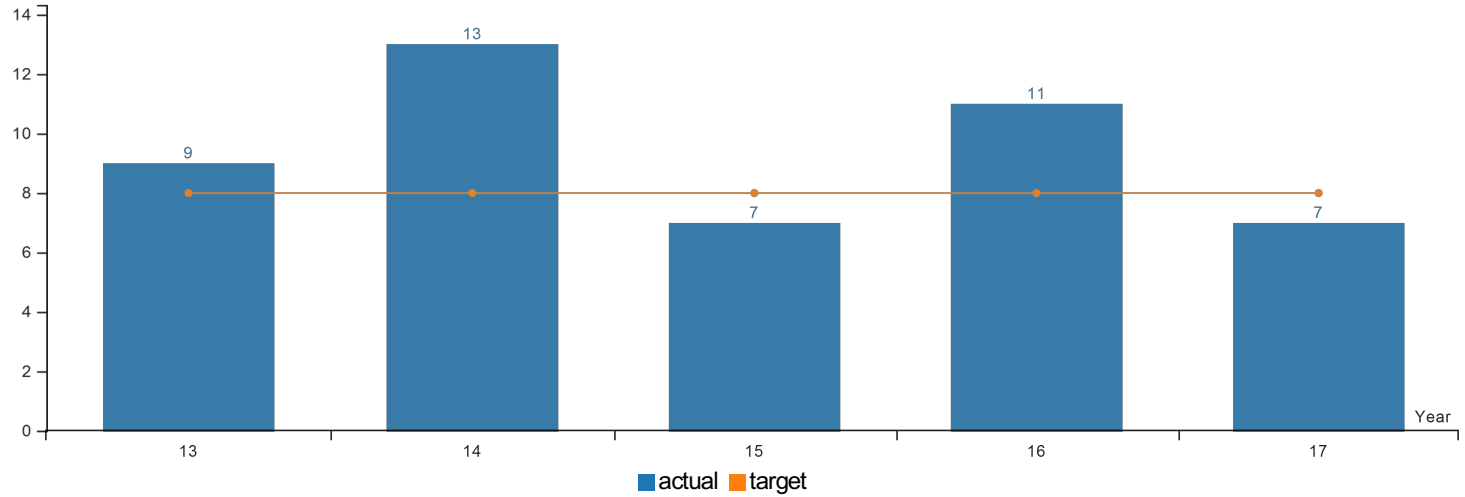
The reporting period for this KPM is January 1 - December 31. Results for 2018 are pending as the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) does not report partial data. ODA will update this KPM once the reporting period has closed.

Factors Affecting Results

Change in ownership of CAFOs, technology available to operators, and weather conditions all affect compliance with the state permit. On going staff interaction with operators using a progressive compliance approach is necessary to prevent problems or address them while they are small.

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.
	Data Collection Period: Jul 01 - Oct 15

** Upward Trend = negative result*



Report Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Metric Value					
Actual	9	13	7	11	7
Target	8	8	8	8	8

