

These minutes contain materials which paraphrase and/or summarize statements made during this session. Only text enclosed in quotation marks report a speaker's exact words. For complete contents of the proceedings, please refer to the tapes.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & NATURAL RESOURCES

April 23, 1991 Hearing Room F 8:00 A.M. State Capitol
Tapes 71 - 73

MEMBERS PRESENT: REP. WALT SCHROEDER, Chair REP. LIZ VANLEEUVEN,
Vice-Chair REP. SAM DOMINY REP. BILL DWYER REP. TIM JOSI REP. JOHN MEEK
REP. CHUCK NORRIS

STAFF PRESENT: BETH PATRINO, Administrator EDWARD C. KLEIN,
Assistant

MEASURES CONSIDERED: HB 2501 - WORK SESSION HB 2506 - PUBLIC HEARING
HJM26 - PUBLIC HEARING HB 3557 - PUBLIC HEARING & WORK SESSION HB 2730
- PUBLIC HEARING

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TAPE 71, SIDE A

003 CHAIR SCHROEDER: Calls the meeting to order at 8:03 A.M.

WORK SESSION ON HOUSE BILL 2501 -- EXHIBIT A

CHAIR SCHROEDER: Opens the Work Session.

011 BETH PATRINO: Presents HB 2501-6, Proposed Amendments to House Bill 250 1, dated 4/22/91.

015 MOTION: REP. JOSI: Moves to adopt HB 2501-6, Proposed Amendments to House Bill 2501.

017 REP. VANLEEUVEN: On page 1, lines 22 to 24 don't we want to delete "well into the next century" and after "a" insert "continual"?

REP. DWYER: Agrees, but it's kind of late to change it.

REP. JOSI: At this point we shouldn't worry about it.

REP. VANLEEUVEN: Isn't it our intent that it would be a continual supply?

CHAIR SCHROEDER: Yes.

036 CHAIR SCHROEDER: Hearing no objection the motion passes.

038 MOTION: REP. JOSI: Moves House Bill 2501 as amended to the Committee on Ways and Means with a do pass recommendation.

CHAIR SCHROEDER: It doesn't have a subsequent referral, but it is an expensive project and REP. VAN VLIET said they want it.

VOTE: The motion carries 6 to 0.

EXCUSED: REP. MEEK.

N.B. REP. MEEK is allowed to vote aye by unanimous consent.

PUBLIC HEARING ON HOUSE BILL 2506 -- EXHIBIT B

Witnesses:Rep. Peter Courtney, District 33 Eric Lindauer, State Board of Agriculture and Consumer Affairs Council Lorna Youngs, Assistant Director, Department of Agriculture Jack Munro, Association of Oregon Food Industries

057 REP. PETER COURTNEY, District 33: Presents testimony in support of HB 250 6 (EXHIBIT B).

104 ERIC LINDAUER, State Board of Agriculture and Consumer Affairs Council: The Consumer Affairs Council unanimously supports this legislation.

-Federal legislation is coming along to assist us.

-This legislation is important to Oregon and to food safety.

130 REP. DWYER: You have no objection to backhauling if non-consumables are involved?

LINDAUER: If it's a non-food product, my understanding is it is not objectionable.

-DR. LORNA YOUNGS is more capable of answering.

REP. DOMINY: Are there any regulations on backhauling at all?

LINDAUER: There is federal legislation, but the rules have not been adopted.

145 REP. NORRIS: This has been widely publicized.

-How much does this happen in Oregon?

LINDAUER: It's more widespread than you might think.

-A number of cases were brought up at the Board of Agriculture meeting.

-This gives the department the authority to seize and embargo products that are being backhauled under these circumstances.

REP. COURTNEY: Canada is also concerned.

-Washington State has passed similar legislation.

-All the Department can do now is inspect and fine after the fact if they can show there has been health problem due to backhauling.

-With this bill, if food comes in contact with non-food materials the department can go after them.

