

MICHIGAN COMMISSION OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

GreenStone Farm Credit Services
Corporate Offices, Training Room
3515 West Road
East Lansing, MI 48823

MEETING MINUTES December 12, 2012

PRESENT:

Velmar Green, Chairperson, Michigan Commission of Agriculture and Rural Development
Bob Kennedy, Vice Chairperson, Michigan Commission of Agriculture and Rural Development
Diane Hanson, Secretary, Michigan Commission of Agriculture and Rural Development
Don Coe, Michigan Commission of Agriculture and Rural Development
Trevor Meachum, Michigan Commission of Agriculture and Rural Development
Jamie Clover Adams, Director, Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development

CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL

Chairperson Green called the meeting of the Commission of Agriculture and Rural Development to order at 9:05 a.m. on December 12, 2012. Commissioner Hanson called the roll with Commissioners Coe, Green, Hanson, Kennedy, and Meachum, and Director Clover Adams present.

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

MOTION: COMMISSIONER MEACHUM MOVED TO APPROVE THE MEETING AGENDA FOR DECEMBER 12, 2012. SECONDED BY COMMISSIONER KENNEDY. MOTION CARRIED.

APPROVAL OF OCTOBER 31, 2012, MEETING MINUTES

MOTION: COMMISSIONER MEACHUM MOVED TO APPROVE THE OCTOBER 31, 2012, MEETING MINUTES. SECONDED BY COMMISSIONER COE. MOTION CARRIED.

NEXT SCHEDULED MEETING

The next scheduled meeting will be held on Wednesday, January 16, 2013, at the Lansing Center, 333 E. Michigan Avenue, Lansing, Michigan.

Commissioner Hanson advised she will be in Colorado participating in the U.S. Potato Board meeting at the time of the March 13 Commission meeting. Commission Assistant Cheri Ayers will attempt to establish a new date convenient for all Commissioners.

COMMISSIONER COMMENTS AND TRAVEL

Commissioner Coe advised he participated in the November 8 Michigan Food Hub Conference call to begin working on the Food Hub grants that are being managed by the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD). On November

20, he attended a local Food Hub meeting, and on November 22, a meeting to discuss migrant labor that was hosted by the Grand Traverse Region League of Women Voters. On behalf of Michigan breweries, wineries, and distilleries, he joined a November 29 meeting with Senate Majority Leader Randy Richardville regarding the Office of Regulatory Reinvention to garner support for legislation. Also that day, he traveled to Grand Rapids to attend the Michigan Farm Bureau (MFB) Annual Meeting. He traveled again to Grand Rapids December 4-6 to attend the Great Lakes Fruit, Vegetable, and Farm Market Expo.

Commissioner Hanson reported she attended a Michigan State University (MSU) Agriculture Council meeting in Delta County. She also was a delegate at the Annual Farm Bureau meeting in Grand Rapids.

Weather in the Upper Peninsula (UP) remains dry and crops are harvested, with corn yields being good. Recently, a potato grower reported having issues with GAP (Generally Accepted Practices). Because of the lack of supply and demand this year, buyers are being more particular and are insisting that producers increase inspection efforts beyond simply a packing shed inspection – they want the farm and harvest inspected, and this is causing some concerns.

The MSU AgBioResearch Center in Chatham no longer has its forage specialist. With the department's assistance, efforts continue toward developing new programs, with an educational component being the key focus area.

Commissioner Meachum advised he also attended the MFB Annual Meeting in Grand Rapids. Agriculture industry concerns were highlighted during the session covering "Obama Care," which is very concerning if you are an employer averaging over 50 employees per month. As well as considerable cost, it will create a large paperwork and regulatory burden for farmers. He attended the Great Lakes Fruit, Vegetable, and Farm Market Expo in Grand Rapids, including Michigan Apple Research meetings on that Monday. He and representatives from the Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association and the Michigan Apple Committee met with regional crop insurance officials to discuss possible ways to update language used for apple and cherry insurance, as some of the standards were adopted in the 1960s. He also met with the Blueberry Growers Association and discussed some changes to the proposed resolution being presented later today.

Corn and soybean harvests are complete in southwest Michigan. Those who planted late enjoyed good yields; however, those who planted when what would normally have been on time, suffered from the early frost conditions. A large farming operation in southwest Michigan has filed for Chapter 11 protection and is currently under restraint orders from their bank. This has caused a ripple effect and considerable concern in the area and he asked the department to monitor the situation.

Commissioner Kennedy advised he attended a Logistics and Supply Chain Focus Group session last week, which was chaired by the department and included staff from the Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT) and nine other stakeholders from the production agriculture industry. It was an excellent exchange between government

in action and stakeholders, and a considerable amount of valuable information was discussed toward formulating recommendations to the Governor for rail system improvements to address the increased pressure that will materialize from anticipated yield expansion of agriculture commodities in the next 10-15 years.

Harvest in Saginaw valley is nearly complete, with above average yields. The industry is recognizing that the Mississippi River is negatively impacting logistics in Michigan. Because a great number of commodities for fertilization of crops, as well as export of Michigan soybeans, are shipped via that route, it is causing concern. There have been some changes on the rails to help alleviate this huge challenge, which will continue to be a problem statewide. He asked the department to monitor the situation and offer any possible support.

Commissioner Green advised he visited California recently and was amazed by the abundance of table and wine grapes. The dairy industry in California is experiencing pricing problems because of ramifications of their current state order, which is approximately one dollar lower than the federal order pricing. In addition, California land for alfalfa hay is being lost to almond groves and much of the harvest is being shipped to China.

Because his farm sells carbon credits on the California Carbon Exchange, an annual carbon credit audit of their operation will be conducted tomorrow.

He attended the MFB Annual Meeting in Grand Rapids and the Governor's Energy and Environment Special Message at the Kellogg Biological Station in Hickory Corners, during which the Governor mentioned his desire for implementation of some rules and regulations for urban agriculture.

Commissioner Green met with the Chair of the MSU Animal Science Department, who shared problems the department is experiencing as a result of budget cuts, advising they still do have a large number of students in the Animal Science Program.

In addition to travel previously mentioned, Commissioners Coe, Hanson, Kennedy, and Meachum traveled to attend today's meeting. There was no other travel submitted for approval.