How Are We Doing

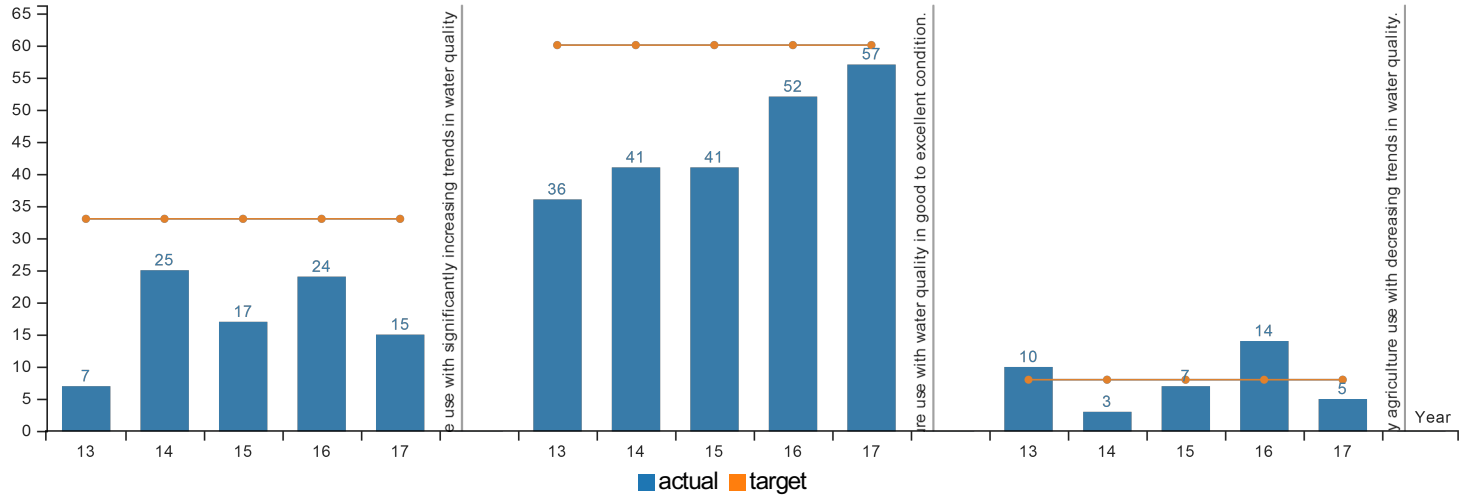
In the Silverton Hills of Marion County and a small section of northwestern Linn County, grass seed and cereal grain residue is burned following harvest (primarily July-September). Field burning is conducted following careful meteorological examination to ensure maximum smoke evacuation, while reducing the potential of smoke "impacts" on the public. Precise prediction of weather patterns conducive to complete evacuation is an inexact science.

Factors Affecting Results

Many meteorological factors are considered prior to field ignition. Wind speed and direction, mixing heights (how high the smoke will go), humidity, and other factors are evaluated prior to the release of field burning permits. Once a permit is issued, the producer has one hour to ignite the field.

Another consideration is field location. Some fields require southerly wind components. In others northerly components are necessary. Each field burning season, the predominant wind direction can change. In the Willamette Valley, a field's location in relation to dominant prevailing winds has great effect on the number of impacts recorded. Consequently, the number of impacts can vary depending upon any given year's prevailing wind direction, field location, and the locations of air quality samplers. For example, three samplers are located contiguously from Lyons, then "up-canyon" in Mill City and Detroit. These sampler locations may register smoke impacts redundantly.

KPM #12	Water Quality - Percent of monitored stream sites associated with predominantly agriculture use with significantly increasing trends in water quality.
	Data Collection Period: Jan 01 - Dec 31



Report Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Percent of monitored stream sites associated with predominantly agriculture use with significantly increasing trends in water quality					
Actual	7%	25%	17%	24%	15%
Target	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
Percent of monitored stream sites associated with predominantly agriculture use with water quality in good to excellent condition.					
Actual	36%	41%	41%	52%	57%
Target	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%
Percent of monitored stream sites associated with predominantly agriculture use with decreasing trends in water quality.					
Actual	10%	3%	7%	14%	5%
Target	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%

How Are We Doing

The Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) uses a combination of educational efforts and regulatory actions to encourage Oregon's agricultural producers to maintain and enhance water quality. This is accomplished through 38 basin plans created in response to legislation established in 1993. Partners include the agricultural community, soil and water conservation districts, Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and Oregon State University (OSU) Extension Service.