-There is some backhauling in Portland and Albany.

188 REP. DWYER: Will the adoption of the federal rules raise the price of bulk products?

REP. COURTNEY: It would not raise the costs to the department.

-He doesn't know about the costs of bulk foods.

REP. JOSI: This bill defines adulterated food, it doesn't prohibit backhauling.

REP. COURTNEY: It doesn't go as far as he wants.

-Legislative Counsel was concerned about regulating interstate commerce.

-There should be a ban on backhauling.

-The bill doesn't stop backhauling, but it gives the department more authority.

REP. JOSI: What type of records do truckers keep to determine the contents of previous hauls?

-Do they have those kind of records?

218 REP. COURTNEY: My understanding is they better have those kinds of records.

-They could be subject to fines if they don't have the records.

REP. DWYER: As he understands, the log stays with the cab and not with the trailer.

-The only one with a record of what the unit hauled would be the people who owned the unit.

REP. COURTNEY: Can't respond.

CHAIR SCHROEDER: What about those who haul goods in sealed containers? Will this bill affect them?

LINDAUER: DR. YOUNGS will be better able to respond.

252 REP. COURTNEY: There are regulations that require food stuffs and non-food stuffs to be separated in stores and warehouses, but there are no similar regulations for trucks.

-The industry was concerned certain kinds of contained foods would not be allowed to be hauled with non-food items.

REP. JOSI: Refers to page two lines 24 and 25. It seems that if the products were boxed there would be no problem.

279 LORNA YOUNGS, Assistant Director, Department of Agriculture:
Presents testimony on HB 2506 (EXHIBIT C).

309 REP. DOMINY: Would this create gray areas. For example, fertilizer was hauled one way and a chemical spray another way?

YOUNGS: That is a black area. Neither one of those are food.

-We've defined food.

-Problems of backhauling are where food is hauled in a tanker one way and chemicals are hauled another way in the same tanker.

-Thorough cleaning of the tanker is difficult.

-There is discussion about dedicating tankers exclusively for food items.

-There is another level of backhauling garbage or hazardous waste.

-There is a third level of hauling packaged food items with packaged non-food items.

-The United States Department of Transportation is charged with developing definitions for what is and is not food and the situations where they may be hauled in proximity.

-This bill clarifies our authority so we can use our judgement to deal with health hazards and we can wait for the federal rule making process and see what their regulations are.

382 REP. NORRIS: Do you envision that if this passes, once a tanker transports a non-food item they would be forever out of food transporting?

YOUNGS: That is not required by the bill.

-The processing industry is making sure their trucks are hauling nothing but food.

REP. NORRIS: Is it technically feasible to clean a truck so it can be used to haul a food product?

416 YOUNGS: It depends on the nature of the non-food item.

CHAIR SCHROEDER: Are most of the tankers glass or stainless steel lined?

YOUNGS: That's beyond my expertise.

REP. JOSI: The way this bill is worded, food is considered altered if it can be shown a vessel transported a non-food item sometime in the past.

438 YOUNGS: She refers to page 2, lines 24 and 25, HB 2506.

-We don't embargo food items capriciously, because it causes serious economic consequences.

-We would exercise caution in determining whether or not direct exposure

has occurred.

REP. JOSI: This bill doesn't address the sanitization process.

-It looks like any food items would be considered altered if they were carried in a container that once carried non-food items.

TAPE 72, SIDE A

023 YOUNGS: Those situations are usually spelled out in regulation.

-If this is passed we would watch the federal process closely and determine whether or not to adopt the federal law for intrastate commerce.

REP. JOSI: You'd ignore the law we passed?

YOUNGS: That law would give us the broad authority to regulate the activity.

-It's up to the department to flesh out the regulations.

041 REP. COURTNEY: Research shows the washing techniques are anything but thorough.

-He doesn't want his children to drink orange juice from a tanker that hauled battery acid. He doesn't care what kind of cleaning is used.

