

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	STATE OF OREGON					
2	OREGON WHEAT COMMISSION					
3	JULY 01, 2023 - JUNE 30, 2024 BUDGET					
4		ACTUAL BUDGET 2021-22	APPROVED BUDGET 2022-23	ESTIMATED BUDGET 2022-23	PROPOSED BUDGET 2023-24	ADOPTED BUDGET 2023-24
5						
6						
7	Beginning Cash Balance	4,534,388	3,902,056	4,032,415	4,364,554	4,429,379
8	REVENUE					
9	Wheat Assessment Fees	1,717,674	1,597,500	2,391,225	2,390,000	2,390,000
10	Barley Assessment Fees	13,709	15,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
11	Interest Income	21,062	20,000	100,900	100,000	100,000
12	Miscellaneous Income	64,875	500		36,186	36,186
13	Assessment Penalties	4				
14	TOTAL REVENUE	1,817,324	1,633,000	2,509,125	2,543,186	2,543,186
15						
16	Available for Fiscal Year	6,351,712	5,535,056	6,541,540	6,907,740	6,972,565
17	Expenditures	0	5,535,056	6,541,540	6,907,740	6,972,565
18	Ending Cash Balance	6,351,712	0	0	0	0
19						
20	SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES					
21	Personnel Services	348,494	377,577	365,421	405,275	405,275
22	Materials and Services	164,527	176,856	153,022	203,273	203,273
23	Special Payments	1,764,276	1,634,693	1,616,543	1,921,170	1,986,005
24	Capital Outlay	0	0	0	0	0
25	Commission Program/ODA	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000
26	Emergency Fund	4,032,415	3,303,930	4,364,554	4,336,022	4,336,012
27	TOTAL BUDGETED EXPENSES	6,351,712	5,535,056	6,541,540	6,907,740	6,972,565
28						
29	Expenditure Detail					
30	Personnel Services					
31	Wages and Salaries	209,017	216,698	216,563	235,000	235,000
32	Commissioner Per Diem Stipend		5,000	0	5,000	5,000
33	Workers Compensation	19	50	53	75	75
34	Retirement Benefits	63,104	64,678	63,626	70,700	70,700
35	Health Insurance	60,427	69,140	69,159	72,200	72,200
36	Payroll Taxes	15,912	16,578	16,000	17,300	17,300
37	Paid Family Medical Leave		433			
38	Other Payroll Expense	15	5,000	20	5,000	5,000
39	Total Personnel Services	348,494	377,577	365,421	405,275	405,275
40						
41	Materials and Services					
42	Professional Fees	11,049	12,765	12,337	23,500	23,500
43	Travel	14,024	35,500	27,500	40,000	40,000
44	Meals and Lodging	58,734	40,250	40,600	50,000	50,000
45	Postage & Delivery	209	400	100	250	250
46	Communications	3,677	4,000	3,689	4,000	4,000
47	Printing	192	750	200	400	400
48	Dues & Subscriptions	25	250	105	150	150
49	Insurance & Bonding	701	750	701	750	750
50	Office Rent	48,593	49,191	49,740	50,073	50,073
51	Repairs & Maintenance	100	1,500	50	1,500	1,500
52	Legal/Audit	21,392	20,000	12,000	20,000	20,000
53	Office Supplies	851	1,000	500	1,000	1,000
54	Equipment Rental	302	0	0	0	0
55	Computer Maintenance	4,681	5,500	5,500	6,650	6,650
56	Other Materials & Supplies	(3)	5,000	0	5,000	5,000

	A	B	C	D	E	F
57	Total Materials and Services	164,527	176,856	153,022	203,273	203,273

	A	B	C	D	E	F
58						
59	Special Payments					
60	Research					
61	OSU Wheat Research	853,064	703,881	703,881	741,525	751,360
62	Cereal Grains Endowment Startup				200,000	250,000
63	OSU Barley Research	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
64	Tri-state Research	71,312	71,313	71,313	73,418	73,418
65	Marketing					
66	U.S. Wheat Associates	165,700	182,700	182,700	199,200	199,200
67	Wheat Marketing Center	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
68	Equipment				10,000	10,000
69	Additional support request		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
70	Foreign Trade Teams		6,000	6,000	10,000	10,000
71	Mkt. Dev/Materials/Trade Gifts		1,000	1,000	1,500	1,500
72	Tri-state Marketing Activities	44,325	38,799	38,656	39,027	44,027
73	Uncommitted Market Development	2,750	5,000	0	10,000	10,000
74	Grower Services					
75	Oregon Wheat Growers League	480,000	480,000	480,000	490,000	490,000
76	Wheat Grower Workshop	3,962	6,000	5,710	6,500	6,500
77	Other Projects					
78	New/Unallocated Projects	33,163	20,000	7,283	20,000	20,000
79	Total Special Payments	1,764,276	1,634,693	1,616,543	1,921,170	1,986,005
80						
81	Capital Outlay	0	0	0	0	0
82	Commission Program/ODA	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000
83	Emergency Fund	4,032,415	3,303,930	4,364,554	4,336,022	4,336,012
84						
85	GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURES	6,351,712	5,535,056	6,541,540	6,907,740	6,972,565
86						