MOTION: COMMISSIONER KENNEDY MOVED TO APPROVE THE COMMISSIONERS' TRAVEL. SECONDED BY COMMISSIONER HANSON. MOTION CARRIED.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Director Clover Adams advised of the bills remaining for 2012, the department is hopeful the severance legislation will be enacted. To achieve agreement, the final version gives the UP an additional \$4.7 million from MDARD's portion, which will impact the Rural Development Fund over a five-year period.

She attended the MFB Annual Meeting in Grand Rapids, during which she was able serve as a judge for the final round of the Young Farmer Discussion Meets. That event

is very impressive because it places value on skills needed to work together in agriculture. She proudly announced that MDARD's Jamie Zmitko-Somers won the MFB Excellence in Agriculture Award and will be competing in the national meet.

The Michigan Agriculture Business Association (MABA) Annual Winter Conference in January is holding a session for careers in agriculture. She asked Commissioners to encourage any young people they know that may be considering the agriculture sector as a career to take advantage of this informative session.

The Director advised she viewed the Governor's Energy and Environment Special Message. One of the focal points in that message was water quality and water use. The development of a strategic plan for Michigan's water will be led by Michigan's Office of The Great Lakes. The value of this asset will increase in the future and we need to position ourselves to take advantage of that asset, not only for commerce, but for recreation, tourism, and other usages. Additionally, the Ground Water Advisory Council will be resurrected and members will be appointed this week by Director Dan Wyant, which will include two members from agriculture, as well as MDARD as an ex-officio member. With the experience gained while in Kansas, she clearly understands water's importance to the industry and looks forward to being a part of that discussion.

MDARD will be increasing its focus on customer service and the customer experience within the department. In January, seven regional employee meetings will be hosted to focus on those key factors, asking employees what the department does well and where it could improve. At the same time, a random statistical sample will be obtained from the department's customers. MDARD is good at what it does and we want to become comparable to a high-performing entity in the private sector. During an all-employee meeting in March, a strategy for moving forward will be developed based on the combined data from employee and stakeholder inputs.

The department has been working on one of its Transformational Projects, which is the Inspection System Process. The goal is to automate that process across the agency to decrease programming and maintenance costs. As the process develops, it is rewarding to observe employees in action as they provide valuable input into the project.

In July, the Governor conducted an all-employee survey and the department is currently following that with a "pulse" survey. This will clarify issues identified through employees' comments in order to move forward with targeted improvements.

In response to inquiry from Commissioner Coe regarding the closing of Regional Offices, the Director advised the department is investigating the potential of mirroring for MDARD's field staff the Michigan State Police project that will transform patrol cars into offices. In addition, Chief Deputy Director Wenk advised that after evaluating the potential of establishing regional office space in other agencies' buildings across the state, it was determined the current system is preferable. In recognition of the fact that MDARD's staff is focused on conducting inspections and office space for all of them is not needed, Traverse City has an office space available for use by field staff and is a premier model for other regions to consider. Creating improved vehicle office space and

technology, such as the proposed automated inspection system, will be more helpful to staff than a brick and mortar location.

DIRECTOR'S TRAVEL

Director Clover Adams has no out-of-state travel planned in the near future.

FINAL DRAFT OF THE GENERALLY ACCEPTED AGRICULTURE AND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (GAAMPS): Jim Johnson, Director, and Wayne Whitman, Right to Farm Program Manager, Environmental Stewardship Division; Care of Farm Animals GAAMP Chair, Dr. Janice Swanson; Farm Markets GAAMP Chair, Tom Kalchik; Irrigation GAAMP Chair, Dr. Steve Miller; Site Selection and Odor Control for New and Expanding Livestock Facilities GAAMP Chair, Dr. Wendy Powers-Schilling; and Manure Management and Utilization GAAMP Chair, Dr. Dale Rozeboom.

Mr. Johnson advised the Right to Farm (RTF) Act defines the Generally Accepted Agriculture Management Practices (GAAMPs) to be those practices as defined by the Michigan Commission of Agriculture and Rural Development and states the GAAMPs shall be reviewed annually by the Commission. The 2013 set of GAAMPs are being presented today for approval. Literally hundreds of hours are spent each year by the expert and well-represented GAAMPs Task Force Committees to review and recommend changes on behalf of the agriculture community. Even when no changes are recommended, the respective committees have met over the past several months to determine no changes are needed. He expressed the department's appreciation for the outstanding contribution those committees have made toward the GAAMPs process.

Dr. Dale Rozeboom, Chair of the Manure Management and Utilization GAAMP Task Force Committee, reported the Committee is recommending no practice changes for 2013, as determined by a majority vote. He discussed the specific practices they reviewed over the last year, a summary of which was submitted to MDARD's RTF Program. For some, there was no new science suggesting change was necessary, for others, they await new science to provide clarity as to how practices should be revised. The evolution of the GAAMPs Review process has brought us to a time where the considerations regarding a practice are complex, varied across the state, and requiring research projects that are several years in duration. In the coming year, they plan to continue discussion of science pertaining to tile management, winter application, and the management of pastures, lanes, and outdoor lots.

Additionally in the past year, a significant amount of their time and deliberation was devoted to cumulative effects. During the December 14, 2011, meeting, the Commission heard testimony from Janet Kauffman and in response, the Commission and Director Creagh charged the Manure Management and Utilization GAAMP and the Site Selection and Odor Control for New and Expanding Livestock Production Facilities GAAMP review committees to consider "the cumulative effects of practices" to communities. The committees collaborated extensively to consider application of this consideration to GAAMPs and subsequently sent a summary letter to the Commission on July 25, 2012. The Manure Utilization GAAMP Annual Review Committee recommended no changes be made to the text in the GAAMP. The Committee welcomes the thoughts of the Commission and looks forward to discussion of the cumulative effects of manure management practices in the future as new information

becomes available. In response to inquiry from the Commission, he advised there are various on-going research projects being monitored by the Committee.

In response to comments by Commissioner Green, the Director advised that since the QOL Group works together to address regulatory issues, she will submit the issue of cumulative effects to that group for discussion.

Mr. Johnson presented the last four sets of GAAMPs, which are being recommended for approval with no changes for 2013.

