



2018 Farmer and Rancher Listening Session Report and Policy Recommendations



This report was made possible by the hundreds of producers who came out for our Farmer and Rancher Listening Sessions as well as through the support of Farm Aid and our numerous organizational partners listed in this report.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Friends of Family Farmers (FoFF) has hosted Farmer and Rancher Listening Sessions throughout Oregon since 2009 in order to identify key issues facing socially responsible, family-scale producers. In 2010, following the first ever round of Listening Sessions, FoFF along with 70 Farmer and Rancher Delegates wrote and signed the Agricultural Reclamation Act (ARA) — a groundbreaking document which identifies the top issues and barriers hindering producers as well as policy actions that can overcome them.

Today, statewide Farmer and Rancher Listening Session tours conducted every other year continue the process started by the ARA, and provide an opportunity to update it. Since its creation, FoFF has actively worked on behalf of Oregon family farmers and ranchers by addressing those issues identified in the ARA and subsequent Listening Sessions. We have proposed legislation, advocated for funding, and developed or expanded programs specifically geared toward small and medium-sized producers. This year, over 200 farmers and ranchers in 19 communities gathered around the table at Grange halls and libraries to talk about their challenges and brainstorm solutions. Below is an overview of the information gathered from the 2017-2018 Listening Session Tour.

Priority Issues

While a wide range of issues were raised by attendees at our Listening Sessions, several rose to the top. In order of priority, these include:

1. **Access to Land & Capital:** According to the [USDA Census of Agriculture](#), Oregon lost over 10% of its farms between 2002 and 2012. Challenges for beginning farmers, those in the first 10 years of operation, are particularly significant, and Oregon saw a nearly 25% drop in the number of beginning farmers who were 'principal' farm operators between 2007 and 2012. Oregon farmland prices have been rising dramatically in recent years, making it even more difficult for beginning farmers to access land to start or grow their farm businesses.
2. **Access to Small Farm Meat Processing Infrastructure:** As family farms are threatened by the consolidation of agriculture, processing facilities face similar threats. As a result, Oregon has experienced a steady loss of USDA meat processing facilities that serve small and mid-sized producers. For many producers, this issue is twofold: there is a lack of USDA meat processing infrastructure in many regions of the state; and, sales restrictions on custom processed meats limits market opportunities and prevents retail sales.
3. **Expanding Opportunities for Agritourism:** Oregon has tremendous potential for rural economic development through enhanced culinary and agritourism opportunities on working farms. However, the state's current county-by-county approach to agritourism creates an inconsistent, patchwork approach that makes it hard for many farmers to navigate. Further, wineries and cideries enjoy unique agritourism rules not available to other types of food producing farms that would otherwise be able to take advantage of consumer interest in agritourism.

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4. **Water Conservation:** Access to land and water go hand in hand for farming. Climate change and a growing population are increasing pressure on water supplies and contributing to water shortages. In some agricultural areas, groundwater aquifers are in steady decline, with no plans on how to reverse these trends. Additionally, under current law, there are few incentives to implement more efficient water use strategies.

Recommendations

The following are our most critical recommendations based on the priorities we have identified. We urge all Oregon decision-makers to work with us and take action as we call for state legislation and other policy changes to address the following issues:

1. Access to Land and Capital

- a. Expand low-interest small farm lending through new state loan programs and strengthen the state's Aggie Bonds program
- b. Create new tax credits to encourage landowners to lease or rent farmland to beginning farmers
- c. Adopt state and federal student loan debt forgiveness programs for beginning farmers
- d. Prioritize funding for programs that address farmland affordability issues and enhance access to land for small and mid-sized farmers, beginning farmers and ranchers, veterans, and farmers of color

2. Access to Small Farm Meat Processing Infrastructure

- a. Expand the successful 1,000-Bird Exemption for small poultry producers by allowing off-farm sales directly to end consumers
- b. Create incentives for establishing new small-scale USDA processing facilities, mobile processing infrastructure, training, and alternative models such as cooperative processing

3. Expanding Opportunities for Agritourism

- a. Develop a statewide strategy for promoting farm-direct, food and drink based agritourism, and make county-by county rules more consistent where appropriate
- b. Give all types of farm-direct production similar agritourism opportunities as those in place for wineries and cideries, and expand the ability for farm-direct operations to offer overnight accommodations and meals for customers

4. Water Conservation

- a. Pass legislation that supports regenerative, conservation-focused practices on small and mid-sized farms, provides new funding and grants for on-farm water conservation, and incentivizes water efficiency upgrades for irrigation districts and individual farmers
- b. Protect ground and surface water from overuse and pollution



Farmers, ranchers, and supporters from across the state rally at the Oregon State Capitol in support of policies that benefit local producers and sustainable agriculture.