BUDGET CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that I have examined the final budget of the OREGON WHEAT COMMISSION for the fiscal year 2023-24 and determined that the estimated expenditures in the final budget are in conformity with the authority of the Commission and are appropriate to accomplish the goals and objectives of the Commission.

The attached affidavit dated the 15th day of May, 2023 in The Dalles, Oregon, indicates that ORS 578.151 was complied with and that the final budget was prepared and adopted in accordance with the law.

Signed and dated at Salem, Oregon this 15th day of June, 2023.



Lauren Henderson, Acting Director
Oregon Department of Agriculture

Wet weather slows sugar beet planting

By BRAD CARLSON
Capital Press

Cold, wet weather has slowed the planting of sugar beets, a long-season crop that is expected to benefit from this year's increased supply of irrigation water.

Grower-owned Amalgamated Sugar, which operates three production plants in southern Idaho, aims to plant about 180,000 acres in Idaho, Oregon and Washington.



Samantha Parrott

Planted acres as of April 14 totaled 13,500 in the Treasure Valley of southwest Idaho and southeast Oregon, 12,200 in the Twin Falls area of south-central Idaho and 6,700 in the Mini-Cassia region to the east, said Brodie Griffin, the Boise-based company's vice president of agriculture.

"It's been a slow start to the sugar beet planting season due to an extended winter with snow, rain and colder temperatures," he said.

Heavy planting was expected over the next 10 days, weather permitting.

Though planting has been delayed, the availability of water "has drastically improved for the entire growing region over the last month," Griffin said. Recent mountain snow accumulation "should equate to reservoirs filling over the next couple of months as runoff begins. This is great news for our growers."

Many growers are weeks behind their usual planting schedules, Samantha Parrott, executive director of the Snake River Sugarbeet Growers Association, said April 17. Growers in the Treasure and Magic valleys have begun planting, but eastern Idaho is still too wet.

Blackfoot farmer Doug Evans, association president, said April 18 that a neighbor started planting in lighter soil that day, but most eastern Idaho growers were probably about a week away from being able to plant.

"Our growers are always doing their best to mitigate risk, but sometimes things like weather are out of their control," Parrott said. "While we are extremely grateful to have the spring moisture, it has made planting very difficult."

Growers are optimistic about the crop, and despite the planting delay, "I'm confident our growers will deliver an excellent product for our consumers," she said.

Ben Jantz of southwest Nampa had finished planting by the end of April's



Brad Carlson/Capital Press

Galen Lee adjusts the seed depth on a sugar beet planter near New Plymouth, Idaho, on April 14.



Brad Carlson/Capital Press

Sugar beet seed.



Brad Carlson/Capital Press

Sugar beet planting near New Plymouth, Idaho.

second full week. That's about three weeks later than normal for his farm.

Crop quality will depend on conditions the rest of the season, and some late-planted crops in the past have performed around the long-term average, he said. Last year's planting was mostly on-time, but a lack of moisture was a concern at the outset.

Galen Lee, who farms in the New Plymouth, Idaho, area near the Oregon border, started planting April 13 in an "early field," he said. It is closer to the Snake, with sandier soil instead of a clay-heavy composition that holds water longer.

He was two to three weeks behind his usual schedule, partly because of how wet conditions affected fieldwork timing.

In south-central Idaho, Randy Grant of the Eden-Hazelton area said April 14 that he was "probably 10 days behind what I would consider average here," and around 35% to 40% completed.

A planting delay of that length is not out of the ordinary in the region, and "other than that, things look good going forward," he said.

"The ground dries out quickly, so we're rolling along," Grant said.

Oregon canola debate shifts to House after acreage limit approved by Senate

By MATEUSZ PERKOWSKI
Capital Press

SALEM — Supporters of a permanent 500-acre limit on canola in Oregon's Willamette Valley have won half the legislative battle with the proposal's recent approval in the Senate.

However, opponents still have about two months to try defeating the bill in the House, where it must likely clear a policy committee and a couple legislative deadlines on its way to a floor vote.

Restrictions on canola planting have repeatedly prevailed in the Legislature over the past decade, but Senate Bill 789 would impose the 500-acre cap in perpetuity for the first time.