MOTION: COMMISSIONER COE MOVED TO APPROVE THE 2013 CRANBERRY PRODUCTION, NUTRIENT UTILIZATION, MANURE MANAGEMENT AND UTILIZATION, AND PESTICIDE UTILIZATION AND PEST CONTROL GENERALLY ACCEPTED AGRICULTURE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AS PRESENTED. COMMISSIONER MEACHUM SECONDED. MOTION CARRIED.

Dr. Janice Swanson reviewed the recommended changes for the Care of Farm Animals GAAMP, noting the changes largely fall within the veal and aquaculture species sections. In the beef, dairy, veal, swine, equine, sheep, goats, rabbits, mink, fox, and privately owned cervidae sections, a harmonization of language relative to euthanasia is recommended. In dairy, there is a correction to some of the numbers being used and further clarifications. Within the veal section, clarification is made relative to minimal space available to coincide with requirements in recent legislation, PA 117 on Animal Welfare. The Committee will continue to ensure the GAAMP is in compliance as additional provisions of that law come into effect, as well as any federal legislation that may apply.

Some adjustments are recommended in the aquaculture species section to accurately describe what is utilized in the industry, clarification relative to types of fish, and compliance language on the drugs approved for treatment of disease in fish.

MOTION: COMMISSIONER COE MOVED TO APPROVE THE 2013 CARE OF FARM ANIMALS GENERALLY ACCEPTED AGRICULTURE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES WITH CHANGES AS PRESENTED. COMMISSIONER HANSON SECONDED.

The Director suggested and the Commission agreed that vote on each of the GAAMPs with recommended changes be deferred until after public comment on the GAAMPs is received.

COMMISSIONER COE WITHDREW HIS MOTION RELATIVE TO THE 2013 CARE OF FARM ANIMALS GENERALLY ACCEPTED AGRICULTURE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES.

Dr. Tom Kalchik reviewed recommended changes to the Farm Markets GAAMP, noting under definitions, wording clarification is recommended in the "affiliated" section. Under "Marketing Characteristics of a Farm Market" addition of a phrase is recommended to

provide better communication to those considering use of the GAAMP, noting that if they are selling non-farm products, those products may be regulated by other governmental bodies. Clarification is offered in the "On Farm Activity" chart, as well as the addition of beer breweries. Finally, under the list of the Review Committee, although there are updates, no new members have been added.

Dr. Steve Miller, Chair of the Irrigation Water Use GAAMP Committee, advised no major changes in the GAAMP are recommended. However, there were areas discussed extensively during the year, specifically that records should conform to the requirements of the Michigan Water Use Reporting laws and regulations. James Clift of the Michigan Environmental Council requested a revision that meeting the requirements of the Water Use Reporting law become a requirement of the GAAMP. That currently is fairly general in the GAAMP, merely stating the need to conform with that law. The Committee has been working with MSU Extension conducting training across the state to encourage producers to report their water use and become compliant with Michigan law. Noise control is an additional area of concern. The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) met with the Committee to discuss horizontal wells, a practice which is increasing in the state. These issues will be discussed further during the coming year.

It is recommended that additional reference information be removed from the GAAMP and placed on the website. The website contains a tremendous amount of information on irrigation and they hope irrigators will take advantage of that information.

In response to question from the Director, Dr. Miller advised water use discussion centered around the concern that many of the GAAMPs are moving into the regulatory area, because when a complaint is currently investigated, they are unable to consider whether the party is in compliance with all laws. The Committee felt it was a major step to bring regulatory requirements into the GAAMP; because, if compliance with a GAAMP requires compliance with all laws, it would involve working with numerous non-registered irrigation operations. The new Water Use legislation for high capacity wells calls for protection of in-stream flows and avoiding an adverse resource impact. Mr. Clift's position is that although the law has been in effect for several years, there are many irrigators not complying and we are unable to manage our critical water resources without accurate data. Therefore, this change would be an important step in moving us forward to compliance with that law.

In response to question from Commissioner Kennedy, Mr. Johnson advised that because of the drought this year and the incidence of high residential wells being left dry in some parts of the state, the department experienced an increase in complaints this year. Another contributing factor is the expansion of crop irrigation in areas never having used irrigation in the past. This will be a continuing challenge in the future.

Mr. Johnson noted that Dr. Miller points out the issue of the fine line of where do GAAMPs become a restatement of all of the laws under NREPA (Natural Resource Environmental Protection Act) and where do they actually address best management practices related to nuisance issues. At this point in the GAAMPs process, the committees will need to address the very detailed, difficult, and high-level policy questions, as well as dealing with emerging issues. He also pointed out the challenge to

RTF is that a producer is not required to be in compliance with GAAMPs, that compliance is only required if a producer wishes RTF protection.

Dr. Miller advised that working with water resources is a passionate issue whether one is trying to keep crops alive or concerned about the stream ecosystem. The Committee will continue that discussion.

Relative to the Site Selection and Odor Control for New and Expanding Livestock Facilities GAAMP, Task Force Committee Chair Dr. Wendy Powers-Schilling advised that during its April 2012 meeting, the Committee discussed comments received by Janet Kauffman, as referred to earlier in the meeting, to which a subsequent response letter to the Commission was written in July 2012.

Other topics discussed by the Committee during 2012 included some recommended changes to definitions early in the GAAMP, mostly for consistency in terminology on livestock production facilities. Changes are also recommended to the site suitability construction timeline, recommending that be changed to a three-year period with a potential two-year extension. Also, suggested language for informing neighbors of intent to spread manure and a timeline in which to complete that application is recommended in the Odor Management Plan. The most substantial changes recommended include adding language clarifying that Category Three Sites are those not zoned for agriculture and not intended for agricultural purposes. Also, it is recommended to add a line in each of the tables for animal unit operations for zero to 49 animal units. Without this indication, operations with less than 50 animal units could request site verification review and at that time would be treated as an animal unit with 50 animal units. By adding this additional category, a different setback distance is established from that of the 50 and above animal unit category. Therefore, someone requesting site verification has the opportunity to also have a further reduction from that setback distance from up to 50 percent. That recommended change did stimulate considerable discussion within the Committee, as well as numerous comments during the Public Comment Period. Having met after the closing of the Public Comment Period, the Committee is well aware of the concerns.

