Meeting Agenda – Board of Agriculture
June 3-5, 2026 | Madras, OR

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Meeting Location

In-Person:
Inn at Cross Keys Station
66 NW Cedar St.
Madras, OR 97741

Meeting Materials:

Available at https://oda.direct/BoardAgriculture

How to Join Virtually

Microsoft Teams Need help?
Join the meeting now
Meeting ID: 252 396 789 843 78
Passcode: PL9Na28V
Dial in by phone
+1 503-446-4951,,645796349# United States, Portland
Find a local number
Phone conference ID: 645 796 349#

How to Provide Comment

Written

Please provide written comment by **Tuesday, May 26th, 2026**. Comments received by this deadline will be posted to ODA's website and provided to Board Members in advance of the meeting. You may email your written comments to BoardAgriculture@oda.oregon.gov or upload them at https://oda.direct/BoardAgriculture.

Verbal – Remotely

Verbal comments are limited to three minutes. Public comments will be heard at designated times each day. Please notify the Board Coordinator of your intent to join and provide public comment remotely via Microsoft Teams by emailing BoardAgriculture@oda.oregon.gov with the following information:

- Your first and last name
- Your organization/affiliation, if applicable
- Topic of your comment
- Date and time slot you plan to provide comment at (refer to agenda below)

Verbal – In-Person

There will be a sign-in sheet on GREEN paper near the entrance to the meeting room. Please sign-in prior to the scheduled public comment period if you wish to make comments in-person. If you will be providing hand-outs or other written materials, please bring 20 copies with you and give them to the Board Coordinator to distribute to the Board Members.

Wednesday, June 3rd, 2026

ITEM	TIME	AGENDA ITEM/TOPIC	PRESENTER
1	5:00 PM *(15 mins)*	**Welcome and Call to Order** • Roll Call/Introductions • Review and approval of March 2026 minutes	**Elin Miller,** Chair State Board of Ag
2	5:15 PM *(90 mins)*	**Local Producer Panel** Confirmed Panelists: • JoHanna Symons • Peter Grubb • Thomas Norton • Josh Bailey	
*	6:30 PM *(90 mins)*	**Reception –** guests and Board Members are invited to attend a reception with light appetizers	

Thursday, June 4th, 2026

ITEM	TIME	AGENDA ITEM/TOPIC	PRESENTER
*	8:30 AM	**Welcome and Call to Order**	**Elin Miller,** Chair, State Board of Ag
3	8:35 AM *(30 mins)*	**ODA Director's Report**	**Lisa Charpilloz Hanson,** ODA Director
4	9:05 AM *(60 mins)*	**Budget and Legislative Updates**	**Adam Crawford**, ODA COO **Jonathan Sandau**, ODA Deputy Director **Lindsay Eng,** ODA Deputy Director
*	10:05 AM *(10 mins)*	**Break**	
5	10:15 AM *(60 mins)*	**ODA Ag Water Quality Program Updates**	**Isaak Stapleton,** ODA Division Director **Kevin Fenn,** ODA Ag Water Quality Program Manager **Victoria Binning,** ODA Ag WQ Strategic Initiatives Coordinator
6	11:15 AM *(30 mins)*	**Integrated Water Resource Strategy (IWRS) Updates**	**Nick Sirovatka**, ODA IWRS Coordinator
*	11:45 AM *(45 mins)*	**Lunch** – provided for ODA staff and Board Members	
*	12:30 PM	**Site Visits – f**or the Board and ODA staff only	

Friday, June 5th, 2026

ITEM	TIME	AGENDA ITEM/TOPIC	PRESENTER
14	8:00 AM	**UPDATE as of 06/04/2026: Board Business** - 2026 and 2027 Meeting Dates/Locations - OWEB Report – Barbara Boyer - OWEB Representation - Workplan for the Biennial Report to the Legislature	***Moved to adjourn earlier**
*	8:30 AM	**Welcome and Call to Order**	**Elin Miller,** Chair, State Board of Ag
7	8:35 AM *(10 mins)*	**OSU College of Agricultural Sciences – Dean's Updates**	**Dean Staci Simonich,** OSU
8A	8:45 AM *(10 mins)*	**Rulemaking Updates**	**Sunny Summers,** ODA Senior Policy Advisor
8B	8:55 AM *(10 mins)*	**Public Comment –** General Topics	
9	9:05 AM *(30 mins)*	**Japanese Beetle Program Updates**	**Chris Benemann,** ODA Plant Protection and Conservation Division Director
*	9:35 AM *(10 mins)*	**Break**	
10	9:45 AM *(30 mins)*	**Organic Farming Research Foundation (OFRF)**	**Dominica Navarro,** Deputy Director OFRF
11	10:15 AM *(45 mins)*	**Project OneODA Updates**	**Ryan Schlunz,** ODA Chief Information Officer
12	11:00 AM *(15 mins)*	**Public Comment –** General Topics	

Contact Board Coordinator for information regarding this agenda or to request ADA accommodations.
48 hours advance notice please (503.986.4552)
Agenda subject to change

13	11:15 AM *(60 mins)*	**Renewable Energy and Agricultural Lands**	**Janine Benner,** Director - ODOE **Brenda Bateman,** Director - DLCD
14	12:15 PM *(45 mins)*	**Board Business** - Land Use Resolution Review Process Discussion - Topics to include in the Ag Quarterly	
	1:00 PM	**Adjourn**	

Next meeting: September 2-4, 2026 | Astoria, OR

Board of Agriculture Roster

Name	Board Role	Position	Member Type	Location	Term Status	Term Expires	Phone	Email
Elin Miller	Chair	#3	Producer	Roseburg, OR	2nd Term	10/28/2028	415-613-5251	elin@elinmiller.com
Eric Orem	Vice-Chair	#10	Producer	Heppner, OR	2nd Term	12/02/2029	541-256-0246	eboremfarms@hotmail.com
Josh Zielinski	Member	#7	Producer	Salem, OR	2nd Term	10/28/2028	503-339-4062	josh.zielinski@gmail.com
Miguel Lopez	Member	#5	Producer	Carlton, OR	2nd Term	12/02/2029	503-437-0118	lopez.mikey@gmail.com
Ty Kliewer	Member	#2	Producer	Klamath Falls, OR	Partial Term	10/31/2026	541-891-2528	kliewertb@gmail.com
Ellie Norris	Member	#6	Producer	Roseburg, OR	Partial Term	10/31/2026	503-799-6114	ellie@norrisblueberryfarms.com
Chad Allen	Member	#11	Producer	Tillamook, OR	1st Term	09/17/2027	503-801-1097	chadvictor76@gmail.com
Kirk Maag	Member	#8	Public Member	Portland, OR	1st Term	12/19/2028	541-881-9613	kirk.maag@gmail.com
Mike Dill	Member	#4	Public Member	Philomath, OR	1st Term	03/31/2029	541-602-5338	mdill@organicgrown.com
Barbara Boyer	Ex-Officio Voting Member	#9	SWCC	McMinnville, OR	—	—	503-434-0651	gourmethay@onlinemac.com
Staci Simonich	Ex-Officio Non-Voting Member	—	Oregon State University	Corvallis, OR	—	—	541-737-2331	staci.simonich@oregonstate.edu
Lisa Charpilloz Hanson	Ex-Officio Non-Voting Member	—	Oregon Department of Agriculture	Salem, OR	—	—	503-986-4552	lisa.charpilloz.hanson@oda.oregon.gov

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Effective date: 12/1/2025

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

State Board of Agriculture
635 Capitol St, NE, Salem, OR 97301-2532
503.986.4554 | Oregon.gov/ODA

Oregon State Board of Agriculture Minutes

DATE	LOCATION	START TIME	END TIME
June 18-20, 2026	Deschutes County Fairgrounds, Redmond, OR	3:30 PM	2:00 PM

FACILITATOR	CONTACT EMAIL	CONTACT PHONE
John Boyes	BoardAgriculture@ODA.oregon.gov	503.986.4552

Meeting Recording:

March 18 – Meeting recording Part 1 – https://youtu.be/4ARr5hPeE4g

March 19 – Meeting recording Part 2 – https://youtu.be/XimcNUf0ZB0

Meeting Materials are available online at https://oda.direct/BoardAgriculture for up to two years following the conclusion of this meeting and will be made available by request thereafter.

Wednesday, March 18th, 2026

Agenda Item 01 – Welcome and Introductions (Timestamp: 0:00:04)

Chair Elin Miller called the meeting to order at 3:30 pm.

John Boyes, Board Coordinator, called the roll of board members.

Board Members:	ODA Staff Present:	Others Present:
Present:	Lindsay Eng	Paul Poister
Elin Miller, Chair	Jonathan Sandau	Three Rivers Audio Visual
Eric Orem, Vice-Chair	Rusty Rock	Bill Perry
Director Lisa Charpilloz Hanson	Isaak Stapleton	Tracy Loew
Chad Allen	Casey Prentiss	Travis Miller
Kirk Maag	Chris Benemann	Diana Wirth
Mike Dill	Karla Valness	
Ellie Norris	John Boyes	
Ty Kliewer	Erick Garman	
	Amy Gilroy	
Absent:	Jim Cupples	
Miguel Lopez	Andrea Cantu-Schomus (virtually)	
Barbara Boyer	Sunny Summers (virtually)	
Josh Zielinski	Laura Passage (virtually)	
Dean Staci Simonich	Adam Crawford (virtually)	

Roll call confirmed that a quorum (minimum of 6 voting members) was met and that the meeting could continue.

ACTION ITEM: (Timestamp: 00:05:15)
Approval of December 2025 Meeting Minutes
Draft minutes for the December 2025 Board Meeting were submitted for review and approval.

MOTION
Ty Kliewer moved that the December 2025 minutes be approved as presented. Ellie Norris seconded. Motion passed by voice vote. Ayes: Elin Miller, Eric Orem, Chad Allen, Ty Kliewer, Mike Dill, Ellie Norris, Kirk Maag; Absent: Barbara Boyer, Josh Zielinski, Miguel Lopez.

Agenda Item 02 – Director's Report (Timestamp: 00:06:05)
ODA Director Lisa Charpilloz Hanson provided the Board with an update on agency activities since the December 2025 meeting. Updates included:

- Seed regulatory program activities related to the Slow Pay No Pay proceedings with two seed dealers in Oregon.
- Brief updates on the 2026 Legislative Session:
    - HB 4153 – Farm Stores (included in Meeting Materials).
    - $1.8 million in funding for Japanese beetle eradication and monitoring work at ODA.
- Agricultural Water Quality rules for nitrate reduction in the Lower Umatilla Basin Groundwater Management Area (LUBGWMA) were recently finalized with the Secretary of State and are in place. Rule finalization came after extensive input and engagement with local stakeholders.
- Nursery fee increases to help pay for Japanese beetle eradication efforts.
- Tribal engagement and changes to ODA's rulemaking process to increase tribal notification time ahead of rulemaking activities.
- Emergency preparedness at ODA and how ODA continues to meet the Governor's Expectations for state agencies (included in Meeting Materials).
- A new Human Resources Director will start at the end of March from the Department of Corrections.
- Preview of the 2027-2029 Budget Development process during the 2027 Legislative Session.
- ODA is currently recruiting for commodity commission members.
- The Specialty Crop Block Grant advisory committee met earlier in the week to review applications and make recommendations for funding. ODA is still waiting for final funding allocation from the USDA.

Director Charpilloz Hanson provided an update on the Oregon Climate Action Commission and the Oregon Department of Energy's Energy Strategy discussions. At the most recent Commission meeting, there were discussions about gaps in meeting Oregon's greenhouse gas reduction goals by 2035 and 2050. Board members reviewed an article published in the Capitol Chronicle (available in the Meeting Materials). ODA asked for the Commission to meet with ODA staff involved in climate-related work. Chad Allen spoke to the importance that the Board gets an opportunity to advise the Governor's office on these goals and initiatives. Chair Miller proposed an idea to write a letter and to connect with Governor Kotek's Energy Policy Advisor, Amy Schlusser, during the Governor's Office updates on March 19.

Reports from ODA's program staff and a progress report on achieving ODA's Strategic Plan were included in the Meeting Materials.

Agenda Item 03 – Budget and Legislative Updates (Timestamp: 00:24:35)
Jonathan Sandau, Deputy Director, Lindsay Eng, Deputy Director, and Adam Crawford, Chief Operating Officer, from ODA provided the Board with budget and legislative outcomes from the 2026 Legislative Session. An overview of ag-related legislation and budget measures were provided in the Meeting Materials.

Jonathan Sandau provided an overview of several policy bills that directly impact ODA, several bills that impact agriculture in general, and several bills that impact government operations in general. Updates to ODA's Animal Rescue Entity program, Slow Pay No Pay statutes, and revenue impacts to ODA's Wolf Depredation Grant Program and the Oregon Invasive Species Council from the changes to the Transient Lodging Tax were shared with the Board. Chair Miller asked for clarification on the Joint Permitting Council legislation. Jonathan Sandau explained that ODA's overlap may include the CAFO program, but other areas of the Department do not meet the requirements or funding thresholds to streamline permitting processes.

Lindsay Eng provided more insight around the Slow Pay No Pay legislation (HB 4065) and ODA's role in seed price negotiations. Chad Allen asked for some of the history resulting in ODA's involvement with grass seed price negotiations. Lindsay Eng provided details about the contracting requirements and restrictions related to intellectual property rights associated with certain types of grass seed which prohibit growers from selling seed on the open market if contracted buyers can no longer

purchase seed from growers. Director Charpilloz Hanson shared history from the early 2000s that led to the original enactment of the Slow Pay No Pay legislation.

Lindsay Eng shared the outcome of HB 4153 relating to Farm Store permitting in Oregon.

Jonathan Sandau spoke to the complexity and collaboration required to navigate the legislative session, emphasizing that this work is not done in a vacuum and is done collectively with partner agencies and stakeholders.

Adam Crawford spoke to the outcomes of the reduction options that were presented to the Board in December of 2025. ODA incurred a roughly 1% General Fund budget reduction through sustained vacancy savings from several policy support positions. ODA is beginning to develop the 2027-2029 budget proposal. Adam Crawford also highlighted revenue forecast timelines and outlooks that will inform the budget development process for the next biennium. Additional updates and more detail will be provided at the meeting in June. Chair Miller asked about the partial decoupling from the federal tax code and the implications to Oregon's budget.

Director Charpilloz Hanson previewed some of the budget-related items that will come before the Board in June. Those updates will include a statutorily mandated budget reduction exercise and program prioritization list. The budget environment remains tight given current economic forecasts.

Director Charpilloz Hanson provided a brief update on the Governor's Prosperity Council to prepare for the discussion with the Governor's natural resource staff.

Agenda Item 9: Board Business – Moved from March 19th, 2026 (Timestamp: 01:26:00)
Chair Miller discussed Board Business, originally scheduled for March 19th, 2026, due to the meeting running ahead of schedule.

The Soil and Water Conservation Commission report from Barbara Boyer was omitted due to Barbara Boyer's absence.

Resolution Process Discussion
Resolution 000 was presented with minor revisions to reflect changes to the process that were discussed in December 2025, provided in Meeting Materials. John Boyes provided an update on the revisions and a recap of the discussion in December. In December of 2025, the Board discussed

stopping the automatic 3-year review interval of the active Board Resolutions, compiling a list of all active Resolutions, and regularly reviewing the list of Resolutions at each meeting.

ACTION ITEM: (Timestamp: 01:27:05)
Board Resolution 000 Review and Approval

MOTION
Ellie Norris moved to approve Resolution 000 as amended. Ty Kliewer seconded. Kirk Maag clarified that members of the public could request that the Board reconsider resolutions, but the Board could deny that request based on language in the revised draft of Resolution 000. Chair Miller confirmed. The motion passed by voice vote. Ayes: Elin Miller, Eric Orem, Chad Allen, Kirk Maag, Ellie Norris, Mike Dill, Ty Kliewer. Absent: Barbara Boyer, Josh Zielinski, Miguel Lopez.

2026 and 2027 Meeting Dates and Locations
June 3-5 will be in Madras, Oregon, at the Inn at Cross Keys Station.
September 2-4, 2026, will be in Astoria, Oregon, at the Holiday Inn Express.
The December 2026 meeting will be abbreviated and virtual-only sometime between December 2-4, 2026.

The Board will meet in Salem on March 3-5, 2027, during the 2027 Legislative Session. Jonathan Sandau clarified that those dates would work well with other timing at the Legislature. The Board agreed to pursue legislative meetings in lieu of site visits.

Mike Dill recommended future Board meeting be held in conjunction with the Oregon State University Small Farms Conference. Director Charpilloz Hanson stated that ODA has a presence at the conference every year and recommended looking to 2028 to schedule a meeting in conjunction with the conference.

Chair Miller proposed that Board meet with the Environmental Quality Commission in 2027. Jonathan Sandau proposed a joint meeting with the Fish and Wildlife Commission, given the agency's overlap with the Transient Lodging Tax and the Wolf Depredation Grant Program. Ty Kliewer recommended the Board meet with the Water Resources Commission.

Resolution Review:

Chair Miller proposed that the Board reevaluate the suite of land use related resolutions with the goal of simplifying or combining based on a collective review. Kirk Maag agreed, given the broad scope of active land use related Board Resolutions. Chad Allen asked about staff capacity and knowledge related to land use issues. Director Charpilloz Hanson responded that Lindsay Eng is filling parts of that role and that the NRS 5 position was held vacant for vacancy savings. That position description is being reevaluated to recruit someone with a broad depth of knowledge beyond just land use to include economic development expertise.

Kirk Maag proposed a phased approach to evaluating the active land use resolutions. Next steps will include a proposition in June for the best approach to evaluate the land use resolutions.

Ellie Norris asked to review labor-related resolutions, including Resolution 169 given recent changes to the H2A program.

Break
The Board took a 20-minute break.

Director Charpilloz Hanson provided updates on the International Year of the Woman Farmer from the agency. ODA is currently still accepting nominations to feature women agriculturists in the state.

Chair Miller asked the Board to start thinking about nominations to represent the Board of Agriculture on the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB). Barbara Boyer has fulfilled that role for several years.

Agenda Item 4: Deschutes Land Trust (Timestamp: 02:26:00)
Rika Ayotte, Executive Director for the Deschutes Land Trust, presented ongoing work related to agricultural and conservation land easements in the region. Rika Ayotte shared some of the benefits and challenges with implementing conservation easements.

Ty Kliewer asked about self-mitigation requirements. Rika Ayotte shared that the Department of Fish and Wildlife functions as the enforcer of the habitat mitigation requirements. Chair Miller asked about the intersection between land use law and development restriction intercepts with the work at the Land Trust. Rika Ayotte explained that the approach and intersection is highly correlated with the individual community at hand. Rika Ayotte shared that additional investments in the Oregon

Agriculture Heritage Program could help fund the matching dollars required for several easement options, which would accelerate land enrollment and preservation throughout the state.

Chair Miller recessed the meeting until March 19th, 2026.

Thursday, March 19th, 2026

Welcome and Introductions (Timestamp: 00:00:00)
***Due to technical difficulties, the video recording for this portion of the meeting is unavailable. Sound recording is available starting at the beginning of roll call.**

Chair Elin Miller called the meeting to order at 8:30 am. Introductions of board members followed. John Boyes, Board Coordinator called the roll of Board members.

Board Members:	ODA Staff Present:	Others Present:
Present: Elin Miller, Chair Eric Orem, Vice-Chair Director Lisa Charpilloz Hanson Chad Allen Kirk Maag Mike Dill Ellie Norris Miguel Lopez Ty Kliewer **Absent:** Barbara Boyer Josh Zielinski	Lindsay Eng Jonathan Sandau Rusty Rock Isaak Stapleton Chris Benemann Casey Prentiss Karla Valness John Boyes Erick Garman Amy Gilroy Jim Cupples Gilbert Uribe Valdez Andrea Cantu-Schomus (virtually) Adam Crawford (virtually) Sunny Summers (Virtually) Laura Passage (Virtually)	Paul Poister Ryan Krabill Shannon Davis Geoff Huntington Amy Schlusser Chandra Ferrari Amanda Hoey Three Rivers Audio Visual

Roll call confirmed that a quorum (minimum of 6 voting members) was present, and the meeting could continue.

Agenda Item 5: Updates from OSU's Dean of the College of Agriculture (Timestamp: 00:01:13)
***Due to technical difficulties, video recording is unavailable for this portion of the meeting. Sound recording is available.**

Chair Miller recognized Dean Staci Simonich for her award from the Society of Toxicology.

Dean Staci Simonich provided updates from Oregon State University's College of Agricultural Science, including enrolment trends, research funding outlooks, and her work in helping develop the federal Farm Bill legislation. Agricultural research funding in the state did not incur as big of a cut as originally proposed; the College of Agricultural Sciences did take a 6.5% internal cut to the education and general fund, which are teaching funds. The average age of OSU College of Agricultural Sciences is 27 years, which insulates the College of Agriculture from some of the declining enrolment overall. Dean Simonich also showcased some of the micro-credentialling programs available to students, including focus areas in precision agriculture and the use of artificial intelligence. Federal agricultural research funding has been reduced, and it is taking longer to receive funds once awarded.

Chair Miller called for introductions in the room.

Agenda Item 6: Regional Food and Agriculture Business Centers (Timestamp: 00:14:53)
***Due to technical difficulties, video recording is unavailable for this portion of the meeting. However, slides from the PowerPoint presentation were added to the sound recording to recreate the presentation.**

Erick Garman, Amy Gilroy, and Jim Cupples, all members of ODA's Economic Development and Trade Team, presented a progress update and overview of the three pilot Regional Food and Agriculture Business Centers that ODA is helping coordinate. The Centers are located in the Rogue Valley, Ontario, and Willamette Valley, and they are intended to help build resiliency in the middle of the food supply chain. Centers will provide growers with technical assistance, connections to resources, and help coordinate efforts distribute agricultural and food products in their respective regions.

Break

Agenda Item 7: Rulemaking Updates at ODA (Timestamp: 01:20:42)
Sunny Summers, Senior Policy Advisor at ODA, provided an update on recent rulemaking at ODA. Summers also showed the Board ODA's rulemaking webpage (https://oda.direct/Rulemaking), which lists current rules in development, finalized, and recently published.

Board Business Discussion (Timestamp: 01:41:55)
Chair Miller asked for further recommendations about resolutions to review in the coming year. A primer on land use resolutions will be considered at the June 2026 meeting. Ellie Norris raised the labor-related resolutions including 169 (H2A) and 316 (Federal Minimum Wage). Eric Orem recommended meeting in Morrow County, given the focus on land use and data center siting. Orem recommended partnering with local county planning and water officials. Kirk Maag recommended the Board visit the Port of Morrow during that meeting as well. The Board will aim to hold the June 2027 meeting in Morrow County.

Director Charpilloz Hanson asked the Board to consider what topics to include in ODA's Ag Quarterly publication.

Agenda Item 8: Public Comment – General Topics (Timestamp: 01:52:34)
No public comment was presented. Written comments were submitted for the Board's review by Bonnie Orr from the Linn County Animal Control (provided in Meeting Materials).

Board Business (Timestamp: 01:53:45)
The Board discussed topics to include in the Ag Quarterly Publication. Topics discussed included: highlights from the FFA Convention, Regional Food and Agriculture Business Centers, outcomes from the 2026 Legislative Session, and a preview of the land use resolution review process. John Boyes will create the initial draft of the Board's message in the Ag quarterly.

Chair Miller spoke about the biennial report that is required to be submitted to the Legislature.

Chair Miller and Director Hanson discussed potential Board involvement with ongoing discussions about greenhouse gas reduction options with the Department of Energy. Chad Allen encouraged the Board and Department to consider ways to create ongoing touchpoints with the Board to be proactively involved with issues that relate to the agriculture and food industry.

Agenda Item 12: Oregon Native Seed Strategy (Timestamp: 02:05:01)
Troy Abercrombie from ODA provided the Board with an overview of the Oregon Native Seed Strategy (ONSS). The ONSS is the result of a collaborative effort between state natural resource agencies, federal agencies, Tribal Nations, and community partners. The Strategy aims to help address long-standing native seed supply shortages. Native seed availability is one of the primary bottlenecks for ecological restoration, especially post-disaster restoration. Troy Abercrombie spoke

to how the Strategy directly aligns with Governor Kotek's recent Executive Orders related to resiliency on the landscape and her prosperity initiatives.

Agenda Item 11A: Pesticide Program Updates (Timestamp: 02:41:25)
Gilbert Uribe and Isaak Stapleton from ODA's Natural Resource Division provided the Board with an update on Spanish language study and exam material availability for the pesticide licensing exams. The Board heard public comment at the December 2025 meeting in Hood River. Gilbert provided an overview of the statistical approach that ODA is doing to identify problem questions on several pesticide applicator license exams. The program continues to make improvements and is actively working to collaborate with community partners to provide pesticide training support in Spanish and in English across the state.

Lunch Break – 30 minutes

Agenda Item 12: Updates from the Governor's Natural Resource Office (Timestamp: 03:11:09)
Director Charpilloz Hanson introduced the Governor's Natural Resource staff. Geoff Huntington, Senior Natural Resource Policy Advisor, Amy Schlusser, Climate and Energy Policy Advisor, and Chandra Ferrari, Natural Resource Policy Advisor, discussed recent Executive Orders and the Governor's initiatives related to climate change, prosperity, energy policy, and natural and working lands (EO's and the Prosperity Roadmap included in Meeting Materials).

After an overview of EO 25-29, the Board discussed the article published in the Capitol Chronicle (available in the Meeting Materials). Chad Allen encouraged the team to seek expertise from the agriculture community early in the discussion process. Mike Dill provided insight around supply chain logistics and the intersection with recent initiatives to electrify transportation infrastructure. Dill recommended evaluating gradual improvements instead of an all-or-nothing approach, like the pilot project he is working on to electrify trailer axels to improve fuel efficiency. Maximizing hauling loads is another project he is working on to reduce the number of empty transportation miles by way of more intentional collaboration. Kirk Maag spoke to the perception that actions tied to individual state agencies may reflect directly on the Governor and vice versa. Maag also emphasized the importance of identifying the right agriculture experts when the industry is consulted.

Chandra Ferrari provided an overview of EO 25-26 and the resiliency initiatives that affect natural and working lands and waters in the state. There will be a standing group of Board members and agency leadership to continue cross-coordination efforts related to the resiliency work outlined in

EO 25-26. Ellie Norris connected the resiliency work in EO 25-26 to the work of the Regional Food and Agriculture Business Centers, especially as they relate to strengthening rural economic resiliency. Eric Orem reiterated that agriculture can be a big part of the solution for EO 25-26 resiliency efforts.

Agenda Item 11A: Pesticide Program Updates (Timestamp: 04:15:19)
Gilbert Uribe Valdez and Isaak Stapleton came back to answer questions related to Spanish pesticide applicator testing. Miguel Lopez asked for more information about the track record of Metro in providing bilingual services. Gilbert Uribe Valdez clarified that Metro's involvement is during the customer service and registration process. Eric Orem spoke to the importance of being able to read pesticide labels, which are predominantly in English; Orem also asked about the status of the improvements. Isaak Stapleton added that current progress likely does not measure up to the standards sought by the organizations the Board has heard from in the past and that ODA is waiting for the national standards manual to be published in Spanish. Gilbert Uribe Valdez spoke to ongoing changes federally that may require certain portions of pesticide labels be translated into Spanish, but those changes will take time.

Agenda Item 11B: Public Comment related to ODA's Pesticide Program (Timestamp: 04:32:26)
No in-person or written public comments were received. Kris Schaedel, from the Hood River Soil and Water Conservation District, provided public comment virtually related to Spanish testing materials and exam availability.

Board Business: (Timestamp: 04:39:33)
The Board discussed the biennial report that is required to be submitted to the Legislature. Eric Orem identified the following topics to include: ag statistics, regulation, bright spots in agriculture, succession planning, mental health, affordability, consolidation of farmland, energy policy, labor, and land use. Ty Kliewer added the disparity in profitability based on farm size. Chad Allen recommended writing a letter to the Department of Energy proactively.

Adjournment:
Chair Miller adjourned the meeting at approximately 1:30 pm.

Index of Official Board Action Items and Votes:

Date	Action Item	Vote Totals	Timestamp and Link
3/18/26	Approval of March 2025 Meeting Minutes	Aye: 7 Nay: 0 Absent: 3	Timestamp: 00:05:15
3/18/26	Revisions to Resolution 000 Minor revisions to reflect updated resolution review process and conformance with Oregon's Public Meeting Laws	Aye: 7 Nay: 0 Absent: 3	**Timestamp: 01:27:05**

Agenda Item 2 – Local Producer Panel

Board of Agriculture Meeting – June 3-5, 2026

Introduction

The Board will hear from a panel of local agriculture and food producers about current challenges and successes in the region. Chair Elin Miller will facilitate the discussion. Panelists include:

- JoHanna Symons
- Peter Grubb
- Thomas Norton
- Josh Bailey – Manager, North Unit Irrigation District

Additional panelists may be included, depending on their availability.

Agenda Item 3 – ODA Director's Report

Board of Agriculture Meeting – June 3-5, 2026

Introduction

The Board will receive an update from ODA Director Lisa Charpilloz Hanson about recent agency work, recent economic development and trade initiatives, and more. Director Charpilloz Hanson will address:

- ODA's progress on its 2024-2027 Strategic Plan
- Agency activities
- Updates on International Year of the Woman Farmer
- Recap of Oregon's Celebrate Trade Week

Also included for Board review:

- Progress report for ODA in achieving the Governor's Expectations of state agencies.
- Joint letter supporting Congressional action to expand funding opportunities for local and regional food procurement.
- Updates from each of ODA's Program areas over the last quarter.
- Confined Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) 2025 Annual Report
- Pesticides 2025 Annual Report

GOVERNOR'S EXPECTATIONS

In January of 2023, Governor Tina Kotek issued a letter to the Executive Branch agencies outlining 11 expectations for state agency leaders. These expectations serve as guideposts for the Executive Branch's work with Oregonians and drive system improvements to help serve individuals and families in all corners of the state.

Completed Expectations

Expectation and Goal	Update
Strategic Planning Agencies will develop and follow a strategic plan that also aligns with priorities set forth by the Governor's Office.	ODA completed its 2024-2027 Strategic Plan in 2025.
Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) Agencies will maintain and annually update a COOP.	2024: 96% completeness 2025: 94% completeness 2026: ODA continues to update the COOP
DEI Planning Agencies will maintain a biennial Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) plan and will report Affirmative Action progress every even-numbered year.	DEI Plan embedded within ODA's 2024-2027 Strategic Plan
Technology Planning Agencies will maintain a business-driven and enterprise-aligned information technology (IT) strategic plan that supports the organization's strategic priorities.	Completed in 2024; Revised in 2025 with an annual update
Succession Planning All agencies will develop and submit an annual succession plan.	Completed in 2024; updated in 2025
Leadership Each egency director will receive a 360 review every two years.	Review completed with next review scheduled for April of 2027

Expectation Updates and Metrics

ODA Employee Engagement

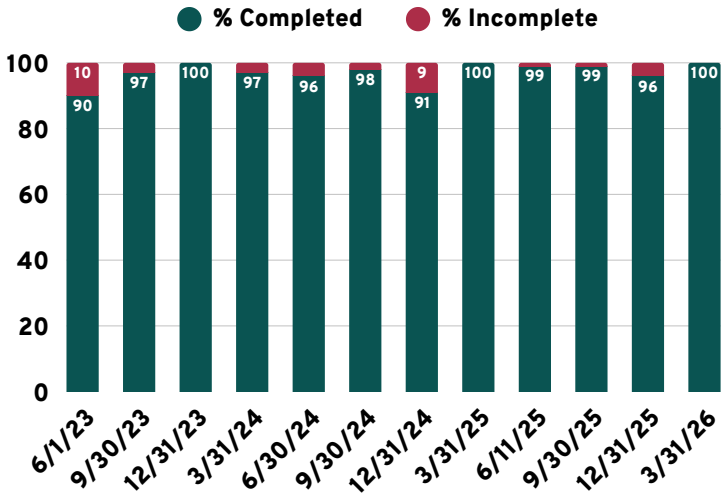
All agencies with more than four full-time equivalent employees will annually administer the Gallup Q12 survey to measure employee engagement and satisfaction.

Metric	3/31/25	3/31/26
% Employees that responded to survey	57%	63%
Engagement score	3.80*	3.94*

Ratio of engaged employees to not engaged employees.

ODA Employee Feedback

Each agency will complete 90+% of its required manager and employee performance feedback check-ins each quarter.



ODA Workforce Development

All agencies will have all new employees complete an agency orientation and DAS Customer Service Fundamentals training within 60 days of hire and attend an Uplift Your Benefits session.

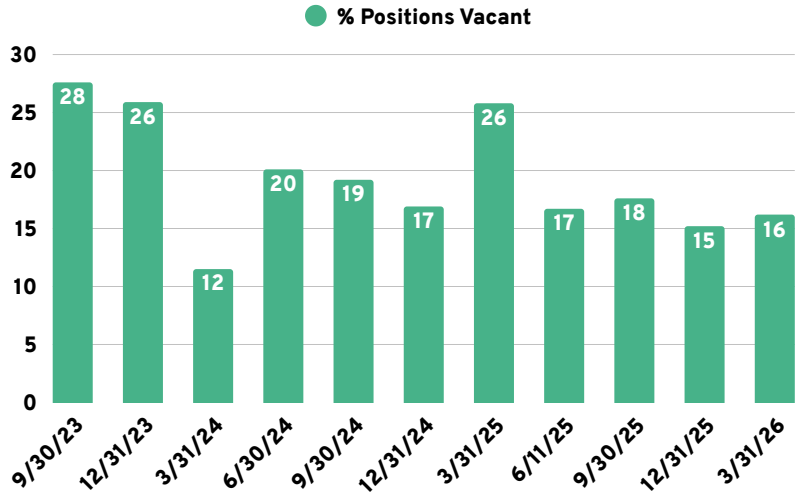
Training	12/23	3/24	6/24	9/24	12/24	3/25	6/25	9/25	12/25	3/26
Customer Service	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	83%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Foundational	*	100%	100%	100%	100%	*	*	100%	100%	100%
Performance Accountability & Feedback	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	*	*	100%	100%	*
Uplift Your Benefits	88%	90%	100%	100%	71%	50%	100%	60%	100%	100%

Indicates no data available in the applicable quarter.

Expectation Updates and Metrics

ODA Filled Positions

Each agency will maintain an average of 50 or fewer days to complete open competitive recruitments and will actively manage vacancies, reporting quarterly the reasons for each.



ODA Days to Fill Vacant Positions

Agencies will aim to fill vacant positions in 50 days or less.

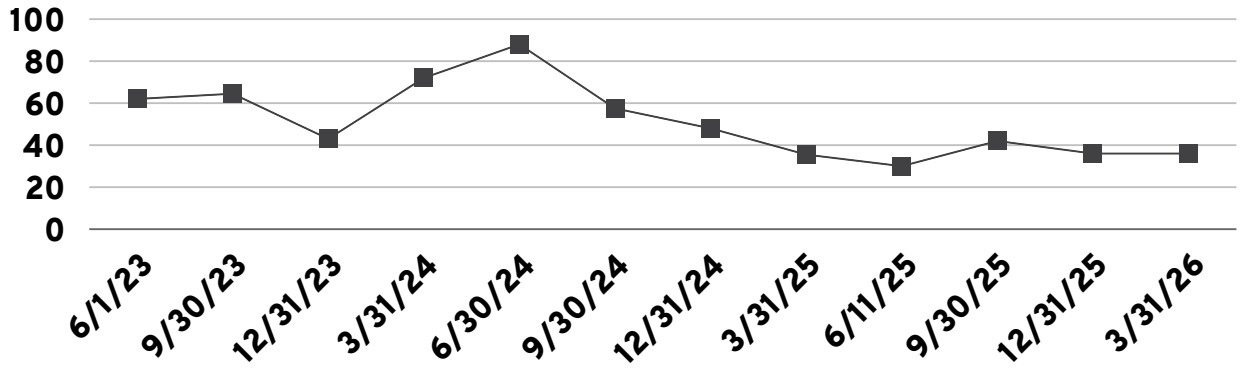


Table 3.0 Attributes of resilient lands and waters

Resilient lands and waters in Oregon have the following attributes:

- Connectivity within and across land, sea, water, and sky
- Diverse and complex habitats, species, landscapes, and aquatic systems that provide options for responding to change and disturbance
- Space, time, and capacity for ecological processes to support and reinforce ecosystem function
- Capacity to sustain communities, lifeways, and livelihoods

And… people and environment are resilient together through place-based relationships.

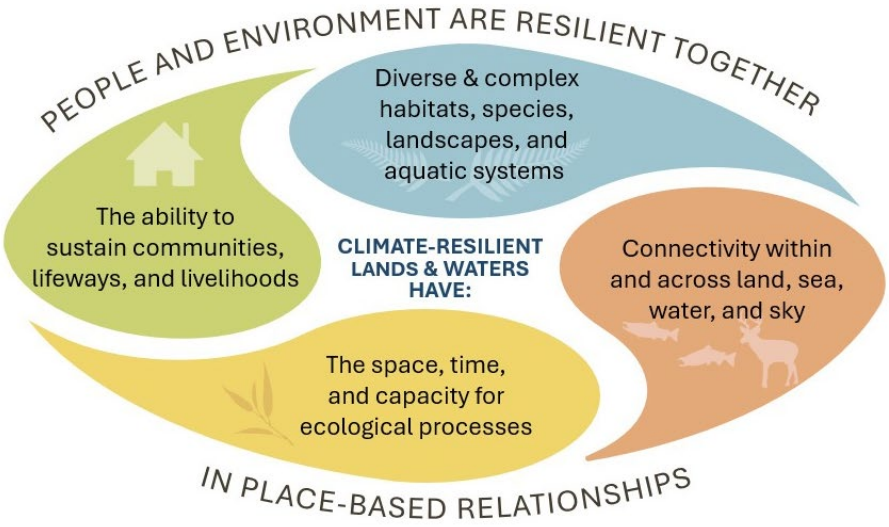


Figure 3.0 Attributes of Resilient Lands and Waters in Oregon. This figure provides a visual illustration of how climate resilient lands and waters are the combination of interconnected attributes, each one influenced by people and communities working together towards resilience goals, and which subsequently make human communities more resilient as well.

The Enabling Environment: Climate-resilient lands and waters are powered by communities working together for landscape-scale solutions

In the workshop, attendees envisioned the role of people stewarding lands as the *enabling environment* through which climate resilience is fostered. In other words, climate resilience doesn't just happen, but must be intentionally managed for. While this wasn't envisioned as an attribute per se, attendees still thought it worthwhile to have indicators for this in order to evaluate whether the conditions are in place for climate resilience activities to take place.

How communities and people enable climate resilience:

- Public and private sector partners collaboratively manage for resilience goals across ownership boundaries
- Decision-making systems/policies are data-informed and are responsive to changing ecological trends
- Vulnerability, equity, and access to representation are considered in resource allocation
- Tribal sovereignty and treaty rights are recognized
- Resilience planning includes a wide range of cultural perspectives and is designed for inclusivity
- There are feedback mechanisms and other tools in place for accountability
- Intergenerational communities are engaged in place-based work
- Innovations help foster new ways of working and understanding impact

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 25-26

DIRECTING STATE AGENCIES TO TAKE URGENT ACTION TO PROMOTE THE RESILIENCE OF OUR COMMUNITIES AND NATURAL AND WORKING LANDS AND WATERS

WHEREAS, the lands and waters that comprise the State of Oregon have supported people since time immemorial, contributing to clean air and water, food, fiber and shelter, rich biodiversity and ecosystems, recreation, livelihoods, and enhanced quality of life; and

WHEREAS, Oregon is at an inflection point as changing climate and ocean conditions are impacting Oregon's landscapes, waters, communities, and local economies with increased temperatures, warming surface waters, changing precipitation patterns, reduced snowpack, hotter and drier summers, sea-level rise, diminishing water supplies, habitat constraints to iconic species, and more frequent and damaging wildfires and extreme weather events; and

WHEREAS, Oregon's natural and working lands and waters — including forests, grasslands, rangelands, farmlands, wetlands, rivers, lakes and coastal and marine waters, and the parks and open spaces in urban environments — provide a range of environmental, social, health, and economic benefits statewide, including opportunities to increase carbon sequestration to help address climate change; and

WHEREAS, Oregon can realize the promise and power of our natural and working lands and waters through proactive policies and actions that facilitate the management of natural landscapes and waterways in a way that enhances their ability to withstand and recover from climate change impacts; and

WHEREAS, the effects of our changing climate are resulting in direct health impacts from heat and wildfire smoke; damage to and often destruction of homes, businesses, and working landscapes; and economic losses across multiple sectors of the State's natural resource economy; and

WHEREAS, communities have the knowledge, ability, and desire to participate in climate solutions and increase local disaster resilience through collaborative planning and action in partnership with state agencies; and

WHEREAS, the Oregon State Legislature established a definition of climate resilience in House Bill 3409 (2023) as "the capability to anticipate, prepare for, respond to and recover from significant climate-related threats while minimizing damage to social wellbeing, the economy and ecosystem functions"; and

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WHEREAS, meeting Oregon's resilience goals at scale requires bringing everyone together —Tribes, landowners, communities, business, and government — in partnership to support our lands, waters, and communities; and

WHEREAS, meeting Oregon's resilience goals requires a coordinated, outcome-focused effort to implement actions that will meaningfully mitigate and adapt the State's lands and waters to the increasing pace and scale of impacts from the changing climate, so they continue to contribute to the social, environmental, and economic well-being of Oregonians.

NOW IT IS HEREBY DIRECTED AND ORDERED THAT AGENCIES SHALL FURTHER THE ACTIONS IDENTIFIED BELOW.

I. FOSTER RESILIENT LANDS, WATERS AND COMMUNITIES

1. **Define Key Resilience Attributes for Land and Waters.** Agencies shall use existing plans and strategies and the best available science to define key resilience attributes appropriate for Oregon with the goal of identifying characteristics of lands and water that are: (1) currently resilient to impacts from climate change and therefore able to deliver multiple benefits that are likely to persist under future climate conditions; or, (2) capable of achieving multiple benefits of high resilience in the face of changing conditions if supported by focused actions that promote restoration, enhancement or reconnection of those lands and/or waters.

    a. The Executive Director of the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board ("OWEB") will partner with the Director of Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife ("ODFW") (collectively "Lead Agencies") to lead a natural resource interagency team to undertake the work associated with development of resilience attributes anticipated by Section 1, including determining baseline conditions against which progress will be measured. The Lead Agencies shall collaborate closely with the Director of the Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE), who oversees the Natural and Working Lands Program, to ensure consistency across efforts.

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2. **Keep Oregon's Working Lands and Waters Working.**

   a. Executive branch agencies identified in Section II of this Order ("Agencies") are directed to utilize the resilience attributes along with other relevant information to identify and improve programs, processes, and practices that protect and promote stewardship of working lands and waters to adapt to impacts from a changing climate. These include but are not limited to the following:

      i. Existing programs, tools and incentives that support the stewardship of working lands and waters in order to provide more diverse agricultural, forest and ocean-reliant products while also supporting co-benefits such as clean water, healthy soils and improved resilience to changing climate conditions.

      ii. Partnerships to increase the pace and scale of adoption of sustainable stewardship and climate resilient practices by landowners including federal, local and tribal governments, businesses, non-profit organizations and private citizens.

      iii. Application and review processes for grantmaking, loan, and financing programs to improve partner engagement on resilience projects including exploration of opportunities to leverage and expand access to capital and administrative capacity through partnership with third party service providers.

      iv. Permitting processes for restoration projects on working lands and waters.

   b. The Department of State Lands, Department of Land and Conservation Development and Department of Fish and Wildlife, shall work with the Oregon Ocean Policy Advisory Council, the Oregon Ocean Science Trust and Oregon Sea Grant to evaluate opportunities to support long-term resilience of nearshore resources in Oregon, and incentivize and promote globally competitive ocean-reliant products derived through sustainable practices.

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3. **Conserve Natural Lands and Waters to Act as Resilience Anchors in the Face of Climate Change Impacts.**

   a. **Ten Percent in Ten Years.** Agencies are directed to protect, conserve, connect or restore ten percent of lands and waters in Oregon within ten years as compared to baseline conditions established for 2025.

   b. **Prioritize Key Lands and Waters.** Agencies subject to this Order will utilize resilience attributes developed in Section I (1) to prioritize implementation of programs, policies and projects seeking to advance protection, conservation, restoration, or connection of lands and waters in support of the goal of ten percent in ten years. Durability and effectiveness of actions to conserve, protect, restore, or connect lands and waters must be considered in determining whether proposed actions further this directive. Agencies shall seek to maximize implementation of actions with co-benefits such as increased carbon sequestration and biodiversity, improved community health and cultural well-being, enhanced ecosystem health, and/or reduced fire and flood risk.

   c. **Develop Innovative Mitigation Solutions.** The natural resources inter-agency team established in Section II (3) of this Order shall collaborate with Business Oregon as appropriate to explore innovative mitigation tools to support the long-term protection and resilience of land and waters that contain key resilience attributes while ensuring that the economic benefits of mitigation investments support local communities. Consideration shall be given but not be limited to the following potential solutions:

      i. Advanced Mitigation Banks: which proactively conserve or restore ecological values in anticipation of future development impacts; and
      ii. In-Lieu Fee Programs: which allow project developers to meet mitigation obligations by paying into a state-managed or authorized fund used for strategic conservation, restoration, and landscape resilience projects.
      iii. These programs must be designed to:

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1. Maximize ecological outcomes aligned with the protection of lands and waters with key resilience attributes.
2. Retain mitigation revenue within Oregon, ensuring that funds support in-state projects.
3. Allow for creative mitigation portfolios that ensure "no net loss" of lands and waters with key resilience attributes while supporting "net benefit" programs and organizations that protect lands and waters from catastrophic wildfire and/or flooding.
4. Benefit Oregon's agricultural families and rural communities through partnerships with local landowners, land trusts, and conservation districts.
5. Create durable and locally beneficial conservation outcomes through transparent governance, science-based site selection, and robust monitoring/accountability requirements
6. Leverage private investment and market-based tools in ways that complement existing public funding and programs.

4. **Lead by Example: State-Owned and Managed Lands and Waters.** Agencies subject to this Executive Order that own or manage lands or waters (including, but not limited to, those identified below) are directed to develop and implement strategies to enhance climate resilience as a co-benefit of current management objectives and to ensure present and future impacts of climate change are explicitly considered in planning for the management of those lands and waters.

   i. State Parks
   ii. State Forests, including the Elliott State Research Forest
   iii. State Wildlife Management Areas
   iv. State Fish Hatcheries
   v. State-Owned Properties/Lands (including Trust lands) not principally owned, operated, or managed in support of structures, offices, or facilities serving state agency programs.
   vi. State Held Conservation Easements and/or Leases
   vii. State owned submerged and submersible lands and waters, including the Territorial Sea
   viii. State-Held Water Rights

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5. **Ensure a Livable Oregon.**

   a. **Support and Enhance Local Resilience Efforts through Planning and Action in Collaboration with Communities.** The Oregon State Resilience Officer shall lead an effort to create a Plan for a Resilient Oregon ("PRO") that identifies and offers funding pathways for strategies to help communities adapt and thrive in the face of increasingly severe climate risks, and to support communities in long-term recovery from climate-driven disasters. The following actions shall be taken to implement this directive:

      i. Extensive and meaningful outreach with communities shall occur in every region of the State and shall inform the development of the PRO.
      ii. Agencies participating in PRO planning and implementation efforts shall utilize existing and available staffing resources.
      iii. The PRO will integrate with existing strategies and plans, including those related to wildfire and flood protection, energy resilience, and directives of this Order.

   b. **Protect Oregon from Catastrophic Wildfire.**

      i. **Implement Oregon's 20-year Landscape Resiliency Plan.** Agencies are directed to leverage partnerships and use available programs and resources to reduce the risk of wildfire and public health impacts of smoke by creating resilient natural and working landscapes. The following actions shall be taken to implement this directive:

         1. Prioritize landscapes for restoration and resilience treatments and identify pathways to increase the extent and scale of treatments.
         2. Maximize dedicated funding to promote partnerships through Good Neighbor Authorities to accomplish large scale landscape resilience treatments.
         3. Identify pathways to increase the extent and scale of prescribed burns and cultural burning while minimizing smoke impacts to public health.

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4. Support the development and implementation of community smoke response plans. Identify additional measures for timely dissemination of air quality information and alerts during wildfire and prescribed fire events.

ii. **Create Fire-Adapted Communities.** To safeguard lives, property, and critical infrastructure from the growing threat of wildfires, agencies are directed to support efforts to build Fire-Adapted Communities across the state. The following actions shall be taken to implement this directive:

1. Further defensible space education and establishment across the state. Defensible space is the buffer between a building and the surrounding vegetation that slows or stops the spread of wildfire.
2. Promote increased use of fire-resistant building materials (home hardening) and community design features to reduce structural vulnerability.
3. Promote community risk reduction efforts through volunteer programs such as Firewise, local evacuation route planning, and partnerships to increase community survivability during urban wildfire conflagrations.

II. ACCOUNTABILITY, COORDINATION, AND IMPLEMENTATION

1. **Executive Branch Agencies Subject to this Order.** Progress on the direction and commitments of this Order will take focused and coordinated planning and execution by Oregon's natural resource agencies, each of which has its own Board or Commission. The following state agencies and their Boards or Commissions are subject to the goals and directives outlined in this Order as they may apply section by section:

i. Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD);
ii. Department of State Lands (DSL);
iii. Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation (OPRD);
iv. Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ);
v. Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA);
vi. Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE);

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vii. Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW);
viii. Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI);
ix. Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF);
x. Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT);
xi. Oregon Health Authority (OHA) Environmental Public Health;
xii. Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD);
xiii. Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB);
xiv. Public Utility Commission of Oregon (PUC); and
xv. Oregon Climate Action Commission (OCAC).

2. **Reporting and Accountability.** State agencies must deliver transparent, accurate reporting on public programs, maintain accountability to citizens and stakeholders, and establish clear feedback loops that enable public input and demonstrate responsive government action, using the following:

   a. **Develop Biennial Plans.** Each agency shall develop (or incorporate into an existing planning process) a biennial plan that includes targets and metrics appropriate to the agency's intersection with this Order with the goal of focusing existing and new resources, programs, and incentives to advance the goals and actions in Sections I and II of this Order as applicable:

      i. **Public Feedback and Oversight.** Agencies will present their biennial plans to their respective board or commission for discussion, review, and comment at a public meeting where public testimony can be received.

      ii. **Recommendations for Governor's Recommended Budget ("GRB").** Biennial plans will be developed on a schedule and in a format to inform the development of the GRB starting with the 2029-2031 Agency Request Budget ("ARB") biennial cycle. Actions for consideration for the development of the 2027-2029 GRB will be expedited as needed.

      iii. **Implementation Workplan.** Agencies shall immediately begin developing implementation timelines and pathways to comply with this Order. The following existing reporting requirements

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related to the goals of this Order will be assessed and consolidated to the extent practicable: the Climate Adaptation and Resilience Roadmap, Forest Climate and Carbon Plan, Connectivity Action Plan, Integrated Water Resources Strategy, Climate Adaptation Framework, Natural Climate Solutions, and others as identified.

b. **Update Key Performance Measures ("KPMs").** Agencies will work with Department of Administrative Services to review and modify existing plans and KPMs to adjust existing goals as appropriate to integrate with and advance this Order.

c. **Engagement with Oregon's Nine Federally Recognized Sovereign Tribal Nations.** The State, through the Office of Governor Kotek and the State Agencies within the Natural Resources Cluster Workgroup, shall collaborate with Oregon's nine federally recognized sovereign tribal nations to build, sustain, and enhance relationships to find common ground in support of the implementation of this Order.

3. **Coordination and Oversight of Implementation.** The Governor's Natural Resources Office will take a leadership role in advancing the efforts associated with this Order. It is the responsibility of each respective agency director to ensure appropriate coordination and implementation contemplated by this Order is integrated into agency programs and initiatives.

a. **Agency Leadership Implementation Team.** A group of agency directors and senior staff will be assembled under the auspices of the Governor's Natural Resources Cabinet. The subgroup, working at the direction of the Governor's Office and State Agency Natural Resources Cabinet, will:

i. Identify existing initiatives and programs that could benefit from increased cross-agency collaboration and develop recommendations to improve integration of climate resilience programs and actions in this Order. These recommendations will

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include both policy and budget needs related to the successful implementation of this Order.

ii. Develop recommendations to address critical gaps or barriers (e.g., programs, administrative rules, statutory changes) to the state's implementation of this Order.

iii. Assess and implement as practicable a State of Oregon Climate Action and Resilience Dashboard to serve as source of information on the work of agencies on this Order.

b. **Board & Commission Oversight Team.** A subgroup of relevant Board and Commission members will be assembled under the auspices of the Governor's Natural Resources Cabinet. The subgroup will work parallel to the Agency Leadership Team to support the implementation work of the Order.

c. **Legislative & Public Engagement.** As requested, agencies shall provide updates and presentations on implementation work to relevant Boards, Commissions, Councils, Local Governments, Federal Agencies, and the Oregon State Legislature.

Done at Salem, Oregon, this 21st day of October, 2025.

Tina Kotek
GOVERNOR

ATTEST:

Tobias Read
SECRETARY OF STATE

Oregon
Tina Kotek, Governor

Oregon Climate Action Commission

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

550 Capitol St. NE
Salem, OR 97301
Phone: 503-378-4040
Toll Free: 1-800-221-8035
OCAC@energy.oregon.gov
climate.oregon.gov

TIGHGER 2.0 (Transformational Integrated Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reductions) Project Gap Measures and Scenarios for Analysis – Updated May 2026

The gap measures listed in this document are for informational purposes only and are not being proposed for implementation.

The TIGHGER Project (Transformational Integrated Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction) aims to assess Oregon's progress toward meeting Oregon's greenhouse gas emission reduction goals of 45 percent below 1990 levels by 2035 and 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050.

The first iteration of the TIGHGER project, finalized in 2023 but incorporating data through 2018, found that the state had the program and policy infrastructure in place to meet its 2035 goal. In late 2025, the Oregon Department of Energy updated the forecast with data through 2023, taking into consideration the programs and policies in effect at the time of the analysis and changes to the energy landscape, for example actual and projected increases in load growth (primarily from data centers). This forecast – under the "Business-As-Planned" scenario – found that Oregon does not currently have the programs and policies in place to meet either its 2035 or 2050 goals.

On March 13, 2026, ODOE released a draft list of gap measures and scenarios for public comment. The draft gap measures on the list released on March 13, 2026, as well as those on the updated list below, are for informational purposes only and are not being proposed for implementation. ODOE sought public comment on the draft gap measures prior to quantifying the greenhouse gas emissions reductions as part of the TIGHGER 2.0 project. The intent is to calculate the greenhouse gas emissions reductions that could be achieved if the measure were implemented, not to suggest whether or how that implementation should take place. The gap measures are also not intended to prescribe program design elements or potential implementation pathways. For many of these measures, should they ever move into an implementation phase, there could be multiple ways of achieving the quantified greenhouse gas emission reductions.

The gap measures are also intended to be in addition to those programs that will be implemented to meet the requirements of existing laws and policies that were modeled in the "Business-As-Planned" scenario, for example the requirements of House Bill 2021 (2021) and the Climate Protection Program (CPP). The measures listed should be considered above and beyond those measures that would likely be implemented to comply with HB 2021 and the CPP.

As a result of the feedback received during the public comment period, ODOE has modified the list of gap measures for which it will quantify greenhouse gas emissions reductions. For example, the list of specific Food and Agriculture Sector related measures were combined into one, which is high-level and includes no specific measures. Instead, this item will project future agriculture sector emissions, based on the current trajectory of emissions in the sector-based inventory. Agriculture sector emissions have been on the decline, and this measure assumes the same rate of decline going forward. ODOE looks forward to working with partners across the state government and the agriculture industry to identify specific measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to be included in a future effort.

The following summary provides an overview of the changes that have been made to the gap measure list. It is not an exhaustive description of every change. The full updated list of gap measures and scenarios is provided below.

Summary of Changes to the Gap Measure and Scenario List

Measures Removed (# corresponds to original draft measure list released on March 13, 2026)

The following measures were removed from the gap measure list following ODOE's review of public comments and engagement with interagency partners and its consultant, Sustainable Solutions Group. Measures were also removed to avoid duplication and reflect feasibility constraints. Some measures were also collapsed into another measure.

Food & Agriculture Sector Measures (#3-9)

Cement Industry Improvements (#10)

Water Systems Energy Efficiency (#16)

5% of Fuel Share from Pyrolysis of Biomass by 2040 (#17)

PeakSmart Program (#26)

Energy Efficiency Incentive Program (#27)

Home Fuel Cells 5% by 2030 (#31)

RH2 Injection 15% by 2050 (#37)

Rooftop Solar PV (#38)

Offroad Vehicle Sales (#43)

10% Mode Shift MD to LD (#44)

Measures Modified

Modifications to the gap measure list include:

Decoupling and Collapsing Measures: For consistency across the list, ODOE separated some of the assumptions/metrics into multiple measures to be able to model them independently. For example, in measure #19 in the list released on March 13, 2026, which referenced the adoption of heat pumps and electric water heaters in new residential homes, ODOE has separated heat pumps and electric water heaters into distinct measures. Additionally, the Food and Agriculture Sector measures (#3-9) were collapsed into a single measure.

Specifying Hydrogen Type: ODOE has clarified that relevant measures reflect the use/integration of low-carbon intensity hydrogen.

Industrial Decarbonization Assumption: ODOE modified the measure to address industrial decarbonization focused on wastewater thermal energy.

Specifying Assumptions: For those measures in which ODOE previously provided a numerical range in the assumption/metric, ODOE has specified the particular outcome for which GHG emissions reductions will be calculated.

Consistency with the Oregon Energy Strategy, HB 2021, and the CPP: To ensure consistency with the Oregon Energy Strategy, HB 2021, and the CPP, the assumptions for several measures were modified to explicitly state that the measure was above and beyond what may eventually be achieved as a result of compliance with HB 2021 and the CPP.

Measures Added

Additions to the gap measure list include:

Aviation Efficiency: ODOE is adding a measure to model a 20% efficiency gain in fuel economy in the aviation sector, consistent with the Oregon Energy Strategy and the International Air Transport Association Net Zero Roadmap.

ODOE greatly appreciates the public comments that were submitted to date. This revised list will now be used to generate calculations for greenhouse gas emissions reductions for each gap measure. The results from these calculations, as well as the greenhouse gas emissions reduction forecast completed in late 2025, will be incorporated into a final TIGHGER 2.0 report. A public comment period on the draft of this report is anticipated to open this summer.

Gap Measures for Greenhouse Gas Reduction Calculations (Updated May 2026)

(The gap measures are grouped by sector in alphabetical order, and sector gap measures are not listed in any particular order.)

Measure	Sector	Assumption/Metrics to Model
1. Energy Infrastructure Resilience Programs	Electricity	Expand ODOE's statewide energy infrastructure resilience programs, including the Community Renewable Energy Grant Program, to support projects that improve energy resilience. Projected addition of 13,316 kW (13 MW) of nameplate capacity in solar, storage, hydro, and biomass projects.
2. Large Load Renewable Power Program	Electricity	New large loads to be supplied with 100% clean energy resources.
3. Agriculture Sector Reductions	Food and Agriculture	Agriculture sector reductions based on historic annual reduction amount, exact programs TBD.
4. Industrial Electrification	Industrial	Electrification of 100% of machine drives by 2035; 100% of low temperature heat by 2050; 50% of heat in bulk chemicals production by 2050; 25% of heat in glass production by 2050; 50% of integrated steam production by 2045; 100% of refrigeration by 2040; 75% of industrial HVAC loads by 2050; 80% of industrial vehicles, including in agriculture by 2050; and 50% of construction energy use by 2050.
5. HFC Product Reduction Program	Industrial	85% reduction in Oregon's hydrofluorocarbon emissions by 2036.
6. Hydrogen Fuel Adoption	Industrial	Low-carbon intensity hydrogen used for: 50% of heat in bulk chemicals by 2050; 20% of integrated steam production by 2050; 20% of construction energy use by 2050; and 20% of industrial vehicles by 2050.
7. Industrial Wastewater Decarbonization Program	Industrial	Potential for wastewater thermal energy direct-to-district energy; and additional incentives for projects

Measure	Sector	Assumption/Metrics to Model
		located in rural or environmental justice communities.
8. Non-Climate Protection Program Industrial Process Efficiency by 2050	Industrial	1% annual improvement in process efficiency compared to previous year across industries not regulated in the CPP through 2050.
9. Low-Carbon Fuels by 2050	Multi-Sector	Low-carbon fuels (biogas/RNG, low-carbon intensity hydrogen, ammonia, etc.) providing 20% of current direct use gaseous fuel demand by 2050.
10. Backup Battery Storage	Multi-Sector	100% conversion of diesel backup power to battery storage by 2035 in industrial and commercial sectors.
11. Non-Heating Equip Elec in All Res by 2040	Residential and Commercial	Consistent with OSES, ODOE modeling will assume HB 2021/CPP will achieve 85% new electric non-space and non-water heating appliance sales for residential homes by 2040. This measure increases that figure by an additional 10% to 95% by 2040.
12. Weatherization in Existing Residential by 2040	Residential and Commercial	Consistent with OSES, ODOE modeling will assume HB 2021/CPP will achieve 85% weatherization of existing residential home envelopes by 2040, this measure increases that figure an additional 10% to achieve 95% by 2040; achieve a 50% reduction in space conditioning and non-space conditioning energy use.
13. Residential Space Heating	Residential and Commercial	65% of heating system sales are heat pumps by 2030; 90% by 2040. Households currently with wood stoves: by 2050, 75% will shift to air-source heat pump (ASHP) with woodstove hybrid, 20% woodstove only, 5% heat pump only.
14. Residential Water Heaters	Residential and Commercial	Consistent with OSES, ODOE modeling will assume HB 2021/CPP will achieve 85% electric heat pump for water heaters sales by 2040. This measure increases that figure by an additional 10% to 95% of overall sales by 2045.

Measure	Sector	Assumption/Metrics to Model
15. Non-Heating Equip Elec in All Com by 2040	Residential and Commercial	Consistent with OSES, ODOE modeling will assume HB 2021/CPP will achieve 85% electric non-space and non-water heating appliance sales for new commercial buildings by 2040. This measure increases that figure by an additional 10% to achieve 95% by 2040.
16. Large Commercial Water Heaters	Residential and Commercial	2035: Electric heat pumps for water heaters 15% of overall sales, other electric technologies 10% of overall sales; 2045: Electric heat pumps for water heaters 50% of overall sales, other electric technologies 40% of overall sales
17. Small Commercial Water Heaters	Residential and Commercial	Consistent with OSES, ODOE modeling will assume HB 2021/CPP will achieve 85% electric heat pump for water heaters sales by 2040. This measure increases that figure by an additional 10% to 95% of overall sales by 2045.
18. Large Commercial Space Heating	Residential and Commercial	Electric heat pumps are 15%, and other electric/electric hybrid systems are 10%, of commercial HVAC sales by 2030; electric heat pumps are 50%, and other electric/electric hybrid systems are 40%, of sales by 2045.
19. Small Commercial Space Heating	Residential and Commercial	65% of heating systems sales are heat pumps by 2030; 90% by 2040. Households currently with wood stoves: by 2050, 75% will shift to air-source heat pump (ASHP) with woodstove hybrid, 20% woodstove only, 5% heat pump only.
20. Commercial Building Decarbonization Program	Residential and Commercial	Apply Building Performance Standard to Tier 2 buildings (e.g., special use; schools) to meet BPS targets.
21. Expanded Building Decarbonization Program	Residential and Commercial	Within the city of Portland, broader or stricter standards than the Building Performance Standards program's targets with specific GHG intensity/energy intensity targets:

Measure	Sector	Assumption/Metrics to Model
		require each property owner of a 20,000+ sf commercial or multifamily building to reduce their GHG emissions by 20% increments every five years compared to a baseline (CY 2026 or 2027) starting in 2030 and reaching 100%, net zero by 2050.
22. Com Code Reduction 60% by 2030	Residential and Commercial	Commercial Code Energy Reduction: require new commercial buildings to use 60% less energy than base year by 2030 as per EO 17-20.
23. Res Code Reduction 60% by 2030	Residential and Commercial	Residential Code Energy Reduction: require new residential buildings to use 60% less energy than base year by 2030 as per EO 17-20.
24. Low Carbon Buildings Program	Residential and Commercial	Buildings and infrastructure reduce embodied carbon through changes in project design, material use and selection (e.g., cement substitutes), industrial decarbonization (e.g., efficiency upgrades). (This measure is evaluated by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality for global emissions impact, but for the TIGHGER analysis only emissions reductions in the state's sector-based inventory are calculated and included.)
25. OHCS Manufactured Home Replacement Program	Residential and Commercial	Replace 100 manufactured homes; use same assumptions from Manufactured Home Replacement Program.
26. Low-Income Solar PV Program	Residential and Commercial	Increased access to solar PVs for low-income households and disadvantaged communities.
27. Behind-the-Meter Solar PV	Residential and Commercial	400 MW of new behind-the-meter solar PV capacity by 2030.
28. Medium- and Heavy-Duty ZEV Sales Shares	Transportation	100% ZEV sales by 2050 for transit and school buses, and 100% ZEV sales by 2050 for other Class 2b vehicles, e.g., select pickup trucks and SUVs based on gross vehicle weight rating.

Measure	Sector	Assumption/Metrics to Model
29. Aviation Fuel	Transportation	100% sustainable aviation fuel by 2050.
30. Fuel Economy Aviation	Transportation	20% efficiency gain through 2050, to reflect International Air Transport Association (IATA) Net Zero Roadmap.
31. Maritime Shipping Fuel	Transportation	Domestic ship fuel: 10% electric, 20% low-carbon intensity hydrogen, and 50% ammonia by 2050. International ship fuel: 20% low-carbon intensity hydrogen and 60% ammonia by 2050.
32. Rail Fuel	Transportation	Trains become 20% electric and 70% low-carbon intensity hydrogen by 2050.
33. Increased Transportation and Growth Management (TGM) Funding	Transportation	Renew TGM 2027-9 biennium funding for voluntary planning by cities outside metropolitan areas. • $3.5 million over 2 years • 46 projects, including in cities over 10k outside of metropolitan areas

Scenarios (Updated May 2026)

The five scenarios presented below reflect potential changes to the baseline Business-As-Usual and Business-As-Planned scenarios which, if realized, would lead to different results in Oregon's forecasted greenhouse gas emissions reductions. The scenarios are intended to reflect the risks associated with certain greenhouse gas emission reduction initiatives and uncertainty with respect to future energy growth. The scenarios will take into consideration uncertainty surrounding key variables such as data center growth and their location, as well as challenges to full and timely implementation of existing programs. In response to feedback, an additional scenario was added to reflect a further delay (to 2050) in the deployment of 100% clean energy sold to Oregon consumers.

Scenarios	Sector	Assumptions
1. Delayed deployment of clean energy (2040)	Electricity	Investor-owned utilities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with electricity sold to Oregon consumers to 80% below baseline emissions levels by 2035 (instead of 2030) and 100% by 2040.

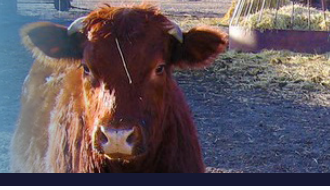
2. Delayed deployment of clean energy (2050)	Electricity	Investor-owned utilities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with electricity sold to Oregon consumers to 80% below baseline emissions levels by 2035 (instead of 2030) and 100% by 2050.
3. Less data center load growth	Electricity	Model Northwest Power and Conservation Council's medium load growth forecast, lower than the high load growth forecast modeled in the Business-As-Usual scenario.
4. Federal changes	Multi-Sector	Discussion of the effects to programmatic emissions reductions that have resulted from Federal changes since the beginning of 2025, and that are not otherwise addressed by an existing state program.
5. Lower rate of EV adoption	Transportation	Lower EV adoption rate: 57% by 2050 for cars and 41% by 2050 for Heavy-Duty Trucks.

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



CAFO 2025 ANNUAL REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

The mission of the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) Natural Resources Division is to conserve, protect, and develop natural resources on public and private lands in order to ensure that agriculture will continue to be productive and economically viable in Oregon.

ODA Core Values:

We are proud to be AGGIES, embodying our mission and values to achieve our vision.

- Approachable
- Genuine
- Growth-oriented
- Inclusive
- Experts
- Sustainable

The 1989 Oregon Legislature established a regulatory program for Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs) to prevent manure pollution of water. The legislation required the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) to develop and issue CAFO permits and directed ODA to inspect CAFO facilities to ensure permit compliance. In 1993, the CAFO statutes were amended to direct the Environmental Quality Commission (EQC) and ODA to enter a formal Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) providing for ODA to administer the CAFO program.

The current CAFO Program MOU was signed on August 31, 2021, by the Director of ODA, Alexis Taylor, and the Director of DEQ on behalf of the EQC, Richard Whitman. The MOU will remain effective until December 31, 2026.

This report has been prepared as required by the MOU. The CAFO Program Annual Report describes the CAFO Program's activities that have occurred over the last year. The report includes:

- Program statistics
- CAFO inspection types and results
- Enforcement actions
- Administrative functions

CAFO Geographic Boundaries

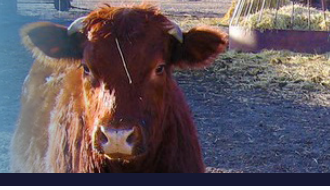
Permitted CAFO facilities are located across the entire State of Oregon. The CAFO Program has divided the state into six areas to capitalize on geographic similarities, CAFO facility similarities, and equitable distribution of work responsibilities. Below is a map detailing the six CAFO areas. The number of permitted CAFO facilities by size in each area are shown in Table one and the number of permitted CAFO facilities by operation type in each area are shown in Table 2.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

CAFO Program Staff

The program is led by the Water Quality Compliance Program Manager and has a total staffing level of 11 FTE. The CAFO Program consists of seven regional Livestock Water Quality Specialists (LWQS) with one position being a hybrid position that is half-time administrative process coordinator and half-time inspector. The LWQS are primarily responsible for assessing a facility's compliance with its CAFO permit. In addition to the LWQS, the CAFO Program has a Program Analyst, a Permit Coordinator and a Program Support staff position.

- **Water Quality Compliance Program Manager:** Connie Landis (located at ODA, Salem)
- **Area 1 - Tillamook County:** Armando Macias, Livestock Water Quality Specialist
- **Area 2 - Benton, Clatsop, Columbia, Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Hood River, Jefferson, Lincoln, Polk, Sherman, Wasco, Washington, Wheeler, and Yamhill counties:** Charlene Olson, Livestock Water Quality Specialist
- **Area 3 - Clackamas, Marion and Multnomah, counties and also covering Area 5 - Morrow and Umatilla counties:** Ben Krahn, Livestock Water Quality Specialist
- **Area 4 - Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath, Lake, Lane, and Linn counties:** Chris Anderson, Livestock Water Quality Specialist
- **Area 5 - Morrow and Umatilla counties:** vacant, Livestock Water Quality Specialist
- **Area 6 - Baker, Grant, Harney, Malheur, Umatilla, Union, and Wallowa counties:** Hilary Collinsworth, Livestock Water Quality Specialist
- **Hybrid Position:** Katie Kearney, Livestock Water Quality Specialist & Administrative Process Coordinator
- **Program Analyst:** Christy Caldwell
- **Program Support Staff:** Mackinzey Landry
- **Permit Coordinator:** Kellen Parrish



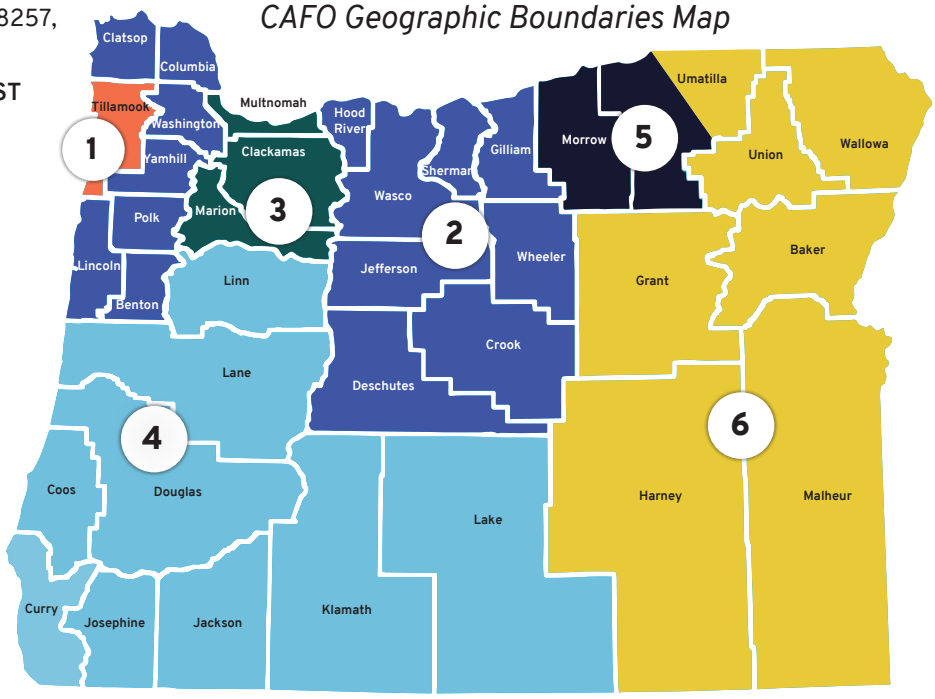
PROGRAM MANAGER: Connie Landis, 971.493.8257, connie.landis@oda.oregon.gov

AREA LIVESTOCK WATER QUALITY SPECIALIST

1. Armando Macias, 503.801.1630, armando.macias@oda.oregon.gov
2. Charlene Olson, 503.931-7778, charlene.olson@oda.oregon.gov
3. Ben Krahn, 503.510.8213, ben.krahn@oda.oregon.gov
4. Chris Anderson, 541.660.9611, christopher.anderson@oda.oregon.gov
5. Vacant; currently covered by Ben Krahn
6. Hilary Collinsworth, 541.881.6020, hilary.collinsworth@oda.oregon.gov

HYBRID POSITION: Katie Kearney, 971.707.8386, katie.kearney@oda.oregon.gov

CAFO Geographic Boundaries Map



CAFO PROGRAM STATISTICS

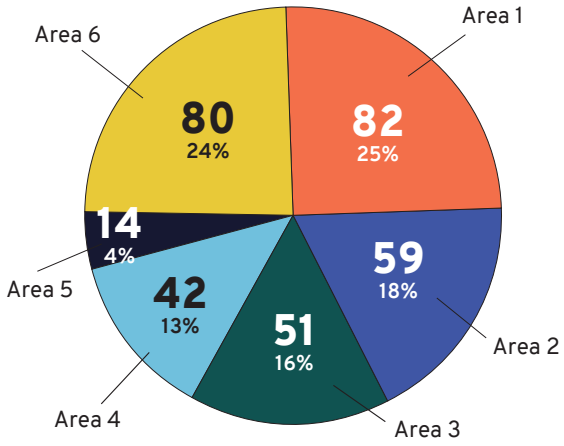
Together, ODA and DEQ issued the Oregon CAFO National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NDPES) General Permit #01-2016. This permit became effective on April 20, 2016, and expired February 28, 2021. The permit is administratively extended until a new permit is approved.

On October 1, 2015, ODA and DEQ issued the Oregon CAFO Water Pollution Control Facilities (WPCF) General Permit #01-2015. This permit became effective on October 21, 2015 and expired September 30, 2025. The permit is administratively extended until a new permit is approved. In addition to the General Permit, ODA and DEQ also administer Individual NDPES and WPCF Permits.

On December 31, 2025, the CAFO Program had a total of 473 permitted CAFO facilities. Of the permits issued:

- 328 CAFO facilities are registered to the General NPDES Permit.
- 3 CAFO facilities are registered to Individual NPDES Permits.
- 142 CAFO facilities are registered to the General WPCF Permit.

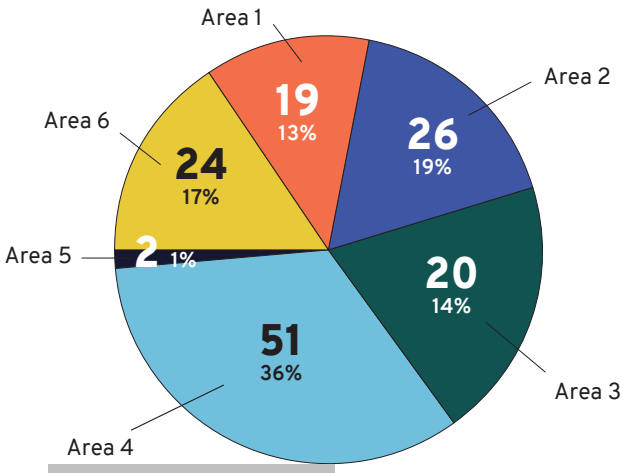
328 NPDES General Permit Registrations



3 Individual NPDES Permits



142 WPCF General Permit Registrations



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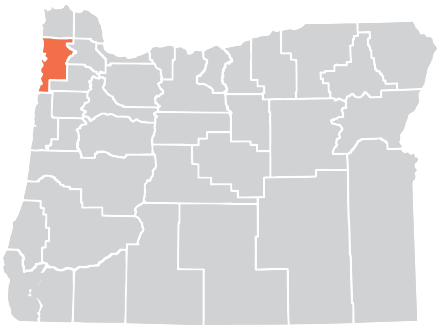
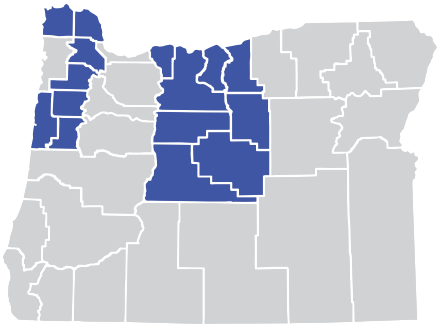
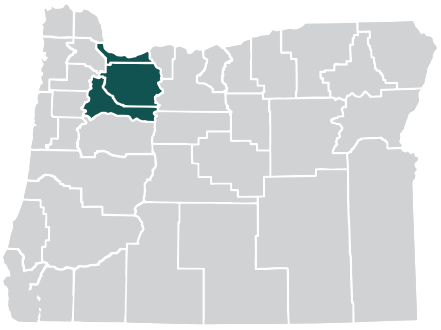


Table 1: CAFO Permit Type by Area and Designation

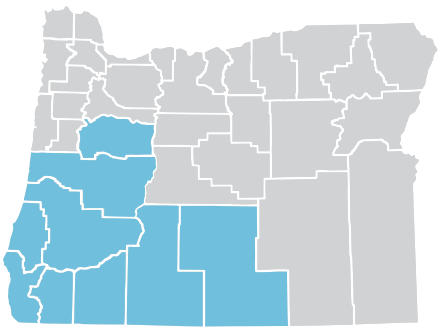
Area 1	NPDES General Permit Registrations	Individual Permits	WPCF General Permit Registrations	Total
TOTAL	82	0	19	101
Large Tier 2	1	0	0	1
Large Tier 1	11	0	0	11
Medium	47	0	6	53
Small	23	0	13	36



Area 2	NPDES General Permit Registrations	Individual Permits	WPCF General Permit Registrations	Total
TOTAL	59	0	26	85
Large Tier 2	6	0	2	8
Large Tier 1	14	0	2	16
Medium	24	0	7	31
Small	15	0	15	30

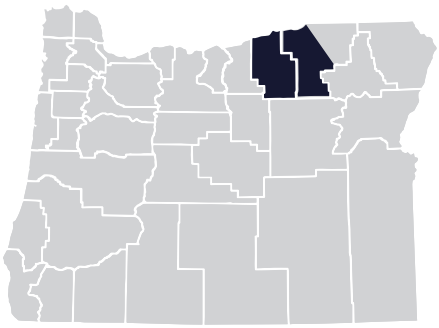


Area 3	NPDES General Permit Registrations	Individual Permits	WPCF General Permit Registrations	Total
TOTAL	51	0	20	71
Large Tier 2	5	0	0	5
Large Tier 1	10	0	1	11
Medium	19	0	5	24
Small	17	0	14	31

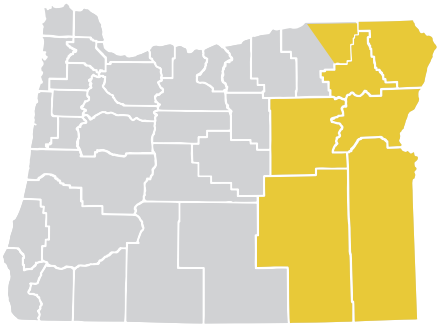


Area 4	NPDES General Permit Registrations	Individual Permits	WPCF General Permit Registrations	Total
TOTAL	42	0	51	93
Large Tier 2	4	0	2	6
Large Tier 1	14	0	7	21
Medium	14	0	14	28
Small	10	0	28	38

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Area 5	NPDES General Permit Registrations	Individual Permits	WPCF General Permit Registrations	Total
TOTAL	14	3	2	19
Large Tier 2 Individual	0	1	0	1
Large Tier 1 Individual	0	2	0	2
Large Tier 2	10	0	0	10
Large Tier 1	1	0	1	2
Medium	2	0	0	3
Small	1	0	1	2



Area 6	NPDES General Permit Registrations	Individual Permits	WPCF General Permit Registrations	Total
TOTAL	80	0	24	104
Large Tier 2	9	0	2	11
Large Tier 1	19	0	5	23
Medium	45	0	13	58
Small	7	0	4	11

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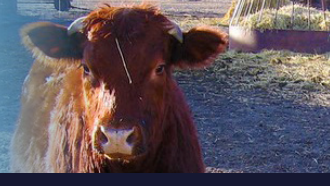


Table 2: NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) by Area

	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6	Total
Auction Yard	0	1	0	2	0	1	4
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming, Backgrounding Cattle, Veal Calf Production	0	5	6	16	1	10	38
Broiler Chicken Production	0	9	7	8	1	0	25
Cattle Feedlots, Fattening Cattle	9	19	3	16	9	72	128
Chicken Egg Production	0	2	8	3	1	0	14
Dairy Cattle and Milk Production	92	39	37	35	6	14	223
Fur-Bearing Animal and Rabbit Production (includes mink, chinchilla, and fox)	0	0	4	1	0	0	5
Goat Farming (e.g., meat, milk, mohair production)	0	2	0	3	0	3	8
Hog and Pig Farming	0	4	3	1	0	1	9
Horses and Other Equine Production (includes burro, donkey, mule, and pony)	0	1	1	1	0	1	4
Nature Parks and Other Similar Institutions	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Other Poultry Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheep and Lambs	0	1	0	2	1	2	6
All Other Animal Production (includes dog kennels, alpaca, bison, and llama production)	0	2	2	4	0	0	8
Total	101	85	71	93	19	104	473

2025 CAFO INSPECTIONS

Inspection Type

The CAFO Program conducts multiple types of inspections on permitted and non-permitted facilities. Most of the inspections conducted are routine inspections of permitted facilities. Routine inspections are used to assess the facility's compliance with permit conditions and state water quality laws. Routine inspections are conducted on a 10-month rotational schedule.

