

**Board of Agriculture Meeting Minutes**  
**Port of Portland Corporate Headquarters**  
**Portland, Oregon**  
**December 1-2, 2010**

**Wednesday December 1, 2010**

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**State Board of Agriculture meeting was called to order at 10:30 a.m. by Chair Bob Levy.**

**Board members present:** Tom Fessler, Bob Levy, Dan Carver, Doug Kraemer, Tracey Liskey, Laura Masterson, Jerome Rosa, Stephen Van Mouwerik, Lynn Youngbar, and Jan Kerns (Via Conference Call)

**ODA staff present:** Katy Coba, Lisa Charpiloz Hanson, Lauren Henderson, Dalton Hobbs, Gary Roth, Bruce Pokarney, Jim Johnson, Ray Jaendl, Madeline MacGregor, Dan Hilburn, Brent Searle, Don Hansen, Katie Pearmine, Yvette Arechiga, and Annette Amundson

**Other guests:** Chris Mertz, Michele Knaus, Mike Seppa, Mary Lou Soscia, Dick Pederson, Bill Blosser, Jane O'Keefe, Mitch Lies, Renee Moulun, Larry Knudsen, Annette Price, Bill Wyatt, Brenda Bateman, Tom Paul, Scott Drumm, Barry Horowitz, Allison Hensey, Don Paul, John Burt, Patti Whitney-Wise, Jim Krahn, Rachel Bristol, John Burt, Patti Whitney-Wise, Paulette Pyle, Katie Fast, Kendra Kimbirauskas, Mike Moran, Dale Skiles, Paul Seibert, and Hillary Barbour.

**Meeting minutes approved:** Minutes from the September 2010 Board of Agriculture meeting were approved after amending to add Dan Carver to the attendee section. Motion by Tracy Liskey; seconded by Doug Kraemer. Motion carried.

Port of Portland: Bill Wyatt, Executive Director

- 2004 economy was doing great for the state of Oregon, business was booming. The port however took a huge hit when two large ocean carriers left the port for a variety of reasons. This resulted in the lay off of about 30% of the administrative staff.
- At that time employees were split between two working sites, the downtown building & the airport, and logged 15,000 hours of driving time from one site to the other.
- Painful experience at first but came to the conclusion of bringing seaports and airports together to create a synergy in 2006.

In May 2010, a majority of Port of Portland employees were consolidated into a new headquarters building at Portland International Airport (PDX). The building, shaped to echo the hull of a ship or the wing of a plane, sits on top of a 3,000-space, long-term parking garage at PDX; both the office space and parking garage were designed to be models of sustainable design

and construction. The building's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design, or LEED, Gold Certification is pending.

The building features both tried and true resource conservation measures, like using energy efficient lighting, materials from renewable or recyclable sources, and water efficient fixtures. It also relies on innovations like ground-source heating and cooling produced through a closed-loop system reaching 300 feet below the surface and a Living Machine® system, which recycles wastewater onsite for reuse in the building's toilets and cooling towers.

No state or local tax funds were used in construction of the new facility. The overall building cost \$241 million—\$156 million for the parking garage, pedestrian tunnels and related utilities, and \$85 million for the offices. The new garage was funded with a combination of available working capital in the PDX Port cost center and revenues from the Port cost center, which includes parking, rental car, air cargo, and other revenues collected at the airport. The office building is funded with a combination of available working capital in the PDX Port cost center and airport revenue bonds paid for by the Port cost center.

#### Columbia River update Strategic Objective

- Retain and grow marine services and market access:
  - Maintain current service by keeping the existing upriver cargo flow moving through T-6 for the closure period.
  - Improve the viability of the lowest cost and most environmentally efficient transportation system.
- No attempt to defray all additional costs.

#### Program Development

- Designed program concept:
  - Rail or truck from Lewiston, Idaho
  - Truck from Umatilla and Boardman, Oregon
- Submitted COIII grant to support – unsuccessful.
- Coordinated with BNSF to develop service from Lewiston.

#### Program Description

- Provide a per-unit reimbursement for shippers who use the river system to retain cargo through T-6 during the closure.
- Based on market differentials, support will be:
  - \$400 for Lewiston cargo
  - \$250 for Boardman and Umatilla cargo

The US Army Corps of Engineers will be closing locks in the Columbia River for three months this winter for maintenance--a scheduled closure that will have a major impact on agricultural

transportation in the region. Beginning in December this year, locks at The Dalles and John Day dams will be closed until approximately March 18, 2011, meaning no river traffic will be able to pass through during that time. All other navigation locks on the Columbia River are currently scheduled for the standard two-week closure.