PUBLIC COMMENT (AGENDA ITEMS ONLY)

Wendy Banka, of Ann Arbor, advised the Site Selection GAAMP changed the definition of a livestock production facility from 50 animal units to one animal, and although a small change to the document, has a huge impact on the state, affecting eight million people in Michigan who live in non-rural, non-agriculturally zones areas. It means those people can no longer have any size farming operation without permission from their local unit of government. She does feel it was intended for the five Commissioners to make that level of a policy decision, one that affects the 1999 amendment to the RTF Act, which she feels clearly gives everyone in Michigan with a commercial farming operation who is willing to follow the GAAMPs, the right to continue that operation. This small change affects many Michigan citizens. As Commissioner Coe suggested in the previous meeting, she encouraged the Commission to push this back to a task force. These are not unsolvable problems. Three chickens in her backyard do not cause anyone any trouble. A task force for one year can solve the problems for various types of operations. She believes this is a huge mistake and asked

the Commission to turn it back and let them move forward in a better way. In addition to the change to the 2013 Site Selection GAAMP, the change approved at the December 2011 meeting similarly affects 1.5 million people who live in Michigan's cities with a population of over 100,000 people. She feels they did not have an opportunity to comment on this change, because it was not presented in time for public comment and they were not able to come to that December meeting to ask that the Commission not take away their rights. She asked the Commission to also suspend the 2012 GAAMP Preface, because she believes it was approved unfairly. There also are better solutions there; but, if not turned back, people like her have no choice but to find some other venue to express their frustration and gain relief because they believe the law protects them. She encouraged the Commission to give that 2012 GAAMP Preface to the same task force as the 2013 Site Selection GAAMP, encouraging them to deal with all of these issues at once, and then go forward.

Randy Zeilinger, of Garden City, advised one of his contentions to the proposed changes to the Site Selection GAAMP, is turning over its governance to the local zoning people, because it is so difficult from community to community to evaluate any consistency. How the RTF Act and the GAAMPs are basically intended for rural agriculture has been discussed, and many think that is the benchmark for how we want to establish where a farming operation can be located. He asked MDARD where in Michigan are the agricultural zones and, because there is no central place to find this information, he did not get an answer and was referred to each county. Counties advise it depends upon the city or township and they may or may not have that identified. His township has no agriculture zones and of the 43 townships in Wayne County, they appear to be located willy nilly and some are set next to residential zones, which when considering GAAMPs, becomes overly complicated. We should be able to come up with something a little more consistent that applies from community to community, instead of relying on local zoning boards to determine what is allowed, which gets overly messy. We need a broader consistency to eliminate potential hassles and the use and misuse of the RTF Act. He would like to see incorporated some continuity in how we address livestock, whether in a backyard or on a 5,000 acre spread.

Commissioner Green complimented the passion of the backyard farmers, and advised production agriculture should have that same kind of zeal – that when an issue arises, become involved at the level the backyard farmers have recently.

The Commission then considered individually each GAAMP presented with recommended changes.

MOTION: COMMISSIONER COE MOVED TO APPROVE THE 2013 CARE OF FARM ANIMALS GENERALLY ACCEPTED AGRICULTURE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES WITH CHANGES AS PRESENTED. COMMISSIONER HANSON SECONDED. MOTION CARRIED.

MOTION: COMMISSIONER COE MOVED TO APPROVE THE 2013 FARM MARKETS GENERALLY ACCEPTED AGRICULTURE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES WITH CHANGES AS PRESENTED. COMMISSIONER KENNEDY SECONDED. MOTION CARRIED.

MOTION: COMMISSIONER COE MOVED TO APPROVE THE 2013 IRRIGATION WATER USE GENERALLY ACCEPTED AGRICULTURE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES WITH CHANGES AS PRESENTED. COMMISSIONER KENNEDY SECONDED. MOTION CARRIED.

MOTION: COMMISSIONER COE MOVED TO RETURN THE 2013 SITE SELECTION AND ODOR CONTROL FOR NEW AND EXPANDING LIVESTOCK FACILITIES GENERALLY ACCEPTED AGRICULTURE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES TO THE COMMITTEE FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION AND APPROPRIATE RECOMMENDATIONS, SUBSEQUENTLY RETURNING THOSE RECOMMENDATIONS TO THIS COMMISSION. COMMISSIONER KENNEDY SECONDED.

Commissioner Meachum advised he would like to see clarity of the definition of commercial agriculture as related to RTF protection. Many of the issues revolve around that definition and we need to avoid negation of the original intent of the RTF Act. Commissioner Hanson agreed, noting we cannot jeopardize commercial farming.

Commissioner Coe reiterated that urban agriculture is an evolving area that requires evolving doctrine. When agriculture tourism became an evolving area, a committee was formed to make recommendations, and as part of those, there was a model zoning code recommended. This perhaps could be developed for urban agriculture to give the approximate 970 local units of government best recommendations to address the evolving nature of agriculture and suggest what would best serve those people interested in urban agriculture.

The Commissioners suggested that perhaps another GAAMP for urban agriculture could be developed for non-commercial agriculture in non-agricultural areas. The Director advised caution needs to be exercised because the law is what governs what the GAAMPs can do. Also, MML (Michigan Municipal League) and MTA (Michigan Township Association) need to be involved because these are their communities. Local control with citizens having a say in their government is the foundation of this state and how far we extend our hand into what happens in close quarters in urban areas is a concern. RTF came about because urban dwellers were moving into the country and didn't like the noises and smells; and, now we are proposing to put farm smells in urban communities. Also, based on discussions with the originators of RTF, it was not the intent for RTF to apply in urban areas; this is a new phenomenon. Therefore, may need to approach our elected officials to make the policy choices on this issue.

Mr. Johnson agreed this is a developing area and he recognized Rory Bolger from the City of Detroit's City Planning Commission, who is completing their urban agriculture ordinance. MDARD has been very closely involved with that process and views this as the beginning of a model that can be used by other municipalities as they move forward in urban agriculture. The City of Detroit has initially addressed the issue of fruit and vegetable production and will address livestock next year. MDARD will continue to provide assistance and resources during that process.