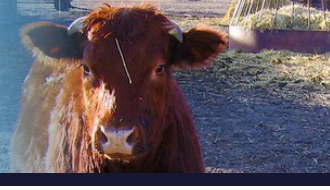
In 2025, CAFO Program staff completed 637 inspections on permitted and non-permitted operations, with 497 of those being routine inspections on permitted operations.

Five complaints were received in 2025, four of which resulted in complaint inspections (CI) with various outcomes. The complaint not resulting in an inspection was transferred to the ODA Agricultural Water Quality Program to be addressed through their compliance program process.

A list, and descriptions, of the types of inspections conducted by the CAFO Program follows. The following pie chart also provides a summary of the number of inspections, by type, completed during 2025.

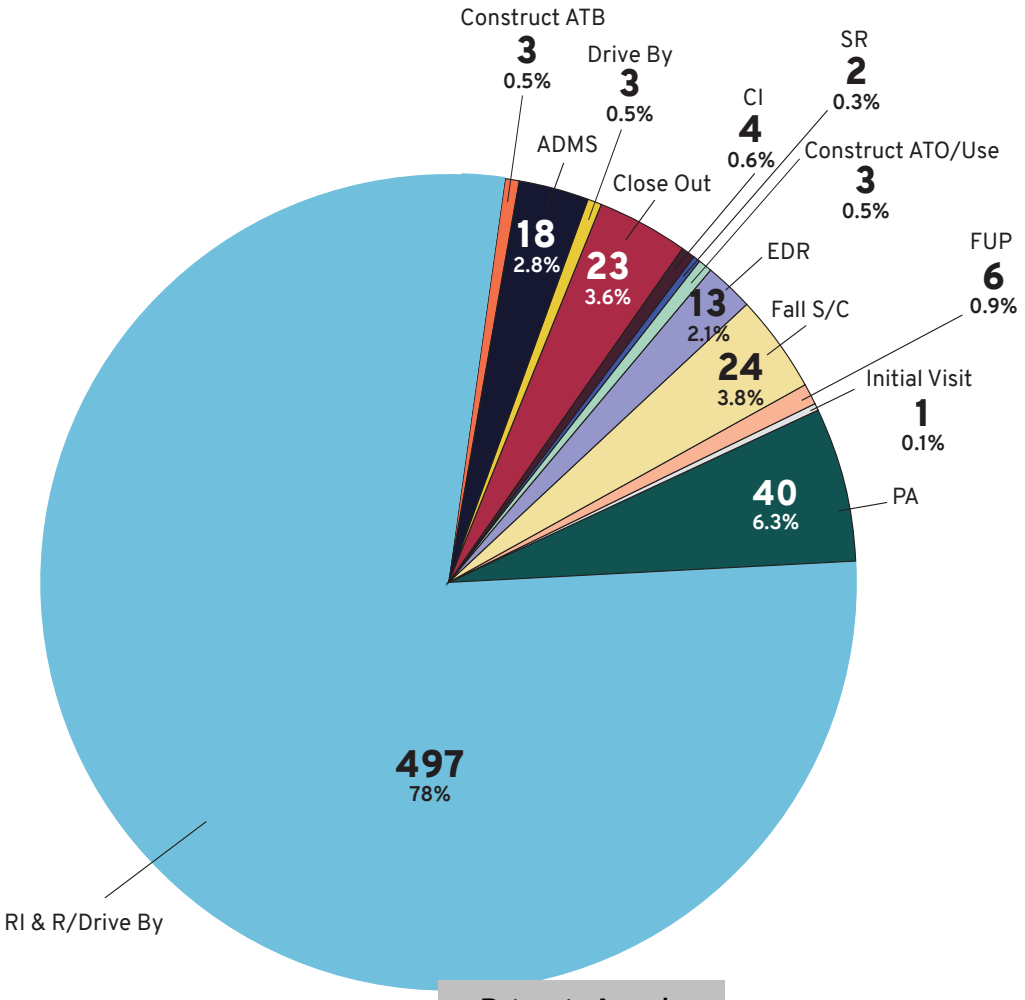
- **Administrative (ADMS):** Business transaction completed in the office.
- **Close Out:** A final facility inspection conducted to assess if the permitted facility is appropriately prepared to prevent discharge during a permit transfer or permit cancellation.
- **Complaint (CI):** Complaint investigation for water quality concerns on permitted and non-permitted animal agriculture facilities.
- **Complaint Follow-up (CFUP):** Follow-up inspection to a complaint investigation for water quality concerns to determine whether a facility found to be in violation during a prior compliant inspection is now in compliance with the terms of their permit.
- **Construction Inspection Approval to Build (Construct ATB):** Construction Approval Request (CAR) and design package received. Operator approved/conditionally approved to start construction. Letter from ODA must be received before construction starts.
- **Construction Inspection Approval to Occupy/Use (Construct ATO/Use):** Construction complete, according to design package, approval/conditional approval to occupy/use facility.

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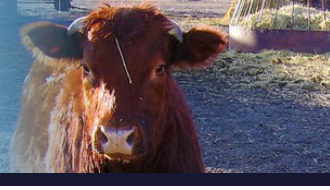


- **Drive By:** A visual inspection of a facility (permitted or non-permitted) from public access. Contact is not typically made with landowner of the facility. Typically used when the program receives a complaint. The drive-by allows for a quick assessment to determine next steps.
- **Educational Review (EDR):** Requested by permitted CAFO operators, LWQS discusses performance standards and best management practices for enabling producers to attain permit compliance. LWQS may also evaluate new proposals from producers. An EDR is not a formal inspection and generally will not result in enforcement action.
- **EPA/ODA Joint Compliance Inspections (EPA):** Program compliance inspections led by EPA.
- **Fall Storage Check (Fall S/C):** Inspect liquid and solid storage to ensure sufficient winter storage capacity.
- **Follow-up (FUP):** Follow-up inspections are performed to determine whether a facility found to be in violation during a prior inspection is now in compliance with the terms of their permit.
- **Initial Visit:** This is the first on-site meeting with a potential CAFO operator.
- **Planning Assistance (PA):** LWQS provides planning and technical assistance designed to increase client awareness of pollution prevention practices and innovative technologies to enhance their environmental performance and maintain Permit compliance.
- **Routine (RI):** An announced regular, routine inspection on a scheduled frequency determined by overall program resources and workload, number of facilities, and size of inspection staff.
- **Routine Drive By – (R/Drive by):** Scheduled inspections done due to circumstances that person-to-person or person-to-animal contact is a risk.
- **Self-Reported Discharge (SR):** CAFO operator reports a discharge to surface water.

Total Number of Inspections by Type (permitted and non-permitted facilities)



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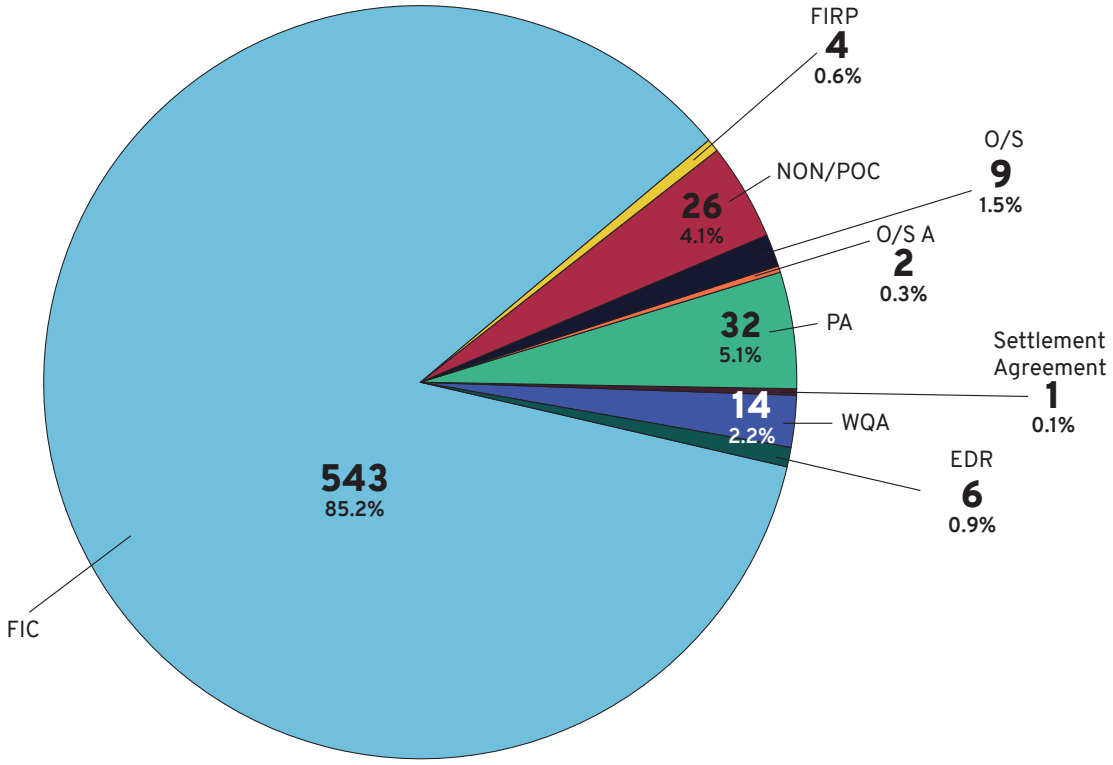
Inspection Outcome

During the closing conference of each inspection, an inspection result is issued. An inspection report form is completed and records compliance, or noncompliance, with permit conditions or state water quality laws or rules. Inspection results may be delivered after ODA receives results of sampling, confirms data, and/or confers with management on matters identified during the inspection.

Below is a list and descriptions of the inspection outcomes used by the CAFO Program. The following pie chart provides a summary of the inspection outcomes reported during CY 25.

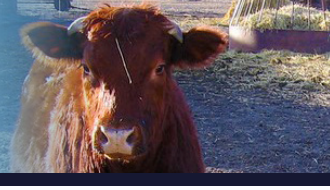
- **Educational Review (EDR):** Educational review was completed.
- **Facility in Compliance (FIC):** The permittee operated in compliance with their permit, state water quality law or rule.
- **Final Inspection Result Pending (FIRP):** Additional time needed to assess the full extent of an inspection. This result is often issued if samples have been collected and results are needed before a conclusion can be issued.
- **Notice of Noncompliance/Plan of Correction (NON/POC):** See 2025 CAFO Enforcement Activities - Formal Enforcement Actions, below.
- **Notice of Assessment of Civil Penalty (NACP):** See 2025 Enforcement Activities - Formal Enforcement Actions, below.
- **On-Schedule (O/S):** The owner/operator is completing the step-by-step required actions (RAs) of their compliance schedule and is currently on schedule with all RAs.
- **On-Schedule (O/S) A:** On-schedule Written
- **On-Schedule (O/S) B:** On-Schedule Verbal
- **Planning Assistance (PA):** LWQS provided both planning and technical assistance to prepare and submit required Nutrient Management Plan (NMP), reports, or applications.
- **Settlement Agreement:** A settlement agreement is a legally binding contract that resolves a dispute between parties without going to court or proceeding to a full trial. It outlines agreed-upon terms, in exchange for releasing all liability and waiving the right to future legal claims.
- **Water Quality Advisory (WQA):** The permittee was in compliance during the inspection event, however, potential problems were noted, and voluntary efforts were encouraged to prevent future permit violations.

Inspection Outcomes (Total all Permitted and Non-Permitted Facility Inspections)[1]



[1] *Also includes facilities in the process of applying for permit coverage.*

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Dam Safety Inspections

In 2011, ODA entered a MOU with the Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD) that allows the CAFO Program to conduct dam safety inspections on statutory dams (as defined by ORS 540.340 through 540.400) during CAFO inspections. OWRD completed rulemaking that includes the dam safety program, and the agencies updated and signed a new Internal Agency Agreement (IAA) on July 6, 2020. The 2020 IAA is in effect until June 30, 2030.

Statutory dams on CAFOs are manure lagoons that have an earthen embankment of 10 feet or higher and have a storage capacity of equal to, or greater than, 9.2 acre-feet.

Of the 473 permitted CAFO facilities, there are 34 earthen manure lagoons that meet the definition of a statutory dam. Each of these manure lagoons statutory dam(s) is classified as a "low hazard" by the OWRD. According to the IAA with OWRD, inspections for low hazard dams need to be conducted at least once every six years. However, the program aims to inspect these dams during normal routine inspections that occur every 10 months. ODA provides an annual report of dam safety inspections completed to OWRD.

Key Performance Metric

The CAFO Program has a legislatively established Key Performance Metric (KPM). The CAFO Program tracks and reports the percent of permitted CAFOs found to be in compliance with their permit during routine inspections for each calendar year.

A total of 497 routine inspections were completed on permitted CAFOs in 2025. Program staff use a progressive compliance approach and assist permit holders with practical solutions to problems whenever possible. Additional technical assistance and outreach is done to assist producers with planning assistance and education on best management practices enabling producers to maintain permit compliance.

For all routine inspections completed during 2025, **99.20%** of outcomes were facilities in compliance with permit conditions.

2025 ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

Formal Enforcement Actions

If a discharge occurs or violation has been identified and the CAFO operator fails to complete corrective action(s) as required, the CAFO Program does take enforcement actions. Formal enforcement actions include, but are not limited to, Notice of Noncompliance/Plan of Correction (NON/POC), and Notice of Assessment of Civil Penalty (NACP).

Other Enforcement Actions

Following the issuance of a NACP, the CAFO operator may choose to file an appeal and to request an informal meeting to discuss the enforcement action or complete a Contested Case Hearing. At the conclusion of the process, they will receive a Final Order or a Final Order Incorporating Settlement Agreement.

S4.E Order on Permit Modification

The Permit directs ODA to consider a permit modification when a facility has more than two discharges in any 24-month period. ODA also may issue a permit modification for facilities that are experiencing difficulty maintaining Permit compliance.

2025 ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES

In addition to conducting field inspections, the CAFO Program staff performs several administrative functions.

Review and Approval of Nutrient Management Plans

The largest ongoing administrative function performed by the CAFO Program includes the review and approval of the NMP. The NMP is a document unique to the CAFO facility that describes the CAFO's manure production, storage, transfer, and application activities. Every permitted CAFO must implement an ODA-approved NMP. The approved NMP is incorporated into the CAFO permit by reference in section S3.A. of the permit.

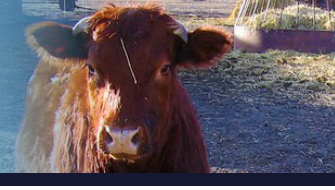
Every NMP submitted to the CAFO Program is reviewed to ensure that it meets the required NMP Elements S3.C. of the permit. In certain circumstances, the NMP may require public notice as described in S3.B. of the permit. Public noticing does add additional time to the NMP approval process.

Once the NMP has been approved, the LWQS reviews the NMP before inspections to ensure that the NMP still reflects the CAFO's operation and maintenance. If there is a discrepancy between the operation and maintenance of the CAFO and the NMP, the LWQS will work with operators to update the NMP and ensure that it reflects current activities of the CAFO while being in compliance with the required NMP elements.

Review and Approval of Manure Storage Facilities

The second-most common administrative function performed by the LWQS pertains to construction of manure storage facilities. New construction or modification of existing manure storage facilities must be approved in advance as described in section S2.E.2. of the permit.

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Cancellation of CAFO Permits

In 2025, the program cancelled 31 registrations to CAFO permits. The majority of the permits cancelled were for dairy CAFOs.

The primary reason CAFO permits were cancelled was because the facility was sold or leased to a new CAFO operator. Subsequently, the permit must be transferred to the new owner or operator and the permit registration is cancelled for the previous owner or operator. The second most common reason a CAFO permit was cancelled was because the facility no longer met the definition for requiring a CAFO permit. In this case, the operator sold the animals and/or the facility and the operator was no longer going to use or maintain the waste systems on the farm.

Table 3: Number of CAFO Permits Cancelled by NAICS Code and Area

NAICS Code	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6	Total
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming, Backgrounding Cattle, Veal Calf Production	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Broiler Chicken Production	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
Cattle Feedlots, Fattening Cattle	0	1	2	1	1	1	6
Chicken egg production	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Dairy Cattle and Milk Production	3	1	3	4	1	0	12
Fur-Bearing Animal and Rabbit Production (includes Mink, chinchilla, and fox)	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Goat Farming (e.g., meat, milk, mohair production)	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Hog and Pig Farming	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Sheep and Lambs	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
All Other Animal Production (includes dog kennels, alpaca, bison, and llama production)	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Total	3	5	10	10	2	1	31

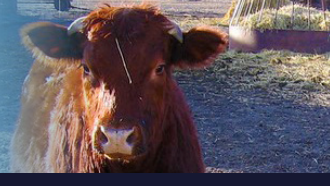
CAFO Permit Registrations Issued

A total of 25 CAFO permit registrations were issued in 2025. There were 14 CAFO permit registration transfers of a permit from a previously permitted operator, eight were new WPCF Permit registrations, two were change of permit type and one was for an expanding facility.

Table 4: Number of CAFO Permit Registrations Issued by NAICS Code and Area for 2025 CY

NAICS Code	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6	Total
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming, Backgrounding Cattle, Veal Calf Production	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Broiler Chicken Production	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
Cattle Feedlots, Fattening Cattle	0	2	0	1	0	1	4
Chicken Egg Production	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Dairy Cattle and Milk Production	3	2	4	2	0	1	12
Goat Farming (e.g., meat, milk, mohair production)	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Sheep and Lambs	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	3	7	5	5	3	2	25

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Civil Penalty Fund Grant Agreements Administered

When the CAFO Program issues a NACP, the money received from these activities is placed into an account to be used for educational and technical assistance projects supportive of CAFO operators. Funds are awarded through a grant agreement process.

2025 CAFO Individual Permit Development Activities

The program staff were involved with development of one, CAFO NPDES Individual Permit and related materials in 2025. Individual Permits are jointly developed by ODA and DEQ staff. These permits require a multi-agency coordination with Oregon Department of State Lands (DSL), Oregon Health Authority (OHA), Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) and OWRD, DEQ, and ODA. Consultations on both technical and policy questions occur during development of these permits. All Individual Permits require Public Notice and a hearing.

2025 CAFO General Permit Renewal Activities

The CAFO NPDES Permit #01-2016 expired on February 28, 2021. On September 25, 2020, CAFO NPDES Permit Renewal forms were mailed to all permittees registered to the CAFO NPDES Permit. ODA and DEQ developed and reviewed General Permit drafts in preparation for issuing a new CAFO NPDES General Permit in 2022. Since that time the process has been delayed in order to evaluate challenges facing other northwest state permits and to prioritize the implementation of Senate Bill 85 (2023).

Program staff worked with DEQ on the CAFO NPDES General Permit throughout 2025, the permit went to public notice in November, and a public hearing was held in December. The permit and response to comments are expected in spring of 2026.

The CAFO WPCF General Permit #01-2015 expired on September 30, 2025. Renewal notices for facilities on this permit were received before the permit expired. Once the NPDES General Permit is issued, work on the WPCF General Permit will start.

Water Supply Plans

CAFO facilities registered to the WPCF General Permit were required to submit a Water Supply Plan (WSP) with their 2025 renewal paperwork (NPDES-registered facilities will submit WSPs in 2026). The WSP allows ODA and OWRD to ensure that legal water sources are adequately available for the CAFO to utilize in compliance with permit conditions and state water law. The three basic components of the WSP are Irrigation Water, Agricultural Commercial/Industrial Water, and Stockwater. LWQSs and the Program Manager review the WSPs before they are submitted to OWRD. Once the WSPs are received back from OWRD, operators receive an email containing their signed WSP indicating the water uses that were deemed legally authorized and allowable as well as any updated information (e.g., clarified certificate, permit, registration, or claim numbers) or instructions (e.g., how to get a well ID tag) provided by OWRD.

CAFO Advisory Committee

Each year the CAFO Program holds three regularly scheduled CAFO Advisory Committee (CAC) meetings. The CAC was created to provide feedback to the department about the CAFO Program. The membership of the committee is comprised of permitted CAFO operators, technical advisors, stakeholder representatives, and the public. Meeting agendas and minutes can be found at https://oda.direct/meetings.

CAFO Program Activities Specific to GWMAs

There are permitted CAFOs in each of the three, DEQ-established Groundwater Management Areas (GWMAs).

ODA and DEQ are reviewing all new CAFO permits to ensure harmonization on land application activities and other similar permit conditions.

LUBGWMA Committees

LWQS Ben Krahn and the Program Manager serve on various interagency (ODA, DEQ, OWRD) committees focused on groundwater nitrate concentrations in the Lower Umatilla Basin Groundwater Management Area (LUBGWMA). The LUBGWMA state agency staff coordination meetings and agronomic rate committee meetings are each held virtually on a monthly basis and the technical workgroup meets in-person quarterly. These three agencies and OHA all contributed to the annual Oregon Nitrate Reduction Plan for the LUBGWMA available at https://oda.fyi/Nitrate-Reduction-Plan.

HPAI Response Mortality Composting Planning Efforts

LWQS Christopher Anderson worked with the ODA Animal Health Program and poultry CAFO operators on facility-specific plans for composting birds if a flock becomes infected with Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza. This involves looking at a map of each CAFO and identifying the best option(s) for siting compost piles given the permitted number of birds (the location must be large enough to build compost windrows that meet USDA Livestock Mortality Composting Protocol standards), slope, soil composition, and proximity to surface and ground water.



PESTICIDES ANNUAL REPORT

ODA ⇛2025

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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INTRODUCTION

Pesticides are regulated under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has delegated regulatory responsibilities under FIFRA in the State to the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA). The Department's statutory authorities for pesticide regulation are described in the Oregon Pesticide Control Act, under Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) Chapter 634 and Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) Chapter 603, Division 57. A pesticide is defined in ORS 634.006(11) (2025 Edition). The mission of the Department's Pesticides Program is to protect people and the environment from potential adverse effects of pesticide use, while maintaining the availability of pesticides for beneficial uses.

The ODA Pesticides Program is composed of a number of programs. These include: Enforcement, Product Registrations, Certification and Licensing of Applicators and Dealers, the Pesticide Stewardship Partnership, the Pesticide Analytical and Response Center, and Worker Protection Standard (WPS) Outreach and Education. The Program regulates pesticides through a number of mechanisms, including inspections, investigating complaints, and compliance assistance. Staff also provide trainings on the proper use of pesticides and answer questions from pesticide users and the public. The program further has an emphasis on worker protection, water protection and pollinator protection (refer to Links to Related Resources at end of report). In addition, ODA is a key member of the Pesticide Analytical and Response Center or PARC (see Links to Related Resources). The ODA Pesticides Program may be reached by email at pesticide-expert@oda.oregon.gov or by calling 503.986.4635. For more information, visit https://oda.direct/AboutPesticides.

ENFORCEMENT
(Inspections/Investigations/Enforcement)

During fiscal year 2025, the Pesticide Enforcement Program continued to welcome and onboard new staff, focus on its core work conducting inspections and investigations, and conducted multiple compliance assistance activities utilizing a variety of media. The compliance assistance activities included giving presentations to applicators during recertification training events, providing technical assistance at meetings, reviewing and updating brochures/flyers, plus continuing to produce short, recorded modules on the School Integrated Pest Management (IPM) law. Moving into the next fiscal year, the onboarding will continue as the program welcomes newer staff. The most current enforcement program staff can be found at: https://oda.direct/investigatorsmap. Even with the hiring and training of newer team members, the program continued to conduct a large number of inspections, investigations, and enforcement responses.

The Pesticide Enforcement Program continued to have an extra focus on increasing awareness around the School IPM law by partnering with Oregon State University (OSU) in 2025, including having ODA staff attend and present at all OSU School IPM Coordinator in-person trainings in the state. This allowed ODA staff, in coordination with OSU, to present information about the requirements of the law and provide technical assistance to School IPM Coordinators on its' implementation. In addition, the program has produced four modules in English and Spanish that are accessible for free online, helping to describe portions of the School IPM law. Additional modules will be created and added in both English and Spanish as they are produced. These modules are intended primarily for School IPM plan coordinators and school governing bodies but can also be of interest to licensed applicators employed by a school or contracted commercial pesticide applicators who provide service to schools. The modules may be viewed at: https://oda.fyi/ipmschoolsplaylist



Figure 1: Number of initiated cases by fiscal year (July 1 to June 30)

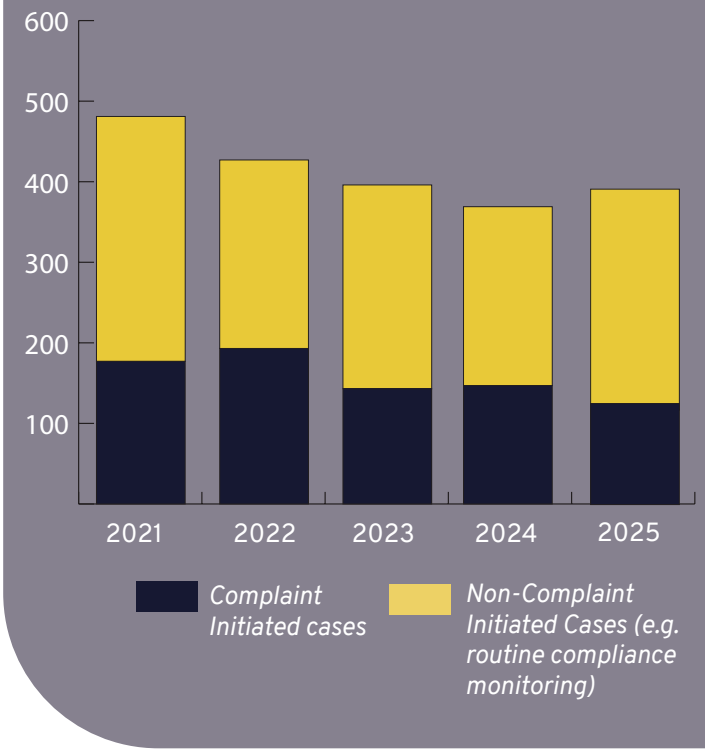
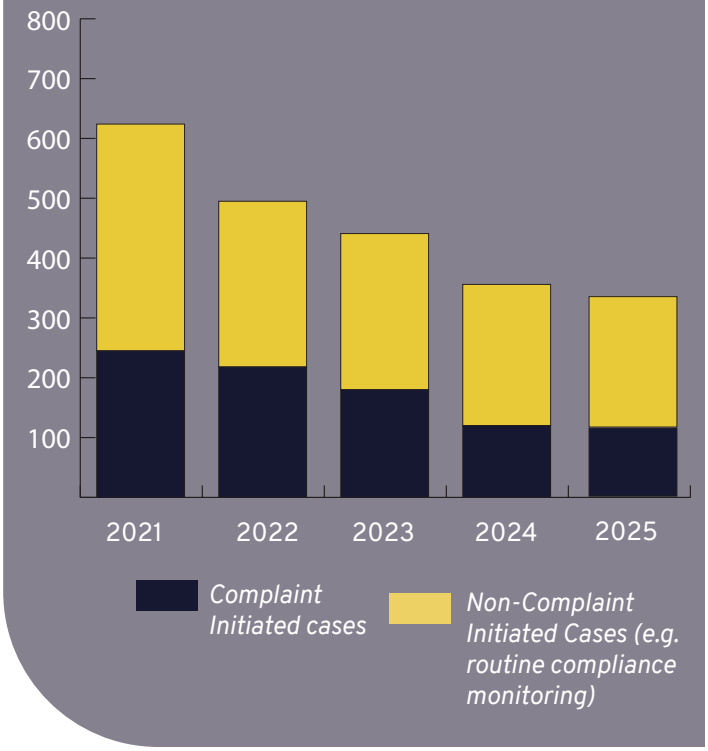


Figure 2: Number of cases closed by fiscal year (July 1 to June 30)



What did the Enforcement Program Workload look like in fiscal year 2025?

In terms of the initiated case workload during this time (i.e. cases started), the number of complaint cases went down slightly from the previous two years, while the number of routine compliance monitoring cases increased slightly. Figure 1 shows the number of complaint and non-complaint-initiated cases by fiscal year.

After addressing an enforcement backlog, ODA continued to focus on ensuring timely issuance of enforcement responses. The end of the enforcement backlog occurred in the first part of fiscal year 2023. The result shows that during fiscal year 2023, cases being submitted by investigators (after an investigation was completed) were receiving reviews within a short time frame. To assess this time frame, a new metric was created in early 2021 that looked at the turnaround time from when an investigator completes a case and the time the case is either closed or all enforcement actions are issued. With a goal of 90 days, the program saw an average percent of around 68% of the cases meeting that goal during the 2022 fiscal year. The metric jumped to 87% meeting that goal in the 2023 fiscal year. In the 2024 fiscal year the program reached 94% on this metric and in 2025 fiscal year it hit slightly lower at 91%.

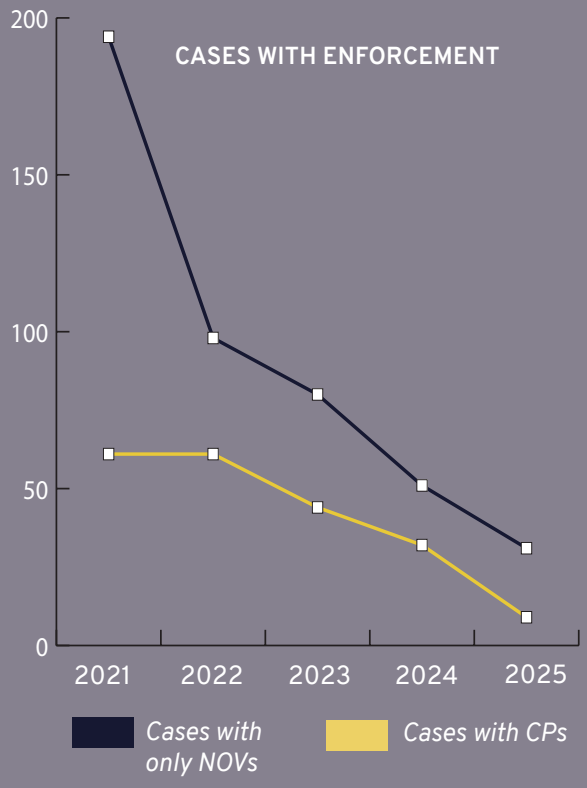
During the 2025 fiscal year, the number of enforcement actions issued continued to decline. Figure 3 shows the number of cases that had an enforcement action related to the case. The result of that backlog case work was an increase in the number of violative cases seen in Figure 3; resulting in more enforcement actions issued from backlog cases that were started from previous fiscal years but had not had the enforcement action issued. Efficiency improvement work is ongoing to help prevent the program from facing a large backlog in the future.



In addition to the backlog reduction, ODA attributes the decrease in enforcement action to focused education and outreach, targeting trends observed in complaints and non-compliance cases, and reaching out to target audiences to improve knowledge and awareness of pesticide regulations.

Additionally, ODA enforcement team regularly engages with professional organizations, partner agencies, local governments and the public to help with outreach and engagement opportunities. This includes presentations, newsletter articles, partner agency meetings, interviews, and attending conferences that include target audiences that may use or are around pesticide applications. As an example, during the 2025 fiscal year enforcement staff presented to over 2,500 people at conferences and trainings. Staff also field calls and emails to answer general questions on pesticide laws.

Figure 3: Number of cases with a violation by fiscal year



A CP is a Civil Penalty, and a NOV is a Notice of Violation with no monetary penalty

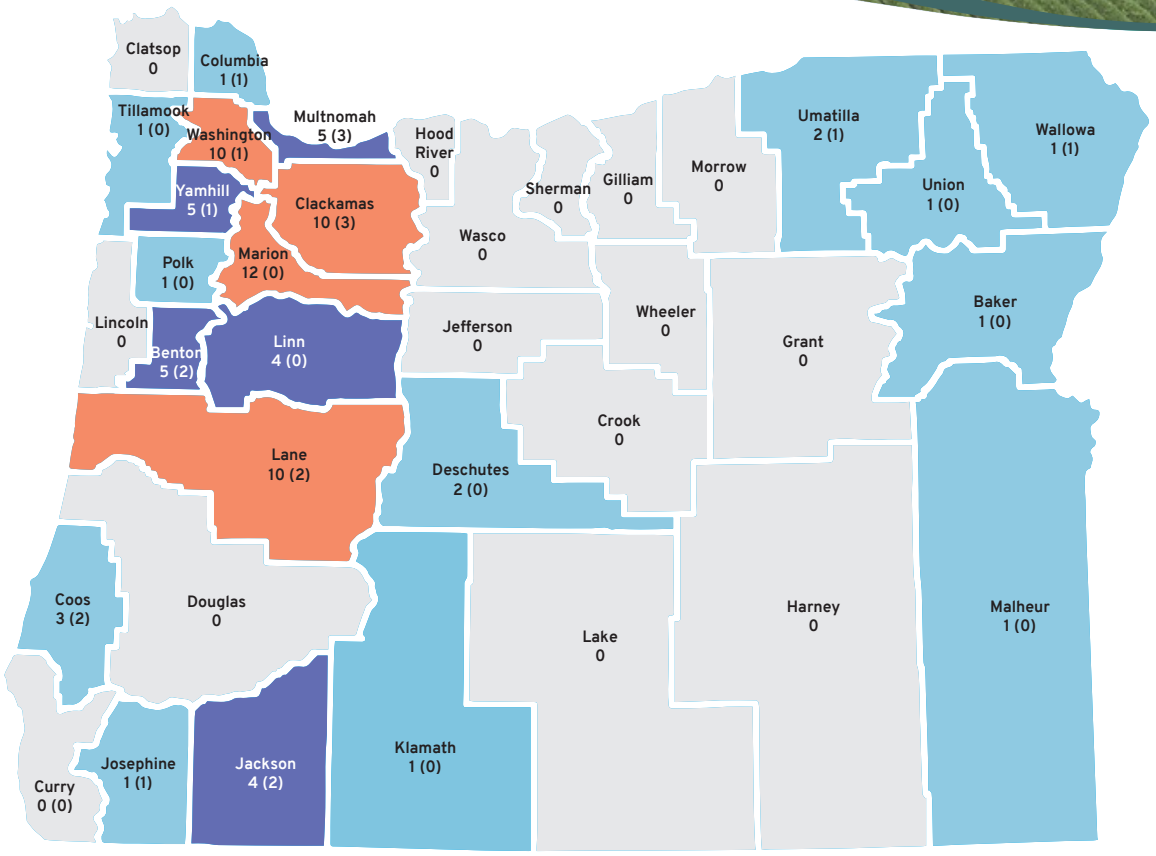


Figure 4: Use Follow-up Investigations Initiated in Fiscal Year 2025 by county

Cases by county

- 1-3
- 4-6
- 7-9
- 10-12

First number is total number of investigations for the county, and number in parenthesis is the number of investigations that had a violation.

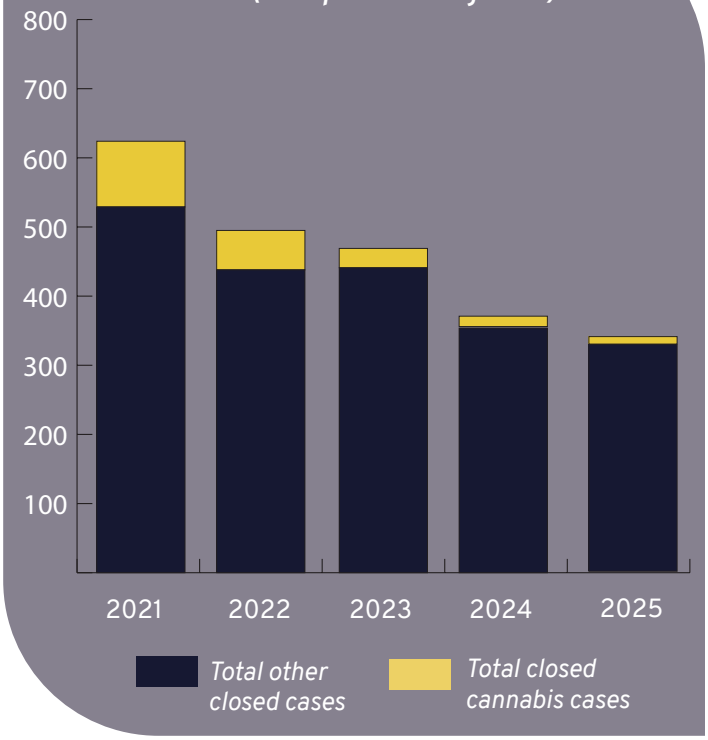
Where were the Pesticide Enforcement Program's Use Investigations occurring in fiscal year 2025?

When the Department receives a complaint or a referral from another agency regarding pesticide use, the Department may conduct a use follow-up investigation. Figure 4 shows which counties had use follow-up investigations initiated in fiscal year 2025. The total number of investigations is reported in the figure, plus the subset of the total that ended with an enforcement action is shown in parenthesis. Not every investigation leads to an enforcement action.

How many of ODA's Pesticide Enforcement Program cases involve cannabis?

Some of the Pesticide Enforcement Program cases related to cannabis. Figure 5 shows the number of cannabis-closed cases per year as a portion of the total closed case load. The numbers vary from year to year from over 50 to around a 100 per year, which continues to decline. The 2025 fiscal year continued the downward trend in cases of 6 compared with 15 cases in 2024 fiscal year. Most of these cases are initiated through referrals from the Oregon Liquor and Cannabis Commission (OLCC).

Figure 5: Fraction of closed cases relating to cannabis (hemp and marijuana)





REGISTRATIONS

General-use vs. restricted-use pesticides

Before a pesticide product may be distributed, sold, or offered for sale in Oregon, it must be registered with ODA. Most pesticides in Oregon are available to the general consumer for sale and use ("general use pesticides"). However, some pesticides are classified as restricted-use pesticides (RUPs). Generally, an RUP may only be sold to and used by a certified applicator with an active license for the uses covered by their certification. Some RUPs may be applied by a noncertified person if the application is made under the direct supervision of a certified applicator.

A pesticide is generally classified as RUP if it poses a higher risk to human health or the environment relative to general-use pesticides. Classifying a pesticide as an RUP is a way to mitigate the risks the product poses by ensuring that those using the product have received the appropriate training to apply it in a safe and effective manner.

Most RUPs registered in Oregon are classified as RUPs by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). However, a product may also be classified as a "state restricted-use pesticide" by ODA.

What is an SLN label?

Under FIFRA Section 24(c), ODA may issue a "Special Local Need" (SLN) registration if there is a pest problem in our state and there are no registered products available to address it. An SLN label allows a specific product to be used on a specific crop or crops not found on the main container label. SLNs are crucial for specialty crop growers who typically have access to fewer products than growers of larger-acreage commodities. With over 200 crops grown in our state, it is no wonder that there are so many SLN registrations in Oregon. These registrations have allowed Oregon's diverse agriculture to weather pest pressures and have also allowed ODA to customize risk mitigation measures to protect human health and our environment.

Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

As part of ODA's commitment to public health, the Pesticides Program prioritized reviewing applications for new disinfectant registrations during the COVID-19 Pandemic (Table 1) and the program is still seeing its effects. The number of pesticide products registered in Oregon increased so significantly from 2020-2022 in large part due to the number of newly registered disinfectants (Table 2). While the number of pesticide products registered has decreased since 2022, there are still over 1,000 more pesticide products registered for sale and distribution in Oregon than there were before the Pandemic.

*Table 1: Total number of pesticide products registered at the conclusion of each registration year (Nov. 15-Nov. 15)**

Pesticide Products		
Year	**Number of products registered (including SLN labels)**	**Net change**
2018	13,815	
2019	13,929	+114
2020	14,401	+472
2021	15,142	+741
2022	15,599	+457
2023	15,530	-69
2024	15,319	-211
2025	15,001	-318

**The new registration year always begins in mid-November, usually around the 15th. The exact date may change from year to year to account for weekends.*

Chlorpyrifos Update

Per Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 603-057-0545, the only chlorpyrifos-containing products that may be sold, used, and distributed in Oregon are granular products, commercial pre-plant seed treatments, and chlorpyrifos impregnated cattle ear tags. As of the date of this report, there are no longer any chlorpyrifos containing products registered for use in the state.

What is a "minimum risk pesticide?"

While most pesticides must first be registered with EPA before obtaining registration at the state level, certain pesticides are exempt from federal registration under FIFRA Section 25(b). Also called "minimum risk pesticides," EPA has exempted these pesticides from federal registration because they pose lower risks to human health and the environment compared to non-exempt, federally registered pesticides. However, they still require registration with ODA under the Oregon Pesticide Control Act. These products are limited to certain ingredients (e.g., certain essential oils) and cannot claim to control pests of public-health significance.



Table 2: Changes in pesticide registrations

Changes in Pesticide Registrations								
	2018	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Pesticide Product Registration (PPR) Registrants**	1,375	1,385	1,505	1,607	1,589	1,528	1,514	1,483
Products registered, including...	**13,815**	**13,929**	**14,401**	**15,142**	**15,599**	**15,530**	**15,319**	**15,001**
Special Local Need (SLN) labels	239	241	250	267	267	271	282	262
Minimum risk pesticides	743	818	924	924	955	990	989	1,010
Restricted-use pesticides (including SLN labels)	551	540	559	550	643***	652***	641	542
Pesticides on Cannabis Guide List	418	434	513	534	551	388****	393	381
Products dual-registered with Fertilizer Program	367	339	304	308	308	322	324	327

***To sell or distribute pesticide products in Oregon, a company must obtain a PPR. Generally, the number of PPRs can be thought of as the number of companies whose pesticide products are being sold and distributed in Oregon.*

****The number of restricted-use pesticides for registration years 2022 and 2023 are higher than what was reported in past annual reports. This is because SLN labels and state restricted-use pesticides had not been counted appropriately. The Registrations Section sincerely apologizes for this oversight.*

*****This decrease is in part due to the removal of products whose registrations had been voluntarily canceled. Between 2016 and 2022, 177 products had been canceled and should have been removed from this list. The Registrations Section apologizes for this oversight.*

Table 3: Registration actions completed per registration year

	Calendar Year			
Action Type	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
New Products Registered (including SLNs)	1,458	1,343	1,110	1,294
Registrations Canceled (including SLNs)	1,285	1,062	1,410	1,616
Federal Supplemental Labels Approved	58	37	23	16
2(ee) Recommendations Approved	52	52	74	62



CERTIFICATION AND LICENSING

ODA administers applicator certification, and applicator and dealer licensing as part of a cooperative agreement with EPA to ensure pesticide applicators and consultants are knowledgeable about state and federal laws, safety and environmental protection measures, and pest management best practices by administering examinations and accrediting continuing education events.

In addition to these routine functions, the ODA certification and training program section is currently working to implement federal requirements adopted by the EPA in 2017. The revised Certification of Pesticide Applicators rule (40 CFR 171) requires broad changes in Oregon, including:

» Increased standards for certifying and training users of restricted-use pesticides (RUPs);

» Increased protection for noncertified applicators using RUPs, who are under the direct supervision of a certified applicator, through enhanced pesticide safety training and standards;

» Broadened scope of applicability of new and existing requirements to include pesticide use activities, such as mixing and loading and applications; and

» Modified recordkeeping requirements for pesticide application and sale.

ODA has made substantial progress toward implementation. In October 2022, the EPA approved ODA's revised certification and training plan (C&T plan). Additionally, in late 2023 ODA adopted rule amendments to implement the enforcement authorities granted by House Bill 2031 (2021) and required by the federal Certification of Pesticide Applicators rule.

To fully come into compliance with these federal regulations, ODA must work to amend and adopt new rules through the rulemaking process. Two new, and 14 amended rules are anticipated. In 2025, ODA amended the implementation timeline for the C&T plan to allow rulemaking to be broken up into discrete units and implemented over multiple years through 2030. ODA anticipates that this approach will allow for more robust engagement and input from interested parties.

Additionally, ODA must:

Table 4: Number of Active Licenses in 2025

License type	Number
Commercial Applicators	3,774
Private Applicators	3,528
Public Applicators	2,059
Immediately Supervised Trainees	1,761
Commercial Operators	1,035
Apprentice	1,000
Consultants	593
Dealers	237
Aerial Applicators	165
Noncommercial Applicators	106

» Revise approximately 19 manuals and associated exams;

» Develop a new annual training for non-certified applicators; and

» Develop a special continuing education training program to provide a pathway for currently certified and licensed individuals to meet new federal knowledge standards without retaking the updated exams.

Educational materials are being developed in partnership with the Pesticide Safety Education Program (PSEP) at Oregon State University. As ODA engages in this work, we are strongly committed to increasing access to Spanish-language educational materials and training, which are currently limited in availability.

LICENSING

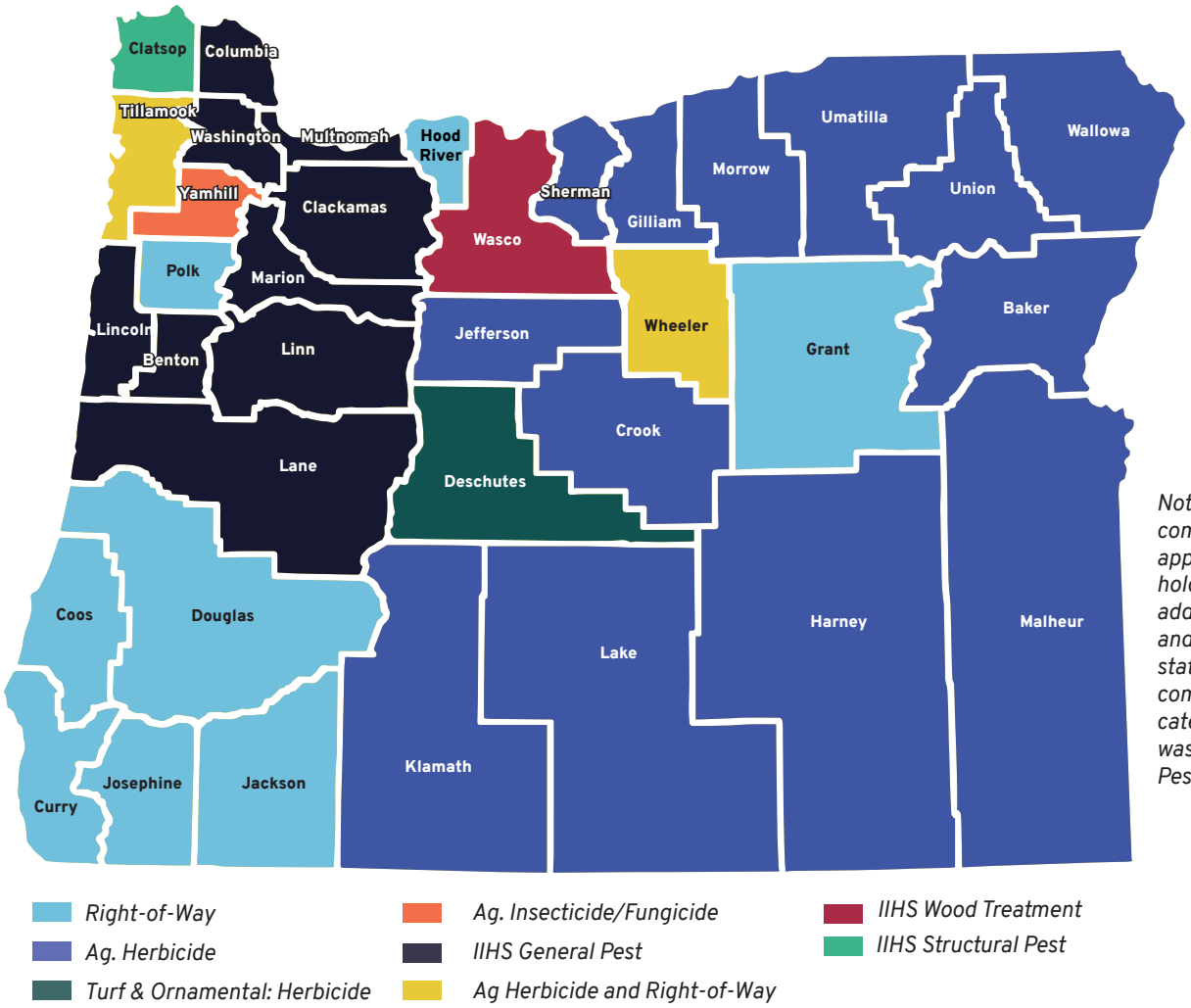
An individual may become "certified" when they demonstrate that they know how to use pesticides safely and legally by passing the required examinations. They may then qualify to apply for a pesticide applicator or consultant license, which allows them to perform pesticide-related tasks that would otherwise be prohibited by law. Examples of tasks that required a pesticide license include, but are not limited to:



- Buying, using, or supervising the use of restricted use pesticides (RUPs). There are certain exceptions regarding supervision.
- Applying or supervising the application of any pesticide to someone else's property (private or public land), except when part of very limited landscape maintenance work that meets specific conditions.
- Applying any pesticide via aircraft, including Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), also known as Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UASs) or drones.
- Applying or supervising the application of any pesticide as a public employee using power-driven application equipment.
- Advising others on the use of RUPs.

ODA currently administers 10 license types, including a new license adopted in late 2023, and 22 license categories, each requiring one or more examinations, as shown in Table 3. The license categories held by licensed applicators limit the scope of work they are authorized to perform, such as the types of property they may treat with pesticides (e.g., agricultural crops, turf and ornamental areas, commercial and residential buildings) and the types of pesticides they may use (e.g., herbicides, insecticides, fumigants). The most common license categories held by commercial applicators in each Oregon county in 2025 is displayed in Figure 5.

Figure 5: Most common commercial applicator license category in each county in 2025



Note: For Oregon commercial applicator license holders with addresses in Idaho and Washington states, the most common license category in 2025 was IIHS General Pest.

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CONTINUING EDUCATION

In addition, Certification and Licensing staff accredit continuing education events offered by universities, industry, and others. Licensed pesticide applicators and consultants attend ODA-accredited trainings to maintain and expand their knowledge. To maintain their license, applicators and consultants must attend a certain amount of ODA-accredited trainings over a specific time period that depends on their license type. If they do not meet the continuing education requirements, then they must retake and pass the required exams. In 2025, over 1,300 accredited trainings were offered. The total number of accredited trainings and relative proportion of trainings offered in various formats (i.e., in-person, live webinar, on-demand online) in 2025 was approximately five percent less than in 2024 (Figure 6). In 2025, less than five percent of continuing education trainings were offered in a language other than English (Figure 7). This is broadly consistent with the availability of such training over the previous five years.

In 2025, ODA-accredited continuing education trainings covered a wide-range of topics such as applicator safety, pollinator protection, water quality, and Integrated Pest Management (IPM). The collective quantity of time spent on specific topics at ODA-accredited continuing education trainings are displayed in Figure 7. When compared to 2024, the largest increases in training time were for worker protection standard and pesticide applicator certification/licensing-related topics. Less training time was offered on topics like water quality, OSHA hazard communication standard, and pesticide risk/hazards, when compared with 2024.

ODA supported the Pesticide Safety Education Program (PSEP) at Oregon State University (OSU). PSEP provides educational materials and events that keep pesticide applicators up to date on the latest science and regulations.

In 2025, OSU PSEP trained over 2,000 professional pesticide applicators how to use pesticides with caution, protecting human health and the environment. These included 999 professionals attending webinars, 434 attending courses in person, and 698 taking self-paced courses online. Among the over 1,000 participants who completed course evaluations, about half (49%) said they learned something that would help them reduce their pesticide use, and over 60% said they learned something that would help them use pesticides more effectively, or more safely.

Figure 6: Changes in delivery method of continuing education trainings

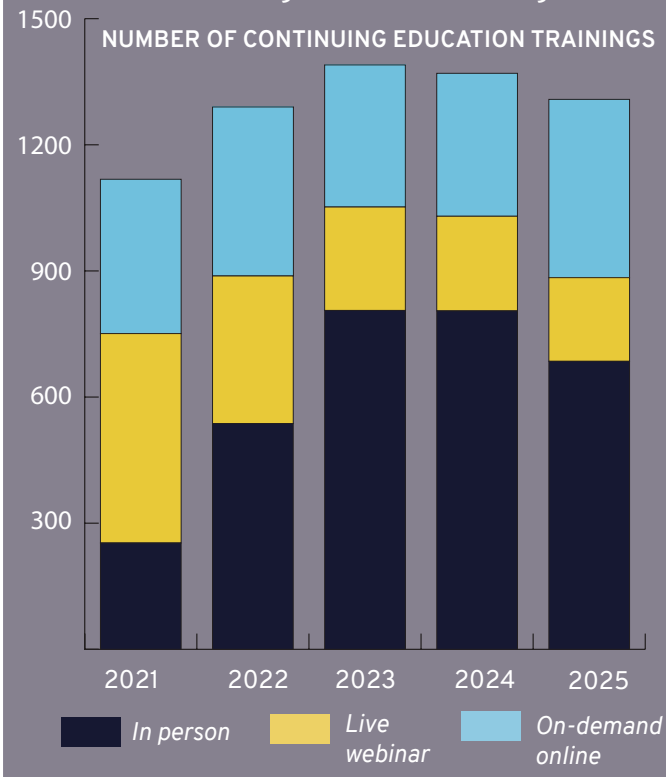


Figure 7: Continuing education trainings by language of instruction

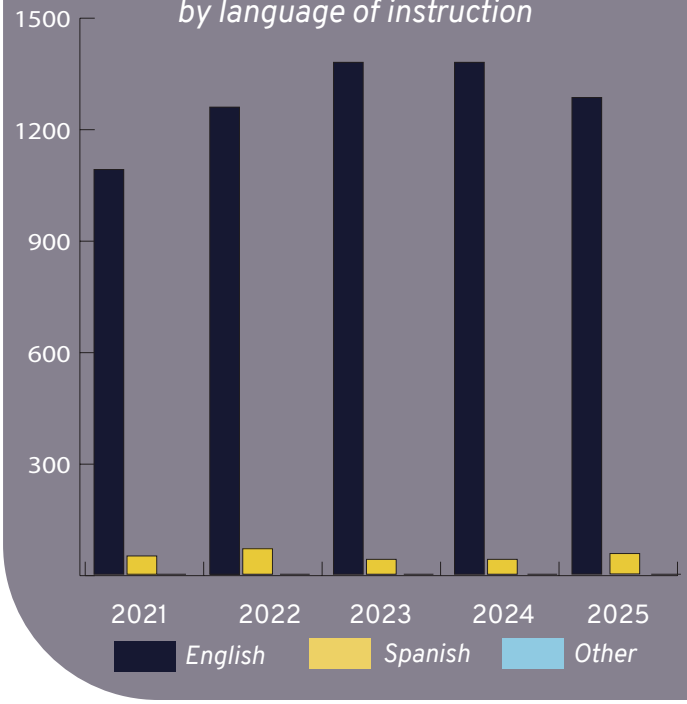
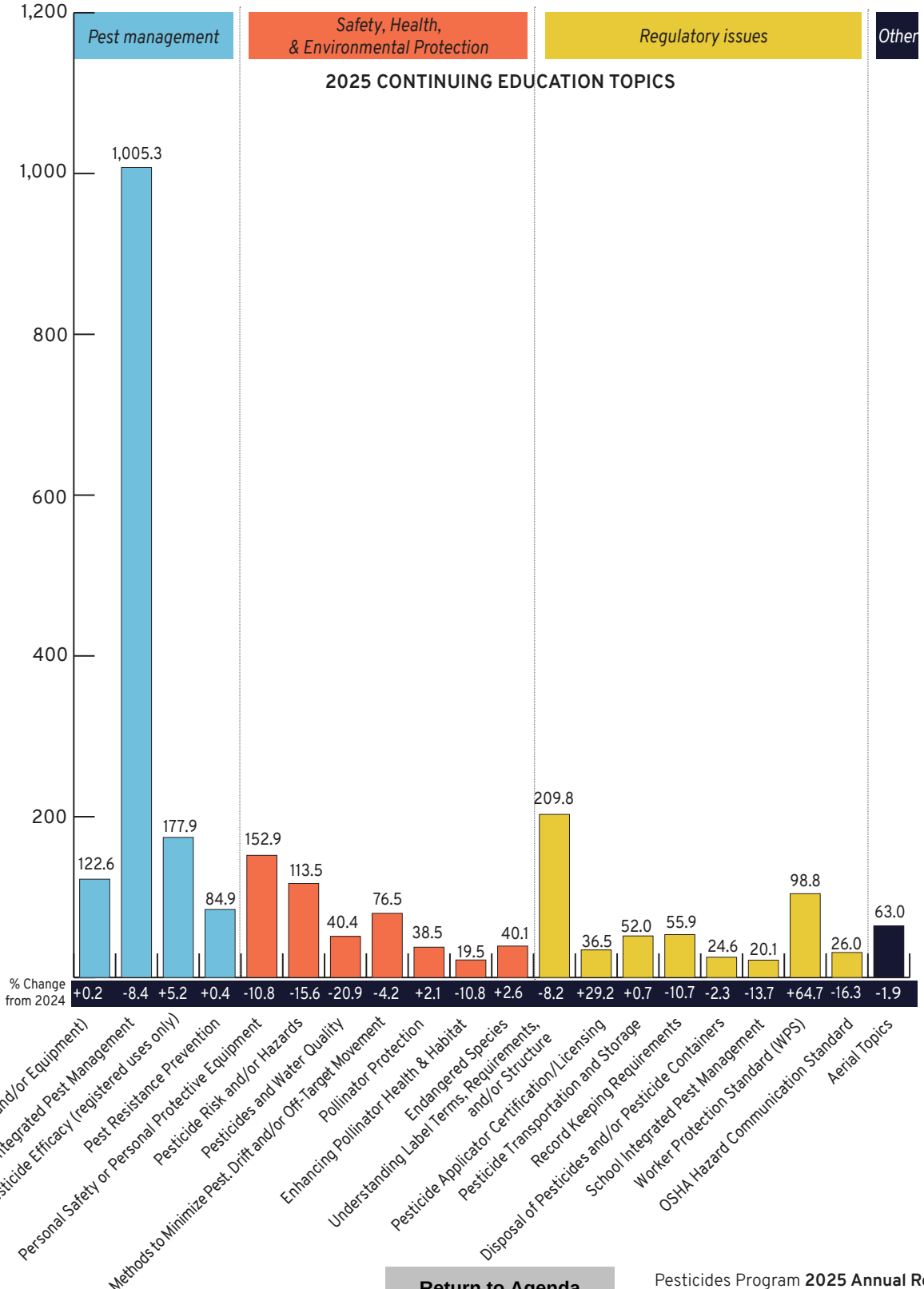




Figure 8: Hours of event training offered by topic



Return to Agenda



OUTREACH AND CUSTOMER SERVICE

The Pesticides Program continually strives to enhance communication and customer service for all those we serve. Highlighted below are ways the Pesticides Program is engaging with and enhancing our services for customers who primarily speak a language other than English.

Over the Phone:

ODA maintains a customer service voicemail box on the agency main telephone line (503.986.4550) to assist Spanish-speaking customers seeking ODA services. In 2025, we received over 100 calls through the Spanish telephone line and provided assistance on a wide variety of topics spanning the Department. Additionally, ODA ensures prompt service by utilizing a professional translation service that can provide on-demand interpretive services in over 100 languages.

In-House Translation Services:

ODA publications, official communications, and other resources are translated into Spanish by an in-house team of experts to ensure that translations are technically accurate and culturally appropriate. In 2025, this team provided technical translation expertise on dozens of Spanish-language resources. Of these, over 80% were on pesticide-related topics. Some examples include:

- Broadcast (GovDelivery) email messages
- Pesticide advisories
- Guidance documents
- Study material for pesticide exams
- Educational videos covering the school Integrated Pest Management (IPM) law
- Forms for license applicants

Spanish-Language Trainings and Community Engagement:

The Pesticides Program supported a Hood River Soil & Water Conservation District (SWCD) pilot project to offer Spanish-language pre-license trainings through grants and by contributing staff time and expertise. These trainings were developed and delivered in collaboration with Oregon State University (OSU) and the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA). Additionally, the Hood River SWCD hosted 10 pesticide continuing education events in Spanish that educated 409 people and offered a total of 54 pesticide continuing education credits.

During 2025, the Pesticides Program also reached over 650 individuals at in-person and online events to increase awareness and provide education on the Worker Protection Standard (WPS), including pesticide safety topics for agricultural workers and pesticide handlers, and guidelines for agricultural employers' compliance. The ODA Pesticides Program participated in 21 events, of which 17 were in-person and four were remote. Of these, 33.4% were delivered in Spanish. ODA participated in regional WPS events together with in-state and out-of-state partners such as OSU, Hood River SWCD, Columbia Gorge Fruit Growers Association, Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Department of Education, and Washington State Department of Ag.

Inclusive Hiring Process:

ODA's inclusive hiring process has increased the number of bilingual staff in the Pesticides Program. We believe that the diverse skills, expertise, and lived experiences that our staff collectively bring enable the Pesticides Program to continue to enhance customer service for all those we serve.

STAY UP-TO-DATE

You may subscribe to receive ODA Pesticide Bulletins and pesticide advisories at https://oda.direct/AdvisorySignUp and find more information at https://oda.direct/PesticidesCurrentIssues.

LINKS TO RELATED RESOURCES

EPA-Approved Certification and Training Plan

https://oda.fyi/CPARD-Menu

Pesticide Information Center OnLine (PICOL)

https://picol.cahnrs.wsu.edu/

Pesticide Stewardship Partnership (PSP)

https://oda.direct/PSP

Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

https://oda.direct/IPM, https://oda.direct/IPMSchools,



Pollinator Protection

https://www.oregonbeeproject.org/

https://oda.direct/PollinatorInfo

Find more information about the Pesticides Analytical and Response Center (PARC), including an biennial reports:

https://oda.direct/PARC

Learn more about ODA's Agricultural Water Quality Management Program:

https://oda.direct/AgWQPlans

Find more information about Worker Protection Standards:

https://oda.direct/WPS

https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-worker-safety/agricultural-worker-protection-standard-wps

CONTACT INFORMATION

Oregon Department of Agriculture, Pesticides Program

635 Capitol St NE, Suite 100

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone: 503.986.4635, 503.986.4550 (español)

Email: pesticide-expert@oda.oregon.gov

More information may be found at https://oda.direct/AboutPesticides

2026 Q1 (March – June) Program Updates

Board of Agriculture Meeting – June 3-5, 2026

Administration

Wolf Depredation and Compensation Grant Program

The 2026 grant year was the first to operate under the changes made by SB 777 (2025), the first major update to the program in over a decade. Key changes include allowing compensation multipliers up to five times fair market value (capped at $25,000 per animal) and raising the required minimum for prevention funding from 30% to 50% of total grant funds.

2026 At a Glance

Sixteen counties applied, requesting over **$3.19 million** total. Available funding across all sources came to approximately **$2.28 million** for the biennium. ODA paid out **$1,155,160** in 2026:

Category	Requested	Paid
Depredation	$1,304,471	$577,703
Prevention	$1,856,420	$561,863
Necessary Expenses	$31,217	$15,595

Because requests exceeded available funds, ODA used structured allocation methods to guarantee each county received at least their fair market value for depredation losses and used a tiered cap approach for prevention that tied funding levels to documented wolf activity.

Central Oregon Protected District for Brassica

ODA convened a rules advisory committee (RAC) meeting to review and provide input on draft rules. The committee includes growers, seed industry representatives, and other people with relevant expertise.

- RAC #1 met on April 21, 2026 in Madras. The committee reviewed initial draft rules and discussed the proposed new control area structure.
- RAC #2 met on May 22, 2026, also in Madras.

Tribal Affairs

Currently in consultation with several Tribes on:

- Pesticide applicator licensing to support Tribal employees in obtaining EPA certifications to apply certain restricted use pesticides solely on Indian Country lands.
- Potentially developing Intergovernmental Agreements for ODA to deploy disaster response resources and animal care supplies in Indian Country for use during natural disasters.

Tribal representation on several ongoing Rules Advisory Committees (RACs):

- Livestock Identification (Brands) program

- Fee increases for the Weights and Measures program
- Local advisory committees for Ag Water Quality rule updates

Emergency Managers and Animal Health professionals from several Tribes will be participating in an infectious disease response tabletop exercise for New World Screwworm hosted by ODA's Animal Health team in July.

Food Safety, Animal Health, and Lab Services

Rusty Rock, Division Director, rusty.rock@oda.oregon.gov 503-508-2262

Retail and Manufactured Foods

Top Accomplishments:

- Program staff completed proposed revisions to the Food Code including meetings with representative business across the state in partnership with Oregon Health Authority.
- Staff have completed approximately 63% of the current FDA contract work and expect full completion by the end of July. Proposal for following year is in process.
- Year-to-date, overdue/aged inspection inventory has reduced by 11%, following 28% in 2025 and 24% in 2024. Cumulatively, down 68% since 2021.

Issues, Compliance Concerns, or External Pressures:

- We anticipate a need to manage change related to the Food Code update with both industry and staff. The primary focus will be on education during this transition.

State Meat Inspection

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- Training of new staff on methods to maintain compliance with USDA cooperative agreement requirements

Lab Services

Top Accomplishments:

- The ODA lab continues to progress towards an alternate method of for the monitoring of marine biotoxins. The lab now has almost all necessary materials and equipment onsite and has submitted a proposal to FDA for them to validate the new method.
- The lab is fully staffed as of the end of April.
- Titan LIMS (lab software) implementation continues to go well with only minor hiccups (Dairy, Shellfish, Food, CAFO and Pesticides live)
- Little to no backlogs in Pesticide and Fertilizer areas

Issues, Compliance Concerns, or External Pressures:

- Supply chain challenges continue to drive cost pressures and extend lead times.

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- Continued succession planning, balancing of workloads.

- Accreditation, audits, and proficiency testing cycles through summer and leading into fall.

Agriculture Services Division

Casey Prentiss, Division Director, casey.prentiss@oda.oregon.gov 541-212-3361

Shipping Point Inspection

Top Accomplishments:

- Due to the large volume of cull onions in the Treasure Valley, the department, working with industry, put a temporary rule in place to amend the Onion Maggot order in Malheur County to change rate of onions allowed to be reapplied per acre from 80 tons to the agronomic rate. Additionally, references to the PNW Pest Management guide were removed.

Issues, Compliance Concerns, or External Pressures:

- The program is working with partners to raise fees consistent with service levels.
- Crop movement is slow overall.

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- Cherry and berry seasons will begin in early June and extend through the summer.

Certification Program

Auditing has started for the third-party food safety and organic programs across the state. There has been an 8% increase the organic programs customer base so far in 2026 due to Strengthening Organic Enforcement and increased interest in organic products. The organic program is currently working on raising customer fees to be effective for the 2027 year.

Field Burning/Smoke Management

Top Accomplishments:

- Registration for the 2026 field burning season was completed. ODA registered 10,546 acres for 27 growers.

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- The 2026 field burning season will begin on July 6, 2026.

Livestock Identification Program

Top Accomplishments:

- Undergoing rulemaking to address three areas of the program:
    - Establishing a permanent Brands Advisory Committee
    - Improving the process to determine brand eligibility and resolve brand design conflicts
    - Increase fees for certain inspection types.
- RAC Meetings are scheduled are for May 13, May 27, and June 10. More information and meeting links are available at www.oda.direct/Rulemaking.

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- Complete Livestock Identification rulemaking, including finalizing rule language, publication in the Oregon Bulletin and holding a public hearing.

Produce Safety Program

This program will continue to operate for a sixth and final year through June 30, 2026, after a one-year proposed funding extension by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The FDA intends to fund the additional year, but that funding is not yet guaranteed. The next funding cycle will not start until July 1, 2027, and will not have any options for non-regulatory programs. ODA's program has now taught 85 Produce Safety Alliance Grower Training classes reaching over 1,830 students.

Seed Regulatory Program

Top Accomplishments:

- The program investigated and took action on multiple claims under the Slow Pay No Pay Law. Slow Pay No Pay refers to a set of statutes that were implemented to prevent "slow payment" or "non-payment" to grass seed growers by seed dealers for their crops. It puts in place a set of minimum contract standards, deadlines for seed payments, and a process for department to investigate claims and make determinations about payment.

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- Investigate Slow Pay No Pay Claims as received.
- Host Grass Seed Price Negotiations if requested by industry.

Natural Resource Division

Isaak Stapleton, Division Director, Isaak.stapleton@oda.oregon.gov 503-931-5608

Pesticides Program – Registration and Certification

Top Accomplishments:

- Hired a permanent Operation and Policy Analyst 2 (Pesticides Program Analyst) to help the program improve processes and materials using data analytics. This is a new position.
- Hired a limited duration Natural Resource Specialist 3 (Bilingual Certification and Licensing Specialist) to assist with creating and updating Spanish language resources and exams. This is a new position.
- Two new Natural Resource Specialist 3s (Registration Specialists) have helped shorten the backlog of registration applications resulting from the vacancy of two of the three Pesticide Registration specialist team.

Issues, Compliance Concerns, or External Pressures:

- Working to improve outreach to unlicensed pesticide users and prospective users. Especially people seeking to be licensed to apply via Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (i.e., drones), roof treatments for moss, and Spanish-language speakers.

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- Adjusting work plans based on the changes in capacity of partners, resulting from shifts or loss of funds.
- Planning for the possibility of obtaining OERF to help modernize the materials used to educate and assess the competency of pesticide users.
- Put contracts in place or set dates to offer paper-based pesticide exams to assess needs.

Pesticides Program – Investigation/Enforcement

Top Accomplishments:

- To proactively promote compliance the Pesticide Enforcement team:
    - Presented to over 1300 persons at 16 in-person events and 4 online meetings about topics like pesticide regulations and lessons learned/case studies.
    - Published two additional school IPM law modules on YouTube in both English and Spanish to increase understanding and compliance with Oregon's school IPM law. Target audience is school IPM coordinators. Available anytime at no charge at: https://oda.fyi/IPMSchoolsPlaylist
- The team also completed and closed 98 cases (included a mixture of cases such as complaint-initiated investigations and routine compliance monitoring inspections).
- Continued to develop and strengthen partnerships. For example,
    - In January ODA participated in EPA Region 10 Director's Meeting that also included Region 10 state and tribal partners (with Pesticides Programs) to discuss regional hot topics, regulatory changes and issues.
    - In February seven of ODA's Pesticide Investigators attended, presented and participated in EPA Region 10's Pesticide Inspector Training in Walla Walla, WA with other Region 10 inspectors/investigators. This training occurs every year and is an important component to ODA's cooperative agreement and co-regulatory work with EPA.
    - In March many of ODA Pesticides Program staff joined Oregon OSHA and many other agencies and universities (e.g. ODFW, ODF, OSU, OWRD, DEQ, OHA, SAIF, BOLI, NPIC, State Fire Marshal, OLCC, Employment Dept.) to present and participate in Oregon's Pesticides Symposium to discuss emerging issues and challenges relating to pesticide regulations and to promote coordination and communication between agencies.

Compliance Notes:

- In 2025, the program received 9 separate complaints concerning drift onto vineyards. In 2026, the program continues to meet with partners and look for outreach opportunities to promote awareness around the topic.
- The program has also received multiple complaints during spring 2026 regarding unlicensed companies conducting moss control/pesticide applications for others on roofs.

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- Complaint initiated pesticide investigation cases typically increase in the Spring, so the program will likely see an increase in this work into the next quarter. Will continue to work on routine

compliance monitoring activities plus completing EPA Producer Establishment Inspections as part of the cooperative agreement with the EPA.

- Program will be rolling out social media messaging to promote awareness around licensing requirements when applying moss control pesticides for others. Plus, additional social media messaging to promote compliance.

Fertilizer Program

Top Accomplishments:

- The program caught up on the cases pending lab sample results from 2025.
- The program has been working to improve efficiency of internal processes.

Issues, Compliance Concerns, or External Pressures:

- The program experienced an increase in compliance violations relating to tonnage reporting. Registrants are required to file a report twice per year for tonnage. The program is doing additional outreach ahead of the next reporting period.

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- Onboard and train for the new case review position.
- Work with the ODA lab and IT teams to incorporate the lab's new LIMS for sample result reporting.
- Continue working to digitize the program's paper files.

Ag Water Quality Program

Top Accomplishments:

- The new Lower Umatilla Basin Groundwater Management Area (LUB GWMA) Agricultural Water Quality Rules were filed and finalized. The team is now focusing on outreach for implementation.
- Several listening sessions for input on development of the Willamette Temperature Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Agricultural Implementation plan have been completed. These listening sessions have been with agricultural groups, conservation groups, SWCD staff, boards, and Local Advisory Committee members, and others open to the general public.
- A new Agricultural Water Quality data HUB that has all work related to the Soil and Water Conservation Districts is completed and functional – Scope of Work and Strategic Implementation Areas data has been entered for the last 6 years.

Issues, Compliance Concerns, or External Pressures:

- Concerns related to adequacy of the Agricultural Water Quality Rules (Department of Environmental Quality and conservation partners) to meet temperature TMDL needs.
- Concerns from agricultural community/producers of potential impacts from temperature TMDL implementation plans and agricultural water quality rules.

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- LUB GWMA rules outreach
- Finish draft Willamette Temperature TMDL agricultural implementation plan

- Agency coordination with DEQ on TMDL and program implementation

Soil and Water Conservation Districts Program

Top Accomplishments:

- Department staff have worked with OWEB staff to host several listening sessions for SWCD and Watershed Council staff on proposed rulemaking for the SWCD and Watershed Council capacity grants.
- Department staff coordinated SWCD manager trainings for the west side and east side managers. This training was two half days and focused on team/employee development and administrative management.

Issues, Compliance Concerns, or External Pressures:

- Continued engagement with OWEB on the upcoming capacity grant rulemaking process. OWEB staff will go to the OWEB Board in July to get approval to start the rulemaking process and form a rules advisory committee.

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- Continued coordination with OWEB on capacity grant rulemaking process.
- Staff will be reviewing SWCD Scope of Work reporting.

Confined Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) Program

Top Accomplishments:

- Onboarded a CAFO Permit Coordinator, a new position based in Salem
- Posted the 2025 CAFO Program Annual Report on the ODA CAFO webpage.
    - By the numbers in 2025: 473 permitted CAFOs, 637 inspections total, and 99.2% of the 497 routine inspections were found to be compliant with permit conditions.
- Issued the Oregon CAFO National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit #01-2026 on May 15, 2026, after making two edits to the draft permit:
    - Removal of the specific 12-inch water table depth limitation to accommodate site-specific water table depths, soils and hydrologic characteristics. For example, areas with highly permeable soils but water tables at depths greater than 12 inches that could impact water quality. The permit includes multiple groundwater protection requirements, including those in S2.C which are designed to address site-specific conditions and are sufficient to protect groundwater quality.
    - Removal of the specified date of September 1st as the beginning date to calculate the amount of precipitation and instead maintained the condition of taking a post-harvest soil sample prior to 3 inches of rainfall or post-harvest irrigation. This allows for flexibility in harvest timing regionally while still requiring post-harvest soil testing to be conducted.

Issues, Compliance Concerns, or External Pressures:

- Continue to work with Oregon Water Resources Department on CAFO Water Supply Plans (WSPs). Current concerns relate to 1) permittees submitting incomplete forms, 2) when permittees will be required to submit an updated WSP form (i.e., just when making substantial changes as detailed in permit?), 3) impact of water limitations in Critical Groundwater Areas on a facility's ability to grow, and 4) OWRD's definition of "increasing" not aligning with the definition of "expanding" in ORS468B.215.

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- Renew the 323 facilities on the Oregon CAFO NPDES General Permit #01-2016 to general permit #01-2026
- Draft Oregon CAFO WPCF General Permit #01
- Recruit and onboard a new CAFO inspector for northeast Oregon
- Update the Environmental Quality Commission and ODA Memorandum of Understanding relating to the CAFO Program that expires December 31, 2026

Natural Resources Administrative Team

Top Accomplishments:

- The NRD administrative team has successfully completed the licensing period for Pesticide users, Pesticide Product Registrations, and Fertilizer. CAFO specialists finished the annual reporting and continues to work on the water supply plan work for CAFO operators in conjunction with CAFO inspectors and the Water Resource Division.
- The NRD administrative team continues to make steady progress on digitization efforts leading up to the ODA building restack. The current priority is to digitize 449 CAFO operator files through a two-phased approach: Phase 1 (scanning) and Phase 2 (separating, renaming individual forms, and filing digitally). Overall completion is 33% with completion anticipated for July 2026.
- NRD Administrative staff continue to support the OneODA modernization project by providing frontline subject matter expertise to ensure licensing systems and CRM development efficiently and effectively improve license renewal processes both internally and externally.

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- Get the Water Quality administrative staff position filled, onboarded and trained.
- Continue leading the digitization efforts for Natural Resource Division physical files
- Assist as subject matter experts with the OneODA modernization of ODA's CRM and licensing database

Plant Protection and Conservation Division

Chris Benemann, Division Director, chris.benemann@oda.oregon.gov 503-986-4678

Hemp Program

Top Accomplishments:

- Following collaboration between ODA and OLCC, **OLCC's Hemp Product Registry** is now live and actively registering cannabinoid-containing hemp products intended for human or animal consumption in Oregon. Products such as beverages, gummies, and pre-rolls containing CBD, CBG, and/or THC must now meet Oregon testing, packaging, and labeling requirements before approval and listing in a searchable public registry. This has improved consumer transparency and product safety in alignment with SB 4121 (2025).
- ODA Hemp substantially increased regulatory oversight of licensed hemp handlers and vendor sites through expanded proactive inspection, enhanced inspector straining, strengthened handler regulations, and development of a new Hemp Handler Inspection Report checklist. The Program has shifted from a largely reactive enforcement model toward a more proactive, education-based compliance approach. The program now has 5 inspectors (up from the previous 4) to cover the state.
- The Hemp Program strengthened partnerships with regulatory and law enforcement agencies statewide, improving coordinated outreach, compliance, and enforcement efforts. These collaborative relationships have enhanced the Program's ability to identify and address noncompliant operations and remove bad actors from the industry when necessary.

Issues, Compliance Concerns, or External Pressures:

- Registry costs ($400 annually per product type) and the expense of full compliance testing continue to create financial pressure for some hemp businesses. Concerns regarding registry costs lessened after clarification that multiple product varieties within the same product type may be covered under a single application and fee. However, testing requirements — which have existed since 2016 — continue to pose challenges, particularly for smaller businesses.
- Many out-of-state manufacturers selling hemp products into Oregon do not have access to laboratories capable of meeting Oregon's stringent testing standards, resulting in significant testing deficiencies and delayed approvals within the registry process.
- Vendor site inspections revealed that some licensees are operating beyond the scope of their licenses by repackaging, relabeling, or processing hemp products without obtaining handler licenses. In addition, many vendor sites remain uninspected due to the relatively recent implementation of the vendor licensing framework.
- Increased identification and enforcement of noncompliant operations have also resulted in higher legal costs associated with pursuing violations and contested enforcement actions.

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- ODA, OHA, and OLCC will continue exploring pathways to improve testing access for out-of-state manufacturers whose products are sold in Oregon. Additional guidance will also be developed to help manufacturers and laboratories better understand Oregon's testing, sampling, and compliance requirements.
- Inspectors will continue integrating handler and vendor site visits into grow site inspection routes to increase proactive outreach, strengthen relationships with licensees, improve communication, and identify compliance issues earlier through education and corrective action.

- The Hemp Program will continue emphasizing collaborative compliance strategies, including reasonable settlement agreements, reduced civil penalties where appropriate, and corrective action plans designed to improve compliance while reducing the need for lengthy and costly contested case hearings.

Insect Pest Prevention and Management (IPPM) Program

Top Accomplishments:

- **Successful recruitment for a new** IPPM Program Manager. Genoveva Rodriguez joined ODA on May 4th. She will oversee program planning, coordination, and implementation, ensuring effective operations and strategic alignment with agency goals. Ms. Rodriguez will also provide leadership to staff, manage program resources, and support stakeholder engagement.
- **Japanese Beetle Program** will continue its eradication and monitoring in 2026 and into 2027 with $1.8M in renewed funding through House Bill 5204, allowing the agency to maintain essential protections for Oregon's plant industries. Online property consent collection began in March, treatments started in mid-April, and trapping will continue through September, with expanded efforts in Salem and La Grande following single-beetle detections last year. In 2025, program activities reduced beetle numbers by 92% since 2016, with 1,918 beetles trapped statewide, mostly at one Washington County property. Seasonal recruitment was successful, bringing on nine staff members to support the 2026 Japanese Beetle trapping operations.
- **USDA Plant Protection and Survey Funding** was awarded at a total of $1,477,492 to support multiple projects across Oregon. Funded work includes multi-species spongy moth detection, exotic wood borer and bark beetle surveys, fruit crop pest monitoring, national identification support, biological control research for Japanese beetle, and several taxonomic identification guide projects. These investments strengthen early detection, diagnostics, and response capacity for invasive pests, supporting both state and national plant health priorities.

Issues, Compliance Concerns, or External Pressures:

- Oregon is facing rapidly growing pressure from multiple invasive pests—and ODA's ability to respond is being stretched thin. This year, ODA did **not** receive USDA funding for several high-priority biological control and early-detection projects. These gaps directly affect ODA's detection and response to threats that put Oregon's forests, farms, and ecosystems at risk. Reduced investment in early detection tools like environmental DNA (eDNA) or biocontrol of pests like spotted winged drosophila (a major pest of berry and tree fruit), hinder the state's early detection and long-term mitigation capacity.

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- **Monitor Seasonal Changes & Impacts.** Milder winters and longer spring and summer seasons are extending the reproductive period for invasive species. These shifts can disrupt the timing of ODA's monitoring and control programs. For example, in 2026 emerald ash borer is emerging 2-months earlier than previously documented. ODA will closely evaluate this year's trapping

season and adjust response strategies as needed to better align with changing seasonal conditions.

- **Yellow-Legged Hornet Survey.** On May 4, 2026, a Yellow-legged Hornet was observed and subsequently killed on a docked boat arriving from South Korea into Vancouver, Washington by an agricultural inspector. The ODA is pursuing federal funding to conduct surveys to confirm whether a local colony is present or whether this was a hitchhiking event. ODA is working closely with partner agencies to ensure rapid detection and a coordinated response.

Native Plant Program

Top Accomplishments:

- Completed Conservation and Mitigation Guidelines. This is a comprehensive guidance document that informs state agencies and permittees of the avoidance, conservation and mitigation requirements associated with potential T&E species. This document empowers agencies and their contractors to plan ahead and will streamline permitting process, limit impacts to sensitive species and lessen the consultation burden for ODA.
- Reached an agreement in principle with Douglas County to partner on conservation and mitigation projects that will offset impacts caused by landfill expansion.

Issues, Compliance Concerns, or External Pressures:

- None at this time.

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- Native Plant Program will undergo extensive rulemaking processes in 2026 and 2027 that focus on clarity revisions, alignment to ORS and an overhaul of ODA's commercial permitting processes and requirements.

Noxious Weeds Program

Top Accomplishments:

- Completed overhaul of all Statewide Management Strategies for over 60 of Oregon's highest priority weeds. These are species-specific strategies that are prescriptive at the regional level to empower local managers, clearly define ODA's approach and to inform the general public. These documents were also brought up to current branding standards and made updated to meet WCAG accessibility standards.
- Rangeland Health Initiative is making great progress and producing resources to streamline project implementation
- Rangeland Health Initiative hosted a 2-day drone applicator training and informational workshop in Pendleton that was very well attended and received.