BACKGROUND & OVERVIEW

Friends of Family Farmers (FoFF) has hosted Farmer and Rancher Listening Sessions throughout Oregon since 2009 in order to identify the key issues facing socially responsible family-scale producers. In 2010, FoFF along with 70 Farmer and Rancher Delegates ratified the Agricultural Reclamation Act (ARA), a document which identifies the top issues and barriers hindering Oregon's socially responsible producers as well as priority actions that can address them.

Today, Listening Sessions continue the process started by the ARA and provide an opportunity to update the living document. Since its creation, FoFF has used the priority action items identified in the ARA and through Listening Sessions to advance legislation and funding opportunities as well as develop programs to support Oregon's producers. This report is an overview of the information gathered through the 2017-2018 Listening Session Tour, highlighting the top issues that arose from the Listening Sessions and the subsequent policy recommendations, supplemented by the information gained through a statewide producer survey.

2017-2018 Farmer and Rancher Listening Sessions

Between December 2017 and May 2018 we held 19 Listening Sessions, across the state, two of which were facilitated in Spanish. We met with producers in the following communities: Astoria, Banks, Beaver Creek, Bend, Central Point, Enterprise, Eugene, Forest Grove (Spanish), Gresham, Hood River, Junction City, Klamath Falls, LaGrande, Philomath, Portland, Salem, Terrebonne, The Dalles, and Woodburn (Spanish).

The purpose of these Listening Sessions was to generate a list of the most pressing issues voted upon by Oregon's family farmers and ranchers. Some topics were presented as a list of "seed issues" for discussion purposes only, however, attendees were encouraged to identify their own unique challenges.



Farmers gather at a Listening Session at the Marys River Grange in Philomath.

2017-2018 Oregon Family Farmer Survey

In addition to the in-person Listening Sessions, we asked farmers and ranchers from across the state to fill out a written survey. In total, there were 182 responses from 25 of Oregon's 36 counties. Table 1 (shown at the end of the report) shows a wide variety in the age, years of experience in farming, acres in production, gross sales, and the number of employees among respondents. In addition to these demographics, the sample was 48.6% male and 80.3% of all respondents indicated that they owned their farming operation.

Survey respondents were asked to rank the same list of seed issues that were presented at Listening Sessions in order of importance on a scale from 1-5 (with 5 being the most important), shown in Table 2. Survey respondents were also given an option to write in additional issues that had not been listed.

OVERALL RESULTS

During the Listening Sessions, producers were asked to identify and discuss issues that impact their farming operations. After everyone present had an opportunity to contribute, attendees voted to prioritize three issues for further discussion. Potential solutions were then brainstormed for each of these topics. The top issues identified in each community are a primary source of data for this report, but data from the 2017-2018 Oregon Family Farmer Survey is also included.

The top four issues identified by farmers and ranchers at the Listening Sessions, with the highest priority listed first, were: 1) access to land and capital; 2) access to small farm meat processing infrastructure; 3) expanding opportunities for agritourism; 4) water conservation.

ISSUE #1: ACCESS TO LAND AND CAPITAL

Access to Land and Capital was the overall most important issue in both the Listening Sessions and the written Family Farmer Survey. It was a top-3 issue identified by producers at 11 of our 19 Listening Sessions in the 2017-2018 Tour and had the highest average importance ranking on the survey. Notably, this was also identified as the top issue during 2015-2016 Listening Sessions and was presented in the [2016 Listening Session Report](#) and in the [2010 Agricultural Reclamation Act](#).

This issue is highly relevant to beginning farmers and ranchers finding land to start their farming operations, but also pertains to producers looking to expand their established operations. This issue has many components, but attendees commonly presented the following:

Rising Land Prices

Producers who attended Listening Sessions discussed feeling increased competition for land from farmland investors, cannabis growers, and large wine companies, among others, driving up the price of land and making it unattainable for small to mid-sized food producers. The rising price of land was one of the most discussed components hindering access to land. A 2017 summary of [U.S. Land Values by the USDA](#) shows that the average value of cropland per acre in Oregon has indeed been steadily rising over the last decade.