-The bill doesn't go as far as he'd like from a public health and safety standpoint.

-The public would be upset to know that tanker trucks that were used to haul food were being used to carry battery acid.

058 REP. VANLEEUEWEN: Does ORS 616.235 refer only to tanker trucks or does it apply to every type of vehicle used to haul packaged food?

YOUNGS: Vehicle is defined as any commercial vehicle including railroad cars and ships.

CHAIR SCHROEDER: There are two ways to check on adulteration:

- 1. To know what the previous haul was.
- 2. Testing techniques, which are very sophisticated.

YOUNGS: Testing can and is being done.

-It depends what you're looking for. If you know what you're looking for you can test specifically for that ingredient.

REP. NORRIS: Refers to page 2, lines 24 and 25.

-It seems that this would require some administrative rules as to what constitutes "such a manner".

-Wouldn't there be an administrative process about what constitutes direct exposure?

085 YOUNGS: Yes.

REP. NORRIS: With luck it might conform to the federal regulations.

YOUNGS: It would be our intention to work with the federal process.

-It is to our advantage to adopt their standards.

REP. NORRIS: Would you coordinate this with the PUC?

YOUNGS: We would coordinate with them.

REP. COURTNEY: Will ask the witness from Washington State who couldn't be here to submit written testimony.

CHAIR SCHROEDER: We will hold a Work Session later.

113 JACK MUNRO, Association of Oregon Food Industries: We are interested in any issue involving food safety.

-The mixture of food and non-food items is fairly common.

-Recycled cardboard is hauled in trailers that might carry canned goods.

-Empty cans and bottles are hauled in trailers that haul food items.

146 REP. JOSI: Does not think there is a problem with the type of practices you describe.

MUNRO: Is not testifying against the bill, but is using those examples to illustrate how complicated the issue is.

-We had several meetings on this issue during the interim.

-The Federal Government is developing rules on record keeping and decontamination and the kinds of mixes that should and should not be allowed.

-That process should provide a solid basis for dealing with this issue.

-He concurs that the language deals with direct exposure.

-The bill doesn't appear to cause a problem at this time.

191 CHAIR SCHROEDER: Would backhauling cardboard be considered injurious to human health as it is stated in the bill?

MUNRO: We believe there will have to be some proof of contamination.

REP. NORRIS: Won't we be looking at the production level of bulk transport as opposed to wholesale or retail supply?

MUNRO: That's the situation where potential contamination is greater.

-There is no known documented cases of human health problems of food contamination from garbage.

REP. NORRIS: Do grain hopper cars haul substances that may cause a problem?

244 EVERETT CUTTER, Oregon Railroad Association: There has been no

backhauling occurring. Garbage is exclusively hauled in specific containers.

REP. NORRIS: Are grain hopper cars exclusively used for grain?

CUTTER: That is my understanding

REP. JOSI: This bill won't affect your industry?

CUTTER: Correct.

261 REP. DWYER: What we do won't change what happens on the federal level. It would only make it easier for our department.

CHAIR SCHROEDER: JACK, you don't oppose the bill, you only pointed out things that need to be considered?

MUNRO: Nothing in the bill suggests there is a problem.

-He is not sure how it significantly enhances the department's authority.

CHAIR SCHROEDER: Closes the Public Hearing.

281 REP. DOMINY: Would like to go back to Work Session on HB 2501 to allow REP. MEEK to vote.

WORK SESSION ON HOUSE BILL 2501

CHAIR SCHROEDER: Opens the Work Session by unanimous agreement.

VOTE: REP. MEEK votes aye.

PUBLIC HEARING ON HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL 26 -- EXHIBITS D to G

Witnesses: Andy Anderson, Executive Vice President, Oregon Farm Bureau
Neil Westfall, Oregon Farm Bureau Ray Wilkeson, Oregon Forest Industries Council

CHAIR SCHROEDER: Opens the Public Hearing.