Issues, Compliance Concerns, or External Pressures:

- The program has been asked to issue exceptions for new cultivars of a prohibited species. This process has highlighted work that needs to be done to formalize these types of requests and

processes. ODA is working closely with nursery industry partners and academia to address the matter.

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- Sharing program 2025 Annual Report with partners.
- Continued planning and implementation of Palmer Amaranth response.
- Finalize A-Rated Weed Detection Response Plan

Nursery and Christmas Tree Program

Top Accomplishments:

Oregon nursery stock ship without quarantine restrictions

- Oregon HB 5204 allocated $1.8 million to continue Japanese beetle eradication and monitoring efforts through the 2026–2027 beetle seasons, allowing Oregon to maintain Category 1 status under the U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan.
- ODA is currently working with individual states to unwind or modify temporary restrictions several states implemented regarding certification, trapping, treatment, and pre-notification requirements during the 2025 funding uncertainty.
- While most states are receptive to Oregon's reinstated program status, others (CO, NM) continue to require additional nursery-level trapping and treatments, until confidence in the long-term continuity of the program is restored.

Online Compliance and Large Retail Inspection Program

- The Online and Large Retail Compliance Inspector pilot continues to show strong compliance and outreach results focusing on online marketplaces and large retailers, including Facebook Marketplace, Etsy, eBay, Craigslist, Home Depot, Lowe's, Costco, and Walmart.
- Since coming on board in October, ODA's inspector has identified more than 150 online nursery quarantine issues and resolved over 300 licensing and shipping issues.
- The program has significantly improved outreach and voluntary compliance among small online sellers unfamiliar with Oregon plant regulations.

Nursery Program Financial and Staffing Update

- The 2026–2027 nursery license renewal cycle includes an 18.7% license fee increase, representing the first fee adjustment in approximately 10 years.
- The increase is intended to address rising program operational costs and provide support for regulatory and inspection activities.
- Revenue generated from the fee increase is planned to eventually support two additional NRS2 inspector positions to improve statewide inspection coverage, compliance response capacity, and support for emerging regulatory demands.

Issues, Compliance Concerns, or External Pressures:

- Federal budget cuts to the *Phytophthora ramorum* program and ongoing USDA funding uncertainty may impact future cooperative agreement funding levels and could create financial pressures for nursery survey, sampling, and mitigation activities within the program.

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- Due to the success of the E-commerce Regulatory Pilot Program, ODA will recruit for a permanent Online Compliance Inspector (NRS1) position to address ongoing e-commerce regulatory demands.
- Fill one NRS2 position to aid current inspection staff in backlog of outstanding nursery inspections and emergent pest issues.
- Plan field testing for the Air Curtain Incinerator (ACI) to support future mitigation efforts byway of destroying infested/infected plant material. Ability to destroy material onsite reduces the risk of spreading invasive pests (such as emerald ash borer, Mediterranean oak borer, noxious weeds, and *Phytophthora ramorum* mitigation) and can be of service to impacted land and business owners.

Agricultural Trade and Economic Development

Lindsay Eng, Deputy Director, lindsay.eng@oda.oregon.gov 971-375-1800

Local, National, and International Activities

Top Accomplishments:

- Oregon School Nutrition Association Showcase: 17 Oregon food businesses attended the March Showcase in Salem, OR, many of whom are part of the ODA/FIC School Food Product Development Program – a year-long program to develop recipes and product formulation for producers at scale in Oregon for food service markets. In the event exit survey, most producers made 4-5 buyer connections.
- Seafood Global Expo (April 18-24): For the fifth year, ODA participated in the Expo. Participating companies consistently report $20-25 million in sales each year over the last 3 years. Through the Pacific Northwest Seafood Pavilion, funded by WUSATA, the event continued to grow its presence and impact, with participating companies consistently reporting $20–25 million in sales each year, over the past three years.
- Distribution First Event (May 7-8): On May 7-8, in Mt. Vernon, Washington, ODA facilitated an event that brought together many small- to mid-sized food and beverage producers, including 15 Oregon businesses. While there are valuable opportunities to connect with buyers outside the state, identifying the right distribution partners at the appropriate scale can be challenging. In collaboration with Organically Grown Company and Puget Sound Food Hub, ODA developed a successful and financially sustainable distribution model that can be replicated in other markets.
- Celebrate Trade: Hosted by the Oregon Consular Corps on May 14th had an agriculture theme for the first time. Orchard View Farms, Calbee America, and the Oregon hazelnut industry were recognized with “Trailblazing Trade Awards”. Also, Susan Sokol Blosser received the ambassador award, and Jeanee Carver – one of the 2025 “Trailblazing Trade Award” winners – delivered the keynote address.

Issues, Compliance Concerns, or External Pressures:

- Conflict in Iran and closure of the Strait of Hormuz – Has had huge impacts to global marine shipments, including ag shipments. Shipping around the Middle East and Northern Africa are most impacted, but it's impacting all shipping with sailing dates and quotes being delayed as well as shipments not guaranteed to reach destination. The conflict has also significantly raised household expenses SE Asia, eliminating purchase of luxury goods, which will include fresh cherries, blueberries, and other premium products from Oregon if the situation persists into the season for these products.
- The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) announced Wednesday the launch of its new Office of Seafood, the first office of its kind aimed at helping commercial fishermen, aquaculture producers, and seafood processors more easily access federal programs and resources. Work continues with USDA and WUSATA to create a west coast MAP cooperator for seafood.

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- Complete ingredient research with OSU's Food Innovation Center by the end of Q2. This will help companies sell their ingredients in the US and SE Asia. It will also set them up to be more successful at the ingredient and foodservice inbound trade missions coming to Oregon in August.
- Recruit and support Oregon food, beverage and pet food companies identify and participate in WUSATA funded activities to expand sales in International markets through inbound and outbound activities. Click here for a list of activities.

Economic Development Grant Programs

Top Accomplishments:

- Closed the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program (SCBGP) 2026 application cycle and received a record number of applications: 78 in total.
- 14 of 17 Resilient Food Systems Infrastructure (RFSI) Equipment-Only Project have spent all of their funding and are officially closed. The other 3 Equipment-only Projects will be closed out this upcoming quarter. A total of $949,408.08 has been spent on the Equipment-only Projects.
- Three Regional Food and Ag Business Centers are up and running. Contracts have been executed, the centers are seeing clients, each center is assessing the unique Technical Assistance and other needs for their areas.
- The Director's Office will select the F2S award recipients and agreements will be executed by June 2026 so projects can begin this summer.

Issues, Compliance Concerns, or External Pressures:

- USDA AMS has not released the 2025 and 2026 Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) for the Organic Certification Cost Share Reimbursement (OCCSR) program yet. Once released, ODA will apply and distribute funding.
- The 3 RFSI Equipment-only projects that are not closed out have been delayed due to the equipment being made/having to be shipped from overseas.

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- Select SCBGP grants to be funded and complete the state plan and application to the USDA for the 2026 funding.
- Conducting site visits for all SCBGP and RFSI Infrastructure and Equipment-only Projects to check on progress.
- All RFSI funding for equipment-only, infrastructure and supply chain coordination funding must be spent by December 31, 2026.

Commodity Commission Oversight Program

Top Accomplishments:

- Program budget: commodity commissions pay a percentage of their annual assessments to fund the oversight program. Staff worked with the oversight advisory committee to approve the 2026 – 2027 program budget and fees.
- Commissioner training: commodity commissioners are required to complete annual training on discrimination and harassment. ODA uses the State of Oregon's Workday training platform to assign the annual training, with a targeted due date of June 30th, 2026.
- Commissioner Recruiting: the ODA Director appoints all members of ODA's commodity commissions. Each spring approximately 1/3 of all commodity commissioner appointments expire, 58 positions this year. Oversight staff leads the recruiting efforts, including issuing press releases and coordinating recruiting efforts with each commission. As of this report, 85% of open positions have received applications.

Issues, Compliance Concerns, or External Pressures:

- Current events: as noted by the economic development team, current events continue to impact all commodities. Some common themes across most commissions are fuel prices, rising fertilizer costs and increased production costs.

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- Commissioner Appointments: staff will be working to finalize the appointment process discussed above. This includes issuing appointment letters and ensuring commissioners are ready to begin their terms of service in July.
- Commission Budgets: the ODA Director must approve all commodity commission budgets. Their budgets run on a July – June budget year, and they are currently holding their annual budget meetings, except Dairy. Dairy Council's budget runs January – December. Commissions then submit their budgets to ODA for review and approval. Budgets must be approved before the start of the budget year, July 1st.
- Commission Contracts: as part of ODA's oversight responsibilities, staff review and approve commission contracts. As of this report, staff have reviewed and approved 58 contracts for the 2025/2026 budget year. Contracts span the current, commission approved, budget year, so new contracts will be drafted for the new budget year.

2026 Q1 (March – June) Program Updates

Board of Agriculture Meeting – June 3-5, 2026

Administration

Wolf Depredation and Compensation Grant Program

The 2026 grant year was the first to operate under the changes made by SB 777 (2025), the first major update to the program in over a decade. Key changes include allowing compensation multipliers up to five times fair market value (capped at $25,000 per animal) and raising the required minimum for prevention funding from 30% to 50% of total grant funds.

2026 At a Glance

Sixteen counties applied, requesting over **$3.19 million** total. Available funding across all sources came to approximately **$2.28 million** for the biennium. ODA paid out **$1,155,160** in 2026:

Category	Requested	Paid
Depredation	$1,304,471	$577,703
Prevention	$1,856,420	$561,863
Necessary Expenses	$31,217	$15,595

Because requests exceeded available funds, ODA used structured allocation methods to guarantee each county received at least their fair market value for depredation losses and used a tiered cap approach for prevention that tied funding levels to documented wolf activity.

Central Oregon Protected District for Brassica

ODA convened a rules advisory committee (RAC) meeting to review and provide input on draft rules. The committee includes growers, seed industry representatives, and other people with relevant expertise.

- RAC #1 met on April 21, 2026 in Madras. The committee reviewed initial draft rules and discussed the proposed new control area structure.
- RAC #2 met on May 22, 2026, also in Madras.

Tribal Affairs

Currently in consultation with several Tribes on:

- Pesticide applicator licensing to support Tribal employees in obtaining EPA certifications to apply certain restricted use pesticides solely on Indian Country lands.
- Potentially developing Intergovernmental Agreements for ODA to deploy disaster response resources and animal care supplies in Indian Country for use during natural disasters.

Tribal representation on several ongoing Rules Advisory Committees (RACs):

- Livestock Identification (Brands) program
- Fee increases for the Weights and Measures program
- Local advisory committees for Ag Water Quality rule updates

Emergency Managers and Animal Health professionals from several Tribes will be participating in an infectious disease response tabletop exercise for New World Screwworm hosted by ODA's Animal Health team in July.

Food Safety, Animal Health, and Lab Services

Rusty Rock, Division Director, rusty.rock@oda.oregon.gov 503-508-2262

Retail and Manufactured Foods

Top Accomplishments:

- Program staff completed proposed revisions to the Food Code including meetings with representative business across the state in partnership with Oregon Health Authority.
- Staff have completed approximately 63% of the current FDA contract work and expect full completion by the end of July. Proposal for following year is in process.
- Year-to-date, overdue/aged inspection inventory has reduced by 11%, following 28% in 2025 and 24% in 2024. Cumulatively, down 68% since 2021.

Issues, Compliance Concerns, or External Pressures:

- We anticipate a need to manage change related to the Food Code update with both industry and staff. The primary focus will be on education during this transition.

State Meat Inspection

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- Training of new staff on methods to maintain compliance with USDA cooperative agreement requirements

Lab Services

Top Accomplishments:

- The ODA lab continues to progress towards an alternate method of for the monitoring of marine biotoxins. The lab now has almost all necessary materials and equipment onsite and has submitted a proposal to FDA for them to validate the new method.
- The lab is fully staffed as of the end of April.
- Titan LIMS (lab software) implementation continues to go well with only minor hiccups (Dairy, Shellfish, Food, CAFO and Pesticides live)
- Little to no backlogs in Pesticide and Fertilizer areas

Issues, Compliance Concerns, or External Pressures:

- Supply chain challenges continue to drive cost pressures and extend lead times.

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- Continued succession planning, balancing of workloads.
- Accreditation, audits, and proficiency testing cycles through summer and leading into fall.

Agriculture Services Division

Casey Prentiss, Division Director, casey.prentiss@oda.oregon.gov 541-212-3361

Shipping Point Inspection

Top Accomplishments:

- Due to the large volume of cull onions in the Treasure Valley, the department, working with industry, put a temporary rule in place to amend the Onion Maggot order in Malheur County to change rate of onions allowed to be reapplied per acre from 80 tons to the agronomic rate. Additionally, references to the PNW Pest Management guide were removed.

Issues, Compliance Concerns, or External Pressures:

- The program is working with partners to raise fees consistent with service levels.
- Crop movement is slow overall.

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- Cherry and berry seasons will begin in early June and extend through the summer.

Certification Program

Auditing has started for the third-party food safety and organic programs across the state. There has been an 8% increase the organic programs customer base so far in 2026 due to Strengthening Organic Enforcement and

increased interest in organic products. The organic program is currently working on raising customer fees to be effective for the 2027 year.

Field Burning/Smoke Management

Top Accomplishments:

- Registration for the 2026 field burning season was completed. ODA registered 10,546 acres for 27 growers.

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- The 2026 field burning season will begin on July 6, 2026.

Livestock Identification Program

Top Accomplishments:

- Undergoing rulemaking to address three areas of the program:
  - Establishing a permanent Brands Advisory Committee
  - Improving the process to determine brand eligibility and resolve brand design conflicts
  - Increase fees for certain inspection types.
- RAC Meetings are scheduled are for May 13, May 27, and June 10. More information and meeting links are available at www.oda.direct/Rulemaking.

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- Complete Livestock Identification rulemaking, including finalizing rule language, publication in the Oregon Bulletin and holding a public hearing.

Produce Safety Program

This program will continue to operate for a sixth and final year through June 30, 2026, after a one-year proposed funding extension by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The FDA intends to fund the additional year, but that funding is not yet guaranteed. The next funding cycle will not start until July 1, 2027, and will not have any options for non-regulatory programs. ODA's program has now taught 85 Produce Safety Alliance Grower Training classes reaching over 1,830 students.

Seed Regulatory Program

Top Accomplishments:

- The program investigated and took action on multiple claims under the Slow Pay No Pay Law. Slow Pay No Pay refers to a set of statutes that were implemented to prevent "slow payment" or "non-payment" to grass seed growers by seed dealers for their crops. It puts in place a set of minimum contract standards, deadlines for seed payments, and a process for department to investigate claims and make determinations about payment.

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- Investigate Slow Pay No Pay Claims as received.
- Host Grass Seed Price Negotiations if requested by industry.

Natural Resource Division

Isaak Stapleton, Division Director, Isaak.stapleton@oda.oregon.gov 503-931-5608

Pesticides Program – Registration and Certification

Top Accomplishments:

- Hired a permanent Operation and Policy Analyst 2 (Pesticides Program Analyst) to help the program improve processes and materials using data analytics. This is a new position.
- Hired a limited duration Natural Resource Specialist 3 (Bilingual Certification and Licensing Specialist) to assist with creating and updating Spanish language resources and exams. This is a new position.

- Two new Natural Resource Specialist 3s (Registration Specialists) have helped shorten the backlog of registration applications resulting from the vacancy of two of the three Pesticide Registration specialist team.

Issues, Compliance Concerns, or External Pressures:

- Working to improve outreach to unlicensed pesticide users and prospective users. Especially people seeking to be licensed to apply via Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (i.e., drones), roof treatments for moss, and Spanish-language speakers.

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- Adjusting work plans based on the changes in capacity of partners, resulting from shifts or loss of funds.
- Planning for the possibility of obtaining OERF to help modernize the materials used to educate and assess the competency of pesticide users.
- Put contracts in place or set dates to offer paper-based pesticide exams to assess needs.

Pesticides Program – Investigation/Enforcement

Top Accomplishments:

- To proactively promote compliance the Pesticide Enforcement team:
    - Presented to over 1300 persons at 16 in-person events and 4 online meetings about topics like pesticide regulations and lessons learned/case studies.
    - Published two additional school IPM law modules on YouTube in both English and Spanish to increase understanding and compliance with Oregon's school IPM law. Target audience is school IPM coordinators. Available anytime at no charge at: https://oda.fyi/IPMSchoolsPlaylist
- The team also completed and closed 98 cases (included a mixture of cases such as complaint-initiated investigations and routine compliance monitoring inspections).
- Continued to develop and strengthen partnerships. For example,
    - In January ODA participated in EPA Region 10 Director's Meeting that also included Region 10 state and tribal partners (with Pesticides Programs) to discuss regional hot topics, regulatory changes and issues.
    - In February seven of ODA's Pesticide Investigators attended, presented and participated in EPA Region 10's Pesticide Inspector Training in Walla Walla, WA with other Region 10 inspectors/investigators. This training occurs every year and is an important component to ODA's cooperative agreement and co-regulatory work with EPA.
    - In March many of ODA Pesticides Program staff joined Oregon OSHA and many other agencies and universities (e.g. ODFW, ODF, OSU, OWRD, DEQ, OHA, SAIF, BOLI, NPIC, State Fire Marshal, OLCC, Employment Dept.) to present and participate in Oregon's Pesticides Symposium to discuss emerging issues and challenges relating to pesticide regulations and to promote coordination and communication between agencies.

Compliance Notes:

- In 2025, the program received 9 separate complaints concerning drift onto vineyards. In 2026, the program continues to meet with partners and look for outreach opportunities to promote awareness around the topic.
- The program has also received multiple complaints during spring 2026 regarding unlicensed companies conducting moss control/pesticide applications for others on roofs.

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- Complaint initiated pesticide investigation cases typically increase in the Spring, so the program will likely see an increase in this work into the next quarter. Will continue to work on routine compliance monitoring activities plus completing EPA Producer Establishment Inspections as part of the cooperative agreement with the EPA.
- Program will be rolling out social media messaging to promote awareness around licensing requirements when applying moss control pesticides for others. Plus, additional social media messaging to promote compliance.

Fertilizer Program

Top Accomplishments:

- The program caught up on the cases pending lab sample results from 2025.
- The program has been working to improve efficiency of internal processes.

Issues, Compliance Concerns, or External Pressures:

- The program experienced an increase in compliance violations relating to tonnage reporting. Registrants are required to file a report twice per year for tonnage. The program is doing additional outreach ahead of the next reporting period.

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- Onboard and train for the new case review position.
- Work with the ODA lab and IT teams to incorporate the lab's new LIMS for sample result reporting.
- Continue working to digitize the program's paper files.

Ag Water Quality Program

Top Accomplishments:

- The new Lower Umatilla Basin Groundwater Management Area (LUB GWMA) Agricultural Water Quality Rules were filed and finalized. The team is now focusing on outreach for implementation.
- Several listening sessions for input on development of the Willamette Temperature Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Agricultural Implementation plan have been completed. These listening sessions have been with agricultural groups, conservation groups, SWCD staff, boards, and Local Advisory Committee members, and others open to the general public.
- A new Agricultural Water Quality data HUB that has all work related to the Soil and Water Conservation Districts is completed and functional – Scope of Work and Strategic Implementation Areas data has been entered for the last 6 years.

Issues, Compliance Concerns, or External Pressures:

- Concerns related to adequacy of the Agricultural Water Quality Rules (Department of Environmental Quality and conservation partners) to meet temperature TMDL needs.
- Concerns from agricultural community/producers of potential impacts from temperature TMDL implementation plans and agricultural water quality rules.

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- LUB GWMA rules outreach
- Finish draft Willamette Temperature TMDL agricultural implementation plan
- Agency coordination with DEQ on TMDL and program implementation

Soil and Water Conservation Districts Program

Top Accomplishments:

- Department staff have worked with OWEB staff to host several listening sessions for SWCD and Watershed Council staff on proposed rulemaking for the SWCD and Watershed Council capacity grants.
- Department staff coordinated SWCD manager trainings for the west side and east side managers. This training was two half days and focused on team/employee development and administrative management.

Issues, Compliance Concerns, or External Pressures:

- Continued engagement with OWEB on the upcoming capacity grant rulemaking process. OWEB staff will go to the OWEB Board in July to get approval to start the rulemaking process and form a rules advisory committee.

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- Continued coordination with OWEB on capacity grant rulemaking process.
- Staff will be reviewing SWCD Scope of Work reporting.

Confined Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) Program

Top Accomplishments:

- Onboarded a CAFO Permit Coordinator, a new position based in Salem
- Posted the 2025 CAFO Program Annual Report on the ODA CAFO webpage.
    - By the numbers in 2025: 473 permitted CAFOs, 637 inspections total, and 99.2% of the 497 routine inspections were found to be compliant with permit conditions.
- Issued the Oregon CAFO National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit #01-2026 on May 15, 2026, after making two edits to the draft permit:
    - Removal of the specific 12-inch water table depth limitation to accommodate site-specific water table depths, soils and hydrologic characteristics. For example, areas with highly permeable soils but water tables at depths greater than 12 inches that could impact water quality. The permit includes multiple groundwater protection requirements, including those in S2.C which are designed to address site-specific conditions and are sufficient to protect groundwater quality.
    - Removal of the specified date of September 1st as the beginning date to calculate the amount of precipitation and instead maintained the condition of taking a post-harvest soil sample prior to 3 inches of rainfall or post-harvest irrigation. This allows for flexibility in harvest timing regionally while still requiring post-harvest soil testing to be conducted.

Issues, Compliance Concerns, or External Pressures:

- Continue to work with Oregon Water Resources Department on CAFO Water Supply Plans (WSPs). Current concerns relate to 1) permittees submitting incomplete forms, 2) when permittees will be required to submit an updated WSP form (i.e., just when making substantial changes as detailed in permit?), 3) impact of water limitations in Critical Groundwater Areas on a facility's ability to grow, and 4) OWRD's definition of "increasing" not aligning with the definition of "expanding" in ORS468B.215.

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- Renew the 323 facilities on the Oregon CAFO NPDES General Permit #01-2016 to general permit #01-2026
- Draft Oregon CAFO WPCF General Permit #01
- Recruit and onboard a new CAFO inspector for northeast Oregon
- Update the Environmental Quality Commission and ODA Memorandum of Understanding relating to the CAFO Program that expires December 31, 2026

Natural Resources Administrative Team

Top Accomplishments:

- The NRD administrative team has successfully completed the licensing period for Pesticide users, Pesticide Product Registrations, and Fertilizer. CAFO specialists finished the annual reporting and continues to work on the water supply plan work for CAFO operators in conjunction with CAFO inspectors and the Water Resource Division.
- The NRD administrative team continues to make steady progress on digitization efforts leading up to the ODA building restack. The current priority is to digitize 449 CAFO operator files through a two-phased approach: Phase 1 (scanning) and Phase 2 (separating, renaming individual forms, and filing digitally). Overall completion is 33% with completion anticipated for July 2026.
- NRD Administrative staff continue to support the OneODA modernization project by providing frontline subject matter expertise to ensure licensing systems and CRM development efficiently and effectively improve license renewal processes both internally and externally.

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- Get the Water Quality administrative staff position filled, onboarded and trained.
- Continue leading the digitization efforts for Natural Resource Division physical files
- Assist as subject matter experts with the OneODA modernization of ODA's CRM and licensing database

Plant Protection and Conservation Division

Chris Benemann, Division Director, chris.benemann@oda.oregon.gov 503-986-4678

Hemp Program

Top Accomplishments:

- Following collaboration between ODA and OLCC, **OLCC's Hemp Product Registry** is now live and actively registering cannabinoid-containing hemp products intended for human or animal consumption in Oregon. Products such as beverages, gummies, and pre-rolls containing CBD, CBG, and/or THC must now meet Oregon testing, packaging, and labeling requirements before approval and listing in a searchable public registry. This has improved consumer transparency and product safety in alignment with SB 4121 (2025).
- ODA Hemp substantially increased regulatory oversight of licensed hemp handlers and vendor sites through expanded proactive inspection, enhanced inspector straining, strengthened handler regulations, and development of a new Hemp Handler Inspection Report checklist. The Program has shifted from a largely reactive enforcement model toward a more proactive, education-based compliance approach. The program now has 5 inspectors (up from the previous 4) to cover the state.
- The Hemp Program strengthened partnerships with regulatory and law enforcement agencies statewide, improving coordinated outreach, compliance, and enforcement efforts. These collaborative relationships have enhanced the Program's ability to identify and address noncompliant operations and remove bad actors from the industry when necessary.

Issues, Compliance Concerns, or External Pressures:

- Registry costs ($400 annually per product type) and the expense of full compliance testing continue to create financial pressure for some hemp businesses. Concerns regarding registry costs lessened after clarification that multiple product varieties within the same product type may be covered under a single application and fee. However, testing requirements — which have existed since 2016 — continue to pose challenges, particularly for smaller businesses.
- Many out-of-state manufacturers selling hemp products into Oregon do not have access to laboratories capable of meeting Oregon's stringent testing standards, resulting in significant testing deficiencies and delayed approvals within the registry process.
- Vendor site inspections revealed that some licensees are operating beyond the scope of their licenses by repackaging, relabeling, or processing hemp products without obtaining handler licenses. In addition, many vendor sites remain uninspected due to the relatively recent implementation of the vendor licensing framework.
- Increased identification and enforcement of noncompliant operations have also resulted in higher legal costs associated with pursuing violations and contested enforcement actions.

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- ODA, OHA, and OLCC will continue exploring pathways to improve testing access for out-of-state manufacturers whose products are sold in Oregon. Additional guidance will also be developed to help manufacturers and laboratories better understand Oregon's testing, sampling, and compliance requirements.
- Inspectors will continue integrating handler and vendor site visits into grow site inspection routes to increase proactive outreach, strengthen relationships with licensees, improve communication, and identify compliance issues earlier through education and corrective action.
- The Hemp Program will continue emphasizing collaborative compliance strategies, including reasonable settlement agreements, reduced civil penalties where appropriate, and corrective action plans designed to improve compliance while reducing the need for lengthy and costly contested case hearings.

Insect Pest Prevention and Management (IPPM) Program

Top Accomplishments:

- **Successful recruitment for a new** IPPM Program Manager. Genoveva Rodriguez joined ODA on May 4th. She will oversee program planning, coordination, and implementation, ensuring effective operations and strategic alignment with agency goals. Ms. Rodriguez will also provide leadership to staff, manage program resources, and support stakeholder engagement.
- **Japanese Beetle Program** will continue its eradication and monitoring in 2026 and into 2027 with $1.8M in renewed funding through House Bill 5204, allowing the agency to maintain essential protections for Oregon's plant industries. Online property consent collection began in March, treatments started in mid-April, and trapping will continue through September, with expanded efforts in Salem and La Grande following single-beetle detections last year. In 2025, program activities reduced beetle numbers by 92% since 2016, with 1,918 beetles trapped statewide, mostly at one Washington County property. Seasonal recruitment was successful, bringing on nine staff members to support the 2026 Japanese Beetle trapping operations.
- **USDA Plant Protection and Survey Funding** was awarded at a total of $1,477,492 to support multiple projects across Oregon. Funded work includes multi-species spongy moth detection, exotic wood borer and bark beetle surveys, fruit crop pest monitoring, national identification support, biological control research for Japanese beetle, and several taxonomic identification guide projects. These investments strengthen early detection, diagnostics, and response capacity for invasive pests, supporting both state and national plant health priorities.

Issues, Compliance Concerns, or External Pressures:

- Oregon is facing rapidly growing pressure from multiple invasive pests—and ODA's ability to respond is being stretched thin. This year, ODA did **not** receive USDA funding for several high-priority biological control and early-detection projects. These gaps directly affect ODA's detection and response to threats that put Oregon's forests, farms, and ecosystems at risk. Reduced investment in early detection tools like environmental DNA (eDNA) or biocontrol of pests like spotted winged drosophila (a major pest of berry and tree fruit), hinder the state's early detection and long-term mitigation capacity.

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- **Monitor Seasonal Changes & Impacts.** Milder winters and longer spring and summer seasons are extending the reproductive period for invasive species. These shifts can disrupt the timing of ODA's monitoring and control programs. For example, in 2026 emerald ash borer is emerging 2-months earlier than previously documented. ODA will closely evaluate this year's trapping season and adjust response strategies as needed to better align with changing seasonal conditions.
- **Yellow-Legged Hornet Survey.** On May 4, 2026, a Yellow-legged Hornet was observed and subsequently killed on a docked boat arriving from South Korea into Vancouver, Washington by an agricultural inspector. The ODA is pursuing federal funding to conduct surveys to confirm whether a local colony is present or whether this was a hitchhiking event. ODA is working closely with partner agencies to ensure rapid detection and a coordinated response.

Native Plant Program

Top Accomplishments:

- Completed Conservation and Mitigation Guidelines. This is a comprehensive guidance document that informs state agencies and permittees of the avoidance, conservation and mitigation requirements associated with potential T&E species. This document empowers agencies and their contractors to plan ahead and will streamline permitting process, limit impacts to sensitive species and lessen the consultation burden for ODA.
- Reached an agreement in principle with Douglas County to partner on conservation and mitigation projects that will offset impacts caused by landfill expansion.

Issues, Compliance Concerns, or External Pressures:

- None at this time.

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- Native Plant Program will undergo extensive rulemaking processes in 2026 and 2027 that focus on clarity revisions, alignment to ORS and an overhaul of ODA's commercial permitting processes and requirements.

Noxious Weeds Program

Top Accomplishments:

- Completed overhaul of all Statewide Management Strategies for over 60 of Oregon's highest priority weeds. These are species-specific strategies that are prescriptive at the regional level to empower local managers, clearly define ODA's approach and to inform the general public. These documents were also brought up to current branding standards and made updated to meet WCAG accessibility standards.
- Rangeland Health Initiative is making great progress and producing resources to streamline project implementation
- Rangeland Health Initiative hosted a 2-day drone applicator training and informational workshop in Pendleton that was very well attended and received.

Issues, Compliance Concerns, or External Pressures:

- The program has been asked to issue exceptions for new cultivars of a prohibited species. This process has highlighted work that needs to be done to formalize these types of requests and processes. ODA is working closely with nursery industry partners and academia to address the matter.

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- Sharing program 2025 Annual Report with partners.
- Continued planning and implementation of Palmer Amaranth response.
- Finalize A-Rated Weed Detection Response Plan

Nursery and Christmas Tree Program

Top Accomplishments:

Oregon nursery stock ship without quarantine restrictions

- Oregon HB 5204 allocated $1.8 million to continue Japanese beetle eradication and monitoring efforts through the 2026–2027 beetle seasons, allowing Oregon to maintain Category 1 status under the U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan.
- ODA is currently working with individual states to unwind or modify temporary restrictions several states implemented regarding certification, trapping, treatment, and pre-notification requirements during the 2025 funding uncertainty.
- While most states are receptive to Oregon's reinstated program status, others (CO, NM) continue to require additional nursery-level trapping and treatments, until confidence in the long-term continuity of the program is restored.

Online Compliance and Large Retail Inspection Program

- The Online and Large Retail Compliance Inspector pilot continues to show strong compliance and outreach results focusing on online marketplaces and large retailers, including Facebook Marketplace, Etsy, eBay, Craigslist, Home Depot, Lowe's, Costco, and Walmart.
- Since coming on board in October, ODA's inspector has identified more than 150 online nursery quarantine issues and resolved over 300 licensing and shipping issues.
- The program has significantly improved outreach and voluntary compliance among small online sellers unfamiliar with Oregon plant regulations.

Nursery Program Financial and Staffing Update

- The 2026–2027 nursery license renewal cycle includes an 18.7% license fee increase, representing the first fee adjustment in approximately 10 years.
- The increase is intended to address rising program operational costs and provide support for regulatory and inspection activities.
- Revenue generated from the fee increase is planned to eventually support two additional NRS2 inspector positions to improve statewide inspection coverage, compliance response capacity, and support for emerging regulatory demands.

Issues, Compliance Concerns, or External Pressures:

- Federal budget cuts to the *Phytophthora ramorum* program and ongoing USDA funding uncertainty may impact future cooperative agreement funding levels and could create financial pressures for nursery survey, sampling, and mitigation activities within the program.

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- Due to the success of the E-commerce Regulatory Pilot Program, ODA will recruit for a permanent Online Compliance Inspector (NRS1) position to address ongoing e-commerce regulatory demands.
- Fill one NRS2 position to aid current inspection staff in backlog of outstanding nursery inspections and emergent pest issues.
- Plan field testing for the Air Curtain Incinerator (ACI) to support future mitigation efforts byway of destroying infested/infected plant material. Ability to destroy material onsite reduces the risk of spreading invasive pests (such as emerald ash borer, Mediterranean oak borer, noxious weeds, and *Phytophthora ramorum* mitigation) and can be of service to impacted land and business owners.

Agricultural Trade and Economic Development

Lindsay Eng, Deputy Director, lindsay.eng@oda.oregon.gov 971-375-1800

Local, National, and International Activities

Top Accomplishments:

- Oregon School Nutrition Association Showcase: 17 Oregon food businesses attended the March Showcase in Salem, OR, many of whom are part of the ODA/FIC School Food Product Development Program – a year-long program to develop recipes and product formulation for producers at scale in Oregon for food service markets. In the event exit survey, most producers made 4-5 buyer connections.
- Seafood Global Expo (April 18-24): For the fifth year, ODA participated in the Expo. Participating companies consistently report $20-25 million in sales each year over the last 3 years. Through the Pacific Northwest Seafood Pavilion, funded by WUSATA, the event continued to grow its presence and impact, with participating companies consistently reporting $20–25 million in sales each year, over the past three years.
- Distribution First Event (May 7-8): On May 7-8, in Mt. Vernon, Washington, ODA facilitated an event that brought together many small- to mid-sized food and beverage producers, including 15 Oregon businesses. While there are valuable opportunities to connect with buyers outside the state, identifying the right distribution partners at the appropriate scale can be challenging. In collaboration with Organically Grown Company and Puget Sound Food Hub, ODA developed a successful and financially sustainable distribution model that can be replicated in other markets.
- Celebrate Trade: Hosted by the Oregon Consular Corps on May 14th had an agriculture theme for the first time. Orchard View Farms, Calbee America, and the Oregon hazelnut industry were recognized with "Trailblazing Trade Awards". Also, Susan Sokol Blosser received the ambassador award, and Jeanee Carver – one of the 2025 "Trailblazing Trade Award" winners – delivered the keynote address.

Issues, Compliance Concerns, or External Pressures:

- Conflict in Iran and closure of the Strait of Hormuz – Has had huge impacts to global marine shipments, including ag shipments. Shipping around the Middle East and Northern Africa are most impacted, but it's impacting all shipping with sailing dates and quotes being delayed as well as shipments not guaranteed to reach destination. The conflict has also significantly raised household expenses SE Asia, eliminating purchase of luxury goods, which will include fresh cherries, blueberries, and other premium products from Oregon if the situation persists into the season for these products.
- The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) announced Wednesday the launch of its new Office of Seafood, the first office of its kind aimed at helping commercial fishermen, aquaculture producers, and seafood processors more easily access federal programs and resources. Work continues with USDA and WUSATA to create a west coast MAP cooperator for seafood.

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- Complete ingredient research with OSU's Food Innovation Center by the end of Q2. This will help companies sell their ingredients in the US and SE Asia. It will also set them up to be more successful at the ingredient and foodservice inbound trade missions coming to Oregon in August.
- Recruit and support Oregon food, beverage and pet food companies identify and participate in WUSATA funded activities to expand sales in International markets through inbound and outbound activities. Click here for a list of activities.

Economic Development Grant Programs

Top Accomplishments:

- Closed the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program (SCBGP) 2026 application cycle and received a record number of applications: 78 in total.
- 14 of 17 Resilient Food Systems Infrastructure (RFSI) Equipment-Only Project have spent all of their funding and are officially closed. The other 3 Equipment-only Projects will be closed out this upcoming quarter. A total of $949,408.08 has been spent on the Equipment-only Projects.
- Three Regional Food and Ag Business Centers are up and running. Contracts have been executed, the centers are seeing clients, each center is assessing the unique Technical Assistance and other needs for their areas.
- The Director's Office will select the F2S award recipients and agreements will be executed by June 2026 so projects can begin this summer.

Issues, Compliance Concerns, or External Pressures:

- USDA AMS has not released the 2025 and 2026 Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) for the Organic Certification Cost Share Reimbursement (OCCSR) program yet. Once released, ODA will apply and distribute funding.
- The 3 RFSI Equipment-only projects that are not closed out have been delayed due to the equipment being made/having to be shipped from overseas.

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- Select SCBGP grants to be funded and complete the state plan and application to the USDA for the 2026 funding.
- Conducting site visits for all SCBGP and RFSI Infrastructure and Equipment-only Projects to check on progress.
- All RFSI funding for equipment-only, infrastructure and supply chain coordination funding must be spent by December 31, 2026.

Commodity Commission Oversight Program

Top Accomplishments:

- Program budget: commodity commissions pay a percentage of their annual assessments to fund the oversight program. Staff worked with the oversight advisory committee to approve the 2026 – 2027 program budget and fees.
- Commissioner training: commodity commissioners are required to complete annual training on discrimination and harassment. ODA uses the State of Oregon's Workday training platform to assign the annual training, with a targeted due date of June 30th, 2026.
- Commissioner Recruiting: the ODA Director appoints all members of ODA's commodity commissions. Each spring approximately 1/3 of all commodity commissioner appointments expire, 58 positions this year. Oversight staff leads the recruiting efforts, including issuing press releases and coordinating recruiting efforts with each commission. As of this report, 85% of open positions have received applications.

Issues, Compliance Concerns, or External Pressures:

- Current events: as noted by the economic development team, current events continue to impact all commodities. Some common themes across most commissions are fuel prices, rising fertilizer costs and increased production costs.

Priorities for Next Quarter:

- Commissioner Appointments: staff will be working to finalize the appointment process discussed above. This includes issuing appointment letters and ensuring commissioners are ready to begin their terms of service in July.
- Commission Budgets: the ODA Director must approve all commodity commission budgets. Their budgets run on a July – June budget year, and they are currently holding their annual budget meetings, except Dairy. Dairy Council's budget runs January – December. Commissions then submit their budgets to ODA for review and approval. Budgets must be approved before the start of the budget year, July 1st.
- Commission Contracts: as part of ODA's oversight responsibilities, staff review and approve commission contracts. As of this report, staff have reviewed and approved 58 contracts for the 2025/2026 budget year. Contracts span the current, commission approved, budget year, so new contracts will be drafted for the new budget year.

Agenda Item 4 – Budget and Legislative Updates

Board of Agriculture Meeting – June 3-5, 2026

Introduction

ODA will provide updates on budget development, policy option packages, and legislative concepts proposed for consideration in the 2027 Legislative Session.

Board Consideration

The Board will review several documents related to ODA's biennial budget development during the 2027 Legislative Session, including:

- Overall budgetary needs and changes for the 2027-2029 biennium
- Policy option packages
- Legislative concepts proposed for the 2027 Legislative Session

Economic and Revenue Forecast – May 2026

The Office of Economic Analysis released the 2026 Quarter 2 Economic and Revenue Forecast on May 20, 2026. The full report can be found online at https://www.oregon.gov/das/oea/pages/forecastecorev.aspx.

Key factors driving shifts in economic and revenue forecasts include the ongoing Iran war and associated effects on crude oil prices, changes to tax revenue and consumer spending habits due to House Resolution 1 from July of 2025 and fluctuating geopolitical climates.

From the close of the 2025 Legislative Session (COS), the following impacts are forecasted for each of the state's fund types:

- **General Funds**: $128 million deficit, down from the $275 million deficit forecasted in March of 2026
- **Lottery Funds**: $4.5 million deficit, down from the $43.9 million deficit forecasted in March of 2026

While the latest Economic and Revenue Forecast improved from March of 2026, budget deficits still remain for the 2025-2027 biennium and are projected to continue through future biennia.

In the latest forecast, Oregon agriculture outpaces the nation in job gains in both crop production and animal production sectors. However, large-scale deportations of undocumented immigrants, global trade instability, oil price volatility, and persistent worsening drought and wildfire conditions still pose major risks to the short and long-term economic viability of agriculture in Oregon.

Budget Development

Statutory Directives for Budget Development

ORS 291 provides the statutory framework for state financial administration, including the budget development process. Statutes concerning budget policy direct the Governor and the Legislative Assembly to use an outcomes-based budgeting process which requires that the budget for each state agency shall:

- Identify how the agency is addressing continuous improvement, performance management, and performance measurements AND
- For each agency program, state the number of persons served, or other units of service provided, by the program.

Agency Request Budget

ORS 291.206 guides Agency Request Budget (ARB) development. State agencies are required to rank individual programs in order of importance and priority on the basis of the lowest cost for benefit obtained. This prioritization informs options submitted for a potential 10% reduction in projected costs of continuing currently authorized activities or programs for the next biennium.

Agencies are also required to include a racial impact statement, which describes the impact of programs, policies, and budget modifications on Oregonians who are Black, Indigenous, or other people of color.

ODA began work on its budget proposal for the 2027-2029 biennium earlier this year. The ARB lays out agency finances and policies for consideration by the Governor. The Chief Financial Office (CFO) provides agencies guidelines to use in the budget development process, and agencies must submit budget requests to the CFO by September 1st of each even-numbered year.

Governor's Budget

The Governor and the CFO review each agency's budget request. Based on the Governor's priorities, budget policies, and current state law, budgetary decisions are made. These decisions are reflected the Governor's Recommended Budget (GRB). The GRB gives data on all the state's revenues and expenditures. It also gives information on each agency's budget.

ODA is still working through the budget development process and may or may not have finalized drafts to share with the Board. In the event no drafts are ready, the Board will still hear updates related to the ARB development process and ongoing topics of consideration at ODA. It is expected that the Board will review the Budget, program priority list, and other related information in September.

Legislative Updates

ODA prepared several Legislative Concepts (LCs) and Policy Option Packages (POPs) for consideration in the 2027 Legislative Session. A high-level summary of those LCs and POPs will be provided to the Board when available.

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Director's Office

635 Capitol St, NE Salem, OR 97301-2532

2027 ODA Agency LC Request List

Why we're here. Oregon's agricultural economy generates more than $5.4 billion annually at the farm gate and supports communities in every county. Every concept in this package either removes a barrier that no longer makes sense, creates a pathway that should already exist, or gives the people doing the work the tools to do it better.

Taken together, these seven concepts reflect an agency focused on three commitments: deliver essential services reliably, use public resources carefully, and build the operational infrastructure Oregon's agricultural economy needs to stay competitive and resilient. Most carry no fiscal impact, and where a concept touches fees, it sets them to recover the cost of the service, not to expand the agency. The department's mission, *Protect. Promote. Prosper.* is the organizing principle for every concept in this package.

(For Discussion Purposes Only)

NUMBER	TITLE	DESCRIPTION
603-01	**Fee and Service Modernization**	Establishes a unified fee and service framework in ORS 561 to keep fee-funded programs solvent without sudden, large fee corrections. Publishes one consolidated fee schedule; authorizes cost-of-service recovery for specific services (set to recover, not exceed, cost); and indexes fees biennially to CPI, approved through the normal budget process. Adds electronic service delivery and flexible license terms, supporting ODA's OneODA modernization initiative and reducing per-licensee administrative cost. Indexing holds each fee at the value the Legislature already intended, the approach already used by agencies and programs. Amends ORS 561 and operates across approximately 17 ORS chapters.
603-02	**Soil and Water Conservation District Elections**	Transfers administration of SWCD director elections from ODA to county elections officers, the professionals who already run elections for more than 30 other special-district types under ORS Chapter 255. Inverts the supremacy clause in ORS 568.520 so Chapter 255 governs the process, while preserving every SB 775 candidacy qualification, including the urban-rural framework, in ORS 568.560. Adds candidate self-certification under penalty of perjury with a county-clerk safe harbor; a structured eligibility-challenge process with a default-eligible rule (a referred challenge ODA does not resolve within 10 business days deems the candidate eligible); and a low-cost filing-fee option alongside the petition path. Frees conservation staff for the program's mission. No cost shift to districts; first applies to the 2028 cycle. Amends ORS 568 and 254.
603-03	**Pesticide Control Modernization**	Makes a focused set of operational corrections to ORS 634 so pesticide licensing and enforcement match current technology and federal standards, with no change to the registration fee. Creates an inactive license status during job transitions (preserving a worker's license and continuing-education investment while suspending restricted-use purchasing); extends the intentional label-violation prohibition to any person, matching FIFRA; defines "jurisdiction" for the public-entity

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		exemption; brings antimicrobial products into the pesticide definition; recognizes the FAA remote pilot certificate for drone application alongside the manned-aircraft certificate; standardizes equipment terminology; replaces an unworkable financial-responsibility option with a narrow utility self-insurance path; adds insurance attestation with inspection-based verification; adds general registration-refusal authority; and requires a U.S. mailing address and agent for registrants. ODA is also consulting federally recognized Tribes on a licensing-options gap for work solely on Tribal lands. Amends ORS 634.
603-04	**Commercial Feed and Fertilizer Modernization**	**Part A** aligns Oregon's commercial feed law with the 2026 AAFCO Model Bill through a section-by-section modernization of ORS 633.006 to 633.089: updated definitions, labeling, misbranding, adulteration, and recordkeeping; brand-level registration to cut hundreds of per-product filings; and export-certificate authority for Oregon feed manufacturers. Introduces a proportional, tonnage-based inspection fee, the national standard, set by rule and paid by the labeler, not the farmer, so smaller operations pay less. Retains the pet-food exclusion; seeks no FSMA authority. **Part B** completes the fertilizer framework begun in SB 833 (2025): enhanced civil penalties matching the feed program, an expanded Fertilizer Research Committee (lime and climate), a potting-mix definition and label statement, label-claim review, new mislabeling and adulteration grounds, periodic label and lab resubmission with a 60-day cure period, and a U.S. agent requirement for foreign registrants. Amends ORS 633.
603-05	**Food Safety License Exemptions**	Replaces the cottage food statute (ORS 616.723) with a structured Class A framework: mandatory registration with a Unique Identification Number, allergen labeling, all sales channels open (direct, retail, wholesale within Oregon), and a graduated step-up to a domestic kitchen license when a producer exceeds the $50,000 cap, instead of a regulatory cliff. Adds a county-permitted farm-structure processing option and delegates product scope to rulemaking, so food-science-supported additions skip a legislative cycle. Creates an explicit farm-direct retailer sales channel in ORS 616.683 so grocers, co-ops, and specialty stores can stock local farm products with clear authority. Authorizes ODA to exempt low-risk retail (sealed, shelf-stable packaged food) from licensing while preserving complaint and enforcement tools. Lowers barriers for small and beginning producers. Amends ORS 616.
603-06	**Livestock and Animal Health Modernization**	**Part A** repeals and replaces ORS Chapter 604, reorganizing the brand inspection program by function and formally incorporating the contract and self-inspection programs created by SB 1019 (2025). Recognizes federally accepted livestock identification as supplemental evidence; authorizes electronic certificates; adds a $25 flat-rate self-certification for routine pasture moves with no ownership change; requires a buyer to obtain inspection within 10 days if the seller did not; closes the chain-of-custody gap at slaughter; adds civil-penalty authority so enforcement no longer relies on criminal prosecution; removes peace-officer designations while keeping inspect-and-seize authority; retires the duplicative feedlot license; and lifts the four-state reciprocity cap. Resets fees to cost-recovery (effective October 1, 2027) while adding low-cost options for

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		small operators. **Part B** replaces the estray provisions in ORS 607 with a streamlined three-step process, reducing ODA's role to a brand-registry check and removing unfunded custody, sale, arbitration, and fence-determination duties. Implements the SB 1019 study; net savings on the estray side. Amends ORS 604 and 607.

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REDUCTION OPTIONS

10% Reduction Options (ORS 291.216)

Agriculture (ODA) 2025-27 Biennium

Activity or Program	Describe Reduction	Amount and Fund Type							Rank and Justification
(WHICH PROGRAM OR ACTIVITY WILL NOT BE UNDERTAKEN)	(DESCRIBE THE EFFECTS OF THIS REDUCTION. IDENTIFY REVENUE SOURCE FOR OF, FF. INCLUDE POSITIONS AND FTE FOR 2023-25 AND 2025-27)	GF	LF	OF	FF	TOTAL FUNDS	Pos.	FTE	*Ranking follows ODA prioritized list of programs and begins at the lowest ranked programs and moves up the list until funding targets have been met.*
First 5% Reduction - General Fund									
Farm Mediation/The activities include offering a voluntary and confidential process with trained, professional mediators to assist producers and members of the public in resolving private party conflicts or issues related to agriculture. Examples include: boundary disputes, contract disputes, and Ag. labor/wage concerns.	Eliminates Farm Mediation Program, agency still maintains list of professional private mediators and continues to make that list available to industry members, but does not maintain the ability to facilitate in that process. Reallocates agency resources to support core administration and policy oversight.	(119,382)				(119,382)			1
~~Predator Control/The Predator Control Program is a cooperative effort with USDA Wildlife Services and Oregon counties to reduce losses to agricultural producers caused by predatory animals. The program implements various strategies to manage predation, supporting the sustainability and economic viability of Oregon's agricultural producers.~~	~~Eliminates pass through funding. Elimination of General Fund budget for the USDA Wildlife Services Predator Control Program will result in less predator control activities provided to the counties. If services are needed the counties or landowners would need to make up the difference as a result of the loss of state funding from ODA to APHIS.~~	~~(545,660)~~				~~(545,660)~~			~~2~~
Pesticide Stewardship Partnership/The Pesticide Stewardship Partnership identifies potential concerns related to pesticide use and works to improve water quality affected by pesticides across Oregon. By collaborating with local stakeholders, the partnership promotes education and outreach for use of best management practices and provides resources to mitigate the environmental impacts of pesticide use, supporting the health of Oregon's watersheds.	Elimination of the PSP program will prevent ODA and DEQ from monitoring pesticide levels in rivers and streams, and the agencies will not be able to tell whether pesticide safety education, outreach, training, and compliance work are helping to reduce pesticide levels in water. Without the targeted education, outreach and training there is anticipated to be in increased compliance and enforcement response workloads and impacts to people and the environment. Increased enforcement program would impact DOJ expenses and could result in backlog of compliance case review.	(1,253,189)		(1,253,189)		(2,506,378)	(1)	(1.00)	3
	First reduction subtotal	(1,918,231)	-	(1,253,189)	-	(3,171,420)	(1)	(1.00)	
	Target	(2,031,044)							
	Difference	(112,813)							
Second 5% Reduction - General Fund - 10%									
~~Ag Development and Marketing/The Agriculture Development and Marketing Projects support the ODA's mission to promote economic development within Oregon's agricultural sector. This program identifies and creates marketing opportunities for Oregon's food and agricultural products both domestically and internationally.~~	~~One time vacancy savings, holding a Policy & Operations Specialist 3 vacant in market development and trade assistance, which are crucial for promoting Oregon's agricultural products both domestically and internationally. ODA's ability to support Oregon's food and agricultural businesses in accessing new markets and expanding trade opportunities will be decreased in the form of fewer activities that can be administered, especially in cooperation with western states as a part of the Western United States Agricultural Trade Association, a key federal partner.~~	~~(266,467)~~	*Note: Governor's Budget eliminated 1 Position / 1.00 FTE and reduced $211,191 General Fund*			~~(266,467)~~			~~4~~

Agency Summary

Agriculture (ODA) 2025-27 Biennium

Activity or Program	Describe Reduction	Amount and Fund Type							Rank and Justification
(WHICH PROGRAM OR ACTIVITY WILL NOT BE UNDERTAKEN)	(DESCRIBE THE EFFECTS OF THIS REDUCTION. IDENTIFY REVENUE SOURCE FOR OF, FF. INCLUDE POSITIONS AND FTE FOR 2023-25 AND 2025-27)	**GF**	**LF**	**OF**	**FF**	**TOTAL FUNDS**	**Pos.**	**FTE**	*Ranking follows ODA prioritized list of programs and begins at the lowest ranked programs and moves up the list until funding targets have been met.*
Shellfish/The Shellfish Program ensures the safety and quality of Oregon's commercial and recreational shellfish industries. By enforcing compliance with FDA standards, this program facilitates the safe interstate shipment of shellfish. It also collaborates with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife to monitor and test for harmful biotoxins, providing critical public health advisories and closing affected harvest areas when necessary. The program's rigorous testing protocols protect consumers and support the sustainability of Oregon's shellfish resources.	The Shellfish Program ensures the safety and quality of shellfish harvested in Oregon. Shifting funds from the General Fund to Other Funds means relying on immediately increasing fees and impacting the economies of the coastal fishery industry. This change could lead to reduced program effectiveness and consistency, potentially compromising shellfish safety standards. The reliance on fee revenue from the commercial industry would diminish the agencies ability to protect public health through recreational shellfish testing.	(43,540)		43,540		0			5
Noxious Weed Control/The Noxious Weed Control Program protects Oregon's natural resources and agricultural economy from invasive noxious weeds. The program works in coordination with county weed control districts, federal agencies, tribes, and private landowners to implement early detection, rapid response, and biological control measures. It also provides technical assistance and grants to support local weed management efforts, ensuring the preservation of native ecosystems and agricultural productivity.	Eliminates remaining General Fund for this program. Continual biennial losses in General Fund for this program have placed more and more of the funding burden onto state lottery funding and has shifted the program to rely more and more on various types of grant funding in order to maintain full staffing levels. State and federal priorities do not always align. Reduced work on state weed issues may result in the spread of state listed weeds, reduced crop yields, and higher management costs for farmers. Loss of state funds will force the program to apply for more federal funding, driving staff work toward federal priorities.	(72,080)				(72,080)			6
Animal Health/The Animal Health Program is dedicated to safeguarding the health of Oregon's livestock and poultry through prevention, control, and eradication of diseases. This program conducts surveillance, traceability, planning, and response activities to manage outbreaks and prevent the spread of zoonotic diseases. The Animal Disease & Traceability Program ensures the safety of the livestock industry and protects public health by maintaining robust disease monitoring and emergency response systems.	This represents a reduction in General Fund S&S for the Animal Disease & Traceability program. Eliminating cooperative funding from state funds puts more reliance on federal funds and will lead to a loss of the state's ability to set program priorities and expose the program to potential service lapses as a result of federal budget inconsistency.	(31,322)				(31,322)			7
Insect Pest Prevention and Management/The Insect Pest Prevention and Management Program focuses on the detection, survey, and eradication of harmful invasive plant pests such as the Spotted Lanternfly and Emerald Ash Borer. This program also addresses emerging pest threats and conducts surveys to monitor destructive native species like grasshoppers. The aim is to protect Oregon's agricultural and natural resources from significant pest-related damages, ensuring the health and productivity of the state's ecosystems and agricultural economy.	Reduces General Fund support for the Plant Program Area Director & Office Manager positions on a one-time basis, shifting to Other Funds. Fund shifts to Other Funds reduces program capacity in Hemp and Nursery/Christmas Tree Programs. These are the only two Other Funded programs in the Plant Programs Area.	(127,910)		127,910		0			8

Agency Summary

Agriculture (ODA) 2025-27 Biennium

Activity or Program	Describe Reduction	Amount and Fund Type							Rank and Justification
(WHICH PROGRAM OR ACTIVITY WILL NOT BE UNDERTAKEN)	(DESCRIBE THE EFFECTS OF THIS REDUCTION. IDENTIFY REVENUE SOURCE FOR OF, FF. INCLUDE POSITIONS AND FTE FOR 2023-25 AND 2025-27)	GF	LF	OF	FF	TOTAL FUNDS	Pos.	FTE	*Ranking follows ODA prioritized list of programs and begins at the lowest ranked programs and moves up the list until funding targets have been met.*
Ag Development and Marketing/The Agriculture Development and Marketing Projects support the ODA's mission to promote economic development within Oregon's agricultural sector. This program identifies and creates marketing opportunities for Oregon's food and agricultural products both domestically and internationally. Additionally, the Farm to School initiative leverages public and private resources to increase the availability of locally grown and processed foods in Oregon schools, fostering healthy eating habits among children and supporting local farmers.	This would reduce General Fund support for an Administrative position in marketing and economic development programs. Administrative support in this program is instrumental in conducting industry surveys, collecting data on economic benefit of agency initiatives, and connecting producers and food processors with experts that can assist with their needs.	(86,279)				(86,279)	-	(0.50)	9
Agriculture Water Quality/The Agricultural Water Quality Program is responsible for developing and implementing rules and plans to prevent and control water pollution from agricultural activities and soil erosion on rural lands. The program ensures that farmers and ranchers comply with state water quality standards and meet pollutant load allocations as mandated by the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) under the Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) framework. This program supports sustainable agricultural practices and the protection of Oregon's water resources.	This would eliminate all grant funding support for water quality improvements. This will limit ODA's ability to fund on-the-ground projects addressing agricultural water quality issues across the state, potentially leading to increased pollution and degradation of water resources. This can have serious consequences for the environment, public health, and compliance with state and federal water quality regulations. Farmers may face increased scrutiny and potential penalties if water quality standards are not met, affecting their operations and financial stability.	(650,000)				(650,000)			10
Food Safety/Licenses and inspects Oregon food establishments across various disciplines, including food and beverage manufacturing, retail food distribution, dairy, meat, eggs, seafood, and shellfish. The program protects public health and bolsters consumer confidence by ensuring food products meet stringent safety standards, supporting the economic stability of food businesses and preventing costly outbreaks.	Hold vacant Compliance and Regulatory Manager 1 position (Compliance and Enforcement Manager). This will reduce the program's capacity to conduct timely inspections, enforce regulations, and respond to food safety incidents. This will increase the risks of foodborne illnesses, harm to consumer trust, and economic losses for food producers and processors due to recalls or food safety breaches. Note: Other Funds portion also listed on Other Funds reduction list.	(119,574)		(167,311)		(286,885)			11
Ag Development and Marketing/The Agriculture Development and Marketing Projects support the ODA's mission to promote economic development within Oregon's agricultural sector. This program identifies and creates marketing opportunities for Oregon's food and agricultural products both domestically and internationally. Additionally, the Farm to School initiative leverages public and private resources to increase the availability of locally grown and processed foods in Oregon schools, fostering healthy eating habits among children and supporting local farmers.	This would reduce Farm to School grant funding by half. The Farm to School Grant Program connects schools with local farms to provide fresh, locally-grown produce to students. Fewer schools will be able to participate, reducing students' access to healthy, locally-sourced food. This cut will also decrease economic opportunities for local farmers who supply produce to schools, potentially impacting their income and sustainability.	(250,000)				(250,000)			12

Agency Summary

Agriculture (ODA) 2025-27 Biennium

Activity or Program	Describe Reduction	Amount and Fund Type							Rank and Justification
(WHICH PROGRAM OR ACTIVITY WILL NOT BE UNDERTAKEN)	(DESCRIBE THE EFFECTS OF THIS REDUCTION. IDENTIFY REVENUE SOURCE FOR OF, FF. INCLUDE POSITIONS AND FTE FOR 2023-25 AND 2025-27)	**GF**	**LF**	**OF**	**FF**	**TOTAL FUNDS**	**Pos.**	**FTE**	*Ranking follows ODA prioritized list of programs and begins at the lowest ranked programs and moves up the list until funding targets have been met.*
Natural Resources/The Natural Resources activity unit oversees the administration of various programs dedicated to protecting Oregon's natural resources. This includes the Agricultural Water Quality Program, Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO) Program, Fertilizer Program, Pesticides Program, Pesticide Analytical Response Center (PARC), Pesticide Stewardship Partnership, and the Soil and Water Conservation District Program. These initiatives work collectively to maintain environmental quality, promote sustainable agricultural practices, and ensure compliance with state and federal regulations.	Hold vacant NRS 5 Land Use Specialist position for 12 months. The Land Use Specialist is vital in navigating Oregon's complex land use laws, ensuring agricultural practices align with statewide goals for environmental conservation and sustainable development. They play a key role in balancing agricultural needs with Oregon's strict land use regulations, preserving farmland while protecting water quality and natural habitats. Their expertise supports the region's agricultural economy by guiding land management decisions that comply with Oregon's unique planning framework.	(199,233)				(199,233)			13
Laboratory Services/Provides chemical and microbiological analysis for ODA in areas such as food, dairy, meat products, shellfish, foliage, soil, fertilizer, pesticides, and water quality. The lab ensures legally defensible compliance with state and federal regulations, enabling Oregon's agricultural products to enter interstate and international markets, thus enhancing economic competitiveness.	This reduction in Capital Outlay for the Lab Services Program will reduce the program's ability to replace aging equipment that is needed in order to provide analysis and technical support to ODA's Food Safety, Fertilizer, Confined Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) and Pesticide Enforcement Programs and for the USDA, Environmental Quality, Forestry, and other state and federal agencies. This will slow service delivery, testing responses, and investigations and decrease efficiencies. Delayed testing processes will slow regulatory responses to hazards affecting both public health and economic sustainability.	(50,000)				(50,000)			14
Wolf Financial Assistance & Grants/The Wolf Financial Assistance and Grants Program provides block grants to counties to support the implementation of wolf depredation compensation programs. These grants help mitigate the economic impact of wolf predation on livestock producers, promoting coexistence between wildlife and agricultural activities.	The elimination of ODA's Wolf Grant Program would eliminate the agency's ability to provide county wolf programs the funding to compensation those who experience a loss or injury to livestock or working dogs related to wolf depredation or provide financial assistance to implement nonlethal wolf deterrent techniques. This grant program is a critical part of the Oregon Wolf Plan and would eliminate Oregon's ability to access matching federal funds for this effort.	(247,452)			(213,321)	(460,773)			15
	Second reduction subtotal	(2,143,857)	-	4,139	(213,321)	(2,353,039)	-	(0.50)	
	Target	(2,031,044)							
	Difference	112,813							
	Grand total 10% reductions	**(4,062,088)**	**-**	**(1,249,050)**	**(213,321)**	**(5,524,459)**	**(1)**	**(1.50)**	

General Fund Target **(4,062,088)**
Difference **-**

10% Reduction Options (ORS 291.216)

Agriculture (ODA) 2025-27 Biennium

Activity or Program	Describe Reduction	Amount and Fund Type							Rank and Justification
(WHICH PROGRAM OR ACTIVITY WILL NOT BE UNDERTAKEN)	(DESCRIBE THE EFFECTS OF THIS REDUCTION. IDENTIFY REVENUE SOURCE FOR OF, FF. INCLUDE POSITIONS AND FTE FOR 2023-25 AND 2025-27)	GF	LF	OF	FF	TOTAL FUNDS	Pos.	FTE	*Ranking follows ODA prioritized list of programs and begins at the lowest ranked programs and moves up the list until funding targets have been met.*
First 5% Reduction - Lottery Funds									
Insect Pest Prevention and Management/The Insect Pest Prevention and Management Program focuses on the detection, survey, and eradication of harmful invasive plant pests such as the Spotted Lanternfly and Emerald Ash Borer. This program also addresses emerging pest threats and conducts surveys to monitor destructive native species like grasshoppers. The aim is to protect Oregon's agricultural and natural resources from significant pest-related damages, ensuring the health and productivity of the state's ecosystems and agricultural economy.	Reduces Lottery Fund supported seasonal positions in the IPPM Program that are needed to survey and trap for harmful invasive pests threatening Oregon's agriculture and forest health. **If selected, the agency would work with CFO to identify positions and FTE to meet this reduction level.		(145,341)			(145,341)			1
Agriculture Water Quality/The Agricultural Water Quality Program is responsible for developing and implementing rules and plans to prevent and control water pollution from agricultural activities and soil erosion on rural lands. The program ensures that farmers and ranchers comply with state water quality standards and meet pollutant load allocations as mandated by the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) under the Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) framework. This program supports sustainable agricultural practices and the protection of Oregon's water resources.	Hold Vacant the Water Quality Compliance and Planning Lead position. The Agriculture Water Quality Program is essential for improving and ensuring the quality of Oregon's water resources. Eliminating the Water Quality Compliance and Planning Lead position will significantly reduce the program's ability to manage, participate in, and respond to statewide water quality and quantity policy challenges, including the Governor's water initiatives. This reduction will lead to an increased workload for remaining staff, resulting in slower response times and diminished capacity to address compliance efforts effectively.		(355,348)			(355,348)			2
	First reduction subtotal	-	(500,689)	-	-	(500,689)	-	-	
	Target		(496,224)						
	Difference		4,465						
Second 5% Reduction - Lottery Funds - 10%									
Soil and Water Conservation Districts/The Soil and Water Conservation Districts Program provides administrative oversight, operational, elections support to Oregon's 45 Soil and Water Conservation Districts. SWCDs collaborate with landowners, residents, natural resource organizations, and government agencies to conserve natural resources, control soil erosion, enhance water quality, preserve wildlife habitats, and promote sustainable land use practices. This program fosters community-driven conservation efforts to maintain healthy and productive landscapes.	Reduction of Services & Supplies in the Soil and Water Conservation Districts oversight program. Soil and Water Conservation Districts are vital for managing natural resources, preventing soil erosion, and maintaining water quality. The reduction will curtail the programs ability to fully provide oversight services including technical support and limited administrative oversight, with the intent of reducing both liability and risk to the SWCDs and the Oregon Department of Agriculture.		(75,000)			(75,000)			3

Agency Summary

Agriculture (ODA) 2025-27 Biennium

Activity or Program	Describe Reduction	Amount and Fund Type							Rank and Justification
(WHICH PROGRAM OR ACTIVITY WILL NOT BE UNDERTAKEN)	(DESCRIBE THE EFFECTS OF THIS REDUCTION. IDENTIFY REVENUE SOURCE FOR OF, FF. INCLUDE POSITIONS AND FTE FOR 2023-25 AND 2025-27)	**GF**	**LF**	**OF**	**FF**	**TOTAL FUNDS**	**Pos.**	**FTE**	*Ranking follows ODA prioritized list of programs and begins at the lowest ranked programs and moves up the list until funding targets have been met.*
Oregon Invasive Species Council/The Oregon Invasive Species Council (OISC) coordinates efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species in Oregon. The council works to eliminate, reduce, or mitigate the impacts of invasive species through comprehensive and collaborative strategies. It engages with stakeholders across the state to protect Oregon's ecosystems, agriculture, and economy from the threats posed by invasive species.	Reduces Lottery Funds support for the OISC on a one-time basis, shifting to Other and Federal Funds for grant support. The Lottery Funds reduction and shifting to Other and Federal Funds will require the council to seek grants, diverting resources from coordination efforts and causing funding uncertainties. This could delay projects and reduce the council's capacity to support Oregon's Natural Resource Partners.		(17,807)	8,904	8,903	0			4
Noxious Weed Control/The Noxious Weed Control Program protects Oregon's natural resources and agricultural economy from invasive noxious weeds. The program works in coordination with county weed control districts, federal agencies, tribes, and private landowners to implement early detection, rapid response, and biological control measures. It also provides technical assistance and grants to support local weed management efforts, ensuring the preservation of native ecosystems and agricultural productivity.	Reduction of Lottery Funds support, as a one-time fund shift to Federal Funds, hampers the ability of the program to fully fund staff positions. A shift to federal funds assumes that external funds will be awarded and funds will be sufficient to support program staff salaries. Increased reliance on federal funds, drives the program away from its mission to direct the State weed grant program and execute state priority projects on state and private lands, jeopardizing eradication efforts of invasive noxious weeds resulting in reduced crop yields and higher management costs to land owners.		(100,000)		100,000	0			5
Insect Pest Prevention and Management/The Insect Pest Prevention and Management Program focuses on the detection, survey, and eradication of harmful invasive plant pests such as the Spotted Lanternfly and Emerald Ash Borer. This program also addresses emerging pest threats and conducts surveys to monitor destructive native species like grasshoppers. The aim is to protect Oregon's agricultural and natural resources from significant pest-related damages, ensuring the health and productivity of the state's ecosystems and agricultural economy.	Reduction of Lottery Funds support, as a one-time fund shift to Federal Funds, hampers the ability of the program to fully fund staff positions. A shift to federal funds assumes that external funds will be awarded and funds will be sufficient to support program staff salaries. This will reduce capacity to implement state priority work surveying for invasive insects, harmful to Oregon's agricultural and natural environment. Establishment of harmful insects reduces crop yields, increases pesticide use, and eliminates the likelihood of eradication.		(300,000)		300,000	0			6
	Second reduction subtotal	-	(492,807)	8,904	408,903	(75,000)	-	-	
	Target		(496,224)						
	Difference		(3,417)						
	Grand total 10% reductions	**-**	**(993,496)**	**8,904**	**408,903**	**(575,689)**	**-**	**-**	

Lottery Funds 10% Target **(992,448)**
Difference **1,048**

10% Reduction Options (ORS 291.216)

Agriculture (ODA) 2025-27 Biennium

Activity or Program	Describe Reduction	Amount and Fund Type							Rank and Justification
(WHICH PROGRAM OR ACTIVITY WILL NOT BE UNDERTAKEN)	(DESCRIBE THE EFFECTS OF THIS REDUCTION. IDENTIFY REVENUE SOURCE FOR OF, FF. INCLUDE POSITIONS AND FTE FOR 2023-25 AND 2025-27)	GF	LF	OF	FF	TOTAL FUNDS	Pos.	FTE	*Ranking follows ODA prioritized list of programs and begins at the lowest ranked programs and moves up the list until funding targets have been met.*
First 5% Reduction - Other Funds									
Agriculture Water Quality/The Agricultural Water Quality Program is responsible for developing and implementing rules and plans to prevent and control water pollution from agricultural activities and soil erosion on rural lands. The program ensures that farmers and ranchers comply with state water quality standards and meet pollutant load allocations as mandated by the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) under the Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) framework. This program supports sustainable agricultural practices and the protection of Oregon's water resources.	Reduces limitation that does not currently have a revenue source.			(170,322)		(170,322)			1
Pesticide Stewardship Partnership (PSP)/The Pesticide Stewardship Partnership identifies potential concerns related to pesticide use and works to improve water quality affected by pesticides across Oregon. By collaborating with local stakeholders, the partnership promotes education and outreach for use of best management practices and provides resources to mitigate the environmental impacts of pesticide use, supporting the health of Oregon's watersheds.	Elimination of the PSP program will prevent ODA and DEQ from monitoring pesticide levels in rivers and streams, and will prevent the ability to tell whether pesticide safety education, outreach, training, and compliance work are helping to reduce pesticide levels in water. Without the targeted education, outreach and training ODA anticipates increased compliance and enforcement response workloads and impacts to people and the environment. Increased enforcement would impact DOJ expenses and could result in backlog of compliance case review.	(1,253,189)		(1,253,189)		(2,506,378)	(1)	(1.00)	2
Certifications/The certification and audit services program provides voluntary market access certification and validation for processes and attributes of fresh and processed agricultural products. Programs include National Organic Program certification, Global Food Safety Initiative audits, USDA GAP/GHP Audit Verification Program, and other private and industry driven standards verification and third-party audit services.	Eliminates Certification Program, including staff positions. The Certification Program provides market access certifications, including organic and GAP certifications. Eliminating this program ends ODA's ability to perform these audits, potentially resulting in higher fees for producers and requiring special arrangements for USDA GAP audits with other states.			(1,659,263)		(1,659,263)	(4)	(6.11)	3

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Agriculture (ODA) 2025-27 Biennium

Activity or Program	Describe Reduction	Amount and Fund Type							Rank and Justification
(WHICH PROGRAM OR ACTIVITY WILL NOT BE UNDERTAKEN)	(DESCRIBE THE EFFECTS OF THIS REDUCTION. IDENTIFY REVENUE SOURCE FOR OF, FF. INCLUDE POSITIONS AND FTE FOR 2023-25 AND 2025-27)	GF	LF	OF	FF	TOTAL FUNDS	Pos.	FTE	*Ranking follows ODA prioritized list of programs and begins at the lowest ranked programs and moves up the list until funding targets have been met.*
Natural Resources/The Natural Resources activity unit oversees the administration of various programs dedicated to protecting Oregon's natural resources. This includes the Agricultural Water Quality Program, Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO) Program, Fertilizer Program, Pesticides Program, Pesticide Analytical Response Center (PARC), Pesticide Stewardship Partnership, and the Soil and Water Conservation District Program. These initiatives work collectively to maintain environmental quality, promote sustainable agricultural practices, and ensure compliance with state and federal regulations.	Reduces limitation that currently does not have a revenue source.			(214,618)		(214,618)	-	-	4
Oregon Invasive Species Council/The Oregon Invasive Species Council (OISC) coordinates efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species in Oregon. The council works to eliminate, reduce, or mitigate the impacts of invasive species through comprehensive and collaborative strategies. The OISC engages with stakeholders across the state to protect Oregon's ecosystems, agriculture, and economy from threats posed by invasive species.	Reduction in Other Funds limitation restricts or removes the ability of the OISC to accept and expend Other Funds for coordination, education and administration of the council.			(166,333)		(166,333)			5
Nursery/The Nursery Program provides inspection and export certification services for Oregon's nursery industry. The program ensures nursery stock, including imported plants, meet health standards to prevent the spread of pests and diseases. The program relies on internal services provided by the IPPM and Plant Health programs to maintain the integrity of Oregon's nursery industry and support its global competitiveness.	Reduced funding limits inspection and export certification services for the nursery industry. Reduced services directly impacts marketability and competitiveness of nursery products. Inspection of nursery stock is a first-line of defense action against the instruction of harmful agricultural and forest plant pests.			(127,567)		(127,567)			6
Christmas Tree/The Christmas Tree Program conducts inspection and export certification services for Oregon's Christmas tree industry. the program ensures that Christmas trees meet health and quality standards, facilitating safe export to international markets. The program's success depends on internal collaborations with the IPPM and Plant Health programs, supporting the industry's economic vitality and reputation for high-quality products.	Reduced funding limits inspection and export certification services for the Christmas Tree industry. Reduced services directly impacts marketability and competitiveness of nursery products. Inspection of Christmas Trees is a first-line of defense action against the introduction of harmful agricultural and forest plant pests.			(55,904)		(55,904)			7

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Activity or Program	Describe Reduction	Amount and Fund Type							Rank and Justification
(WHICH PROGRAM OR ACTIVITY WILL NOT BE UNDERTAKEN)	(DESCRIBE THE EFFECTS OF THIS REDUCTION. IDENTIFY REVENUE SOURCE FOR OF, FF. INCLUDE POSITIONS AND FTE FOR 2023-25 AND 2025-27)	GF	LF	OF	FF	TOTAL FUNDS	Pos.	FTE	*Ranking follows ODA prioritized list of programs and begins at the lowest ranked programs and moves up the list until funding targets have been met.*
Pesticides/The Pesticides Program administers state and federal regulations governing the distribution, use, and application of pesticide products in Oregon. The program ensures that pesticides are used safely and effectively, protecting human health, agricultural productivity, and environmental quality. Through licensing, compliance monitoring, and education, the program promotes responsible pesticide management practices.	The program is predominately is funded with other funds and this reduction would impact the inspection and pesticide use complaint response activities of the program.			(224,477)		(224,477)			8
Pesticides/The Pesticides Program administers state and federal regulations governing the distribution, use, and application of pesticide products in Oregon. The program ensures that pesticides are used safely and effectively, protecting human health, agricultural productivity, and environmental quality. Through licensing, compliance monitoring, and education, the program promotes responsible pesticide management practices.	Eliminate funding for 211 Hotline for 24/7 reporting of pesticide incidents. The 211 pesticide reporting hotline was established to streamline the reporting process for incidents affecting people, animals, or the environment. This system is part of the Pesticide Analytical and Response Center (PARC) and assists in coordinating investigations and managing pesticide-related issues more effectively across the state. Loss of this funding would limit the availability for the public to speak with and report incidents to Mon-Fri between 8 and 5.			(153,404)		(153,404)			9
Food Safety/Licenses and inspects Oregon food establishments across various disciplines, including food and beverage manufacturing, retail food distribution, dairy, meat, eggs, seafood, and shellfish. The program protects public health and bolsters consumer confidence by ensuring food products meet stringent safety standards, supporting the economic stability of food businesses and preventing costly outbreaks.	Hold vacant Compliance and Regulatory Manager 1 position (Compliance and Enforcement Manager) reducing the program's capacity to conduct timely inspections, enforce regulations, and respond to food safety incidents. This will increase the risks of foodborne illnesses to the public, harm to consumer trust, and economic losses for food producers and processors due to recalls or food safety breaches. *Note: General Fund portion also listed on General Fund reduction list.*	(119,574)		(167,311)		(286,885)			10
Laboratory Services/Provides chemical and microbiological analysis for ODA in areas such as food, dairy, meat products, shellfish, foliage, soil, fertilizer, pesticides, and water quality. The lab ensures legally defensible compliance with state and federal regulations, enabling Oregon's agricultural products to enter interstate and international markets, thus enhancing economic competitiveness.	This reduction in services and supplies for the lab services program will reduce the ability to recruit, train, support and retain highly technical and qualified laboratory staff needed to provide analysis and technical support to ODA's Food Safety, Fertilizer, Confined Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) and Pesticide Enforcement Programs and for the USDA, Environmental Quality, Forestry, and other state and federal agencies.			(156,300)		(156,300)			11

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Agriculture (ODA) 2025-27 Biennium

Activity or Program	Describe Reduction	Amount and Fund Type							Rank and Justification
(WHICH PROGRAM OR ACTIVITY WILL NOT BE UNDERTAKEN)	(DESCRIBE THE EFFECTS OF THIS REDUCTION. IDENTIFY REVENUE SOURCE FOR OF, FF. INCLUDE POSITIONS AND FTE FOR 2023-25 AND 2025-27)	**GF**	**LF**	**OF**	**FF**	**TOTAL FUNDS**	**Pos.**	**FTE**	*Ranking follows ODA prioritized list of programs and begins at the lowest ranked programs and moves up the list until funding targets have been met.*
Weights and Measures/The Weights and Measures Program ensures fairness and accuracy in commercial transactions involving weighing and measuring devices. This program licenses, inspects, and certifies devices such as grocery store scales, gas pumps, and industrial meters, ensuring they provide accurate measurements. By maintaining uniform standards and offering precision calibration services, the program protects consumers, promotes fair competition, and enhances the economic vitality of Oregon's marketplace.	Staffing Reductions will reduce the agency's ability to; examine and test licensed weighing and measuring devices used in Oregon's marketplace to ensure accuracy; respond to complaints and investigate suspected non-compliant weighing and measuring devices; and provide technical assistance to business owners/operators trying to comply with nationally accepted weights and measures requirements. Staffing reductions would reduce the program's ability to provide calibration services to support both the program's inspector staff as well as the scale and meter service industries Oregon businesses rely on to keep their weighing and measuring equipment operational. Reductions in this program will further impact the ability to provide consumer protection, to support fair competition among businesses, and to facilitate interstate commerce and international trade by assuring the accuracy of devices used to weigh or measure.			(687,314)		(687,314)			12
	First reduction subtotal	(1,372,763)	-	(5,036,002)	-	(6,408,765)	(5)	(7.11)	
	Target			(4,844,812)					
	Difference			191,190					

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Agriculture (ODA) 2025-27 Biennium

Activity or Program	Describe Reduction	Amount and Fund Type							Rank and Justification
(WHICH PROGRAM OR ACTIVITY WILL NOT BE UNDERTAKEN)	(DESCRIBE THE EFFECTS OF THIS REDUCTION. IDENTIFY REVENUE SOURCE FOR OF, FF. INCLUDE POSITIONS AND FTE FOR 2023-25 AND 2025-27)	GF	LF	OF	FF	TOTAL FUNDS	Pos.	FTE	*Ranking follows ODA prioritized list of programs and begins at the lowest ranked programs and moves up the list until funding targets have been met.*
Second 5% Reduction - Other Funds - 10%									
Motor Fuel Quality/The Motor Fuel Quality Program is responsible for ensuring that motor vehicle fuels sold in Oregon meet national quality standards. The program enforces the state's renewable fuel standards, requiring 10% ethanol in gasoline and 5% biodiesel in diesel fuel. By monitoring fuel quality and compliance, the program protects consumers, supports environmental sustainability, and contributes to Oregon's renewable energy goals. Its efforts ensure that fuel sold within the state is safe, reliable, and environmentally friendly.	Elimination of the motor fuel quality S&S budget will eliminate the program's ability to conduct laboratory testing of fuels thus severely limit its ability to verify the quality of gasoline and diesel fuel sold in the state. Will severely limit ability to conduct routine fuel quality inspections of gasoline and diesel at gas stations as well as the ability to investigate consumer complaints related to octane and both contaminated gasoline and diesel fuel. Limit the program's ability to verify compliance with the state renewable fuel mandates.			(157,579)		(157,579)			13
Shipping Point Inspection/The Shipping Point Inspection Program provides inspection and certification services for a wide range of fruits, vegetables, and nut crops, ensuring they meet quality standards for both export and domestic markets. The program includes the Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA) Produce Safety Program, which focuses on enhancing the safety of fresh produce through rigorous inspection and compliance with federal food safety standards.	Eliminates laborer positions, ending ODA's third party grading services requested by producers of 4.1 billion pounds of produce. Could result in disruption to market due to transition in services. Private third party grading is available in other states, and could provide this service in Oregon.			(1,179,928)		(1,179,928)	(15)	(7.03)	14
Nursery & Christmas Tree Program/ The Nursery & Christmas Tree Program provides inspection and export certification services for Oregon's nursery and Christmas tree industries. The program ensures inspected plant commodities meet quality standards to prevent the spread of pests and diseases. The program relies on internal services provided by the IPPM and Plant Health programs to ensure plants are pest free, which supports the industry's economic vitality and reputation for high-quality products. Christmas tree program activities occupy 25% of staff time over the calendar year.	Holds vacant two full-time inspector positions. Reduced staffing prohibits the program from responding to the growing needs of its customer base in a timely and effective manner. Plant pest interceptions, infestations, and demand for export services are increasing. The program is responsible for servicing 2,742 nurseries and 333 Christmas Tree farms statewide. Customer education and outreach are program services that are not being provided at the same level as those of similar programs in neighboring states. Many of the current and anticipated insect pest issues have direct impact to Oregon's nursery industry.			(443,309)		(443,309)			15
Hemp Program/The Hemp Program oversees the inspection and licensing of industrial hemp production in Oregon. It ensures that hemp producers comply with state regulations and standards, supporting the growth of a safe and sustainable hemp industry. The program plays a crucial role in fostering the development of hemp as a valuable agricultural commodity.	Holds vacant several full-time inspector positions. The Hemp program has undergone several shifts in program service demands over the past years. The ongoing transitions in the industry, coupled with uncertainty in industry patterns, drove ODA to hold positions vacant until license numbers and internal program operations had stabilized to best evaluate program and industry needs.			(1,393,946)		(1,393,946)			16

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Agriculture (ODA) 2025-27 Biennium

Activity or Program	Describe Reduction	Amount and Fund Type							Rank and Justification
(WHICH PROGRAM OR ACTIVITY WILL NOT BE UNDERTAKEN)	(DESCRIBE THE EFFECTS OF THIS REDUCTION. IDENTIFY REVENUE SOURCE FOR OF, FF. INCLUDE POSITIONS AND FTE FOR 2023-25 AND 2025-27)	GF	LF	OF	FF	TOTAL FUNDS	Pos.	FTE	*Ranking follows ODA prioritized list of programs and begins at the lowest ranked programs and moves up the list until funding targets have been met.*
Administration - this program unit provides administrative support services to department programs including leadership, policy development, interagency coordination, collaboration with agricultural industries, information systems, accounting, payroll, budgeting, procurement, human resources, public affairs, and staff support for the Board of Agriculture.	Hold vacant a community engagement position that may reduce ODA's ability to engage effectively with key partners, the general public, and communities that ODA has historically not engaged with. May lead to slower response times for addressing public concerns and reduced outreach efforts, directly impacting ODA's strategic goals of fostering organizational excellence and customer-focused service. The resulting challenge may delay public awareness and support for ODA's programs and ensure the agency remains responsive to the evolving needs of Oregon's diverse agricultural sector.			(266,813)		(266,813)			17
Food Safety/Licenses and inspects Oregon food establishments across various disciplines, including food and beverage manufacturing, retail food distribution, dairy, meat, eggs, seafood, and shellfish. The program protects public health and bolsters consumer confidence by ensuring food products meet stringent safety standards, supporting the economic stability of food businesses and preventing costly outbreaks.	Vacancy savings - hold positions vacant Reduces the program's capacity to conduct timely inspections, enforce regulations, and respond to food safety incidents. Increases the risks of foodborne illnesses to the public, harm to consumer trust, and economic losses for food producers and processors due to recalls or food safety breaches.	(119,699)		(157,832)		(277,531)			18
Animal Health/The Animal Health Program is dedicated to safeguarding the health of Oregon's livestock and poultry through prevention, control, and eradication of diseases. This program conducts surveillance, traceability, planning, and response activities to manage outbreaks and prevent the spread of zoonotic diseases. Collaborating with federal and state agencies, the Animal Health Program ensures the safety of the livestock industry and protects public health by maintaining robust disease monitoring and emergency response systems.	Eliminates the animal health lab program resulting in loss of ODA as a state regulatory lab for livestock disease testing. Livestock producers would have the option of obtaining the required regulator testing from private labs, neighboring state regulatory labs, or Oregon State University lab. This will increase the cost to the livestock industry and customers.			(494,212)		(494,212)	(3)	(2.83)	19
Laboratory Services/Provides chemical and microbiological analysis for ODA in areas such as food, dairy, meat products, shellfish, foliage, soil, fertilizer, pesticides, and water quality. The lab ensures legally defensible compliance with state and federal regulations, enabling Oregon's agricultural products to enter interstate and international markets, thus enhancing economic competitiveness.	Loss of 1-FTE Chemist 3 and 1-FTE Lab Tech 2 position in the Lab Services Program reduces the program's ability to provide timely services necessary to protect public health, thereby increasing the exposure of the public and economy to hazardous conditions. Impact would be related to inorganic chemistry analysis using complex instrumentation, ie. ICP-OES, GC-QQQ, GC/MS; analysis includes detection of heavy metals, secondary elements, growth regulators, pesticides, etc.; decrease of effective workflow and instrument use; slowing the process of properly receive samples, logging and properly store samples, and slows the process of providing field staff with appropriate supplies.			(560,003)		(560,003)	(2)	(2.00)	20
	Second reduction subtotal	(119,699)	-	(4,653,622)	-	(4,773,321)	(20)	(11.86)	
	Target			(4,844,812)					
	Difference			(191,190)					
	Grand total all reductions	**(1,492,462)**	-	**(9,689,624)**	-	**(11,182,086)**	**(25)**	**(18.97)**	

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Activity or Program	Describe Reduction	Amount and Fund Type							Rank and Justification
(WHICH PROGRAM OR ACTIVITY WILL NOT BE UNDERTAKEN)	(DESCRIBE THE EFFECTS OF THIS REDUCTION. IDENTIFY REVENUE SOURCE FOR OF, FF. INCLUDE POSITIONS AND FTE FOR 2023-25 AND 2025-27)	**GF**	**LF**	**OF**	**FF**	**TOTAL FUNDS**	**Pos.**	**FTE**	*Ranking follows ODA prioritized list of programs and begins at the lowest ranked programs and moves up the list until funding targets have been met.*
	Other Funds Target			**(9,689,624)**					
	Difference			**-**					

10% Reduction Options (ORS 291.216)

Agriculture (ODA) 2025-27 Biennium

Activity or Program	Describe Reduction	Amount and Fund Type							Rank and Justification
(WHICH PROGRAM OR ACTIVITY WILL NOT BE UNDERTAKEN)	(DESCRIBE THE EFFECTS OF THIS REDUCTION. IDENTIFY REVENUE SOURCE FOR OF, FF. INCLUDE POSITIONS AND FTE FOR 2023-25 AND 2025-27)	GF	LF	OF	FF	TOTAL FUNDS	Pos.	FTE	*Ranking follows ODA prioritized list of programs and begins at the lowest ranked programs and moves up the list until funding targets have been met.*
First 5% Reduction - Federal Funds									
Laboratory Services/Provides chemical and microbiological analysis for ODA in areas such as food, dairy, meat products, shellfish, foliage, soil, fertilizer, pesticides, and water quality. The lab ensures legally defensible compliance with state and federal regulations, enabling Oregon's agricultural products to enter interstate and international markets, thus enhancing economic competitiveness.	This federal limitation for temporary appointments and services and supplies was a result of a prior FDA grant that helped provide Lab Services with the ability to become ISO accredited, which it successfully accomplished. Impact of this reduction would be minimal to none. Future federal grants can be addressed as needed.				(638,967)	(638,967)			1
Oregon Invasive Species Council/The Oregon Invasive Species Council (OISC) coordinates efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species in Oregon. The council works to eliminate, reduce, or mitigate the impacts of invasive species through comprehensive and collaborative strategies. It engages with stakeholders across the state to protect Oregon's ecosystems, agriculture, and economy from the threats posed by invasive species.	Limits the ability of the Oregon Invasive Species Council to expend Federal Funding. If OISC were to apply for and successfully acquire a Federal Funds grant, it is likely an Emergency Board action will be requested.				(463,704)	(463,704)			2
	First reduction subtotal	-	-	-	(1,102,671)	(1,102,671)	-	-	
	Target				(961,024)				
	Difference				141,647				
Second 5% Reduction - Federal Funds - 10%									
Pesticides/The Pesticides Program administers state and federal regulations governing the distribution, use, and application of pesticide products in Oregon. The program ensures that pesticides are used safely and effectively, protecting human health, agricultural productivity, and environmental quality. Through licensing, compliance monitoring, and education, the program promotes responsible pesticide management practices.	This federal limitation for temporary appointments and services and supplies was a result of a prior grant funding. The impact of this reduction would be minimal to none. Future federal grants can be addressed as needed.				(153,970)	(153,970)			3

Agency Summary

Agriculture (ODA) 2025-27 Biennium

Activity or Program	Describe Reduction	Amount and Fund Type							Rank and Justification
(WHICH PROGRAM OR ACTIVITY WILL NOT BE UNDERTAKEN)	(DESCRIBE THE EFFECTS OF THIS REDUCTION. IDENTIFY REVENUE SOURCE FOR OF, FF. INCLUDE POSITIONS AND FTE FOR 2023-25 AND 2025-27)	**GF**	**LF**	**OF**	**FF**	**TOTAL FUNDS**	**Pos.**	**FTE**	*Ranking follows ODA prioritized list of programs and begins at the lowest ranked programs and moves up the list until funding targets have been met.*
Ag Development and Marketing/The Agriculture Development and Marketing Projects support the ODA's mission to promote economic development within Oregon's agricultural sector. This program identifies and creates marketing opportunities for Oregon's food and agricultural products both domestically and internationally. Key initiatives include the Specialty Crop Block Grants and Resilient Food Systems Infrastructure Grants, which provide critical funding to enhance the competitiveness and sustainability of specialty crops. Additionally, the Farm to School initiative leverages public and private resources to increase the availability of locally grown and processed foods in Oregon schools, fostering healthy eating habits among children and supporting local farmers.	Reduces Specialty Crop Block Grant specialty payments, and therefore the amount of federal funds that ODA can distribute to specialty crop producers in Oregon. ODA would reduce the value of grants issued in Oregon consistent with the available limitation.				(452,086)	(452,086)			4
Wolf Financial Assistance & Grants/The Wolf Financial Assistance and Grants Program provides block grants to counties to support the implementation of wolf depredation compensation programs. These grants help mitigate the economic impact of wolf predation on livestock producers, promoting coexistence between wildlife and agricultural activities.	The elimination of ODA's Wolf Grant Program would eliminate the agency's ability to provide county wolf programs the funding to compensation those who experience a loss or injury to livestock or working dogs related to wolf depredation or provide financial assistance to implement nonlethal wolf deterrent techniques.	(247,452)			(213,321)	(460,773)			5
	Second reduction subtotal	(247,452)	-	-	(819,377)	(1,066,829)	-	-	
	Target				(961,024)				
	Difference				(141,647)				
	Grand total all reductions	**(247,452)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,922,048)**	**(2,169,500)**	**-**	**-**	

Federal Funds Target	**(1,922,048)**
Difference	**-**

PROGRAM PRIORITIZATION FOR 2025-27

PROGRAM PRIORITIZATION FOR 2025-27

Agency Name: Oregon Department of Agriculture

2025-27 Biennium **Agency Number: 60300**

Program/Division Priorities for 2025-27 Biennium

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Priority (ranked with highest priority first)		**Agency Initials**	**Program or Activity Initials**	**Program Unit/Activity Description**	**Identify Key Performance Measure(s)**	**Primary Purpose Program-Activity Code**	**GF**	**LF**	**OF**	**NL-OF**	**FF**	**NL-FF**	**TOTAL FUNDS**	**Pos.**	**FTE**	**New or Enhanced Program (Y/N)**	**Included as Reduction Option (Y/N)**	**Legal Req. Code (C, D, FM, FO, S)**	**Legal Citation**	**Explain What is Mandatory (for C, FM, and FO Only)**	**Comments on Proposed Changes to CSL included in Agency Request Budget**
Agcy	**Prgm/ Div**																				
1	1	ODA	Food Safety Program	Licenses and inspects Oregon food establishments across various disciplines, including food and beverage manufacturing, retail food distribution, dairy, meat, eggs, seafood, and shellfish. The program protects public health and bolsters consumer confidence by ensuring food products meet stringent safety standards, supporting the economic stability of food businesses and preventing costly outbreaks.	603-1, 13	10	5,977,656	-	10,471,018	-	-	-	$ 16,448,674	43	42.25	Y	Y	FM, FO, S	ORS 603, 616, 619, 621, 632, 625, 628, 635	FM - Food & Drug Cosmetic Act FO - Contract Inspection on behalf of FDA currently at 468/year	Pkg 210 - Food Safety Fee Inflationary Adjustment - Requests a fee increase effective 07/01/26 which is related to a legislative concept.
2	2	ODA	Laboratory Services	Provides chemical and microbiological analysis for ODA in areas such as food, dairy, meat products, shellfish, foliage, soil, fertilizer, pesticides, and water quality. The lab ensures legally defensible compliance with state and federal regulations, enabling Oregon's agricultural products to enter interstate and international markets, thus enhancing economic competitiveness.	603-13	10	6,133,888	-	5,759,316	-	671,544	-	$ 12,564,748	26	26.10	Y	Y	FO, S	ORS 561, 576	FO - Food Emergency Response Network - Capability to perform proficiency testing and assist with food emergency assignments.	Pkg 461 - Contains initial position alignment across the agency that will drive additional work and requests in the 2027-2029 budget as ODA implements a strategic organizational structure.
3	3	ODA	Animal Health	The Animal Health Program is dedicated to safeguarding the health of Oregon's livestock and poultry through prevention, control, and eradication of diseases. This program conducts surveillance, traceability, planning, and response activities to manage outbreaks and prevent the spread of zoonotic diseases. Collaborating with federal and state agencies, the Animal Health Program ensures the safety of the livestock industry and protects public health by maintaining robust disease monitoring and emergency response systems.	603-13	10	2,005,725	-	2,063,090	-	829,285	-	$ 4,898,100	9	9.28	Y	Y	FO, S	ORS 596, 599, 600, 601, 609, 619	FO - Animal disease surveillance and traceability efforts.	Pkg 230 - Requests to continue a federally funded limited duration position for Avian Influenza.