Rory Bolger, City of Detroit, City Planning Commission, was invited forward to comment. Mr. Bolger reported that a year ago, the City Planning Commission presented before this Commission and as a result, there now is an ordinance around raising fruits and vegetables within the City of Detroit, which they anticipate the City Council will adopt next month. He expressed their appreciation to the Commission for the action last year in establishing an exemption for municipalities having over 100,000 people which gave them the green light to proceed with the ordinance. To a great extent, they used MDARD resources, which were very available and extremely helpful – Detroit is very appreciative of that effort. Because the animals and livestock issue is much more complicated, it will be addressed separately during the coming year. They have asked the City of Detroit to modify its long-standing prohibition of farm animals within the City, and other standing parts of the City Code will need to be addressed as well. The ordinance to be considered next month has no provision for an agricultural zone and rather authorizes different aspects of urban agriculture to be permitted on either a “by right” or “conditional use” basis. Certain large projects where an urban agriculture planned development plan may be requested, the zoning maps might be changed. They attempted to devise the ordinance in way it could be compatible with the existing structure of the City of Detroit. For instance, the Hantz Group formed Hantz Woodlands, LLC, with the intent to take the 1,500 scattered lots on the lower eastside of Detroit, remove blight from the area, maintain the properties, and plant grass and 15,000 trees as a means to enhance the areas. When it takes effect, Detroit’s Urban Agriculture Ordinance will authorize their ability to develop a tree farming operation. Lacking a clear definition of commercial agriculture, their ordinance is silent on whether something is grown for immediate consumption or for commercial purposes, focusing only on impact.

Returning the discussion to the 2013 Site Selection and Odor Management for New and Expanding Livestock Facilities GAAMP, Commissioner Coe advised the 2012 GAAMP would remain in place. In addition, he emphasized the 2012 GAAMP Preface provides that in communities over 100,000, the GAAMP continues to apply if no zoning ordinance is adopted, and in communities with an ordinance, that ordinance prevails.

Chair Green asked for vote on the original motion:

MOTION CARRIED.

RECESS AND RECONVENE

Chairperson Green recessed the meeting at 10:45 a.m. for a brief break. He reconvened the meeting at 10:58 a.m.

AGRICULTURE ECONOMIC UPDATE: Dave Armstrong, Chief Executive Officer, GreenStone Farm Credit Services

Commissioner Green thanked Mr. Armstrong and GreenStone for allowing the Commission to use their facility for Commission meetings, because it is convenient and an offers an excellent venue. Mr. Armstrong advised he appreciates the Commission being here. While the GreenStone name is on the outside of the building, it really is the house that Michigan agriculture built and is a tribute to their 22,000 customers and the success of the industry. That is why they are very pleased to open it up to many different agricultural groups.

Mr. Armstrong presented information regarding the financial health of Michigan's agriculture from GreenStone's perspective – the perspective of its 22,000 customers, which represents a significant market share and offers a good representative example of what is going on in the marketplace.

He reported that GreenStone Farm Credit Services (GFCS) is part of the nationwide Farm Credit System and is the dominant provider of credit and financial services in Michigan and northeastern Wisconsin. GFCS has over 70 percent of the market share as compared to selected commercial banks and a very high customer satisfaction, coming in at 97 percent last year. They have \$6 billion in owned and managed assets with 37 locations serviced by 460 team members and are the sixth largest credit association in the country.

GFCS's portfolio diversity was reviewed, as well as specific market segments. They also participate in commodity portfolios of other lenders across the country, as well as loan syndications with other associations and commercial banks around the country to augment their portfolio and further diversify risk. Diversity of commodities is one of the critical keys in managing the entire risk of a portfolio.

The traditional segment is about 42 percent of their loan volume and encompasses 46 percent of customers, which represents those who generate 30 percent or less from on-farm sources. Agri-consumer customers, who are part-time farmers, represent the growing segment with about 19 percent in volume and 50 percent in number. The capital markets segment represents the volume where they work with other lending institutions and the commercial segment represents commercial operations grossing more than \$5 million or more.

Prior to the recession in 2008, loan growth averaged about 12 percent. Combined loan volume has risen 7.7 percent over the last year to over \$285 million and continues to increase as agriculture prospers. Loan growth by market segment was also reviewed.

Their 95.7 percent credit quality acceptability rate is the highest rating that a loan can achieve. For those loans not meeting those standards, there are other factors in place that mitigate those. Adverse assets to risk funds continues to improve, down to 30 percent currently, which is a very manageable ratio.

Delinquencies are a precursor to signs of weakness or stress in a portfolio, with a low rate being a good predictor the portfolio should perform well for the foreseeable future. GSFC's delinquencies on long-term loans, which are basically mortgage loans, is almost non-existent at .031 percent as of September this year, which is indicative of positively balancing their underwriting standards.

Regional farmland value trends from July 2011 to July 2012 revealed increases nationwide. Value in the southern part of Michigan's Lower Peninsula rose over 11 percent, while in the Thumb area, they rose over 20 percent, and 11.4 percent in southwest Michigan. Overall when compared to other states such as Nebraska with an over 47 percent increase and Iowa at 21 percent, Michigan is in a much better position.

If the profitability of agriculture continues, Michigan will begin to experience larger increases in land values as well.

The outlook for 2013 is very positive, with strong profits and strong balance sheets predicted. In most cases, the widespread use of crop insurance and high prices on all crops will mitigate the impact of the drought and last spring's freeze. Even those producers most heavily impacted by those conditions did have adequate equity to carry them through a difficult year, because they are used to those types of declines in income and position their balance sheets accordingly. As of the end of November, there were \$20 million in State of Michigan low interest loan applications and they project that less than half of the allocated \$250 million for those not having crop insurance will be used. But for those having chosen to use the loans, it certainly will help them. Commissioner Coe complimented GreenStone for being one of the few taking the risk of coming forward to offer those loans.

Mr. Armstrong noted that challenges will continue in the protein sector – anyone who feeds animals. It is hoped that positive margins on feed will be experienced as we move into the second quarter of next year. With rebounding prices, Michigan's dairy sector is doing relatively well. Michigan's dairy industry is in a good place with relatively good forage, good infrastructure, extremely efficient dairyman, and close proximity to population centers. We are looking forward to having more dairy producers come to Michigan.