293 BETH PATRINO: Describes the bill (EXHIBIT D).

308 ANDY ANDERSON, Executive Vice President, Oregon Farm Bureau:
Presents testimony in support of HJM26 (EXHIBIT E).

382 NEIL WESTFALL, Oregon Farm Bureau: We carry on a sustained yield policy on our timber land.

-Stopping or taxing the export of logs will lower values to the raw material producer. We will end up with less dollars which will cause us to harvest more timber.

-A lot of jobs are tied into the export market.

-If you take the export market away it will be detrimental to the income of private owners.

430 CHAIR SCHROEDER: You are talking about private lands?

WESTFALL: Yes.

-During the last 10 years, we sold on the domestic market for seven years and we exported for three years because of price.

-It's our policy to support local mills, but it's my obligation to keep my family and business healthy.

-To market locally or export should be up to the business owner and not the federal or state governments.

-The export of private timber should not be used as the scapegoat for the loss of jobs. The loss of timber jobs is the result of federal policy.

TAPE 71, SIDE B

028 REP. JOSI: Is having a hard time grappling with this issue.

-How do you respond that federal legislators find it easy to restrict harvests when they know we allow private timber owners to export logs?

WESTFALL: That's federal and state policy.

-It should be up to me to take care of myself as a businessman.

048 ANDERSON: Federal policy has had a devastating impact on the timber industry.

-If federal or state policy forces the private timber owners to keep the timber local, they will penalize the private timber owners for a policy they had nothing to do with.

CONGRESSMAN DE FAZIO is proposing a bill to tax private owners and return that money to the state to retrain workers dislocated because of the spotted owl.

-That would penalize private timber owners for decisions that were made at the federal level.

-This is a private property rights issue.

-If the government makes decisions that have an adverse economic impact, the government should take care of those people and not the private timber owners.

072 REP. DWYER: The tax subsidies that we are giving to the small woodlot owners can be used for the dislocated workers.

-Because we are giving you these subsidies you have an obligation to provide jobs for workers in this state.

ANDERSON: Private owners pay a host of taxes and provide a host of jobs.

REP. DWYER: This is a log export bill hiding behind agricultural commodities. Why not deal with this forthrightly?

101 ANDERSON: We put this together because logs are classified as an agricultural product.

-We are continually faced with embargoes.

-We felt it was honest and forthright to deal with these issues together.

WESTFALL: We no longer have capital gains.

REP. DWYER: We passed a capital gains bill.

CHAIR SCHROEDER: It hasn't passed the House yet.

WESTFALL: The only incentive is a cost share program which provides a loan incentive to cost share on certain forest practices.

-We pay more taxes than we ever receive in incentives.

141 REP. DOMINY: Are you ready to pay full property taxes and pay the full road costs and are you ready to pay for all of the planting of trees?

-We give you subsidies and ask you for jobs in Oregon.

WESTFALL: Replanting costs can be recouped only if we convert a hardwood stand. We can receive a cost share to reforest.

-There is no subsidy to plant softwoods.

-By the time we pay the substantial harvest and severance taxes, it is in essence paying the property tax.

-We are paying our share of the fuel tax and highway use tax.

CHAIR SCHROEDER: They pay on the value of the bare land and its ability to grow trees. They also pay a 6.5 percent severance tax.

REP. DOMINY: If we charged a full property tax they would pay a higher tax than they pay in severance tax.

REP. DWYER: How many acres do you own?

WESTFALL: 2,600. Approximately half is ranch land and half is timber land.

REP. DWYER: We have tried to increase the productivity, profitability and market for small woodland owners. We have tried to make it a viable industry.

-He regards their desire to sell to the highest bidder as a slap in the face.

215 REP. VANLEEUEWEN: We sent legislation on to make it easier for people to manage their land.

-We haven't done much for those who are actively growing timber.