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4	1	ODA	Insect Pest Prevention and Management	The Insect Pest Prevention and Management Program focuses on the detection, survey, and eradication of harmful invasive plant pests such as the Spotted Lanternfly and Emerald Ash Borer. This program also addresses emerging pest threats and conducts surveys to monitor destructive native species like grasshoppers. The aim is to protect Oregon's agricultural and natural resources from significant pest-related damages, ensuring the health and productivity of the state's ecosystems and agricultural economy.	603-3, 4, 13	9	3,371,145	2,926,082	365,802	-	3,576,268	-	$ 10,239,297	33	20.50	Y	Y	FO, S	ORS 570	FO - Participation in exclusion, detection, eradication of target harmful plant pests.	Pkg 461 - Makes technical adjustments to existing positions' class and compensation.
5	1	ODA	Agriculture Development & Marketing	The Agriculture Development and Marketing Projects support the ODA's mission to promote economic development within Oregon's agricultural sector. This program identifies and creates marketing opportunities for Oregon's food and agricultural products both domestically and internationally. Key initiatives include the Specialty Crop Block Grants and Resilient Food Systems Infrastructure Grants, which provide critical funding to enhance the competitiveness and sustainability of specialty crops. Additionally, the Farm to School initiative leverages public and private resources to increase the availability of locally grown and processed foods in Oregon schools, fostering healthy eating habits among children and supporting local farmers.	603-7, 8, 9, 13	6	4,176,077	-	64,863	-	5,558,995	-	$ 9,799,935	9	8.07	Y	Y	S	ORS 576	-	Pkg 410 - Continues Federal Funds limitation and positions for Resilient Food Systems Infrastructure (RFSI) grant. Pkg 430 - Requests continuation of increased Federal Funds limitation that occurred in the 23-25 biennium.
6	2	ODA	Natural Resources	The Natural Resources activity unit oversees the administration of various programs dedicated to protecting Oregon's natural resources. This includes the Agricultural Water Quality Program, Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO) Program, Fertilizer Program, Pesticides Program, Pesticide Analytical Response Center (PARC), Pesticide Stewardship Partnership, and the Soil and Water Conservation District Program. These initiatives work collectively to maintain environmental quality, promote sustainable agricultural practices, and ensure compliance with state and federal regulations.	603-10, 11, 12a, 12b, 12c, 13	9	1,141,251	-	214,618	-	22,946	-	$ 1,378,815	4	3.00	N	Y	S	561, 568, 468B	-	-

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7	3	ODA	Agricultural Water Quality Program	The Agricultural Water Quality Program is responsible for developing and implementing rules and plans to prevent and control water pollution from agricultural activities and soil erosion on rural lands. The program ensures that farmers and ranchers comply with state water quality standards and meet pollutant load allocations as mandated by the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) under the Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) framework. This program supports sustainable agricultural practices and the protection of Oregon's water resources.	603-12a, 12b, 12c, 13	9	5,117,065	2,945,928	356,432	-	-	-	$ 8,419,425	21	21.00	N	Y	S	ORS 561, 568, 468B	-	-
8	4	ODA	Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO) Program	The Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO) Program ensures that CAFO operators comply with state and federal water quality standards through the issuance of water quality permits. This program provides oversight and support to CAFO operators, helping them implement practices that minimize environmental impacts, particularly related to water pollution from animal waste.	603-10, 13	9	3,675,945	-	473,521	-	-	-	$ 4,149,466	11	11.00	N	N	FM, S	ORS 468B	FM - Adherence to federal regulations related to Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs).	-
9	5	ODA	Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCDs)	The Soil and Water Conservation Districts Program provides administrative oversight, operational, elections support to Oregon's 45 Soil and Water Conservation Districts. SWCDs collaborate with landowners, residents, natural resource organizations, and government agencies to conserve natural resources, control soil erosion, enhance water quality, preserve wildlife habitats, and promote sustainable land use practices. This program fosters community-driven conservation efforts to maintain healthy and productive landscapes.	603-12a, 12b, 12c, 13	9	-	976,621	-	-	-	-	$ 976,621	2	2.00	N	Y	S	ORS 561, 568	-	-
10	6	ODA	Pesticides Program	The Pesticides Program administers state and federal regulations governing the distribution, use, and application of pesticide products in Oregon. The program ensures that pesticides are used safely and effectively, protecting human health, agricultural productivity, and environmental quality. Through licensing, compliance monitoring, and education, the program promotes responsible pesticide management practices.	603-6, 13	10	-	-	10,916,543	-	1,587,404	-	$ 12,503,947	31	31.37	Y	Y	FM, S	ORS 634	FM - Adherence to Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)	Pkg 310 - Increases capacity to maintain core functions while implementing the program's EPA approved pesticide applicator Certification and Training (C&T) plan. Pkg 320 – Requests a fee increase effective 09/30/25.

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11	7	ODA	Pesticide Analytical Response Center (PARC)	The Pesticide Analytical Response Center (PARC) coordinates Oregon's response to pesticide-related incidents that may affect human, animal, or environmental health. PARC collaborates with multiple state agencies to conduct investigations and enforce regulatory actions when necessary. The center aims to mitigate the impacts of pesticide incidents and enhance public safety through timely and effective responses.	603-6, 13	10	-	-	940,610	-	-	-	$ 940,610	1	1.00	N	N	S	ORS 634	-	-
12	4	ODA	Shellfish Program	The Shellfish Program ensures the safety and quality of Oregon's commercial and recreational shellfish industries. By enforcing compliance with FDA standards, this program facilitates the safe interstate shipment of shellfish. It also collaborates with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife to monitor and test for harmful biotoxins, providing critical public health advisories and closing affected harvest areas when necessary. The program's rigorous testing protocols protect consumers and support the sustainability of Oregon's shellfish resources.	603-13	10	600,775	-	614,615	-	-	-	$ 1,215,390	2	2.00	N	Y	FO, S	ORS 622	FO - Adherence to FDA requirements for interstate shellfish compact. Interstate movement of shellfish.	-
13	2	ODA	Plant Health Program	Plant Health Programs include the exclusion, detection and eradication of harmful plant diseases (e.g. sudden oak death), seed field inspections, testing of commodities for plant pathogens, and virus certification for fruit tree, berry, and grape nursery stocks. The USDA Agricultural Plant Health and Inspection Service grants authority to the program to issue federal phytosanitary certificates, required for many exported products.	603-3, 13	9	1,285,655	-	2,832,301	-	1,714,783	-	$ 5,832,739	13	12.64	N	N	FO, S	ORS 570	FO - Participation in exclusion, detection, eradication of target harmful plant diseases.	-
14	5	ODA	State Meat Inspection Program	The State Meat Inspection Program provides essential services to local meat processors by ensuring their operations meet USDA-equivalent standards. This program supports Oregon's agricultural economy by enabling local producers to access markets with high-quality, inspected meat products. By maintaining stringent inspection protocols, the program enhances consumer trust and promotes the availability of safe, locally produced meat, contributing to the resilience and sustainability of the local food system.	603-13	10	1,114,861	-	-	-	802,626	-	$ 1,917,487	3	3.00	N	N	FO	ORS 603, 616, 619, 628	FO - Adherence to federal regulations at the minimum of equal to Federal standards for meat facilities.	-

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15	8	ODA	Noxious Weed Control Program	The Noxious Weed Control Program protects Oregon's natural resources and agricultural economy from invasive noxious weeds. The program works in coordination with county weed control districts, federal agencies, tribes, and private landowners to implement early detection, rapid response, and biological control measures. It also provides technical assistance and grants to support local weed management efforts, ensuring the preservation of native ecosystems and agricultural productivity.	603-3, 4, 13	9	72,080	2,897,764	317,182	-	2,063,565	-	$ 5,350,591	14	11.59	N	Y	S	ORS 570	-	-
16	6	ODA	Commercial Feeds Program	The Feeds Program regulates the safety and quality of commercial animal feed products sold in Oregon. Through registration, inspection, and testing, this program ensures that animal feeds are free from harmful contaminants and accurately labeled. The Feeds Program supports livestock health and productivity, safeguarding the food supply chain and protecting consumer interests. Its rigorous standards and monitoring efforts contribute to the overall integrity and reliability of Oregon's agricultural sector.	603-13	3	-	-	494,559	-	-	-	$ 494,559	1	1.00	N	N	FO, S	ORS 633	FO - Adherence to federal regulations for feed.	-
17	9	ODA	Fertilizer Program	The Fertilizer Program regulates the composition, labeling, and marketing of fertilizer products in Oregon. This program ensures that fertilizers meet safety standards and are properly labeled to protect consumers and the environment. By overseeing the quality of fertilizers, the program supports agricultural practices.	603-13	3	-	-	2,137,815	-	-	-	$ 2,137,815	4	4.63	N	N	S	ORS 633	-	-
18	10	ODA	Nursery Program	The Nursery Program provides inspection and export certification services for Oregon's nursery industry. It ensures that nursery stock, including imported plants, meets health standards to prevent the spread of pests and diseases. The program relies on internal services provided by the IPPM and Plant Health programs to maintain the integrity of Oregon's nursery industry and support its global competitiveness.	603-13	6	-	-	4,431,080	-	732,417	-	$ 5,163,497	14	12.53	Y	Y	S	ORS 571	-	Pkg 461 - Makes technical adjustments to existing positions' class and compensation.

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19	11	ODA	Christmas Tree Program	The Christmas Tree Program conducts inspection and export certification services for Oregon's Christmas tree industry. It ensures that Christmas trees meet health and quality standards, facilitating their safe export to international markets. The program's success depends on internal collaborations with the IPPM and Plant Health programs, supporting the industry's economic vitality and reputation for high-quality products.	603-13	6	-	-	736,223	-	-	-	$ 736,223	-	2.00	Y	Y	S	ORS 571	-	Pkg 461 - Makes technical adjustments to existing positions' class and compensation.
20	3	ODA	Shipping Point Inspection Program	The Shipping Point Inspection Program provides inspection and certification services for a wide range of fruits, vegetables, and nut crops, ensuring they meet quality standards for both export and domestic markets. The program includes the Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA) Produce Safety Program, which focuses on enhancing the safety of fresh produce through rigorous inspection and compliance with federal food safety standards.	603-7, 13	6	-	-	13,961,534	-	-	-	$ 13,961,534	99	51.96	Y	Y	FO, S	ORS 632	FO - Adherence to federal programs for various certification and audit programs.	Pkg 070 - Balances Other Funds expenditures with available resources through elimination of vacant positions and reductions in Services & Supplies and Capital Outlay. Pkg 440 - Continues Federal Funds limitation and positions for Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA).
21	4	ODA	Certifications and Audit Services Program	The certification and audit services program provides voluntary market access certification and validation for processes and attributes of fresh and processed agricultural products. Programs include National Organic Program certification, Global Food Safety Initiative audits, USDA GAP/GHP Audit Verification Program, and other private and industry driven standards verification and third-party audit services.	603-7, 13	6	-	-	1,691,405	-	-	-	$ 1,691,405	4	6.11	Y	Y	FO, S	ORS 632	FO - Adherence to federal programs for various certification and audit programs.	Pkg 070 - Balances Other Funds expenditures with available resources through reduction in Capital Outlay. Pkg 462 - Ratifies administrative fee increases in Certifications program.
22	5	ODA	Livestock ID Program	The Livestock ID Program ensures the proper ownership of livestock through brand registration and inspection. By denying stolen livestock access to the marketplace, this program supports the economic production of livestock and protects legitimate livestock owners. The program is vital for maintaining the integrity of Oregon's livestock industry and preventing theft and fraud.	603-13	6	-	-	4,117,408	-	-	-	$ 4,117,408	69	13.54	Y	N	S	ORS 577, 579, 603, 604, 607, 608, 601, 164, 167	-	Pkg 070 - Balances Other Funds expenditures with available resources through elimination of a vacant position. Pkg 461 - Makes a technical adjustment to an existing positions' class and compensation. Pkg 462 - Ratifies administrative fee increase in Livestock ID program and adds back vacant position eliminated in Pkg 070.

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23	7	ODA	Measurement Standards	The Weights and Measures Program ensures fairness and accuracy in commercial transactions involving weighing and measuring devices. This program licenses, inspects, and certifies devices such as grocery store scales, gas pumps, and industrial meters, ensuring they provide accurate measurements. By maintaining uniform standards and offering precision calibration services, the program protects consumers, promotes fair competition, and enhances the economic vitality of Oregon's marketplace.	603-13	3	-	-	#######	-	-	-	$ 10,374,066	29	26.67	Y	Y	S	ORS 618	-	Pkg 220 - Requests a Weights and Measures Fee increase effective 07/01/26 which is related to a legislative concept. Pkg 461 - Contains initial position alignment across the agency that will drive additional work and requests in the 2027-2029 budget as ODA implements a strategic organizational structure.
24	6	ODA	Seed Regulatory Program	The Seed Regulatory program provides service to Oregon's agricultural and specialty seed industries and is responsible for regulating the sale and labeling of seeds sold in Oregon. The program helps to create a level playing field for seed dealers and provides sampling and verification services as well as issues phytosanitary certificates for export. The program also provides active supervision and oversight of supervised price negotiations where producers and processors can come together to negotiate prices for grass seed.	603-13	6	-	-	1,004,696	-	-	-	$ 1,004,696	2	2.82	N	N	S	ORS 633	-	-
25	7	ODA	Hops/Hay/ Grain Program	The Hops/Hay/Grain Program provides inspection and certification services for hops, hay, and grains, including the issuance of necessary export certificates. This program ensures that these agricultural products meet quality standards for both domestic and international markets, supporting the competitiveness and reputation of Oregon's agricultural exports.	603-13	6	-	-	940,334	-	-	-	$ 940,334	2	2.03	Y	N	S	ORS 561, 571, 586, 632, 633	-	Pkg 070 - Balances Other Funds expenditures with available resources through reduction in Services & Supplies.
26	12	ODA	Hemp Program	The Hemp Program oversees the inspection and licensing of industrial hemp production in Oregon. It ensures that hemp producers comply with state regulations and standards, supporting the growth of a safe and sustainable hemp industry. The program plays a crucial role in fostering the development of hemp as a valuable agricultural commodity.	603-13	6	-	-	4,559,337	-	-	-	$ 4,559,337	12	12.00	Y	Y	S	ORS 571	-	Pkg 462 - Ratifies an administrative fee increase in the Hemp Program.

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27	8	ODA	Commodity Commission Oversight	The Commodity Commission Oversight Program provides administrative oversight for Oregon's agricultural commodity commissions. This program ensures that commodity commissions operate effectively and in compliance with state regulations, supporting the development and promotion of various agricultural commodities in Oregon.	603-11, 13	4	-	-	881,073	-	-	-	$ 881,073	1	1.50	Y	N	S	ORS 576, 577, 578	-	Pkg 070 - Balances Other Funds expenditures with available resources through reduction in Services & Supplies.
28	9	ODA	Smoke Management Program	The Smoke Management Program administers the rules for field burning in the Willamette Valley. It collaborates with the Oregon Department of Forestry, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, and the Oregon Seed Council to ensure that field burning is conducted safely and efficiently, with minimal impacts on public health. The program aims to balance agricultural needs with environmental and public health considerations.	603-2, 13	10	-	-	1,205,030	-	-	-	$ 1,205,030	1	0.77	Y	N	S	ORS 468B	-	Pkg 070 - Balances Other Funds expenditures with available resources through reduction in Services & Supplies.
29	8	ODA	Motor Fuel Quality Program	The Motor Fuel Quality Program is responsible for ensuring that motor vehicle fuels sold in Oregon meet national quality standards. The program enforces the state's renewable fuel standards, requiring 10% ethanol in gasoline and 5% biodiesel in diesel fuel. By monitoring fuel quality and compliance, the program protects consumers, supports environmental sustainability, and contributes to Oregon's renewable energy goals. Its efforts ensure that fuel sold within the state is safe, reliable, and environmentally friendly.	603-2, 13	3	-	-	804,162	-	-	-	$ 804,162	-	2.23	Y	Y	S	ORS 618	-	Pkg 461 - Contains initial position alignment across the agency that will drive additional work and requests in the 2027-2029 budget as ODA implements a strategic organizational structure.
30	13	ODA	Native Plant Program	The Native Plant Program focuses on the protection of threatened and endangered native plant species in Oregon. It provides consultation services to infrastructure projects to ensure that appropriate actions are taken to mitigate harm to these species. The program also engages in conservation efforts to preserve the biodiversity and ecological health of Oregon's natural landscapes.	603-5, 13	9	836,354	-	286,276	-	925,092	-	$ 2,047,722	5	4.50	N	N	S	ORS 564	-	-

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31	14	ODA	Nursery Research Program	The Nursery Research Program provides grants for nursery-related research through funds collected from the nursery research assessment. These grants support studies aimed at improving the health, productivity, and sustainability of Oregon's nursery industry. The program fosters innovation and scientific advancements to address challenges and opportunities within the nursery sector.	603-13	6	-	-	490,631	-	-	-	$ 490,631	-	-	N	N	S	ORS 571	-	-
32	15	ODA	Invasive Species Council (OISC)	The Oregon Invasive Species Council (OISC) coordinates efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species in Oregon. The council works to eliminate, reduce, or mitigate the impacts of invasive species through comprehensive and collaborative strategies. It engages with stakeholders across the state to protect Oregon's ecosystems, agriculture, and economy from the threats posed by invasive species.	603-3, 4, 13	9	-	178,072	202,703	-	522,218	-	$ 902,993	-	-	N	Y	S	ORS 570	-	-
33	16	ODA	Pesticide Stewardship Partnership (PSP)	The Pesticide Stewardship Partnership identifies potential concerns related to pesticide use and works to improve water quality affected by pesticides across Oregon. By collaborating with local stakeholders, the partnership promotes education and outreach for use of best management practices and provides resources to mitigate the environmental impacts of pesticide use, supporting the health of Oregon's watersheds.	603-12a, 12b, 12c, 13	9	1,253,189	-	1,253,189	-	-	-	$ 2,506,378	1	1.00	N	Y	_	ORS 561, 568, 634	-	-
34	17	ODA	Apiary Program	The Apiary Program manages the registration of apiaries in Oregon. While it does not have expenditure limitations, it facilitates the collection of registration fees, which are passed through to Oregon State University (OSU) to support honey bee health research. The program plays a vital role in promoting the well-being of honey bee populations, which are crucial for pollination and agricultural productivity.	603-13	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	$ -	-	-	N	N	S	ORS 602	-	-
35		ODA	Field Services & Certification - General Inspectors	The General Inspectors Program consists of a pool of inspectors aimed at modernizing inspection services across multiple ODA programs. This program enhances resource sharing and coordination across the state, improving recruitment and retention strategies and ensuring consistent, high-quality inspection services for Oregon's agricultural sector.	603-13	6	-	-	463,240	-	-	-	$ 463,240	2	2.00	N	N	_	Various	-	-

Agency Summary

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36	11	ODA	Predator Control Program	The Predator Control Program is a cooperative effort with USDA Wildlife Services and Oregon counties to reduce losses to agricultural producers caused by predatory animals. The program implements various strategies to manage predation, supporting the sustainability and economic viability of Oregon's agricultural producers.	603-13	9	545,660	-	-	-	-	-	$ 545,660	-	-	N	Y	S	ORS 610	-	-
37	12	ODA	Grants: Wolf Assistance	The Wolf Financial Assistance and Grants Program provides block grants to counties to support the implementation of wolf depredation compensation programs. These grants help mitigate the economic impact of wolf predation on livestock producers, promoting coexistence between wildlife and agricultural activities.	603-13	6	247,452	-	-	-	213,321	-	$ 460,773	-	-	N	Y	FO, S	ORS 610	FO - Distribute direct compensation for losses and/or prevention. Reporting to Federal Gov regarding program activities.	-
N/A	N/A	ODA	Grants	The Grant Programs structure is a newly established agency framework designed to support potential future activities. This structure aims to provide funding opportunities for various agricultural projects and initiatives, fostering innovation and development within Oregon's agricultural sector.	N/A	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	$ -	-	-	N	N	-	-	-	-
N/A	N/A	ODA	Climate Smart Agriculture & Resilience	The Climate Smart Agriculture Program is a newly established agency structure aimed at supporting sustainable agricultural practices that enhance resilience to climate change.	N/A	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	$ -	-	-	N	N	-	-	-	-
N/A	N/A	ODA	Admin and Support Services	This program unit provides administrative support services to department programs including leadership, policy development, interagency coordination, collaboration with agricultural industries, information systems, accounting, payroll, budgeting, procurement, human resources, public affairs, and staff support for Board of Agriculture.	603-13	4	3,066,066	-	#######	-	-	-	$ 16,869,082	39	39.00	Y	Y	_	ORS 561	-	Pkg 110 - Funds a human resource staff with General Fund in support of the Enterprise's focus and dedication to Workday and accountability expectations. Adds a safety specialist to support ODA's Emergency Service Functions, coordinate with OEM, ODA's internal safety procedures, and unforeseen climate impacts to ODA. Pkg 461 - contains initial position alignment across the agency that will drive additional work and requests in the 2027-2029 budget as ODA implements a strategic organizational structure.
N/A	N/A	ODA	Agency Modernization	Investment efforts to advance core elements of ODA's Strategic Plan and mission by unifying fragmented data sets, servers, and business applications to deploy modern solutions and systems to improve operational efficiencies and customer service.	603-13	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	$ -	-	-	Y	N	_	-	-	Pkg 120 - ODA is requesting bond authority for IT modernization. These efforts demonstrate a direct investment in ODA and Oregon's agriculture community to standardize, secure, and algin with modern expectations and requirements.

Priority (ranked with highest priority first)		Agency Initials	Program or Activity Initials	Program Unit/Activity Description	Identify Key Performance Measure(s)	Primary Purpose Program-Activity Code	GF	LF	OF	NL-OF	FF	NL-FF	TOTAL FUNDS	Pos.	FTE	New or Enhanced Program (Y/N)	Included as Reduction Option (Y/N)	Legal Req. Code (C, D, FM, FO, S)	Legal Citation	Explain What is Mandatory (for C, FM, and FO Only)	Comments on Proposed Changes to CSL included in Agency Request Budget
Agcy	Prgm/ Div																				
N/A	N/A	ODA	Bond Cost of Issuance	Bond cost of issuance related to XI-Q Bonds to support Agency Strategic Modernization	N/A	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	$ -	-	-	Y	N	_	-	-	Pkg 120 - ODA is requesting bond authority for IT modernization. These efforts demonstrate a direct investment in ODA and Oregon's agriculture community to standardize, secure, and algin with modern expectations and requirements.
N/A	N/A	ODA	Debt Service	Debt Service to support Agency Strategic Modernization	N/A	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	$ -	-	-	Y	N	D	-	-	Pkg 120 - ODA is requesting bond authority for IT modernization. These efforts demonstrate a direct investment in ODA and Oregon's agriculture community to standardize, secure, and algin with modern expectations and requirements.
							40,620,844	9,924,467	#######	-	#######	-	$168,993,463	507	391.09						

7. Primary Purpose Program/Activity Exists

1 Civil Justice
2 Community Development
3 Consumer Protection
4 Administrative Function
5 Criminal Justice
6 Economic Development
7 Education & Skill Development
8 Emergency Services
9 Environmental Protection
10 Public Health
11 Recreation, Heritage, or Cultural
12 Social Support

19. Legal Requirement Code

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

Prioritize each program activity for the Agency as a whole

Document criteria used to prioritize activities:

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

Source: 2025-27 Current Service Level

Analyst: Bannikov

Department of Agriculture

Agency Overview

Agency Overview	2021-23 ACTUALS	2023-25 LEGISLATIVELY APPROVED	2025-27 CURRENT SERVICE LEVEL	2025-27 LEGISLATIVELY ADOPTED
General Fund	75,001,221	57,988,648	40,620,844	47,855,799
Lottery Funds	10,491,201	9,323,768	9,924,467	10,014,286
Other Funds	90,737,302	98,011,827	99,227,688	105,388,854
Federal Funds	16,097,385	24,616,353	19,220,464	23,782,039
Total Funds	**$192,327,109**	**$189,940,596**	**$168,993,463**	**$187,040,978**
Positions	536	535	507	493
FTE	407.52	403.27	391.09	395.85

The mission of the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) is centered on three broad policy areas of ensuring food safety and providing consumer protection, protecting agricultural natural resources, and promoting economic development in the agricultural industry. The agency emphasizes public education and technical assistance in its provision of regulatory oversight on legislatively mandated programs. Oregon's agricultural industry is one of the state's most important economic sectors. Agriculture contributes directly or indirectly to over 500,000 jobs with over 35,000 producers active in 225 major commodities with a farm level value of more than $5 billion per year.

ODA receives input on policy and rule development from the 10-member State Board of Agriculture. Nine members are appointed by the governor; the 10th member is the chair of Oregon's Soil and Water Conservation Commission. The board advises ODA regarding program implementation, administration, and enforcement and policy development. ODA consists of the following four policy areas:

- **Administration and Support Services:** Manages the executive functions of ODA and provides business, accounting, human resources, and technical support for programs. Additionally, the division manages the Farm Mediation Program and coordinates cannabis policy.
- **Food Safety/Consumer Protection:** Inspects all facets of Oregon's food distribution system, excluding restaurants, to ensure food is safe for consumption. Programs in this policy area include Food Safety, Shellfish, Animal Health, Feeds, Meat Inspection, Weights and Measures, Motor Fuel Quality, and Laboratory Services.
- **Natural Resources:** Protects Oregon's natural resources and maintains agriculture's economic sustainability. Programs in this policy area include Agricultural Water Quality, Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO), Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Pesticides, Pesticide Analytical Response Center, Pesticide Stewardship Partnership, Fertilizers, Noxious Weed and Integrated Pest Prevention, Nursery and Christmas Tree Section, Hemp, Native Plant, and Invasive Species Council.
- **Market Access, Development, and Certification/Inspection:** Assists Oregon's agricultural producers to sell and ship products and works to promote and create demand for Oregon agricultural products. Programs include Agricultural Development, Commodity Commission Oversight, Shipping Point, Seed, Produce, Certifications, Smoke Management, Hops/Hay/Grain,

Plant Health, Livestock Identification, Predator Control, and Wolf Depredation Compensation and Financial Assistance Grant.

Revenue Sources and Relationships

ODA's programs are supported by all four fund types. For the 2025-27 legislatively adopted budget, 26% of the agency's expenditures are financed with General Fund and 5% are derived from Lottery Funds. The General Fund supports food safety inspections, agricultural marketing, CAFO regulation, predator control, and a portion of the administrative functions of the agency. Lottery Funds are allocated from the constitutionally dedicated 7.5% of all lottery revenues that are restricted to the wildlife and habitat protection and restoration. Theses dedicated Ballot Measure 76 (2010) Lottery Funds reside in the Natural Resource policy area of the agency and provide the majority of funding for agricultural water quality activities, invasive weed treatment grants, and insect pest prevention and management.

Approximately 56% of the agency's budget is Other Funds, derived primarily from fees, licenses, and charges for services. This requires the agency to closely monitor cash flows and be responsive to cost increases by reducing expenditures, increasing fee revenue, or some combination of the two to close the budgetary gap.

Over the past decade, the agency has faced a revenue shortfall in all but one biennium. The revenue shortfall for 2025-27 totaled $2.3 million Other Funds and resulted in a reduction of 38 vacant positions (7.20 FTE) in the Livestock Identification and Shipping Point Programs, along with reductions in services and supplies in other programs.

SB 5503 (2025) ratified several fees adopted administratively during the 2023-25 biennium. The measure established new fees for industrial hemp licenses, unique identification numbers for domestic kitchens, and animal rescue entity fees. Other fee increases included animal health, feeds, livestock identification, certifications program, and commercial weighing and measuring fees. The anticipated revenue from the fees totals nearly $2.2 million for the 2025-27 biennium.

Additionally, the agency had the following bills that increased fees or statutory maximum amounts on fees:

- **HB 2805 (2023) relating to food establishment licenses:** Removed the sunset date on an annual 3% increase for food establishment license fees, with a projected impact of $140,152 in additional Other Funds revenue in the 2025-27 biennium.
- **HB 2806 (2025) relating to license fees for commercial instruments:** Increased the statutory maximum fees for the commercial weighing and measuring program. Additionally, the measure allows for fee adjustments up to 10% in fiscal years 2027 and 2028 outside of the normal 3% cap, with a projected impact of $447,140 in additional Other Funds revenue in the 2025-27 biennium.
- **HB 2809 (2025) relating to pesticide registration fees:** Increased the maximum annual pesticide registration fee from $400 to $550. There is no additional revenue projected with this statutory maximum increase due to the agency not anticipating needing to increase above $400 during the 2025-27 biennium. This provides the agency flexibility to adapt to potential changes during the biennium.
- **SB 1019 (2025) relating to brands:** Increases the brand activation fee and per head cattle inspection fee, with a projected impact of $1.4 million in additional Other Funds revenue in the 2025-27 biennium.

ODA receives Federal Funds revenue, which equates to approximately 13% of the budget, from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), as well as various other federal agencies focused on issues impacting the environment, land use, fish and wildlife, natural resources, and consumable goods. State match levels vary based on the specific grant agreements.

Budget Environment

As ODA is 56% Other Funds, many programs are on a fee-for-service basis, and costs are outpacing revenues and reserves. This resulted in fee increases across most programs for the 2025-27 biennium and reductions to balance the budget. Cash flow monitoring and cost containment measures will need to be maintained during the biennium.

There have been several one-time dedicated resources provided over prior biennia for identified pest control for the vine mealy bug, Japanese beetle, and emerald ash borer. The agency lacks dedicated resources to respond to pest infestations, which may delay eradication or lead to increased efforts and costs.

The agency identified in their strategic plan the need for modernized business processes, systems, and IT infrastructure across the agency. Legacy systems are no longer supported, do not interface across programs, and lead to delays in service and diminished capacity. Project OneODA is part of the agency's strategic plan and IT strategic plan to build a cohesive model agencywide to generate efficiencies and provide a better customer experience.

While the agency is only 13% federally funded and grant funding remains to be flat or includes a slight increase in allocation, federal trade policies have created uncertainties in the international export arena for agricultural products. Because economic data will take time to collect, the impacts are unknown at this time. Oregon's wheat and specialty crops are sensitive to changes in foreign trade policy, with heavy reliance on exports.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requires an approved pesticide applicator certification and training plan under new rules mandated by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) to be implemented by 2030. Agency capacity and revenues do not support the additional workload to develop and implement the plan while maintaining current service levels.

Under leadership of the current director, the agency is undergoing a reorganization. As part of the reorganization, programs are undergoing an internal evaluation for structure, efficiency, and customer service. Organizationally, the agency has created an Agriculture Services Division to compile services to producers in one division. Budgetarily, there is more work to be done for alignment.

SB 777 (2025) modified the multiplier and allocation percentages for the Wolf Depredation Compensation and Financial Assistance Grant Program. While this measure adjusted the multiplier and allocation, it did not include additional funding. The program has been supplemented with one-time funds to increase the resources available for distribution and has been oversubscribed in the past biennia.

Legislatively Adopted Budget

ODA's 2025-27 legislatively adopted budget includes $187 million total funds. This is comprised of $48 million General Fund, $10 million Lottery Funds, $105 million Other Funds, and $24 million Federal Funds. The total funds budget represents an increase of $18 million total funds, or 11%, from current service level with targeted investments net of the $2.3 million Other Funds revenue shortfall.

The 2025-27 legislatively adopted budget supports 493 positions (395.85 FTE), which is a decrease of 42 positions from the 2023-25 legislatively approved budget. This reduction is predominately due to an Other Funds revenue shortfall in the Livestock Identification and Shipping Point Programs of $2.3 million and 38 positions (7.20 FTE).

The adopted budget includes the following adjustments to current service level:

- **Agency position realignment:** Phase one of the agency's reorganization to move, reclassify, abolish, and establish positions in accordance with the Department of Administrative Services Chief Human Resource Office in alignment with ODA's revised organizational chart. The total impact agencywide was $4,492 General Fund; $579 Lottery Funds; and a reduction of $202,886 Other Funds expenditure limitation with a net increase of one position (0.52 FTE). This adjustment also corrected the budgetary location and classification of 15 positions.
- **Agriculture Worker Housing Grant Program:** A total of $1.3 million General Fund was reappropriated as the obligated, but unspent, portion of the grant funds related to the Agriculture Worker Housing Grant Program established in HB 2021 (2023) through the final reporting and sunset date of the program (January 2, 2026).
- **Cannabis Reference Laboratory:** The agency partnered with the Oregon Liquor and Cannabis Commission (OLCC) in the 2023-25 biennium to provide laboratory testing for hemp and marijuana products. While the positions were included in the current service level budget, no services and supplies for testing or pay equity differences between budgeted and filled positions were included. Those costs totaled $681,659 for the total program budget of $1.4 million Other Funds for the 2025-27 biennium. Marijuana licensing fee revenue will be transferred by OLCC to ODA for the Cannabis Reference Laboratory.
- **Japanese beetle:** The Japanese beetle season runs from March to October of each year and has been funded with one-time funds since the program started in 2017. An increase of $186,921 Other Funds was approved for the continuation of 12 positions (1.01 FTE) to finish the 2025 treatment season. Revenue to support the 2025 season treatment plan was received from the Oregon Invasive Species Council and the Oregon Association of Nurseries.
- **Pesticides:** Increase of $898,910 Other Funds for three positions (3.00 FTE) to support the work associated with the required FIFRA certification and training plans by 2030. One position is limited duration to assist with development of the plan, and the remaining two permanent positions will support continuance of the certification and training program once it is implemented.
- **Federal Funds extension:** Increase of $4.5 million Federal Funds and six limited-duration positions (6.00 FTE) for continued USDA funding for avian health, the Resilient Food Systems Infrastructure grant, and increased Specialty Crop Block grants coupled with funding to support the Food Safety Modernization Act through the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Of that amount, $1 million is ongoing for the Specialty Crop Block grant that the agency has budgeted approximately $3.2 million in current service level but has averaged annual awards of $2 million. This will bring their base budget into alignment with anticipated awards for the longstanding program.

- **Livestock Identification Program:** Increase of $287,262 Other Funds to restore one permanent full-time compliance and regulatory manager 1 position (1.00 FTE) for the Livestock Identification Program. SB 1019 (2025) further increased fees for the program and directed a study to be completed on the program in comparison to other states and to recommend program changes for financial viability and long-term sustainability.
- **Reductions:** General Fund was reduced by $675,094 and two permanent full-time long-term vacant positions (2.00 FTE) and the associated services and supplies for the Farm Mediation Program. The program is anticipated to operate as normal and refer parties to the free USDA Oregon Certified Agricultural Mediation Program.
- **Project OneODA:** This project aims to transition the agency from the Mac to Windows operating system and consolidate platforms for licensing and compliance programs to provide a more uniform and consistent customer experience. This is also expected to streamline IT processes, platform support, and increase cybersecurity. One-time General Fund of $3.3 million was appropriated for non-bondable costs of the project, including two limited-duration positions (1.76 FTE). General obligation bonds and cost of issuance were included, totaling $6.2 million in Other Funds expenditure limitation and $1.6 million in General Fund debt service appropriated for the project.
- **Wolf Depredation Compensation and Financial Assistance Grant Program:** One-time General Fund of $1 million was appropriated in addition to the $460,000 total funds current service level budget for the program. This brings the total funds budget in alignment with average historical requests for funding under the grant program.

Agenda Item 5: ODA Ag Water Quality Program Updates

Board of Agriculture Meeting – June 3-5, 2026

Introduction

The Board of Agriculture will hear updates from ODA's Water Quality Program on the 2025 Strategic Plan and progress related to program implementation for the programs 5 key initiatives. In addition, the Water Quality Program is required to complete biennial reviews of the Area Plans and Rules and then provide a report to the Board of Agriculture. Staff will review what is required to report and then lead a discussion of what the Board would like to have reported from the Water Quality Program.

Background

In 1993, the Oregon Legislature passed the Agricultural Water Quality Management Act directing ODA to develop plans to prevent and control water pollution from agricultural activities and soil erosion and achieve water quality standards and to adopt rules as necessary (ORS 568.900 through ORS 568.933).

Between 1997 and 2004, ODA worked with LACs and SWCDs to develop Area Plans and Area Rules in 38 watershed-based Management Areas across Oregon. The Agriculture Water Quality Program has lead responsibility for water quality protection in all areas of agricultural activities, including those within Groundwater Management Areas. The goal of the Water Quality Program is to prevent and control water pollution from agricultural activities and soil erosion and to achieve applicable water quality standards.

In early 2025, the Agricultural Water Quality Program developed a new Strategic Plan that lays out the Program's 5-year vision. The Strategic Plan guides the development of Annual Operating Plans for the years 2025 to 2029. The Strategic Plan defines priority work, staffing resources and needs, and milestones for years 1, 3, and 5 for the WQ Program's ten Initiatives. Each of the WQ Program's Initiatives and milestones align with ODA's Strategic Goals of Organizational Excellence, Modernization, and Customer-Focused Service.

The Agricultural Water Quality Program includes the following Key and Supporting Initiatives.

Key Initiatives:

- Area Plans, Rules, and Reviews

- Compliance and Enforcement
- Soil and Water Conservation Districts and Other Partnerships
- Strategic Implementation and Focus Areas
- Total Maximum Daily Load Implementation

Supporting Initiatives:

- GIS and Data Management
- Grant Management
- Monitoring
- Outreach and Education
- Staff Support and Development

The Strategic Plan includes goals and milestones (years 1, 3, and 5) for each of initiatives. In addition, the Strategic Plan identifies new metrics that the program is using to document work that is completed on an annual basis.

Program Updates

Compliance and Enforcement

All agricultural water quality management areas include area rules. There are two rules consistent across all management areas with some that are more specific. 1) Agricultural landowners must not pollute ground or surface water, discharges waste into waters of the state, or place wastes in a location where they are likely to enter waters of the state. 2) Agricultural landowners must allow vegetation to establish and grow along all streams to provide streambank stability and filter out pollutants from overland flows. In addition, must allow vegetation to provide shade on steams that flow all year (perennial). Staff will provide an overview of the compliance and enforcement program results from 2025 and give a compliance investigation example.

Soil and Water Conservation Districts and Other Partnerships

The Water Quality Program works with Soil and Water Conservation Districts as a local management agency to help implement the program. Department staff oversee and negotiate a Scope of Work with each Soil and Water Conservation District for Agricultural Water Quality work. Through the Scope of Work Soil and Water Conservation Districts complete tasks such as landowner engagement and technical assistance, coordinate with local partners, seek funding (through grants), implement water quality protection projects, and conduct monitoring. Staff will provide an update on work that Soil and Water Conservation Districts have completed to help protect water quality.

Strategic Implementation and Focus Areas

The Water Quality Program has been implementing the Strategic Implementation Area initiative for 10 years. Strategic Implementation Areas are small watersheds selected by ODA, in consultation with local partners and based on water quality priorities. In SIAs, ODA evaluates conditions to determine potential for compliance with Area Rules and then works the local SWCD to promote voluntary conservation and conducts compliance investigations if necessary. To date, the Water Quality Program has completed 60 Strategic Implementation Areas and assessed over 2.1 million acres (agricultural land) and 10,000 miles of streams. Staff will provide an update on the progress in SIAs and examples of successful projects to protect water quality.

Total Maximum Daily Load Implementation

The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality in developing replacement Temperature Total Maximum Daily Loads for much of the state. As agreed, in the 2023 Memorandum of Agreement between DEQ and ODA, ODA will either adapt the Area Plan and Area Rules to act as the TMDL implementation plan or develop a separate TMDL implementation plans for these Temperature TMDLs. The Water Quality Program is developing TMDL Implementation Plans for the new TMDLs and are required to have them submitted to DEQ within 18 months of the TMDL becoming rule. Staff will report on work related to the Willamette Temperature TMDL and other upcoming TMDLs. After an Implementation Plan is completed the Water Quality Program provides annual reports to DEQ on the progress related to the implementation plan.

Area Plans, Rules, and Reviews

The Water Quality Program completes biennial reviews for the Area Plans in the 38 Water Quality Management Areas in cooperation with Soil and Water Conservation Districts and Local Advisory Committees. In addition, the Water Quality Program is updating Area Rules during these processes to ensure that the area rules are clear and enforceable. Biennial Review reports require a report to the Board of Agriculture that includes a summary of meetings held, advisory committee members present, actions taken, progress and impediments towards implementation, and recommendations for modification. The Water Quality Program would **like input from the Board** on the value of these reports and if other information would be more valuable to report to the Board.

A key part of the regional plan and rule development and implementation includes periodic review meetings with local advisory committees (LACs) of farmers, ranchers, and other stakeholders. LACs are responsible to submit biennial reports to the Board of Agriculture summarizing meetings held, landowner engagement and technical assistance, accomplishments, progress on conservation and water quality

efforts, impediments to implementing the plan and rules, and recommendations to improve implementation.

Between June 2025 and April 2026, ODA Water Quality Specialists met with 14 LACs throughout Oregon to review their regional plans and complete the attached reports. This memo introduces those biennial reports. Themes emerging from these LAC meetings include:

Successes

- Strong collaboration among agencies, partners, landowners.
- Meaningful on-the-ground implementation of restoration and irrigation improvements.
- Monitoring — especially temperature — guides planning, evaluation, and Strategic Implementation Areas (SIAs).
- SIAs provide key structure for progress.
- Voluntary landowner engagement is strong and central to success.
- Complementary programs add measurable value.

Challenges

- Climate, hydrology, wildfire and ecological stressors increase restoration complexity.
- Restoration feasibility and technical uncertainty.
- Infrastructure and system constraints.
- Capacity constraints (staff, technical expertise, time, administrative bandwidth) significantly limit the pace of work.
- Permitting and regulatory barriers.
- Program structure misalignment and communication gap.
- Landowner engagement challenges.
- Funding limitations and high costs.

Recommendations for Adaptive Management

- Strengthening collaboration, coordination, and integration among ODA, SWCDs, and other partners.
- Improving monitoring, data, and science-based decision making.
- Improving landowner engagement, trust, communication, and incentives.
- Need for more funding, targeted funding, capacity support, and creative funding pathways to implement large-scale restoration, irrigation improvements, monitoring, and staffing.
- Reducing barriers, particularly permitting delays, cumbersome processes, unclear requirements, and overly complex program structures.
- Reducing barriers that slow on-the-ground progress.

Attached are the biennial review summaries completed during this period:

- Upper Grande Ronde (6/25/2025)
- Hood River (6/27/2025)
- North and Middle Forks John Day River (7/10/2025)
- Lower John Day (10/1/2025)
- Wallowa (11/6/2025)
- Lower Deschutes (12/10/2025)
- Klamath Headwaters (1/26/2026)
- Umatilla (2/25/2026)
- Willow Creek (2/26/2026)
- Malheur River Basin (3/10/2026)
- Owyhee (3/11/2026)
- Clackamas (3/25/2026)
- Walla Walla (3/26/2026)
- Lost River (4/16/2026)

CLACKAMAS
Agricultural Water Quality Management Area

Biennial Review Report to the Board of Agriculture and ODA Director

Submitted by the Local Advisory Committee (LAC)

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Meeting Date: March 25, 2026
LAC Members Present: Sam Doane, Judy Bible, Roger Fantz, Lydon Scheeff, Jim Calcagno, David Bugni, and Steve Fedje
Reporting Timeframe: Calendar years 2024–2025

PROGRESS MEASUREMENT

This was a Light Review; progress toward Measurable Objectives will be reported at the next Full Review.

Management Area-wide activities implemented by Clackamas SWCD	#	Descriptions
Events That Actively Engage Landowners	11	Topics: Mud and manure, livestock property management, riparian restoration, pasture management, soil health, and cover crops
Landowners Participating in Active Events / Receiving Materials	247	
Landowners Provided Technical Assistance*	117	Topics: Irrigation, mud and manure, soil health, pasture management, erosion, and riparian buffer
Site Visits	65	Topics: Irrigation, mud and manure, soil health, pasture management, erosion, riparian buffer
Conservation Plans Written	19	Focused on riparian buffers, soil health, mud and manure
Funding Applications Submitted	5	Riparian buffer, manure management, and soil health practice
Funding Applications Awarded	4	Funded: CREP, EQIP, and district grants

* Number reported likely double counts some landowners due to tracking methods.

LAC DISCUSSION

Summary of Progress

- Clackamas SWCD and Clackamas River Basin Council are doing great work.
- Local temperature monitoring throughout the basin helps identify priority areas.
- Lower and Middle Clear Creeks Strategic Implementation Areas is reaching completion with nearly all potential violations and compliance opportunities downgraded to restoration opportunities.
- Clackamas PSP pesticide collections continue to remove potential pollutants from the basin.

Impediments

- Climate change and wildfire not given sufficient regard as drivers of water heating.
- Engaging noncommittal landowners to protect/restore riparian areas. Need incentive strategy/program.
- NRCS personnel/capacity shortage. There is a lot of funding available but unable to move it.
- Sometimes need bank engineering to achieve stability for vegetation to establish.

Recommended Modifications and Adaptive Management

- Conservation NGOs and agencies should collaborate and coordinate resources and outreach to prioritize efforts.
- Increase temperature monitoring throughout the basin to prioritize focus and resources.
- Develop strategies to use drinking water protection as a landowner motivator for project implementation.
- Agencies and NGOs should collaborate to develop landowner incentive strategies for riparian restoration.
- Use the recently funded Clear Creek riparian restoration project (Clackamas Basin Watershed Council) to inspire more landowner engagement.

ODA COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES

Location	Cases		Site Visits	Agency Actions				
				Letter of Compliance		Pre-Enforcement Notification	Notice of Noncompliance	Civil Penalty
	New	Closed		Already in compliance	Brought into compliance			
Outside SIA	7	9	15	1	7	9	0	0
Within SIA	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0

Return to Agenda

MALHEUR RIVER BASIN
Agricultural Water Quality Management Area

Biennial Review Report to the Board of Agriculture & ODA Director

Submitted by the Local Advisory Committee (LAC)

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Meeting Date: March 10, 2026
LAC Members Present: Doug Maag, Jim Bentz, Marvin Remple, and Bill Romans
Reporting Timeframe: Calendar years 2023–2024

PROGRESS MEASUREMENT

This was a Light Review; quantitative details related to Measurable Objectives are not reported at Light Reviews.

Management Area-wide activities implemented by Malheur and Harney SWCDs and Malheur WC	No.	Description
Events That Actively Engage Landowners	3	Malheur Watershed Council (MWC) and Natural Resources Conservation Service hosted meeting to discuss new opportunities Vale Bench area landowners to convert flood to sprinkler irrigation. These funds complement the Piping Lateral Canals project in the Vale Bench (Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD) and Bureau of Reclamation (BOR)). Juniper Cuts Bid Tour, Bid tours for Spring Development.
Landowners Participating in Active Events	18	Juniper cutting, spring and water development.
Landowners Provided Technical Assistance	120	Juniper cutting, spring and water development.
Site Visits	84	Juniper cutting, spring and water development.
Conservation Plans Written	12	
Funding Applications Submitted	41	
Funding Applications Awarded	23	Tire troughs for water and spring development.
Other	2	In 2024 MWC was awarded two grants to assist Vale Oregon Irrigation District (VOID) to pipe laterals 195, 192, 188, 185, and 176. This project is being funded by BOR ($2,520,000) and OWRD ($3,601,238.00). Project partners include VOID, MWC, BOR, and OWRD.

LAC DISCUSSION

Summary of Progress

- Agriculture has been very proactive to make progress toward improving water quality (and quantity).
- This area has had lots of great positive cooperation among landowners, conservation entities, and government organizations.
- Converting from flood/furrow to drip/sprinkler irrigation has and continues to show a reduction in nutrients (nitrogen and/or phosphorus) into waters of the state. Specifically, converting to drip irrigation has significantly reduced agricultural nitrogen inputs into groundwater. The NE Malheur Groundwater Management Area (GWMA) nitrates continue to show improvements. This was all done without regulations. Also, converting to drip/sprinkler has reduced nutrient and sediment inputs into surface waters from agricultural fields.
- Agriculture and conservation entities have been coordinating efforts and systematically working through focal areas. Both Fletcher Gulch and Morgan Bench, past focal areas, have made significant improvements. Effectiveness monitoring in these focal areas has and continues to show improvements in the water column because of the agricultural practice and irrigation improvements that have been made. These same successful techniques are now being applied to the Willow Creek+ focal area.

Impediments

- Even though agriculture has been proactive, lawmakers and agencies have recently added new regulatory requirements for agriculture (e.g. new Confined Animal Feeding Operations requirements related to water quantity and GWMAs). It is unclear how these additional regulatory requirements will help further agriculture's

goals for maintaining and improving water quality. However, they do create an additional burden for agriculture landowners and operators.

- LAC members are concerned that the new CAFO permit requirements for water supply plans, specifically new tracking and reporting data requirements as relates to livestock watering, has multiple problematic layers. They also expressed concern that this will likely lead to even more regulations down the road.
- LAC members noted that often state agency representatives write down concerns from Malheur LAC but do not seem to be respond to them.

Recommended Modifications and Adaptive Management

- Utilize monitoring data to report to lawmakers the responsible stewardship agricultural landowners are implementing (proactive vs. reactive).
- Find better ways to tell our story, from conservation and economic standpoint.
- Both bullet points above to support that more regulation is not the answer to water quality and quantity issues.
- Continue managing juniper and annual invasives, monitoring water quality, and making irrigation improvements for water quality and quantity.
- Review GWMA boundaries in relation to how it affects CAFOs.

ODA COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES

Location	Cases		Site Visits	Agency Actions			
	New	Closed		Letter of Compliance	Pre-Enforcement Notification	Notice of Noncompliance	Civil Penalty
Outside SIA	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Within SIA	0	3	2	2	0	0	0

OWYHEE
Agricultural Water Quality Management Area

Biennial Review Report to the Board of Agriculture & ODA Director

Submitted by the Local Advisory Committee (LAC)

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Meeting Date: March 11, 2026
LAC Members Present: Rod Frahm (Chair), Martin Andre, Vickie Price, and Charlie Barlow
Reporting Timeframe: Calendar years 2023–2024

PROGRESS MEASUREMENT

This was a Light Review; quantitative details related to Measurable Objectives are not reported at Light Reviews.

Management Area-wide activities implemented by Malheur SWCD and Owyhee WC	No.	Discussion
Events That Actively Engage Landowners	0	The focus has been in designing, securing funding, and implementation. Additionally, this is a rural community and local conservation entities already know the agricultural operations and priority needs.
Landowners Participating in Active Events	0	N/A
Landowners Provided Technical Assistance	36	Numerous technical assistance grants.
Site Visits	105	Numerous site visits before and after grant implementation.
Conservation Plans Written	1	
Funding Applications Submitted	31	
Funding Applications Awarded	31	

LAC DISCUSSION

Summary of Progress

- Owyhee Watershed Council (WC) secured $86,000 in small grants to install 11,000 feet pipe, three measuring devices, and 5,000 feet electrical. Improved 470 acres irrigated agricultural lands. Converted 5,000 feet open ditch to pipe and 120 acres flood irrigation to sprinkler.
- Owyhee WC secured $553,000 in large grants to install 41,130 feet pipe, 10 pivots, two wheel lines, and 10 measuring devices. Converted 540 acres flood irrigation to sprinkler and 350 feet ditch to pipe.
- Approximately 93 percent of fields were successfully converted to sprinkler in the Fletcher Gulch and Twilight areas and effectiveness monitoring demonstrated that these irrigation improvements significantly reduced nutrients and sediment inputs into surface streams in these areas.

Impediments

- Annual invasives, wildfires, and lack precipitation this winter will cause considerable immediate challenges for agriculture, but also for the region in general.
- Conservation entities have recently encountered challenges with obtaining Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board large grant funding for priority agricultural water quality projects, such as converting high priority fields (e.g., adjacent to streams) from flood irrigation to sprinkler.
- The Public Law 83-566 (PL-566) funding for Owyhee Irrigation District (OID) planning and design has identified the need for 65 projects that will cost $2 billion. The PL-566 has funding for this scale of implementation, however there is a 20 percent match requirement, which is $400 million. Raising even a fraction for that match funding seems unlikely.

Recommended Modifications and Adaptive Management

- The LAC and meeting attendees support efforts to finalize the formation of Malheur Rangeland Partnership, which is a locally lead collaborative group of proactive agricultural landowners and local conservation entities, supported by technical advisors such as Oregon State University and ODA. Stakeholders associated with this group aim to develop a prioritization framework for streamlined landscape scale restoration and enhancement in Malheur County's sage-steppe landscapes. This partnership will likely be effective in helping to address impediments.

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- OID would appreciate support in finding creative ways to find matching funds for needed infrastructure improvements, which will in turn improve on-farm operators' ability to more effectively and efficiently manage water resources for quantity and quality improvement. Agriculture is critical for the economy in this area, and the nation depends on the agricultural commodities grown here.

ODA COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES

Location	Cases		Site Visits	Agency Actions				
				Letter of Compliance		Pre-Enforcement Notification	Notice of Noncompliance	Civil Penalty
	New	Closed		Already in compliance	Brought into compliance			
Outside SIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Within SIA	N/A*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*Not Applicable

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HOOD RIVER
Agricultural Water Quality Management Area

Biennial Review Report to the Board of Agriculture and ODA Director

Submitted by the Local Advisory Committee (LAC)

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Meeting Date: June 27, 2025
LAC Members Present: Steve Pappas, Alex Johnson, Brian Nakamura, Ashley Thompson, and Megan Saunders
Reporting Timeframe: 2023–2024

PROGRESS MEASUREMENT

This was a Light Review; progress toward Measurable Objectives will be reported at the next Full Review.

Activities: Hood River SWCD	#	Description
Events That Actively Engage Landowners	35	21/23 Q7: Airblast Training; Cherry Days; Horticulture meeting; three orchard meetings. 21/23 Q8: Plant Sale; Gardeners Fair; HRWG (Hood River Watershed Group) presentation. 23/25 Q2: Orchard pest and diseases workshop. 23/25 Q3: Pesticide handler training; G.S. Long grower meeting; winter hort meeting and Cherry Days; Pesticide Control Officials annual conference; private pesticide license exam prep; local seed share event; Master Gardener tree fruit care class. 23/25 Q4: Gardener's Fair; prelicense exam preparation class for pesticide handlers; prelicense review training; presentations with Oregon Board of Agriculture, SWCC, and Legislative Orchard tour. 23/25 Q5: Display at the county fair, OSU Field Days. 23/25 Q6: Presentation on water conservation at a Watershed Group meeting, Columbia Gorge Fruit Growers annual meeting, Oregon Interagency Noxious Weed Symposium, two pesticide pre-license training workshops, Oregon Pesticide Rules and Laws class, Supervisory Skills for farmworkers class.
Landowners Participating in Active Events	1,800	Some people may be counted twice as sign-up lists are not crosschecked.
Landowners Provided Technical Assistance*	12,480	This number represents phone, email, and walk-in clients at the SWCD who were provided with information, handouts, contacts, and brochures. Many people contact us after receiving a quarterly eNews or our annual report. These visits often led to developing a small grant project.
Site Visits	34	This number includes some repeat visits to landowners while developing small grant projects, plus anyone with a natural resource issue they'd like to discuss and get feedback on.
Conservation Plans Written	N/A	HRSWCD does not write conservation plans.
Funding Applications Submitted	12	These include: 9 OWEB small grants, OWEB Focused Investment Partnership for irrigation improvement, NACD (National Association of Conservation Districts) Urban Ag TA grant, OSWB noxious weed remediation grant, and Oregon State Fire Marshal Investment grant.
Funding Applications Awarded	11(12)	All the above applications were funded. However, one award fell into the next reporting period.

* Number reported likely double counts some landowners due to tracking methods.

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LAC DISCUSSION

Summary of Progress

• Kathryn Rifenburg with the Pesticide Stewardship Program (PSP) has been very accessible and good to work with.
• ODA personnel in general are a good resource.
• Irrigation upgrade mapping is almost complete. In the future the map should help SWCD build a prioritization schedule. Data will help inform more long-range plan.
• SWCD programs interlock with each other well so that grant funding from ODA, for example, has compounding results to other funding sources.
• ODA grants in the Hood River Management Area complement each other well and should be modeled this way where PSP exists.
• There are good partnerships in the Hood River Management Area.

Impediments

• SIA Implementation; the funding is attractive, but SWCD did not like how the past one felt.
• Capacity at SWCD is limited.
• Lack of current data; groups want more up-to-date information to track progress more effectively.
• There is pesticide and herbicide input from non-agricultural applicators. How to target those other user types like home users, railroad, and golf course. If they are not reachable by the SWCD, then how can those inputs be isolated from agricultural inputs?
• Sometimes smaller ag users are harder to reach as it is difficult to identify them. The programs don't usually fit those smaller properties well. Once "low hanging fruit" work is done, these folks might get more attention. (Capacity is too limited to work with them right now.)

Recommended Modifications and Adaptive Management

• Plan discussion outside of this meeting to brainstorm SIA program improvements.
• PSP/AgWQ could collaborate/integrate more, starting with PSP attending LAC meetings where PSP is present.
• SWCD feels it could expand riparian planting and livestock facility improvement project work.
• It is usually successful to pair irrigation piping projects with irrigation upgrade work.
• Ensure that NRCS funding is coordinated and not overlapping, complementary instead of redundant.
• How does SWCD measure success of Spanish language outreach that results in water quality improvements. Is there a way to enumerate that work to water quality improvements?
• Make sure full review is in winter.

ODA COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES

Location	Cases		Site Visits	Agency Actions				
				Letter of Compliance		Pre-Enforcement Notification	Notice of Noncompliance	Civil Penalty
	New	Closed		Already in compliance	Brought into compliance			
Outside SIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Within SIA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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KLAMATH HEADWATERS
Agricultural Water Quality Management Area

Biennial Review Report to the Board of Agriculture and ODA Director

Submitted by the Local Advisory Committee (LAC)

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Meeting Date: January 26, 2026
LAC Members Present: Megan Skinner, Cameron Duncan, Michelle Sharp, Kevin Newman, Margaret Jacobs, Shahnie Rich, Kelley Delpit, and Becky Hatfield Hyde
Reporting Timeframe: Calendar years 2024–2025

PROGRESS MEASUREMENT

This was a Light Review; progress toward Measurable Objectives will be reported at the next Full Review.

Activities: Klamath SWCD	#	Description
Events That Actively Engage Landowners	2	
Landowners Participating in Active Events	26	
Landowners Provided Technical Assistance*	239	Field visits, phone calls, and group discussions to provide support.
Site Visits	28	Meeting with landowners on their property.
Conservation Plans Written	2	
Funding Applications Submitted	10	
Funding Applications Awarded	2	

* Number reported likely double counts some landowners due to tracking methods: likely overcounted.

LAC DISCUSSION

Summary of Progress

- Klamath Soil and Water Conservation District (KSWCD) is in the process of interviewing an ag specialist jointly with NRCS. There will potentially be another hire in February.
- There have been discussions regarding a “benefits calculator” that would help practitioners quantify the benefits of a project in three main categories: water quality, habitat, and impact to grazing benefits. The goal would be to help identify projects that score well for all three. There is a need for funding.
- Tributary streams in the upper basin are getting a lot of attention and seeing restoration success stories.
- There is a wealth of knowledge in the basin among restoration practitioners and agency staff. They are a great resource when consultation is needed for project design.
- Engagement efforts in the basin have helped get landowners interested in restoration opportunities.
- Sustainable Northwest has a well-designed email newsletter for relaying information to landowners.
- Mapping tools from Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program are useful for seeing past project work and strategizing future work.
- The Klamath Tribes have one of the best water quality monitoring programs there is, perhaps KSWCD can support its effort with existing monitoring funds.

Impediments

- The original process for applying for the Klamath Water Quality Improvements Program (IM11) funding through OWEB/DEQ was cumbersome and made it challenging to get good projects on the ground. Based on updates from DEQ and Sustainable Northwest, these have likely been remedied.
- KSWCD staff finds it challenging to know what type of staffing expertise to seek out when it is unsure what type of projects new staff might be working on.
- Large scale restoration (e.g., fixing Sprague River diking) is extremely expensive.
- There have been serious permitting delays for riparian work (archaeological, State Historic Preservation Office, etc.)
- It can be frustrating to ranchers when they seek help and show an interest in a project but are faced with a lack of communication and follow-through from practitioners.
- It takes a lot of time and effort by landowners to make phone calls and chase down funding opportunities for projects.
- The Bootleg Fire continues to be an issue for water quality.

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Recommended Modifications and Adaptive Management

- Regarding the improvements made to the IM11 grant application process: Oregon Water Resources Department will be more heavily involved on the front end of the application/consultation process.
- Could IM11 applicants work with KSWCD to use remaining SIA funds for match? This might be particularly useful for post implementation monitoring needs.
- There is a collective need for creativity to get larger projects on the ground.
- There needs to be a way to demonstrate and quantify benefits of restoration work to landowners.
- The human dimension and economics need to be considered when assessing a landowner's willingness to do restoration on their property.
- LAC members recommended reevaluating the Strategic Implementation Area (SIA) monitoring plan to have a narrower scope and answer a specific agricultural water quality related question.
- LAC members need more understanding of how SIA's show success and how that metric brings partners closer to Total Maximum Daily Load standards. A final report from an SIA would be helpful.
- Natural resource partners need to understand that we are in a repeating cycle. Landowners have generational memory of dikes being installed in the Sprague River valley. Now they are being told that the dikes on their land are the problem and that they need to be taken out to achieve water quality and restoration goals. They fear that in agreeing to today's solutions they are just creating issues for future generations. There needs to be trust built into these conversations. The government bodies need to be able to admit that there are mistakes that need to be corrected and there needs to be trust in the solution to move forward. It is also important to recognize that this push to reset waterways is a result of better science and understanding of the environment, not simply the whims of a government.

ODA COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES

Location	Cases		Site Visits	Agency Actions				
				Letter of Compliance		Pre-Enforcement Notification	Notice of Noncompliance	Civil Penalty
	New	Closed		Already in compliance	Brought into compliance			
Outside SIA	1	6	2	0	1	5	0	0
Within SIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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LOWER JOHN DAY RIVER
Agricultural Water Quality Management Area

Biennial Review Report to the Board of Agriculture and ODA Director

Submitted by the Local Advisory Committee (LAC)

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Meeting Date: October 1, 2025
LAC Members Present: Rich Harper, John Anderson, and Wally Powell
Reporting Timeframe: January 2024 through June 2025

PROGRESS MEASUREMENT

Strategic Implementation Area (SIA): Hay Creek

In 2024, the Hay Creek SIA was initiated with Gilliam Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) serving as lead district. ODA evaluated approximately 113,288 acres of agricultural land and 685 miles of agricultural streams to identify water quality concerns and conservation opportunities. Through this assessment, ODA identified 210 landowners likely in compliance, 19 restoration opportunities, one compliance opportunity, and one potential violation.

Strategic Implementation Area: Thirtymile Creek

Initiated in 2018, the Thirtymile Creek SIA was led by Gilliam SWCD. The compliance phase is complete and restoration and monitoring activities continue within the SIA through collaboration efforts among the district and partners.

Management Area-wide Activities (Sherman and Gilliam SWCDs)	**#**	**Description**
Events That Actively Engage Landowners	11	Events Held: 11 local meetings for producers, distribution of quarterly newsletters, and information displays at the local fair.
Landowners Participating in Active Events	438	Landowners who attended and participated in local SWCD events.
Landowners Provided Technical Assistance	309	Landowners received technical assistance on a variety of project types: process-based stream restoration; riparian and cross fence; cattle virtual fencing; range planting; noxious weed and annual grass control; stormwater runoff management; riparian restoration and planting; livestock water facilities; firebreaks; brush management; and haul road erosion control.
Site Visits	92	Site visits were conducted for project evaluation and development across a wide range of conservation practices.
Conservation Plans Written	0	
Funding Applications Submitted	33	Grant applications were submitted to support a range of restoration focused projects for private landowners.
Funding Applications Awarded	33	Applications were awarded to implement a variety of restoration-focused projects including stream restoration, including haul-road surface improvements for erosion control; cross and boundary fencing; livestock water facilities; a roof-runoff collection system; riparian planting and weed management; and 172 acres of sagebrush removal.

LAC DISCUSSION

Summary of Progress

Sherman Soil and Water Conservation District

- Outreach and Engagement: Hosted seven neighborhood meetings, a local fair display, and distributed a quarterly newsletter, reaching a total of 191 landowners.
- Funding and Implementation: Submitted and received 18 funded applications supporting fencing; eight haul-road erosion-control projects; weed management; a roof-runoff collection system; 172 acres of sagebrush removal; 1,576 feet of cross-boundary fencing; and livestock water developments, including a pumping plant, spring development, pipeline, and trough.

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- Technical Support and Site Visits: Provided technical assistance to 60 landowners and 31 site visits on a range of conservation and infrastructure needs including fencing, haul roads, riparian restoration, water developments, and vegetation management.
- Additional Projects: Advanced the Lower Grass Valley Canyon Pilot BDA project with 0.5 mile of process-based restoration and supported Farm Bill programs (CSP, EQIP, CRP, CREP) through the NRCS Technical Assistance Grant.

Gilliam Soil and Water Conservation District

- Outreach and Landowner Engagement: Conducted four outreach events that engaged 247 landowners, provided technical assistance to 249 landowners, and completed 61 site visits to evaluate conservation and restoration opportunities.
- Project Funding and Implementation: Submitted 15 successful funding applications for on-the-ground work; completed the Thirtymile SIA and advanced the Hay Creek SIA; implemented multiple small grants (including six spring developments, 4,856 feet of pipeline, 21,216 feet of cross-fence, and 40 acres of juniper removal); and continued extensive process-based restoration with 198 structures (7,053 feet) constructed in 2024–2025 and seven past BDA projects totaling 1,150 structures across 28.76 miles.
- Major Programs and Outcomes: Closed out Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) Focused Investment Proposal (FIP) and Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP) funding pools with significant accomplishments, including five FIP projects and 11 RCPP contracts installing 15 spring developments, 26 troughs, 37,000 feet of pipeline, and 37,473 feet of cross fence. The Comstock Place Based Restoration project on Thirtymile Creek showed substantial ecological improvements, including increased channel complexity, backwater habitat, bars, dams, jams, and valley-bottom inundation.
- Forward-Looking Initiatives: Supported wildfire recovery through the Upper Rock Creek virtual fence project, deploying 1,065 collars, 10 mobile antennas, and establishing a basin-wide monitoring and outreach framework, while planning future investments, including a 2026 OWEB FIP and a new RCPP submission this fall, with a legislative tour scheduled for October 20, 2025.

Impediments

Permitting challenges: Significant delays and obstacles with Oregon Department of State Lands, Department of Environmental Quality, and tribal cultural reviews.
High costs: Increasing permit fees and staff time requirements are straining project budgets.
Limited federal resources: Reduced federal support is hindering project implementation and permitting.

Recommended Modifications and Adaptive Management

Legislative solutions: Explore potential legislative actions to improve accountability and efficiency in permitting processes with agencies.
Leverage experience: Apply lessons learned from past permitting challenges to streamline future efforts.
High level advocacy: Build and utilize strong relationships (e.g. Wally's previous work with Oregon Wheat Growers) to promote legislative and policy change, with support from Oregon Association of Conservation Districts, landowners, and partners.
Expand water quality monitoring: Increase water quality monitoring beyond the mainstem river to better assess conditions and restoration priorities. Establish additional monitoring sites within the lower John Day to more accurately represent area conditions and guide water quality restoration.
Resource needs: Secure increased funding and capacity for SWCDs and partners to support monitoring and project implementation.
Innovative tools: Continue supporting the virtual fence project, which is showing promising early results with landowners.

ODA COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES

Location	Cases		Site Visits	Agency Actions				
				Letter of Compliance		Pre-Enforcement Notification	Notice of Noncompliance	Civil Penalty
	New	Closed		Already in compliance	Brought into compliance			
Outside SIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Within SIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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ODA COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES								
Location	**Cases**		**Site Visits**	**Agency Actions**				
				Letter of Compliance		**Pre-Enforcement Notification**	**Notice of Noncompliance**	**Civil Penalty**
	New	**Closed**		**Already in compliance**	**Brought into compliance**			
Outside SIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Within SIA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA

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LOWER DESCHUTES
Agricultural Water Quality Management Area

Biennial Review Report to the Board of Agriculture and ODA Director

Submitted by the Local Advisory Committee (LAC)

Meeting Date: December 10, 2025
LAC Members Present: Rory Wilson, Jerod Warnock, and Bill Hammel
Reporting Timeframe: Calendar years 2024–2025

PROGRESS MEASUREMENT

This was a Light Review; progress toward Measurable Objectives will be reported at the next Full Review.

Activities Wasco County SWCD and Sherman County SWCD	**#**	**Description**
Events That Actively Engage Landowners	17	County fairs, crop tours, cherry tours, pesticide event, planting day, fire workshop, neighborhood meetings to give details on conservation programs to landowners, quarterly newsletter and displays at local fairs to provide information on agricultural water quality projects and associated funding opportunities.
Landowners Participating in Active Events	1,183	Landowners who participated in the above activities.
Landowners Provided Technical Assistance*	257	Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) site visits and associated conservation planning, emergency grazing plans, Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) practices for irrigation efficiency, haul roads technical assistance, cross/boundary/riparian fencing, plantings, livestock wells, livestock pipeline, solar water and spring developments. Post fire erosion control and water quality investigations with partner agencies, irrigation conveyance efficiency, and streambank stabilization.
Site Visits	132	Pertaining to the activities and practices listed above.
Conservation Plans Written	47	Conservation plans resulted in Farm Bill contracts, including EQIP, CREP, and CRP, as well as district cost share awards and small grant projects.
Funding Applications Submitted	50 plus 4 pending submittals	Project types included: spring development, boundary/cross/riparian fencing. Funding sources include district cost share and Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) applications (both large and small grant types).
Funding Applications Awarded	44	

* Number reported likely double counts some landowners due to tracking methods.

LAC DISCUSSION

Summary of Progress

- Eastern Lower Deschutes Strategic Implementation Area (SIA) Monitoring Plan was approved in November for work in May 2026 - October 2027
- The District Cost Share program is money from each county's tax base. The program is 20 years old and popular. Each project is similar to an OWEB small grant.
- SIA compliance was wrapped up.

Impediments

- Conservation partners find that permitting for beaver dam analogs is challenging to obtain.
- ODA's Water Quality Program feels too separate from ODA's Pesticide Stewardship Partnership Program (PSP). It would help SWCDs if the two programs could intersect more and if PSPs in neighboring

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Management Areas could coordinate more as well, such as Lower Deschutes and Middle Deschutes PSPs.

- The ODA Agricultural Water Quality Management Area Plan is not useful for general outreach. It would be nice to have another version of it that is more targeted to the agricultural community instead of the agencies. The Executive Summary is not quite enough. Something in between would be ideal.
- SWCDs would really benefit from more capacity funding. Less capacity funding would make things very challenging for them.
- The upcoming changes in OWEB's Capacity Grant rules are causing some anxiety for SWCDs.