Although asset values are projected to "plateau" in drought stricken areas, they will continue to march higher in others. They have about seven cash crop benchmark properties on which they monitor values and the weighted average of those has increased 38.7 percent since 2006, a weighted annual average of over 6.5 percent. The set of benchmarks on transitional land (near urban areas) has declined about 3 percent over the last six years. As a lender, GFCS now has informal caps implemented to limit the land value amount deemed acceptable for a loan. This should help mitigate risk to them, as well as to the producer by preventing much of their liquidity being placed in a non-liquid asset.

Overall, 2013 is projected to be another good year for Michigan agriculture.

AGRICULTURE ECONOMIC FUTURE: Kathleen Roberts, Vice President, Agribusiness Banking Group, CoBank, Minneapolis

Ms. Roberts advised CoBank also is a member of the nationwide Farm Credit System. They are chartered differently than GreenStone, being one of four funding banks that provide wholesale funding to farm credit associations, like GreenStone. The other charter they have is primarily for co-operatives throughout the U.S. that they term as "life industries" – water, energy, telecommunications, electric distribution, and agriculture. Their largest portfolios are grain and farm supply, dairy, and fruits and vegetables across the country.

With Mr. Armstrong presenting on 2013, she was invited to share what CoBank sees beyond 2013, some of the risks, pressures, and opportunities from a global perspective down to how it will impact Michigan producers. Globally, opportunities for emerging

economies will continue to be the strategic markets for bulk commodities. Export sales of processed foods, meat, and dairy products tailored to specific overseas markets are expected to grow rapidly, while agricultural export markets in advanced economies will remain highly competitive. For the next decade, they are predicting long-run, steady global growth, with the key driver being the emerging markets, especially in China and India. American farmers should enjoy competitive advantages from a weak U.S. dollar and the nation's well-developed agricultural infrastructure.

The distribution of population growth presents unique challenges. The world's population is predicted to grow from 6 billion in 2010 to over 9 billion by 2050. Productivity increases will be challenging in the future. The projected increases in yields, land, and irrigation expansion will not occur spontaneously from market forces. It will require huge public interventions and investments, particularly in agricultural research and in preventing and mitigating environmental damage. Productivity growth needed to meet the caloric demand in 2050 is 1.75 percent per year and the current projected growth is only 0.85 percent. In the U.S., we have a smaller population growth, but we have land resources, a developed agriculture infrastructure, and a reliable farm credit system. This positions the U.S. with a competitive advantage.

Productivity must double and triple on farms and this has a far-reaching impact to the agricultural communities. Total meat production must increase 73 percent by 2050 to meet the world's needs. Achieving these increases will require 80 percent more ruminants, 60 percent more cattle, and 40 percent more pigs, which is a huge investment. Capital investment required is the largest risk; but by far, the greatest opportunity, with the larger investment predicted at the agri-business level.

Increased efficiency and reduced food losses will be key. Increased efficiency will come through genetics, increased land use, and reduced food losses. Currently, 30-40 percent of edible food is lost through our food chain and that will reduce significantly. There will be large investment in food-grade processing and we will see an increase of debt on balance sheets at an agri-business level.

The risk will be driven by the emerging economies with large growth. The increased debt in 5-10 years will be good for the banks, jobs, and all industries – the credit growth market we have been used to since the 50s in the U.S. But, a sharp slowdown in China's economy could spark a global recession and is a risk we need to monitor. Numerous mergers and acquisitions will be seen throughout the industry because balance sheets need to be larger and more efficient to manage that risk. Agriculture will be the best performing sector in the U.S. economy for a long time. It has a bright outlook, especially in the short term.

The agriculture economic outlook includes gains in production, acres, and farms, which will put considerable pressure on Michigan's specialty products and milk prices will continue to increase. A key risk at the producer level involves producer margins; they have been high the last few years in general. Especially in the grain side, those will begin to decline through reduced commodity prices or the inputs as agri-businesses begin to pull that margin out.

Commodity volatility will exist. Grain commodities have been impacted by low stocks and extended drought. Increasing livestock prices reflect increased costs for feed and processing. The recent selloff of beef cattle inventories will take a long time to recover and will begin to have impact in 2015.

Market volatility has ebbed recently following sovereign debt news; however, weak economic growth continues. This has resulted in above-average credit spreads and recovery of leveraged loans. Interest rates should be flat for some time to come. If you begin to see interest rates climb in the next three years, it is predicted they will climb very quickly. Treasury rates recently hit 70-year lows and the steepness of the yield curve points to higher future rates in 5-7 years with a projection of a 10-year yield near 2.45 percent.

CoBank is sharing three messages with their agri-business: 1) focus on efficiency; 2) protect your margin; and 3) make money, save money, spend money.

The Director asked if they see any risk to what the market is expecting of producers with regard to food safety and quality in the marketplace. Ms. Roberts advised there is a considerable amount of risk there and we must meet consumer demands in that regard. They are asking their food processors about their food safety plans and CoBank is looking at how to underwrite for food safety. Commissioner Meachum added that producers must be competitive with all of the regulatory food issues. Commissioner Hanson noted that in their industry, food safety currently is a key issue. Ms. Roberts added that planning for that worst case scenario around food safety is as important as anything and that investment can be huge.

PET FOOD RECALL RESPONSE: April Hunt, Fertilizer and Feed Specialist, Pesticide and Plant Pest Management Division; Justin Henderson, Epidemiologist, Rapid Response Team; and Ted Gatesy, Microbiology Manager, Laboratory Division

Ms. Hunt advised they are here to talk about food safety in a way you wouldn't normally think – in your pet food. Pet food is an important component of food safety as half of U.S. households have a pet. With surveillance efforts conducted this last year, *Salmonella* was discovered in pet food. It was linked to over 52 human illnesses and dozens of animal illnesses.

She reported that the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) BSE/Feed Safety Grant has allowed the department to shift to a feed safety focus, which has provided for expanding analytical capabilities and risk-based sanitation inspections, including imports and the Truck Blitz conducted with the Michigan State Police Department. Firms are scored on a risk-based number which helps the firms discover areas on which they need to improve. An FDA Rapid Response Team Grant has provided for feed emergency preparedness, multi-division cross training, and analysis of food byproducts in the feed supply chain.

Ms. Hunt advised a cooperative effort by staff from the Pesticide and Plant Pest Management (PPPM), Laboratory, Animal Industry, and Food and Dairy Divisions, along with the department's Rapid Response Team, resulted in the detection of a human

pathogen in pet food, a connection to dozens of human illnesses, and a nationwide recall.