Earlier sunset provisions prompted lawmakers to periodically revisit the issue, giving canola farmers a chance to argue the maximum acreage should be increased or dropped altogether.

Proponents of making the 500-acre limit permanent claim any additional canola acreage would imperil the



Capital Press File

A bill permanently limiting canola to 500 acres in Oregon's Willamette Valley has passed the Senate but still faces challenges in the House.

region's specialty seed industry by endangering the genetic purity of related crops.

"The extraordinary premium value of the crops at risk here depends entirely on the market's trust they're fully organic and GMO-free," said Sen. Jeff Golden, D-Ashland. "With expanded canola acreage nearby, our seed farmers have absolutely no way to earn and maintain that trust."

Though the Senate passed the bill 16-12 along party lines, Golden was the main voice advocating for the proposal and defending it from attacks during the April 10 floor session.

Most Democratic lawmakers who voted for SB 789 remained silent as their Republican colleagues argued it's an unjustified intervention in the agricultural economy.

"We don't have to have a

government solution all the time. A lot of the time, it's neighbors working with neighbors," said Sen. Kim Thatcher, R-Keizer.

Democrats hold majorities in both chambers, which may also bode well for SB 789's chances in a House floor vote, but the bill isn't guaranteed to reach that point.

Negotiations over spending often reach a crescendo late in the legislative session, which must end June 25 this year.

As lawmakers rush to wrap up, a bill that handily passes one chamber may still fall by the wayside and end up dying in committee.

Past canola legislation has tended to avoid this fate, however, as the 500-acre limit has been renewed twice since it was created in 2013.

Lawmakers initially allowed canola to be grown on

500 acres to facilitate an Oregon State University study, which eventually concluded the crop poses no greater agronomic threat than other brassica plants.

Restricting canola to this "thumbprint limit" amid the valley's 3.7 million acres is now groundless, particularly because radish and turnip crops can also pollinate specialty seeds but don't face similar caps, according to opponents of SB 789.

"There's nothing unique to canola. This is a bunch of fear-mongering that doesn't deserve this much attention," said Sen. Dennis Linthicum, R-Klamath Falls.

Varieties of canola commonly grown in the region aren't "genetically modified organisms," or GMOs, and the 3-mile "isolation distance" that prevents crossing between seed crops would allow for far more than 500 canola acres to be planted, opponents said.

"I am not a farmer and I believe a lot of decisions should be left to farmers," said Sen. Fred Girod, R-Stayton. "Why are we sticking our noses into this?"

Golden said the restriction represents a compromise that remains necessary to protect the high revenues generated by specialty seeds, which allow farmers to thrive even on small acreages.

"We're talking about one of our state's most potent economic sectors," he said.

While the OSU study found canola doesn't pose an inordinate risk, it focused more on weed, pest and disease issues than the core problem of genetic contamination, Golden said.

The 500-acre limit is specific to the Willamette Valley but it's not unprecedented, as the state has three other control areas where canola is regulated, he said.



Mateusz Perkowski/Capital Press File

Christine Anderson handles a cow at her small farm near McMinnville, Ore. Anderson is dubious of an effort by Oregon farm regulators to register more raw milk dairies as confined animal feeding operations.

Raw milk dairies wary of Oregon's CAFO permit push

By MATEUSZ PERKOWSKI
Capital Press

SALEM — Oregon farm regulators are urging raw milk producers to register as confined animal feeding operations, responding to concerns about uneven environmental enforcement among conventional dairies.

The outreach effort has raised the hackles of raw milk advocates, who suspect it's driven by antipathy toward unpasteurized dairy products, rather than legitimate worries about wastewater management.

He was two to three weeks behind his usual schedule, partly because of how wet conditions affected fieldwork timing. In south-central Idaho, Randy Grant of the Eden-Hazelton area said April 14 that he was "probably 10 days behind what I would consider average here," and around 35% to 40% completed. A planting delay of that length is not out of the ordinary in the region, and "other than that, things look good going forward," he said. "The ground dries out quickly, so we're rolling along," Grant said.

CAFO permit requirements are commonly waived for small family dairies that produce milk for personal use, raising questions about the state Department of Agriculture's motivations, according to raw milk producers at an April 13 meeting with agency officials.

"If the purpose is to protect the environment, I don't see how the environmental impact changes if one sells the milk," said Christine Anderson, a raw milk dairy operator near McMinnville, Ore.

Raw milk is often sold directly to consumers by farms, exempt from state dairy licensing standards, that own no more than two producing cows or nine producing sheep or goats.

Their small size may not exempt these dairies from CAFO regulations, though many appear unaware of the requirement as they're operating without permits, said Wym Matthews, ODA's CAFO program manager.