Recommended Modifications and Adaptive Management

- ODA might consider allotting each SIA or each year of SIAs a certain amount of restoration dollars instead of having the whole pot be competitive for past and present SIAs.
- Should the BOA Report include photos to highlight successful projects?
- Should there be two versions of Area Plans, one for ODA/DEQ and one more condensed version for landowners/outreach?
- A condensed version of the Area Plan might help with Local Advisory Committee recruitment and participation.
- Could there be a place in Board of Agriculture (BOA) for accomplishments over time? The past two years AND historic data (for comparison).
- The current compliance table isn't useful when there are no compliance activities to report in the past two years. The 0s don't tell a story. No compliance is a good thing. The information could be presented differently to highlight what has been going on in the Management Area instead of what has not.
- Invite Kathryn Rifenburg to Full Review and collaborate beforehand.
- Could there be a place for PSP activities and data on the BOA report?

ODA COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES

Location	Cases		Site Visits	Agency Actions				
				Letter of Compliance		Pre-Enforcement Notification	Notice of Noncompliance	Civil Penalty
	New	Closed		Already in compliance	Brought into compliance			
Outside SIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Within SIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

NORTH AND MIDDLE FORKS JOHN DAY RIVER
Agricultural Water Quality Management Area

Biennial Review Report to the Board of Agriculture and ODA Director
Submitted by the Local Advisory Committee (LAC)

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Meeting Date: July 10, 2025
LAC Members Present: Gary Adams, Jarred Livingston, John Zakrajsek, Mike and Shirley Titus, and Zach Cunningham
Reporting Timeframe: October 2022 through December 2024

PROGRESS MEASUREMENT

Focus Areas: Cottonwood and Fox Creek

Cottonwood Focus Area
The Focus Area was closed in 2023 due to a shift in priorities from sediment management to water temperature and water quantity concerns.

Fox Creek Focus Area
Measurable Objective: Streamside Biomass Assessment (SBA)
Pre-assessment and interim assessments were completed in 2015 and 2018, respectively. A post-assessment will be completed once new LiDAR data becomes available, though the timeline is currently uncertain. Between 2023 and 2025, monitoring was implemented to test alternative riparian plant protection methods, which have shown success at reducing wildlife browse. Several large-scale stream restoration projects are also proposed to improve water quality in Fox Creek.

Strategic Implementation Area (SIA): Camas Creek

In 2024, the Camas Creek SIA evaluation by ODA assessed 98,944 acres of agricultural land and 653 miles of agricultural streams to identify water quality concerns and conservation opportunities.
Measurable Objective: By September 4, 2028, all 3 tax lots identified as a Compliance Opportunity will be downgraded to Restoration Opportunity or Likely in Compliance.
Monitoring Objectives: From 2026 to 2028, this project will monitor temperature trends and assess *E. coli* levels at five publicly accessible stream sites to establish baseline conditions and evaluate the extent of TMDL impairments. If elevated *E. coli* levels are detected, environmental DNA (eDNA) testing will be used to identify primary sources.

Management Area Restoration Projects (1997-2023 Oregon Watershed Restoration Inventory)

- 211 miles of streamside vegetation were installed or enhanced on agricultural lands.
- 44 miles of instream habitat was improved.
- 15 cfs of instream flow was enhanced over 52 miles of stream.
- 33 fish passage projects were installed enhancing over 326 stream miles.
- 261 acres of wetlands were enhanced.

Water Quality Monitoring

- Temperature: Out of 187 total sites, 10 are attaining the standard, 55 are not attaining (122 unassessed). Of the 34 sites with sufficient data for trend analysis, 25 are improving, nine are degrading and one no trend.
- Bacteria: One site is attaining the standard.
- Dissolved oxygen: One site is attaining the standard (12 unassessed). One trend site is improving.
- John Day Basin Temperature TMDL replacement is required to be complete by fall of 2027.

Management Area-wide Activities (Grant, Monument, and Umatilla SWCDs, NRCS, NFJDWC)	**#**	**Description**
Events That Actively Engage Landowners	10	Public informational meetings for restoration and post-fire recovery.
Landowners Participating in Active Events	123	
Landowners Provided Technical Assistance*	239	Technical assistance for seeding, stream and riparian restoration projects, noxious weed management, juniper removal, and spring developments.

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Site Visits	257	Restoration projects and conservation plans.
Conservation Plans Written	101	EQIP, CSP, RCPP, and stewardship plans.
Funding Applications Submitted	192	OWEB and various NRCS programs.
Funding Applications Awarded	132	Restoration and technical assistance grants.

* Number reported likely double counts some landowners due to tracking methods.

LAC DISCUSSION

Summary of Progress

Monument Soil and Water Conservation District

- The 2024 Court Rock Fire burned approximately 20,000 acres, advancing up to 4 miles in a single day. Healthy riparian areas within the burn perimeter experienced only light impacts.
- The SWCD is serving as the post-wildfire recovery fiscal sponsor for the John Day Basin partners affected by the 2024 fire season, with funding from Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB).
- Restoration projects identified from post-wildfire assessments will prioritize riparian restoration and erosion control to protect water quality.
- An Area Plan measurable objective has been established to assess riparian areas on private ag lands throughout the Management Area, helping to identify and prioritize future restoration work.
- In the Cottonwood and Fox watersheds, planning is underway for 12 miles of instream habitat and riparian restoration, combined with upland improvements such as juniper removal. To date, 5,000 upland acres have been treated.
- Strong partnerships have been essential to the success of restoration projects.

Natural Resources Conservation Service

- Funding from NRCS has been instrumental in supporting wildfire recovery efforts on private lands affected by the Battle Mountain Complex, Court Rock, Rail Ridge, and Fall fires.

Other

- The John Day Partnership has successfully built capacity and completed numerous restoration and monitoring projects with funding from the OWEB Focused Investment Partnership (FIP) program. The Partnership is now preparing to apply for a second FIP grant to continue and expand these efforts.

Impediments

- The 2024 wildfires burned upland and riparian vegetation on both private agricultural and public lands, likely degrading water quality through increased sediment runoff and elevated stream temperatures due to the loss of riparian vegetation. Heavily burned areas may take decades to fully recover.
- State and federal permitting and compliance processes, both regulatory and cultural, are taking significantly longer, delaying stream restoration projects by two to three times compared to recent years. These delays stall critical water quality improvements. Streamlining the process is essential to maintain momentum and support accelerated recovery.

Recommended Modifications and Adaptive Management

- Additional information, including assessment and ongoing monitoring, is needed to evaluate the 2024 wildfire impacts on water quality on private agricultural lands. Documenting impacts such as sedimentation, riparian loss, and stream temperature changes is essential to guide next steps for wildfire recovery.
- Expanded water temperature monitoring is needed throughout the Management Area to better understand if, and how, agriculture impacts water quality.

ODA COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES

Location	Cases		Site Visits	Agency Actions				
				Letter of Compliance		Pre-Enforcement Notification	Notice of Noncompliance	Civil Penalty
	New	Closed		Already in compliance	Brought into compliance			
Outside SIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Within SIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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UPPER GRANDE RONDE RIVER SUBBASIN
Agricultural Water Quality Management Area

Biennial Review Report to the Board of Agriculture and ODA Director

Submitted by the Local Advisory Committee (LAC)

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Meeting Date: June 25, 2025
LAC Members Present: Kevin March, Wade Bingaman, Jed Hassinger, Curt Howell, Maarten Tromp Van Holst, and Fred Wallender
Reporting Timeframe: Calendar years 2023–2024

PROGRESS MEASUREMENT

Focus Area: Willow Creek Focus Area

The Focus Area was closed in 2021 due to lack of participation from landowners and ODA's shift to Strategic Implementation Areas.

Strategic Implementation Area (SIA): Upper Catherine Creek

Measurable Objective:
By December 3, 2023, all 15 tax lots identified as a Potential Violation or a Compliance Opportunity will be downgraded to Restoration Opportunity or Likely in Compliance.
Current Conditions and Assessment Results:
As of December 3, 2023, 14 tax lots identified as a Potential Violation or a Compliance Opportunity were downgraded to Restoration Opportunity or Likely in Compliance. The landowner of the remaining Compliance Opportunity tax lot is working with the Union Soil and Water Conservation District on improvements to be completed in 2025.

Management Area

- From 1997-2023, 361 miles of streamside vegetation was installed or enhanced on agricultural lands out of 2,373 total stream miles on agricultural lands in the management area (perennial plus intermittent).
- From 1997-2023, 68 miles of instream habitat improved on agricultural lands out of 2,373 total stream miles on agricultural lands in the management area (perennial plus intermittent).
- 1,479 CREP acres have been enrolled to date in the basin.
- 44 restoration projects in the restoration atlas have been completed to date in the Upper Grande Ronde and Catherine Creek watersheds.

Management Area-wide Activities Union Soil and Water Conservation District, Grande Ronde Model Watershed	**#**	**Description**
Events That Actively Engage Landowners	32	Public informational meetings for restoration projects, Soil health improvement, wildfire impacts to water quality, meetings with irrigators to discuss diversion operations and benefits to conserving water and improving water quality.
Landowners Participating in Active Events	834	
landowners provided with brochures/fact sheets/mailings, etc.	486	Fact sheets and mailings related to watershed restoration and improving water quality.
Landowners Provided Technical Assistance*	105	Technical assistance for landowners for improving streambank storage of water, reducing erosion, implementing riparian and stream bank protection and off-channel livestock watering, improving riparian plant communities, and improving livestock management.
Site Visits	54	Site visits conducted at areas of concerns with landowners and partner organizations.
Conservation Plans Written	1	Buffalo Flats Little Creek restoration project
Acres in conservation plans that were written	270	
Funding Applications Submitted	5	
Funding Applications Awarded	2	

* Number reported likely double counts some landowners due to tracking methods.

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LAC DISCUSSION

Summary of Progress

Union Soil and Water Conservation District:

- Willow Creek and Catherine Creek fish passage and restoration projects: Installed 3.23 acres of riparian buffer,1,380 feet of riparian fence and 2.5 miles of in-stream habitat.
- Technical assistance provided to landowners for livestock and riparian area management.
- Little Creek: Improved 1.4 miles of stream channel. Project work to create better fish passage at six irrigation diversion dams on little creek. Three have been completed.
- Elmer Dam / Catherine Creek: As the gateway to the Catherine Creek watershed, the dam is undergoing major improvements to improve flow management. The project includes extensive irrigation system upgrades and connection of off-channel reservoirs for better water efficiency.
- Provided technical assistance to landowners for riparian management and project permitting.
- A hydraulic model is being developed for the valley (below the State Ditch) to identify opportunities for improving water quality and land conditions. Large farm field areas frequently flood, and water is unable to return to the main channel. This creates ongoing drainage and land use challenges.

Natural Resources Conservation Service:

- Have been implementing irrigation efficiency projects with landowners in the Catherine Creek area since 2022. Participation has expanded over the years, with a total of 2,106 acres enrolled to date.

Grande Ronde Model Watershed:

- Conducting water quality monitoring in the Grande Ronde Valley to determine whether poor water quality is contributing to the 60 percent mortality rate of juvenile salmon. The first phase, completed in 2023, identified dissolved oxygen issues in Ladd Creek and Catherine Creek.
- Currently wrapping up phase 2 of monitoring, which includes running a 24-hour composite sampling unit, collecting sediment samples from the channel, and installing six dissolved oxygen sensors upstream and downstream of areas of concern identified in phase 1. The 24-hour composite samples detected zinc exceedances in the Grande Ronde River at Market Lane in August and alkalinity levels were below criteria at Island City. The dissolved oxygen sensors recorded low dissolved oxygen during summer and fall, although no concerns were observed upstream near the City of Union or downstream at Market Lane.
- No detections of pesticides or herbicides were observed.
- The restoration Atlas will be updated soon.

Impediments

- It is challenging to find funding for streambank erosion caused by flooding unless it can be linked to high priority fish habitat or in-stream benefits.
- Restoration funding in the Grande Ronde Valley is limited due to lower priority status.
- Landowners struggle with permitting when attempting to complete streambank erosion projects independently.
- Local agency offices are currently understaffed.

Recommended Modifications and Adaptive Management

- Increased focus is needed on restoration in the lower Catherine Creek and Grande Ronde areas to improve riparian and floodplain conditions. Levee setbacks and inset floodplains will help support vegetation growth and prevent streambank erosion.
- Encourage agencies to streamline permitting processes for flood restoration projects.
- More focus may be needed on Ladd Creek to support steelhead spawning. ODFW designated this area as high-quality habitat.

ODA COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES

Location	Cases		Site Visits	Agency Actions				
				Letter of Compliance		Pre-Enforcement Notification	Notice of Noncompliance	Civil Penalty
	New	Closed		Already in compliance	Brought into compliance			
Outside SIA	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Within SIA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

UMATILLA
Agricultural Water Quality Management Area

Biennial Review Report to the Board of Agriculture and ODA Director

Submitted by the Local Advisory Committee (LAC)

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Meeting Date: February 25, 2026
LAC Members Present: Jake Madison, Tom Straughan, and Ray Qin
Reporting Timeframe: January 2024 – December 2025

PROGRESS MEASUREMENT

This was a Light Review; progress toward Measurable Objectives will be reported at the next Full Review.

Activities (Umatilla County Soil and Water Conservation District, Morrow SWCD)	**#**	**Description**
Events That Actively Engage Landowners	7	The Umatilla SWCD co-hosted the local Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Work Group Meeting and provided information on the Agricultural Water Quality program in Umatilla County. Strategic Implementation Area (SIA) outreach meetings and low-tech restoration event. The Morrow SWCD assisted in hosting a Water Resilience workshop.
Landowners Participating in Active Events	204	
Landowners provided with brochures/fact sheets/mailings, etc.	274	The Umatilla SWCD developed brochures on the water quality plan rules and posted them in conspicuous locations around the county. Morrow SWCD quarterly flyer. Mailings to SIA landowners.
Landowners Provided Technical Assistance*	189	Umatilla County SWCD technical assistance for riparian restoration, flood and fire damage, grazing and runoff concern, and bank restoration. Morrow SWCD technical assistance for riparian restoration (Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)).
Site Visits	84	Umatilla County SWCD site visits for riparian restoration, flood and fire damage, grazing and runoff concern, and bank restoration. Morrow SWCD site visits for riparian restoration (CREP).
Conservation Plans Written	8	232.23 acres
Funding Applications Submitted	12	OWEB application for riparian assessment, off-channel livestock watering facilities.
Funding Applications Awarded	7	

* Number reported likely double counts some landowners due to tracking methods.

LAC DISCUSSION

Summary of Progress

Umatilla County SWCD

- Continued progress in the East Birch SIA.
- Initiated temperature monitoring on East Birch Creek in 2024; two sites are currently active, with efforts ongoing to reestablish a third. Data submission to Oregon Department of Environmental Quality is in progress.
- SIAs are being used to show progress toward Area Plan measurable objectives. Evaluation of the livestock waste measurable objective is ongoing, with approximately 735 stream miles (17 percent of the management area) assessed.
- Secured funding for a Walla Walla streamside vegetation inventory project to test an updated streamside vegetation assessment method, which may inform future efforts in the Umatilla management area.

ODA/LUBGWMA

- New irrigated agriculture rules for the Lower Umatilla Basin Groundwater Management Area (LUBGWMA) are expected to be finalized in early March.
- Completed a crop, irrigation, and livestock inventory within the LUBGWMA (led by Morrow SWCD with assistance from ODA and the Umatilla County SWCD).

DEQ

- Bacteria levels remain generally low across the basin, supported by adequate sampling.

• Dissolved oxygen trends are improving basin wide.
Impediments to Implementation of the Area Plan
• Capacity constraints are limiting progress toward certain measurable objectives, including upland soil erosion.
Recommended Modifications and Adaptive Management
• Explore opportunities to leverage partner resources and funding to potentially address capacity limitations.

ODA COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES

Location	Cases		Site Visits	Agency Actions				
				Letter of Compliance		Pre-Enforcement Notification	Notice of Noncompliance	Civil Penalty
	New	Closed		Already in compliance	Brought into compliance			
Outside SIA	7	3	5	1	0	4	0	0
Within SIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Return to Agenda

WALLOWA
Agricultural Water Quality Management Area

Biennial Review Report to the Board of Agriculture and ODA Director

Submitted by the Local Advisory Committee (LAC)

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Meeting Date: November 6, 2025
LAC Members Present: Dennis Sheehy, Kevin Melville, and Ken Nash
Reporting Timeframe: January 2023 – June 2025

PROGRESS MEASUREMENT

This was a Light Review; progress toward Measurable Objectives will be reported at the next Full Review.

Activities (Wallowa SWCD, NRCS)	#	**Description**
Events That Actively Engage Landowners	5	Small woodlands meeting; Woodlands & Watersheds Festival; hosted a meeting for Dobbin irrigation ditch landowners to discuss an irrigation piping project; hosted a meeting with Marr Flat permittees to discuss fencing.
Landowners Participating in Active Events	43	
Landowners provided with brochures/fact sheets/mailings, etc.	198	Newsletters, information on water quality monitoring, and brochures on soil health and how to reduce erosion.
Landowners Provided Technical Assistance*	27	Technical assistance for landowners for riparian fencing, invasive grass treatment, livestock water developments, water quality monitoring, erosion control, irrigation pipeline, irrigation infrastructure, seeding, and soil moisture monitoring.
Site Visits	5	Site visits for riparian fencing, invasive grass treatment, irrigation diversion structure, and pipeline projects.
Conservation Plans Written	0	
Funding Applications Submitted	8	Grants submitted for water quality monitoring, erosion reduction on sloped ground, fencing, NRCS/OWEB technical assistance, irrigation diversion structure, irrigation headgate.
Funding Applications Awarded	5	Grants awarded for water quality monitoring and NRCS/OWEB technical assistance, fencing, road rocking, irrigation headgate.

* Number reported likely double counts some landowners due to tracking methods.

LAC DISCUSSION

Summary of Progress

SWCD/NRCS:

- The Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) continues to implement fencing projects through the Strategic Implementation Area (SIA) process.
- The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is advancing pipeline installations and pivot irrigation projects to improve water quality and water use efficiency.
- Upland wildlife habitat improvements include the installation of off-channel watering facilities.
- Significant forest stand improvement activities are occurring to reduce wildfire risk and improve forest resilience. Work includes thinning, brush management, and weed treatments.

Wallowa Resources:

- Implementing projects focused on invasive annual grass management, including medusa head rye and broadleaf species treatments.
- Conducting stream restoration projects to enhance watershed health.

Private Landowners:

- Private efforts include forest stand improvements.
- Landowners are implementing brush management practices aimed at reducing wildfire risk and improving forest resilience.

SWCD Monitoring:

- The SWCD continues water quality monitoring in the Wallowa Subbasin.
- The SWCD is re-monitoring sites from the 1990s and collaborating with the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) to compare current and historical data.

DEQ Monitoring:

- Temperature standards are being met at 10 of 52 monitoring sites.
- Nine of fourteen temperature trends show improvement.
- Two dissolved oxygen sites are currently meeting state water quality standards.

Impediments

- Wildlife and livestock browsing: Combined elk, deer, and livestock browsing pressure on riparian vegetation limits natural regrowth and reduces riparian shading and bank stability.
- Low stream flows and elevated summer temperatures: Reduced flows and higher seasonal temperatures contribute to water quality concerns, particularly elevated stream temperatures.
- Water quantity and quality tradeoffs: Efforts to improve water quantity can have unintended impacts on water quality.
- Sediment loading impacts: Sediment originating from wilderness accumulates in irrigation ditches, clogging equipment, and reducing system efficiency. Degraded streambanks and roads contribute sediment inputs to streams.

Recommended Modifications and Adaptive Management

- Increase outreach to install additional off-stream watering sources (e.g., wildlife guzzlers or troughs) to reduce wildlife and livestock reliance on riparian areas.
- Encourage projects that retain water and create deeper pools to improve summer temperatures. Prioritize riparian planting efforts in areas that will support a mix of native woody species such as willow and cottonwood and in areas where shading will most effectively reduce stream temperatures.
- Identify studies evaluating the effects of sprinkler irrigation conversion on hyporheic exchange and water availability and promote integrated planning approaches that balance irrigation efficiency improvements with water quality protection.
- Identify and summarize available studies on vegetation management and its effects on streamflow and temperature, and present findings to the LAC to inform future decision making. Support targeted projects that reduce excess sediment inputs and improve channel stability in areas experiencing sediment-related impacts.
- Collaborate with ODFW to prioritize restoration efforts in the Prairie Creek area, emphasizing projects that promote riparian woody vegetation recovery.

ODA COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES

Location	Cases		Site Visits	Agency Actions				
				Letter of Compliance		Pre-Enforcement Notification	Notice of Noncompliance	Civil Penalty
	New	Closed		Already in compliance	Brought into compliance			
Outside SIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Within SIA	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0

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WILLOW CREEK
Agricultural Water Quality Management Area

Biennial Review Report to the Board of Agriculture and ODA Director

Submitted by the Local Advisory Committee (LAC)

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Meeting Date: February 26, 2026
LAC Members Present: Jim McElligott, Terry Felda, and Mark McElligott
Reporting Timeframe: January 2024 – December 2025

PROGRESS MEASUREMENT

This was a Light Review; progress toward Measurable Objectives will be reported at the next Full Review.

Activities (Morrow Soil and Water Conservation District)	**#**	**Description**
Events That Actively Engage Landowners	12	County fair, quarterly flyer, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) local work group, water resilience workshop, Hermiston farm fair.
Landowners Participating in Active Events	3,429	
Landowners provided with brochures/fact sheets/mailings, etc.	425	
Landowners Provided Technical Assistance*	453	Technical assistance for Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP), virtual fencing, annual grass treatment, managed aquifer recharge, off-channel livestock watering facilities.
Site Visits	139	Site visits for CREP, virtual fencing.
Conservation Plans Written	1	
Funding Applications Submitted	12	
Funding Applications Awarded	4	

* Number reported likely double counts some landowners due to tracking methods.

LAC DISCUSSION

Summary of Progress

Morrow SWCD

- Conducting water quality monitoring in the Upper Willow Creek SIA.
- Providing successful technical assistance and project implementation within the Lower Umatilla Basin Groundwater Management Area (LUBGWMA) Strategic Implementation Area (SIA).
- Advancing the Lower Willow Creek aquifer recharge study.
- Completed a crop, irrigation, and livestock inventory within the LUBGWMA.
- Planning for reassessment of riparian and livestock waste measurable objectives.

NRCS

- Partnering with West Extension Irrigation District to pipe Lateral 17 within the LUBGWMA SIA.
- Received five applications for flood-to-sprinkler irrigation conversions.

Oregon Water Resources Department

- Implementing backflow projects within the LUBGWMA, with planned expansion into the Willow Creek area.

DEQ Water Quality Update

- Dissolved oxygen trends are improving basin wide.

Oregon Department of Agriculture

- New irrigated agriculture rules for the LUBGWMA are expected to be finalized in early March.
- Completed 11 compliance site visits within the management area.

Private Landowners

- Many landowners are actively implementing practices to protect and improve water quality.

Impediments

- Climate variability continues to affect progress toward water quality goals. Warmer winters and reduced snowpack impact native vegetation and contribute to increased weed pressure and non-native species dominance.

Recommended Modifications and Adaptive Management
• For the soil erosion measurable objective, work with NRCS and ODA's monitoring specialist to explore use of RUSLE to establish a baseline assessment.

ODA COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES

Location	Cases		Site Visits	Agency Actions				
				Letter of Compliance		Pre-Enforcement Notification	Notice of Noncompliance	Civil Penalty
	New	Closed		Already in compliance	Brought into compliance			
Outside SIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Within SIA	8	6	11	0	2	8	0	0

Return to Agenda

WALLA WALLA
Agricultural Water Quality Management Area

Biennial Review Report to the Board of Agriculture and ODA Director

Submitted by the Local Advisory Committee (LAC)

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Meeting Date: March 26, 2026
LAC Members Present: Ralph Perkins, Nathan Rea for Dennis Rea, Lance Bullock, Ray Williams, Cat Garza, and Mark Medina
Reporting Timeframe: Calendar years 2024–2025

PROGRESS MEASUREMENT

Focus Area: Couse Creek

The Focus Area was closed in 2021 due to lack of participation from landowners and ODA's shift to Strategic Implementation Areas.

Strategic Implementation Area: Cache Hollow

Measurable Objective:
100% of agricultural tax lots are in compliance with the streamside vegetation and waste rules in year 2020.
Current Conditions and Assessment Results:
At the time of the assessment, all tax lots were found to be in compliance with the rules. The SIA was closed on June 1, 2017, because no tax lots were identified as a Potential Violation or a Compliance Opportunity.

Strategic Implementation Area: Dry-Couse

Measurable Objective:
By September 8, 2026, all 14 tax lots identified as a Potential Violation or a Compliance Opportunity will be downgraded to Restoration Opportunity or Likely in Compliance.
Current Conditions and Assessment Results:
As of September 8, 2022, 14 tax lots were identified as either a Potential Violation or a Compliance Opportunity. PV = 3, CO = 11, RO = 3, LC = 771
Progress Toward Measurable Objective:
As of December 31, 2025, four compliance opportunity tax lots remain.

Management Area

Measurable Objective #1:
By 2038, no livestock operations are contributing pollutants to surface waters as identified in the assessment.
Assessment Results:
1,428 tax lots have been inventoried to date. Of the tax lots with livestock use, seven tax lots intersect a waterway and one tax lot is located within 25 feet of a waterway.
Current Conditions:
A total of 1,428 of 2,847 tax lots within the Management Area were inventoried for livestock use and presence and eight livestock operations that have the potential to pollute were identified in proximity to waterways. Field verification is needed to determine the likelihood of pollutant contributions and to document existing conditions.
Measurable Objective #2:
By 2032, prioritized riparian areas will be identified for targeted outreach, technical assistance, and implementation of restoration practices that address water quality concerns.
Current Conditions:
Baseline riparian conditions on streams in agricultural areas have not yet been assessed basin wide. The Walla Walla Basin Watershed Council and the Umatilla County Soil and Water Conservation District have secured funding to complete this work.

Management Area-wide Activities Umatilla County SWCD, Walla Walla Basin Watershed Council	**#**	**Description**
Events That Actively Engage Landowners	1	Dry Creek/Lower Pine Creek landowner engagement meeting to explore habitat assessment and conservation project implementation opportunities.
Landowners Participating in Active Events	17	Agricultural land stewards that attended the Dry Creek/Lower Pine Creek landowner meeting.
Landowners provided with brochures / fact sheets / mailings, etc.	38	Dry Creek/Lower Pine Creek landowner engagement meeting invitation brochure and postcard.
Landowners Provided Technical Assistance*	34	Riparian restoration and protection, grazing management, bank erosion/flood, and beaver dam analog projects.

Return to Agenda

Site Visits	24	Riparian fencing, spring development, and riparian enhancement projects.
Conservation Plans Written	0	
Funding Applications Submitted	6	
Funding Applications Awarded	5	Couse Creek RM4 Phase 2, Little Rayborn Canyon BDAs, Lower Pine Creek Livestock Fencing, Lewis Lane Upland Restoration, ODA Pesticide Stewardship Partnership.

* Number reported likely double counts some landowners due to tracking methods.

LAC DISCUSSION

Summary of Progress

Umatilla County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD):

- Partnering with the Watershed Council on the Dry-Couse Strategic Implementation Area (SIA), including landowner engagement and on-the-ground implementation.
- Collaborated with the Watershed Council to secure OWEB funding to conduct a comprehensive riparian assessment across the management area.

Walla Walla Basin Watershed Council:

- Leading and supporting instream restoration efforts throughout the basin.
- Collaborating on SIA implementation and upcoming riparian assessment work.
- Continuing to lead the Pesticide Stewardship Partnership program.

Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ):

- Continuing to collect and analyze temperature data in the Walla Walla Basin.
- Updating temperature models to inform the upcoming TMDL, including consideration of recent flood impacts.

Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD):

- Expanding its backflow prevention program to the Walla Walla Basin to ensure protection of groundwater from contamination caused by irrigation system backflow.

Impediments

Flooding and Hydrologic Conditions

- Significant channel changes are affecting water quality and restoration effectiveness.
- Low snowpack, reduced water availability, and increasing air temperatures are contributing to elevated stream temperatures.
- Uncertainty among landowners about which restoration approaches will be most effective under altered conditions.

Infrastructure and System Constraints

- Levee systems and urban modifications limit the ability to meet temperature standards in some areas.
- The watershed is highly altered, with many springs and channels functioning more like managed irrigation systems (e.g., piped or seasonally dewatered) than natural streams. These factors make it difficult to isolate and demonstrate the impact of agricultural practices.

Capacity Limitations

- Limited staff and resources to address the scale and complexity of watershed issues.

Recommended Modifications and Adaptive Management

- Need for clearer communication, tools, and guidance to support landowners in identifying effective actions.
- Establish clear, quantitative, percentage-based goals (e.g., riparian shade, stream miles improved) to track progress on agricultural lands.
- Explore and develop clearer relationships between water quality improvements and temperature outcomes.
- Clarify definitions and management considerations for altered systems (e.g., spring-fed irrigation ditches vs. natural streams) within planning documents.

ODA COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES

Location	Cases		Site Visits	Agency Actions				
				Letter of Compliance		Pre-Enforcement Notification	Notice of Noncompliance	Civil Penalty
	New	Closed		Already in compliance	Brought into compliance			
Outside SIA	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0
Within SIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Agricultural Water Quality Program:

What We Do, Why it Matters, How We Can Better Report to You

June 6, 2026

Kevin Fenn – Water Quality and SWCD Program Manager
Victoria Binning – Water Quality Program Initiatives Coordinator

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Our Intention Today: Share Information and Get Feedback

- Key Topics
  - Overview of Water Quality Program
  - 2025 Water Quality Strategic Plan
  - Progress on Key Initiatives
  - Discussion and feedback from Board on what the Board would like reported from the Water Quality Program

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Upcoming Discussion

What would the Board like to know from the Water Quality Program?

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Overview

Of ODA's Water Quality Program

OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE

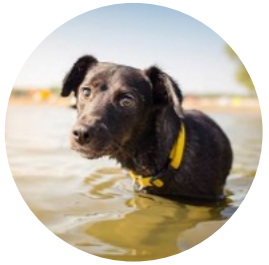

5K
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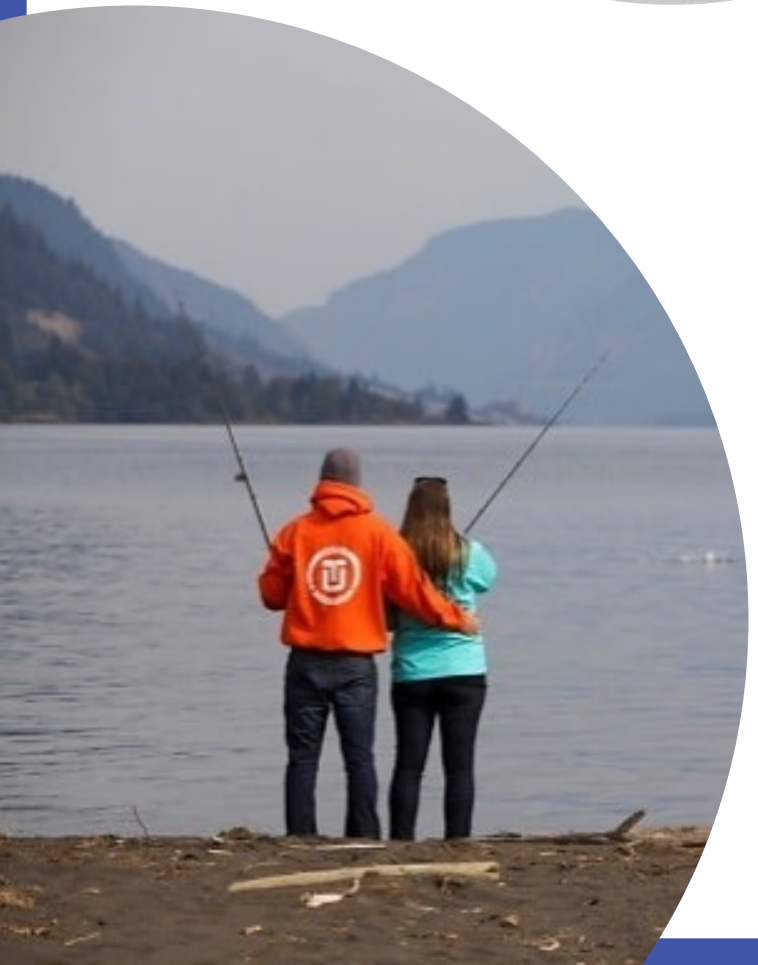














What's Impacted by Polluted Water?

Why Water Quality Matters to Agriculture



- Drinking water for humans and livestock
- Algal blooms
- Animal health/mortality
- Irrigation system functionality
- Low flows
- Food safety
- Soil health

Malheur County, Gary Halvorson, State Archives

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Common Ag Sources of Poor Water Quality

- Soil erosion
- Manure runoff
- Over-application of fertilizer
- Inadequate streamside buffer
- Unrestricted livestock access



Grass seed field eroding



Livestock fenced into a stream

Ag WQ Program History

1972

Federal Clean Water Act

- Objective: restore and maintain integrity of nation's waters
- EPA delegated WQ authority in Oregon to DEQ.

1993

Senate Bill 1010 (Agricultural Water Quality Management Act, ORS 568.900-933):

- ODA will prevent and control water pollution from ag activities

1995

Senate Bill 502 (ORS 561.190-191):

- ODA has lead authority to regulate ag water quality
- ODA will write rules that regulate farming practices
- Program must achieve water quality standards set by DEQ

1996–2004

38 Area Plans and Area Rules developed:

- ODA
- Local Advisory Committee (LACs)
- Local Management Agencies (SWCDs)

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Which Agency Does What?



Dept of Environmental Quality:

Sets beneficial uses, parameters to monitor, WQ standards

Identifies impaired waters AKA “303(d) list”

Develops and implements Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)

Lead for urban storm water, municipal / industrial wastewater, transportation, non-ag point sources, federal land



Dept of Forestry:

Lead for forestry (private and non-federal land)

Designated Management Agency for TMDLs



Dept of Agriculture:

Lead for agriculture (private and non-federal land)

Designated Management Agency for TMDLs

ODA – not DEQ – works directly with farmers to prevent pollution while supporting agricultural success

WQ Program Vision, Mission, and Goal

Vision

Agricultural practices across Oregon protect clean water.

Mission

Our mission is to protect water quality by ensuring compliance with the rules and improve water quality by supporting agricultural landowners with outreach, technical assistance, and funds to implement water-smart land management practices.

Goal

Prevent and control water pollution from agricultural activities and soil erosion and achieve applicable water quality standards.



Lincoln SWCD explaining monitoring efforts to ODA staff

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Principles of Operation

Collaboration

- We strive for excellent collaboration with partners.

Compliance

- We focus on the protection of water quality through proactive measures with an enforcement backstop.

Technical Assistance

- We provide technical assistance directly and through our partners.

Outreach

- We focus on farmer, rancher, and landowner awareness to understand water quality causes and consequences.

Data and Best Science

- Our planning, decisions, and recommendations are informed by the latest science and data.



Ag WQ Area Rules

Outcome-Based



Waste Rule

Agricultural landowners must not pollute ground or surface water, discharge wastes into waters of the state, or place any wastes in a location where they are likely to enter waters of the state (ORS 468B.025)

- Wastes include excess soil, manure, fertilizer, or other substances that can pollute water
- Waters of the state can include ponds, groundwater, canals, ditches, rivers

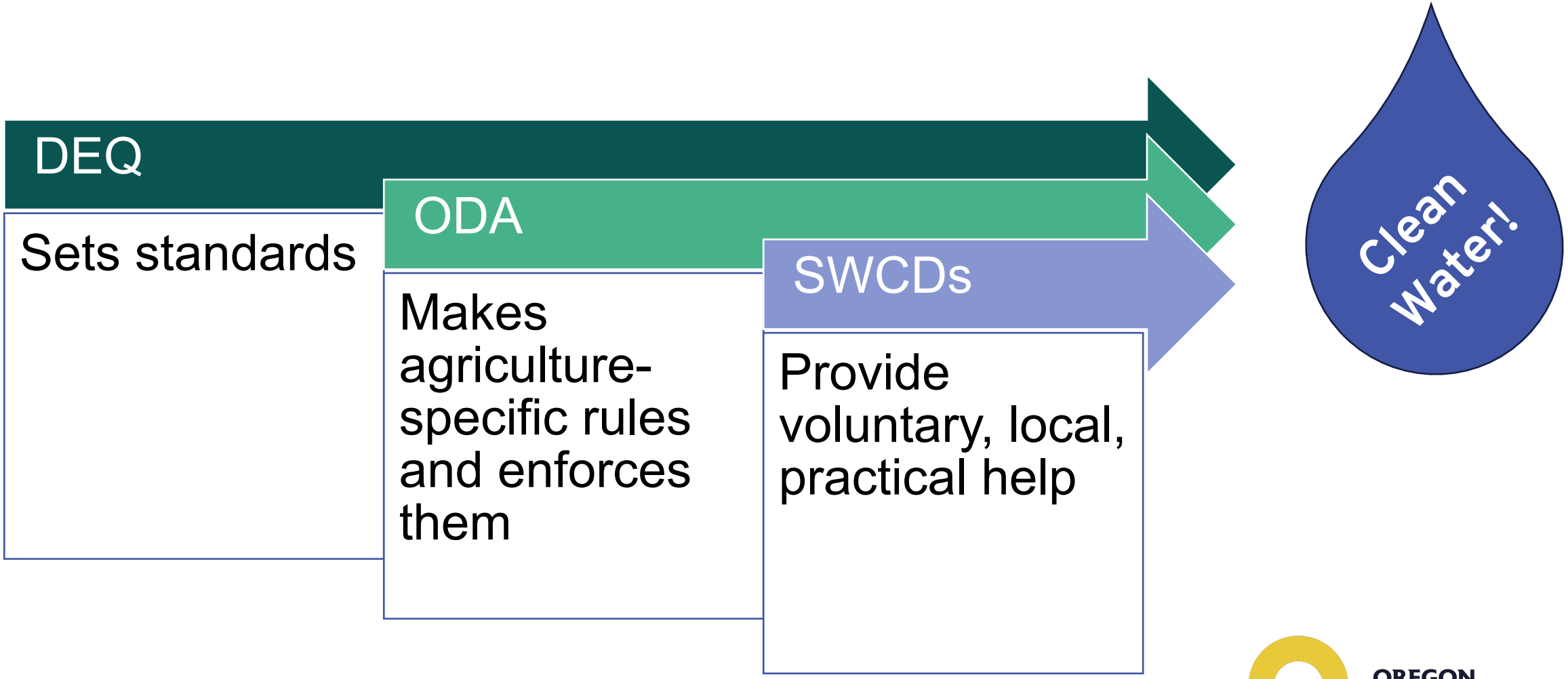


Streamside Vegetation Rule

Agricultural landowners must allow vegetation to establish and grow along:

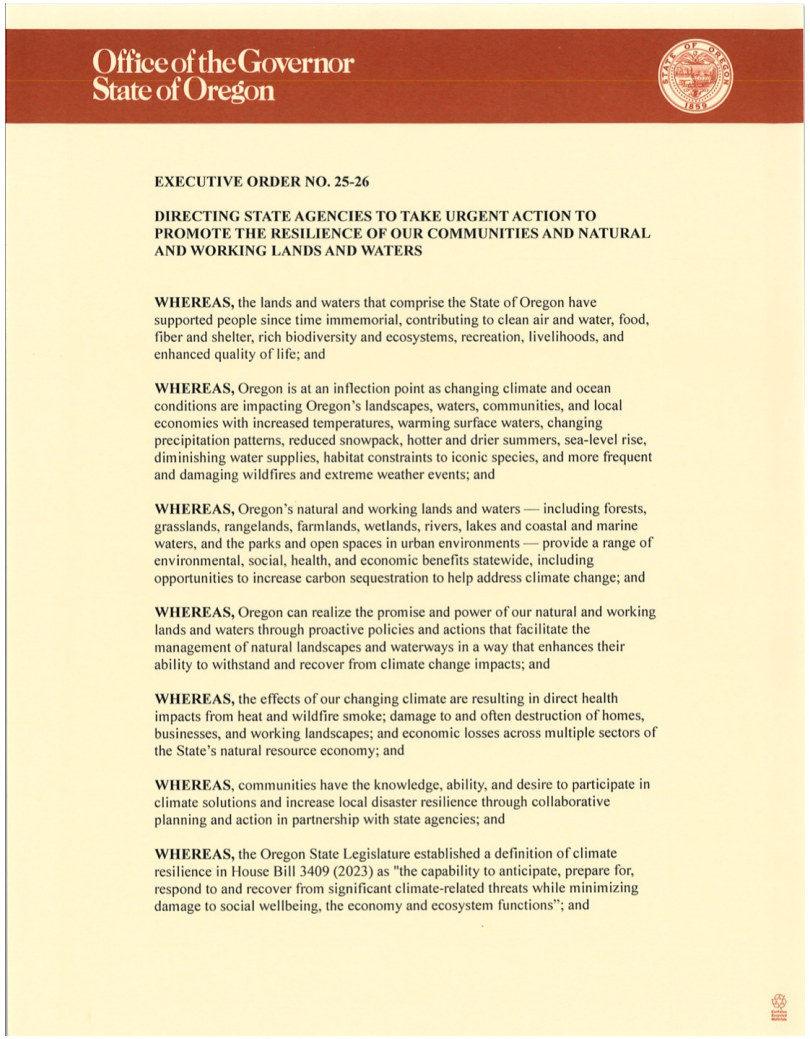
- Streams that flow all year (perennial), to provide shade, stabilize banks, and filter out pollutants from overland flows
- Streams that flow part of the year (intermittent), to stabilize banks and filter out pollutants from overland flows

How We All Support Clean Water



OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Executive Order 25-26



Office of the Governor
State of Oregon

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 25-26

DIRECTING STATE AGENCIES TO TAKE URGENT ACTION TO PROMOTE THE RESILIENCE OF OUR COMMUNITIES AND NATURAL AND WORKING LANDS AND WATERS

WHEREAS, the lands and waters that comprise the State of Oregon have supported people since time immemorial, contributing to clean air and water, food, fiber and shelter, rich biodiversity and ecosystems, recreation, livelihoods, and enhanced quality of life; and

WHEREAS, Oregon is at an inflection point as changing climate and ocean conditions are impacting Oregon's landscapes, waters, communities, and local economies with increased temperatures, warming surface waters, changing precipitation patterns, reduced snowpack, hotter and drier summers, sea-level rise, diminishing water supplies, habitat constraints to iconic species, and more frequent and damaging wildfires and extreme weather events; and

WHEREAS, Oregon's natural and working lands and waters — including forests, grasslands, rangelands, farmlands, wetlands, rivers, lakes and coastal and marine waters, and the parks and open spaces in urban environments — provide a range of environmental, social, health, and economic benefits statewide, including opportunities to increase carbon sequestration to help address climate change; and

WHEREAS, Oregon can realize the promise and power of our natural and working lands and waters through proactive policies and actions that facilitate the management of natural landscapes and waterways in a way that enhances their ability to withstand and recover from climate change impacts; and

WHEREAS, the effects of our changing climate are resulting in direct health impacts from heat and wildfire smoke; damage to and often destruction of homes, businesses, and working landscapes; and economic losses across multiple sectors of the State's natural resource economy; and

WHEREAS, communities have the knowledge, ability, and desire to participate in climate solutions and increase local disaster resilience through collaborative planning and action in partnership with state agencies; and

WHEREAS, the Oregon State Legislature established a definition of climate resilience in House Bill 3409 (2023) as "the capability to anticipate, prepare for, respond to and recover from significant climate-related threats while minimizing damage to social wellbeing, the economy and ecosystem functions"; and

Draft Resilience Attributes

1. Connectivity within and across land, sea, water, and sky
2. Diverse and complex habitats, species, landscapes, and aquatic systems that provide options for responding to change and disturbance
3. Space, time, and capacity for ecological processes to support and reinforce ecosystem function
4. Capacity to sustain communities, lifeways, and livelihoods

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Water Quality Initiatives

And Progress on 2025 Strategic Plan

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What the Water Quality Program Actually Does



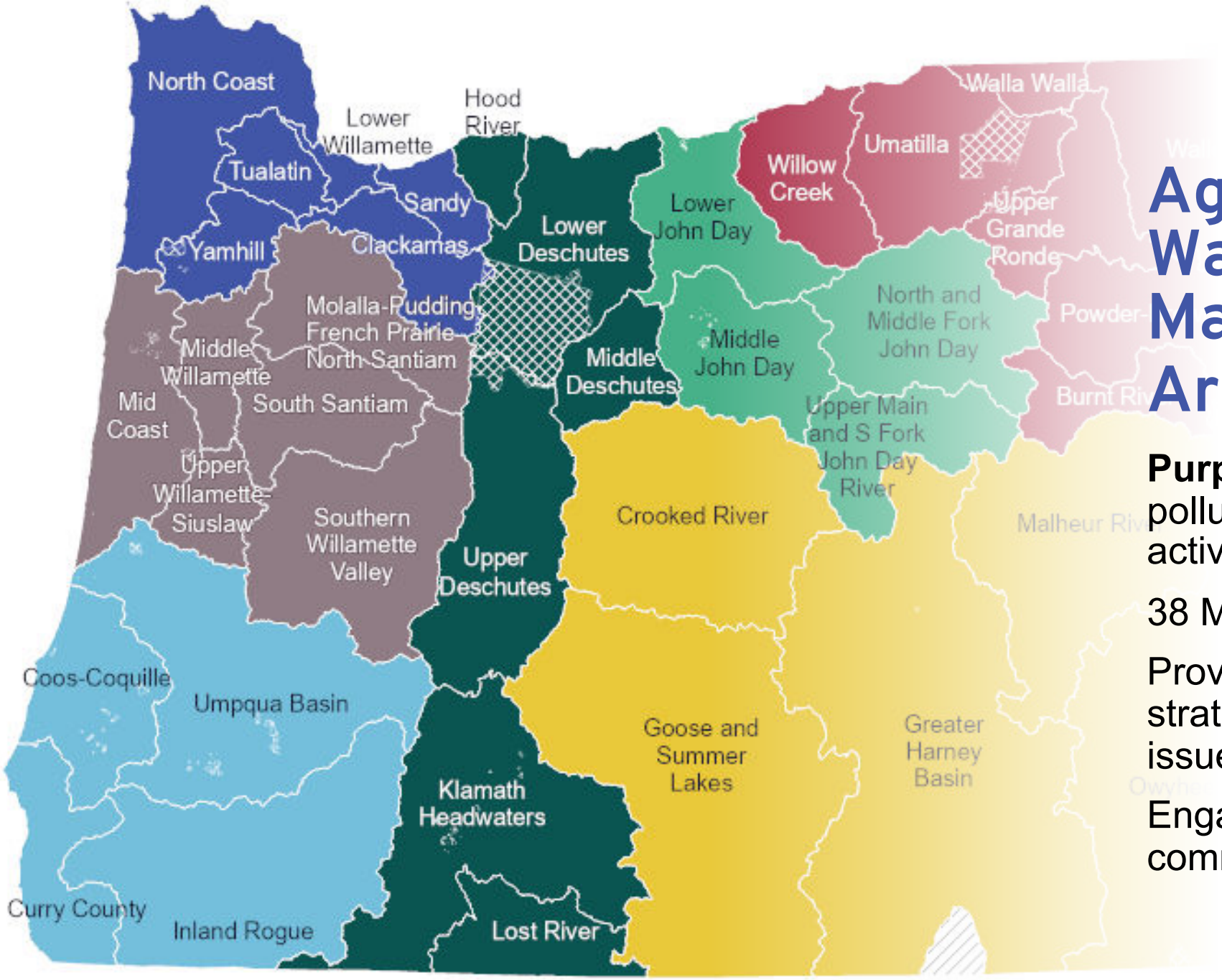
Solar powered off-channel watering site in Baker that is improving cattle health

KEY INITIATIVES

- Write and update Area Plans and Rules
- Ensure compliance
- Support Soil and Water Conservation Districts to help producers
- Strategic Implementation Areas
- Implement Total Maximum Daily Loads in agricultural settings
- Manage data, monitoring, and reporting



Regional Water Quality Specialist discussing creek restoration options



Agricultural Water Quality Management Area Plans

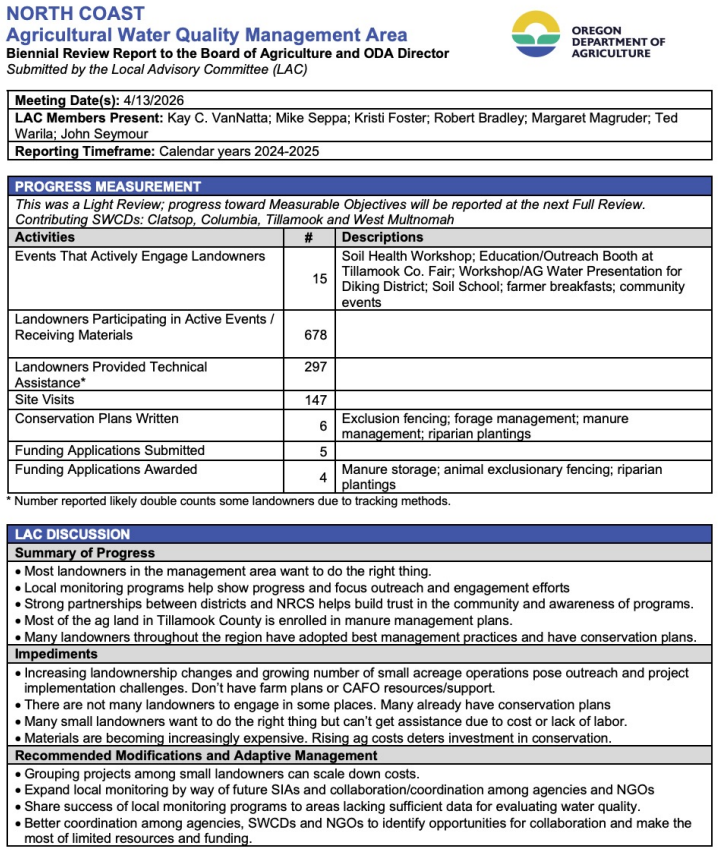
Purpose: Prevent and control pollution from agricultural activities

38 Management Areas

Provide guidance and voluntary strategies for local water quality issues

Engage local advisory committees for input

Biennial Review Reports



NORTH COAST
Agricultural Water Quality Management Area
Biennial Review Report to the Board of Agriculture and ODA Director
Submitted by the Local Advisory Committee (LAC)

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Meeting Date(s): 4/13/2026
LAC Members Present: Kay C. VanNatta; Mike Seppa; Kristi Foster; Robert Bradley; Margaret Magruder; Ted Warila; John Seymour
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Impediments

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- There are not many landowners to engage in some places. Many already have conservation plans
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- Share success of local monitoring programs to areas lacking sufficient data for evaluating water quality.
- Better coordination among agencies, SWCDs and NGOs to identify opportunities for collaboration and make the most of limited resources and funding.

Required to include:

- summary of meetings held
- advisory committee members present
- actions taken
- progress and impediments towards implementation
- recommendations for modification

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Compliance Initiative Goals



- How to comply with the AgWQ Rules is clear and readily available to the public.
- Compliance cases are handled swiftly
- Outcomes are consistent across the state
- Recommendations utilize best available science and up to date tech resources

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Compliance and Enforcement Initiative

Strategies:

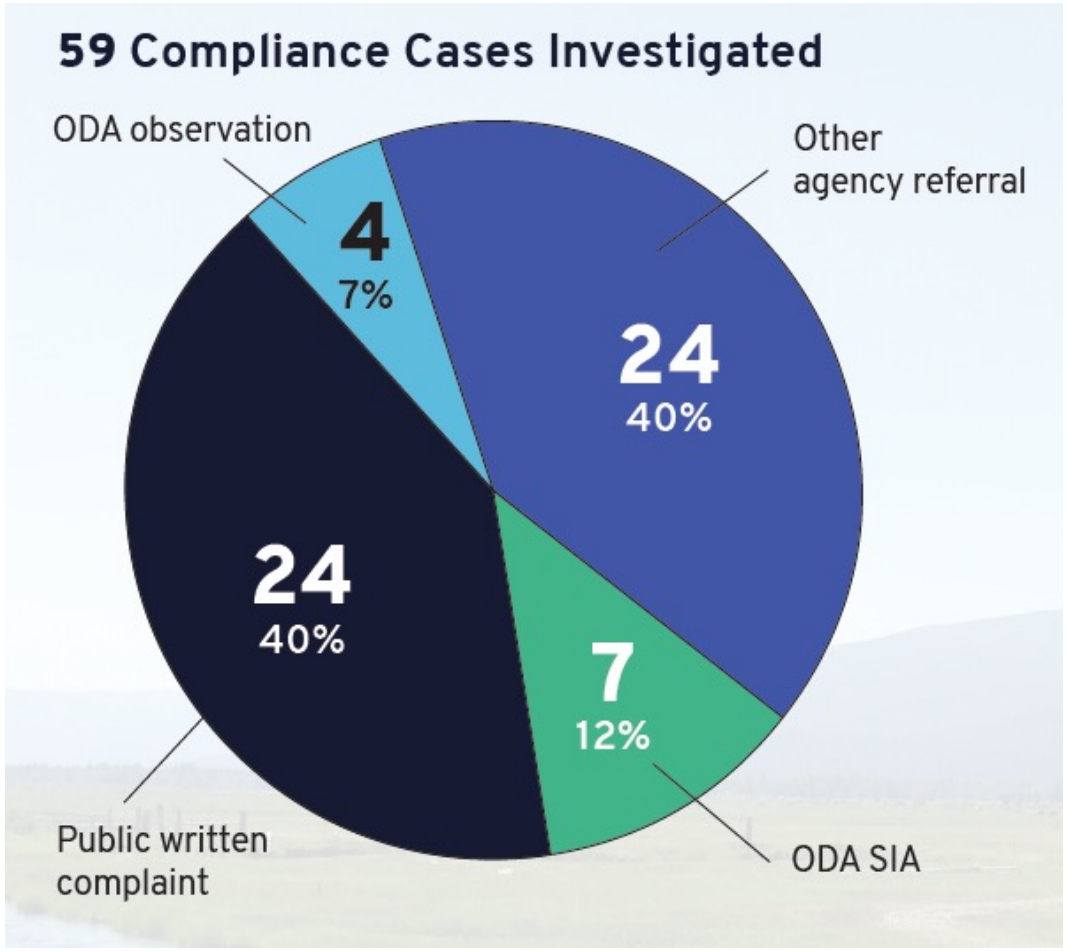
- Conduct compliance investigations in a timely manner
- Coordinate compliance investigations with SWCDS and other agencies
- Improve compliance case review and data management.

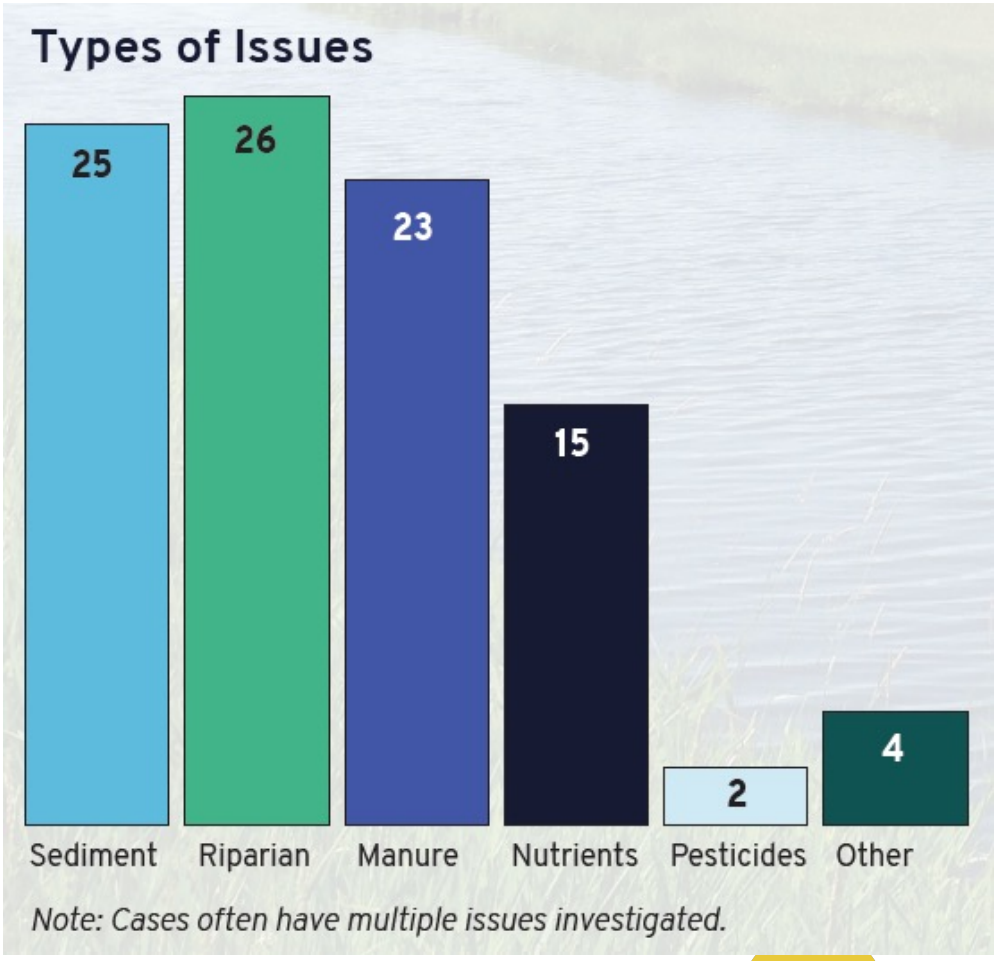
Milestones:

- Year 1 – Define conditions that meet compliance with riparian rules. Define “compliance” for each type of waste.
- Year 3 – Define and develop sufficient riparian rules to meet WQ standards.
- Year 5 – Evaluate rules and develop rule changes. Evaluate all rules for adequacy and enforcement.

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2025 Compliance Report





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2025 Compliance Report

Pre-Enforcement Actions	2025	1998-2025
*In Compliance (initiated in 2004)	27	716
** Fix-it Letter (initiated in 2012)	20	125
** Water Quality Advisory	57	851
**Letter of Warning (discontinued in 2017)	N/A	250

Enforcement Actions	2025	1998-2025
Notice of Noncompliance	12	83
Civil Penalty	2	17
Settlement Agreement	3	7

Total compliance actions:	121	2,049

In 2025, ODA's 133 site inspections resulted in 121 compliance actions.

These totals include initial investigations and follow-up investigations for open cases.

From 1998 through 2025, ODA issued 2,049 compliance actions.

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Soil and Water Conservation District Partnerships

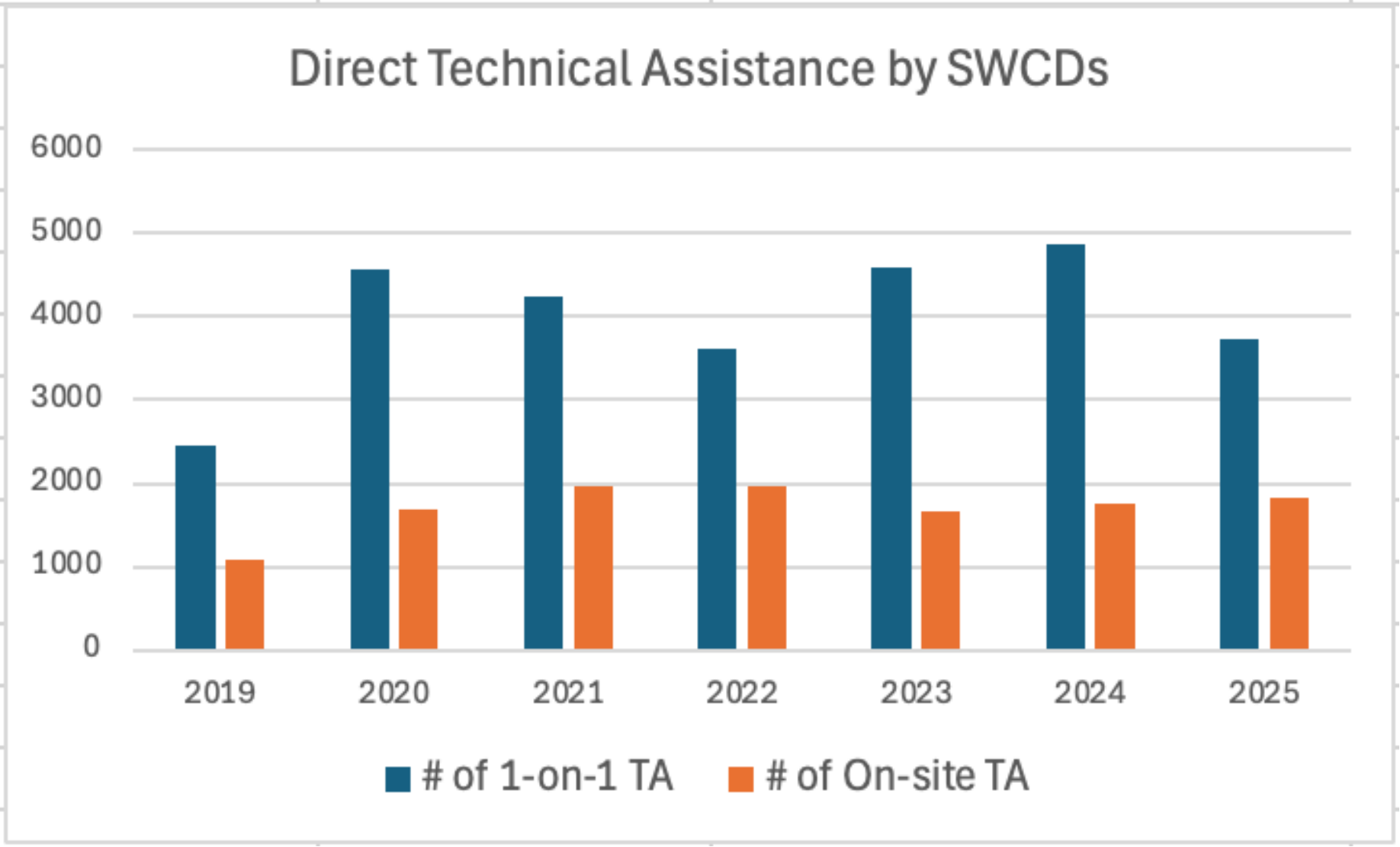


Umatilla SWCD pointing out restoration work done on private ag land

- Collaborative partnerships
- Distinct special districts supported by ODA
- Voluntary implementation of AgWQ Program to the “greatest extent practical”

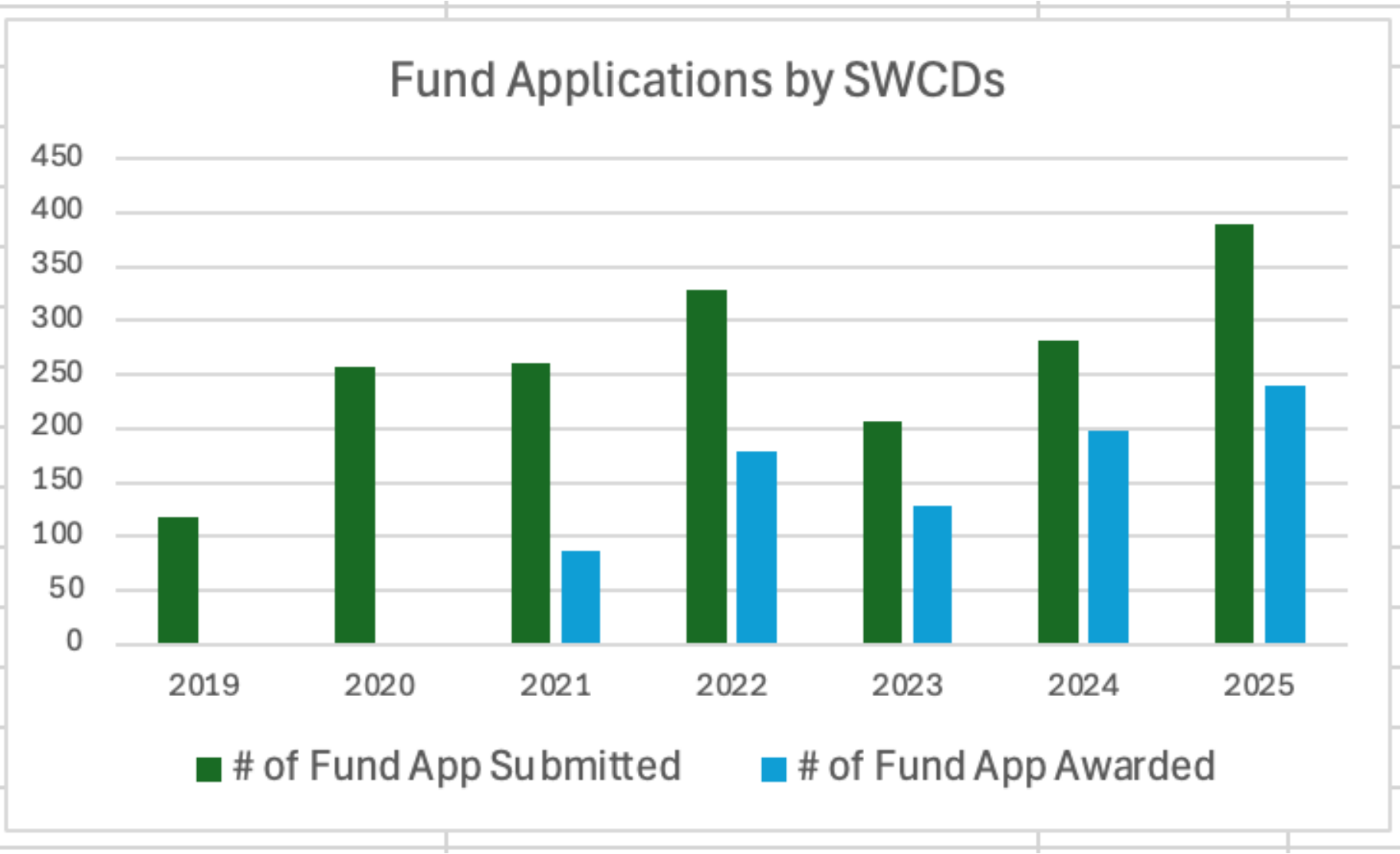
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SWCDs and AgWQ Program Implementation



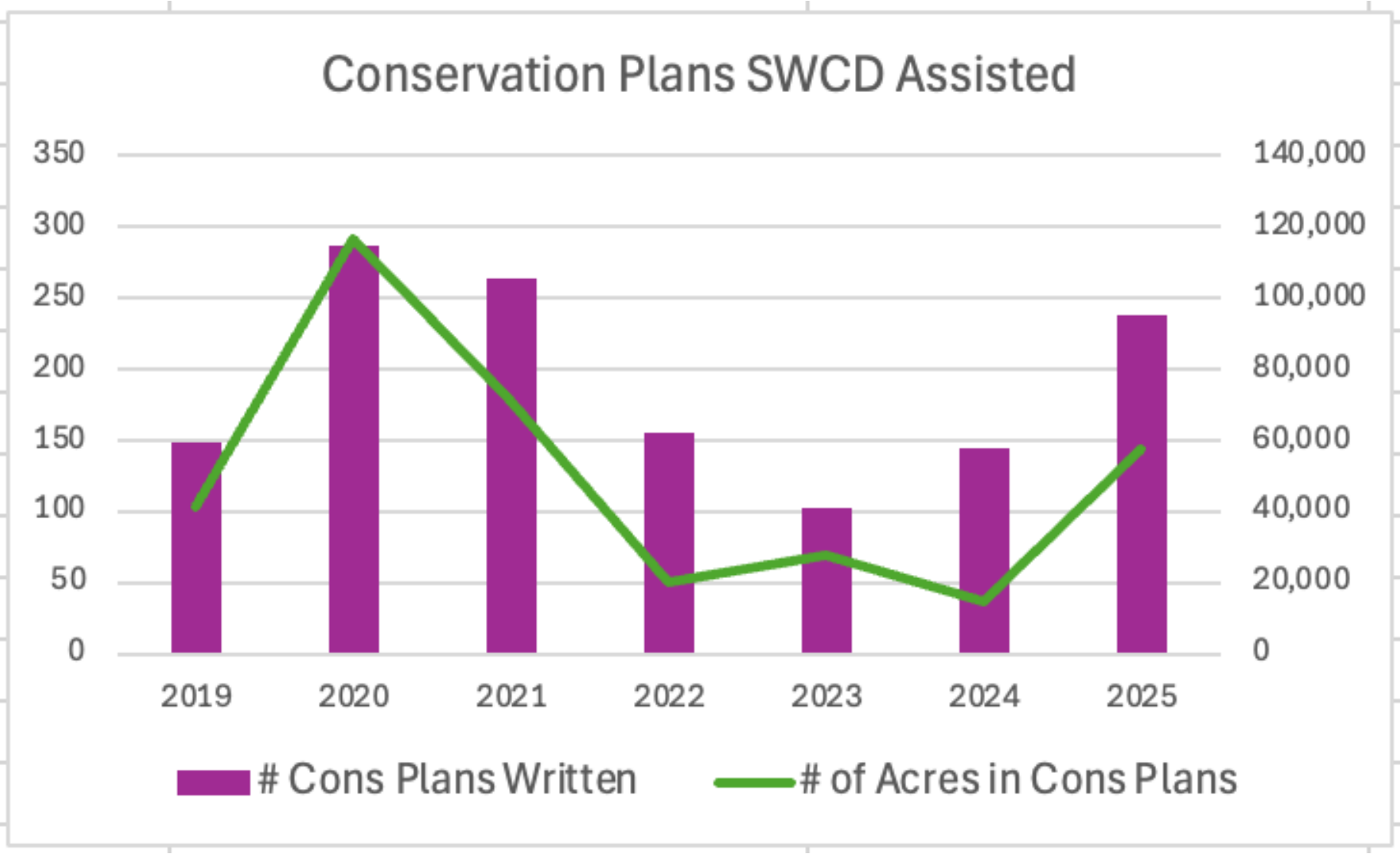
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SWCDs and AgWQ Program Implementation



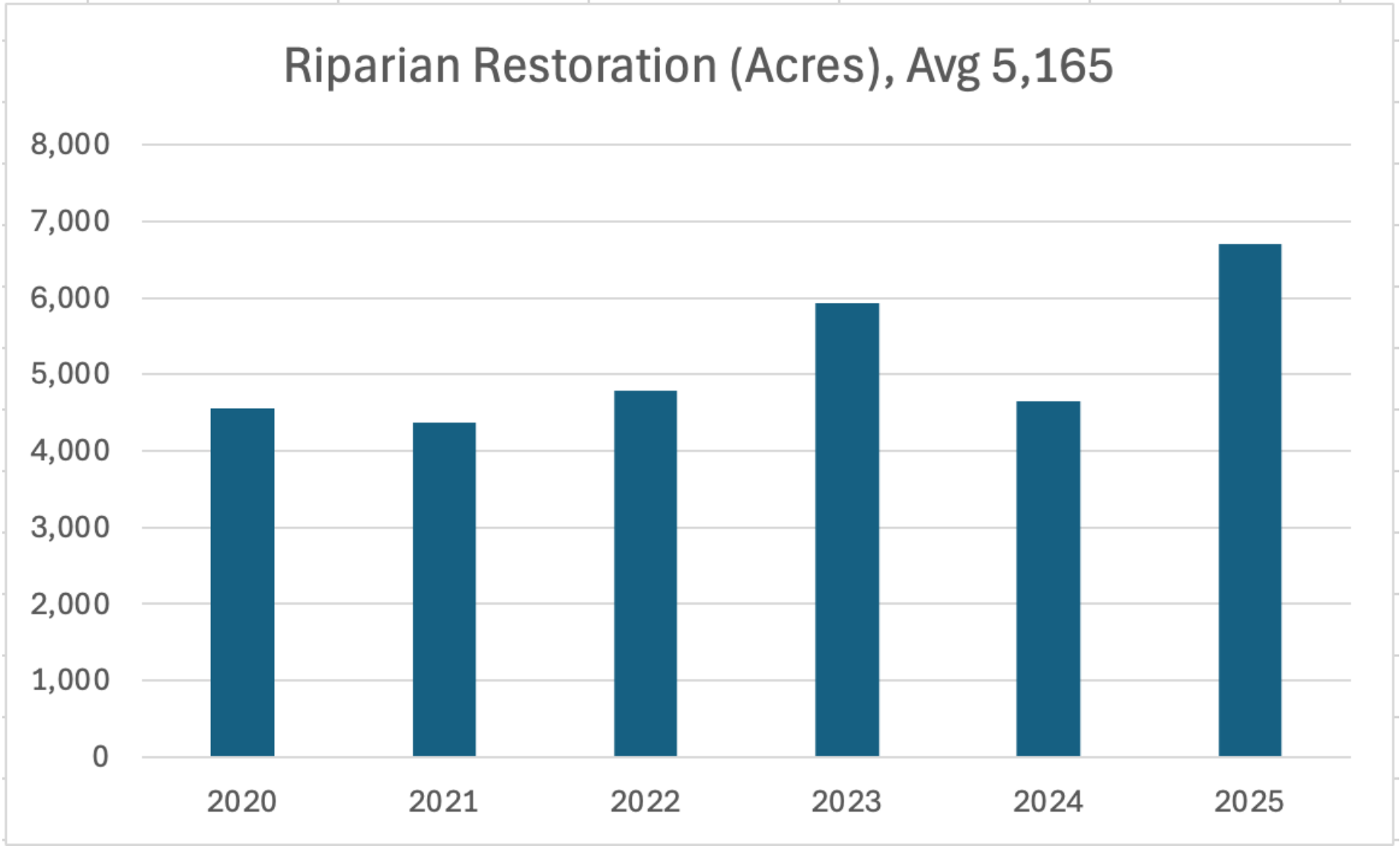
OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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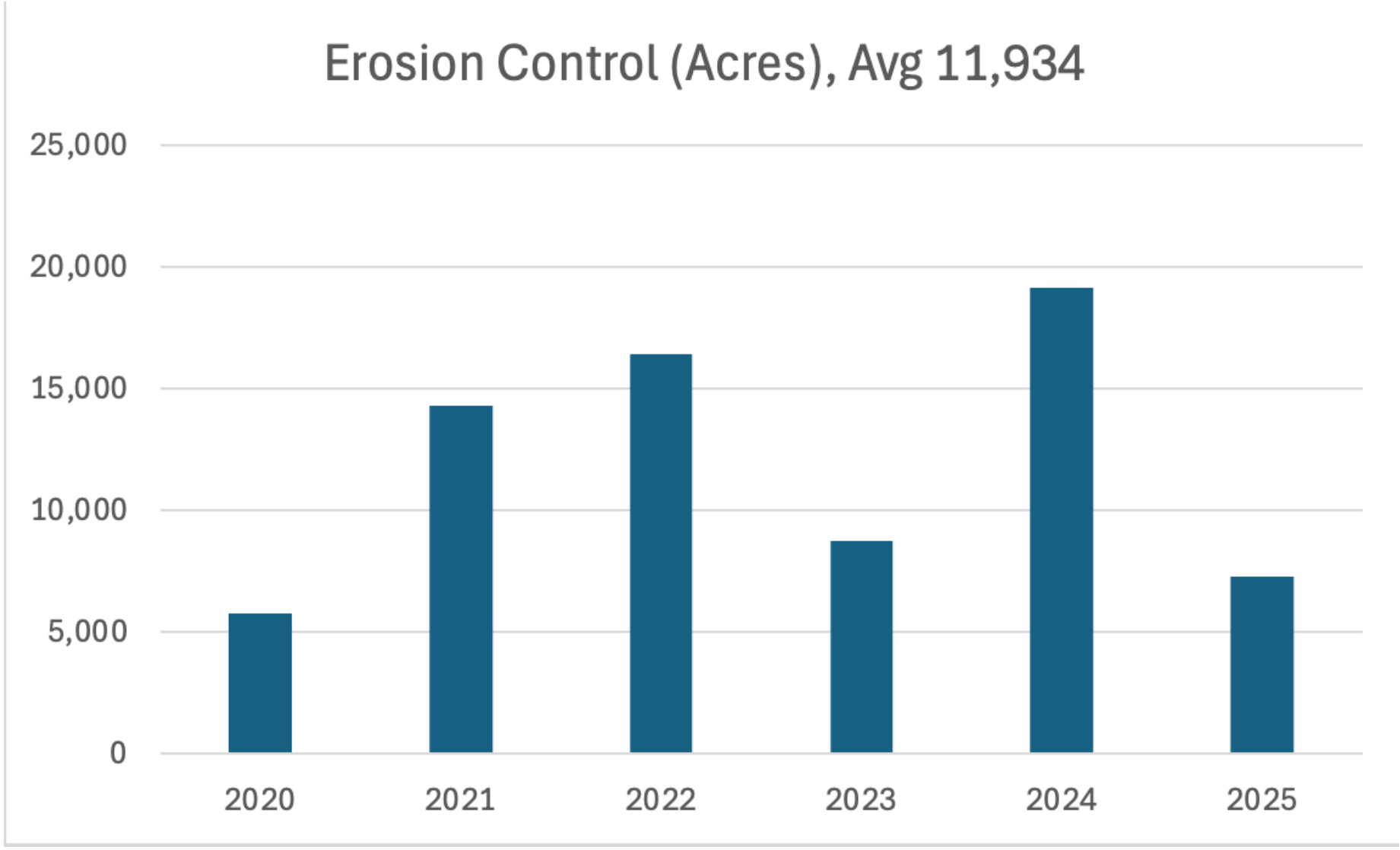
OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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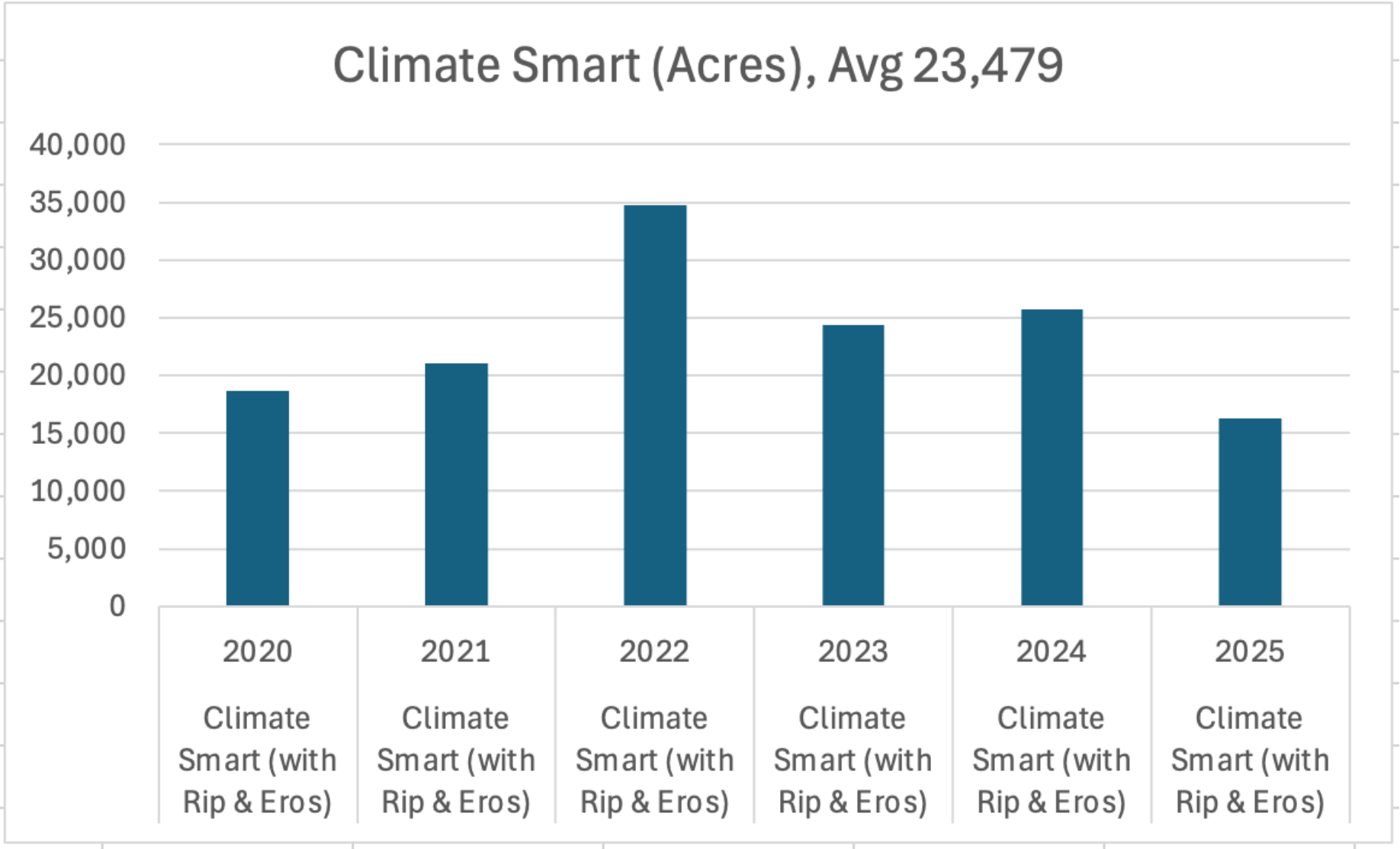
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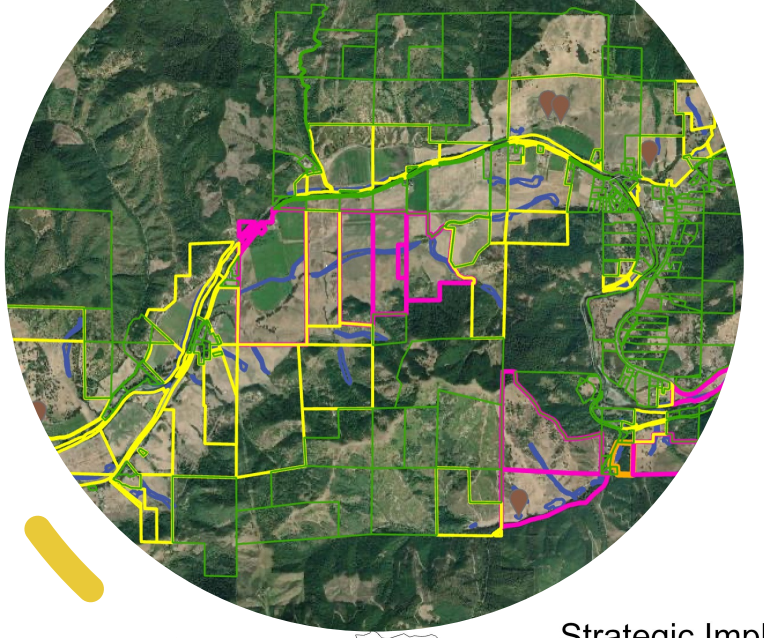
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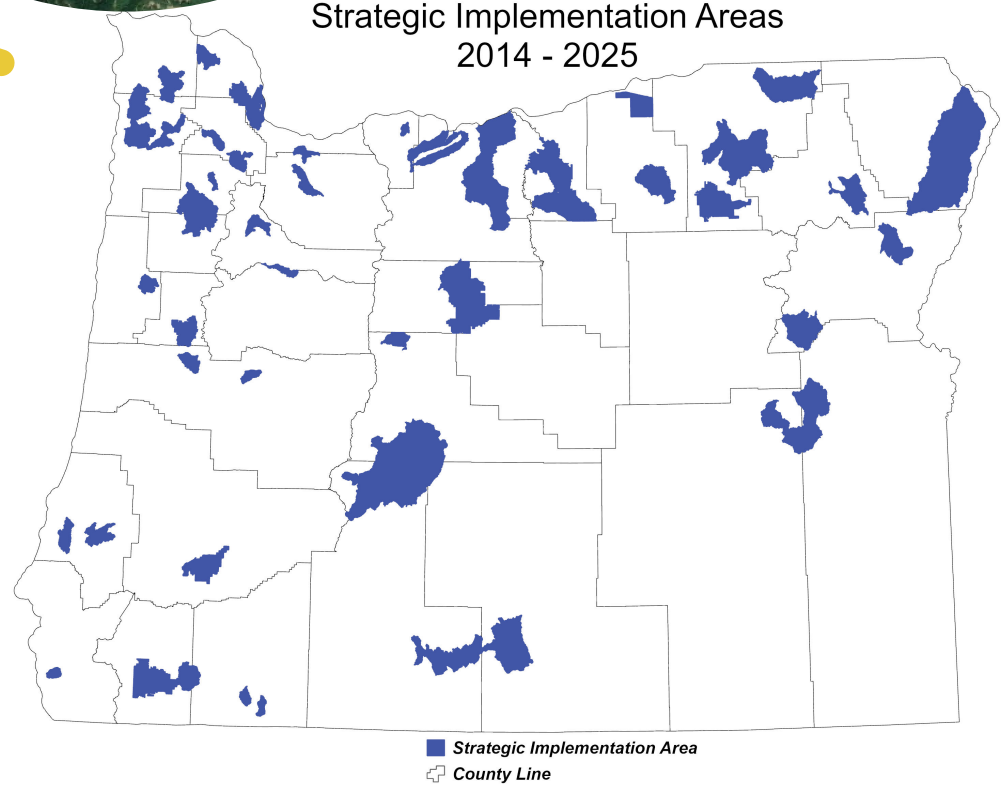
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Strategic Implementation Areas



Targeted approach to improve ag water quality in small watersheds

- Collaborative effort
- Watersheds **prioritized** by WQ data and potential for impact
- ODA evaluates landowner **compliance** with Area Rules
- SWCD conducts outreach and provides technical assistance to promote **voluntary conservation** efforts
- **Monitoring** activities inform statewide water quality picture



Strategic Implementation Area (SIA) Initiative Goals



Riparian buffer installed because of a Strategic Implementation Area

Invest in watersheds of greatest water quality priority

Proactively collaborate in areas impacted by TMDLs

SWCDs are well supported in hosting successful SIAs

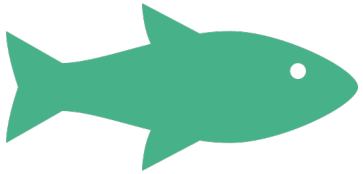
SIAs lead to enhanced local partnerships, focused investment of restoration dollars, and improved ag land conditions

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SIA Quick Facts 2014-2025



2.1 Million Acres of Agricultural Land Evaluated



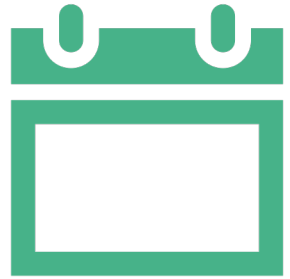
10,738 Miles of Streams Evaluated



$5.3 Million Awarded by OWEB for Outreach, Technical Assistance, and Monitoring



35 SWCDs Leading Voluntary Conservation Efforts with SIAs



10+ Years of Learning and Adapting

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More SIA Quick Facts 2014-2025



319 compliance actions taken by ODA



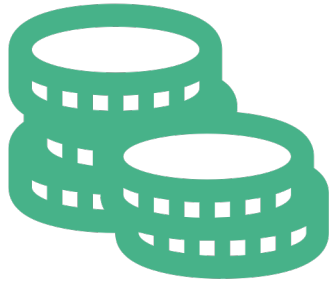
101,357 landowners reached with information about AgWQ Rules and SWCD outreach materials



1,033 site visits for on-farm technical assistance from SWCD partners



92,870 acres under conservation plans



50% grant funding rate for projects identified through SIA process

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SIA Success Stories

- Riparian planting
- Exclusion fencing
- Soil health testing and workshops
- Off-channel watering
- Rainwater catchment systems
- Manure composting
- And so much more!