Accessing Capital

The issue of land access is compounded by a lack of access to capital. Small to mid-sized producers, and beginning farmers in particular, are often unable to obtain loans from banks or similar lending institutions to purchase land to farm. If producers are able to obtain financing from a bank or other lending institution, interest rates for farmland purchases are often significantly higher than for residential properties. Some farms also require significant capital investments in the early years before they begin to show sufficient cash flow or turn a profit, making many banks leery of lending to beginning and smaller

farmers. In general, producers stated that lending institutions often do not understand the financial realities of small and mid-sized farming operations.

From a policy perspective, Oregon lags behind other states that offer programs to provide access to capital for beginning and smaller producers. The Beginning and Expanding Farmer Loan Program (aka Aggie Bond Program) was created in 2013 to encourage more low interest lending to beginning farmers and ranchers, but to date, only two loans have been issued through the Aggie Bonds program. A wider array of programs to address access to capital and land exist in other states, but are absent in Oregon.

Land Succession

With the average age of Oregon farmers at 60, many are aging out of the business and do not have succession plans in place to ensure land is passed to a new generation of family farmers. With an estimated 50% of Oregon's farmland expected to change hands over the next decade, producers are expressing concern over this transition of land. Despite large-scale changes in farmland ownership currently underway, many farmers who attended Listening Sessions described how it can be difficult to find land, especially in the right size parcels, with the appropriate leasing or ownership options at an affordable price. Many worry about the fate of the land in transition because beginning farmers and ranchers in particular often lack the financial assets to make competitive offers on these available tracts of land.

Policy Recommendations for Access to Land & Capital

- Expand low-interest small farm lending through new state loan programs and strengthen the state's Aggie Bonds program
- Create new tax credits to encourage landowners to lease or rent farmland to beginning farmers
- Adopt state and federal student loan debt forgiveness programs for beginning farmers
- Prioritize funding for programs that address farmland affordability issues and enhance access to land for small and mid-sized farmers, beginning farmers and ranchers, veterans, and farmers of color

FoFF Program Solutions

- **Oregon Farm Link** is the website managed by FoFF where landholders and land seekers can find each other. FoFF will expand outreach to landholders across the state with the goal of obtaining more land listings of varying acreage and purchasing options.

ISSUE #2: ACCESS TO SMALL FARM MEAT PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE

Access to small farm meat processing infrastructure in Oregon was identified as a top-three issue at nearly a third of all Listening Sessions and was ranked with relatively high importance on the Family Farmer Survey (shown in Table 2). For many producers, this issue is twofold: there is a lack of USDA meat processing infrastructure in many regions of the state; and, sales restrictions on custom processed meats limits market opportunities and prevents retail sales.

Lack of Processors

Similar to farm transition, many meat processors are retiring without successors to carry on the business. As family farms are threatened by the consolidation of agriculture, processing facilities face corresponding threats. As a result, Oregon has experienced a steady loss of USDA meat processing facilities that serve small and mid-sized producers. This closes off markets to small farmers because USDA meat processing is required for retail sales. Producers in some regions of the state, including Southern Oregon and the North Coast, reported a lack of processors generally, both USDA and ODA licensed facilities. USDA processing facilities are particularly costly to start and operate due to the infrastructure requirements and need for continuous USDA inspection.

Producers often described the lack of processors as a “chicken and egg” dilemma: processors need to have sufficient year-round demand in order to stay in business, yet many small producers cannot provide year-round supply. Small producers often have a great need for timely processing in certain seasons, while processors struggle with a lack of business during other seasons.

Restrictions on Custom Processed Meat

Since it can be difficult to access a USDA facility, many direct market farms go through ODA licensed facilities that offer “custom processing,” an exemption designated in the Federal Meat Inspection Act. With this type of processing, producers are allowed to sell animals as a whole, or in halves or quarters, as long as they are sold directly to the end consumer as an “owner” of the animal. The consumer pays a per pound rate to the farmer as well as to the butcher. The meat is still packaged individually, but is labelled “not for sale.” Consumers must in effect buy in bulk, requiring hundreds of dollars at a time and significant freezer storage space, which can be a barrier for consumers. For poultry, the “1,000-Bird Exemption” has grown in popularity for farm-direct sales, but many producers expressed that the 1000 bird limit should be raised, or that the rules should allow for off-farm sales directly to end consumers.