REP. DWYER: We could have BETH compile a list of all we've done.

REP. NORRIS: Do you have wildlife on your timber land?

WESTFALL: Yes.

REP. NORRIS: Do you permit public hunting?

WESTFALL: Yes.

REP. NORRIS: Does the state or anyone pay you to support wildlife?

WESTFALL: No.

-It's true there are bills to help small woodland owners.

-We have miles of Class 1, 2 and 3 streams. Productive timberland has been taken from us.

-We have to grow more timber because of the water we are protecting.

-We are asking to have access to markets.

-Federal policy is the reason timber workers are out of work.

-Only part of our volume went to exports in the last 10 years.

REP. DWYER: Has no doubts about your concerns and that you are a good steward of your lands.

-We have a philosophical difference.

286 REP. JOSI: What is the percentage of logs from private lands that are exported?

WESTFALL: Does not have the figures.

-When we exported it was approximately 80 percent.

-The export market is the one market that holds the domestic market as high as it is.

-Take away exports and the domestic markets will pay less.

REP. JOSI: RAY WILKESON, what was the percentage of exports from private lands last year?

337 RAY WILKESON, Oregon Forest Industries Council: Thinks it is eight to 12 percent.

CHAIR SCHROEDER: It has gone down since the ban.

REP. JOSI: We're primarily talking about exports from Washington State.

WILKESON: That's correct.

REP. JOSI: There is a federal ban on exporting logs from public timber land and a federal law that bans substitution?

WILKESON: Yes.

CHAIR SCHROEDER: We're talking about private lands and private rights.

-He closes the Public Hearing.

-He recesses at 9:24 A.M.

-He reconvenes at 9:34 A.M.

PUBLIC HEARING ON HOUSE BILL 3557 -- EXHIBITS F to H

Witnesses: Paul Schanno, President, Oregon Wheat Grower's League Stan Timmermann, Chairman, Oregon Wheat Commission

CHAIR SCHROEDER: Opens the Public Hearing.

BETH PATRINO: Describes the bill (EXHIBIT F).

412 PAUL SCHANNO, President, Oregon Wheat Grower's League: Presents testimony in support of HB 3557 (EXHIBIT G).

TAPE 72, SIDE B

029 STAN TIMMERMANN, Chairman, Oregon Wheat Commission: Presents testimony in support of HB 3557 (EXHIBIT H).

-We would hope you put the date of July 1, 1991 for this program's implementation.

-It is important we know whether or not this will pass, because we are in the process of budgeting for the 1991- 1992 budget year.

087 CHAIR SCHROEDER: It's his understanding that the legislation will not take place until 90 days after Sine Die, because there is no emergency clause.

TIMMERMANN: Is it possible for that to be taken care of?

CHAIR SCHROEDER: Can we do that?

PATRINO: Yes.

REP. DWYER: One of my comments was that we would have to add an emergency clause.

-What's your position on the bill that allows you to use commodity money to finance politicians?

REP. VANLEEUEWEN: That bill does not allow money to be given to candidates.

REP. DWYER: What do you think about using money for that purpose?

SCHANNO: The wheat industry is divided on that issue.

-We have been pleased how AGPAC has represented us.

-We'd have to take a long look at that.

119 REP. VANLEEUEWEN: STAN just said they needed the money to disseminate information.

-That's basically what that bill would do.

REP. NORRIS: We'd better stick to this bill.

CHAIR SCHROEDER: How much of your product is exported?

TIMMERMANN: 85 percent.

148 CHAIR SCHROEDER: The Oregon Wheat Commission are the primary ones who opened the Japanese market.

-He welcomes eighth graders from Parrish Middle School.

CHAIR SCHROEDER: Closes the Public Hearing.

WORK SESSION ON HOUSE BILL 3557

CHAIR SCHROEDER: Opens the Work Session.

195 MOTION: REP. DWYER: Moves to add an emergency clause with the effective date of July 1, 1991.

CHAIR SCHROEDER: Hearing no objection the motion passes.