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Initiative Goals



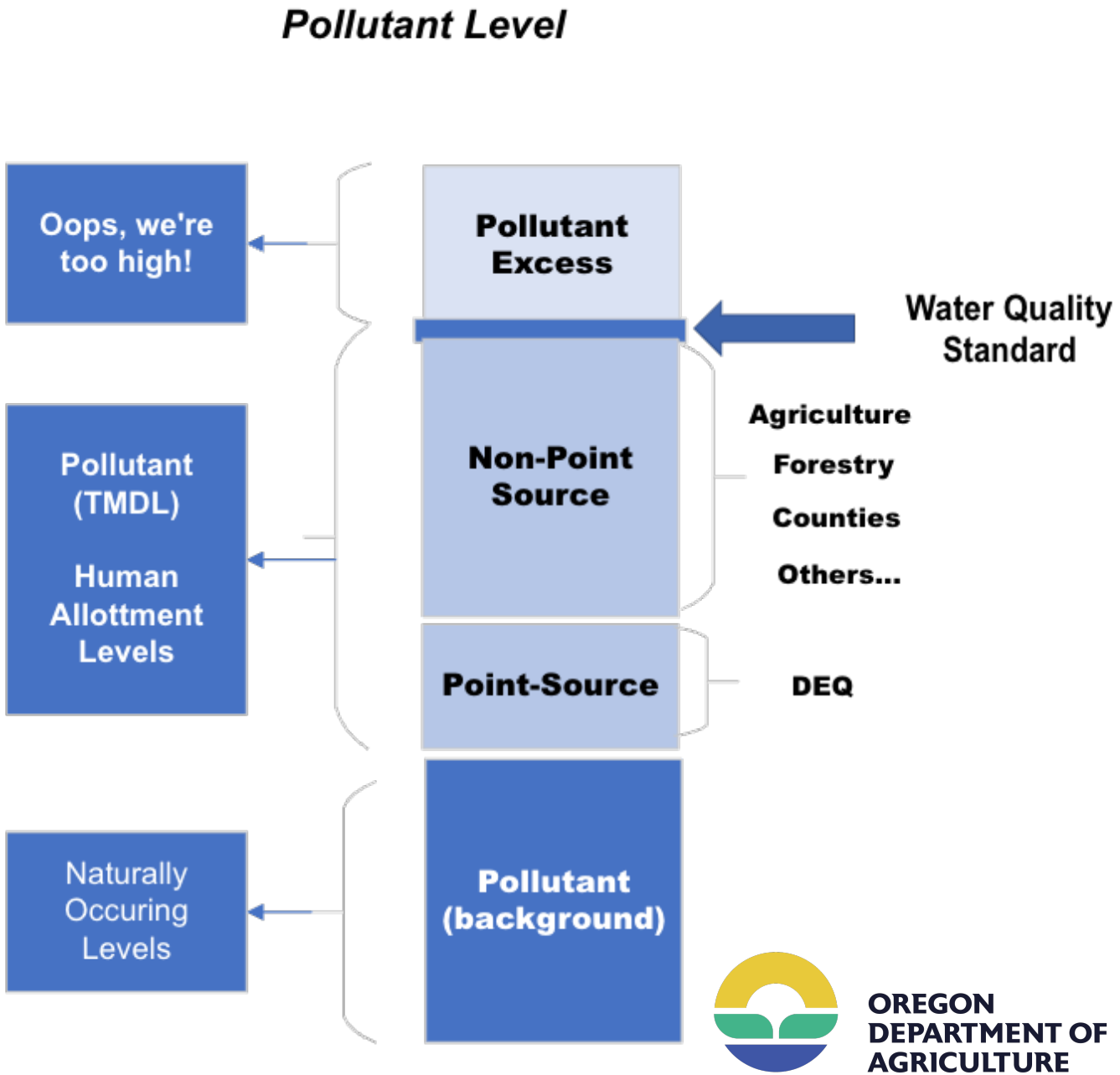
Landowner installed a wetland that is meeting Phosphorous TMDL in Klamath

- Farmers, ranchers, and landowners are meaningfully included in TMDL implementation planning
- Recommended practices are grounded in local conditions and feasibility
- Dedicated staff capacity to support effective TMDL implementation for agricultural lands

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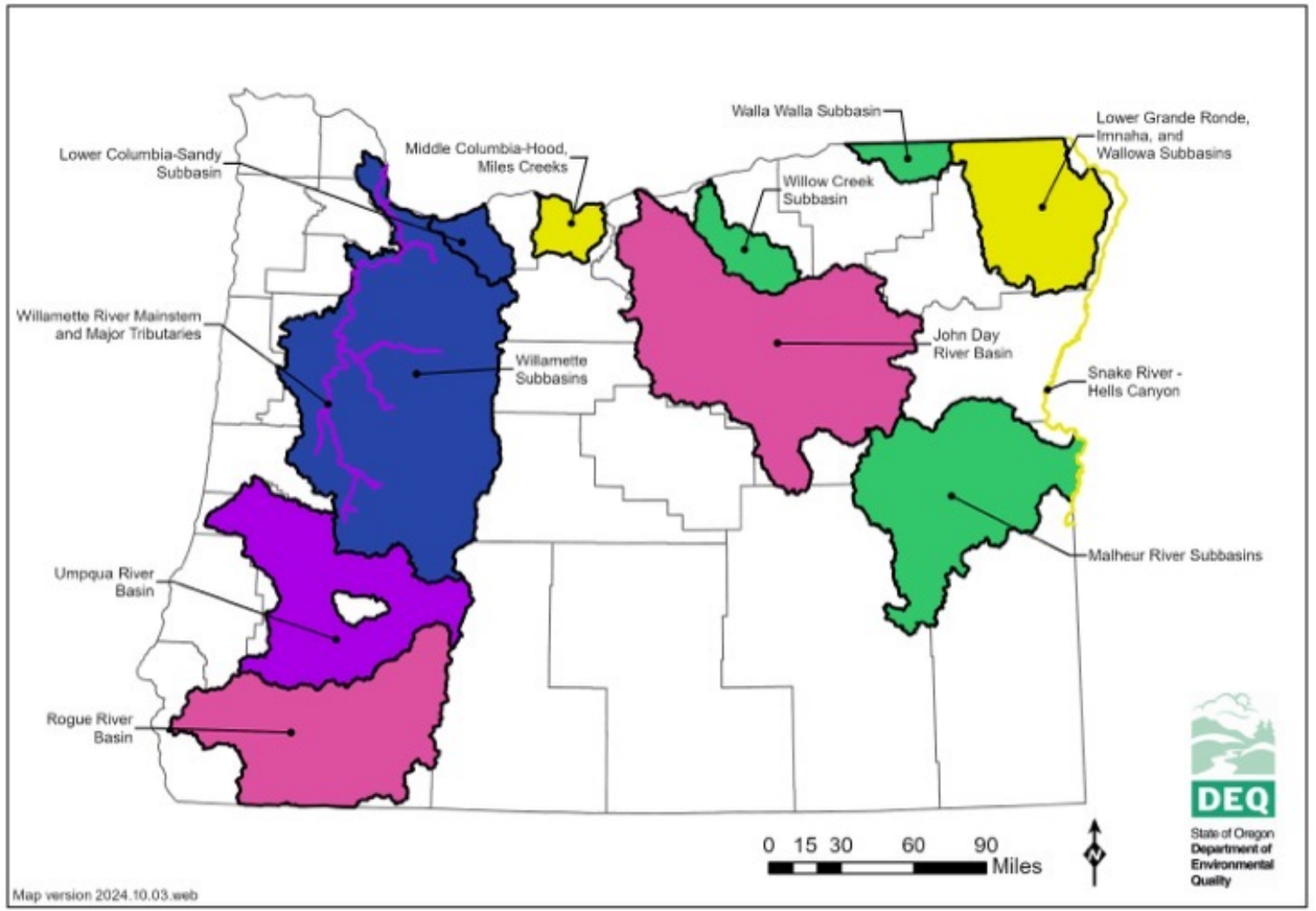
TMDL = Point Source + Non-point Source

- **Point Source** – Regulated by DEQ
- **Non-point Source** – *Implementation Plans* submitted to DEQ by DMA's (Designated Management Agency)



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Temperature TMDL Replacement Areas





Agricultural Sources of Pollutants

Water Temperature

- Lack of Riparian Vegetation

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The Solutions

- Shade on the water!

- Soil health on the land!
  - Fertility and infiltration
  - More water in the streams

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ODA Input Meetings To Date

- **Key Partners** – District Staff and Board Directors; Local Advisory Committee Members
- **Grower Groups** – Oregon Seed Council; Oregon Farm Bureau, Christmas Tree Growers, Oregon Association of Nurseries
- **Ag Community**
- **Environmental Groups**

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Temperature Replacement TMDL Implementation Plan Outreach – what we have heard so far

- Need to work with Ag on development
- Concern about economic loss (removal from production) and costs of restoration
- Implementation constraints – without restoration and ongoing maintenance, any buffers will fill with invasive species such as reed canary grass and blackberry.
- Conflict with seed certification
- Be site specific as much as possible or provide guidelines so producers know expectations

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Temperature Replacement TMDL Implementation Plan Outreach – what we have heard so far

- Status quo may not be enough
- Ambiguity needs to change; rules need to be specific enough for landowners to know what is needed.
- Are there existing practices that may need to change – such as cropping to the top of bank
- Need for measurable progress

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What We Report to You

NORTH COAST
Agricultural Water Quality Management Area
Biennial Review Report to the Board of Agriculture and ODA Director
Submitted by the Local Advisory Committee (LAC)

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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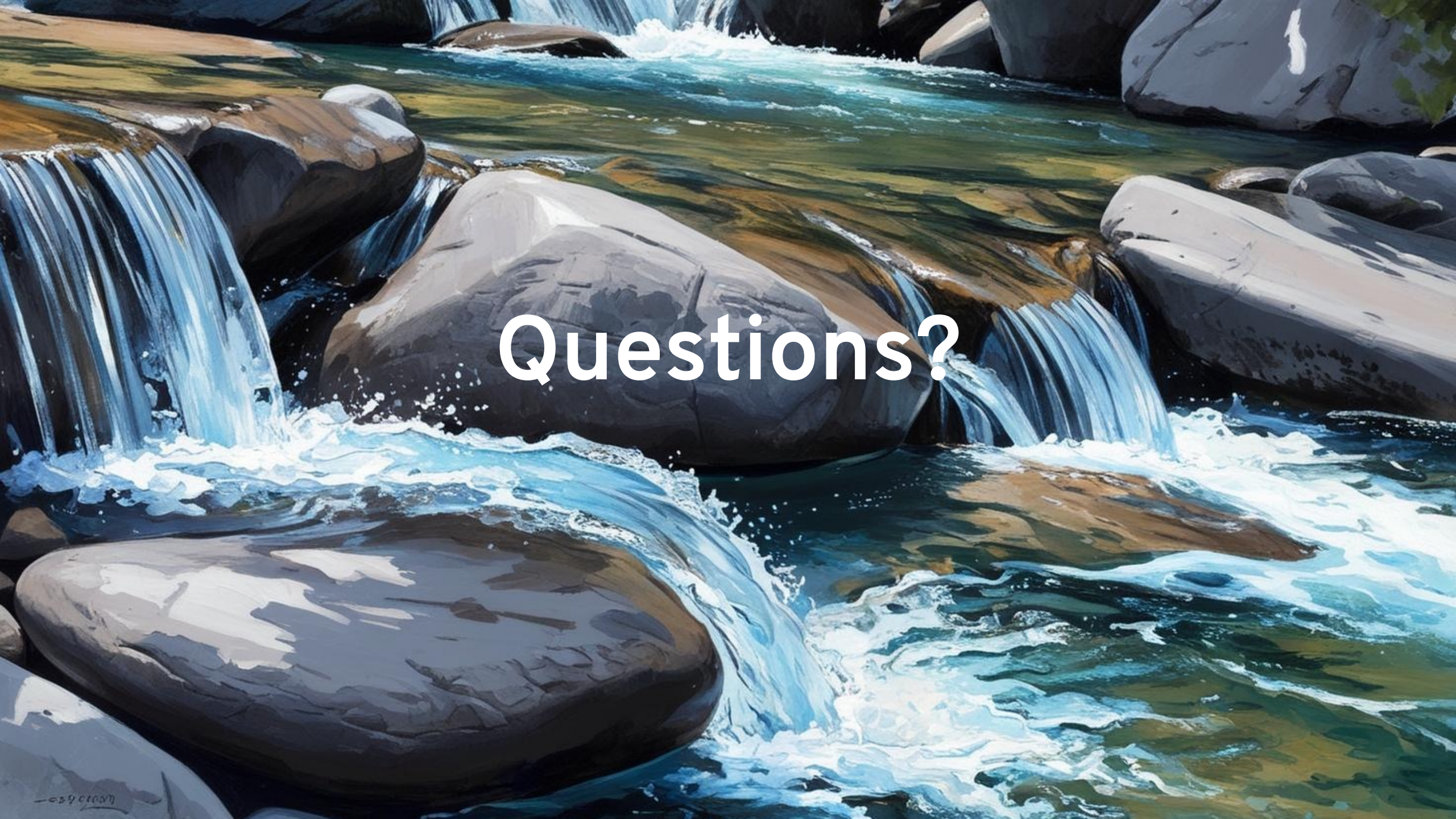
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Discussion

What would the Board like to know?

What should we be reporting from the Water Quality Program?

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Questions?

Agenda Item 6: Integrated Water Resource Strategy

Board of Agriculture Meeting – June 3-5, 2026

Introduction

The Board will receive updates on Oregon's Integrated Water Resource Strategy, and the actions and activities ODA has identified to advance the goals of the plan.

Priority Actions

State agencies identified three priority areas:

1. Act with urgency to protect instream and out-of-stream uses
2. Assist the state and communities to prepare for water scarcity
3. Adapt to water scarcity by stretching our water supplies

Agencies then identified several tasks that require coordination across multiple agencies to advance the priority areas. ODA identified actions and activities that fall within our scope of responsibility and included them as tasks under each of the three major priority areas. Appendix E of the IWRS is included for reference, which lists Priority Areas, associated tasks, and associated state agencies.

Biennial Workplans

The guiding statutes for the IWRS were updated in 2023 to require a two-year workplan, a planning effort led by the Oregon Water Resources Department. Biennial workplan development provides an opportunity to coordinate interagency water-related work and streamline communication and coordination with community partners.

Integrated Water Resources Strategy



Photo: Butte Falls, OR Credit: Laura Tesler Photography

ODA and the IWRS

Oregon Board of Agriculture
June 4, 2026
Madras, OR

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Developing a Framework

Oregon's IWRS provides a statewide inter-agency framework for better understanding and meeting Oregon's instream and out-of-stream water needs.

Oregon Revised Statute (536.220) was updated in 2023 to require that the IWRS is updated every 8 years.

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State Agencies Included in the IWRS

- Department of Agriculture
- Water Resource Department
- Department of Environmental Quality
- Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Department of Forestry
- Department of State Lands
- Department of Geology & Mineral Industries
- Business Oregon
- Department of Land Conservation and Development
- Oregon Health Authority
- Oregon State Marine Board
- Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board
- Parks & Recreation Department
- Department of Energy

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How We Will Make Progress

Priority Actions: *Act, Assist, and Adapt*



Priority 1: Act with Urgency to Protect Instream and Out-of-Stream Uses



Priority 2: Assist the State and Communities to Prepare for Water Scarcity



Priority 3: Adapt to Water Scarcity by Stretching our Water Supplies

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IWRS Priority Area 1



P1.1 Reduce unauthorized water use and gain compliance with other water laws	8C, 10E, 10F, 13B
P1.2 Provide guidance for what constitutes reasonable use of water	8C, 10F, 13B
P1.3 Increase the use of and develop protections for priority waters and/or watersheds	10F, 11A-E, 13B-C
P1.4 Expand efforts to protect the quality of surface and groundwater sources that provide drinking water	11A-4E, 12A-C, 13B, 13C
P1.5 Implement improvements to water permitting processes for transparency, efficiency, and effectiveness	10F, 13B

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IWRS Priority Area 2



P2.1 Increase quality and accessibility of water availability, water use, and water demand information	1A, 3A, 13B
P2.2 Modernize water data systems and website user interfaces to facilitate wider data sharing	1C, 13B
P2.3 Improve understanding of instream and out-of-stream needs through increased completed basin assessments, instream flow studies, and clean water plans	1A-D, 2A-C, 13B
P2.4 Increase the number of communities and Tribes that have completed or are participating in water planning efforts	9A, 9E, 13B
P2.5 Increase involvement of OWRD in advisory committees for Economic Opportunity Analyses to better align land use planning with water resource goals	6A, 13B

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IWRS Priority Area 3



P3.1 Increase the pace and scale of water reuse and aquifer storage, recovery and recharge projects that support resilience and protect the environment	10B, 10C, 10F, 13B, 13C
P3.2 Increase the number of water users that are planning/implementing water conservation, efficiency, or modernization efforts	7A, 9A, 10A, 13B, 13C
P3.3 Align existing and future agency funding to further instream flow restoration, groundwater recharge, source water protection, and water quality and habitat improvements	11A-E, 12A, 13B, 13C
P3.4 Identify priority areas for new above and below ground storage	10C
P3.5 Improve water right transfer processing times for lower risk transfers to facilitate the movement of water to high-priority use	10F, 13B

Workplan Development

- Cross-agency collaboration
- Utilize existing resources within the agencies business plans
- Workplan tasks should remain budget neutral

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Goals, Actions, Tasks, Agency Efforts

Goals of the IWRS

Improve our Understanding of Oregon's Water Resources

Meet Oregon's Water Resource Needs

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Oregon's 2025 Integrated Water Resources Strategy

A framework for improving our understanding of Oregon's water resources and meeting our instream and out-of-stream needs, including water quantity, water quality, and ecosystem needs

Goal 1: Improve Our Understanding of Oregon's Water Resources

(1) Understand Oregon's Water Resources

Objectives

Critical Issues

- **Further Understand Limited Water Supplies and Systems** (groundwater, surface water, and their interaction)
- **Improve Water Quality and Quantity Information**
- **Further Understand Our Water Management Institutions**

Actions

Water Resource / Supply Information

- 1A Improve Water Resource Data Collection and Monitoring
- 1B Conduct Additional Groundwater Basin Investigations
- 1C Enhance Interagency Data Coordination
- 1D Support Basin-Scale Climate Change Research

Goal 1 (continued)

(2) Understand Instream and Out-of-Stream Needs

Objectives

Critical Issues

- **Further Define Instream Needs** (i.e., left-in-place water)
- **Further Define Out-of-Stream Needs / Demands** (i.e. diverted water)

Actions

Instream & Ecosystem Water Needs

- 2A Determine Instream Flow Needs (Quality and Quantity)
- 2B Determine Needs of Groundwater-Dependent Ecosystems
- 2C Develop Instream and Ecosystem Water Need Forecasts

Out of Stream Water Needs

- 3A Improve Water-Use Measurement and Reporting
- 3B Regularly Update Out-of-Stream Water Demand Forecasts
- 3C Determine Unadjudicated Water Right Claims
- 3D Authorize the Update of Water Right Records with Contact Information

Goal 1 (continued)

(3) Understand the Pressures that Affect Our Needs and Supplies

Objectives

Critical Issues

- **Climate Change**
- **Economic Development**
- **Population Change**
- **Water and Energy**
- **Natural Hazards**
- **Land Use Planning**
- **Water Infrastructure**
- **Education and Outreach**

Actions

Climate Change
Actions are included throughout the Strategy

Economic Development and Population Change
See Actions 2C and 3B

Water and Energy

- 4A Analyze the Effects on Water from Energy Development Projects and Policies
- 4B Develop Non-Traditional Hydroelectric Power
- 4C Promote Strategies that Increase/Integrate Energy and Water Savings

Natural Hazards

- 5A Plan and Prepare for Drought and Wildfire Resiliency
- 5B Plan and Prepare for Flood Events
- 5C Plan and Prepare for a Cascadia Earthquake and Tsunami Event

Land Use Planning

- 6A Improve Integration of Water Information and Land Use Planning
- 6B Encourage Low Impact Development Practices and Green Infrastructure

Water Infrastructure

- 7A Maintain, Upgrade, Decommission Water and Wastewater Infrastructure
- 7B Encourage Regional (Sub-Basin) Water and Wastewater Systems
- 7C Support Dam and Levee Safety

Education and Outreach

- 8A Support Implementation of K-12 Environmental Literacy Plan
- 8B Provide Career Training for the Next Generation of Water Professionals
- 8C Promote Community Education and Outreach
- 8D Identify Water Research Needs and Partnerships

Goal 2: Meet Oregon's Water Resource Needs

(4) Meet Oregon's Instream and Out-of-Stream Needs

Objectives

Critical Issues

- **Water Planning**
- **Water Use and Management**
- **Public Health**
- **Healthy Ecosystems**
- **Clean Water**
- **Funding**

Actions

Water Planning

- 9A Support Place-Based Integrated Planning and Other Water Planning Efforts
- 9B Coordinate Implementation of Natural Resource Plans
- 9C Partner with Tribes, Federal Agencies, and Neighboring States in Long-Term Water Resources Management
- 9D Improve State Interagency Coordination
- 9E Lead Meaningful Community Engagement

Water Use and Management

- 10A Improve Water-Use Efficiency and Water Conservation
- 10B Encourage Water Reuse Projects
- 10C Improve Access to Storage
- 10D Reach Environmental Outcomes with Non-Regulatory Alternatives
- 10E Provide an Adequate Field Presence
- 10F Strengthen & Improve Water Quantity and Water Quality Permitting Programs

Public Health
See Actions 12A through 12C

Healthy Ecosystems

- 11A Improve Watershed Health, Resiliency, and Capacity for Natural Storage
- 11B Develop Additional Instream Protections
- 11C Prevent and Eradicate Invasive Species
- 11D Protect, Restore, and Provide Access to Instream Habitat for Fish and Wildlife
- 11E Develop Additional Groundwater Protections

Clean Water

- 12A Ensure the Safety of Oregon's Drinking Water
- 12B Reduce the Use of and Exposure to Toxics and Other Pollutants
- 12C Implement Water Quality Pollution Controls

Funding

- 13A Fund Development and Implementation of Oregon's Integrated Water Resources Strategy
- 13B Fund Water Resources Management Activities by State Agencies
- 13C Invest in Planning, Feasibility Studies, and Water Resource Project Implementation

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

	Priority Area 1: Act with Urgency to Protect Instream and Out-of-Stream Uses				
Task	P1.1 Reduce unauthorized water use and gain compliance with other water laws	P1.2 Provide guidance for what constitutes reasonable use of water	P1.3 Increase the use of existing programs and tools and develop new programs and tools that protect priority waters and/or watersheds that support instream needs and promote resiliency	P1.4 Expand efforts to protect the quality of surface and groundwater sources that provide drinking water to Oregonians	P1.5 Implement improvements to water permitting processes to improve transparency, efficiency, and effectiveness of decisions
IWRS Actions	8C, 10E, 10F, 13B	8C, 10F, 13B	10F, 11A-11E, 13B, 13C	11A-11E, 12A-12C, 13B, 13C	10F, 13B
Agencies*	DSL, ODA, ODEQ, ODFW, OWRD	OWRD	DSL, ODEQ, ODFW, OPRD, OWEB, OWRD	BizOR, DLCD, ODA, ODEQ, OWEB, OWRD	DOGAMI, DSL, ODEQ, ODFW, OWRD
Anticipated Agency Efforts	**DSL:** Be responsive to complaints and compliance issues with the Removal/Fill Law. **ODA: Facilitate timely rule making processes: LUBGWMA Rules. Continue to expand the SIA (Strategic Implementation Area) footprint across the state. Facilitate Area Rules Updates. Maintain schedule for biennial reviews of Water Quality area plans. CAFO Requirements for new and renewing permittees to submit water supply plans.** **ODEQ:** Issue and renew water quality protection permits and certifications and ensure compliance through monitoring, reporting and inspections. Promote public outreach and education regarding residential onsite program. **ODFW:** Gain fish passage and fish screening compliance, where applicable. **OWRD:** Update Division 250, 260 & 300 rules. Outreach & enforcement for static water level permit condition reporting. Update Field Operations Manual.	**OWRD**: Implement HB 3372 (2025) regarding exempt use and update Division 340.	**DSL:** Expand the Statewide Wetlands Inventory online map to include compensatory mitigation sites and wetland delineations. Rulemaking to better protect aquatic resources of special concern. Rulemaking for improved stream and wetland protection. Investigate ways to improve resiliency of Oregon's wetlands, waterways, and the territorial sea. **ODEQ:** Pursue designation of waters identified as priority candidates for Outstanding Resource Waters; Develop Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) and Water Quality Management Plans (WQMPs) in collaboration with responsible parties. **ODFW:** Apply for instream water rights; seek conversion of Willamette minimum perennial streamflows to instream water rights; promote instream flow restoration through water right acquisition and instream transfers/leases; continue cold water program; continue the Aquatic Invasive Species Program. **OPRD:** Review all OPRD water rights to ensure proper utilization and opportunities for conservation. **OWEB:** Continue offering the Water Acquisition grant program for instream needs and Land Acquisitions for habitat protection and ecosystem processes, including resilience.	**All Agencies:** Implement Action Plan for LUBGWMA. Implement SB 1154 (2025) including interagency team participation. **BizOR:** Continue to manage projects for drinking water source protection funded through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund in coordination with OHA and ODEQ. **DLCD:** Administer new Wetland Technical Assistance Grant Program to support new and updated local wetlands protection programs. **ODA: Work with SWCD's to provide Technical Assistance to landowners. Continue with SIA development/monitoring to address Ag water quality concerns. Include drinking water source protection within the SIA selection/development process.** **ODEQ:** Implement interagency agreement with Oregon Health Authority (OHA) to support drinking water protection in Oregon by providing technical assistance to public water systems and communities. Develop and implement TMDLs in priority watersheds. **OWEB:** Continue offering the Water Acquisition grant program. If new funding is made available, offer future grant cycles for Drinking Water Source Protection. **OWRD:** Implement LUBGWMA Action Plan: conduct backflow inspections, publish conceptual model, seek	**DOGAMI:** Develop and implement an electronic permitting system for the Mineral Land Regulation and Reclamation program. **DSL:** Improvements to Stream Mitigation Program, incorporate regulatory streamlining for habitat improvement. Create forum to pursue opportunities with interested parties, including developing memorandums of understanding or other agreements, joint funding for projects for multiple benefits, and improved data sharing. **ODEQ:** Conduct inspections, issue new water quality permits, reduce the backlog of administratively extended WQ permits, and transition to Your DEQ Online (YDO) for all water quality permits. Follow up on WQ violations and enforcement actions and monitor compliance. Update DEQ's Water Right Review form, implement process improvements, and continue partnership on the Division 33 Interagency [water right] Review Team. **ODFW:** Complete ODFW water right review guidance documents and update review forms; improve external understanding of ODFW's Fish and Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Policy; continue participation in the Division 33 Interagency Review Team.

Task	P2.1 Increase quality and accessibility of water availability, water use, and water demand information	P2.2 Modernize water data systems and website user interfaces to facilitate wider data sharing amongst agencies and the public and enhanced customer service	P2.3 Improve understanding of instream and out-of-stream needs through increased numbers of completed basin assessments, instream flow studies, and clean water plans	P2.4 Increase the number of communities and Tribes that have completed or are participating in water planning efforts to meet instream and out-of-stream water needs, protect drinking water sources, improve water quality and promote drought resiliency	P2.5 Increase the involvement of OWRD in advisory committees for Economic Opportunity Analyses (EOAs) and implement other actions to better align land use planning and actions with water resource goals
IWRS Actions	1A, 3A, 13B	1C, 13B	1A-1D, 2A-2C, 13B	9A, 9E, 13B	6A, 13B
Agencies*	OWRD	DLCD, DSL, ODA, ODEQ, ODFW, OWEB, OWRD	ODEQ, ODFW, OWRD	DLCD, ODA, ODEQ, ODFW, OWEB, OWRD	DLCD, OWRD
Anticipated Agency Efforts	**OWRD:** Identify IT staffing and resource gaps and develop strategy to address gaps. Continue SWIMS development. Install stream gages for SWIMS. Partner with USGS on developing conceptual statewide water budgets. Statewide Recharge Study sample collection. Update groundwater concerns map and supporting documentation. Continue measurement device installation at Significant Points of Diversion. Increase installation of measurement devices at PODs/POAs using the new processes for the Water Measurement and Cost Share Fund. Install measurement devices on all surface water PODs on mainstem John Day River.	**All Agencies:** Support Oregon Water Data Portal development. **ODA: Identify data gaps that IT could help fill. Engage in Ag. Water Quality Hub Data collection/development. Facilitate SIA remote monitoring data being electronically reported. Launch "One ODA" to facilitate inter-departmental collaboration of data resources.** **ODEQ:** Transition to Your DEQ Online for all water quality permits. Update and maintain the Ambient Water Quality Monitoring System (AQWMS). Improve accessibility of reports and data-centric applications (e.g., Integrated Report) on DEQ's website. **ODFW:** Scope instream water right tracking dashboard. **OWEB:** Support the inter-agency development of the Oregon Water Data Portal, including QA/QC. **OWRD**: Identify IT staffing and resource gaps and develop strategy to address gaps.	**ODEQ:** Develop, issue, and implement TMDLs and water quality management plans; work with designated management agencies (DMAs) on their implementation responsibilities. Prepare the Oregon Nonpoint Source Pollution Program Annual Report. Produce annual statewide surface water quality Status and Trends Report. **ODFW:** Continue cold water data collection and instream flow studies; Expand studies to larger systems in collaboration with other agencies. **OWRD**: Complete Walla Walla Basin Study. Initiate Fifteenmile Sub-Basin Study. Provide Technical Assistance Packages (base-level data) for Place-Based Water Planning groups.	**DLCD:** Continue convening Coastal Resilience Workshops to support peer-learning in coastal communities. **ODA: Utilize SIA and Ag Water Quality Grants. Identify and prioritize implementation strategies for priority projects/technical assistance areas. Work with SWCD's to implement projects with landowners. Engage in Placed Based Water Planning workgroups across the state.** **ODEQ:** Develop, issue, and implement TMDLs and water quality management plans. Serve as lead agency in coordinating drinking water source protection activities with other state and federal agencies. Provide outreach, technical support, and trainings to promote and leverage funding opportunities for communities to address water quality improvement projects. Support launch of Place-Based Water Planning and help communities plan their water future. **ODFW:** Provide technical assistance to Water Planning Groups. **OWEB:** Provide Focused Investment Partnership, Monitoring, and Capacity funding that allows local partners to collect water related data and participate in water planning efforts. Tribal Project Development grants can also support capacity for Tribal staff to participate in planning efforts when there is a connection to salmon/steelhead	**DLCD & OWRD:** Joint Land Conservation and Development Commission and Water Resources Commission meeting in 2026. Initiate pilot update to the OWRD State Agency Coordination agreement to reflect new programs and emerging issues to ensure that OWRD's actions continue to be consistent with the state's planning goals and compatible with local comprehensive plans. **OWRD:** Participate in advisory committees as needed.

	Priority Area 3: Adapt to Water Scarcity by Stretching Our Water Supplies				
Task	P3.1 Increase the pace and scale of completion of water reuse and aquifer storage, recovery and recharge projects that support resilience and protect the environment	P3.2 Increase the number of water users that are planning for or implementing water conservation, efficiency, or modernization efforts that support resilience or improve instream flows	P3.3 Align existing and future agency funding and incentives programs to further instream flow restoration, groundwater recharge, source water protection, and water quality and habitat improvement efforts in priority basins/watersheds	P3.4 Identify priority areas and/or guidance for new above and below ground storage that would support resilience and protect public health and the environment	P3.5 Improve water right transfer processing times for lower risk transfers to facilitate the movement of water to high-priority use
IWRS Actions	10B, 10C, 10F, 13B, 13C	7A, 9A, 10A, 13B, 13C	11A-11E, 12A, 13B, 13C	10C	10F, 13B
Agencies*	BizOR, ODA, ODEQ, ODFW, OHA, OWEB, OWRD	OWEB, OWRD, ODA	ODEQ, ODFW, OWEB, OWRD	ODEQ, ODFW, OWRD	ODEQ, ODFW, OWRD
Anticipated Agency Efforts	**BizOR:** Administer the Aquifer Recharge Funding Program including disbursement and project management (6 projects). **ODA:** Participate in the Interagency Water Reuse Team per HB 2169 (2025) and provide technical assistance for ag management practices and reuse opportunities which protect public health and the environment. **ODEQ:** Establish and coordinate the Interagency Water Reuse Team. Engage with interested parties to identify policy change priorities and technical assistance needs to support reuse projects. Summarize and analyze permitting and regulatory process improvement opportunities for water reuse projects (HB 2169). Coordinate with OWRD to establish transparent permitting pathways for Artificial Recharge (AR) and Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) projects and finalize Internal Management Directives (IMD) for AR/ASR projects. **ODFW:** Participate in the Interagency Water Reuse Team. **OHA:** Participate in the Interagency Water	**ODA:** Expand efforts for informational public meetings and outreach events, focusing on SIA development and Area Plan reviews. Utilize SWCD partners to assist with Technical Assistance to landowners for Water Quality projects. **OWEB:** Continue offering Restoration, Monitoring, and Water Acquisition grants to fund irrigation efficiency and instream flow improvements. **OWRD:** Implement expanded Feasibility Study and Water Projects Grants and Loans programs (HB 3364, 2025). Launch Place-Based Water Planning grants.	**ODEQ:** Assist communities seeking funding for water quality projects by maximizing shared outreach efforts and materials about the funding opportunities (WQ Grants and CWSRF). Develop and implement policies, procedures, and process improvements to efficiently administer funding programs and coordinate water quality funding programs (e.g., CWSRF) within DEQ. Assist OHA in updating and enhancing source water assessments for public water systems using groundwater sources and evaluate risks to all drinking water source areas. Serve as lead agency in coordinating drinking water source protection activities with other state and federal agencies. **ODFW:** Finalize and publish updated flow restoration priorities; Oversee PFA and OCRF grant programs to provide an alternative funding source for flow restoration; continue implementation of the Wildlife Habitat Conservation and Management Program; Assist with standing-up the Oregon Environmental Restoration Council and Fund. **OWEB:** Continue offering Water Acquisition	**ODEQ:** Improve permitting pathways and coordination for aquifer storage and recovery. **ODFW:** Improve external understanding of ODFW's Fish and Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Policy. **OWRD:** Identify resource gaps to evaluate and increase effectiveness of AR/ASR	**ODEQ:** Continue to provide technical assistance and water quality expertise review for water rights under Division 33, review Consent to Injury Applications, and provide technical assistance input for any efforts to improve processing of water rights transfers. **ODFW:** Update ODFW guidance regarding the Consent to Injury recommendation process. **OWRD:** Evaluate water rights transactions using Lean Six Sigma principles. Implement transfer process improvements.

Looking Forward

The 2025 IWRS outlines priority tasks that agencies can undertake to meet the urgency of our water challenges and assist in preparing and adapting for water scarcity. Several state agencies have identified the need to increase the use of existing tools and modify or create new tools to address some location's unique conditions.

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2027-2029 Workplan Focus Areas

- Deschutes Basin
- Klamath Basin
- South Coast and Umpqua Basin(s)
- Umatilla Basin
- Willamette Basin

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Thank You



Credit: Dan Meyers

Nick D. Sirovatka

IWRS Lead

Oregon Department of Agriculture

nick.sirovatka@oda.oregon.gov

Phone: 971-493-8784

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Oregon's 2025 Integrated Water Resources Strategy
2027-29 Interagency Workplan - DRAFT

May 2026

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Oregon Revised Statute 536.220 was modified in 2023 to require the development of 2-year workplans to implement Oregon's Integrated Water Resources Strategy (Strategy). This Workplan represents the ways in which 14 agencies anticipate contributing to Strategy implementation over the 2027-29 biennium.

Part 1 of the Workplan shows expected agency efforts on the Interagency Priorities outlined in **Appendix E of the 2025 Strategy**. These priorities were identified by agency leadership and the Governor's Office.

Part 2 of the Workplan shows the anticipated agency efforts that align more broadly with the Strategy and its two goals, four objectives, and 48 actions. These efforts include ongoing agency work that support better understanding and meeting Oregon's instream and out-of-stream water needs. See **Appendix D of the 2025 Strategy** for more information about the goals, objectives, and actions.

Refer to individual agency workplans for additional detail.
DSL: Strategic Plan
ODEQ: Water Quality Program Plan 2027-29
OWRD: Strategic and Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Justice Plan 2025-2030

Agency Acronyms:

BIZOR	Business Oregon
DOGAMI	Department of Geology and Mineral Industries
DLCD	Department of Land Conservation and Development
DSL	Department of State Lands
ODA	Oregon Department of Agriculture
ODEQ	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
ODF	Oregon Department of Forestry
ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
ODOE	Oregon Department of Energy
OHA	Oregon Health Authority
OPRD	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
OSMB	Oregon State Marine Board
OSU	Oregon State University
OWEB	Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board
OWRD	Oregon Water Resources Department
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture

Other Acronyms:

AR	Artificial Recharge
ASR	Aquifer Storage and Recovery
CAFO	Confined Animal Feeding Operation
CWSRF	Clean Water State Revolving Fund
EO	Oregon Executive Order
GIS	Geographic information system
HB	House Bill
ISWR	Instream Water Rights
LUBGWMA	Lower Umatilla Basin Groundwater Management Area
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OCRF	Oregon Conservation and Recreation Fund
PFA	Private Forest Accord
POA	Point of Appropriation
POD	Point of Diversion
PSP	Pesticide Stewardship Partnership
SB	Senate Bill
SIA	Strategic Implementation Area
SWCD	Soil and Water Conservation District
SWIMS	Surface Water Information Modeling System
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
WPCF	Waste Pollution Control Facility
WQMP	Water Quality Management Plans

Part 1: Interagency Priorities and Tasks – Agency 2027-29 Activities

All Strategy actions are important; however, efforts must be prioritized in a resource constrained environment. Interagency leadership, with support from the Governor's Office, identified specific priority areas in the 2025 Strategy where agencies can work together to make meaningful progress before the next Strategy update, due in eight years. These priorities will require focused resources and attention. Part 1 of the Workplan shows how agencies expect to contribute to priority tasks over the 2027-29 Biennium.

	Priority Area 1: Act with Urgency to Protect Instream and Out-of-Stream Uses				
Task	P1.1 Reduce unauthorized water use and gain compliance with other water laws	P1.2 Provide guidance for what constitutes reasonable use of water	P1.3 Increase the use of existing programs and tools and develop new programs and tools that protect priority waters and/or watersheds that support instream needs and promote resiliency	P1.4 Expand efforts to protect the quality of surface and groundwater sources that provide drinking water to Oregonians	P1.5 Implement improvements to water permitting processes to improve transparency, efficiency, and effectiveness of decisions
IWRS Actions	8C, 10E, 10F, 13B	8C, 10A, 10F, 13B	10F, 11A-11E, 13B, 13C	11A-11E, 12A-12C, 13B, 13C	8C, 10F, 13B
Agencies*	DSL, ODA, ODEQ, ODFW, OWRD	OWRD, ODA	DSL, ODEQ, ODFW, OPRD, OWEB, OWRD	BizOR, DLCD, ODA, ODEQ, OHA, OWEB, OWRD	DOGAMI, DSL, ODEQ, ODFW, OWRD
Anticipated Agency Efforts	**DSL:** Be responsive to complaints and compliance issues with the Removal/Fill Law. **ODA:** Continue to expand the SIA footprint across the state. Facilitate Area Rules Updates. Maintain schedule for biennial reviews of Ag Water Quality area plans. CAFO Requirements for new and renewing permittees to submit water supply plans. **ODEQ:** Issue and renew water quality protection permits and certifications and ensure compliance through monitoring, reporting and inspections. Promote public outreach and education regarding residential onsite program. **ODFW:** Gain fish passage and fish screening compliance, where applicable. **OWRD:** Update Division 250, 260 & 300 rules. Continue outreach & enforcement for static water level permit condition reporting. Report compliance metrics. Implement Instream Water Right Monitoring and Enforcement MOU between ODFW and OWRD.	**OWRD**: Implement HB 3372 (2025) regarding exempt use and updated Division 340 rules.	**DSL:** Expand Statewide Wetlands Inventory online map to include compensatory mitigation sites and wetland delineations. Rulemaking to better protect aquatic resources of special concern. Rulemaking for improved stream and wetland protection. Investigate ways to improve resiliency of Oregon's wetlands, waterways, and the territorial sea. **ODEQ:** Pursue designation of waters identified as priority candidates for Outstanding Resource Waters; Develop TMDLs and WQMPs in collaboration with responsible parties. Assist OWRD in updating the Deschutes Mitigation Program. **ODFW:** Apply for # ISWRs; seek conversion of 21 Willamette minimum perennial streamflows to ISWRs; promote instream flow restoration through water right acquisition and instream transfers/leases continue cold water program; continue the Aquatic Invasive Species Program;. **OPRD:** Review all OPRD water rights to ensure proper utilization and opportunities for conservation. **OWEB:** Continue offering the Water Acquisition grant program for instream needs and Land Acquisitions for habitat protection and ecosystem processes, including resilience. **OWRD:** Update Division 2 and 77 (ISWR Transactions) rules. Scoping for Deschutes Water Bank, HB 3806 (2025). Seek legislative extension & program improvements for Deschutes Groundwater Mitigation Program.	**ODA/ODEQ/OHA/OWRD:** Implement LUBGWMA Nitrate Reduction Plan **ODEQ/OHA/OWRD:** Implement SB 1154 (2025) including interagency team participation. **BizOR:** Continue to manage projects for drinking water source protection funded through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund in coordination with OHA and ODEQ. **DLCD:** Administer new Wetland Technical Assistance Grant Program to support new and updated local wetlands protection programs. **ODA:** Work with SWCD's to provide Technical Assistance to landowners. Continue SIA development/monitoring to address Ag water quality concerns. Include drinking water source protection within the SIA selection/development process. **ODEQ:** Implement interagency agreement with Oregon Health Authority (OHA) to support drinking water protection in Oregon by providing technical assistance to public water systems and communities. Develop and implement TMDLs in priority watersheds. **OWEB:** Continue offering the Water Acquisition grant program. **OWRD:** Continue well inspections, data collection at monitoring wells, and conduct groundwater use study in the LUBGWMA.	**DOGAMI:** Develop and implement an electronic permitting system for the Mineral Land Regulation and Reclamation program. **DSL:** Improvements to Stream Mitigation Program, incorporate regulatory streamlining for habitat improvement. Create forum to pursue opportunities with interested parties, including developing memorandums of understanding or other agreements, joint funding for projects for multiple benefits, and improved data sharing. **ODEQ:** Conduct inspections**,** issue new water quality permits, reduce the backlog of administratively extended WQ permits, and transition to Your DEQ Online (YDO) for all water quality permits. Follow up on WQ violations and enforcement actions and monitor compliance. Continue partnership on Division 33 Interagency [water right] Review Team. Complete review form. **ODFW:**; Improve external understanding of ODFW's Fish and Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Policy; continue participation in the Division 33 Interagency Review Team. **OWRD:** Implement Water Right Rulemaking (approx. 18 Divisions) to implement HB 3342 and HB 3544 (2025). Track and report water rights process timelines. Identify and implement AR/ASR administrative or permitting improvements. OWRD to work with DSL to explore pathways for water rights for wetland restoration or mitigation projects.

*Achieving outcomes for many of these tasks may require coordination and/or partnership with Tribes, federal, state, and local agencies, districts, community-based and non-governmental organizations, and private entities, among others.

	Priority Area 2: Assist the State and Communities to Prepare for Water Scarcity				
Task	P2.1 Increase quality and accessibility of water availability, water use, and water demand information	P2.2 Modernize water data systems and website user interfaces to facilitate wider data sharing amongst agencies and the public and enhanced customer service	P2.3 Improve understanding of instream and out-of-stream needs through increased numbers of completed basin assessments, instream flow studies, and clean water plans	P2.4 Increase the number of communities and Tribes that have completed or are participating in water planning efforts to meet instream and out-of-stream water needs, protect drinking water sources, improve water quality and promote drought resiliency	P2.5 Increase the involvement of OWRD in advisory committees for Economic Opportunity Analyses (EOAs) and implement other actions to better align land use planning and actions with water resource goals
IWRS Actions	1A, 3A, 13B	1C, 13B	1A-1D, 2A-2C, 13B	8C, 9A, 9E, 13B	6A, 9D, 13B
Agencies*	OWRD	DLCD, DSL, ODA, ODEQ, ODFW, OWEB, OWRD	ODEQ, ODFW, OWRD	DLCD, ODA, ODEQ, ODFW, OWEB, OWRD	DLCD, OWRD
Anticipated Agency Efforts	**OWRD:** Identify IT staffing and resource gaps and develop strategy to address gaps. Complete SWIMS development. Partner with USGS on developing conceptual statewide water budgets by 2028. Continue measurement device installation at Significant Points of Diversion. Increase installation of measurement devices at PODs/POAs using the new processes for the Water Measurement and Cost Share Fund. Install measurement devices on all surface water PODs on mainstem John Day River. Scope water use reporting improvements and resource needs. Seek resources to implement effective Water Use Reporting program. Continue participation in the Forecast Informed Reservoir Operations (FIRO) project and federal re-allocation associated with the federal dams and reservoirs in the Willamette Basin.	**All Agencies:** Support Oregon Water Data Portal development, as resources allow. **ODA:** Identify data gaps that IT could help fill. Engage in Ag. Water Quality Hub Data collection/development. Facilitate SIA remote monitoring data being electronically reported. Launch "One ODA" to facilitate inter-departmental collaboration of data resources. **ODEQ:** Transition to Your DEQ Online for all water quality permits. Update and maintain the Ambient Water Quality Monitoring System (AQWMS). Improve accessibility of reports and data-centric applications (e.g., Integrated Report) and improve accessibility of public facing documents, for all audiences, on DEQ's website. **ODFW:** Scope instream water right tracking dashboard. **OWEB:** Support the inter-agency development of the Oregon Water Data Portal, including QA/QC. **OWRD**: Identify IT staffing and resource gaps and develop strategy to address gaps. Scope website modernization.	**ODEQ:** Develop, issue, and implement TMDLs and water quality management plans; work with designated management agencies (DMAs) on their implementation responsibilities. Prepare the Oregon Nonpoint Source Pollution Program Annual Report. Produce annual statewide surface water quality Status and Trends Report. **ODFW:** Continue cold water data collection at approximately 700 sites throughout the state and conduct approximately 20 instream flow studies with sister agencies in Western Oregon; Expand instream flow studies to larger systems in collaboration with other agencies. **OWRD**: Complete the Statewide Groundwater Recharge Study. Continue the Fifteenmile Sub-Basin Study. Provide Technical Assistance Packages (base-level data) for Place-Based Water Planning groups.	**DLCD:** Continue convening Coastal Resilience Workshops to support peer-learning in coastal communities. **ODA:** Utilize SIA and Ag Water Quality Grants. Identify and prioritize implementation strategies for priority projects/technical assistance areas. Work with SWCD's to implement projects with landowners. Engage in Placed Based Water Planning workgroups across the state. **ODEQ:** Develop, issue, and implement TMDLs and water quality management plans. Serve as lead agency in coordinating drinking water source protection activities with other state and federal agencies. Provide outreach, technical support, and trainings to promote and leverage funding opportunities for communities to address water quality improvement projects. Support launch of Place-Based Water Planning and help communities plan their water future. **ODFW:** Provide technical assistance to Water Planning Groups. **OWEB:** Provide Focused Investment Partnership, Monitoring, and Capacity funding that allows local partners to collect water related data and participate in water planning efforts. Tribal Project Development grants can also support capacity for Tribal staff to participate in planning efforts when there is a connection to salmon/steelhead recovery. **OWRD:** Continue to administer Place-Based Water Planning grants and participate in planning including technical assistance.	**DLCD & OWRD:** Continue pilot update to the OWRD State Agency Coordination agreement to reflect new programs and emerging issues to ensure that OWRD's actions continue to be consistent with the state's planning goals and compatible with local comprehensive plans. **OWRD:** Participate in advisory committees as needed. Complete the State Agency Coordination (SAC) Agreement and associated Division 5 rules update.
*Achieving outcomes for many of these tasks may require coordination and/or partnership with Tribes, federal, state, and local agencies, districts, community-based and non-governmental organizations, and private entities, among others.					

	Priority Area 3: Adapt to Water Scarcity by Stretching Our Water Supplies				
Task	P3.1 Increase the pace and scale of completion of water reuse and aquifer storage, recovery and recharge projects that support resilience and protect the environment	P3.2 Increase the number of water users that are planning for or implementing water conservation, efficiency, or modernization efforts that support resilience or improve instream flows	P3.3 Align existing and future agency funding and incentives programs to further instream flow restoration, groundwater recharge, source water protection, and water quality and habitat improvement efforts in priority basins/watersheds	P3.4 Identify priority areas and/or guidance for new above and below ground storage that would support resilience and protect public health and the environment	P3.5 Improve water right transfer processing times for lower risk transfers to facilitate the movement of water to high-priority use
IWRS Actions	10B, 10C, 10F, 13B, 13C	7A, 9A, 10A, 13B, 13C	11A-11E, 12A, 13B, 13C	10C, 10F	9C, 10F, 13B
Agencies*	BizOR, ODA, ODEQ, ODFW, OHA, OWEB, OWRD	OWEB, OWRD, ODA	ODEQ, ODFW, OWEB, OWRD	ODEQ, ODFW, OWRD	ODEQ, ODFW, OWRD
Anticipated Agency Efforts	**BizOR:** Administer the Aquifer Recharge Funding Program including disbursement and project management (6 projects). **ODA:** Participate in the Interagency Water Reuse Team per HB 2169 (2025) and provide technical assistance for ag management practices and reuse opportunities which protect public health and the environment. **ODEQ:** Establish and coordinate the Interagency Water Reuse Team. Engage with interested parties to identify policy change priorities and technical assistance needs to support reuse projects. Summarize and analyze permitting and regulatory process improvement opportunities for water reuse projects (HB 2169). Coordinate with OWRD to establish transparent permitting pathways for AR and ASR projects and finalize Internal Management Directives (IMD) for AR/ASR projects. Identify potential changes to Chapter 340 Division 55 Recycled Water Rules (Creation of Water Reuse Advisory Committee then Rulemaking Advisory Committee). Create of Industrial Reuse Regulations following Div 55 updates. **ODFW:** Participate in the Interagency Water Reuse Team. **OHA:** Participate in the Interagency Water Reuse Team. **OWEB:** Continue offering Technical Assistance, Monitoring, and Restoration grant programs to assist with assessing and implementing water reuse and aquifer recharge projects that benefit streamflow. **OWRD:** Provide technical assistance. Participate in the Interagency Reuse Team. Identify resource gaps to address AR/ASR program needs and improvements.	**ODA:** Expand efforts for informational public meetings and outreach events, focusing on SIA and TMDL development and Area Plan reviews. Utilize SWCD partners to assist with Technical Assistance to landowners for Water Quality projects. **OWEB:** Continue offering Restoration, Monitoring, and Water Acquisition grants to fund irrigation efficiency and instream flow improvements. **OWRD:** Continue to provide outreach, technical assistance, and administrations for grant programs (Feasibility Study and Water Projects Grants and Loans and Place-Based Water Planning grants).	**ODEQ:** Assist communities seeking funding for water quality projects by maximizing shared outreach efforts and materials about the funding opportunities (WQ Grants and CWSRF). Develop and implement policies, procedures, and process improvements within DEQ – Efficiently administer and coordinate water quality funding programs to support the needs of Oregon communities, supporting projects that address water quality improvements, toxics reduction, and investments in water infrastructure including green projects. Serve as lead agency in coordinating drinking water source protection activities with other state and federal agencies. Update regulatory requirements and integrate community engagement planning as required by HB 3293. **ODFW:** Utilize ODFW's Statewide Flow Restoration Prioritization assessment to guide PFA, OCRF, and OWEB grant applications ; Oversee PFA and OCRF grant programs to provide an alternative funding source for flow restoration; continue implementation of the Wildlife Habitat Conservation and Management Program; Participate in the Oregon Environmental Restoration Council and implement Fund. **OWEB:** Continue offering Water Acquisition, Monitoring, and Restoration grants to improve stream flows. **OWRD:** Continue to support and increase participation in the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP). Launch Deschutes Water Bank.	**ODEQ:** Improve permitting pathways and coordination for aquifer storage and recovery. **ODFW:** Explore reservoir mitigation options with a focus on the Willamette basin; Improve external understanding of ODFW's Fish and Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Policy. **OWRD:** Identify resource gaps to evaluate and increase effectiveness of AR/ASR. Seek resources to develop guidance for above and below ground storage projects. Explore reservoir mitigation options with ODFW with a focus on the Willamette Basin.	**ODEQ:** Continue to provide technical assistance and water quality expertise review for water rights under Division 33, review Consent to Injury Applications, and provide technical assistance input for any efforts to improve processing of water rights transfers. **ODFW:** Continue work with partners to identify transfer process improvements that are protective of instream habitat. **OWRD:** Implement transfer process improvements. Coordination with the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs on transfer injury evaluations in the Deschutes Basin (per water rights settlement agreement).

*Achieving outcomes for many of these tasks may require coordination and/or partnership with Tribes, federal, state, and local agencies, districts, community-based and non-governmental organizations, and private entities, among others.

Part 2: Implementing the Strategy's Four Objectives – Agency 2027-29 Activities

Agencies may make progress on Strategy Implementation outside of the Interagency Priorities (Part 1), as resources allow. Many of the Strategy's four objectives and associated actions (2025 Strategy Framework) represent ongoing agency work through existing programs or new legislative initiatives that support Strategy implementation.

Objective 1: Understand Oregon's Water Resources
Strategy Actions 1A-1D

Multi-Agency Efforts:

- Agency staff continue to engage in the Oregon STREAM Team to coordinate planning, monitoring, and communication of water related data and information among Oregon's state natural resource agencies (ODA, ODEQ, ODF, ODFW, OWEB, OWRD, Actions 1A, 1C)
- Oregon STREAM Team to develop an annual interagency water monitoring map and monitoring calendar to show where state agencies are actively engaged in monitoring activities for the current calendar year (ODA, ODEQ, ODF, ODFW, OWEB, OWRD, Actions 1A, 1C)

DOGAMI

- Publish new geologic maps that constrain hydrogeologic models (Actions 1A, 1B, 1C)
- Coordinate the collection and publication of lidar and geophysical data (Actions 1A, 1B, 1C)

DSL

- Ongoing improvements in the Statewide Wetlands Inventory (Actions 1A, 1C)
- Continue long-term monitoring at South Slough Reserve (Actions 1A, 1D)
- Continue eel grass monitoring and research at Coos Bay (Actions 1A, 1D)

ODA

- Conduct Ag Water Quality Compliance Investigations (Action 1A)
- Utilize the Pesticide Stewardship Program to identify potential concerns to water quality as affected by pesticide use (Actions 1A, 1C)

ODEQ

-
- Conduct WQ Standards reviews and rule revisions to establish or update scientifically based water quality standards based on the most up to date scientific data and information (Action 1A)
- Develop the biennial Integrated Report based on the most up to date scientific data and information (Action 1A)
- Produce a statewide surface water quality status and trends report in each odd numbered year (Action 1A)
- Develop and implement TMDL monitoring plans (Action 1A)
- Continue monitoring efforts to collect water quality samples which are stored and accessed through the Ambient Water Quality Monitoring System (AWQMS) (Action 1A)
- Coordinate and collaborate with stakeholders, state, federal, and local agencies during water quality standard development (Action 1C)
- Work with partner agencies to provide data and analyses for Place Based Water Planning efforts across the state (Action 1C)
- Continue data collection for the Groundwater Protection Program and Groundwater Monitoring Program (Action 1A, 1B)

ODFW

- Continue USGS contract to operate and maintain drought-package funded real-time discharge and water temperature gages (Action 1A)
- Implement the Aquatic Habitat Prioritization assessment (Action 1D)

OWEB

- Annually convene and facilitate the Oregon Plan Monitoring Team (OPMT) to review OWEB monitoring grant applications (Actions 1A, 1C) and continue involvement with the Pacific Northwest Aquatic Monitoring Partnership (PNAMP) Steering Committee (Actions 1A, 1C)
- Maintain the Oregon Watershed Restoration Inventory (OWRI) for grantee submissions (Actions 11A, 11D)

OWRD

- Continue surface water and groundwater data collection (Action 1A, 1B, 1C)

Objective 2: Understand Instream and Out-of-Stream Needs
Strategy Actions 2A-3D

Multi-Agency Efforts:

- Support OWRD's Water Project Grants and Loans program including irrigation modernization and associated water use measurement and reporting (ODEQ, OWRD, Action 3A)

DSL

- Ongoing Essential Salmonid Habitat mapping (Action 2A)

ODA

- Develop, issue, and implement TMDLs and water quality implementation plans (Actions 2A, 12A, 12B, 12C)

ODEQ

- Review water right applications subject to OAR 690-033 rules (Action 2A)
- Provide technical assistance and data management for volunteer monitoring partners (Action 3A)
- Develop, issue, and implement TMDLs and Water Quality Management Plans (WQMPs) (Action 2A)
- Assess capacity limitations for Instream Water Right Applications (Action 2A)

ODFW

- Continue assessing relationships between instream flow and water quality (Action 2A)
- Continue assessing channel maintenance flow needs (Action 2A)

OWEB

- Continue offering Technical Assistance and Monitoring grants for instream flow needs. Monitoring grantees collect local water quality and quantity data, and report results through a number of data systems. (Action 2A)

OWRD

- Map instream water rights (Action 2A)

Objective 3: Understand the Pressures that Affect Our Needs and Supplies

Strategy Actions 4A-8D

Multi-Agency Efforts:

- Continue participation in multi-agency Hydroelectric Application Review Team and 401 Hydroelectric project certification issuance, implementation, and modification. (ODEQ, ODFW, ODOE, OWRD, Action 4A)
- Agency participation in the Outdoor School to teach the next generation about water stewardship (ODEQ, OWRD, Action 8A)

BIZOR

- Administer the Housing Infrastructure Financing Program (HB 3031, 2025) to fund technical assistance for water infrastructure needed for housing development (Actions 6A, 7A, 13C)

DOGAMI

- Ensure that the permitting of wells for energy resource extraction considers water quality and quantity needs and impacts (Action 4A)
- Map geologic hazard areas (seismic, tsunami flood, channel migration, landslide, post-fire debris flow, coastal erosion, and more) and perform risk assessments to identify populations, buildings, transportation routes, utility lines, levees, and other infrastructure at risk (Actions 5A, 5B, 5C, 7C, 8D)
- Assist communities in preparing for a Cascadia earthquake and tsunami event by producing supplementary maps, such as evacuation maps, and participating in Cascadia Region Earthquake Science Center working groups and research (Actions 5C, 8C)
- Provide best available scientific information to inform state and local Natural Hazard Mitigation, Emergency, Land Use, Transportation, Comprehensive Plans, and more (Action 6A)
- Produce GIS databases that compile historical flood information and flood datasets (Actions 5B, 6A)
- Manage an internship program that provides research experience for undergraduate, graduate, and recently graduated students (Action 8B)
- Conduct public outreach and education on geology and natural hazards (Action 8C)
- Coordinate and collaborate with state, federal, industry, tribal partners to develop research projects (Action 8D)

DLCD

- Administer the Community Green Infrastructure Grant Program, award over $3 million in grants and manage grant agreements (Action 6B)

DSL

- Increase education and outreach regarding Removal/Fill Wetland Program (see DSL Strategic Plan)(Action 8C)

ODA

- Utilize CAFO Program for dam and impounded water safety concerns (Actions 5B, 7C, 8C)
- Utilize SIA process, Area Plans, and Area Rules to promote community education for agricultural landowners (Action 8C)

ODEQ

- Issue Permits (NPDES, WPCF, and general permits) and review discharge monitoring reports to ensure adherence to individual and general permit requirements that protect and/or improve the quality of receiving waters and protect the beneficial uses of those waters (Action 7A)
- Take action on residential and WPCF onsite site evaluation, authorization, permit and repair applications (Action 7A)
- Promote wastewater operation as a career and perform education and outreach to current and potential wastewater operators (Actions 8B, 8C)
- Support communities seeking funding for water quality projects by maximizing shared outreach efforts and materials about funding opportunities, increase staff training and coordination regarding funding programs, and seek opportunities to leverage funding sources. Fund various projects, including wastewater infrastructure, utilizing the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (Actions 7A, 9E)
- Support state and local community planning efforts through technical assistance (Actions 8C, 8D, 9A, 9B, 9C, 9D)
- Participate in the implementation of EO 25-26 to prioritize and increase the pace and scale of adoption of climate resilient strategies into existing state programs to deliver benefits for communities and ecosystems (Actions 1D, 5A, 5B, 6A, 10A, 11A)
- Issuance and modification of water quality certifications for federally licensed hydropower projects (Action 4A)
- Implementation of water quality certifications for hydroelectric projects (Action 4A)
- Review decommissioning and dam removal activities for water quality certification or appropriate compliance and implementation. (Action 4A, 7A)

ODF

- Implement Small Forestland Grant Program – Focus on grants that reduce wildfire risk and creating resiliency on landscape (Actions 5A, 13C)

ODFW

- Seek Sea Grant or other interns for the Water Program, when available (Action 8B)
- Host public meetings regarding instream water right applications (Action 8C)

ODOE

- Implement Oregon's Energy Strategy (Action 4A, 4C)
- Provide ongoing support for the Oregon Climate Action Commission (Action 4C)
- Develop an understanding of data centers existing and future energy and water usage, and existing and emerging energy efficiency and water efficiency technologies and practices (and tradeoffs between them), to inform policy options from a cross disciplinary perspective (Actions 4C, 10A)

OHA

- Continue to provide community education through the Domestic Well Safety Program (Action 8C)

OPRD

- Continue outreach and education regarding the Scenic Waterways Program (Actions 8C, 11B)

OSMB

- Continue to provide outreach and education through Clean Marinas Program and Boating Safety Advocates (Action 8C)

OWRD

- Conduct dam safety inspections, design reviews, and Emergency Planning & Response exercises (Actions 5B, 7A, 7C)
- School Team continues to provide support and resources for agency staff for outreach and engagement with elementary to middle-school aged children (Action 8A)
- Develop and use public engagement tools for OWRD to engage the public around technical information (Actions 8C, 9E)

Objective 4: Meet Oregon's Instream and Out-of-Stream Needs

Strategy Actions 9A-13C

Multi-Agency Efforts:

- Participate in the State-Tribal Water Policy Forum (DLCD, DSL, ODA, ODEQ, ODFW, OWEB, OWRD, Action 9C)
- Continue supporting water planning in the Chewaucan, Deschutes, and Walla Walla Basins (OWRD, ODEQ, ODFW, Actions 9A, 9B, 9C, 9D, 9E)
- Continue supporting water planning implementation efforts in the Upper Grande Ronde, Lower John Day, Harney Basin, and Mid-Coast (OWRD, ODEQ, ODFW, Actions 9A, 9B, 9C, 9D, 9E)
- Continue resolution of instream water right protests (ODFW, OWRD, Action 11B)
- Continue the Aquatic Invasive Species Prevention Program (ODFW, OSMB, Action 11C)
- Implement HB 2982 (2025) to increase funding for Aquatic invasive Species Prevention Funds (ODFW, OSMB, Action 11C)
- Implement HB 2170 (2025), to expand authority for Tribal and Local Government entities to operate boat inspection station locations across Oregon; seek options to increase inspection locations (ODFW, OSMB, Action 11C)
- Continue participation in the interagency Water Quality Pesticide Management Team (WQPMT) (ODA, ODEQ, ODF, OHA, Actions 12A, 12B)
- Continue to support Strategy implementation (All agencies, Action 13A)

BIZOR

- Continue funding for planning, feasibility, and water infrastructure projects (Action 13C)

DOGAMI

- Participate in interagency coordination meetings including State Interagency Hazard Mitigation Team, Oregon Silver Jackets, Water Core Team, and those with Tribal partners (Action 9C)
- Within existing capacity, prioritize field inspections and increase the number of mine site inspections that occur each year (Actions 10E, 10F)
- Seek regulatory compliance in surface mining, exploration, drilling, and site reclamation with permittees (Action 10F)

DLCD

- Lead updates for State Agency Coordination (SAC) Programs (Action 9D)
- Continue provision of Technical Assistance and Housing Planning Assistance grants in support of public facilities planning to address housing production (Action 13C)
- Continue funding of Estuary Management Plan updates (Action 13C)

DSL

- Continue Essential Salmonid Habitat mapping annual updates (Action 11B)

ODA

- Utilize the IPPM, Plant Conservation Program and the Noxious Weed Control Program to manage and control invasive plant species across Oregon's landscape (Action 11C)
- Continue implementation of the Pesticide Stewardship Partnership Program (Action 12B)
- Continue to utilize the CAFO program to address water quality through permitting and monitoring appropriate animal agriculture operations (Actions 12A-12C)
- Implement TMDLs to address water quality issues associated with agricultural lands (Actions 9B, 12A-12C)

ODEQ

- Collect water samples and analyze water quality and biological data to develop water quality standards, TMDLs, contact indicators for cyanotoxins, and monitor approximately 60 sites for toxics annually (Action 10E)
- Develop, issue, and implement TMDLs and WQMPs (Actions 12B, 12C)
- Work with designated management agencies on water quality implementation plans for TMDLs and WQMPs (Action 9D, 10D, 11B, 12C)
- Develop the Oregon Nutrient Reduction Strategy with the goal of achieving anthropogenic nutrient reductions and preventing nutrient pollution (Actions 12A-12C)
- Begin strategic planning for the GW Protection Program to develop a long-term vision for the program with goal of building enhanced processes and resources for GW protection across Oregon (Action 11E)
- Review Aquifer Storage and Recovery applications for water quality effects (Actions 9D, 10C)
- Summarize and analyze the permitting and regulatory barriers to reuse projects (HB 2169, 2025) (Actions 9D, 10B)
- Implement SB 830 (2025) for onsite septic fund expansion (Actions 12A-12C, 13C)
- Enhance DEQ's septic operation and maintenance (O&M) reporting process (Actions 12A-12C, 13C).
- Revamp the Septic Smart program tied to EPA funding for the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments (CZARA) (Actions 12A-12C, 13C)

ODF

- Continue monitoring for invasive forest species – emphasis on Emerald Ash Borer efforts to monitor and implement multi-agency efforts to detect and minimize spread. Forest Health Unit monitors other potential threats to Oregon Forests. (Actions 11A, 11C)
- Continue to implement applicable water quality TMDL plans through the Forest Practices Act and rules and through the other ODF programs: including compliance monitoring, adaptive management, small forest incentives, and educational/outreach programs (Actions 1A, 8C, 9B, 11D, 12B, 12C, 13C)

ODFW

- Support voluntary actions in the State Wildlife Action Plan (Actions 11A-11D)
- Develop an updated Action Plan for Beaver-Modified Landscapes (Action 11A)
- Implement the statewide streamflow restoration prioritization (Action 11B)

ODOE

- Administer the USDA REDA Grant Program to conduct energy and water efficiency assessments (Actions 4C, 10A, 13C)

OHA

- Implement HB 3525 (2025) to require landlords to test and report well water quality in specific situations (Action 12A)

OPRD

- Evaluate park operations including irrigation for water conservation opportunities (Action 10A)
- Pursue sustainable funding model for water resources management including OPRD properties and State Scenic Waterways (Action 13B)

OWEB

- Fulfill Oregon's responsibilities to the Oregon Environmental Restoration Council to administer the Oregon Environmental Restoration Fund (Actions 12A-12B, 13C)
- Continue to administer the Natural and Working Lands grant program to implement projects focused on natural climate solutions and environmental justice (Actions 11A, 11C, 11D)

OWRD

- Implement program improvements for the Water Well Abandonment, Repair, and Replacement Fund (WARRF) (Actions 7A, 13C)
- Update the municipal Water Management and Conservation Plan guidebook (Action 10A)
- Continue administering grant programs that fund feasibility, planning, and project implementation (Actions 7A, 7C, 9A, 10A, 13C)

Agenda Item 7: OSU Dean's Updates

Board of Agriculture Meeting – June 3-5, 2026

Introduction

The Board will hear updates from OSU's Dean of the College of Agricultural Sciences, Staci Simonich.

Agenda Item 8: Rulemaking Updates

Board of Agriculture Meeting – June 3-5, 2026

Central Oregon Protected District Update:

Historically, Oregon regulated rapeseed, a Brassica crop, as a pest or menace to other Brassica crops and adopted rules to protect edible varieties from industrial, non-edible varieties. ODA has authority under ORS 570.405 to create control districts for pests or menace crops and separate authority specific to rapeseed under ORS 570.450. ODA created the current Central Oregon Protected District (COPD), which includes Jefferson, Crook, and Deschutes counties, under ORS 570.405 based on the determination that rapeseed posed a threat to the Brassica specialty seed industry. However, research conducted by Oregon State University (OSU) later found that rapeseed (canola) does not pose a greater agronomic or biological risk than other Brassica crops.

Based on that research, ODA determined that rapeseed no longer meets the standard for regulation as a pest or menace crop and therefore cannot use the same reasoning to remove Crook and Deschutes counties from the COPD while keeping Jefferson County in the district.

ODA held one rules advisory committee (RAC) meeting in April 2026. After that meeting, it was determined that OSU could not fill the role ODA was asking around a pinning system and that ODA's authority under ORS 570.450 is very limited. During the second RAC, held May 22nd, ODA proposed a notification system in which anyone planning to grow rapeseed, edible or industrial varieties, would file a Notice of Intent with ODA by a specified date and ODA will make that information publicly available. The goal is to encourage communication among growers to address issues such as bloom timing, pollinator services, and crop selection.

Overview of Rulemaking since March 2026

Topic	Program Area	Status
Central Oregon Protected District (Canola)	Plant Program	In Progress – RAC ongoing
Livestock ID Program (Brands)	Livestock ID	In Progress – RAC ongoing
Food Code Updates	Food Safety	In Progress – Nearly open or open for comment
Slow Pay No Pay Program	Ag Services	In Progress – RAC held
Weighing & Measuring Device Fees	Measurement Stds	Comment closed May 29
Animal Rescue Entity Rules	Animal Health	In Progress – RAC pending
North Coast Basin Mgmt Area	Ag Water Quality	Comment closed May 29
Lost River Basin Mgmt Area	Ag Water Quality	Comment closed May 29
Walla Walla Basin Mgmt Area	Ag Water Quality	Comment closed May 29
Umatilla Basin Mgmt Area	Ag Water Quality	Comment closed May 1
Willow Creek Basin Mgmt Area	Ag Water Quality	Comment closed May 1
Animal Health Enforcement	Animal Health	Comment closed Apr 3
New World Screwworm Imports	Animal Health	Recently Adopted
Nursery Fee Increase	Plant Program	Recently Adopted
Cottage Food Inflation Adjustment (2026)	Food Safety	Recently Adopted
Livestock Exhibition Disease Control	Animal Health	Recently Adopted
Malheur County Onion Maggot (TEMP)	Plant Program	Recently Adopted
Wallowa Basin Mgmt Area Rules	Ag Water Quality	Recently Adopted
Lower John Day Basin Mgmt Area	Ag Water Quality	Recently Adopted

Agenda Item 8: General Public Comment

Board of Agriculture Meeting – June 3-5, 2026

Introduction

The Board will hear verbal public comments during this agenda item. Public comment will be limited to three minutes per person, or shorter depending on time availability and the number of people providing public comment.

As of the date of this memo, the following written public comments have been submitted to the Board of Agriculture:

- Comments regarding ODA's approved list of Butterfly bush cultivars from Adam DeLong. Documentation provided is included, and ODA's Nursery and Native Plant programs have also received these comments.

Oregon Board of Agriculture
May 26, 2026

Re: Testimony Regarding the Economic and Regulatory Impacts of the Recycling Modernization Act on Oregon Agriculture

Dear Members of the Board of Agriculture,

We are writing to express urgent concern regarding the implementation of Oregon's Recycling Modernization Act (RMA), established by Senate Bill 582 in 2021. The program was intended to update the state's recycling system, but its rollout has created a massive tax on Oregon's natural resource and agricultural sectors.

The RMA imposes millions of dollars in fees on businesses through a mandatory "producer responsibility" framework. Under this system, producers of covered products —unless they meet the very narrow definition of a "small producer" (under $5 million in gross revenue)— must join and fund a Producer Responsibility Organization (PRO). The designated PRO, the Circular Action Alliance (CAA), sets fees using a confidential, proprietary methodology that is not subject to public oversight. This key component of the program gives fee authority to a third-party entity with no government accountability.

To date, DEQ has been very resistant to allowing exemptions for certain types of packaging. In the agriculture and natural resources sector, producers have been surprised to learn that the program impacts a variety of products from fresh fruit and meat and seafood packaging to ag chemical containers, lumber wrap, and more. Many of these products are federally regulated and require federal approval for labels and packaging as well as other thresholds.

During the 2026 legislative session, House Bill 4030 sought to provide some relief by explicitly exempting packaging for blueberries, strawberries, cane berries, and noncompostable meat and seafood packaging from the "covered product" definition. This effort was not successful and without these exemptions, Oregon's agricultural producers are caught between federal food safety requirements and escalating state fees for packaging that often cannot be recycled safely.

This summer, Oregon's Federal District Court will consider the legality of the RMA program through a lawsuit brought by the National Association of Wholesalers and Distributors. Currently, DEQ and CAA are prohibited from charging fees to the plaintiffs. The legal uncertainty of the program, coupled with the massive fees and accompanying affordability challenges, has

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left many producers with a difficult decision: pay fees that may not be recovered for a program that could be deemed illegal, or withhold fees and face steep DEQ fines.

Our testimony is intended to educate the Oregon Board of Agriculture regarding the practical challenges of the program for agriculture. We urge your assistance in whatever way possible.

These are our asks:

1. Ask the Governor and DEQ for an enforcement pause: Provide certainty to all producers until constitutional challenges to the program framework are resolved in federal court.
2. Legislative Reform: Investigate necessary agricultural and natural resource exemptions to the program to relieve cost burdens that are squeezing Oregon's already strained food and fiber sectors. Support those reforms in 2027.
3. Fee Transparency: address the lack of transparency regarding how the CAA calculates fees, ensuring that Oregon producers are not subjected to arbitrary or unrecoverable costs.

Oregon's program fails to recognize key exemptions, federally regulated packaging, existing recycling rates or specific industry needs. Oregon's farmers and ranchers should not be penalized for using the very packaging required to keep our food supply safe. We appreciate your leadership to ensure that Oregon's environmental goals are balanced with the economic reality of agricultural production.

Sincerely,

Katie Murray, Oregonians for Food and Shelter; katiemurray@ofsonline.org

Lauren Kuenzi, Oregon Farm Bureau; lkuenzi@oregonfb.org

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Buddleja hybrid/ cultivar	Parentage	Year introduced	Seed production/ female fecundity	Notes	Can be still be purchased in the US
See color key on bottom of chart					
B. 'Asian Moon'	B. davidii 'Moonshadow' x B. asiatica	2006	NONE	Seed sterile. Will not produce seed even when pollinated	Yes. (University of Arkansas)
B. 'Blue Chip'	B. x weyeriana 'Honeycomb' x B. davidii 'Nanho Purple' x B. lindleyana	2007	Low	Pollen sterile	No. (North Carolina State University)
B. 'Blue Chip Jr.'	B. x weyeriana 'Honeycomb' x B. davidii 'Nanho Purple' x B. lindleyana	2014	Low- moderate	Seedling of B. 'Blue Chip'	Yes. (North Carolina State University)
B. FLUTTERBY GRANDE 'Blueberry Cobbler'	(B. x weyeriana 'Honeycomb' x (B. marrubifolia x (B. davidii x B. crispa)	2011	NONE	Seed sterile. Will not produce seed even when pollinated	No. (Ball Horticultural Company)
B. FLUTTERBY GRANDE 'Peach Cobbler'	B. x weyeriana 'Sungold' x B. davidii 'Pink Pagoda'	2011	NONE	Seed sterile. Will not produce seed even when pollinated	Yes. (Ball Horticultural Company)
B. FLUTTERBY GRANDE 'Vanilla'	B. x weyeriana 'Honeycomb' x unnamed B. davidii	2011	NONE	Seed sterile. Will not produce seed even when pollinated	No. (Ball Horticultural Company)
B. 'Ice Chip'	B. hybrid 'Blue Chip' x NC2002-12, (B. davidii, B. lindleyana, B. fallowiana, and B. globosa)	2011	NONE	Pollen sterile	Yes. (North Carolina State University)
B. 'Purple Haze'	B. hybrid 'Miss Ruby' x (B. x weyeriana 'Honeycomb' x (B. davidii 'Nanho Purple' x B. Lindleyana)	2011	NONE		Yes. (North Carolina State University)
B. weyeriana 'Inspired Pink' (syn. 'Pink Pagoda')	B. x weyeriana 'Sungold' x B. 'Pink Delight'	1998	NONE	Seed sterile. Will not produce seed even when pollinated	No. (Proven Winners)
B. 'Lilac Chip'	B. 'Blue Chip' x 'MIss Molly'	2011	Moderate-high		Yes. (North Carolina State University)
B. 'Miss Molly' syn 'Red Chip'	B. hybrid 'Miss Ruby' x B. davidii 'Attraction'	2010	High		Yes. (North Carolina State University)
B. 'Miss Ruby'	B. hybrid 'White Ball' and B. hybrid 'Attraction'	2006	High		Yes. (North Carolina State University)
B. 'Miss Violet'	B. hybrid 'Blue Chip' x B. hybrid 'Miss Molly'	2016	Low- moderate		Yes. (North Carolina State University)
B. 'Dapper Blue'	??	2021	Low		Yes. (Ball Horticultural Company)
B. 'Dapper White'	??	2021	Low		Yes. Ball Horticultural Company)
B. FLUTTERBY PETITE 'Blue Heaven'	B. davidii x B. alternifolia F2	2012	Low		Yes. (Ball Horticultural Company)
B. FLUTTERBY PETITE 'Tutti Frutti Pink'	(B. davidii x B. alternifolia) x B. davidii	2014	Low		Yes. (Ball Horticultural Company)
B. 'Pink Microchip'	B. hybrid 'Lilac Chip' x B. hybrid 'Miss Molly	2014	NONE		Yes. (North Carolina State University)
B. weyeriana 'Honeycomb'	B. davidii 'Magnifica' x B. globosa 'Orange Ball' F2	1998	Low	Sport of 'Sungold' (Seedless when isolated, plus no viable pollen.)	Yes
B. weyeriana 'Moonlight'	B. davidii 'Magnifica' x B. globosa 'Orange Ball' F2	1920	Moderate	Sister of 'Golden Glow'	Yes
B. 'Bicolor' (syn. Kaleidoscope, Flower Power)	B. x weyeriana 'Honeycomb' x Unknown Buddleja	1999	NONE	Seed sterile. Will not produce seed even when pollinated.	Yes
B. Pugster Blue	Proprietary B. davidii 'UC 596' x B. davidii 'Adonis Blue'	2017	NONE	A PURE B. davidii that is seed and likely pollen sterile and will not produce seed even when pollinated	Yes
B. x weyeriana 'Dim Sun'	B. davidii 'Magnifica' x B. globosa 'Orange Ball' F2	2025	Low	Sport of 'Honeycomb' (Self-incompatible- no seeds when isolated, plus no viable pollen.)	Yes
B. x weyeriana 'Golden Glow'	B. davidii 'Magnifica' x B. globosa 'Orange Ball' F2	1920	Low	Sport of 'Golden Glow' (Self-incompatible- no seeds when isolated, plus no viable pollen.)	Yes
B. x weyeriana 'Sungold'	B. davidii 'Magnifica' x B. globosa 'Orange Ball' F2	1962	Low	Sport of 'Golden Glow' (Self-incompatible- no seeds when isolated, plus no viable pollen.)	Yes
B. x weyeriana 'Sungold'	B. davidii 'Magnifica' x B. globosa 'Orange Ball' F2	1962	Low	Sport of 'Golden Glow' (Self-incompatible- no seeds when isolated, plus no viable pollen.)	Yes

Only Buddleja hybrids with B. davidii in the lineage are included on this sheet

Butterfly Bushes currently listed on the ODAs Approved Cultivars List	Buttefly Bushes that are currently on the Approved list, but are being proposed for removal	Butterfly Bushes that have already been trialed at OSU and were shown to have 2% or less female fecundity, but have NOT been added to the approved cultivars list	Proposed Butterfly Bushes to add to the list/trials that are seedless or B. weyeriana type

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ODA approved BUDDLEJA DAVIDII cultivars

The listed *Buddleja* davidii cultivars produce two percent or less viable seed. The transport, propagation, and sale of the listed cultivar(s) is approved.