**Discussion of the Oregon Department of Agriculture's statutory authorization of the Agricultural Water Quality Program:** Larry Knudsen and Renee Moulun, Oregon Department of Justice.

- Oregon has water quality laws on the books dating back to 1890 protecting water supplies
- 1960 more of the development of the Big Clean Up of the Willamette
- 1970 major amendments made to the water pollution laws. Clean water act was adopted.
  - Water quality standard
  - Water Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) act program
- 1980 Clean Water act program were amended. TMDL was largely ignored in 80's. Two big components were:
  - Non Point Source of pollution section 319
  - Storm water
- 1990's Work plan in place
- EPA must approve TMDL; EPA must issue TMDL if the state fails to act.
- Oregon was on the fore front of TMDL

**Animal Health & Identification Division program review:** Dr. Donald Hansen, ODA-AHID Administrator, State Veterinarian.

- Brand Inspection program records and keeps current approximately 11,000 brands
- Program has 65 inspectors around the state that inspect over 1,000,000 cattle annually
- Oregon's Animal Ag contributes more then \$1.1 billion to state's economy
- Represents 25.3% of the total income from all Oregon Agriculture commodities
- Animal Health laboratory staff complete more than 55,000 diagnostic tests every year for Oregon producers. Lab maintains national laboratory accreditation for performing tests
- More then 1,000,000 cattle are exported and/or change ownership annually
- More then 450,000 sheep are exported annually
- The ODA has two emergency vans called VETT (Veterinary Emergency Team Trailer)
- Training is done regularly for an emergency disease event
- Animal Health has three fund sources, General, Federal, and Other (Remedy fee)
  - General fund support for animal health program has dropped from +60% in 2002 to less then 32% in 2010
  - General fund has been reduced by over \$400,000 since 2007
- Federal funding
  - Used Federal funding to supplement our disease surveillance activities for five plus years
  - Used to pay staff salaries

- Resources have decreased recently, unsure about future funding, USDA programs are cutting back, since congress has cut back their budgets
- Without a fee increase the Animal Health program is projecting substantial losses by the end of the 2011-2013 biennium.  
Dr. Hansen discussed what would happen in the event of a hoof and mouth disease outbreak: 1) veterinarian would confirm; 2) lockdown; 3) confirm where animals have gone; 4) state borders closed; 5) use state vets; 6) start testing and canvassing.

**Integrated Water Resources Strategy Report:** Brenda Bateman, Water Resources Department. Discussed HB 3369. Directs Oregon Water Resources to lead efforts to “understand and meet” Oregon’s water needs. Partner with DEQ, ODFW, ODA, other agencies, tribes, stakeholders. Public Account for coming changes in climate, land-use.

- Policy Advisory Group
  - January 19: “Organizational meeting”
  - April 14: Gaps in “Information and Data”
  - July 13: Building upon Already-Existing “Plans”
  - October 6: “Policies, Programs, Statute & Rule”
  - January 5: “Filling in the IWRS Framework”
- Project Timeline
  - Phase I: Setting the Stage (Fall 2009)
  - Phase II: Identifying Water Resource Needs (Spring 2010)
  - Phase III: Developing a Framework and Toolbox (2010-1011)
  - Phase IV: 1st Strategy (2012)
  - Phase V: Project review (2012)

**Water Reauthorization Act:** Tom Paul, Water Resources Department reported a lot of sewers/wells are being constructed. There have been significant improvements of in-stream issues. Concerns about their budget, high in general fund, 20/25%. Could get hit hard resulting in a loss of about 30-positions, if they take a cut.

**Port of Portland initiatives: Annette Price and Port of Portland staff reported**

Key Issues During the 2011 Session will be budget, education funding, transportation and the Columbia River Crossing, Connect Oregon IV and PERS concerns.