MOTION: REP. DWYER: Moves House Bill 3557 as amended to the Committee on Ways and Means with a do pass recommendation.

VOTE: The motion carries unanimously.

PUBLIC HEARING ON HOUSE BILL 2730

Witnesses:Rep. Liz Vanleeuwen, District 37 Phil Ward, Assistant Director, Department of Agriculture Stan Timmermann, Chairman, Oregon Wheat Commission

CHAIR SCHROEDER: Opens the Public Hearing.

233 REP. LIZ VANLEEUVEN, District 37: Testifies in support of HB 2730.

-There is no intent to give money to candidates.

-All of the money in the funds are the direct assessments of the producers of the particular products.

-She refers to page 1, lines 6 to 20, HB 2730.

-She presents the reason for introducing this bill.

-This is to protect the interests of the commodity producers.

-The commissions would be disseminating the information.

337 REP. DWYER: Do you have confidence in political committee's disseminating reliable information?

REP. VANLEEUVEN: Not a candidate's political committee.

REP. DWYER: There are no limits to any products by any particular commissions.

-There are now parameters. This bill expands and allows the commission to determine what is appropriate. There are no limits.

-Commissions could band together on an issue even though some of those who are assessed do not agree.

REP. VANLEEuwEN: Imagines there would be complete commodity agreement.

REP. DWYER: This contains no limits.

-It puts the commodity commissions in non-tenable positions in dealing with politics.

REP. VANLEEuwEN: The Alar situation was extremely damaging to the industry.

-Would you say that if there was an apple commission they could not put out any educational materials on Alar?

REP. DWYER: The Wheat Commission can do that under current law.

-He refers to page 1, lines 9 to 11, HB 2730.

-Where do the apple ads come from?

REP. VANLEEuwEN: Supposes they come from the growers.

-The Attorney General's Office ruled that if there was a surge of public relations material at a time something was going on it would be considered not in the commission's interest.

-It basically said they can't protect themselves, even to do things that are there by law.

445 REP. DWYER: If a city wants to pass a budget they want to educate the public on what is in the budget, but cannot use that as an opportunity to sell the budget.

-They can advertise the objective facts and standards.

-There is nothing the Attorney General can do to prevent that.

TAPE 73, SIDE A

024 REP. VANLEEuwEN: It's partly because of that interpretation she introduced the bill.

027 REP. DOMINY: What's to stop any commodity commissions from starting their own PAC's?

REP. VANLEEuwEN: Doesn't know.

-She doesn't think commission funds could create a PAC.

REP. NORRIS: Does not think they can.

-There is AGPAC.

-The Wheat League and the Cattlemen's Association have refrained from direct political participation, but individual members have become very active.

REP. VANLEEuwEN: The commissions are separate from the commodity organizations.

REP. NORRIS: Those associations have been reluctant to directly participate in politics.

REP. VANLEEuwEN: AGPAC was created to support candidates and not issues.

REP. DOMINY: There is nothing in the ORS that stops the Wheat Commission from forming a PAC.

064 PHIL WARD, Assistant Director, Department of Agriculture: What a commission can and cannot do politically is an evolving question.

-He refers to a Sheep Commission issue on opposing an initiative petition on leg-hold traps.

-The Attorney General determined commissions could provide funds to provide educational information on issues like field burning, but could not use their funds to oppose or support an initiative petition.

081 STAN TIMMERMANN, Chairman, Oregon Wheat Commission: The Wheat Commission has the ability to lobby the legislature or government agencies.

-If there was a need to lobby issues or candidates, that would be taken care of through the voluntary efforts of the Oregon Wheat Growers' League through their dues structure.

-As a wheat grower, this bill would give us the capability of giving the public what they need if we can show the scientific facts.

121 REP. DOMINY: If this bill was passed and HJM26 was on the ballot, each of the commodity commissions could spend \$1 million to send out campaign literature.