Policy Recommendations for Access to Small Farm Meat Processing Infrastructure

- Expand the successful 1,000-Bird Exemption for small poultry producers by allowing off-farm sales directly to end consumers
- Create incentives for establishing new small-scale USDA processing facilities, mobile processing infrastructure, training, and alternative models such as cooperative processing

FoFF Program Solutions

- **The Oregon Pasture Network (OPN)** provides networking, marketing support, and educational opportunities to producers raising their animals in a pasture-based system. FoFF will continue to educate consumers on the issues around meat processing for producers and encourage them to buy herd shares or other arrangements through the custom processing model. In 2018, the OPN expanded a Pasture Raised Product Guide for help connecting consumers directly with producers.

ISSUE #3: EXPANDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR AGRITOURISM

Another priority issue that came out of the 2017-2018 Listening Session Tour was clarifying and expanding agritourism opportunities for farm-direct food producers. Agritourism in Oregon is currently confined to a strict list of allowable activities, and to complicate matters further, that list varies by county. Under state law, wineries and cideries are given agritourism opportunities beyond what many other food and beverage producers are allowed. In addition to being raised at multiple Listening Sessions, encouraging more agritourism for farm-direct food producers was one of the most common “write-in” responses on the survey. Agritourism was also a top issue in both the 2015 Agricultural Reclamation Act and the 2016 Listening Session Report.

Conflicts Between Land Use Laws and Agritourism Rules

Some agritourism activities can present a conflict with county rules and Oregon’s land use system, which was designed to protect Oregon farmland from non-farm uses. Listening Session participants clearly expressed that they want to maintain the integrity of the land use system to protect farmland, but that as long as agricultural production is still the primary source of income for the farm, the rules should allow more on-farm agritourism activities. While agritourism activities are an important revenue stream that can bolster the financial viability of family farms, some producers have been stymied trying to establish overnight accommodations, on-farm food service, and special events. Some producers expressed frustration that wineries and cideries have been granted more leniency than farm-direct food producers.

Variation by County

In 2011, the Oregon Legislature adopted Senate Bill 960, which outlined agritourism activities that counties could adopt into their land use planning codes. As a result, regulations on agritourism vary greatly by county. A number of Listening Session attendees noted that this system has created confusion and a lack of fairness. What is allowed on one farm might be very different than what is allowed on a farm down the road if there is a county line between them. To navigate this system, producers have to consult county officials who do not always provide consistent guidance on what is allowed, creating significant risk and uncertainty for these farmers.

Agritourism Activities Vulnerable to Complaints

Under Right to Farm, producers enjoy protections that allow them to farm in the manner they choose; however, agritourism is not protected in the same way. Complaints made against agritourism activities can end up shutting that aspect of the business down. Some producers shared their experience trying to start and operate agritourism activities on their farm and the difficulties they have run into along the way. Since county and state regulations can be hard to navigate, producers may not know that one type of activity on their farm is not allowed by their county, while another type is. Farms are not subjected to regular “agritourism inspections” by county officials. Rather, enforcement is often complaint-driven.



Policy Recommendations for Expanding Opportunities for Agritourism

- Develop a statewide strategy for promoting farm-direct, food and drink based agritourism, and make county-by county rules more consistent where appropriate
- Give all types of farm-direct production similar agritourism opportunities as those in place for wineries and cideries, and expand the ability for farm-direct operations to offer overnight accommodations and meals for customers

ISSUE #4: WATER CONSERVATION

Water was another priority issue raised during the 2017-2018 Listening Sessions and was also raised as a top issue during the 2016 Listening Session Tour. The complexity of water rights and concerns over the water supply were also common “write-in” issues on the 2018 written Survey.

Water Scarcity and Conservation

Access to land and water go hand in hand for farming. Climate change and a growing population are increasing pressure on water supplies and contributing to water shortages. In some agricultural areas, groundwater aquifers are in steady decline, with no plans on how to reverse these trends. Water supplies in some basins are over-appropriated and there is simply not enough water to go around while other areas struggle to distribute water efficiently and effectively to all users while maintaining enough in-stream water for ecological purposes. Additionally, some agricultural practices, particularly those on large confined animal feeding operations, can lead to contamination of ground and surface water, adding costs for farmers who need to treat water to ensure safe produce, and threatening the health of Oregonians who live and farm in rural areas.