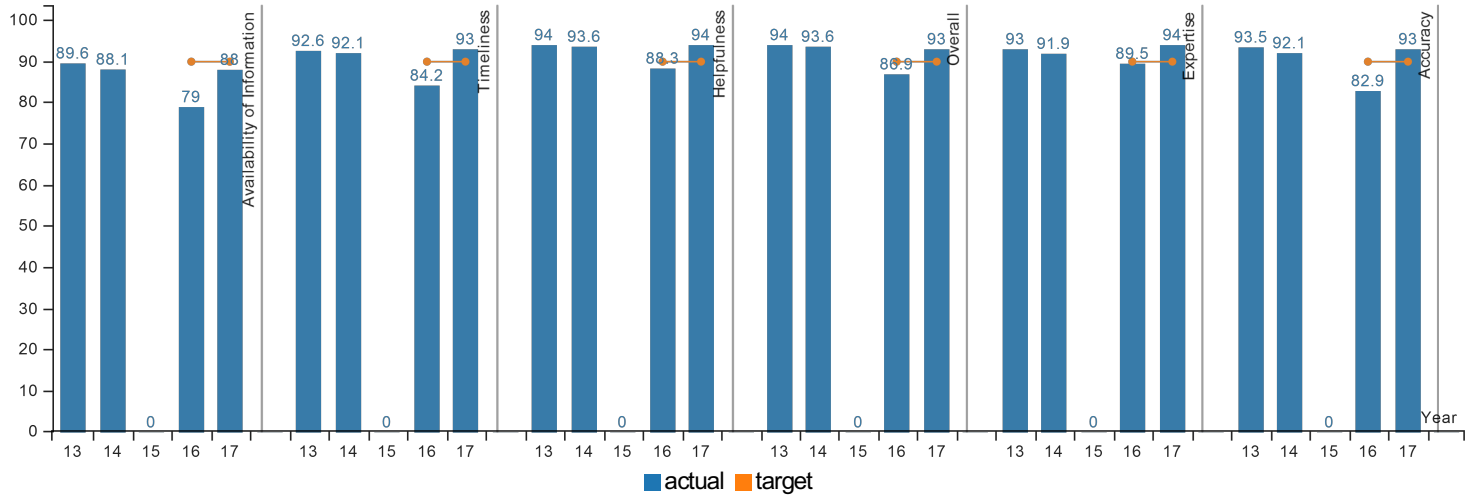
This measure was established in 2005 using the DEQ data pertinent to agriculturally dominated areas.

Factors Affecting Results

ODA has worked with partners to add a strategic approach to our education and regulatory work. Through an effort called Coordinated Streamside Management, ODA works with partners to identify small watersheds for focused outreach, regulatory work, technical and financial assistance, and long-term monitoring. ODA assess ag lands and based on opportunities for improvement, pursue

voluntary and regulatory tools to achieve compliance with water quality rules and attainment of water quality goals.

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.
	Data Collection Period: Jan 01 - Dec 31



Report Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Availability of Information					
Actual	89.60%	88.10%	No Data	79%	88%
Target	TBD	TBD	TBD	90%	90%
Timeliness					
Actual	92.60%	92.10%	No Data	84.20%	93%
Target	TBD	TBD	TBD	90%	90%
Helpfulness					
Actual	94%	93.60%	No Data	88.30%	94%
Target	TBD	TBD	TBD	90%	90%
Overall					
Actual	94%	93.60%	No Data	86.90%	93%
Target	TBD	TBD	TBD	90%	90%
Expertise					
Actual	93%	91.90%	No Data	89.50%	94%
Target	TBD	TBD	TBD	90%	90%
Accuracy					
Actual	93.50%	92.10%	No Data	82.90%	93%
Target	TBD	TBD	TBD	90%	90%

How Are We Doing

ODA's mission is to ensure healthy natural resources, environment, and economy for Oregonians now and in the future through inspection and certification, regulation, and promotion of agriculture and food. 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. ODA conducts its customer survey on a randomly selected group of individuals (complier, consumer, and consitutent) who have had recent contact with the agency. The survey is conducted for three months and is performed during a different quarter each year. The above data was collected from July 1 through September 30, 2017.