-He does not think that is an appropriate use of these funds?

-He is not sure campaign literature is true information.

REP. VANLEEuwEN: You've taken it beyond the intent of the bill.

REP. DWYER: The danger is commodity commissions have regulatory authority.

-How many commissions do we have that have regulatory authority?

159 WARD: Is not certain of any others besides the Oregon Fryer Commission. And that only pertains to labeling.

TIMMERMANN: The Wheat Commission has no regulatory authority.

REP. DWYER: Is it proper to allow commissions to use this vehicle to spend their money?

-He does not think it is proper.

-REP. DOMINY has not expanded the intent of the bill. The bill is clear that there are no limits or parameters.

182 REP. VANLEEUEWEN: The only thing regulatory is that the first person who gets the product from the grower has to assess the commodity commission fee.

REP. NORRIS: How do we cope with the grower who is required to pay an assessment, but does not agree with the cause to which a contribution is made.?

REP. VANLEEUEWEN: You get different people elected to represent you on the commission.

-That does happen.

REP. NORRIS: This is a campaign finance issue.

-Maybe this should be part of the package of campaign reform?

205 REP. JOSI: Refers to page 1, lines 16 and 17, HB 27309.

-Can a committee organized to exclusively support or oppose a measure make contributions to a candidate? If the answer is yes, the commission is setting itself up to be a vehicle for a pass through.

REP. VANLEEUEWEN: The intent was that there was nothing that could get into a candidates hands.

REP. JOSI: Your intent is good, but there are some problems.

-If an organization has been designed to exclusively support or oppose a measure and they have the latitude to contribute to a candidate, then there are problems with this bill.

CHAIR SCHROEDER: Have you contacted any other commissions?

REP. VANLEEUEWEN: She was only able to contact one person. They are gun shy about the bill.

-One of her reasons for introducing it is the Attorney General's rule that when a commission disseminates extra information when they are under attack by an initiative petition, they are using the monies wrongly.

-When your product or your person is under attack is when advertising is increased.

REP. DWYER: You could put out an image to keep you in good light.

-The politician who has to respond to attack won't be around very long.

260 REP. VANLEEUEWEN: We use public dollars to allow money to be collected from people who are in opposition to what forestry is doing.

REP. JOSI: The Alar scare shoots holes in this theory.

REP. DOMINY: There never a ballot measure dealing with Alar, this bill doesn't relate to that.

REP. VANLEEUEWEN: If there was an apple commission they might have been able to advertise.

REP. DOMINY: There never was a ballot measure dealing with Alar.

REP. DWYER: Had there been an apple commission they would have had the ability to disseminate scientific information.

-They aren't allowed to form or support political committees.

REP. JOSI: That's on page 1, line 9.

305 REP. VANLEEUEWEN: The Attorney General's Office ruled that increasing advertising when there was a campaign would be improperly using commission funds.

REP. DOMINY: There was no personal intent against the vice-chair.

CHAIR SCHROEDER: Closes the Public Hearing.

-We will not be hearing HB 2819, because the Housing Committee is hearing an identical bill.

-He adjourns at 10:30 A.M.

Submitted by: Reviewed by:

Edward C. Klein, Beth Patrino, Committee Assistant Committee
Administrator

EXHIBIT LOG:

A - Amendments to HB 2501 - Staff - 5 pages B - Testimony on
HB 2506 - Rep. Courtney - 3 pages C - Testimony on HB 2506 - Lorna
Youngs - 1 page D-SMS/Fiscal/Revenue impacts for HJM26 - Staff - 2 pages
E-Testimony on HJM26 - Andy Anderson - 2 pages F-SMS/Fiscal/Revenue
impacts for HB 3557 - Staff - 3 pages G-Testimony on HB 3557 - Paul
Schanno - 3 pages H-Testimony on HB 3557 - Stan Timmermann - 4 pages