During Listening Sessions, producers expressed increased concerns over the future and quality of Oregon’s water supply, especially considering the extreme drought experienced in 2015 and its impacts on agriculture. A number of producers discussed the impact of having their water shut off and feel that more drought readiness is needed. In some parts of the state, such as east of the Cascade Mountains and in the Klamath River Basin, persistent drought and lack of conservation practices pose increasing threats for future water supplies. Further incentivizing conservation practices and collaboration can help protect the viability of our water supplies in the future.



Farmers on an Oregon Pasture Network tour discuss efficient use of irrigation water.

Water Rights

The ‘prior-appropriation’ system of prioritizing water rights for the most senior users can leave junior water right holders completely without water in drought years. Water rights holders, especially those with senior rights, may have the desire to conserve water but have little incentive to implement more efficient water use strategies, matched by the risk that their rights could be lost if underutilized. While more efficient irrigation systems save water and money over time, many farmers and irrigation districts lack the funding to install new systems that will take decades to pay for themselves. Additionally, water rights in Oregon can be complex and Listening Session attendees and survey respondents identified the need for clearer and more accessible information on water rights from state agencies and local governments.

Policy Recommendations for Water Conservation

- Pass legislation that supports regenerative, conservation-focused practices on small and mid-sized farms, provides new funding and grants for on-farm water conservation, and incentivizes water efficiency upgrades for irrigation districts and individual farmers.
- Protect ground and surface water from overuse and pollution

FoFF Program Solution

- The Watchdog Program of Friends of Family Farmers will address threats to water quantity and quality stemming from lax agency oversight of large confined animal feeding operations and other pollution sources.

ADDITIONAL ISSUES FROM LISTENING SESSIONS

The four issues above represent the top priorities identified through 19 Farmer and Rancher Listening Sessions across the state from late 2017 through early 2018, supplemented by the 2018 Oregon Family Farmer Survey (the full results from the survey are shown in Table 2). There are a few other noteworthy findings to present.

Need for More Small Farm Extension Agents

Another issue identified through the 2017-2018 Listening Sessions was the need for more extension agents serving small, mid-sized, and organic farmers. This issue was often raised in areas that do not currently have small farm extension agents: Astoria, Klamath Falls, and Enterprise.

Policy Recommendation:

- Work with other stakeholders to advocate for more small farm and organic extension agents.

Consumer Awareness

Frequently discussed among producers was the need for consumer education on where their food comes from and why buying local, sustainable, socially responsible food often comes with a higher price tag. Attendees expressed a desire to reach consumers beyond those that already shop at farmers markets and similar venues.

FoFF Program Solution:

- Host InFARMation events throughout Oregon to educate consumers about issues facing local producers.
- Promote the Oregon Pasture Network's Pasture-Raised Product Guide to consumers and use as an education tool about the importance of pasture-raised proteins.

Other Land Use Issues

Many producers we spoke with have expressed concerns about the the land use system favoring larger operations and posing challenges for smaller and mid-sized farms. While minimum parcel sizes for Exclusive Farm Use (EFU) land have served to prevent development, rising land prices and the lack of smaller parcels has arguably served to limit access to land for producers seeking to operate on a smaller scale and beginning farmers. Land use issues tend to be site specific and complicated and there are not always clear options for addressing these concerns at a statewide level.

Size of Parcels: Under Oregon’s land use system, the minimum parcel size for EFU-zoned land is 80 acres of farmland or 160 acres of rangeland, although counties have some power to decrease the minimum parcel size if it is important to sustaining agriculture in that county. As shown in Table 1, 58% of respondents from the written survey reported that they actively farm less than 10 acres. Because the minimum size for many existing farms is 80 acres, it is difficult for smaller producers to find affordable land of that size or smaller parcels that might be appropriate for their operations.

Dwellings: Building even a single new dwelling on EFU-zoned land is very difficult. Producers must meet the \$80,000 farm income test to construct a dwelling on parcels under 80 acres in size if one does not currently exist. Although this system was intended to protect farmland from development, it can pose a challenge for family farmers and ranchers who may require a dwelling to actually live on the farm they own, either for themselves or for other family members involved in the farm. The restrictions on new permanent or temporary dwellings, and on the use of existing dwellings, can also make it difficult to house interns, farmworkers, or provide overnight agritourism accommodations on the farm.