Mr. Gatsey reported that on April 2, 2012, MDARD detected *Salmonella* in an unopened bag of Diamond Pet Foods dog food. Through the Michigan Community of Health Laboratory, Pulse Field Gel Electrophoresis (PFGE) further identified the pathogen to be *Salmonella* Infantis, which is actually a fingerprint of the organism. A PulseNet database search found this organism to be implicated in several human illnesses across the country. Subsequent samples of various brands and lot numbers of Diamond Pet Foods dry dog food, collected by MDARD PPPM inspectors and tested by MDARD Laboratory microbiologists, resulted in more positive samples and an expanded recall that continued throughout the spring and summer of 2012.

Mr. Hendersen advised that until the discovery of this organism by MDARD, the source of this national outbreak was unknown. The genetic fingerprint of the organism was sent to laboratories throughout the country, who subsequently submitted their sample fingerprint information to the national database maintained by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for comparison. By mid-summer, there were 52 human illnesses in 20 states and two Canadian provinces connected to the discovery, resulting in 10 hospitalizations, along with numerous dog and cat illnesses and deaths. The results of further product testing by MDARD, the South Carolina and Ohio Departments of Agriculture, and the U.S. FDA, along with the production codes provided by ill persons, led to eight expansions of recalled products that included 17 brands representing more than 30,000 tons of dry dog and cat food produced at the South Carolina manufacturing facility. This also served to reinforce recommendations of hand washing after handling pet food. The Food and Drug Administration maintains a website for active investigations and recalls, which provides a valuable resource to both the public and those working investigations. Current statistics indicate there are 130,000 cases of illness in the U.S. annually associated with animal contact. This will continue to be an area of ongoing focus for the department.

Ms. Hunt pointed out that feed is food and this case demonstrates that animal to human interconnection. She reported the discovery is unique and serves as a national case study on the interconnection between animal feed safety and human health. MDARD staff played a key role in identifying the pathogen, facilitating communication and sharing information between MDARD divisions, the Michigan Department of Community Health, State Departments of Agriculture, FDA, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. As a result of the pet food case and other projects, MDARD received a new grant and is one of 19 states with a Rapid Response Team in place, which through this grant will be taken to the local level with the local health departments.

COMMISSIONER ISSUES

Commissioner Green introduced a Commission resolution in support of utilizing hydric soils for blueberry production, which read:

WHEREAS, Michigan's food and agriculture industry, our state's second largest economic driver, contributing over \$90 billion each year, is a cornerstone to our economic recovery; and production agriculture, food processing, and related businesses employ nearly one million people; and,

WHEREAS, Michigan leads the nation in blueberry production, on average, 96 million pounds, accounting for nearly 20 percent of all national production; and,
WHEREAS, Michigan's blueberry industry provides \$129 million in farm gate revenues alone; and
WHEREAS, this industry provides this economic return on just 22,000 acres of blueberries; and,
WHEREAS, there is great opportunity for additional blueberry production to meet both domestic and international demand; and,
WHEREAS, world-wide highbush blueberry production is projected to nearly double from 750 million pounds in 2010 to 1.4 billion pounds by 2015, Michigan must continue to expand its production capacity to maintain its leadership in the global marketplace; and,
WHEREAS, Michigan has hundreds of additional acres of hydric soils that have the appropriate conditions for blueberry production; and,
WHEREAS, blueberry production on much of these acres would not require significant or permanent changes to the characteristics of these hydric soils for blueberry production; and,
NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Michigan Commission of Agriculture and Rural Development supports a cooperative effort with the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to allow for flexibility to utilize hydric soils for the production of blueberries in a manner that assures maintenance of the hydric soil characteristics while allowing a significant Michigan specialty crop to continue to grow; and,
FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED, that the Michigan Commission of Agriculture and Rural Development transmits copies of this resolution to the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 5, Michigan's Congressional Delegation, and the Michigan Blueberry Growers.

MOTION: COMMISSIONER MEACHUM MOVED THE RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF UTILIZING HYDRIC SOILS FOR BLUEBERRY PRODUCTION BE ADOPTED. COMMISSIONER COE SECONDED. MOTION CARRIED.

Commissioner Green reviewed a retirement resolution before the Commission recognizing Sylvia Giger-Taylor

MOTION: COMMISSIONER HANSON MOVED THE RESOLUTION FOR SYLVIA GIGER-TAYLOR BE ADOPTED WITH BEST WISHES FOR HER LONG AND HEALTHY RETIREMENT. COMMISSIONER MEACHUM SECONDED. MOTION CARRIED.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Michelle Regalado Deatrick, Owner, Walnut Ridge Farm, Ann Arbor, and member, Michigan Small Farm Council, noted the Michigan Small Farm Council is a newly formed council representing the interests of Michigan's small farms, from urban backyard farms, to sustainable agricultural operations on suburban two-acre lots, to her own family's 80-acre production farm. The group has grown out of the recognition that smaller farms have some common interests and concerns in many areas, including governmental policy. In many townships, there are no clearly defined agricultural areas. In her township, numerous agricultural and residential zones are located next to each other. The wisdom of that is questionable at this point and some of the current issues arise from that. She is very concerned about the experiences of many small farmers, including herself, regarding the direction that MDARD has taken in the last few months, especially in regard to the proposed changes to the Site Selection GAAMP. In addition, to the implementation and interpretation of the Alternative Pest Control Section of the

Pesticide Utilization and Pest Control GAAMP; this is an issue of great importance to the small farm community with an interest in sustainable and organic agriculture. She applauded and thanked the Commission for its decision to return the Site Selection GAAMP to the Committee. It was extremely problematic for both urban and suburban farmers and for farmers on smaller rural parcels. Under the proposed additions, in particular the line in the Site Selection GAAMP tables, she would have been unable to have poultry or any other livestock on almost two-thirds of her farm, which is zoned agricultural. They would have been forced to locate the chicken coop far from their existing well on a totally inconvenient and exposed portion of their farm. The proposed setback requirements would have affected numerous small farms throughout Michigan and their ability to retain RTF protection for livestock production. In her township, a developer has been trying for five years to sue the township to allow a dense residential development contiguous to her farm, which would prevent her from placing livestock production anywhere on her farm. This is the type of thing happening as development increases, you then have development that encroaches on agriculture. There is much to be done on small farm issues and the Michigan Small Farm Council would like to be a part of that, including the future GAAMPs committees. She asked that they be contacted, as they will be happy to play an advisory or educational role in the process. Their website is under construction, and their email is info@MichiganSmallFarmCouncil.org.