Milking necessarily means confining the animals and generating wastewater by cleaning the equipment, which ODA believes brings raw milk dairies under the CAFO definition, Matthews said.

The conventional dairy industry contends raw milk dairies are growing in number but not sharing in the cost of ODA's environmental oversight, giving them a competitive advantage, Matthews said.

To level the playing field and ensure pollutants aren't discharged into waterways, the agency is advising raw milk dairies to obtain CAFO permits without enforcing the requirement through 2023, Matthews said.

The application for a CAFO permit costs \$125 and applicants are expected to devise nutrient management plans to prevent wastewater runoff, Matthews said.

In reality, all dairy operators already have plans for dealing with waste, but CAFO rules confirm they don't cause unlawful discharge, he said.

The agency doesn't dictate how to achieve that objective and each farmer has a different

approach, which may require nothing more than a bucket and pitchfork, Matthews said.

Obtaining a CAFO permit may offer advantages, serving as a legal shield if neighbors complain about ordinary farm practices, he said. "Right-to-farm protects you if you're a legal facility."

Despite these assurances, raw milk producers and advocates at the meeting appeared skeptical of ODA's outreach effort.

The agency has repurposed the definition of "confinement" to include animals sheltered for about five minutes during milking, said Anderson, the McMinnville raw dairy producer.

Expecting a farm with two cows to comply with CAFO record-keeping requirements isn't realistic or likely to benefit the environment, she said.

The ODA's approach suffers from "constitutional infirmities," such as regulating farms with two cows more rigorously than properties with hundreds of horses, said Ari Bargil, an attorney with the Institute for Justice, a nonprofit law firm that opposes government overreach.

The agency's claim that raw milk dairies qualify as CAFOs is also problematic, particularly since ODA acknowledges acting at the best of much larger and more profitable operations, he said.

"The department's definition is openly protectionist," Bargil said.

Targeting only those dairies that sell their products isn't a fair way of applying permit requirements or preventing environmental damage, said Alice Morrison, co-executive director of the Friends of Family Farmers, a nonprofit that supports raw milk producers.

Raw milk producers aren't actually in competition with conventional dairies, since they must expend labor on marketing directly to consumers instead of relying on a distribution system, she said.

"You're not able to take advantage of any of the infrastructure for the industry," Morrison said.

By scrutinizing small raw milk producers, ODA risks the perception it's taking action amid the broader fight over CAFO regulations, said Bryan Schmidt, a Yamhill County farmer.

Friends of Family Farmers and other groups sympathetic to raw milk producers are calling for Oregon lawmakers to impose a moratorium on the largest tier of CAFOs.

The agency's push for CAFO permits could be seen as retaliation, in a roundabout way, on behalf of large dairy operations, Schmidt said. "It looks as if I'm being punished for that."

LEGAL

PUBLIC NOTICE
OREGON WHEAT COMMISSION
BUDGET HEARING
MAY 15, 2023, 10:15 AM

As required by ORS 578.151, the Oregon Wheat Commission will accept public comments on its fiscal year 2023-24 budget at the above date and time. Access the meeting at the Fairfield Inn, 2014 W. 7th Street, The Dalles, Oregon or via videoconference at <http://www.zoom.us/join> or phone at 1-253-215-8782 with Meeting ID: 817 3393 5675 and Passcode: 221947.

Copies of the Commission's Proposed 2023-24 budget are available online at <https://www.owgl.org/owcbudget>. Public comment related to the proposed budget may also be submitted via email to tsimpson@oregonwheat.org by May 10, 2023.

Accommodations for persons with disabilities can be requested at least 48 hours (Monday-Friday) before the meeting by contacting the Commission at (503) 467-2161.

LEGAL

NOTICE OF RYEGRASS GROWERS SEED COMMISSION
BUDGET HEARING

TO: ALL OREGON RYEGRASS GROWERS
Notice is hereby given that a public hearing will be held pursuant to ORS 576.416 (5), on Tuesday, May 16, 2023, at 6:00 p.m., at the Cascade Grill Restaurant, 110 Opal St. NE, Albany, Oregon, upon a proposed budget for operation of the Ryegrass Growers Seed Commission during the fiscal year July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2024. At this hearing any producer of Oregon-grown Ryegrass seed has a right to be heard with respect to the proposed budget, a copy of which is available for public inspection, under reasonable circumstances, in the office of each County Extension Agent in Oregon. For further information, contact the Oregon Ryegrass Growers Seed Commission business office, P.O. Box 3366, Salem, Oregon 97302, telephone 503-364-2944. The meeting location is accessible to persons with disabilities. Please make any request for an interpreter for the hearing impaired or for other accommodations for persons with disabilities at least 48 hours before the meeting by contacting the Commission office at 503-364-2944.