TABLES

Table 1. Overview of Family Farmer Survey Respondents

	Count	Percent of Sample
Age		
Under 25	4	2.20%
25-34	28	15.38%
35-44	38	20.88%
45-54	29	15.93%
55-64	47	25.82%
65-74	24	13.19%
Over 74	9	4.95%
Farming Experience		
0-2 years	18	9.89%
3-5 years	40	21.98%
6-10 years	47	25.82%
11-20 years	36	19.78%
21-30 years	10	5.49%
31+ years	27	14.84%
Acres in Production		
0	11	6.04%
Less than 10	106	58.24%
10-49	34	18.68%
50-179	18	9.89%
180-499	4	2.20%
500-999	1	0.55%
1,000-1,999	4	2.20%
2,000+	0	0.00%
Gross Sales		
Less than \$10,000	77	42.31%
\$10,000 to \$49,999	40	21.98%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	21	11.54%
\$100,000 to \$499,999	14	7.69%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	1	0.55%
More than \$999,999	2	1.10%
Prefer not to say	15	8.24%
Employees (including self)		
1-5	156	85.71%
6-10	9	4.95%
11-20	5	2.75%
21-50	1	0.55%
51+	0	0.00%
Note: Percentage totals in each category do not equal 100% because responses in some categories were not required.		

Table 2. Average Rankings of Issues from Family Farmer Survey

Issues	Average
Increasing access to land, capital and low-interest lending for beginning farmers	4.33
Strengthening laws to stop pesticide drift across property lines	4.30
Establishing GMO-free agricultural zones to protect traditional crop growers from market and financial risks of genetic contamination	4.21
Stopping the expansion of mega-concentrated animal feeding operations in Oregon	4.16
Increasing access to scale-appropriate USDA meat processing infrastructure	3.97
Assisting farmers in meeting new Food Safety Modernization Act regulations for selling produce and fruit	3.86
Addressing the impact of labor shortages on family-scale agriculture in Oregon	3.75
Supporting state legislation to cap industrial greenhouse gas emissions to address climate change	3.68
Addressing the impact of Oregon's rising minimum wage on family-scale agriculture	3.57
Addressing student loan debt for beginning farmers	3.55
Banning or limiting canola production in the Willamette Valley	3.28

Notes: The survey had 182 respondents.

*These averages are derived from survey respondents ranking the above issues on a scale of 1-5.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Friends of Family Farmers would like to thank, first and foremost, all of the farmers and ranchers that took the time to attend Listening Sessions or participate in the Farmer Survey. Your contributions are invaluable and we are using them to advance good agricultural policies and focus our program work.

We would also like to thank the many partners who helped us organize, host, and recruit for this round of Listening Sessions, including: Marion-Polk Food Share, Oregon State University's Small Farm Program, Rogue Farm Corps, Marys River Grange, Ten Rivers Food Web, Beaver Creek Grange, Portland Area CSA Coalition, Slow Food PDX, Multnomah Grange, Adelante Mujeres, Terrebonne Grange, Central Oregon Locavore, High Desert Food and Farm Alliance, Junction City Grange, Willamette Farm & Food Coalition, Southern Willamette Beginning Farmers Alliance, Midland Grange, Rogue Valley Community Food Systems Network, Medford Food Co-op, Our Family Farms, Banks Public Library, Food Ways of Nana Cardoon, Dairy Creek Food Web, Fort George Brewery, North Coast Food Web, Food Roots, Astoria Co-op Grocery, Rockford Grange, Gorge Grown, Columbia Gorge Food Bank, Northeast Oregon Economic Development District, Slow Food Wallawas, Oregon Rural Action, Pineros y Campesinos Unidos del Noroeste, and Old Salt Marketplace. We appreciate your help.

Also, we are grateful for the support of our donors and funders, including **Farm Aid**, who helped make this project possible.

Thank You!

Hyperlinks included in this report (in order of appearance):

USDA Census of Agriculture: https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2012/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_1_State_Level/Oregon/st41_1_001_001.pdf

2016 Farmer & Rancher Listening Session Report: <http://www.friendsoffamilyfarmers.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/Final-Listening-Session-Report---2016.pdf>

2010 Agricultural Reclamation Act: http://www.friendsoffamilyfarmers.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/2015_FoFF_ARA.compressed.pdf

2017 USDA Summary of Land Values: <https://www.usda.gov/nass/PUBS/TODAYRPT/land0817.pdf>



***The voice for Oregon family farmers that responsibly steward their
land and feed our communities.***

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