Proposed 2011 State Legislative Agenda:

Transportation Funding

- Columbia River Crossing funding
- Connect Oregon IV

State Budget:

- Maintain or increase funding for the Strategic Reserve Fund
- Maintain funding for state agency international offices and marketing funds
- Maintain traditional funding sources for ports (including tax credits)

Industrial Lands/Brownfields:

- Support Department of Environmental Quality legislation on prospective buyer liabilities
- Support legislation improving prospects for industrial land development and/or brownfield redevelopment

Watch List:

- Enterprise zones extension; green house gas legislation; public records; ethics
- Board and Commission Appointments

**Oregon Environmental Council Panel discussion:** Allison Hensey, Andrea Durbin, Teresa Huntsinger, Jana Gastellum.

Thank you to the OEC Board members for attending. Bill Boggess, Sue Densmore, Rick Gustafson, Jim Lussier, Marry Wahl

- Who are we?
  - Oldest statewide environmental organization in Oregon
  - Non-profit, non-partisan, membership based group
  - Led by 15 person board of directors and has a paid staff of 18
- Our Mission:
  - To advance innovative, collaborative solutions to Oregon's environmental challenges for today and future generations
- Accomplishments:
  - The nation's first nickel-deposit Bottle Bill
  - Curbside recycling
  - A ban on dangerous toxic flame retardants
  - First in the nation carbon reduction programs with the wine & nursery industries
  - Eco-Healthy Child Care, a program that now protects over 60,000 children nationwide

The "Vote with Your Fork!" program uses the workplace to educate consumers about the effect their food choices have on their health, the environment, and local rural economies; while enabling farmers to market their products directly as Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) shares. CSA drop-offs at worksites will reduce transaction costs for the farmer and make it easier for the consumer to access fresh, local food.

We are pleased to announce the formation of Clearwater Cranberries, a new collaborative of cranberry growers on Oregon's south coast dedicated to environmentally friendly farming practices and preservation of a strong agricultural economy on the coast for future generations.

The name Clearwater Cranberries stands for a clear vision for the future and clean water in local rivers. OEC and the South Coast Watershed Council worked with trailblazing local cranberry farmers in the formation of this new collaborative, which is currently in the process of Food

Alliance certification, and is seeking to provide their cranberries to local buyers in the Northwest.

**Thursday, December 2, 2010**

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**Oregon Business Hunger Initiative panel discussion:** Rachel Bristol, Oregon Food Bank; John Burt, Farmers Ending Hunger; Patti Whitney-Wise, Partners for a Hunger Free Oregon

Rachel Bristol, Oregon Food Bank gave an overview of the Oregon Food Bank statistics for 2009-2010.

- The Food Bank received (for statewide distribution) 38 million pounds of food.
- The Oregon Food Bank Network total of 72 million pounds of food was record-breaking numbers of food for hunger relief (up 9% from last year).
- Unemployment rate has stayed in double digits since February 2009. Distribution of emergency food boxes since the beginning of the recession increased 17% (130,000 additional food boxes).
- Households with children are the largest group served, 33% of those receiving food are children.
- Oregon is in the top five of hungriest states in the nation.

Rachel commented that a bulk of food inventory does come from the food industry. She explained the complexity of hunger tied to economic stability. The Food Bank works with the Hunger Relief Task Force as well as Farmers Ending Hunger to achieve their mission to eliminate hunger.

Pattie Whitney Wise – Partners for a Hunger Free Oregon (PHFO) gave a PowerPoint presentation “Ending Hunger Before it Begins”. PHFO and OHTF (Oregon Hunger Task Force) are working in partnership on public and administrative policies at the state level that address the root cause issues of hunger. The presentation gave an overview of key root causes of hunger, Public policy accomplishments from the first plan (Act to End Hunger 2004-2009) and the current five year plan (Ending Hunger Before it Begins 2010-2015). Economic stability is the most effective permanent solution to hunger and food insecurity. The current plan has three main goals:

- Increase economic stability for people, communities, and the state
- Cultivate a strong regional food system in Oregon
- Improve the food assistance safety net

All Oregonians are encouraged to get involved in the fight to end hunger. The full plan and summary can be found at <http://www.oregonhunger.org>.

John Burt, Farmers Ending Hunger (FEH) spoke about the formation of the organization, contributions to the food bank to date and the goals of FEH moving forward. There are a lot of players involved in making it successful.

- Farmers and ranchers donate commodities, which are processed into everything from pancake mix and ground beef to canned vegetables.
- Products donated come right out of harvest, not leftovers. Farmers and ranchers donate at no cost to FEH a portion of their farm production for distribution through the emergency food network.
- FEH needs to cover costs beyond the farm gate such as processing, packaging and storage.
- FEH has established a matching funds program, Adopt an Acre program. This tax-deductible program allows individuals to adopt an acre of farmland to help cover costs of processing and distribution of high quality food products to the Oregon Food Bank.