In response to inquiry from Commissioner Kennedy, Ms. Deatrck advised she is happy with the Alternative Pest Section in the Pesticide GAAMP; however, how that has been interpreted by MDARD staff to townships has been an issue. In particular, her township was told protection for flame weeding, which is important to organic farmers, and for controlled burning, which is important to native plant and seed growers, are not under the GAAMP. They were told to contact the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality and the Department of Natural Resources for regulations of those practices; however, those organizations do not regulate agricultural burning in this area of the state. She was caught in a huge loop between MDARD and the other agencies. The township had passed an ordinance outlawing all burning, making an exception for agricultural burning as protected by the RTF Act; however, when contacting MDARD, they were told otherwise.

Wendy Banka and **Randy Zeilinger**, introduced themselves as members of the Michigan Small Farm Council, a small grass-roots organization that together, based on public comments for the proposals on GAAMPs this year, have organized to allow for speaking as a group. On a personal note, he would like to throw his hat in the ring if there is an opportunity for public involvement of their group in future discussions, whether a task force involving small operations, or GAAMP review communities. He can forward résumés, noting he has a background in engineering and a master's degree in environmental ecology.

Ms. Banka advised the Michigan Small Farm Council currently has 13 members representing an outstanding group from across the state. Members include Vikki Papesch, owner of Walnut Hill Farm, Randy Buchler, who is currently fighting a RTF case in the UP, as well as economists, nurses, and those here today. They will be developing a mission statement and then open the group to bring in more people. For many of

them, their interest is in policy at the state and local levels, and there currently are people facing civil and criminal charges. They have a huge range of people and it will be an exciting group who is eager to work with the department. It has been recommended to them that they write a letter to the Chairs of the GAAMPs committees on which they are interested serving to ask for their permission to join the committees, especially the Site Selection GAAMP going forward. They will copy the Commission on those letters and hope the Commission will forward a recommendation expressing their sincere effort to be thoughtful, educated, and reasonable about the issues. She hopes the Commission will help them in that effort so they can actually have some say beyond the 3-minute parcel of the Commission meetings.

Ms. Banka, in regard to the 2012 GAAMPs, stated it is unusual that a citizen in Michigan cannot do anything to overcome the 2012 Preface language, unless their city agrees to it. So, it is not like any other GAAMPs language. They cannot be compliant if their city does not agree and she believes this is wrong. She would very much appreciate some relief there. The final thing, in addition to the GAAMPs issue, is they have an issue with MDARD. When people call MDARD and ask if they are covered by RTF if they have chickens in Ann Arbor, the answer is “no” – they are told if you live in a city or residential area, RTF does not cover you and you need to talk to your local unit of government. She feels that might have been true if the Commission had voted otherwise on the 2013 Site Selection GAAMP; but, it was never true before and it is not true now because she feels RTF covers everyone. At the very least, it is an open question and she believes MDARD should not reply to citizens who ask that question, or to the cities and townships who also call and ask that question, that they are not covered, because it is causing people to go to court.

Belinda Fitzpatrick, Lansing, advised she follows and studies issues. She referred to Commissioner Coe’s comment noting producers are under the GAAMPs unless an ordinance is passed. She asked if a municipality that meets the 100,000 population requirement has not passed an agriculture ordinance, is it still possible the RTF Act would protect people who are concerned about local zoning. She further asked if RTF trumps local zoning ordinances, stating you cannot have farm animals if they haven’t passed agriculture ordinances. Commissioner Coe advised he feels there are from the Attorney General rulings that RTF applies to commercial agriculture in an agricultural district, which leaves the question open as to whether RTF legislation applies to a non-agricultural district and non-agriculture. MDARD receiving a phone call would have to respond on the basis of what the Attorney General has ruled when this question has been raised. And there is no definitive answer, there is a substantial body who believes RTF farm applies to all agriculture, regardless of where it is located and what form of agriculture it is. Until that is decided, we have this controversy. He feels the Zoning and Enabling Act has left this issue open as well. Working groups can speak as a group, introduce legislation, and proceed through the legislative process, or through a similar process within local units of government. This Commission has been open and listened and decided to go back and review the situation of backyard farming. Ms. Fitzpatrick advised she feels there is benefit for MDARD to play a role in that because it has a process set up with the GAAMPs. Commissioner Coe noted the GAAMPs are written regarding management of nuisances, not advising how to manage livestock, only how to manage the nuisance that might be caused. Ms. Fitzpatrick advised with the public

health concern, she thinks what is really needed is a balance to maximize the benefit and minimize the risk to address nuisances and link the resources to give people advice. Commissioner Coe agreed and advised that in the absence of a process, it will be determined by local zoning boards. He would like to see a recommendation brought forward for consideration by the local zoning boards that would apply to this particular form of agriculture.

ADJOURN

MOTION: COMMISSIONER KENNEDY MOVED TO ADJOURN THE MEETING. COMMISSIONER HANSON SECONDED. MOTION CARRIED.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:20 p.m.

Attachments:

- A) *Agenda*
- B) *Agriculture and Rural Development Commission Meeting Minutes October 31, 2012*
- C) *Director Jamie Clover Adams – Issues of Interest Report*
- D) *Final Draft of the Generally Accepted Agriculture and Management Practices*
- E) *Revised Page 5, Farm Market GAAMP*
- F) *Public Comment Letter from Brian Rookard*
- G) *GreenStone Farm Credit Services Economic Presentation*
- H) *Economic Outlook: 2013-2020, CoBank Presentation*
- I) *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention June 15, 2012, Weekly Report*
- J) *2012 Pet Food Recall Response Summary*
- K) *Pet Food Recall Response-MDARD Multi-Division Project Presentation*
- L) *Resolution in Support of Utilizing Hydric Soils for Blueberry Production*
- M) *Retirement Resolution for Sylvia Giger-Taylor*
- N) *Michigan Small Farm Council Advisory Committee*