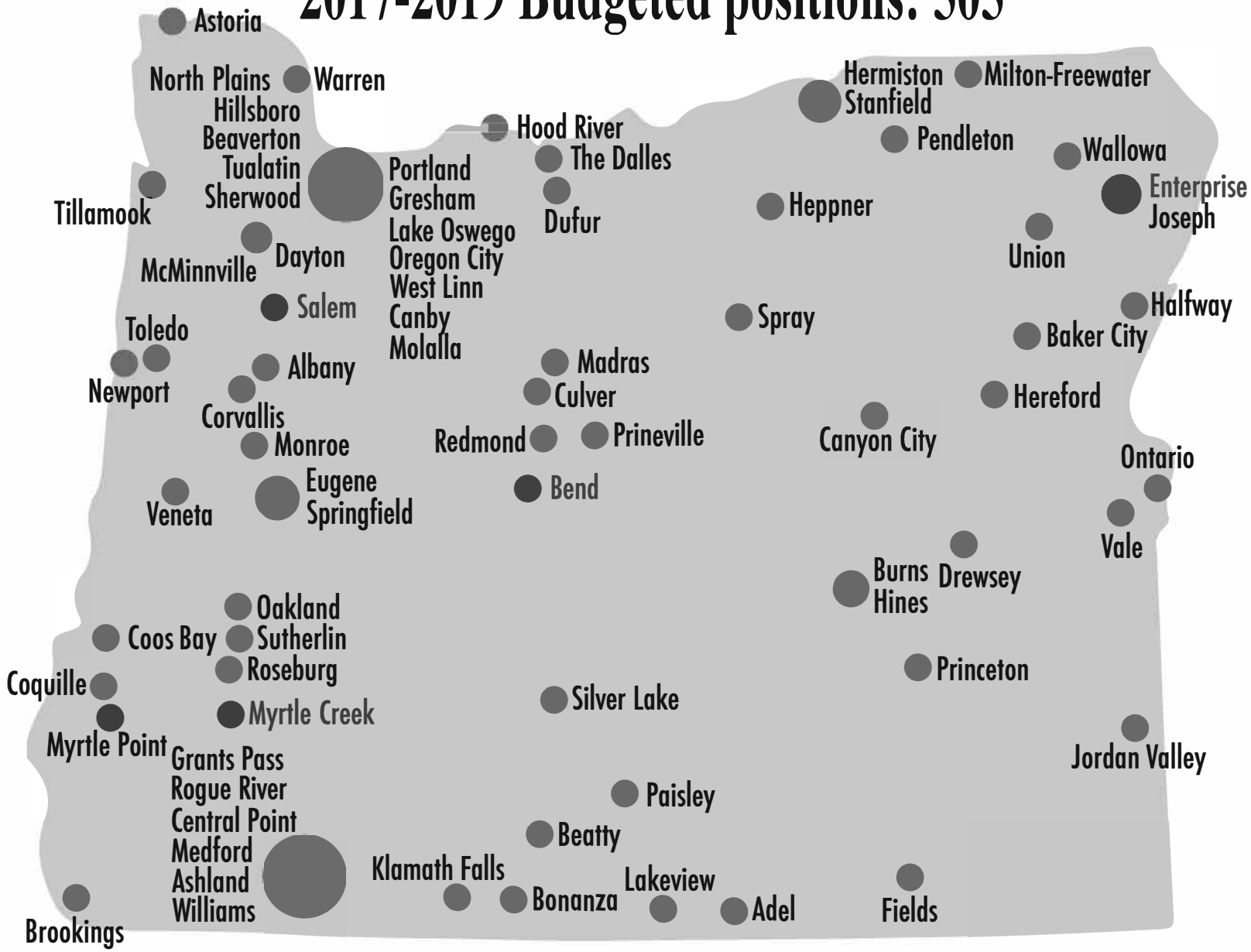
Factors Affecting Results

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 rotates the sampling time period in an attempt to include all types of agency customers. ODA will continue to provide quality customer service and will continue to conduct customer satisfaction surveys on an annual basis.

ODA Staff by Location

ODA provides services across the state with field staff based in strategic geographic locations.

2017-2019 Budgeted positions: 505



Note: Larger circles reflect multiple cities in the region, not quantity of employees.