For 2010 FEH has a goal of delivering 2.2 million pounds of food commodities to the food bank network and hopes to deliver five million pounds of food to the food bank in the next few years. For more information contact Farmers Ending Hunger at <http://www.farmersendinghunger.com>.

**Federal Dairy Industry Advisory Committee** Jim Krahn, Oregon Dairy Farmer's Association, is one of 17 board members to the Federal Dairy Advisory Committee. The members include a broad variety of industry folks from producers, co-operative organizations and dairyman who meet every six weeks in Washington DC, as well as two to three conference calls per week.

Due to a global economy, loss of exports, and high feed costs, the dairy industry is facing devastating low producer prices. Fifteen years ago the factors that determined a dairy producers cost of feed and milk price were based on what occurred within the United States. Today what determines a dairy producers cost of feed and milk prices are based on factors outside of the United States.

The committee is charged with making recommendations to the Secretary of Agriculture concerning dairy producer price volatility and producer price stability.

The Present Authority (Secretary of Agriculture) can:

- Increase in price support
- Purchase product for domestic and international hunger programs
- Continue cost share programs

Producer Price Volatility (most concerning issues)

- Vertical integration
- Regional milk supply
- Production controls

- Exports
- Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME)

Recommended issues from the Committee:

- Federal Milk Marketing Order
- Competitive pay price
- Production controls
- Margin versus milk price
- Futures

The Dairy program must be cost neutral, mandated by law and treat all producers fairly. The committee meets mid-January in Washington DC to complete committee reports, work with other groups proposing plans and discuss Legislation versus 2012 Farm Bill.

**Specialty Crop Grant Program** – Katie Pearmine, Specialty Crop Grant Coordinator, ODA Ag Development and Marketing Division (ADMD), gave a PowerPoint presentation to give an overview of the program and to present current funding projects.

Program history - In 2004 the Specialty Crop Competitiveness Act was established. In 2008 the Farm Bill authorized mandatory funding for the specialty crop grant program, which is managed by USDA.

Oregon's specialty crop agricultural and food systems are fundamental sectors to the state's economy throughout the rural, suburban and urban areas. The US specialty crop sector, which accounts for 52% of US farm gate value, is crucial for all Oregonians. Oregon ranks fifth in the nation in production of specialty crops. Specialty crops are defined as commonly recognized fruits, vegetables, tree nuts, dried fruits, and nursery crops (including floriculture and horticulture). Eligibility Criteria: must meet the definition of a Specialty Crop. Must benefit more than one product or organization. Eligible entities include non-profit organizations, for profit organizations, local, state and federal government entities. Must solely enhance the competitiveness of US specialty crops in either domestic or foreign markets.

\$55 million dollars were available in FY 2010 nationwide. Oregon ranked number five in funding with \$1,764,486 awarded. Oregon will be receiving \$1,750,251 for FY 2011.

ODA's competitive process is divided into two phases:

- Phase one--Concept proposal. In Phase one, applicants submit two page Concept proposals for projects that enhance the competitiveness of Oregon's specialty crops.
- Phase two--Grant proposals. In Phase two ODA advises all applicants whether or not they are invited to submit a full grant proposal.

The Department has assembled a Specialty Crop Advisory Board to review applications and assist in decision making for the specialty crop grants. Members are from a broad and diverse representation of the industry from growers to associations.

The Specialty Crop Advisory Board Priorities:

- Market Development and access
- Product and varietal development
- Value-added initiatives
- Innovation and productivity
- Consumer education
- Food Safety and traceability
- Certification and producer outreach

The ADMD is conducting a series of grant writing workshops throughout the state to help those interested in submitting proposals for project funding. The workshops are designed to help applicants write the most compelling project proposals for the next round of Federal funding.

Outreach activities ADMD is conducting:

- Promotion including postcard, news releases, presentations
- Conducting six Grant Writing Workshops throughout the State.
- Enhanced Specialty Crop website
- One-on-one technical assistance for new participants and current sub-grantees.

Lynn Youngbar mentioned that it is nice to have a full-time staff person on board to focus on the Specialty Crop Grant program. She has been on the Advisory Board for four years and asked if participants are getting more familiar with the requirements of submitting proposals. Specifically, are we reaching more of the new and beginning farmers and the need to join together with other participants or organizations. To ensure that projects meet the requirement and do not solely benefit only one applicant.