- **B. davidii ‘Pugster Blue’**
- ~~B. davidii ‘Adonis Blue’~~
- ~~B. davidii ‘Black Knight’~~
- ~~B. davidii ‘Blue Knight’~~
- ~~B. davidii ‘Butterfly Gold’ (variegated)~~
- ~~B. davidii ‘Crown Jewels’ (yellow foliage)~~
- ~~B. davidii ‘Dark Dynasty’~~
- ~~B. davidii ‘Empire’ Blue’~~
- ~~B. davidii ‘Evil Ways’ (lime-leaf sport of ‘Royal Red’)~~
- ~~B. davidii ‘Griffins Blue’~~
- ~~B. davidii ‘Harlequin’ (variegated sport of Royal Red’)~~
- ~~B. davidii var nanhoensis ‘Nanho Blue’~~
- ~~B. davidii var nanhoensis ‘Nanho Purple’~~
- ~~B. davidii var nanhoensis ‘Nanho White’~~
- ~~B. davidii ‘Pink Perfection’~~
- ~~B. davidii ‘Royal Red’~~
- ~~B. davidii ‘Santana’ (variegated sport of ‘Royal Red’)~~
- ~~B. davidii ‘Summer Skies’ (variegated)~~
- ~~B. davidii ‘Twilight’~~
- ~~B. davidii ‘White Bouquet’~~
- ~~B. davidii ‘White Profusion’~~

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ODA approved INTERSPECIES cultivars

The listed cultivars below are interspecific **(interspecies)** hybrids that are not regulated under Oregon's noxious weed quarantine and can be transported, propagated, and sold within Oregon **(Bold text below are proposed new editions)**

- *Buddleja* 'Asian Moon'
- **Buddleja ‘Bicolor’**
- Buddleja 'Blue Chip'
- Buddleja 'Blue Chip Jr.'
- **Buddleja ‘Dapper White’**
- **Buddleja ‘Dapper Blue’**
- FLUTTERBY GRANDÉ™ Blueberry Cobbler Nectar Bush
- FLUTTERBY GRANDÉ™ Peach Cobbler Nectar Bush
- ~~FLUTTERBY GRANDÉ™ Sweet Marmalade Nectar Bush~~ **(Not required to be on this list- remove due to 0% B. davidii in parentage AND never made it to market)**
- ~~FLUTTERBY GRANDÉ™ Tangerine Dream Nectar Bush~~ **(Not required to be on this list- remove due to 0% B. davidii in parentage AND never made it to market)**
- ~~FLUTTERBY GRANDÉ™ Vanilla Nectar Bush~~ **(Remove- never made it to market)**
- ~~FLUTTERBY PETITE™ Snow White Nectar Bush~~ **(Remove- never made it to market)**
- ~~FLUTTERBY™ Pink Nectar Bush~~ **(Remove- never made it to market)**
- **FLUTTERBY PETITE™ ‘Blue Heaven’**
- **FLUTTERBY PETITE™ Tutti Frutti Pink**

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- Buddleja 'Ice Chip' (Formerly 'White Icing')
- Buddleja 'Inspired Pink' (syn ‘Pink Pagoda’)
- Buddleja 'Lilac Chip'
- Buddleja 'Miss Molly'
- Buddleja 'Miss Ruby'
- Buddleja 'Miss Violet'
- Buddleja 'Pink Micro Chip'
- **Buddleja ‘Pugster Blue’**
- Buddleja 'Purple Haze’
- **Buddleja weyeriana ‘Dim Sun’**
- **Buddleja weyeriana ‘Golden Glow’**
- **Buddleja weyeriana ‘Honeycomb’**
- **Buddleja weyeriana ‘Moonlight’**
- **Buddleja weyeriana ‘Sungold’**

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Proposed Revisions to the ODA Approved Butterfly Bush Cultivar List

May 17th, 2026

Adam DeLong
A Thousand Flowers, LLC
info@athousandflowers.us

Submitted to the Oregon Department of Agriculture

I respectfully submit the following recommendations regarding proposed amendments to OAR 603-052-1200, Section 5.D, (Buddleja davidii) with the goal of better serving Oregon nurseries, breeders, and residents.

As a licensed Oregon business owner, Buddleja breeder, and curator of one of the most complete Buddleja species collections in the United States, I offer the following ideas, observations, and concerns:

Key Issues Identified

1. Inconsistent Classification of Approved Cultivars
The current "ODA Approved Butterfly Bush Cultivars" list contains no pure (straight) *Buddleja davidii* cultivars. ALL listed entries are interspecific hybrids, which suggests they would be more appropriately categorized under the "Non-Regulated Interspecific Cultivars" list. This creates inconsistency and potential confusion in classification.

2. Severely Limited Availability for Consumers and Nurseries
As of May 2026, only nine (9) cultivars listed as approved sterile varieties are commercially available for purchase within the United States:

- *Buddleja* 'Asian Moon'
- *Buddleja* 'Blue Chip Jr.'
- *Buddleja* 'Ice Chip'
- *Buddleja* 'Purple Haze'
- *Buddleja* 'Peach Cobbler'
- **Buddleja* 'Lilac Chip'

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- **Buddleja* ‘Miss Molly’
- **Buddleja* ‘Miss Ruby’
- **Buddleja* ‘Miss Violet’

(*Note: The last four are currently proposed for removal.)

If these removals proceed, only five (5) cultivars will remain commercially available, significantly limiting consumer choice and negatively impacting nursery operations and sales for the state. (See attached ‘Butterfly Bush Availability’ spreadsheet.)

3. Inclusion of Non-Commercial or Irrelevant Cultivars
Certain cultivars listed, such as Buddleja ‘Tangerine Dream’ and ‘Sweet Marmalade,’ contain no B. davidii in the parentage and were never commercially released. Their inclusion further contributes to confusion and reduces the practical value of the approved list.

4. Ambiguity in Labeling Enforcement Language
OAR 603-052-1200 section 5.D, states:

> *“Plants being sold in Oregon that are labeled ‘Butterfly Bush’ are assumed to be B. davidii and will be subject to a stop sale order.”*

This language is overly broad and potentially misleading. There are over 40 recognized *Buddleja* species in cultivation in the United States, as well as numerous non-*davidii* hybrids, many of which are appropriately marketed as “butterfly bush.”

Additional clarification is needed to ensure that non-regulated species and hybrids are not inadvertently subject to enforcement actions due to labeling assumptions.

5. Potentially Overly Restrictive Testing and Trialing Standards
The current testing and trialing requirements may be overly stringent, resulting in the exclusion of cultivars that otherwise demonstrate low risk.

Overly restrictive standards can unintentionally limit market availability without proportionate ecological benefit. In practice, Oregon consumers may continue to source *Buddleja* cultivars from out-of-state suppliers, resulting in lost economic opportunity for Oregon nurseries.

6. Lack of a Viable Pathway for Breeders and Cultivar Introductions
The current approach is both overly restrictive and, at the same time, does not provide a functional pathway for new cultivar introductions to enter the pipeline.

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It is also worth carefully considering how many new and novel (and demonstrably sterile) *Buddleja* cultivars Oregon State University's breeding program has developed and successfully introduced to the state or national market over the past 15 years—if any. At present, it appears that none have been brought forward.

At the same time, independent breeders within Oregon are effectively excluded from contributing to this space. This dynamic limits innovation, reduces the availability of improved cultivars, and places the burden of advancement on an entity that is NOT producing new introductions.

Without a viable pathway for evaluation and approval, Oregon risks falling behind broader industry and breeding developments, while simultaneously restricting its own in-state production and economic potential.

Proposals/ solutions:

1. Improve Clarity and Organization of Approved Cultivar Listings
Update the ODA "Butterfly Bush Approved Cultivars" webpage to improve accuracy, clarity, and usability by:

- Clearly defining what constitutes a 'Buddleja davidii cultivar'
- Categorizing *Buddleja* cultivars appropriately (e.g., approved straight *B. davidii* cultivars category, and an approved interspecific hybrids category), or
- Consolidating all approved cultivars into a single, clearly organized list

2. Expand and Refine the Approved Cultivars List
Expanding the number of approved cultivars would support in-state sales and strengthen Oregon's nursery industry. Deciduous shrub sales in Oregon total approximately $73.7 million (ranked #3 nationally), with Buddleja davidii and its hybrids accounting for roughly 2% of U.S. sales (nearly $13 million), according to the USDA 2019 Census of Horticultural Specialties.

2a. Retain Previously Approved Cultivars Absent Evidence of Harm
Maintain approval of Buddleja 'Lilac Chip', 'Miss Molly', 'Miss Ruby', and 'Miss Violet' unless there is documented evidence of ecological impact specific to these cultivars.

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Their removal would reduce the number of commercially available, compliant cultivars in Oregon to an impractically limited selection (see attached ‘Butterfly Bush’ availability sheet).

2b. Add Widely Recognized Seedless Cultivars to the Approved List
Include well-established, seedless cultivars such as Buddleja ‘Bicolor’ and B. ‘Pugster Blue’ to expand the availability of compliant options for nurseries and consumers. (see attached ‘Butterfly Bush availability’ sheet)

2c. Consider modifying or relaxing the current, overly stringent trialing standards by prioritizing female fecundity in outdoor field conditions as the primary evaluation metric
A butterfly bush that demonstrates 98–100% seedlessness under natural, outdoor growing conditions should be considered sufficiently non-invasive for the consumer market. At present, many otherwise safe and viable cultivars appear to have been disqualified based on male fecundity (pollen production) and/or controlled greenhouse pollination results, which may not accurately reflect real-world performance.

Additionally, extending testing requirements to include subsequent generations of progeny—particularly in cultivars already exhibiting very low fecundity or near-sterility—places an unnecessary burden on the evaluation process. This level of testing is time-intensive and may exceed what is reasonably required to assess environmental risk.

2d. Include Previously Tested Low-Fertility Cultivars Not Currently on the Approved List
Consider adding some or all cultivars that have previously demonstrated less than 2% female fecundity in Oregon State University (OSU) trials but were not incorporated into the approved list. (see attached’ Butterfly Bush Availability’ sheet)

Supporting data from *Fingerprinting, Reproductive Behavior, and Pollinator Dynamics of Buddleja davidii and Interspecific Hybrids* (Still, C.M., in collaboration with Dr. Ryan Contreras) [2023] reinforces this position. As noted on page 53:
“Cultivars that did present a 98% reduction in fertility in 2020 included *B. davidii* Flutterby® Pink and interspecific hybrids ‘Asian Moon’, ‘Blue Chip Jr.’, ‘Blue Chip’, Flutterby Petite® ‘Blue Heaven’, Flutterby Petite® ‘Tutti-Fruitti’, ‘Honeycomb’, ‘Ice Chip’, ‘Pink Microchip’, ‘Purple Haze’, and unreleased Ball cultivars CP17WO1343, CP17WO2018, CP17WO2051, and CP17WO2083.”

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Given this documented performance, these cultivars appear to meet or exceed the functional threshold for low fertility and warrant reconsideration for inclusion.

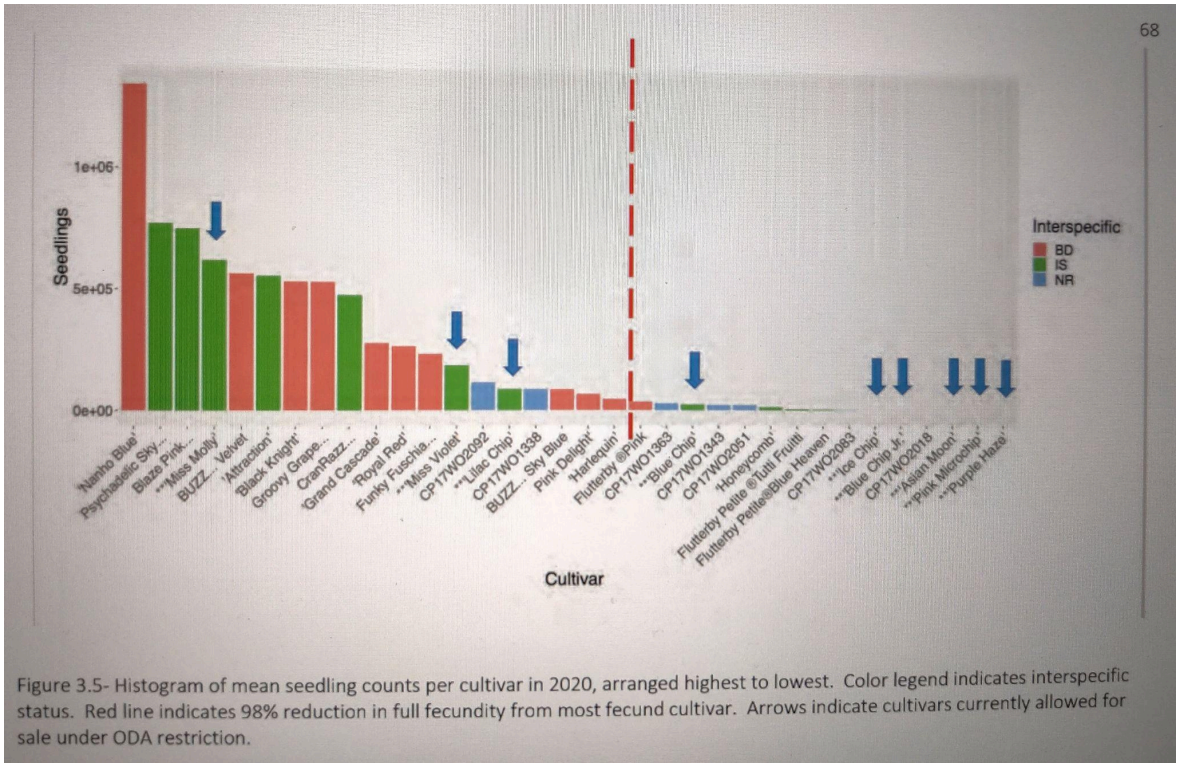
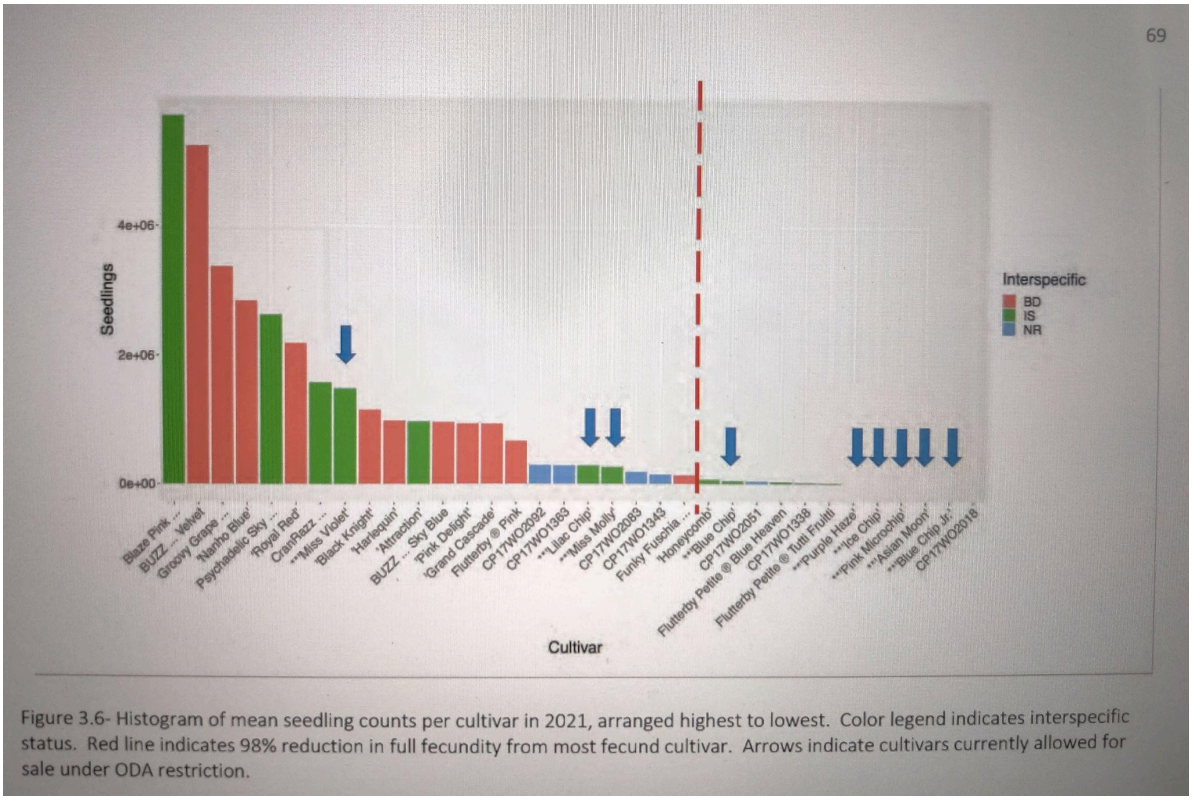


Figure 3.5- Histogram of mean seedling counts per cultivar in 2020, arranged highest to lowest. Color legend indicates interspecific status. Red line indicates 98% reduction in full fecundity from most fecund cultivar. Arrows indicate cultivars currently allowed for sale under ODA restriction.

2020 chart from *Fingerprinting, Reproductive Behavior, and Pollinator Dynamics of Buddleja davidii and Interspecific Hybrids* (Still, C.M., in collaboration with Dr. Ryan Contreras) [2023]

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2021 chart from *Fingerprinting, Reproductive Behavior, and Pollinator Dynamics of Buddleja davidii and Interspecific Hybrids* (Still, C.M., in collaboration with Dr. Ryan Contreras) [2023]

2e. Add *Buddleja × weyeriana* 'Honeycomb' and Related Cultivars to Approved List

Add *Buddleja × weyeriana* 'Honeycomb', its sports, and siblings to the "Non-Regulated Interspecific Cultivars" list based on the following:

- **Long-term performance data:**
  These cultivars have been grown for decades without evidence of invasive behavior. As noted in materials submitted by Dr. Contreras, "'Honeycomb' has very low fertility based on decades of evidence, though in one year of the study it exceeded the 2% relative fertility threshold."
- **Seed morphology:** *B. × weyeriana* seeds more closely resemble those of *Buddleja globosa* rather than *B. davidii*. They are **wingless**, heavier, and fall near the parent plant rather than dispersing long distances by wind. Notably, *B. globosa* is not considered invasive anywhere in the world and rarely self-seeds in garden settings. The same is true for B. x weyeriana. (See images below)
- **Reproductive biology:** Contrary to common assumptions, *B. × weyeriana* types are NOT self-fertile and do not appear to produce seed when isolated. Limited

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seed set may occur only when cross-pollinated with other *Buddleja*, and resulting seedlings are often sterile or exhibit very low viability.

There's little evidence that *B. x weyeriena* plants like B. 'Honeycomb' produce viable pollen. Perhaps the only record of B. x weyeriana pollinating another Buddleja is from OSU's 2024 study: *Relative Fecundity and Ploidy of 34 Buddleja cultivars* (Still, C.M & Dr. Contrares, R.), where only 3 seeds were found out of 75 different crosses.' More broadly, there are no known commercially released *Buddleja* hybrids that successfully use *B. × weyeriana* as a pollen parent, despite decades of attempts by breeders.

From *Fingerprinting, Reproductive Behavior, and Pollinator Dynamics of Buddleja davidii and Interspecific Hybrids* (Still, C.M., in collaboration with Dr. Ryan Contreras) [2023], page 53 states: "In fact, the most visited cultivar [by pollinators] in the 2021 season, B. × weyeriana 'Honeycomb', was one that **does not even produce pollen.**"

From Ream, J.A. (2006). *Production and Invasion of Butterfly Bush (Buddleja davidii) in Oregon.* Oregon State University Honors College and Bioresource Research,, page 8 states: "The seed germination rates also varied, from **2% in B. × weyeriana 'Moonlight'** to 92% in B. davidii var. nanhoensis 'Alba.'"

Page 30: "We found no escaped seedlings at **retail** nurseries."

Page 31: "In total across all **production** nurseries, fewer than 50 seedlings were found, and half of those were found at a single small nursery with less stringent production practices. The remainder probably resulted from successful rooting of butterfly bush clippings (from routine pruning operations) in gravel production sites. These suspect plants were found only in the immediate production area and not around the perimeter, or escaping."

- **Regulatory consistency:** *B. × weyeriana* cultivars are commercially available in all neighboring states, including WA, CA, ID, and NV. Oregon appears to be the only jurisdiction on Earth restricting these types despite their long history of safe cultivation.
- For example, the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) now states: "Interspecies crosses where *Buddleja davidii* is one parent are not quarantined or regulated." This allows hybrids with 50% *B. davidii* parentage (or less), plus ODA Approved Cultivars.

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B. davidii x B. globosa (F2) [1920] → B. weyeriana 'Moonlight'

→ B. weyeriana 'Golden Glow'

↓

B. weyeriana 'Sungold' (sport of 'Golden Glow')

↓

B. weyeriana 'Honeycomb' (sport of 'Sungold')

↓

B. weyeriana 'Dim Sun' (sport of 'Honeycomb')



B. Moonlight



B. Golden Glow



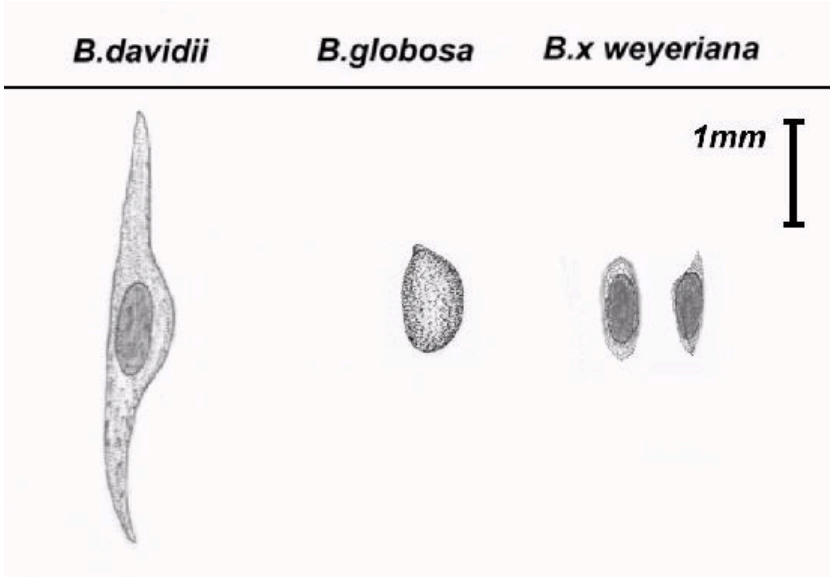
B. Sungold



B. Honeycomb

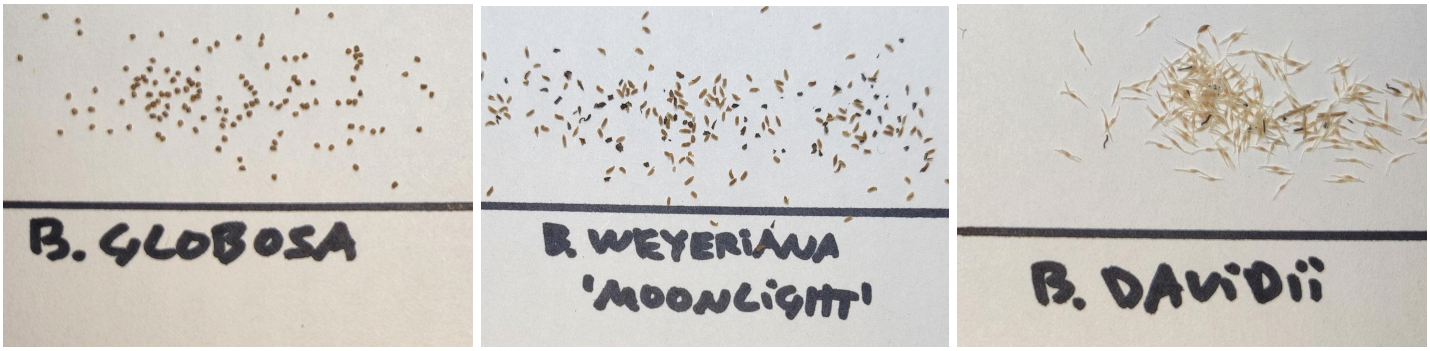


B. Dim Sun



https://www.buddlejagarden.co.uk/weyer.html

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3. Remove Non-davidii Entries
Remove cultivars that do not contain any B. davidii DNA and are not commercially relevant, such as B. ‘Tangerine Dream’ and B. ‘Sweet Marmalade’ to improve the accuracy and practical value of the list.

4. Revise Labeling Language for Accuracy and Fair Enforcement
Amend the current labeling rule to avoid folks broadly equating “butterfly bush” with B. davidii.

> Recommended revision:
>
> *‘Plants sold in Oregon under the common name “butterfly bush” that do not include a scientific/latin name or parentage information on the label or product page will be presumed to be Buddleja davidii and subject to stop-sale provisions.’*

5. Modify or Loosen Current Testing/Trialing Standards

- Refine current testing standards by prioritizing FEMALE fecundity as the primary evaluation criterion. Many otherwise low-risk cultivars appear to have been disqualified based solely on male fecundity.
- Additionally, reconsider the requirement to evaluate subsequent generations (progeny) for cultivars that already demonstrate very low fecundity, as this adds significant time and complexity without proportionate benefit.

6. Establish a system for Buddleja Breeders and a Clear, Accessible Pathway for New Cultivar Introduction
Develop a standardized, transparent, and cost-effective process for both evaluating new breeders and approving new cultivars, including:

- A defined annual submission window,

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- A preliminary screening or questionnaire for pre-qualification,
- Proactively completing seed viability testing protocols (AOSA standards) conducted by approved laboratories such as the OSU Seed Laboratory, or AGR Seed Testing Inc. (Salem, OR)
- Consideration of patent data and/or genetic lineage verification, where available,
- A reduced cost structure to encourage participation and innovation (not $10,000),
- Establish an evaluation pathway for cultivars that are fully sterile and do NOT produce any seed, where traditional germination testing is not applicable.

Closing

Thank you for the opportunity to provide input on these proposed rule changes. I respectfully encourage consideration of revisions that improve clarity and expand access to viable and low risk cultivars, while continuing to uphold Oregon's regulatory and environmental objectives.

Sincerely,

Adam DeLong

Literature Cited

Still, C.M. & Dr, Contrares, R. (2024) (*Relative Fecundity and Ploidy of 34 Buddleja Cultivars*),

Still, C.M. (in collaboration with Dr. Ryan Contreras). (2023). *Fingerprinting, Reproductive Behavior, and Pollinator Dynamics of Buddleja davidii and Interspecific Hybrids*

Ream, J.A. (2006). *Production and Invasion of Butterfly Bush (Buddleja davidii) in Oregon.* Oregon State University Honors College and Bioresource Research.

Large, A. (2025) Buddleja x weyeriana. The Buddleja Garden. https://www.buddlejagarden.co.uk/weyer.html

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Agenda Item 9: Japanese Beetle Program Updates

Board of Agriculture Meeting – June 3-5, 2026

Introduction

The Board will hear updates on the Japanese beetle (JB) eradication program at ODA.

Background

In 2016, Japanese beetle was detected by ODA in northwest Portland in Washington County, Oregon. The Japanese beetle, a native of Japan, is a destructive garden pest that was first found in the United States in New Jersey in 1916. It gradually moved across the Eastern United States and is well known for eating the flowers, leaves, berries, and fruit of over 300 species of plants. In the last 30 years, Japanese beetle has been detected and successfully eradicated in Oregon several times. The goal of the program is to eradicate Japanese beetle before breeding populations can establish. The pest poses significant threat to roses, grapes, orchard fruits, cane berries, corn, hops, outdoor cannabis, and urban forest trees.

The Oregon Legislature provided ODA an additional $1.8 million in General Funds to continue the work of the Japanese beetle eradication program over the 2026 and 2027 crop years. During the 2025 Legislative Session, funding was not allocated for the JB program. This renewed investment reflects a strong commitment to the agency's mission to protect Oregon and promote key agricultural sectors.

Program Effectiveness

Since 2016, ODA's work reduced beetle numbers by 92%. Recent survey data from 2025 showed that 1,918 beetles were trapped across Oregon, with most captured at a single property in Washington County. With the additional investment from the Legislature, ODA can continue its work to protect Oregon's agricultural economy.

Next Steps

In March, ODA sent online consent formas and notifications to properties in affected areas to request consent for treatment of JB. Treatment is time sensitive as it must be applied at the right time to be effective.

Agenda Item 10: Organic Farming Research Foundation Updates

Board of Agriculture Meeting – June 3-5, 2026

Introduction

The Board will hear updates from Dominica Navarro, Deputy Director at the Organic Farming Research Foundation (OFRF).

OFRF Background

The goal of the Organic Farming Research Foundation (OFRF), a non-profit organization founded in 1990, is to advance organic agriculture through scientific research. As a champion of organic farmers across the U.S., we work to foster the improvement and widespread adoption of organic farming systems by cultivating organic research, education, and federal policies that bring more farmers and acreage into organic production. Through these efforts, we are working to create a more resilient and sustainable agricultural system that values healthy environments and healthy people.

OFRF grant funding advances scientific knowledge and improves the practices, ecological sustainability, and economic prosperity of organic farming. To date, OFRF has invested over $3M and awarded 355 grants. Research results from OFRF-funded grants are provided for free.

Providing educational resources is also an important part of our mission. Our recent Soil Health and Organic Farming series of guidebooks and webinars provide an analysis of decades of research related to building soil health and organizes it by topic for greater accessibility and ease-of-use. All of our educational materials online and available for free.

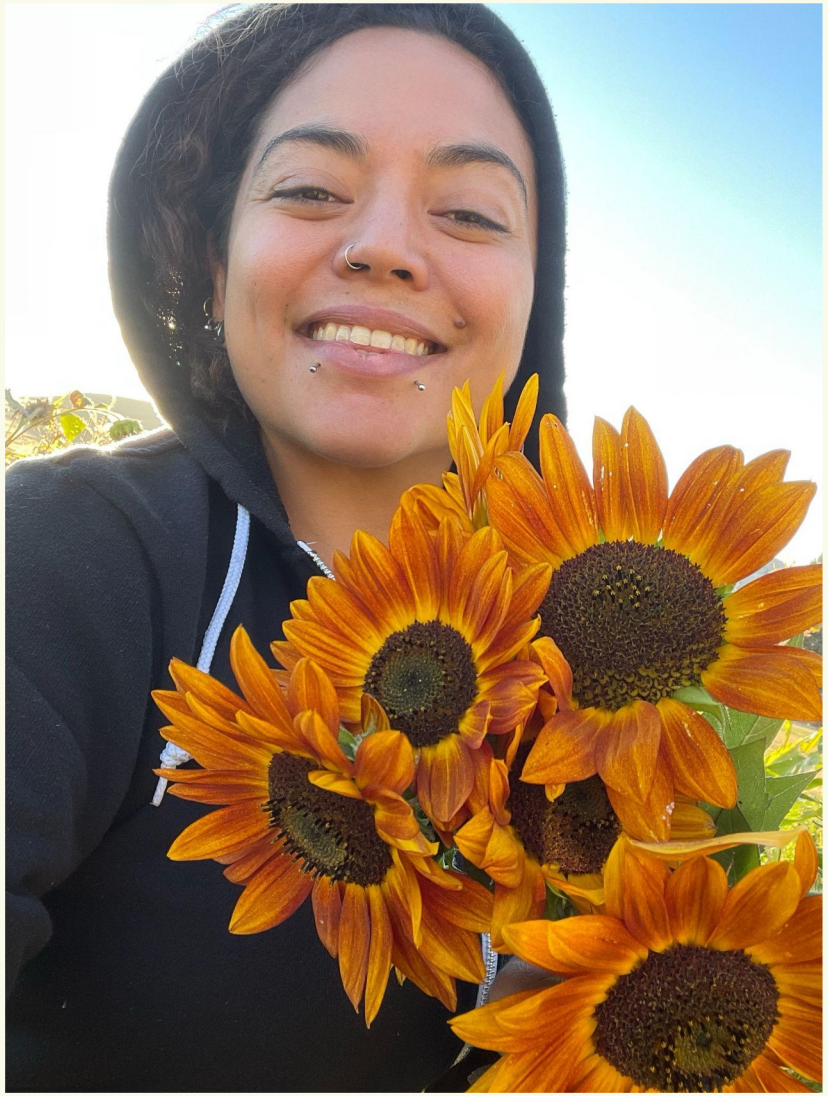
Our third core area is advocating for federal programs and policies that support the unique needs of organic agriculture and working to ensure the voices of organic

farmers and ranchers are heard in Washington, DC. In 2002, OFRF was instrumental in securing the first dedicated USDA funding for organic agriculture of $3 million annually. In the 2008 Farm Bill, OFRF worked to secure $78 million for organic research, a historic five-fold increase from the $15 million allocated in the expiring 2002 legislation. Now in the 2018 Farm Bill, we can proudly say that USDA's funding for organic agriculture research became permanent, steadily increasing to $50 million annually by 2023.

ORGANIC FARMING RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Oregon Department of Agriculture Board Meeting

6/5/2026



ORGANIC FARMING RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Dominica Navarro

Deputy Director

My journey to ag work in Oregon.

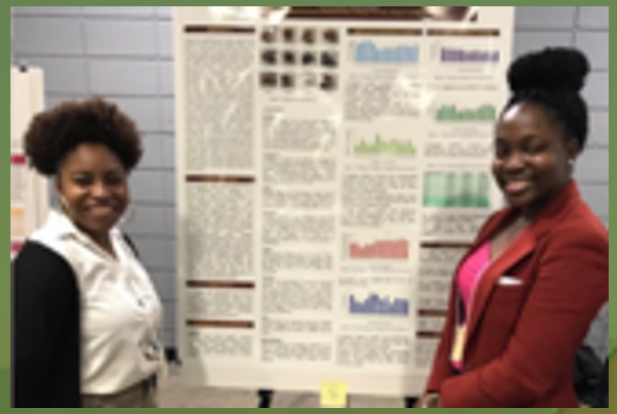
Organic Farming Research Foundation

Mission: To foster the improvement and widespread adoption of organic farming systems.

Vision: Organic farming as the leading form of agriculture, leading to healthy and resilient people, ecosystems, and economies.



Organic Farming Research Foundation



RESEARCH

Identify and funds innovative on-farm research that advances scientific knowledge, and the ecological and economic prosperity of organic farming.



EDUCATION

Translate research findings into free resources and educational materials that help organic farmers and ranchers implement best practices.



ADVOCACY

Advocate for federal programs and policies that support organic agriculture, ensuring the voices of organic farmers and ranchers are heard in Washington, D.C.



Our Values

- We are science-based.
- We support an interdisciplinary, systems-based approach to agricultural sustainability.
- We recognize healthy, living soil as the foundation of sustainable and successful farming.
- We advance organic agriculture as a solution to climate change.
- We strive to understand all the impacts and opportunities in agriculture to ensure a diverse and equitable food system that benefits everyone.



OFRF is all over the country!



Organic Research

- Prioritize on-farm research that advances ecological organic practices and climate resilience.

- Identify challenges to ensure that research meets the needs of organic farmers and those striving to adopt organic systems.

- Advance organic research through innovative partnerships by connecting farmers and researchers.

- Provide resources, guidance, and professional development to foster and cultivate the next generation of organic researchers (including farmer-researchers).

Grower Education

- **Organic Research Hub hub.ofrf.org**
  - a curated collection of scientific and technical resources to help organic farmers understand and solve their production challenges.
- ***Farmers Guide to Conducting On-Farm Research***
  - Available in both English and Spanish
- **Seeds of Success Webinar series**
  - Farmer-to-Farmer & Farmer-to-Researcher
- **And so much more!**



Check out our free educational resources at ofrf.org

Policy Priorities

- **Investing in Organic Research**
  - USDA research investments into organic agriculture topics proportionally reflect the industry's growing market share.
- **Amplifying Economic Benefit of Organic**
  - Rural communities and economies benefit from the organic economic engine.
- **Increasing Technical Support**
  - USDA and State Technical and Financial Support Agencies continue to work to increase Organic Producers' utilization of their resources.



Impacts of Storytelling

A Nebraska organic farmer, on the transition to organic production:

"I used to write checks to chemical companies, now I write them to my kids."

NEW BLOG

A small-scale organic, urban farmer in Arizona, on the motivation to grow:



"I want to ensure my neighbors of all races, backgrounds, and ethnicities have nutrient-rich foods." -Rachel Opio

NEW BLOG

farmer spotlight:

Three Springs Farm

Eastern Oklahoma



Moore Family Farms, in North Carolina, is run by the father-son team, Robert & Dakota.



"Fertilizer prices skyrocketed between 2019 and 2021, and we couldn't afford to buy them. We did a lot of research into organic and decided to jump in." -Dakota Moore

NEW BLOG

Why Organic?







Organic is Regenerative

Organic is Regenerative



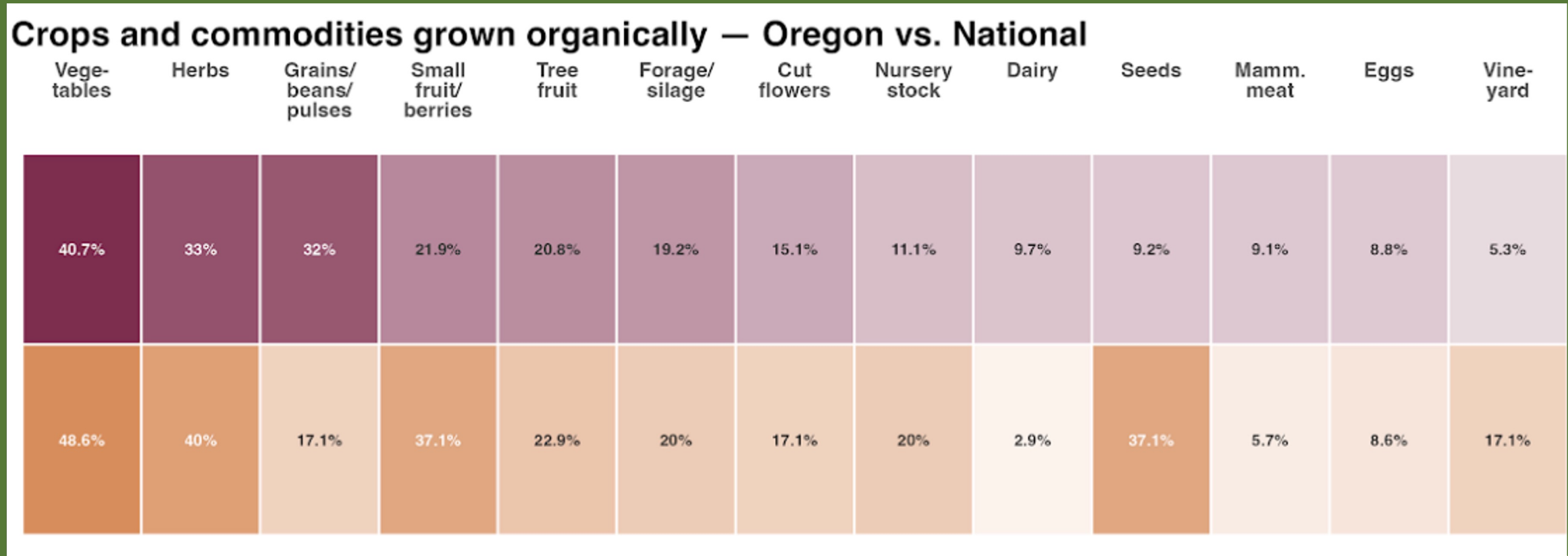
ORGANIC IS:

- Climate-Friendly
- Healthy for Soils
- Protective of Biodiversity
- Systems-Focused
- Good for the Economy
- Safer for Farmworkers & Rural Residents
- Better for People
- Better for Animals
- Third-Party Certified
- Non-GMO
- Tried and True
- Evolving

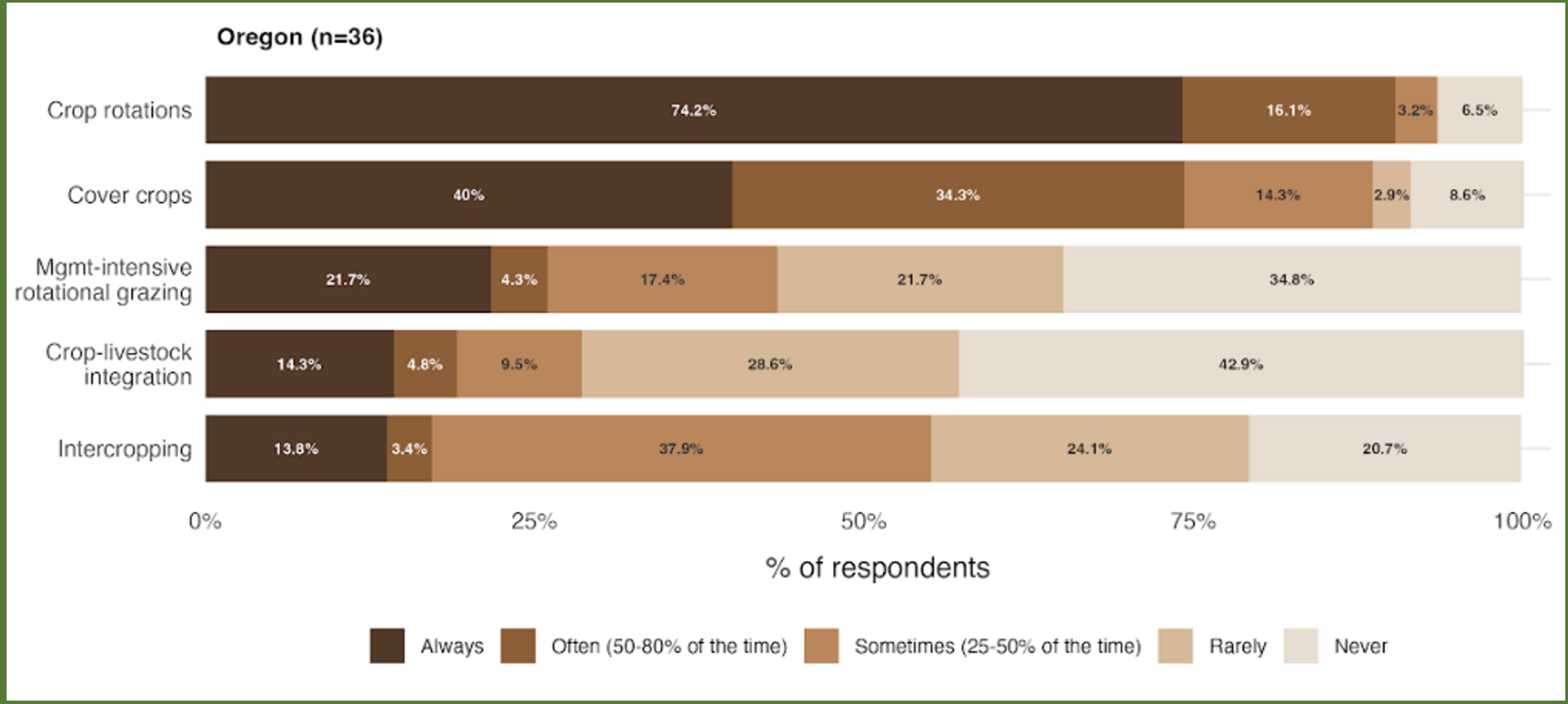
Organic Ag in Oregon -

Organic Farmer Survey Results

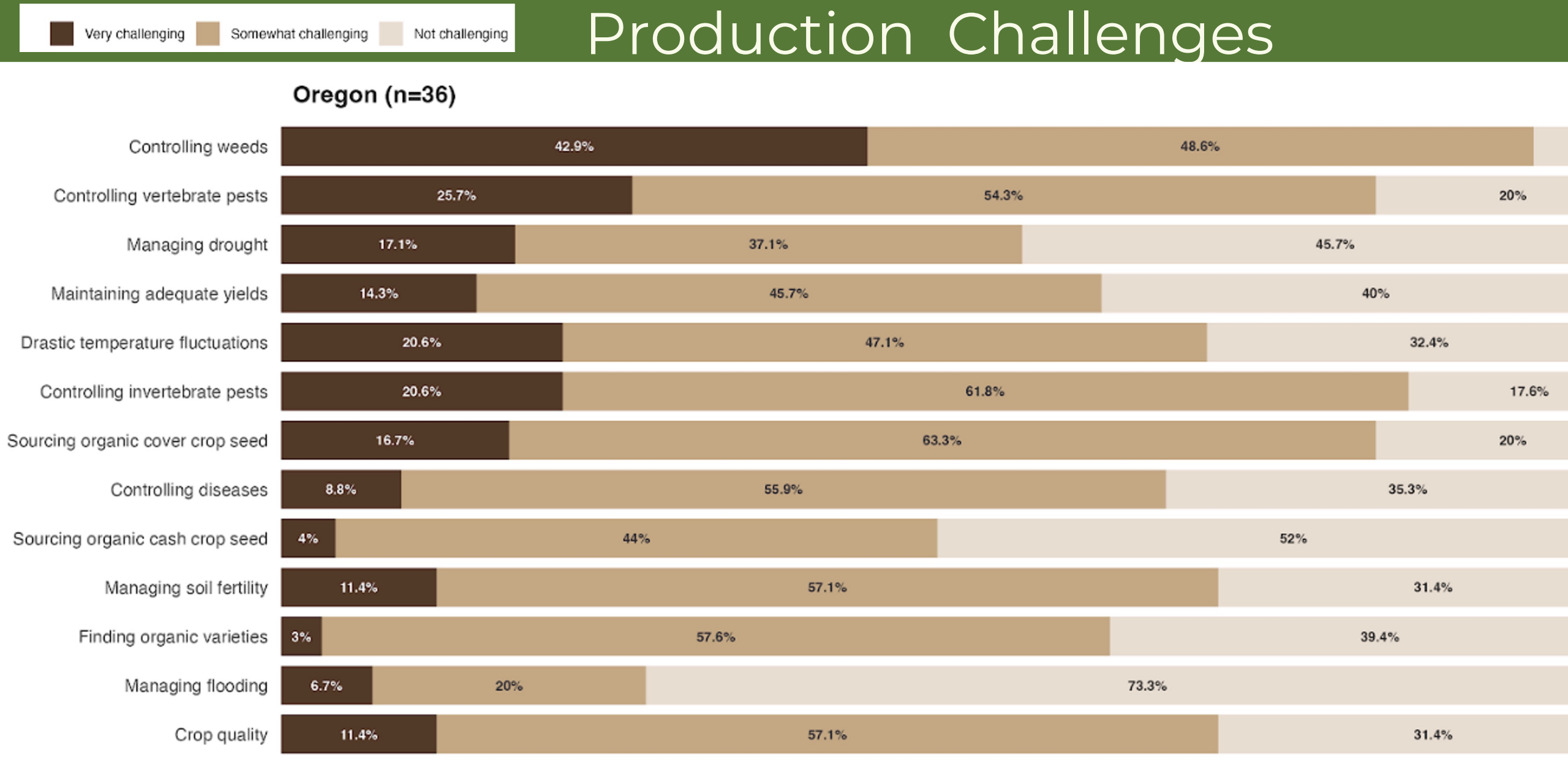
- We survey organic farmers every ~5 years to better understand farmers needs and challenges.
- Of the ~490 organic farms in Oregon, we received responses from 37 (=7.5%)
- Respondents are primarily organic or in transition to organic.



Organic Ag in Oregon - Practice Frequency

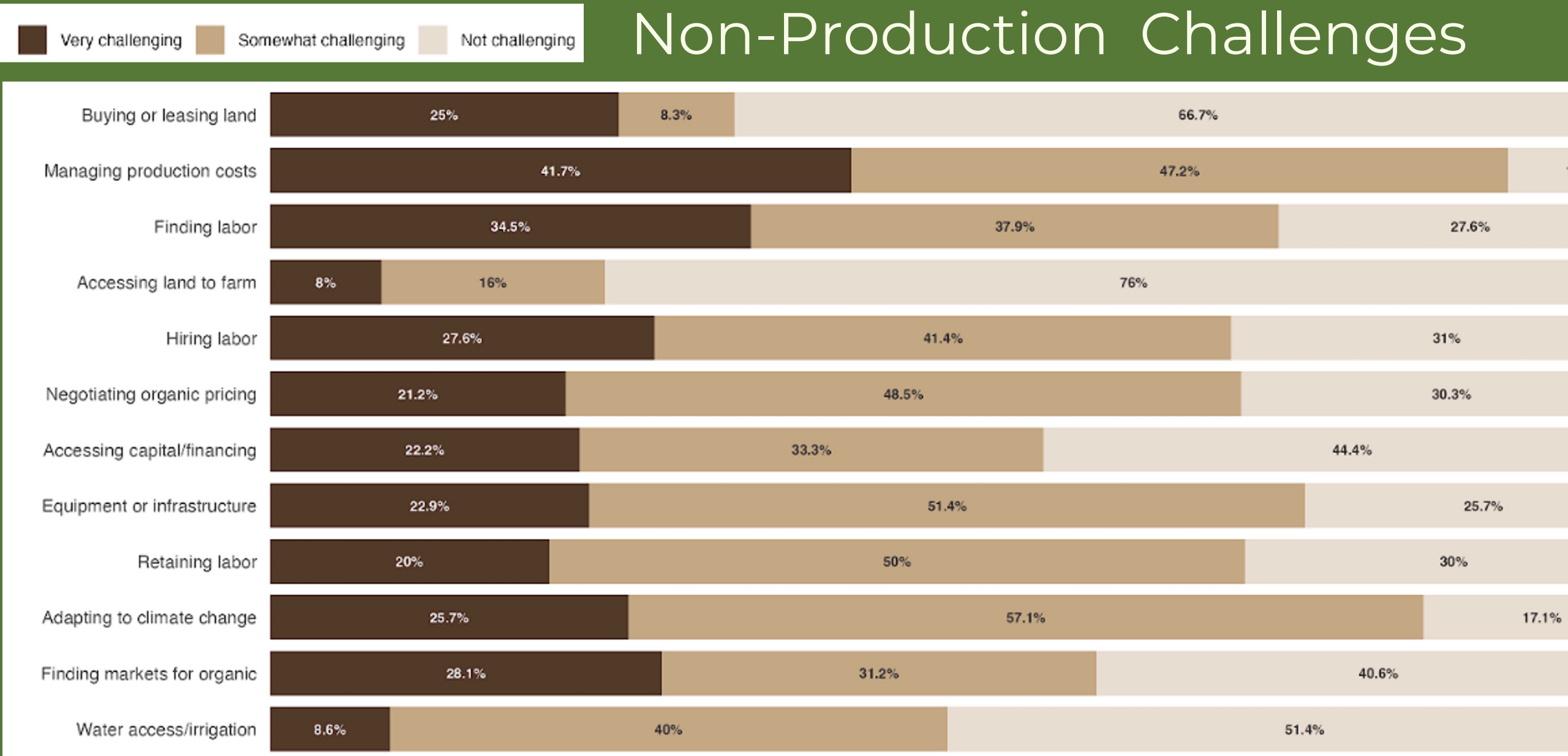


Organic Ag in Oregon- Production Challenges

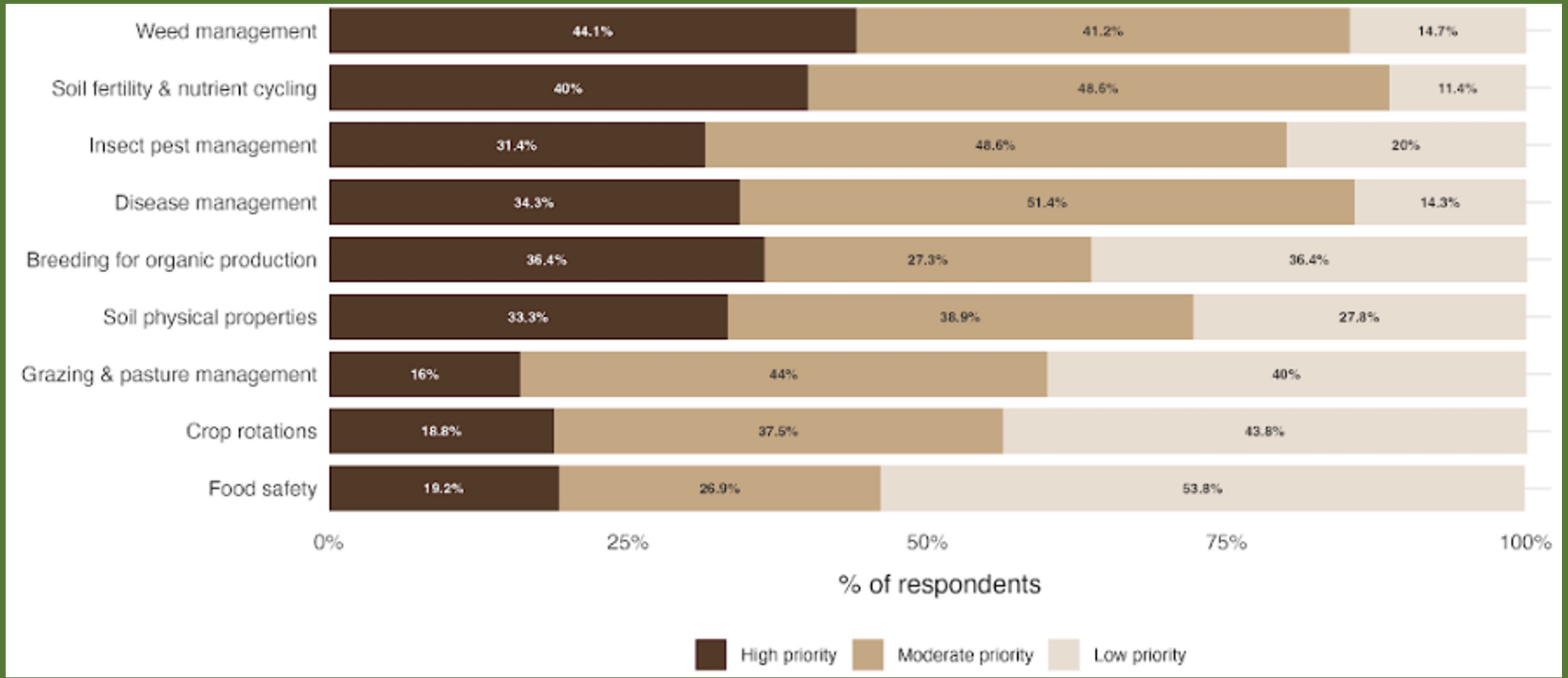


Organic Ag in Oregon-

Non-Production Challenges



Organic Ag in Oregon-
Research Priorities



Q&A



OFRF ‘Organic 101’ Field Day at Stepping Stone Farm, Mosier OR

Stay in contact!

Join OFRF's monthly newsletter to stay engaged with us.

Thank You

Agenda Item 11: Project OneODA Updates

Board of Agriculture Meeting – June 3-5, 2026

Introduction

The Board will hear updates on ODA's I.T. and process modernization project, Project OneODA from ODA's Chief Information Officer, Ryan Schlunz.

Background

During the 2025 Legislative Session, ODA received a $9.4 million investment from the Legislature to modernize ODA's information technology infrastructure. The Project will migrate ODA's operating platform from Apple to Microsoft and develop a database to house all programs for permitting, invoicing, compliance transactions, and reporting on one central platform. The goal is to improve licensing and permitting processes for ODA's customers and improve staff efficiency across all programs. It is not just about the technology – it is about revolutionizing and improving all processes at ODA to better serve Oregonians.



Project OneODA

A resilient tomorrow for generations to come.

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

What is Project OneODA?

A series of projects to replace outdated and misaligned agency processes and technologies.

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

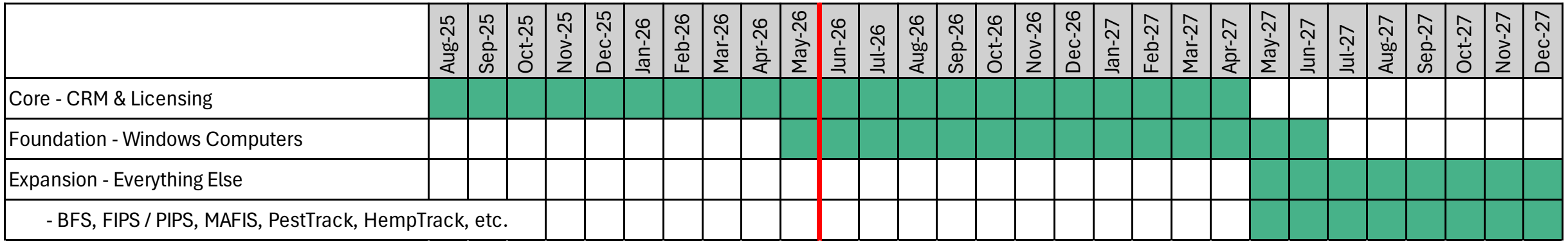
OneODA Project List



- ✓ Windows Computers (“Foundation”)
- ✓ CRM & Licensing (“Core”)
- ✓ Everything Else (“Expansion”)

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High Level Timeline





The ODA Way

Improve how Programs operate and how customers experience the Agency.

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OneODA

Designed with you in mind

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



What's Different?

Why is this one going to succeed?

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Jason Adams
Amanda Drewry
Linda Fosberg
Mathew Goddard
Patrick Gulan
Weston Hustace
Melanie Kratzer
Cassandra Kontas
Sabrina Martinez
Emily Miller
Damon Morsett
Holly Pilcher
Juan Quiroz
Ryan Schlunz

Jenn Ambrose
Troy Abercrombie
Andrea Boyer
Annie Blietz
Maria Marquez
Eric Morris
Peter Parker
Laura Passage
Sarah Schwab
Ryan Scholz
Nichole Solarzano
Cathy Flager

Chris Benneman
Lisa Charpilloz-Hanson
Adam Crawford
Lindsay Eng
Casey Prentiss
Rusty Rock
Jonathan Sandau
Isaak Stapleton

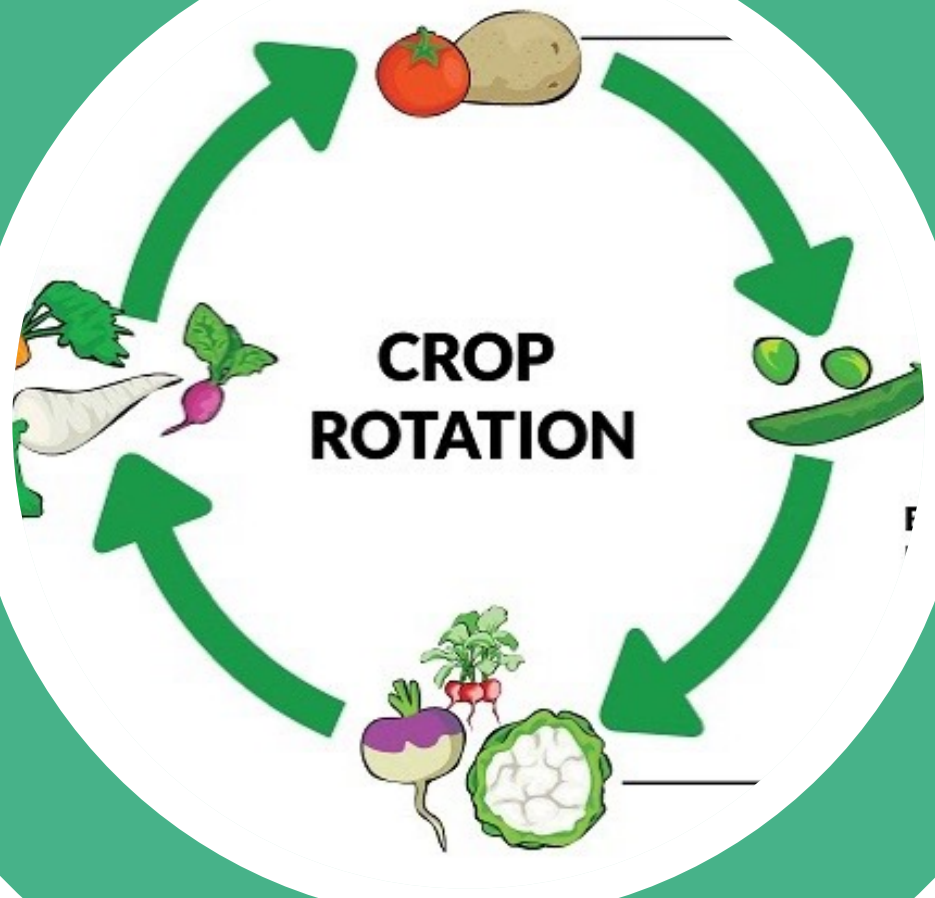
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What's Different

Your input matters

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What's Different

Timing is everything

OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE



Project OneODA

A resilient tomorrow for generations to come.

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agenda Item 12: General Public Comment

Board of Agriculture Meeting – June 3-5, 2026

Introduction

The Board will hear verbal public comments during this agenda item. Public comment will be limited to three minutes per person, or shorter depending on time availability and the number of people providing public comment.

As of the date of this document, the following people have signed up to provide public comment:

- Jan Lee – Clackamas SWCD – Ag Land and Renewable Energy Siting

6/5/2026

TO: THE OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.\

PUBLIC COMMENT AND CONCERNS.

Oregon is a natural resource state with 15 million acres of EFU farmland. Gov Tom McCall and farmer Hector McPherson created the land use system to protect those lands.

Items I would like to see the department reactivate and encourage:

- Do not stop the land-use protection unit of ODA.
- Encourage the removal of the ban on small scale nuclear in Oregon. Wind and solar farms should not be placed on tillable lands. I was told Sherman County has applications for 80,000 acres of solar on their 240,000 dryland wheat acres,
- Foster and speak against the ban of natural gas. The cleanest form of fossil fuel.
- Reactivate the Jordan Cove project at Coos Bay to export timber, liquid natural gas and farm commodities. There is a true need for a deep-water port for ag exports other than Portland. Even a fuel refinery, Oregon is totally dependent on the pipeline from Seattle.
- We import all our fertilizer. It is way pass time to return nitrogen/urea plant somewhere along the Columbia River and natural gas pipeline.
- Help amend the Endangered Species Act, species protection should not be total historical range bans. Pick smaller habitat zones to save them, no statewide bans of farm and forest use. Stop taxpayers from paying the cost of environment lawsuits win or lose.
- Appeal HB 2709 that gave all 242 cities in Oregon the right to have 20 year growth rings onto farmland for urban housing and industrial use. If should be a county responsibility. Jefferson County commissioners can place growth on sagebrush east of Madras and not on farmland of Culver and Metolius. Why do St Paul and Donald have to grow on the valley floor?
- Continue to support funding for water conservation and storage project for the Deschutes Basin and save North Unit's critical mass of 59,000 acres.
- Speak against those misplaced retail farm stands on our best ag land. To not allow accessory dwellings under the guise of affordable housing, young farmers need to buy farmland at farmland prices not urban and house infrastructure that would be place on the parcel that no young farmer wants or can afford.

- The 59,000-acre critical mass of NUID farm supports three tractor dealers and three seed and fertilizer dealerships.
- Ag overtime is hurting all the NUID Farmers that irrigate 24 hours a day and change their water every 12 hours. It is not just the dairy farmers that need relief. With water so scarce, we move and change water at all times of the day.

Respectfully submitted,

Gary Harris

541-325-6949

Agenda Item 13: Renewable Energy and Agricultural Lands

Board of Agriculture Meeting – June 3-5, 2026

Introduction

The Board of Agriculture will hear updates from both the Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE) and the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) about recent and upcoming work related to the Governor's Executive Order 25-29 "Executive Order on Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Advancing Oregon's Clean Energy Future."

Both ODOE and DLCD senior staff and leadership will provide updates related to this work and how it intersects with Oregon agriculture and food production. Included for reference is:

- EO 25-29
- DLCD's "Land Use Planning Goals" Summary
- Draft DLCD staff report from DLCD on EO 25-29

Report on Siting and Permitting Large-Scale Electricity Infrastructure

The Oregon Department of Energy is developing a report directed by Executive Order 25-29 that examines siting and permitting processes for clean energy projects, energy storage, and transmission infrastructure. This report evaluates statutory authorities, rules, and practices to identify opportunities for greater efficiency while maintaining strong protections for public health, communities, and natural resources. ODOE is preparing to solicit public comments on a draft version of the report. This summary provides further information to support greater understanding of and engagement for this project.

Background

To comply with Governor Kotek's Executive Order 25-29 section I(2)(c), the Oregon Department of Energy is developing a report to evaluate and recommend updates on siting and permitting processes. This is one of several activities underway that further implementation of the Oregon Energy Strategy.

The Oregon Energy Strategy identified five pathways that together represent the direction Oregon needs to take to meet its energy policy objectives – including an energy transition that will deliver clean, reliable, and affordable energy to all Oregonians. The five pathways are: (1) Energy Efficiency, (2) Clean Electricity, (3) Electrification, (4) Low-Carbon Fuels, and (5) Resilience. The second pathway, Clean Electricity, highlights the need to increase transmission capacity to access out-of-state generation resources as well as the potential benefits – from energy resilience to local economic development – of deploying more clean energy generation within the state. The Energy Strategy calls for the state to facilitate energy infrastructure enhancement and expansion while avoiding, minimizing, and mitigating negative impacts on Tribal cultural resources, energy burden, natural and working lands, and communities (Policy 2a).

Input Received So Far

ODOE's initial open comment period during February and March 2026 was a combined public engagement

EO 25-29 I.2.c. Streamline Clean Energy Siting: "ODOE [and other agencies] ... shall evaluate and recommend actions to update siting and permitting processes to facilitate deployment of renewable energy, energy storage, and grid infrastructure needed to deliver reliable and affordable clean energy to Oregon consumers.

(i) Agencies shall evaluate existing authorities, rules, and practices to identify opportunities to streamline or increase the efficiency of siting and permitting processes within their jurisdiction for projects that: (1) Benefit Oregon ratepayers and enable clean energy projects to interconnect onto the grid; and/or (2) Involve upgrades to existing grid infrastructure and transmission expansion or co-location of renewable energy resources in existing rights of way.

(ii) Where opportunities are found to exist, agencies shall recommend actions to: (1) Streamline existing processes; (2) Establish parallel paths that enable required studies, reviews, and approval processes to occur contemporaneously; and/or (3) Facilitate or accelerate interconnections for projects that reduce emissions, improve reliability, and benefit Oregon ratepayers.

Agencies shall bring recommended proposed actions for discussion with their Boards or Commissions and will report their findings and recommendations to the Governor no later than September 1, 2026."

process for this report and the Report on Reducing Barriers to Clean Energy Deployment. ODOE will provide both reports to the Governor's Office on September 1, 2026, as directed in Executive Order 25-29.

In an online comment portal, ODOE posed 19 questions to commenters about their professional or lived experiences of developing a clean energy facility or participating in a development process, and the barriers they experienced. ODOE also asked commenters for input on potential solutions. In response, ODOE received 12 written public comment submissions from a range of interested parties. ODOE also held two listening sessions to receive oral comments, which were attended by 19 interested persons. A compilation of comments received is posted on ODOE's website.

Draft Report

A draft report is being developed for public comment and to solicit additional ideas. The draft report will provide an overview of the Energy Facility Siting process and how it compares to local and federal permitting processes. This analysis of the current siting and permitting processes will help readers better understand where efforts have been made and where further streamlining may be possible. It will also provide specific information about authorities, standards, timelines, and review processes in relation to renewable energy projects and transmission line projects. The report will discuss rulemaking efforts to streamline the site certificate and amendment process, Siting Division process improvement activities, and opportunities for further improvements such as use of artificial intelligence and streamlining contested case reviews.

As required by Executive Order 25-29, ODOE plans to bring all draft recommendations in the draft report to the Energy Facility Siting Council for discussion at a public meeting during the next public comment period, which will open in mid-June.

Next Steps

- Sign up to receive email notices about future comment opportunities.
- Questions about this project? Email AskEnergy@energy.oregon.gov
- Questions about the implementation of the Oregon Energy Strategy? Email energy.strategy@energy.oregon.gov

Oregon Department of **ENERGY**

Overview of Select ODOE Activities

Janine Benner, Director
June 5, 2026



OREGON DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

AGENDA

- Overview of ODOE's Energy and Climate Policy Work
- Deeper dive: Energy Strategy and Executive Order 25-29
  - Reducing Barriers to Clean Energy Deployment
  - Streamlining Clean Energy Siting
- Deeper dive: Climate change activities
- Next Steps

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Leading Oregon to a safe, equitable, clean, and sustainable energy future.

Our Mission

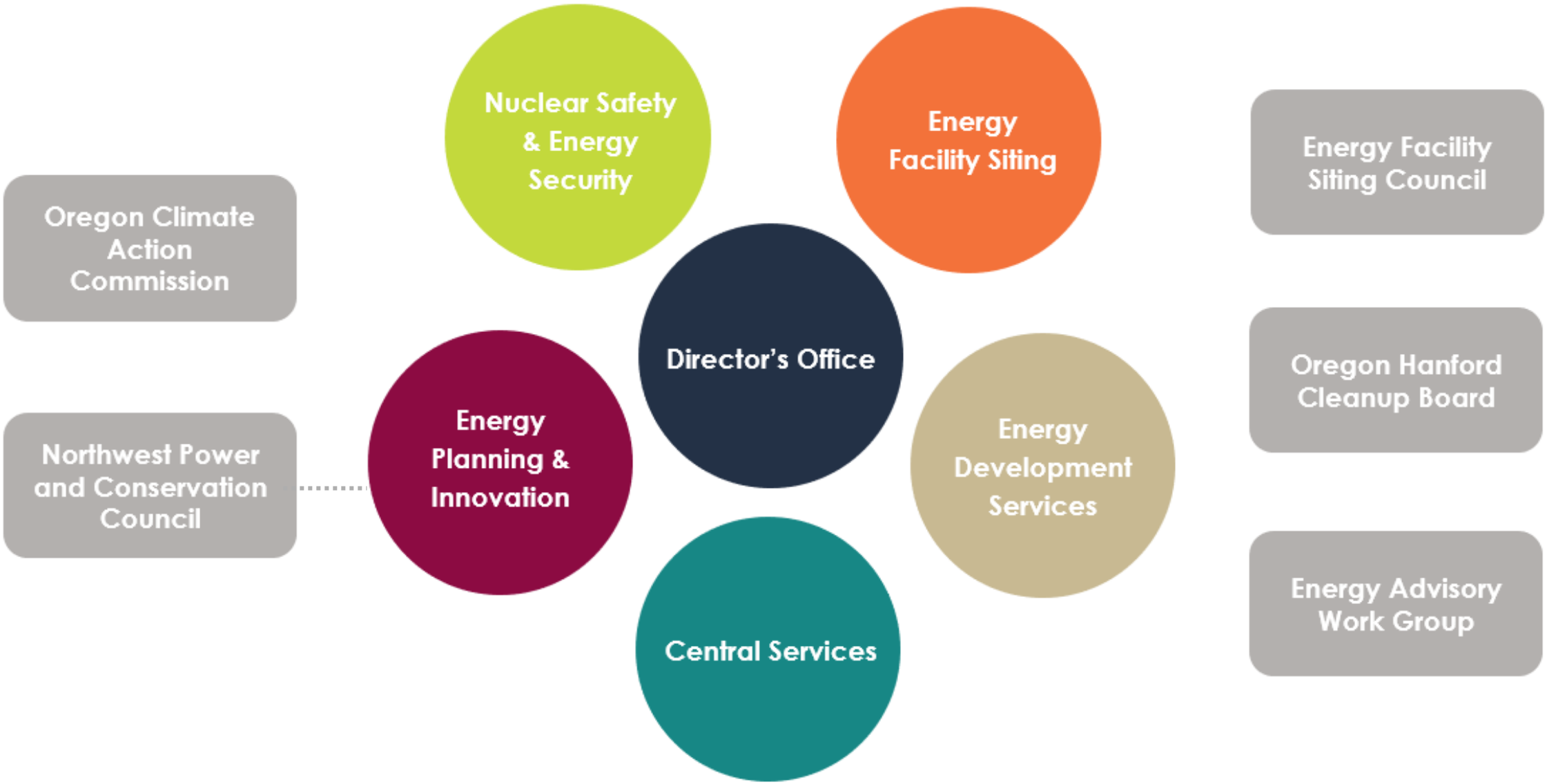
The Oregon Department of Energy helps Oregonians make informed decisions and maintain a resilient and affordable energy system. We advance solutions to shape an equitable clean energy transition, protect the environment and public health, and responsibly balance energy needs and impacts for current and future generations.

What We Do

On behalf of Oregonians across the state, the Oregon Department of Energy achieves its mission by providing:

- A Central Repository of Energy Data, Information, and Analysis
- A Venue for Problem-Solving Oregon's Energy Challenges
- Energy Education and Technical Assistance
- Regulation and Oversight
- Energy Programs and Activities

AGENCY PROGRAM DIVISIONS AND STANDING COUNCILS/GROUPS



Key Reports/Orders at a Glance



Oregon Energy Strategy

A guide and vision for Oregon in advancing toward its energy policy objectives



Biennial Energy Report

A reoccurring update on energy production, use, costs, and progress on state goals over time



TIGHGER

(Transformational Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reductions)

Accounting of expected GHG emissions reductions



Energy Security Plan

Plan/respond/recover from events that disrupt energy



Executive Order 25-29

Directs agency action and outlines specific steps

Five Pathways to Guide Oregon



1. Energy Efficiency. Advance energy efficiency across buildings, industry, and transportation sectors, including by expanding access to and appeal of multimodal transportation options, to deliver the benefits of a more efficient energy system.



2. Clean Electricity. Secure reliable, affordable, and clean electricity by expanding the electricity system and incorporating load flexibility.



3. Electrification. Increase electrification of end uses across transportation, buildings, and industry, while safeguarding reliability, promoting affordability, and maximizing opportunities to use load flexibility as a resource.



4. Low-Carbon Fuels. Advance the use of low-carbon fuels in the hardest-to-electrify end uses and to maintain a reliable electric grid.



5. Resilience. Strengthen resilience across all levels of the energy system, including utilities, communities, and customers, enhancing Oregon's ability to adapt to climate change and mitigate other risks.

Implementation of each pathway must consider burdens and benefits to environmental justice communities and apply an equity lens to prevent further disproportionate impacts to historically and currently marginalized communities.

Executive Order 25-29

- Prioritize Implementation of the Oregon Energy Strategy Pathways
- Get Clean Energy Projects Built
  - Reduce Barriers to Clean Energy Deployment - I(2)(a)
  - Streamline Clean Energy Siting - I(2)(c)
  - Develop a Framework for Strategic Transmission Siting - I(2)(e)
- Build a Resilient Clean Energy Economy
  - Develop Public Private Partnerships - I(3)(a)
  - Evaluate Emerging Clean Energy Technologies - I(3)(b)
- Accountability, Coordination, and Progress on Implementation

Executive Order: https://www.oregon.gov/gov/eo/eo-25-29.pdf

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Reducing Barriers to Clean Energy Deployment

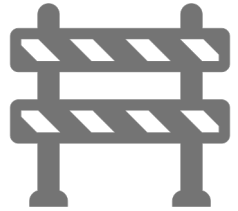
EO 25-29: "The Oregon Department of Energy, in coordination with the Public Utility Commission and the Department of Land Conservation and Development, shall inventory, assess, and analyze barriers to the permitting, construction and interconnection of clean energy projects and associated infrastructure. ODOE will recommend actions to overcome those barriers while balancing opportunities for public participation with the state's interest in accelerating deployment of clean energy infrastructure that benefits Oregon ratepayers."

Draft report currently out for public comment; comments due July 2, 2026

Final report due to the Governor on September 1, 2026

Barriers identified:

- Cost
- Unexpected delays
- Limited cross-jurisdictional coordination
- Limited availability of equipment and supplies
- Limited staffing capacity
- Unmet workforce needs
- Limited grid capacity



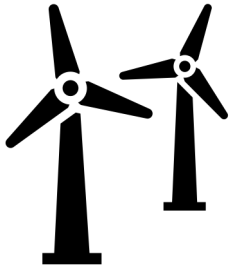
Streamlining Clean Energy Siting

Oregon Energy Strategy, Clean Electricity Policy 2a: "Facilitate energy infrastructure enhancement and expansion while avoiding, minimizing, and mitigating negative impacts on energy burden, natural and working lands, tribal cultural resources, and communities."

EO 25-29: "Agencies…shall evaluate and recommend actions to update siting and permitting processes to facilitate deployment of renewable energy, energy storage, and grid infrastructure needed to deliver reliable and affordable clean energy to Oregon consumers."

Draft report will be posted for public comment later this month

Final report due to the Governor on September 1, 2026



OREGON DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Current Climate-Related Work Underway

Work product	**Natural Climate Solutions and Metrics Analysis**	**Natural & Working Lands Goal Setting**	**TIGHGER 2.0 (Transformational Integrated Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction)**
Purpose	Develop **metrics to track progress and outcomes over time** to evaluate the positive and negative effects of natural climate solutions on communities, economies, and ecosystems, and to measure climate mitigation benefit (as directed by ORS 468A.193).	Oregon Climate Action Commission to adopt **nonbinding goals to increase net carbon sequestration and storage** across Oregon's landscape over time (as directed by ORS 468A.193(6)). Commission to review current recommended goals and retain, revise, or add new goals.	Assess Oregon's **progress toward meeting the state's greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals** (as directed by ORS 468A.250). Draft measures that could help close the gap between project emissions reductions and Oregon's goals.
Timeline	• Final report late summer/fall 2026	• Vote on adoption July 17, 2026	• Final report summer 2026

Transformational Integrated Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Program (TIGHGER 2.0)

Phase 1:

- Forecast of GHG Emissions & Reductions by sector.
- Assess the impact of existing programs and policies (through 2035 and 2050).
- Quantify the gap in meeting our goals.

Phase 2:

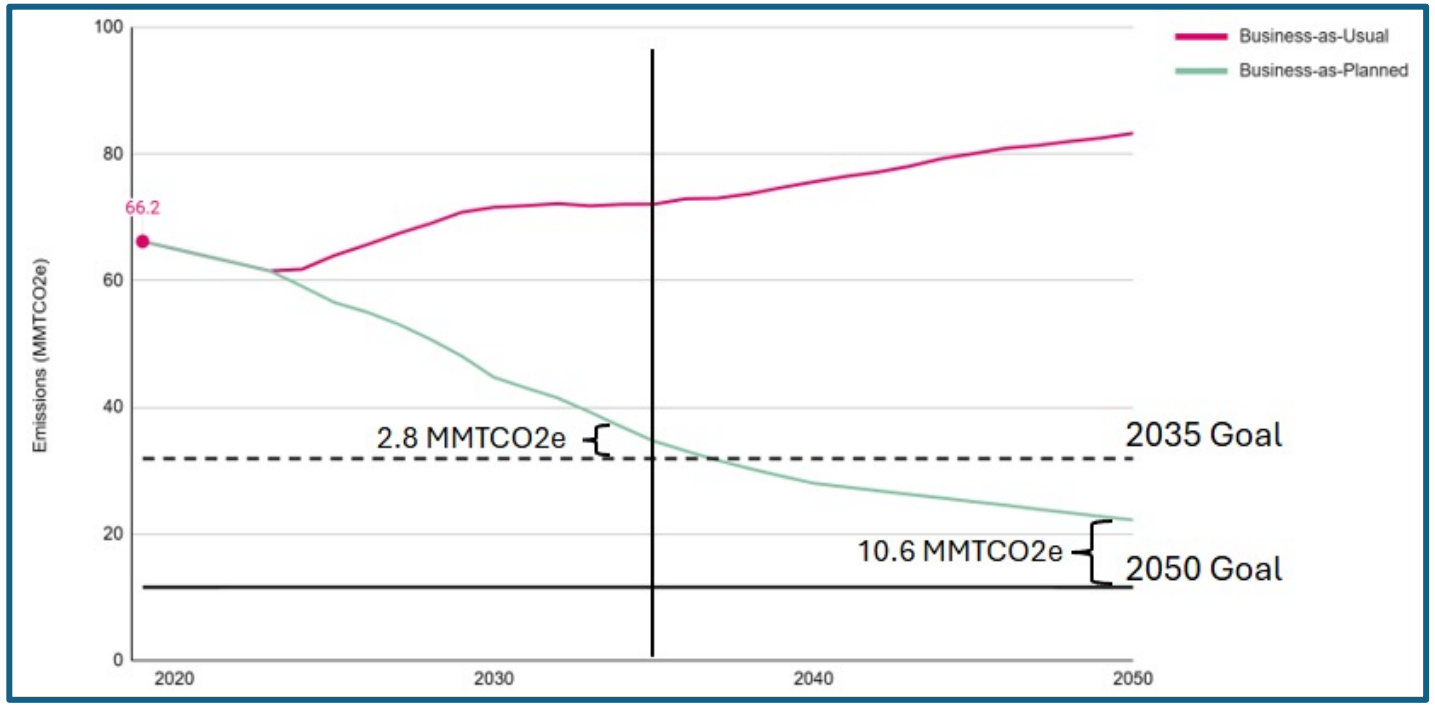
- Identify gap measures and quantify their potential to reduce GHG emissions to inform potential future policy and program actions.
- Model scenarios to assess impacts.