The question was asked as to what commodity groups do not qualify to participant in the Specialty Crop Grant program? Dairy, beef, wheat, seafood and any grain crops do not qualify. He mentioned that while the Beef industry does not qualify, they could participate with other specialty crop groups like the potato and seafood industries on trade missions and other types of projects. Other options for small or new farmers to participate may be to partner with the ODA on projects. Current examples include, My Oregon Farm Days and the Agripreneurs project.

Before the public comment agenda Gary Roth, Oregon Department of Agriculture, updated the board on some exciting domestic marketing opportunities the marketing division is currently involved with.

Bounty of Oregon Dinner – Provided an opportunity for the State Treasurer to participate in the event as the keynote speaker. The State Treasurer has an interest in Agriculture and was pleased to participate. In addition, Treasure Wheeler is on Governor-elect Kitzhaber’s transition team and had asked for additional information on the agricultural industry, also to have Director Coba provide a copy of the Board’s report on the industry to him. Steve VanMouwerik commented that the Treasurer’s focus was on Transportation and Market Access but understood that we need to be able to reach markets efficiently and have a strong transportation system.

This event also was an opportunity to share agricultural information from both the rural and urban viewpoints and the ODA should continue to support these types of events.

### **Public Comment**

**Dayle Skyles**, is a Canby tree farmer and resides across the street from a CAFO operation. He spoke to the board about an ongoing pollution problem since 2001. He congratulated Mr. Carver and others for the restoration efforts of Buck Hollow Creek. He has been dealing with this pollution problem with ODA and DEQ since 2001. Mr. Skyles expressed concern with the water quality testing that has been conducted, and he feels ODA is selective in which water quality samples are tested. In closing Mr. Skyles would like to have the enforcement of the clean water act taken away from the Department of Agriculture and given to another agency. Listening to Mr. Krahn’s presentation yesterday, he had one question: How long is a dairy allowed to continue to pollute before the water quality rules are enforced, which may result in the dairy operation to fail?

**Jerry Marguth**, Chairman of Oregonian for Food and Shelter (OFS) and representing the Wheat Growers League spoke to the Board concerning the testimony yesterday from the Department of Justice. They want to confirm ODA will continue to take the lead on non-point source. Other concerns over DEQ’s term “implementation ready TMDL” and how does this change affect ODA’s strategy for non-point and how does the language change in DEQ’s from the clean water act where they have relabeled load attribution-allocation concerning non-point and how will that change affect implementation of the Board’s policy.

OFS is highly supportive of the ODA and DEQ quality Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), as well as ODA’s CAFO program. Mr. Marguth also commented that Senate Bill 1010 has worked very well in OFS’s view.

Katy Fast, Oregon Farm Bureau (OFB) reported that OFB and the industry strongly supports the MOU. They want to make sure three points are covered:

- All discussions are based in science
- ODA retains primacy in water quality
- Policies of AG Water Qualities are maintained. They are concerned that any changes will be detrimental to the industry.

**ODA Budget Status and 2011 Legislation Status:** Director Katy Coby distributed the 2009-11 adopted priority budget worksheet and the 2011-13 Budget and Management Analyst Recommended priority budget worksheet. She briefly reviewed the General fund priorities and mentioned that natural resource agencies general funding is not a priority to the state budget overall.

ODA Deputy Director, Lisa Hanson and ODA Assistant Director Lauren Henderson reviewed the legislative bills for agriculture:

**PROPOSED FEE INCREASES**

<b>LC #</b>	<b>Division</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Description</b>
LC 606 (603-001)	Food Safety	Food Safety License Fee Increase	The food safety license provisions allowing for two percent fee increases per annum will expire on January 2010 therefore requiring the agency to seek a fee increase. Demands on the division continue to increase as food emergencies and recalls seem to be ever increasing. Without adequate funding the agency will be forced to reduce the number of services provided to ensure Oregonians of a safe food supply.
LC 607 (603-002)	Food Safety	Shellfish Plat/Commercial Fee Increase	To protect public health, to minimize the deficit in the commercial shellfish program, and to maintain minimum State and Federal mandates for inspection, sampling and testing; it is proposed that commercial shellfish license fees be increased to generate an amount sufficient to approach covering the supplies and services required.
LC 608 (603-003)	Animal Health	Vet Products/Pet Food License Fee Increase	General fund support for the veterinary products program has been reduced in the last several biennia. A fee increase will be necessary during the next biennium for the program to continue at its current service level. The vet product fee supports ODA's animal health program.
LC 609 (603-005)	Natural Resources	CAFO Fee Increase	The current \$25 license fee per Confined Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) has been in place for 25 years. The size, complexity, and requirements for CAFO permitted facilities have increased over time. This concept proposes to increase the permit fee paid by producers.
LC 610 (603-006)	Commodity Inspection	Seed License Fee Increase	The current wholesale seed dealer license fees have been in place since 2000. The cost of program operations have increased over the last ten years and the current fee structure is no longer adequate to maintain ODA's seed regulatory program. The increase in fees will assist in covering the cost of running this program.

**PROPOSED CHANGE TO STATUTE**

<b>LC #</b>	<b>Division</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Description</b>
LC 611 (603-007)	Commodity Inspection	Slow Pay/No Pay	During the 2001 legislative session the slow pay/no pay statute (ORS 576.727) was passed to address delayed contract payments by grass seed dealers to Oregon grass seed growers. The law provides a mechanism for the Oregon Department of Agriculture to review terms of contracts, investigate complaints by growers, attempt contract resolution between the parties, issue demand payment letters, and ultimately suspend a license of a seed dealer who fails to make payment to a grower as stipulated in the contract.  Changes include writing contracts to sell seed production by acreage or pounds, allow ODA through rulemaking to list seed varieties protected under this law, and would seek to regulate both in and out of state contractors.
LC 612 (603-009)	Pesticides	NPDES – Pesticide Permit Program	In 2009 the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit ruled that National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits under the Clean Water Act (CWA) are required for pesticide applications "in, over, or near" waters of the U.S. If ODA is to issue NPDES permits for pesticides "in, over and near" water, ODA may need statutory authority. Discussions are underway with DEQ and the industry to determine a course of action. This proposal would provide ODA with authority to implement, enforce, and charge fees for issuance of NPDES permits in the pesticide program.
LC 615 (603-013)	Plant	Firewood Regulation – Invasive Species Council	This concept would establish regulations on the transportation of firewood to prevent the spread of invasive pests. This concept is to be filed on behalf of the Invasive Species Council.

**Board of Agriculture business**

**Subcommittee reports**

**Natural Resources**

Lynn Youngbar reported on three issues from their sub-committee meeting:

- Aggregate Mining
- Agri Tourism
- Reauthorization of Water Rights

Water Quality Program - Board of Agriculture, Natural Resources Committee suggested resolution for board to consider – “Implementation of Agriculture Water Quality Program.” Be it resolved that The Oregon State Board of Agriculture and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality will update the 1997 Memorandum of Agreement to:

- 1) Clearly delineate the agencies roles and responsibilities to achieve state water quality standards

- 2) Establish a coordination strategy between the agencies to guide efforts to protect water quality and achieve water quality standards on farm use zones and other agriculture lands.

### **Government Relations**

Director Coba mentioned:

- 1) Big Tent Theory (hope to have resolution next meeting)
- 2) The states efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- 3) Board of Ag Report – any comments must be submitted to Brent Searle by tomorrow

Tom Fessler reminded the board that when the Legislative session starts the Board would resume conference calls.

### **Other**

Tracey Liskey is going to represent the Board of Agriculture on the Water Advisory Board, replacing Ken Bailey.

Bob Levy will be stepping down as Chairman and will serve as Vice Chairman. Tom Fessler will be serving as the new Chairman for the Board of Agriculture.

### **Conclusion**

Tracey Liskey commented that the last hour of the meeting (Board of Ag Business section) of the meeting is too rushed and might be the most important.

Stephen Van Mouwerik reiterated that they should have a resolution on Food Safety for the next meeting.

Lynn Youngbar commented that she thinks it is important that all board members speak to Legislators. She recommended some sort of Legislative presentation at the next board meeting.

Also the board wants an update on the mobile slaughtering unit.

### **Determine 2011 meeting calendar**

The Board discussed working the next meeting around the Ag Progress Dinner, March 15<sup>th</sup> in Corvallis. There was discussion but nothing final due to board members schedules. It was suggested that the board have online calendaring. Next meeting date still to be determined.

Meeting adjourned at 1:45 p.m.