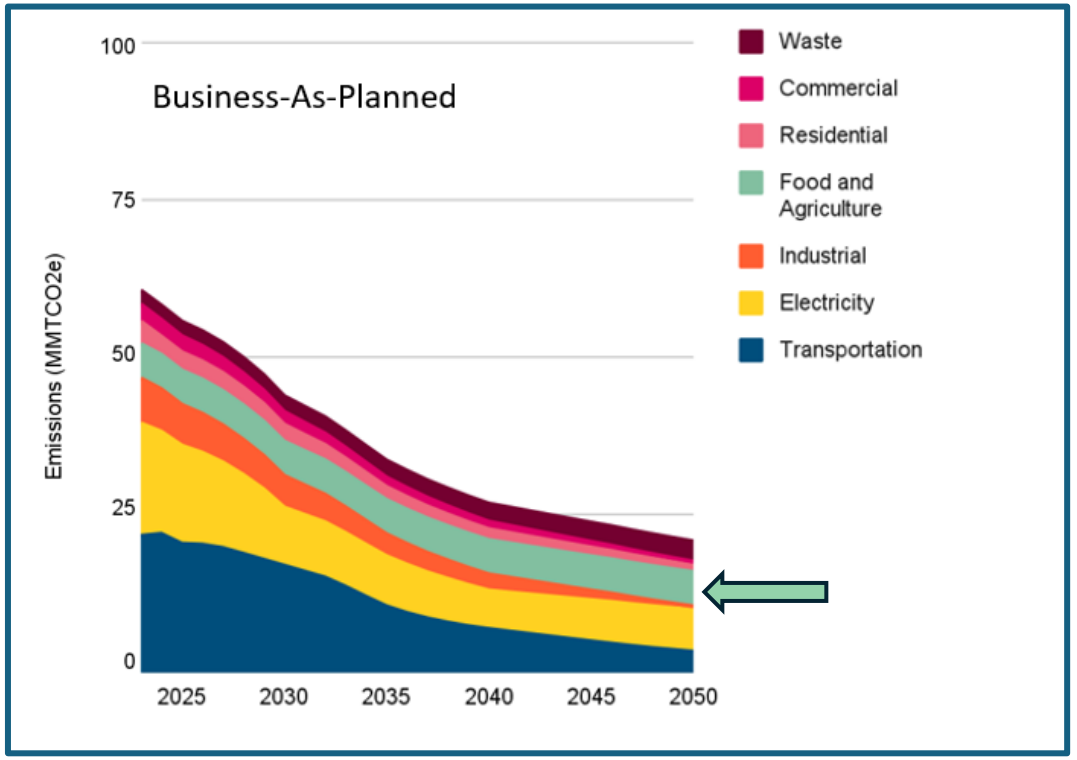


Gap analysis is for information purposes only; we will not be creating recommendations for implementation.

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TIGHGER 2.0 Results





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Natural Climate Solutions

Established in 2023 HB 3409

- Joint effort with the Climate Action Commission
- Studies Natural Climate Solutions and the related workforce
- Tracks land-based greenhouse gases in two ways:
  - Maintaining the Land-based Net Carbon Inventory
  - Tracking implementation of NCS
- The purpose of tracking is to meet a non-binding voluntary natural & working lands sequestration goal

A Natural Climate Solution is "an activity that enhances or protects net biological carbon sequestration on natural and working lands, while maintaining or increasing ecosystem resilience and human well-being." (ORS 468A.183)



Oregon Climate Action Commission

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY



Thank you!
Questions?

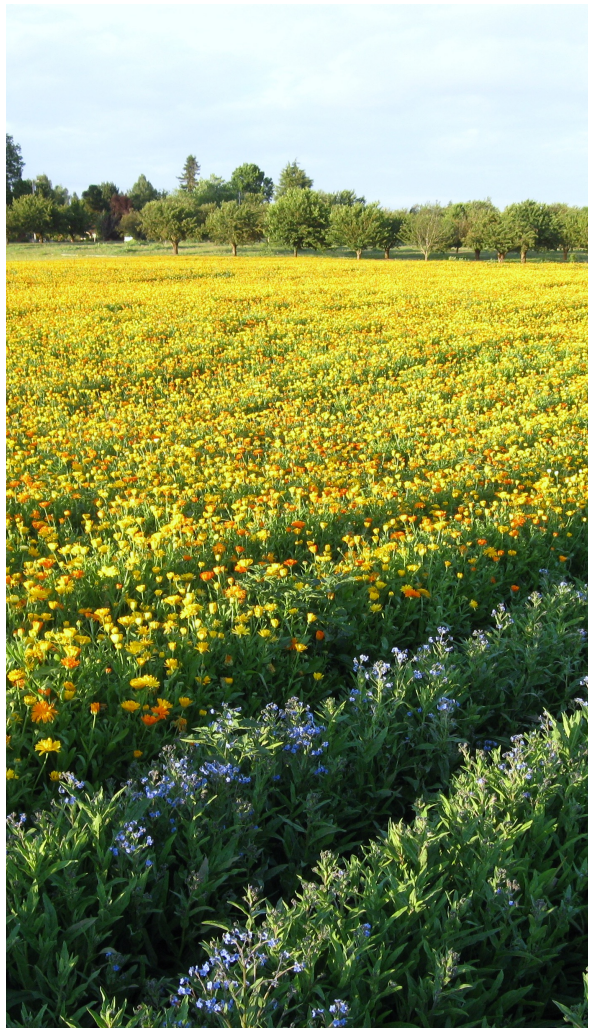
Janine Benner | Janine.benner@energy.Oregon.gov

www.Oregon.gov/energy

DLCD



Renewable Energy and Agricultural Lands



Oregon Board of Agriculture - June 5, 2026

Brenda Ortigoza Bateman, Ph.D., Director
Jon Jinings, Community Services Specialist
Alyssa Bonini, Legislative and Policy Coordinator

Agenda

- Oregon’s Land Use Planning Program
- Executive Order 25-29
- Agricultural Mitigation
- Questions?

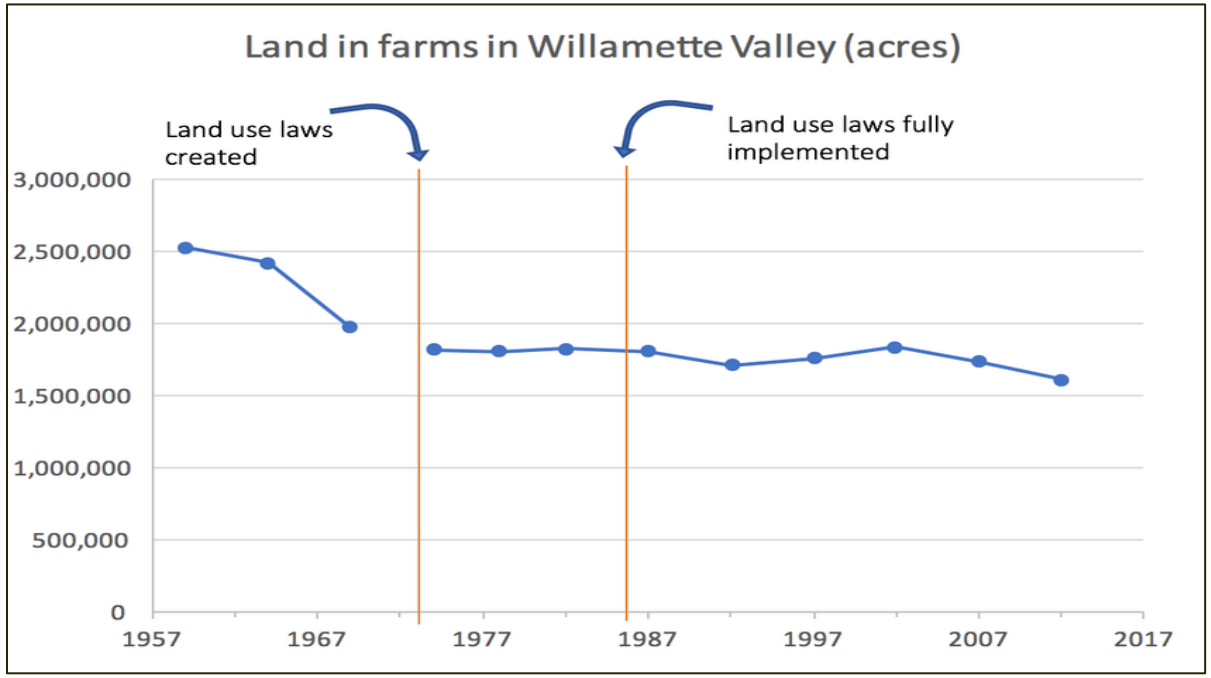
DLCD Mission

Help communities plan for, protect, and improve the built and natural systems that provide a high quality of life. In partnership with Oregonians and local governments, we foster sustainable and vibrant communities and protect our natural resources legacy.



Oregon's Land Use Planning Program

Historical Context





Senate Bill 100 (1973)

- Established state land use policy
- Created the Land Conservation and Development Commission
- Directed creation of Statewide Planning Goals
- Mandated local plans in compliance with the goals

19 Land Use Planning Goals

Process



Goals 1 and 2

Applies to all land use planning

- Public Participation
- Fact-Based Decisions
- Community-informed Implementation

Resource



Goals 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13 and 15

Applies to cities and counties

- Farm & Forest Lands
- Natural Hazards
- Natural Resources
- Recreation

Urban



Goals 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14

Applies to cities

- Economic Development
- Housing
- Public facilities
- Transportation
- Urban Growth Boundaries

Coastal



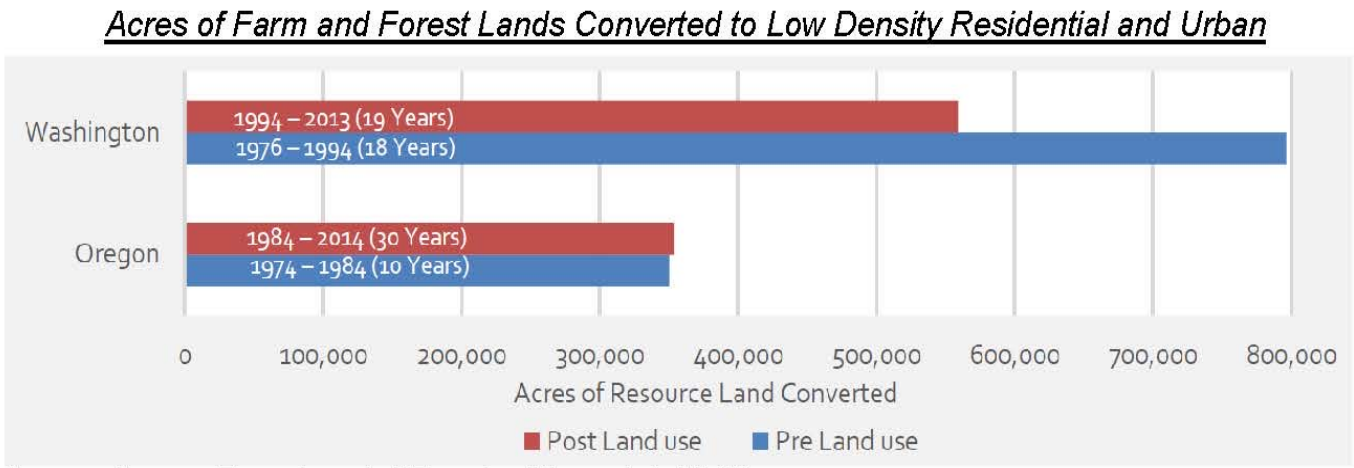
Goals 16, 17, 18, and 19

A networked partnership of federal and local gov'ts and Tribes

- Estuaries
- Beaches and Dunes
- Ocean Resources
- Beach Access
- Tsunami Resilience

Goal 3 Agricultural Lands | Goal 4 Forest Lands

Preserving Oregon's working resource landscapes

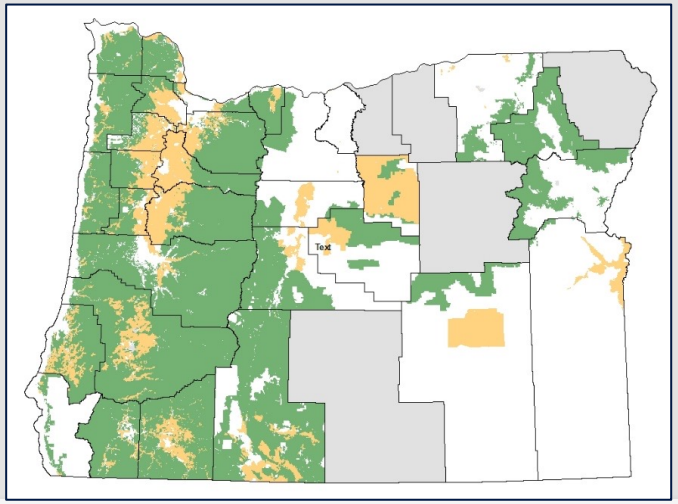


Source: Oregon Department of Forestry (Gray et al, 2018)

Oregon's Forest Economy:

- 78% of the total state harvest comes from private timberlands
- Over 61,000 jobs
- 3.8 billion board feet per year timber harvest
- $8 billion GDP

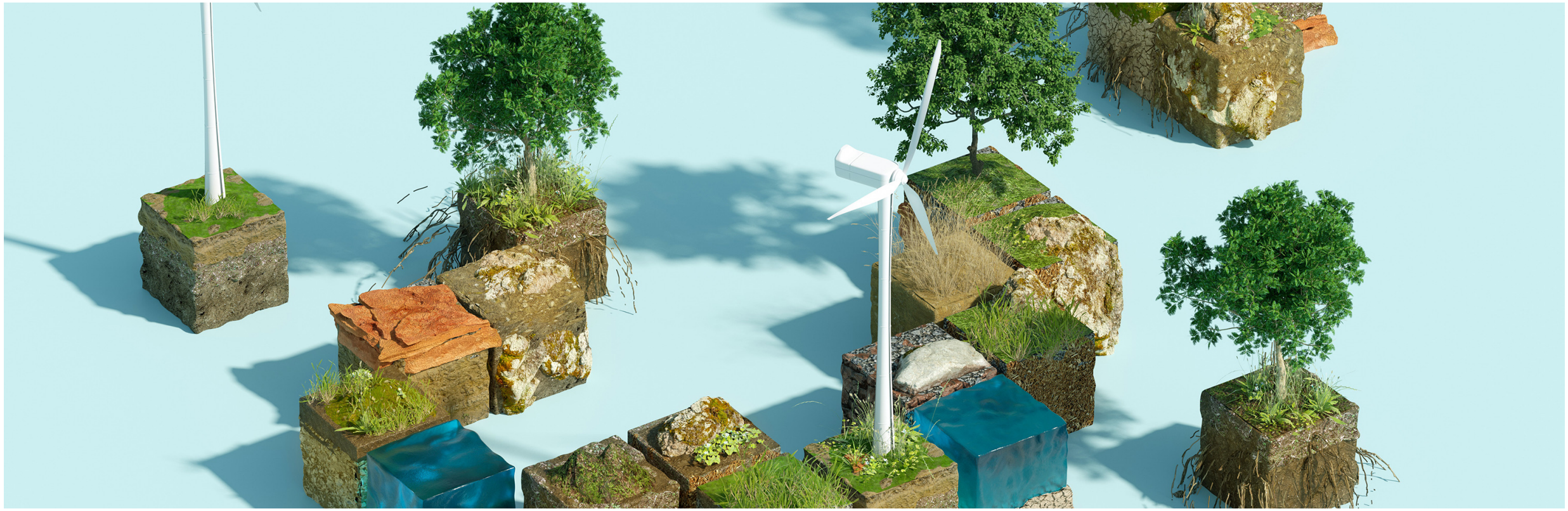
11.8 M acres protected under forest zoning



Oregon's Agricultural Economy:

- 37,616 Farms in Oregon
- Over 686,500 jobs
- $29.71 billion in wages
- $5 billion market value of products sold

16.1 M acres protected under farm zoning



EO 25-29 DRAFT Recommendations

Directs DLCD to Accelerate Clean Energy Deployment Through Oregon's Land Use Planning Framework

Evaluate opportunities and barriers to clean energy development under Oregon's land use planning goals.

Review existing rules and practices

Recommend actions and rule changes as needed to accelerate deployment of clean energy resources and grid infrastructure needed to deliver reliability and clean energy to Oregon consumers.

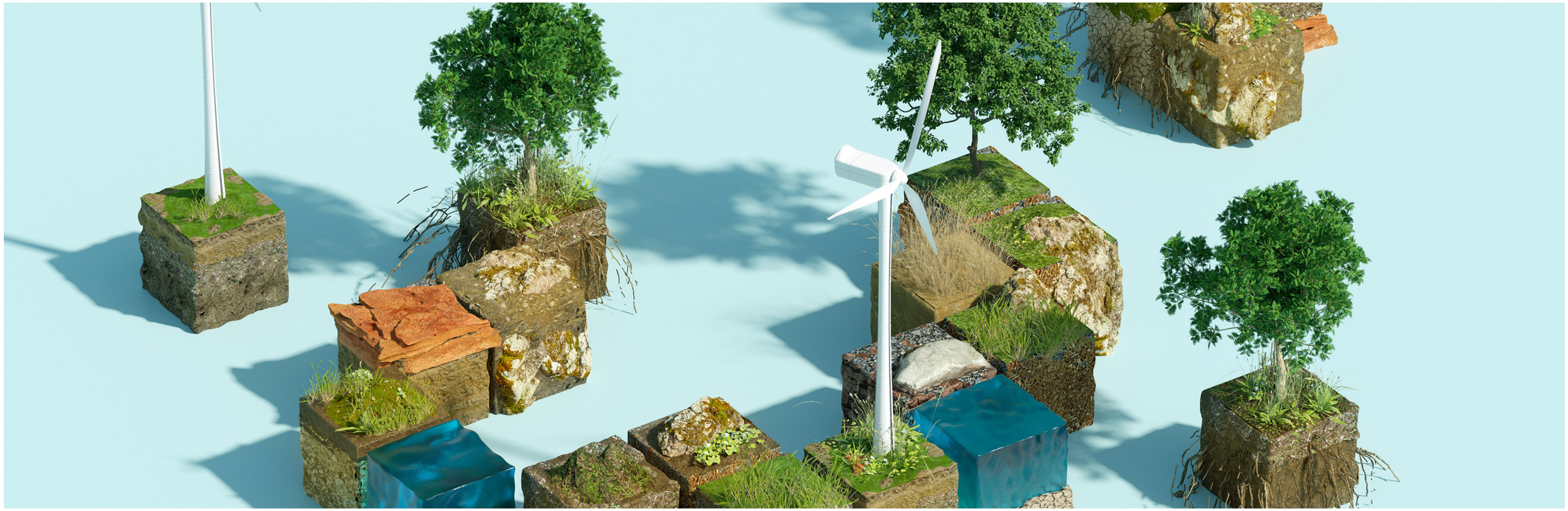
- Section I(2)(b)

Draft Recommendations
Category 1

1. *Develop statute and rule provisions on stand-alone Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS)*
2. *Rules for substations in Forest Zones*
3. *Guidance for local governments on recent energy siting legislation*
4. *Expand "Green Corridor" rule*
5. *Work with Federally Recognized Tribes in Oregon to inventory and protect cultural resources*
6. *Implement Department's HB 3409 Report (2025) recommendations*
7. *Support Oregon Department of Energy's "Tribal Energy Block Grant" concept*

Draft Recommendations
Category 2

1. *Re-use of existing renewable energy sites*
2. *Rules clarifying for local governments how to satisfy complex discretionary approval criteria*
3. *“Behind the meter” noncommercial renewable energy development*
4. *Provisions for Community Solar Projects*
5. *Update Statewide Planning Goal 13, Energy Conservation*



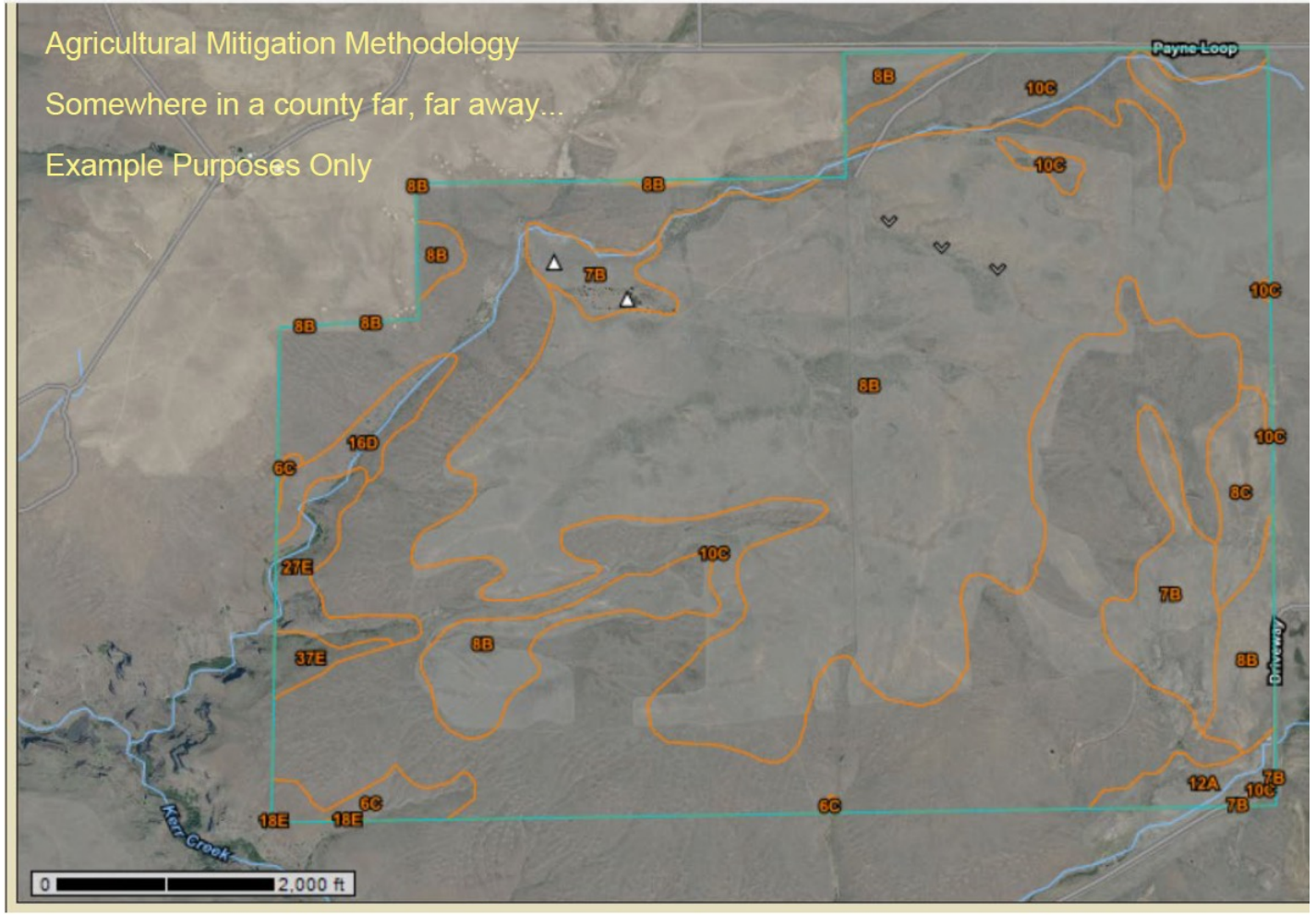
Agricultural Mitigation

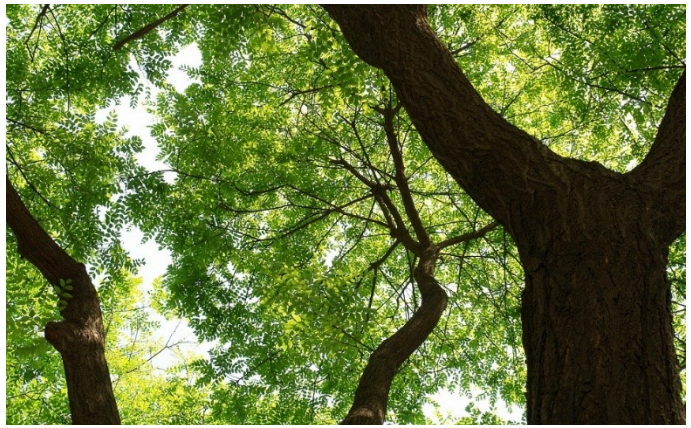
Agricultural Mitigation

Finding Opportunities and Reducing Conflicts

Eastern Oregon Solar Siting Rules

- “Compensatory mitigation”
- One-time payment
- Replace economic value
- Methodology provided
- Received by capable entity
- Potential for county specific programs







DLCD

Department of Land Conservation & Development

Oregon Board of Agriculture
June 5, 2026

Brenda Ortigoza Bateman, Ph.D., Director
Jon Jinings, Community Services Specialist
Alyssa Bonini, Legislative and Policy Coordinator

Thank you!

A Summary of Oregon's Statewide Planning Goals

1. ***CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT*** Goal 1 calls for "the opportunity for citizens to be involved in all phases of the planning process." It requires each city and county to have a citizen involvement program containing six components specified in the goal. It also requires local governments to have a committee for citizen involvement (CCI) to monitor and encourage public participation in planning.

2. ***LAND USE PLANNING*** Goal 2 outlines the basic procedures of Oregon's statewide planning program. It says that land use decisions are to be made in accordance with a comprehensive plan, and that suitable "implementation ordinances" to put the plan's policies into effect must be adopted. It requires that plans be based on "factual information"; that local plans and ordinances be coordinated with those of other jurisdictions and agencies; and that plans be reviewed periodically and amended as needed. Goal 2 also contains standards for taking exceptions to statewide goals. An exception may be taken when a statewide goal cannot or should not be applied to a particular area or situation.

3. ***AGRICULTURAL LANDS*** Goal 3 defines "agricultural lands." It then requires counties to inventory such lands and to "preserve and maintain" them through farm zoning. Details on the uses allowed in farm zones are found in ORS Chapter 215 and in Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 660, Division 33.

4. ***FOREST LANDS*** This goal defines forest lands and requires counties to inventory them and adopt policies and ordinances that will "conserve forest lands for forest uses."

5. ***OPEN SPACES, SCENIC AND HISTORIC AREAS AND NATURAL RESOURCES*** Goal 5 covers more than a dozen natural and cultural resources such as wildlife habitats and wetlands. It establishes a process for each resource to be inventoried and evaluated. If a resource or site is found to be significant, a local government has three policy choices: preserve the resource, allow proposed uses that conflict with it, or strike some sort of a balance between the resource and the uses that would conflict with it.

6. ***AIR, WATER AND LAND RESOURCES QUALITY*** This goal requires local comprehensive plans and implementing measures to be consistent with state and federal regulations on matters such as groundwater pollution.

7. ***AREAS SUBJECT TO NATURAL DISASTERS AND HAZARDS*** Goal 7 deals with development in places subject to natural hazards such as floods or landslides. It requires that jurisdictions apply "appropriate safeguards" (floodplain zoning, for example) when planning for development there.

8. ***RECREATION NEEDS*** This goal calls for each community to evaluate its areas and facilities for recreation and develop plans to deal with the projected demand for them. It also sets forth detailed

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standards for expedited siting of destination resorts.

9. ***ECONOMY OF THE STATE*** Goal 9 calls for diversification and improvement of the economy. It asks communities to inventory commercial and industrial lands, project future needs for such lands, and plan and zone enough land to meet those needs.

10. ***HOUSING*** This goal specifies that each city must plan for and accommodate needed housing types, such as multifamily and manufactured housing. It requires each city to inventory its buildable residential lands, project future needs for such lands, and plan and zone enough buildable land to meet those needs. It also prohibits local plans from discriminating against needed housing types.

11. ***PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES*** Goal 11 calls for efficient planning of public services such as sewers, water, law enforcement, and fire protection. The goal's central concept is that public services should to be planned in accordance with a community's needs and capacities rather than be forced to respond to development as it occurs.

12. ***TRANSPORTATION*** The goal aims to provide "a safe, convenient and economic transportation system." It asks for communities to address the needs of the "transportation disadvantaged."

13. ***ENERGY*** Goal 13 declares that "land and uses developed on the land shall be managed and controlled so as to maximize the conservation of all forms of energy, based upon sound economic principles."

14. ***URBANIZATION*** This goal requires cities to estimate future growth and needs for land and then plan and zone enough land to meet those needs. It calls for each city to establish an "urban growth boundary" (UGB) to "identify and separate urbanizable land from rural land." It specifies seven factors that must be considered in drawing up a UGB. It also lists four criteria to be applied when undeveloped land within a UGB is to be converted to urban uses.

15. ***WILLAMETTE GREENWAY*** Goal 15 sets forth procedures for administering the 300 miles of greenway that protects the Willamette River.

16. ***ESTUARINE RESOURCES*** This goal requires local governments to classify Oregon's 22 major estuaries in four categories:, natural, conservation, shallow-draft development, and deep-draft development. It then describes types of land uses and activities that are permissible in those "management units."

17. ***COASTAL SHORELANDS*** The goal defines a planning area bounded by the ocean beaches on the west and the coast highway (State Route 101) on the east. It specifies how certain types of land and resources there are to be managed: major marshes, for example, are to be protected. Sites best suited for unique coastal land uses (port facilities, for example) are reserved for "water-dependent" or "water related" uses.

18. ***BEACHES AND DUNES*** Goal 18 sets planning standards for development on various types of dunes. It prohibits residential development on beaches and active foredunes, but allows some other

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types of development if they meet key criteria. The goal also deals with dune grading, groundwater drawdown in dunal aquifers, and the breaching of foredunes.

19. ***OCEAN RESOURCES*** Goal 19 aims "to conserve the long-term values, benefits, and natural resources of the nearshore ocean and the continental shelf." It deals with matters such as dumping of dredge spoils and discharging of waste products into the open sea. Goal 19's main requirements are for state agencies rather than cities and counties.

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Oregon
Tina Kotek, Governor

Department of Land Conservation and Development
635 Capitol Street NE, Suite 150
Salem, Oregon 97301-2540
Phone: 503-373-0050
www.oregon.gov/LCD

April 9, 2026

To: Land Conservation and Development Commission

From: Brenda Ortigoza Bateman, Ph.D., Director
Kirstin Greene, AICP, Deputy Director and Tribal Liaison
Jon Jinings, Community Services Specialist
Alyssa Bonini, Legislative and Policy Coordinator

Subject: **Agenda Item 7, April 23-24, 2026, LCDC Meeting**

Executive Order 25-29 Advancing Oregon's Clean Energy Future

I. Agenda Item Summary

Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD or department) staff will present an overview of work underway responding to the direction provided in Governor Kotek's Executive Order 25-29 (EO 25-29). Under this direction, the department will produce a report on opportunities and barriers in the land use system for renewable energy siting at the local level. The report, which will include recommended actions and potential rule changes, is due to the Governor no later than July 1, 2026. Please see the text of EO 25-29, Section I(2)(b), provided in Attachment A of this report.

a. Purpose

Staff's presentation will provide the commission with an opportunity to review the Executive Order, work plan, and provide guidance to staff.

b. Objective

Commissioners understand the scope and content of the work the department is conducting pursuant to EO 25-29. Commissioners have an opportunity to ask questions, provide feedback, and offer direction. Public comment also will be accepted.

For further information about this report, please contact Jon Jinings, Community Services Specialist, at 541-325-6928 or jon.jinings@dlcd.oregon.gov, or Alyssa Bonini, Legislative and Policy Coordinator, at 971-458-3866 or alyssa.bonini@dlcd.oregon.gov.

II. Background

Executive Order 25-29 focuses on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and advancing Oregon's clean energy future. Specifically, the department's primary role is articulated at EO 25-29, Section I(2)(b), which reads as follows:

"Accelerate Clean Energy Deployment Through Oregon's Land Use Planning Framework. The Department of Land Conservation and/ Development (DLCD) shall evaluate opportunities and barriers to clean energy development under Oregon's land use planning goals. DLCD will review existing rules and practices, including best practices from other jurisdictions, and recommend actions and rule changes as needed to accelerate deployment of clean energy resources and grid infrastructure needed to deliver reliability and clean energy to Oregon consumers. Recommended actions will be brought for discussion and direction by DLCD to the Land Conservation and Development Commission. DLCD will report its findings and recommendations to the Governor no later than July 1, 2026."

Staff have developed a work plan to complete the necessary assessment by July 1, 2026. This work plan has been approved by the Governor's Office and is attached as Attachment B to this report. The projected timeline includes this April 23, 2026, update to the commission, which will be followed by a presentation of the final report at the commission's regular June 25-26, 2026, meeting

III. Recommended Action/Conclusion

As identified above, a principal component of the department's report to the Governor will be recommended actions and rule changes. Furthermore, the department's recommendations are to be brought to LCDC for discussion and direction. Although the department's research is ongoing, staff would like to share a description of emerging items and invite feedback from the commission.

As shown below, staff have divided the emerging issue into two categories. Category 1 includes items the department is strongly considering as recommendations in the final report. Category 2 includes items of interest but in need of additional consideration and refinement. Neither category is exhaustive. Items may be added or removed depending upon the outcome of the department's research or based on direction from the commission.

a. Category 1: Preliminary Draft Recommendations

1. Develop statute and rule provisions regarding stand-alone Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS). Creating clear authorization for this use likely requires legislative action to adjust ORS Chapter 215, which would trigger necessary conforming updates to OAR Chapter 660, Division 33. Additional administrative rulemaking could be necessary if directed by the Legislature.

Staff Comments

Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) are considered an important piece of meeting Oregon's clean energy goals. A BESS is a standalone bank of batteries that collects, retains and stores energy for a period of time before discharging it to the grid when needed. There are currently no land use laws that are specific to BESS development. This lack of clear authorization and standards creates risk and confusion for applicants. Establishing an identifiable process for applicants to follow with reasonable criteria for local decision makers

to consider will remove barriers and create opportunity for BESS development in proper locations.

2. **Develop rules to provide for substations to be located in Forest Zones by adding a use to OAR 660-006-0025(4), or by revising existing provisions at OAR 660-006-0025(4)(r).**

   Staff Comments

   Substations are a vital part of any electrical transmission or distribution network because, among other things, they allow voltage levels to be transformed between the generation source and the end user. While power generating facilities and transmission and distribution lines may be permitted on forest land protected under Goal 4, the rule that implements the goal is silent on substations. New rules correcting the situation will remove a barrier to deploying clean energy in regions with characteristics that require load serving entities, including both consumer-owned utilities and investor-owned utilities, to operate in Forested areas.

3. **Develop guidance for local government implementation of HB 4031(2026) and undertake conforming rulemaking on OAR 660-004-0022 to account for HB 4076 (2026).**

   Staff Comments:

   HB 4031 waives Energy Facility Siting Council (EFSC) jurisdiction for certain clean energy projects within a particular short timeframe. HB 4076 creates pathways for the Energy Facility Siting Council (EFSC) and local governments to approve or justify an exception to Goal 3 to allow for the development of certain renewable energy facilities with certain characteristics. Conducting this work will remove barriers to clean energy deployment by clarifying complexities inherent in implementing new laws and providing support to local decision makers and development applicants.

4. **Expand the "Green Corridor" rule in OAR 660-033-0055 to apply statewide to facilitate and streamline transmission siting.**

   Staff Comments:

   OAR 660-033-0055 was established to allow Morrow and Umatilla Counties to coordinate on the location of preferred transmission corridors and was motivated by the Boardman to Hemingway ("B2H") high voltage transmission line proposed by Idaho Power Company.

   Expanding OAR 660-033-0055 to apply statewide to establish preferred transmission corridors would create a level of certainty and incentivize developers to voluntarily select the preferred location. Use of comprehensive planning tools to reduce risk and provide certainty serves to remove barriers and create opportunity.

5. **Work with Federally Recognized Tribes in Oregon to inventory and protect cultural resources with a nexus to clean energy generation and transmission.**

Staff Comments:

An absence of comprehensive planning efforts to inventory cultural resources increases time and uncertainty for development projects, which constitute barriers. Supporting this type of work will allow resolution of issues and lead to mutually positive outcomes for Tribes, Developers, and Local Decision Makers.

6. Implement the Enhanced Technical Resource recommendations made in the Department's Least Conflict Solar Siting in Eastern Oregon (HB 3409) Final Report of 2025.

Staff Comments:

On December 30, 2025, the department completed a report pursuant to HB 3409 (2024) identifying administrative rules adopted and suggesting recommendations, included in Attachment D of this staff report, for the purpose of "finding opportunity and reducing conflict in siting photovoltaic solar power generation facilities." The report identified that insufficient local resources are a chronic issue and significant barrier to clean energy deployment. In the report's recommendations section, it was suggested that providing direct, meaningful technical resources could benefit the development community, local and Tribal Governments, and other interested parties.

Implementing this recommendation to provide enhanced technical resources to support the planning for and development of renewable energy projects would reduce barriers associated with insufficient local resources.

7. Support the Oregon Department of Energy's (ODOE) "Tribal Energy Block Grant" concept.

Staff Comments:

According to ODOE, the Tribal Energy Block Grant funding mechanism could be used to:

- ✓ *"Provide flexible funding to Tribes that support the Tribe's energy priorities, cultural values and community needs.*
- ✓ *Activities would be aligned with the Oregon Energy Strategy or the Tribe's own energy planning process.*
- ✓ *Identified as an opportunity to address the five themes that ODOE heard through the development of the Energy Strategy."*

This concept is similar to the Enhanced Technical Assistance (ETA) recommendations included in the Final HB 3409 report. It could serve to remove barriers in the manner described in the recommendation above and generate opportunities for creative clean energy deployment on and off Tribal lands.

b. Category 2: Recommendations Needing Further Refinement

1. New policies prioritizing re-use of existing sites over developing at new, undisturbed locations, or technical assistance to implement existing laws that prioritize the re-use of existing sites.

Staff Comments:

Once a renewable energy site has been developed and operating for a period of time, it becomes part of the landscape. Reuse of previously developed sites has less impact on the landscape and surrounding resources and communities than new development. Creating new policies that prioritize the re-use of existing sites, rather than retiring them, could significantly reduce the siting process for certain projects, creating opportunity through increased simplicity.

2. Rules interpreting and clarifying for local governments how to satisfy highly discretionary criteria.

Staff Comments:

Criteria designed to steer development into appropriate areas and protect resource land (Farming, Ranching, Forestry) is necessary to implement the Agricultural Policy statement at ORS 215.243 and carry out the mission of Oregon's Land Use Planning Program. Highly discretionary criteria can also prove complex and awkward to implement at the local level, both of which present potential barriers. Providing guidance or interpretation should not diminish the purpose of the criteria. Instead, it should make it more apparent to applicants, decision makers, and other interested parties when the criteria have been satisfied. The new solar rules for eastern Oregon provide an example of how this can look for application of ORS 215.296 (also included at OAR 660-033-0130(5)). Other possible examples could include, but are not limited to:

- *OAR 660-004-0020(2)(c) "The long-term environmental, economic, social and energy consequences resulting from the use at the proposed site with measures designed to reduce adverse impacts are not significantly more adverse than would typically result from the same proposal being located in areas requiring a goal exception other than the proposed site."*
- *ORS 215.275 Utility facilities necessary for public service; criteria; rules; mitigating impact of facility.*
- *ORS 215.296 Standards for approval of certain uses in exclusive farm use zones; violation of standards; complaint; penalties; exceptions to standards.*

3. Policies promoting "behind the meter" noncommercial renewable energy development (rooftop solar and other types).

Staff Comments:

Oregon is currently prioritizing rapid increases in the number of new housing units and rapid deployment of clean energy. Promoting rooftop solar on new and existing development could save thousands of acres of farmland (one Gigawatt of installed photovoltaic solar development would occupy approximately 6,000 acres), reduce the need for new transmission, and provide reliable energy and cost certainty for Oregon households and businesses.

4. Consider provisions for Community Solar Projects.

Staff Comments:

According to the Oregon Community Solar Program "Community solar is solar energy generated from a central location and shared by multiple subscribers. That means you don't need your own rooftop panels to get the benefits of solar. If you're a customer of Portland General Electric, Pacific Power or Idaho Power, you can subscribe to a community solar project and receive credits back on your utility bill. Households meeting low-income guidelines receive subscription discounts and guaranteed savings."

Advocates have claimed that limitations on development of most high-value farmland soils create a particular barrier to community solar development. If this is accurate, responsibly considering provisions for community solar projects could create additional opportunity for clean energy deployment and increase the number of Oregonians who enjoy the benefits of solar development.

5. Consider updating Statewide Planning Goal 13, Energy Conservation, and if necessary, promulgate a new administrative rule to provide guidance for clean energy planning and siting.

Staff Comments:

Statewide Planning Goal 13 requires land and uses developed on the land to be managed to conserve energy and does not speak to energy development. The department has supported this concept for more than a decade and is raised almost every legislative session. Updating Goal 13 would provide an opportunity to modernize overarching state land use policy related to balancing energy efficiency and renewable energy development with resource conservation to responsibly meet Oregon's energy needs now and in the future. Completing this recommendation would be a multi-year endeavor requiring additional funding resources and staff capacity.

IV. Additional Discussion Questions

In addition to discussing the possible recommendations in Section III. of this report, staff is also interested in the commission's response to the following questions. Any feedback will provide useful research direction and assist the department in completing the final report, which will be presented to the commission at the June 25-26 LCDC Meeting.

a. Does the commission have comments on the department's working approach to what constitutes a "barrier" or an "opportunity"? See definitions and Task 2 in Attachment C.

b. Does the commission have guidance on how the recommendations should address the question of what is "…needed to deliver reliability and clean energy to Oregon consumers"?

c. Does the commission agree that residential or individually specific energy development (rooftop solar, small-scale wind, microgrids) that would not displace rural land uses or take up space on the electrical transmission grid should be identified in the department's report?

d. Are there items the commission is interested in hearing or learning more about?

V. Conclusion

While no formal action is needed, staff appreciate any guidance the commission may have.

VI. Attachments

a. Executive Order 25-29

b. DLCD Executive Order 25-29 Workplan

c. Executive Order 25-29 Work task Progress Document

d. List of Recommendations from final HB 3409 Report

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 25-29

EXECUTIVE ORDER ON REDUCING GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND ADVANCING OREGON'S CLEAN ENERGY FUTURE

WHEREAS, Oregon faces increasing risks from climate change, including extreme weather events, wildfires, water scarcity, and rising energy costs, which threaten public health, safety, outdoor recreation, and economic stability; and

WHEREAS, affordable, abundant, and reliable clean energy is key to Oregon's economic future, and the state needs to deploy new energy infrastructure to enable sustained economic growth and to meet rising energy demands; and

WHEREAS, Oregon has adopted ambitious climate goals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and transition to a clean energy economy, including targets established under House Bill 2021(2021) and other legislative and executive actions; and

WHEREAS, energy efficiency improvements across all sectors are among the most cost-effective strategies to reduce emissions and lower energy bills while maintaining economic productivity; and

WHEREAS, ensuring access to affordable, abundant, and reliable clean energy requires accelerated investment in electricity infrastructure, including renewable energy, energy storage, and grid modernization; and

WHEREAS, grid resilience is increasingly vital to support public safety in the face of climate-related disruptions, and investments in microgrids, battery storage, and grid hardening have a role to play in building greater resilience in Oregon's energy future; and

WHEREAS, Oregon can help reduce energy development costs and accelerate deployment of clean energy infrastructure needed to grow the economy by streamlining permitting, siting, and interconnection processes for clean energy projects; and

WHEREAS, public-private partnerships can mobilize investment, spur innovation, and create jobs that will be key to Oregon's growing clean energy economy; and

WHEREAS, a coordinated, statewide approach to planning and designating transmission corridors is essential to long-term infrastructure development that will support economic growth and ensure clean energy can be delivered efficiently and reliably to consumers.

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NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY DIRECTED AND ORDERED:

I. FOSTER THE TRANSITION TO A CLEAN ENERGY ECONOMY

1. **Prioritize Implementation of the Oregon Energy Strategy Pathways.** Executive branch agencies listed in Section II.1.a ("Agencies") are directed to adopt and implement greenhouse gas reduction strategies and align their decisions, activities, and investments as appropriate to advance the five least-cost pathways identified in the Oregon Energy Strategy. As appropriate, agencies will modify or add to current work plans and performance indicators to track and report on implementation activities to achieve the following objectives:

   a. **Advance Energy Efficiency Across All Sectors.** Agencies shall take appropriate actions within existing authorities and budgets to align decisions, activities, and investments to increase cost-effective energy efficiency in new and existing buildings, including providing cost savings through retrofits of building appliances and equipment.

   b. **Support Investment in Clean Electricity Infrastructure.** Agencies shall take appropriate actions within their existing authorities to accelerate investment in and deployment of least-cost and least-risk renewable energy resources, energy storage, demand response, and grid infrastructure in order to maintain and expand access to affordable and reliable clean electricity for Oregon ratepayers.

   c. **Increase Strategic Electrification of Vehicles and Buildings.** Agencies shall take appropriate actions necessary within their existing authorities to align programs, decisions, and investments to advance the state's interest in increasing cost-effective, strategic electrification of vehicles, buildings, and water heating systems while also supporting affordable and reliable energy for Oregon ratepayers.

   d. **Increase Supply and Use of Low-Carbon Fuels.** DEQ and the EQC shall evaluate the status and projected growth of the clean fuels market and update Oregon Clean Fuels Program rules to strengthen the Low-Carbon Fuels Standard (LCFS) to establish a reduction in carbon intensity of not less than 50% by 2040. DEQ is directed to evaluate the scope and stringency of the LCFS programs in neighboring states in proposing the new targets and

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propose additional rule revisions if needed to better align the Oregon Clean Fuels Program with those neighboring jurisdictions based on that evaluation. DEQ shall establish an agreed upon workplan within three months of this Order that sets forth a timeline for completing the required rulemaking.

e. **Strengthen Resilience Across all Levels of the Energy System.** The PUC shall exercise its existing authority to evaluate and value grid resiliency benefits in electric utility resource planning processes. The PUC shall establish transparent criteria or processes for appropriately valuing the enhanced resiliency benefits from utility investments at all levels of the energy system, such as microgrids, energy storage, flexible loads, virtual power plant resources, and grid hardening, while also avoiding shifting costs from high-income ratepayers to energy burdened ratepayers.

2. **Get Clean Energy Projects Built.** Agencies are directed to develop and implement a coordinated, proactive approach to streamline land use and environmental reviews, siting and permitting, and interconnection processes for clean energy projects, energy storage, and associated transmission and distribution infrastructure, with particular focus on those that contribute to energy affordability and reliability. This includes but is not limited to the following initiatives:

   a. **Reduce Barriers to Clean Energy Deployment.** The Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE), in coordination with the PUC and the Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD), shall inventory, assess, and analyze barriers to the permitting, construction and interconnection of clean energy projects and associated infrastructure. ODOE will recommend actions to overcome those barriers while balancing opportunities for public participation with the state's interest in accelerating deployment of clean energy infrastructure that benefits Oregon ratepayers. Recommended actions will be brought for discussion by ODOE to the Energy Facility Siting Council. ODOE will report its findings and recommendations to the Governor no later than September 1, 2026.

   b. **Accelerate Clean Energy Deployment Through Oregon's Land Use Planning Framework.** The Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) shall evaluate opportunities and barriers to clean energy development under Oregon's land use planning goals. DLCD will review existing rules and practices, including best practices from other

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jurisdictions, and recommend actions and rule changes as needed to accelerate deployment of clean energy resources and grid infrastructure needed to deliver reliability and clean energy to Oregon consumers. Recommended actions will be brought for discussion and direction by DLCD to the Land Conservation and Development Commission. DLCD will report its findings and recommendations to the Governor no later than July 1, 2026.

c. **Streamline Clean Energy Siting.** Agencies identified in Section II.1.b of this Order shall evaluate and recommend actions to update siting and permitting processes to facilitate deployment of renewable energy, energy storage, and grid infrastructure needed to deliver reliable and affordable clean energy to Oregon consumers.

   i. Agencies shall evaluate existing authorities, rules, and practices to identify opportunities to streamline or increase the efficiency of siting and permitting processes within their jurisdiction for projects that:

      1. Benefit Oregon ratepayers and enable clean energy projects to interconnect onto the grid; and/or
      2. Involve upgrades to existing grid infrastructure and transmission expansion or co-location of renewable energy resources in existing rights of way.

   ii. Where opportunities are found to exist, agencies shall recommend actions to:

      1. Streamline existing processes;
      2. Establish parallel paths that enable required studies, reviews, and approval processes to occur contemporaneously; and/or
      3. Facilitate or accelerate interconnections for projects that reduce emissions, improve reliability, and benefit Oregon ratepayers.

   iii. Agencies shall bring recommended proposed actions for discussion with their Boards or Commissions and will report their findings and recommendations to the Governor no later than September 1, 2026.

d. **Identify Pathways to Facilitate Development of Clean Energy Infrastructure.** PUC staff, in partnership with ODOE and the Governor's Office, shall convene utilities, key agency leaders, local permitting authorities, and other interested parties to review progress toward achieving HB 2021's clean energy targets and explore opportunities for public-private partnerships

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to facilitate development of clean energy infrastructure that is needed to achieve clean energy targets and will provide benefits to Oregon ratepayers.

e. **Develop a Framework for Strategic Transmission Siting.** ODOE, in coordination with the PUC and the Governor's Office, shall undertake a process to evaluate and propose a framework to strategically accelerate:

   i. Identification and designation of transmission corridors, including on public lands (state and federal);
   ii. Streamlined partial siting and permitting approvals for future projects in those corridors or within existing transmission rights-of-way; and
   iii. Targeting direct financial support for projects that are determined to benefit the public interest.

f. **Deploy Energy Storage.** To support grid reliability and resilience, this Order establishes a goal of deploying 8 gigawatts of energy storage capacity in Oregon by 2045.

3. **Build a Resilient Clean Energy Economy:** Agencies listed in Section II.1.c of this Order shall align programs, decisions, and investments to advance the state's interest in growing a resilient clean energy economy that attracts and supports climate-friendly industries, creates jobs, and aligns with Oregon's climate goals. This includes but is not limited to the following initiatives:

   a. **Develop Public-Private Partnerships.** Agencies shall explore and prioritize opportunities for public-private partnerships to support development and deployment of clean energy technologies that align with Oregon's carbon-free energy and economic development priorities. Agencies will highlight those opportunities for the Governor's Office for review and consideration on a quarterly basis.

   b. **Evaluate Emerging Clean Energy Technologies.** ODOE, DEQ, Business Oregon, the PUC, the Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI), and the Governor's Office, shall collaborate to identify and assess opportunities for advanced and emerging carbon-free energy technologies to play a role in Oregon's clean energy future; evaluate risks and barriers; and propose cross-agency frameworks to support development and deployment of advanced technologies that increase access to affordable, safe, and reliable clean energy. ODOE will report progress and key findings in its

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Biennial Energy Reports, including the Report that must be submitted to the legislature by December 1, 2026, and in each subsequent iteration of the Report.

II. ACCOUNTABILITY, COORDINATION, AND PROGRESS ON IMPLEMENTATION

1. **Executive Branch Agencies Subject to this Order.** Progress on the direction and commitments of this Order will take focused and coordinated planning and execution by Oregon's natural resource agencies and their respective Boards or Commissions.

   a. The following state agencies are subject to the goals and directives outlined in Section I.1 of this Order:

      i. Oregon Department of Administrative Services (DAS);
      ii. Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE), including the Oregon Climate Action Commission and the Energy Facility Siting Council;
      iii. Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ);
      iv. Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD);
      v. Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT); and
      vi. Oregon Public Utility Commission (PUC).

   b. The following state agencies are subject to the goals and directives outlined in Section I.2.c of this Order:

      i. Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE), including the Oregon Climate Action Commission and the Energy Facility Siting Council;
      ii. Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ);
      iii. Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI); and
      iv. Oregon Public Utility Commission.

   c. The following state agencies are subject to the goals and directives outlined in Section I.3 of this Order:

      i. Business Oregon;
      ii. Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE), including the Oregon Climate Action Commission;
      iii. Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ);

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iv. Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI); and
v. Oregon Public Utility Commission.

d. The following state agencies shall provide information and consultation to assist other agencies with the implementation of this Order as needed:

i. Business Oregon;
ii. Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW);
iii. Oregon Department of State Lands;
iv. Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT);
v. Oregon Parks and Recreation Department; and
vi. Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD).

2. **Reporting and Accountability.** State agencies must deliver transparent, accurate reporting on public programs, maintain accountability to citizens and stakeholders, and establish clear feedback loops that enable public input and demonstrate responsive government action.

a. Agency plans. Each of the following agencies shall develop (or incorporate into an existing planning process) a biennial plan that includes targets and metrics appropriate to the agency's intersection with this Order with the goal of focusing existing and new resources, programs and incentives to advance the goals and actions in Part I of this Order as applicable:

i. Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE), including the Oregon Climate Action Commission and the Energy Facility Siting Council;
ii. Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ); and
iii. Oregon Public Utility Commission (PUC).

b. Public Feedback and Oversight. Agencies will present their biennial plans to their respective board or commission for discussion, review, and comment at a public meeting where public testimony can be received.

c. Recommendations for Governor's Recommended Budget. Biennial plans will be developed on a schedule and in a format to inform the development of the Governor's Recommended Budget starting with the 2029-2031 Agency Request Budget biennial cycle. Actions for consideration for the development of the 2027-2029 Governor's Recommended Budget will be expedited as needed.

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d. **Implementation Workplan.** Agencies shall immediately begin developing implementation timelines and pathways to comply with this Order.

3. **Coordination and Oversight of Implementation.** The Governor's Office will take a leadership role in advancing the efforts associated with this Order. It is the responsibility of each respective agency director to ensure appropriate coordination and implementation contemplated by this Order is integrated into agency programs and initiatives.

4. **Legislative & Public Engagement.** As requested, agencies shall provide updates and presentations on implementation work to relevant Boards, Commissions, Councils, Local Governments, Federal Agencies, and the Oregon State Legislature.

5. **Engagement with Oregon's Nine Federally Recognized Sovereign Tribal Governments.** The State, through the Governor's Office and the State Agencies, shall collaborate with Oregon's nine federally recognized sovereign tribal governments to build, sustain, and enhance relationships to find common ground in support of the implementation of this Order.

Done at Salem, Oregon, this 18th day of November, 2025.

Tina Kotek
GOVERNOR

ATTEST:

Tobias Read
SECRETARY OF STATE

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Agenda Item 14: Board Business

Board of Agriculture Meeting – June 3-5, 2026

Introduction

The Board will discuss a variety of topics related to Board administration and resolutions.

Land Use and Other Resolution Review Process

The Board will discuss options to review and update existing Board Resolutions related to Land Use. Each land use-related resolution is included for reference. The Board may discuss any other active resolution, which are available online at oda.direct/BoardAgriculture.

OWEB Updates

Barbara Boyer, Chair of the Soil and Water Conservation Commission and the current BOA representative on the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB), will provide brief updates related to the work at OWEB.

OWEB Representation

ORS 541.900, which establishes the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB), requires that the State Board of Agriculture designate one member of their Board to serve on the OWEB. The Board will review and discuss their designation.

2026 Meeting Dates and Locations

The Board will discuss plans for the virtual-only meeting in December of 2026 and review remaining meeting dates for 2026.

September 2-4, 2026 – Astoria, OR (Holiday Inn Express)

December 2-4, 2026 – virtual only

2027 Meeting Dates and Locations

The Board will review proposed meeting dates and locations for calendar year 2027.

March 3-5, 2027 – Salem, OR

June 2-4, 2027 – TBD

September 1-3, 2027 – TBD

December 15-17, 2027 – Joint meeting with the Fish and Wildlife Commission in Salem, OR (potentially)

A table of previous meeting locations is included for reference below.

Year	City	State	County	Specific Location
2026	Redmond	OR	Deschutes	OR FFA Convention
2025	Hood River	OR	Hood River	Best Western - Hood River
2025	Klamath Falls	OR	Klamath	Running Y Resort
2025	LaGrande	OR	Union	Eastern Oregon University
2025	Salem	OR	Marion	ODA
2024	Newport	OR	Lincoln	Agate Beach Inn
2024	Hermiston	OR	Umatilla	Blue Mountain Community College
2024	Burns	OR	Harney	Harney County Fairgrounds
2024	Wilsonville	OR	Clackamas	NVC
2023	Eugene	OR	Lane	Hilton Garden Inn
2023	Salem	OR	Marion	ODA
2023	Tillamook	OR	Tillamook	Tillamook Creamery
2023	Roseburg	OR	Douglas	Douglas Co Fairgrounds
2022	Tigard	OR	Washington	Grand Hotel Bridgeport
2022	Ontario	OR	Malheur	Four Rivers Cultural Center
2022	Corvallis	OR	Benton	Courtyard by Marriott
2020	Salem	OR	Marion	ODA
2019	Astoria	OR	Clatsop	Holiday Inn Express
2019	Madras	OR	Jefferson	Inn at Cross Keys Station
2019	Silverton	OR	Marion	Silverton Garden
2019	Salem	OR	Marion	ODA
2018	North Bend	OR	Coos	The Mill Casino
2018	Hood River	OR	Hood River	Best Western Inn
2018	Salem	OR	Marion	ODA
2017	Portland	OR	Multnomah	FIC
2017	Salem	OR	Marion	ODA
2017	Salem	OR	Marion	ODA
2016	Wilsonville	OR	Clackamas	Holiday Inn Express
2016	John Day	OR	Grant	Grant County Fairgrounds
2016	Pendleton	OR	Umatilla	Wildhorse Resort and Casino
2016	Corvallis	OR	Benton	OSU
2015	Portland	OR	Multnomah	OR Food Bank
2015	Boardman	OR	Morrow	SAGE Center

Topics to Include in the Ag Quarterly

The Board will discuss what topics to include in this quarter's publication of the Ag Quarterly.

Workplan for the Biennial Report to the Legislature

The Board will review the previous biennial report and determine a workplan to complete an updated report for the 2027-2029 biennium. ORS 561.378 requires the Board of Agriculture report to the Governor and the Legislative Assembly regarding the status of the Agriculture Industry.

Topics mentioned at the March 2026 Board Meeting for inclusion in the biennial report included:

- Ag statistics
- Regulation issues
- Bright spots (successes)
- Succession planning
- Mental health
- Affordability
- Consolidation
- Energy policy
- Labor
- Land use

Oregon State Board of Agriculture Resolution

Title: Position on Farm Tax Deferral and Urban Growth Boundaries	**Number:** 155 **Effective Date:** 06/15/2023
Workgroup B: Boyer, Harper, Johnson, Miller, Svaty **ODA Staff Contact:** Jim Johnson	**Next Review Date:** 00/00/2026 **Date of Last Review/Revision:** 06/15/2023 **Original Resolution Date:** 12/09/1994
Board Chair: Luisa Santamaria	Signature on file, 06/15/2023

Background

Whereas the State Board of Agriculture recognizes that it is not uncommon to find commercial farming operations located inside of many urban growth boundaries throughout Oregon;

Whereas, while awaiting future urbanization, many "vacant" urban lands are rented and leased by farmers and ranchers and put into production;

Whereas farm use special assessment is currently available for all lands in Oregon regardless of zoning designation;

Whereas, lands not zoned for exclusive farm use (EFU) must meet the same requirements as those zoned EFU and meet minimum income requirements established in ORS 308A.056.;

Whereas, unlike EFU lands which qualify automatically when they meet the definition of "farm use," non-EFU lands may qualify only after justification through application;

Whereas regardless of tax status, all lands located within an urban growth boundary (UGB) are considered to be urban land and must be considered in any evaluation of available "buildable land" before justification of an expansion of any UGB and upon a "change of use," the subject land is disqualified from farm value assessment;

Whereas, elimination of farm property tax deferrals within Urban Growth Boundaries could place legitimate farming operations on land not yet needed for development at a competitive disadvantage potentially leading to the dissolution of these operations and resulting in premature low-density development in conflict with land use planning goals;

Whereas the location of many important components of Oregon's agricultural industry are found in and near urban areas and specifically, inside urban growth boundaries.

Resolution

Be it resolved that the State Board of Agriculture supports the Farm Use Special Assessment (Tax Deferral) program remaining available and being maintained within Urban Growth Boundaries.

Be it further resolved that expansion of urban growth boundaries be considered only after desirable urban densities have been reached on lands within existing boundaries.

Summary

Asserts the farm-use tax deferral should be maintained within urban growth boundaries. Expansion of urban growth boundaries should only be considered after urban density has been reached on land within existing boundaries.

Oregon State Board of Agriculture Resolution

Title: The Supply of Buildable Lands Inside Urban Growth Boundaries	**Number:** 162 **Effective Date:** 06/15/2023
Workgroup B: Boyer, Harper, Johnson, Miller, Svaty **ODA Staff Contact:** Jim Johnson	**Next Review Date:** 00/00/2026 **Date of Last Review/Revision:** 06/15/2023 **Original Resolution Date:** 12/11/1998
Board Chair: Luisa Santamaria	Signature on file, 06/15/2023

Background

Whereas Oregon agriculture produces a farm gate value in excess of $5 billion dollars annually.

Whereas the Willamette Valley produces approximately one-half of Oregon's $5 billion-dollar market value production.

Whereas Oregon's population growth is projected to increase by nearly 5% by 2023, primarily in the Willamette Valley.

Whereas Oregon cities are required by state law to maintain a 20-year supply of buildable lands within their established urban growth boundaries.

Resolution

Be it resolved that the State Board of Agriculture finds that mandating a 20-year supply of buildable lands inside the urban growth boundaries is incompatible with the conservation of farmland for future generations.

Be it further resolved the Board of Agriculture supports the concept of cities and counties regaining local control by making the 20-year supply of buildable lands inside the urban growth boundary optional.

Summary

Supports local control (by cities and counties) to optional development on 20-year land supplies within urban growth boundaries.

Oregon State Board of Agriculture Resolution

Title: Protection of Oregon Agriculture	**Number:** 295 **Effective Date:** 08/17/2023
Workgroup B: Boyer, Harper, Johnson, Miller, Svaty **ODA Staff Contact:** Jim Johnson	**Next Review Date:** 00/00/2026 **Date of Last Review/Revision:** 08/17/2023 **Original Resolution Date:** 02/13/2009
Board Chair: Luisa Santamaria	Signature on file

Background

WHEREAS, the State Board of Agriculture is committed to supporting viable operations of agriculture throughout Oregon;

WHEREAS, the establishment of Exclusive Farm Use Zones (EFU) have supported the viable operation of farming in Oregon;

WHEREAS, waivers and exemptions of the land use laws developed to protect agricultural lands will most likely lead to location of large-scale developments, new subdivisions, and other nonfarm uses in and amongst ongoing farm and ranch operations; and

WHEREAS, deliberations regarding designation and treatment of agricultural lands under the statewide land use planning program have included the consideration of actions that could designate or treat differently many lands currently zoned exclusive farm use based on soil quality without accounting for land important to the state's livestock, dairy and winegrape industries;

WHEREAS, the USDA NRCS agricultural capability classification system (Class I-VII) does not always adequately address the special and unique needs of certain high-value crops such as vineyards and orchards and is not designed to provide analysis on the value of range and pasturelands; and

WHEREAS many provisions currently found in state law provide opportunities to re-evaluate land use designations, and "rezone" lands when determined to be appropriate, and

WHEREAS irrigation is key element in maintaining the viability of the state's agricultural industry.

WHEREAS decisions involving urban growth, the development of transportation and other infrastructure can impact the long-term viability of agriculture, and

WHEREAS the state land use system can be complex and difficult to understand in many areas.

Resolution

Be it resolved that the Oregon State Board of Agriculture:

1. Reaffirms its commitment to protect viable farming operations in Oregon as a valuable natural and economic resource for our state.

2. Urges that waivers and exemptions to land use regulations not be granted without giving due consideration to need and reasonable alternatives to impacting agricultural lands and operations.

3. Urges that programs dealing with compensation for land use limitations, such as the use of conservation easements supported by the Oregon Agricultural Heritage Program, purchase of development rights and transfer of development rights, be developed to compliment the state land use program.

4. Supports protection of the state's viable grazing and vineyard lands and urges their continued protection as exclusive farm use lands and consideration as high-value farmland;

5. Urges consideration of other factors in addition to soils capability classification, when determining the value of land for high-value and specialty crops and range and pasture forage production.

6. Urges consideration of the impacts of nonresource related development on adjacent agricultural lands, including the sustainability of existing water rights in, any deliberations related to the definition, inventory, and designation of agricultural lands.

7. Supports the evaluation, through the periodic review process, of the adequacy of county agricultural lands inventories and agricultural land zoning.

8. Supports the development of a state strategic plan that integrates land use, transportation water supply and economic development priorities.

Summary
Reaffirms commitment to protect viable farming operations in Oregon as a valuable natural and economic resource for the state.

Oregon State Board of Agriculture Resolution

Title: Siting of Aggregate Mining Operations in the Willamette Valley	**Number:** 300 **Effective Date:** 06/15/2023
Workgroup B: Boyer, Harper, Johnson, Miller, Svaty **ODA Staff Contact:** Jim Johnson	**Next Review Date:** 00/00/2026 **Date of Last Review/Revision:** 06/15/2023 **Original Resolution Date:** 03/10/2011
Board Chair: Luisa Santamaria	Signature on file, 06/15/2023

Background

Whereas 45% of the total value of Oregon's gross farm and ranch sales is produced in the Willamette Valley;

Whereas 49% of Oregon's high-value farmland soils and 80% of the state's prime farmland is located within the Willamette Valley;

Whereas prime farmland soils compose less than three percent of Oregon's lands;

Whereas aggregate sand and gravel mines are consuming about 350 acres of largely high-value farmland soils a year in the Willamette Valley;

Whereas viable aggregate resources can be and are currently found on lands deemed less valuable to agriculture and other natural resources such as from "hard rock" quarries that are often located on soils less valuable to agriculture and other lands containing poorer quality agricultural soils;

Whereas farming poor soil is not an option for agriculture because agriculture is both land and soil dependent;

Whereas according to Oregon land use law it is only within the Willamette Valley that exceptions are provided to mine Class I and II agricultural lands;

Whereas state law permits reclamation of mining operations on lands zoned for exclusive farm use to either wildlife habitat or agricultural land;

Whereas most typical reclamation of mining operations is to wildlife habitat or "farm use" in the form of open ponds (for irrigation purpose) instead of to useable agricultural ground;

Whereas it is recognized that aggregate resources are important to many aspects of Oregon's economy.

Resolution

Be it resolved that the Oregon State Board of Agriculture:

1. Does not support, in the Willamette Valley, the use and conversion of Class I, II prime or unique agricultural soils (as defined by the USDA Natural Resources Conversation Service) on lands zoned for exclusive farm use for the mining of aggregate unless it is shown that no reasonable alternative lands exist:

(a) On land that is identified in an acknowledged comprehensive plans as an exception area or as non-resource land;
(b) On resource land that is determine to be irrevocably committed to non-resource uses;
(c) In an urban growth boundary; or
(d) On resource land or lower capability for agricultural production as classified by USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service.

2. When reasonable alternatives do not exist and Willamette Valley Class I, II prime and unique soils are required for needed aggregate production, the Board supports aggregate mining on agricultural land only upon a determination that the proposed mining and associated operations do not or can be mitigated to not adversely impact other farming operations in the area; and

3. When it is determined that mining operations are appropriate for siting on Willamette Valley Class I, II prime and unique soils, the Board supports requiring the reclamation of the subject lands back to farmland at the same quality as existed prior to mining activities.

Summary
Relates to aggregate mining on Class I & II soils in the Willamette Valley.

Oregon State Board of Agriculture Resolution

Title: Siting of Agri-tourism, Entertainment Activities and associated activities on Agricultural Lands	**Number:** 310 **Effective Date:** 08/17/2023
Workgroup B: Boyer, Harper, Johnson, Miller, Svaty **ODA Staff Contact:** Jim Johnson	**Next Review Date:** 00/00/2026 **Date of Last Review/Revision:** 08/17/2023 **Original Resolution Date:** 09/19/2012
Board Chair: Luisa Santamaria	Signature on file

Background

Whereas the appropriate siting of commercial activities associated with farm use can be beneficial to operators and help to educate the public about Oregon agriculture;

Whereas there is increasing interest in the development of rural tourism and entertainment activities, many times in relation to agriculture;

Whereas increasingly there are many cases of such activities presenting compatibility issues with farming practices and presenting implications to rural infrastructure and services

Whereas issues have been raised relating to the uneven application of the laws dealing with the siting of agri-tourism, rural entertainment and commercial facilities related to farm use which may provide unfair competitive advantages to like operations;

Whereas "agri-tourism" related land uses are being authorized in the exclusive farm use (EFU) zone by several ways including: farm use (u-picks), room and board facilities, commercial use in conjunction with farm use, home occupations, wineries, restaurant in conjunction with winery, agri-tourism events, farm stands, eastern Oregon guest ranch, cider business, farm brewery and outdoor mass gatherings. Unlike the detailed provisions developed for wineries, most of these land uses are poorly or not defined at all in statute or administrative rule.

Whereas the 2011 Legislature established land use laws dealing with some of these issues including SB 960 [ORS 215.213(11), (12) and (13) and 215.283(4), (5) and (6)] , and HB 3280 [ORS 215.452, 215.213(1)(p) and 215.283(1)(n)] issues remain relating to uneven application, definition and context of specific land uses and the continued use of laws that are set to sunset:

Resolution

Be it resolved that the Oregon State Board of Agriculture:

1. Supports the use of agricultural lands for activities related to entertainment and tourism and other events only under strictly defined circumstances.

2. When defining circumstances, the Board supports the following considerations:

a. The proposed agri-tourism use is determined to be directly related to commercial farm use or processing activities occurring on the subject farm or ranch operation;
b. The proposed agri-tourism use is determined to be incidental and subordinate to the farm use of the subject operation. An activity should be considered to be incidental and subordinate if found to be accessory to, supplement or be adjunct to the farm use (as defined in state statute) of the subject farm operation and if it supports farm use. Such a determination should be made on the basis of standards established that are similar to those enacted by the Legislature in SB 960 (2012) codified in ORS 215.213(4) and 215.283(4) and "defined by the Oregon Court of Appeals in *Friends of Yamhill County v. Yamhill County*, 301 Or App 726 (2020).
c. The proposed agri-tourism use is determined to be compatible or can be made compatible with other area farming and ranch operations. Compatibility evaluation should include all activities and events, including those that are not considered a "land use" under Oregon law. Such an evaluation needs to recognize the diversity of Oregon agriculture and the associated agricultural practices that are or may become common to area farms and ranches. Compatibility should also be based on an analysis of the cumulative impacts that existing and proposed activities could have on area farm and ranch operations.

3. Supports better definition of what comprises certain land uses established by law in the exclusive farm use zone that are currently being used to authorized agri-tourism related activities. Examples include "commercial use in conjunction with farm use," "home occupation," "private parks" and "mass gatherings."

4. Supports land use standards that assure that any food service related to bonafide, regular and ongoing agri-tourism events compliment and are accessory to the agri-tourism activity and associated farm use.

5. Urges the department to work with community partners to better define the circumstances when commercial activities are appropriate on agricultural lands. The board recognizes that the development of criteria that best protects agriculture and the general public involves many complicated issues. The board advises a comprehensive evaluation and analysis, including an analysis of the cumulative impacts to agricultural operation, before any proposed actions are taken.
6. Recommends that the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) consider the development of a detailed definition of what "agri-tourism" entails.

7. Supports consistent and even application of land use standards relating to agri-tourism to and for all types of agricultural operations, similar to what was enacted by the Legislature in SB 960.

8. This action repeals and replaces Resolution No. 304.

Summary
Siting of agri-tourism, entertainment activities and associated activities on agricultural lands.

Oregon State Board of Agriculture Resolution

Title: Permitted Uses on Lands Zoned Exclusive Farm Use and on High-Value Farmland	**Number:** 314 **Effective Date:** 12/19/2024
Work group B: Boyer, Harper, Kliewer, Miller, Orem **ODA Staff Contact:** Jim Johnson	**Next Review Date:** 00/00/2024 **Date of Last Review/Revision:** 12/19/2024 **Original Resolution Date:** 12/04/2014
Board Chair: Elin Miller	Signature on file

Background

Whereas in 1973 Oregon's unique land use planning law was enacted to protect farmland by establishing exclusive farm use zones (EFUs);

Whereas since the law was enacted, the number of land uses permitted in EFUs has risen from the original five established by state law to over fifty;

Whereas an increasing number of nonfarm land uses and related activities present compatibility issues with farming practices and have implications for rural infrastructure and services, and such nonfarm uses are being permitted on lands zoned EFU and approved without adequate consideration of compatibility with surrounding farm practices;

Conversion of agricultural lands into nonfarm uses such as aggregate mining, wetlands development, public and private parks, short-term rental housing (STRs), schools, energy generation, and urban infrastructure like sewer and water treatment facilities creates urban expansion pressures and impacts farming viability, irrigation access, and local food systems.;

Whereas litigation is increasingly being used to define otherwise undefined land uses within EFU's;

Whereas the 2022 Census of Agriculture shows that Oregon lost 4.17% (666,543 acres) of land in farms since 2017, for the first time a higher percentage than every western state except Washington state;

Whereas high-value agricultural soils compose less than 8% of Oregon's total lands and less than 6% of the lands located outside of urban growth boundaries that are designated for agricultural use under state land use planning goals;

Whereas the total area of irrigated, agricultural land in the state comprises 10.3% of the total land in farms yet accounts for 74.3% of the total market value of agricultural products sold;

Whereas irrigation and the necessary delivery infrastructure is key to maintaining and growing the state's agricultural industry;

A coordinated statewide policy is essential to balance the preservation of agricultural lands with supporting diversified rural economic and on-farm opportunities;

Whereas the Oregon Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) has initiated a multi-year effort to review the effectiveness of existing laws designed to protect agricultural lands and implement Exclusive Farm Use (EFU) zoning with a focus on improving consistency of application of standards and criteria to land use decisions across the state, reducing unnecessary appeals and identifying any policy improvements needed to achieve the objectives of Statewide Planning Goal 3 and ORS 215.243.

Resolution

Be it resolved, the Oregon State Board of Agriculture supports careful siting of nonfarm uses on high-value agricultural land, ensuring they complement rather than conflict with local farming operations, and that adverse impacts are effectively mitigated;

Be it resolved that the Board recommends that a comprehensive analysis of the impacts of nonfarm development within the exclusive farm use zone on agricultural lands be conducted to include:

1. A reexamination of land uses currently permitted within EFUs determining which land uses should be permitted outright versus those that should be permitted subject to land use review;
2. Developing criteria to evaluate and ensure compatibility of nonfarm land uses, with a focus on minimizing disruptions to agricultural practices and infrastructure.
3. Better define nonfarm land uses, ensuring they align with the overarching goal of preserving agricultural production and supporting the economic viability of Oregon's agriculture.
4. Establishing land use regulations that provide for the recognition of high value agricultural areas, potentially including areas, such as productive rangelands, that currently are not considered to be high-value farmland under Oregon land use law and establishing requirements that provide a greater degree of protection for identified areas.
5. Conduct a comprehensive cumulative impact analysis of nonfarm uses on EFU-zoned lands, focusing on agricultural land conversion, irrigation access, and operational sustainability for surrounding farms and ranches.
6. Include long-term monitoring and an evaluation of the effectiveness of the land use laws established to implement Goal 3, Agricultural Lands.

Oregon State Board of Agriculture Resolution

Title: Working Lands Conservation Easements	**Number:** 315 **Effective Date:** 09/12/2024
Workgroup B: Boyer, Harper, Kliewer, Miller, Orem **ODA Staff Contact:** Jim Johnson	**Next Review Date:** 00/00/2027 **Date of Last Review/Revision:** 09/12/2024 **Original Resolution Date:** 04/30/2015
Board Chair: Elin Miller	Signature on file

Background

Whereas, agricultural land is a finite natural resource that is threatened in Oregon by increasing urban expansion and by the cumulative conversion by nonfarm land uses.

Whereas**,** Oregon's Statewide Planning Program has provided substantial protection to agricultural lands from development since its establishment in 1973 yet according to Oregon Department of Forestry data, between 1984 and 2009, approximately 147,000 acres of farm and rangeland was converted to nonfarm development. Continued threats to the conversion of agricultural land include expansion of urban growth areas and the cumulative impacts to agricultural lands from nonfarm uses authorized by exclusive farm use zoning.

Whereas, there is increasing interest from farmers, ranchers, land trusts and soil and water conservation districts in the use of working lands easements to *compliment* the statewide planning program to protect working agricultural lands from conversion.

Whereas, there is increasing concern about the succession of farmland to the next generation of farmers and ranchers and working lands easements can provide a tool that can help facilitate effective land succession.

Whereas, the use of working lands easements is voluntary, keeps land in private ownership and on the tax rolls.

Whereas, working lands easements can provide landowners with various financial incentives such as federal and state tax deductions, estate tax benefits and purchase of easement values.

Whereas, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has established a working lands easement program known as the Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP) that provides funding to states for acquisition for working lands easements. The ACEP program requires matching funds from a local source.

Whereas, there still is concern expressed by many farmers and ranchers as to who would be the best holder of an easement involving working agricultural lands. Entities with a history of working with farmers and ranchers to maintain viable agricultural operations are preferable in many cases. This has led several soil and water conservation districts to become active in promoting the use of easements either by the district itself or by another agency or nonprofit organization with funding support from the subject district. There is increasing interest in examining the ability of the Department of Agriculture to become an active player in the attainment and holding of agricultural lands easements.

Resolution
Be it resolved that the Oregon State Board of Agriculture:

1. Recognizes that the protection and conservation of active agricultural operations and the land base and associated infrastructure needed to support them is a benefit to Oregon's social, ecological and economic health.

2. Supports a focused use of conservation easements that protect working agricultural lands and complement the Oregon Statewide Planning Program. Easements should protect lands that afford the following assets:

    a) Are or may become highly productive agricultural lands.
    b) Are significant to a region's agricultural industry
    c) Have the ability to conduct long-term viable commercial agricultural operations.
    d) Are under threat of conversion from agricultural use by urban and/or other nonfarm development.
    e) As a complement to primary protection of working agricultural lands, help facilitate the protection of other natural resources such as water quality, fish and wildlife habitat and other natural areas.

3. Encourages state government, including the Department of Agriculture, to play a more active role in understanding and protecting agricultural lands through the use of working lands conservation easements.

4. Supports the establishment of a fund in state government that could be utilized to help maintain working agricultural lands through the attainment of conservation easements.

Oregon State Board of Agriculture Resolution

Title: Siting of energy transmission and generation facilities on agricultural land	**Number:** 318 **Effective Date:** 06/06/2025
Board members: Allen, Boyer, Dill, Kliewer, Lopez, Maag, Miller, Norris, Orem, Zielinski **ODA Staff Contact:** Jonathan Sandau	**Next Review Date:** 00/00/2028 **Date of Last Review/Revision:** 06/06/2025 **Original Resolution Date:** 06/07/2018
Board Chair: Elin Miller	Signature on file

Background

WHEREAS, the State Board of Agriculture has heard from the agricultural community about concerns related to the location and development of power transmission facilities through agricultural lands, including underground and above ground transmission lines and land intensive generation facilities on highly productive agricultural lands.

WHEREAS, energy produced from renewable sources is an important part of the future for our state and nation.

WHEREAS agriculture is both land and soil dependent, while the siting of energy related facilities does not require soils with a high capability for agricultural production.

WHEREAS, deliberations regarding designation and treatment of agricultural lands under the statewide land use planning program have included consideration of actions that designate or treat differently lands zoned exclusive farm use based solely on soil quality without accounting for other factors that are conducive to the production of high-value agricultural products, including livestock.

WHEREAS numerous applications to develop solar energy generation have been approved or are under review throughout the state on highly productive agricultural lands.

WHEREAS the existing state "exceptions process" provides for the consideration and location of land uses otherwise not permitted when reasons merit

WHEREAS, the State Board of Agriculture has in the past been contacted by the State Soil and Water Conservation Commission regarding concerns it has related to the increased development of agricultural lands by solar energy generation facilities. In response to the letter from the Soil and Water Conservation Commission the Board discussed issues related to the siting of solar energy generation facilities on productive farmland and expressed several concerns related to location on productive agricultural lands. The discussion by the Board resulted in a written request to the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) asking that LCDC initiate an evaluation of the current administrative rules related the siting of solar facilities on lands zoned exclusive farm use.

WHEREAS the Department of Land Conservation and Development has since developed rules (see OAR 660-033-0130(37) and (38)) for solar energy siting on designated agricultural lands. These rules are intended to direct energy development to lands that have limited value to wildlife and farming. For example, in the

Willamette Valley solar panels are allowed up to 12 acres in areas with the best soil for farming. Up to 320 acres of land may be used for solar in areas with poor soils and no water rights. While these rules have had some impact in discouraging placement of large facilities in the Willamette Valley, they have not precluded the serial development of solar facilities. They have also not precluded the placement of solar facilities on productive irrigated cropland in Oregon outside the Willamette Valley.

WHEREAS the Oregon Legislature has directed LCDC to conduct rulemaking to identify suitable lands for utility-scale solar development in Eastern Oregon and adjusted the jurisdiction of the Energy Facility Siting Council (EFSC), increasing the acreage threshold for solar development on high-value farmland from 160 to 240 acres, thereby shifting more decision-making authority to counties.

WHEREAS the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) has issued new guidance on solar facility development, emphasizing the need for early consultation to avoid and minimize adverse impacts to wildlife habitat.

Resolution

Be it resolved that the Oregon State Board of Agriculture is concerned about the conversion of high-value and productive farmland and the implications to ongoing and future agricultural operations by energy facility development on lands zoned exclusive farm use.

The Board:

1. Recognizes that energy produced from renewable sources is an important part of the future for our state and nation. We support developing renewable energy facilities in locations that avoid the conversion of highly productive farmland and minimize disruption to working farm operations. .
2. Recommends the Land Conservation and Development Commission continue to evaluate and monitor the effectiveness of existing administrative rules related to the siting of energy facilities on land zoned exclusive farm use.
3. Supports establishing review criteria to evaluate not only the individual impact of proposed energy development on agricultural lands, but also the cumulative impacts of existing and potential similar nonfarm land use on agricultural operations.
4. Supports the evaluation of the impacts of proposed linear energy transmission facilities on agricultural operations that focuses on individual segments of a linear facility that are comprised of similar agricultural characteristics.
5. Supports better definition of highly productive farmland (instead of “high-value farmland”) based on multiple factors such as soils, crop types, operational characteristics, and developed agricultural infrastructure.
6. Supports land use regulations that afford greater protection for highly productive farmland including, land use requirements that preclude the location of energy facilities on highly productive or less valuable farmland when otherwise reasonable alternatives exist.
7. Supports evaluation and reconsideration of existing land use regulation that promotes serial development of energy facilities to skirt other more stringent review standards.
8. Encourages early and ongoing coordination between counties, DLCD, ODA, ODFW, and agricultural partners to improve the siting process and protect both agricultural production and ecological resources.